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# PERSONAL INCOME

## BY STATES

SINCE 1929

*A  
Supplement  
to the  
Survey  
of  
Current  
Business*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE ROOM BUSINESS ECONOMICS  
REFERENCE  
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS  
BE-16 TOWER BUILDING  
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BE-16 TOWER BUILDING  
1401 K ST., N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

BY CHARLES F. SCHWARTZ AND ROBERT E. GRAHAM, JR.  
NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION  
OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

U . S . D E P A R T M E N T O F C O M M E R C E  
SINCLAIR WEEKS, *Secretary*  
O F F I C E O F B U S I N E S S E C O N O M I C S  
M . J O S E P H M E E H A N , *Director*





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# Foreword

The comprehensive information on the State distribution of income presented in this volume affords a measure of regional economic progress and market expansion in the United States. The real output of the Nation has more than doubled over the past quarter of a century, and on a per capita basis it has increased by three-fifths. Understanding of the forces behind this vast growth, and of the benefits deriving from it, is enhanced by analysis of its regional aspects.

The income series set forth in this volume provide an annual economic record for each State over the long span since 1929. This record consists of both overall figures on total and per capita personal income and the detailed sources of income by type and by industry. Special estimates of disposable personal income are furnished to facilitate analysis of the impact of personal taxes on the State distribution of purchasing power.

Brought into focus by our summary review of this body of data are the patterns of economic development in the various States and regions. The changes in the geographic distribution of income which are portrayed have featured substantially varying rates of market growth, as well as pervasive shifts in industrial structure. Accompanying the general rise in the standard of living has been a considerable narrowing of relative differentials in area per capita incomes.

This volume is also intended to fill the widespread need for description of the official State income series. We believe that the summary discussion of the concept, statistical derivation, and reliability of the State income estimates provided in Part II will prove of interest and value to all users, and may be found a sufficient guide for many.

The detailed explanations in Parts III and IV permit a more thorough evaluation of the nature and adequacy of the State income totals and of the component series. In addition, it is our expectation that this comprehensive record of methodology will be helpful to specialists engaged in related types of statistical research.

The State income estimates detailed here for the first time represent a complete revision of OBE's State income payments series initiated in the late 1930's, and are the outgrowth of a major project that extended over a period of years. The result has been a significant improvement in the statistical basis of the State figures. The new personal income measures embody a thorough reworking of the statistics back to 1929—a task marking the incorporation of many additional data sources and improved estimating techniques. The 78 tables contained in the statistical section (Part V) of this bulletin represent a more precise and detailed picture of State income flows than has heretofore been available.

In preparing these State economic measures, the Office of Business Economics has had the assistance of both public and private agencies. We wish to express our appreciation for their help and cooperation. Partial acknowledgment is made in the accompanying statement, which also details the contributions of the individual members of our staff.



*Director, Office of Business Economics.*

*September 1956*

# Acknowledgments

This study was made under the direction of Charles F. Schwartz, Assistant Chief of the National Income Division. Mr. Schwartz supervised the statistical procedures and wrote the text of the report. In preparing the description of sources and methods (Part IV), he was assisted principally by Robert E. Graham, Jr.

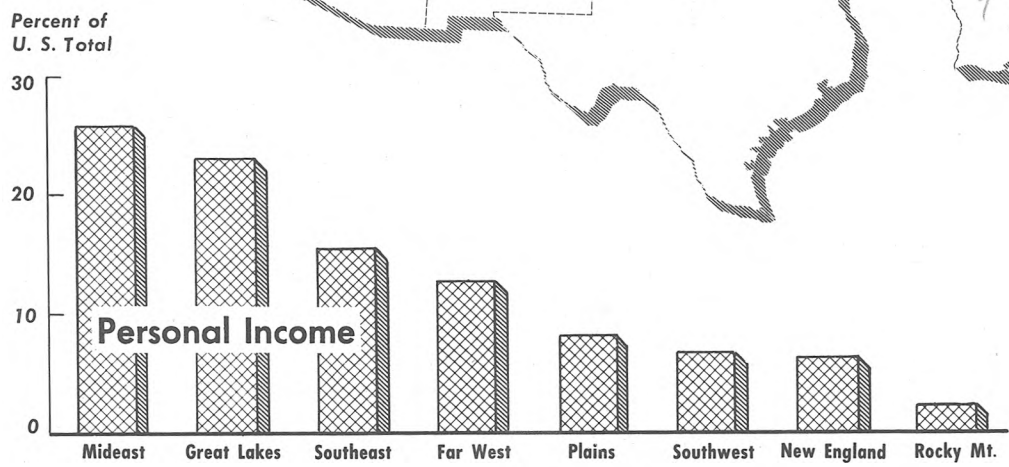
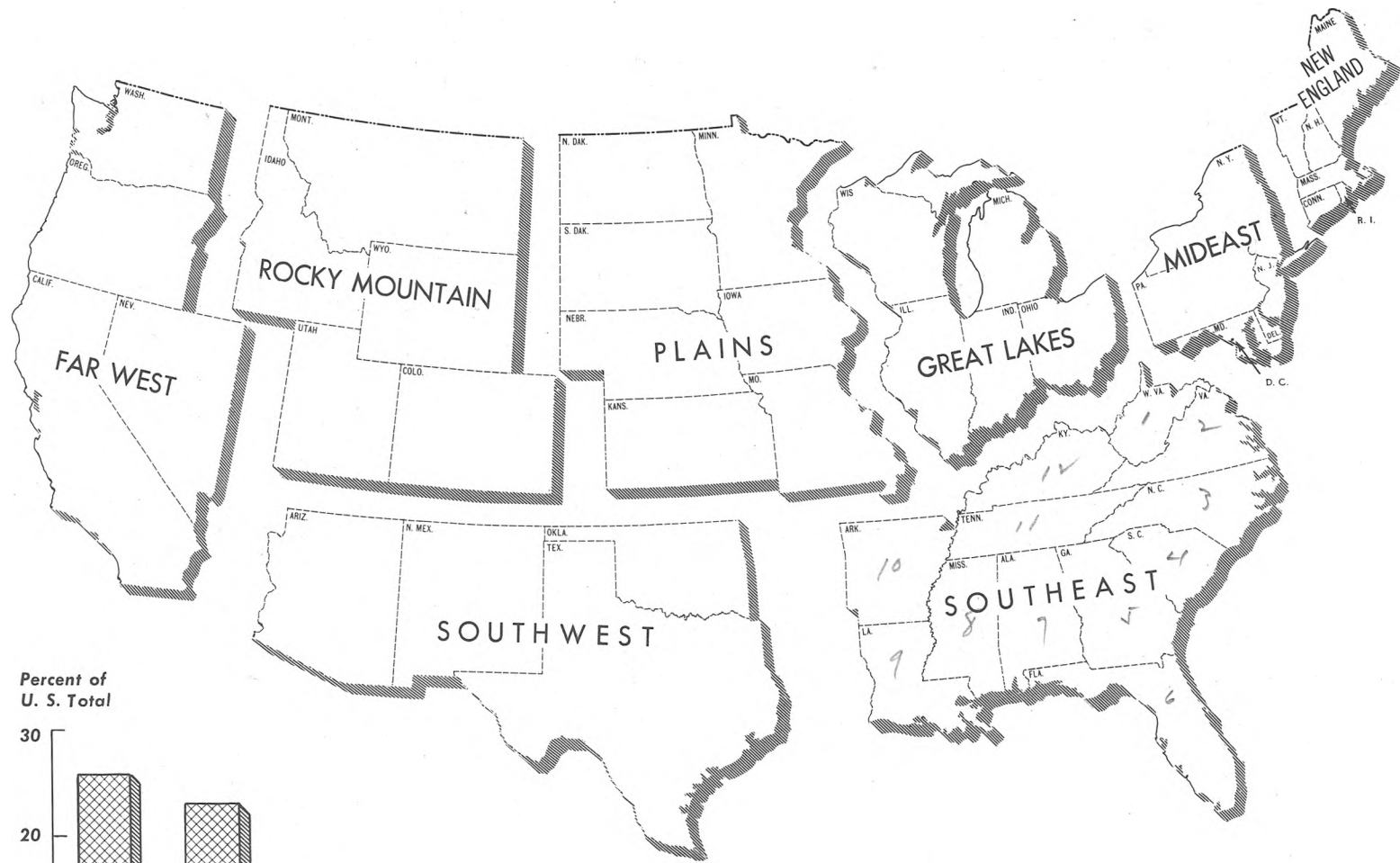
Mr. Graham was responsible for the preparation of most of the estimates. These included wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, property income (in large part), transfer payments, and personal contributions for social insurance. Organizing the entire set of State estimates for the statistical section of the report was also his responsibility.

Besides Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Graham, numerous other members of the National Income Division participated in the heavy volume of statistical work. Special acknowledgment is made to Lawrence Grose and Selma F. Goldsmith. Mr. Grose had the primary role in developing the State estimates of nonfarm (business and professional) proprietors' income, and he also rendered valuable aid in connection with the property income segment. Mrs. Goldsmith was in charge of the National Income Division's work on the State farm income series that was prepared jointly with the Agricultural Economics Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Other members of the National Income Division staff who helped prepare the many component series of the State income totals include Herman I. Liebling, Charles J. Libera, James M. Lazard, and Edwin J. Coleman. Acknowledgment for their assistance is extended also to the following who were engaged at various times on this project: Ronald M. Gardner, Mrs. Jeanne S. Goodman, Rondal C. Blankenship, William M. Burke, Mrs. Jeanne L. Ratliffe, Joseph Rosenthal, and Mrs. Lillian P. Barnes. Particular credit is due Mrs. Mae B. Rothery for her contribution as statistical assistant in the preparation of the estimates.

While the State income measures contained in this report are the result of the effort, experience, and cooperation of Office of Business Economics personnel, they are founded ultimately on the statistical work of Government agencies in general, and of private agencies as well. These provide the basic data, including a considerable volume of special information, that are needed to construct the State income totals and the industrial and type-of-payment breakdowns.

As will be evident from the description of source materials in Part IV of this report, the agencies from which we secured the primary data are numerous. Particularly noteworthy among them are the Agricultural Marketing Service, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Civil Service Commission, Department of Defense, Internal Revenue Service, Social Security Administration, and Veterans Administration. The statistical programs and continuing cooperative assistance of these Federal agencies have been of fundamental importance in the development of the official State income work.



Regional Map of the United States (Frontispiece)



## PART I

# The State Income Distribution And Its Changing Pattern

**E**CONOMIC growth of the States and regions of the United States over the past quarter of a century is measured and reviewed in this report.

Estimates of the personal income, both total and per capita, received by the residents of each State from all sources are provided on an annual basis for the period since 1929. These basic measures are supported by an extensive array of information for each State on the sources of income by type and by industry.

The State figures conform to the United States personal income measure included in the official national income and product accounts maintained by the Office of Business Economics. Personal income is a major purchasing power guide featured in

national income statistics and, together with the gross national product and national income, is widely used for business and economic analysis.

The income statistics presented in Part V of this volume thus afford a long-term quantitative description of economic developments in each State that can be related directly to those on the national scene. The ensuing review of these voluminous statistics focuses on highlights—on significant aspects of the current State income distribution and of the changes since 1929. Provision of numerous tables of percentage data for the individual States and regions—at the end of this chapter—facilitates extended further analysis.

## The Current State Income Picture

**AFTER** the 1953-54 business readjustment, the United States economy moved to new high ground in 1955. Expansion of the individual income flow was a feature of this development.

In terms of calendar year totals, personal income in the continental United States rose slightly from 1953 to 1954, despite the dip in national output. In 1955, it increased \$19 billion, or 7 percent, to a record total of \$303 billion. All industrial segments contributed to this expansion except farming, where income was moderately lower than in 1954 because of a further downdrift in farm prices and general stability of farmers' production costs.

In 1955, new highs in personal income were established in every region and in 43 States and the District of Columbia. In the 5 States where income was still somewhat below that received in 1954 or an earlier postwar year, the situation was traceable to a reduced volume of farm income. Aggregate income from nonfarm sources in 1955 was at an all-time high throughout the Nation.

The figures on per capita personal income—total income divided by total population—also show that economic conditions in 1955 were generally the best on record, though the District of Columbia and 11 States fell short of earlier highs. In most of

these States, farm income last year was markedly below a previous postwar peak. For the country as a whole, per capita personal income in 1955 amounted to \$1,847—3½ percent above the previous record of \$1,788 attained in 1953.

## DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND POPULATION

The personal income data for 1955 reveal directly the current dimensions of geographic markets for consumer goods and services.

Table I, intended as a "handy-reference" tabulation of geographic income changes since 1929, includes columns that show for 1955 the percentage of national personal income received by each State and region and the percentage relationship between its per capita income and that of the Nation. Also, the percentage distribution of population by States and regions in 1955 is given in table VIII. These three series of percentage data are assembled below for the various regions and for the 9 States having the largest total incomes.

	Percent of total personal income	Percent of total population	Per capita income as a percent of national average
<b>New England:</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>113</b>
Massachusetts.....	3.29	2.91	114
<b>Mideast:</b>	<b>25.62</b>	<b>22.05</b>	<b>116</b>
New York.....	11.95	9.75	123
Pennsylvania.....	6.83	6.63	103
New Jersey.....	4.06	3.24	125
<b>Great Lakes:</b>	<b>23.01</b>	<b>20.45</b>	<b>113</b>
Illinois.....	6.91	5.66	122
Ohio.....	6.08	5.44	112
Michigan.....	5.15	4.46	116
<b>Plains.....</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Southeast.....</b>	<b>15.26</b>	<b>21.83</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Southwest:</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>86</b>
Texas.....	4.66	5.32	87
<b>Rocky Mountain.....</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Far West:</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>119</b>
California.....	9.70	7.89	123

The figures bring out 2 broad features of the geographic distribution of income in this country.

First, they are a forceful reminder that, irrespective of past and current differentials in relative income movements, the individual States and regions vary substantially in volume of total income. The 9 States included in the listing together receive 59 percent of the Nation's personal income. (By contrast, the 9 States with the smallest incomes receive less than 2½ percent.) Also to be noted, the Mideast and Great Lakes areas together account for approximately one-half of all personal income; Massachusetts, Texas, and California dominate their respective

regional income totals; and the 5 Rocky Mountain States, though embracing a huge land area, receive only a little over 2 percent of the Nation's income.

Second, the geographic distribution of total income in the United States reflects primarily the distribution of population, but differentials in per capita income are wide. By regions, per capita income is 19 percent above the national average in the Far West and 30 percent below it in the Southeast. On a State basis, of course, the spread in average income levels is much greater.

As compared with the United States figure of \$1,847, per capita personal income in 1955 varied from \$2,513 in Delaware to \$946 in Mississippi. In addition to Delaware, others in the top rank—with per capita incomes ranging from 22 to 35 percent above the national average—included Connecticut, Nevada, District of Columbia, New Jersey, California, New York and Illinois. In 10 of the 12 Southeastern States, as well as in North Dakota and South Dakota, average incomes in 1955 were about 25–50 percent below the countrywide average.

The 1955 per capita incomes of the States and regions are shown in the facing table, together with the estimates for that year of total personal income and total population. These figures are taken from summary tables 1–3 in the Statistical Section, Part V.<sup>1</sup>

## SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME

In further development of this summary view of the present-day economies of the States and regions, this section describes the main sources of their personal income flows.

### *Broad Industrial Breakdown*

Of key significance is a breakdown of personal income showing the amounts received by residents of the States from farming, government, and private nonfarm industry. Table 63 of Part V provides this breakdown for 6 selected years of the period since 1929. The data for 1955 are shown in percentage form, in table II of this Part, with the income from each of these broad industrial sectors expressed as a percent of each State's total personal income.

Immediately obvious from the table is the extremely wide variation in the percentage of income received from farming (comprising the net income of farm proprietors, wages—net of employee contributions under the OASI program—and "other" labor income). As compared with 5 percent nationally, the range by States is from 1 percent in several of the Mideastern

1. It may be noted that the regional grouping of States employed in this study is new. (See *Note on Regional Classification of States*, p. 139.) Development of much of the text in terms of regional data—with a singling out of major inter-State deviations from the regional pattern—is largely a matter of convenient summarization, or generalization. But it reflects partly the consideration that the income records of these broader areas of the United States have an interest and significance of their own.

In addition to the States, OBE's geographic income work covers the Territory of Hawaii. (See Part V.) Economic developments in the Territory were discussed in a separate report, *Income of Hawaii* (described on p. 49). For that reason, Hawaii does not come within the scope of the present review, although insofar as possible the statistical tables that accompany the text include Territorial data for comparative purposes.

and New England States to about 30 percent in North Dakota, with the proportion running as high as one-fifth in South Dakota, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Montana. Somewhat surprising, perhaps, are that in 10 of the 16 Southeastern and Southwestern States farming accounts for only 3-8 percent of all personal income

and that the percentage is only 5 in California, the Nation's largest agricultural State in point of total volume of farm income.

"Government income disbursements" in the continental United States in 1955 formed 17 percent of personal income. Such disbursements cover the total income—wages and salaries (net of employee contributions for social insurance), "other" labor income, interest, and transfer payments—flowing to residents of the States from Federal and State and local government agencies. Only payments made directly to persons, it should be emphasized, are included in the measure. It does not include government purchases from business; the personal income arising from such purchases is covered, of course, in the private income flows.

Income paid out by State and local government agencies in 1955—\$19 billion in the country as a whole—amounted to 5-7 percent of all income in the large majority of States. Therefore, Federal Government payments, which totaled \$32 billion, mainly account for geographic differentials in the proportion of personal income received from government. These, in turn, stem primarily from the location of national defense installations, as reflected in payroll disbursements to military personnel on duty and to civilian employees of the defense agencies. The remainder of Federal Government disbursements to residents of the States is distributed throughout the country rather uniformly in relation to total income.

Apart from the special case of the District of Columbia, where the Government accounts directly for two-fifths of all personal income, Federal disbursements bulk largest in Virginia, Maryland, New Mexico, and Rhode Island, and run generally well above average in the southern and western regions.

Nationally, 78 percent of personal income in 1955 was disbursed by private nonfarm industries. The considerable variation around this average—from 87 percent in Connecticut to 52 percent in North Dakota—reflects chiefly the widely differing importance of farming as a source of personal income throughout the country.

### Civilian Income By Industries

The breakdown of personal income just reviewed—farm, government, and private nonfarm—is as far as one can go in cross-classifying total personal income by State and industrial source. The private nonfarm income totals by States cannot be subdivided by industry mainly because of the lack of information on the industrial sources of dividends and interest. Available statistical data provide the basis for estimating the total amounts of dividends and interest received by residents of the States, but they do not show the industries from which these receipts originated.<sup>2</sup>

Although only a broad industrial breakdown of the complete total of personal income is possible, this report provides two other

2. Actually, this statistical lack pertains to all private industries, including agriculture. The farm income data in table II fall short of being a complete measure of all personal income attributable to farming since they do not cover individuals' receipts of farm interest and dividends. However, this understatement of farm income (and consequent overstatement of "private nonfarm income", which was obtained by subtracting government income disbursements and farm income from total personal income) is relatively small.

### Total Personal Income, Per Capita Personal Income, and Population, 1955

	Total personal income (millions of dollars)	Per capita personal income (dollars)	Population (thousands)
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>303, 391</b>	<b>1, 847</b>	<b>164, 303</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>20, 075</b>	<b>2, 087</b>	<b>9, 619</b>
Maine.....	1, 443	1, 593	906
New Hampshire.....	958	1, 732	553
Vermont.....	568	1, 535	370
Massachusetts.....	10, 010	2, 097	4, 773
Rhode Island.....	1, 599	1, 957	817
Connecticut.....	5, 497	2, 499	2, 200
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>77, 718</b>	<b>2, 145</b>	<b>36, 234</b>
New York.....	36, 255	2, 263	16, 021
New Jersey.....	12, 304	2, 311	5, 324
Pennsylvania.....	20, 724	1, 902	10, 898
Delaware.....	980	2, 513	390
Maryland.....	5, 463	1, 991	2, 744
District of Columbia.....	1, 992	2, 324	857
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>69, 832</b>	<b>2, 078</b>	<b>33, 603</b>
Michigan.....	15, 632	2, 134	7, 326
Ohio.....	18, 442	2, 062	8, 945
Indiana.....	8, 201	1, 894	4, 329
Illinois.....	20, 988	2, 257	9, 301
Wisconsin.....	6, 569	1, 774	3, 702
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>24, 439</b>	<b>1, 647</b>	<b>14, 842</b>
Minnesota.....	5, 394	1, 691	3, 190
Iowa.....	4, 213	1, 577	2, 671
Missouri.....	7, 560	1, 800	4, 201
North Dakota.....	882	1, 372	643
South Dakota.....	850	1, 245	683
Nebraska.....	2, 147	1, 540	1, 394
Kansas.....	3, 393	1, 647	2, 060
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>46, 313</b>	<b>1, 291</b>	<b>35, 861</b>
Virginia.....	5, 494	1, 535	3, 579
West Virginia.....	2, 555	1, 288	1, 984
Kentucky.....	3, 728	1, 238	3, 011
Tennessee.....	4, 288	1, 256	3, 414
North Carolina.....	5, 371	1, 236	4, 344
South Carolina.....	2, 557	1, 108	2, 308
Georgia.....	4, 882	1, 333	3, 662
Florida.....	5, 923	1, 654	3, 580
Alabama.....	3, 674	1, 181	3, 110
Mississippi.....	2, 018	946	2, 133
Louisiana.....	3, 910	1, 333	2, 934
Arkansas.....	1, 913	1, 062	1, 802
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>20, 166</b>	<b>1, 581</b>	<b>12, 758</b>
Oklahoma.....	3, 328	1, 506	2, 210
Texas.....	14, 116	1, 614	8, 748
New Mexico.....	1, 134	1, 430	793
Arizona.....	1, 588	1, 577	1, 007
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>6, 569</b>	<b>1, 686</b>	<b>3, 897</b>
Montana.....	1, 160	1, 844	629
Idaho.....	895	1, 462	612
Wyoming.....	547	1, 753	312
Colorado.....	2, 729	1, 764	1, 547
Utah.....	1, 238	1, 553	797
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>38, 279</b>	<b>2, 189</b>	<b>17, 488</b>
Washington.....	5, 179	1, 987	2, 607
Oregon.....	3, 090	1, 834	1, 685
Nevada.....	572	2, 434	235
California.....	29, 438	2, 271	12, 961
<b>Territory of Hawaii</b> .....	<b>946</b>	<b>1, 720</b>	<b>550</b>

bodies of data which focus on industrial income patterns by geographic areas. One consists of estimates of wage and salary disbursements. These are shown in tables 4-62 (Part V) for each State and region for all years 1929-55, separately for 11 industrial divisions and for 19 component "2-digit" groups. And supplementary data on wages and salaries in approximately 20 individual types of manufacturing industries are given in tables 71-78 for 8 years of the 1939-55 period.

In addition to these figures on wages and salaries by industry, the report contains State estimates of "industrial sources of civilian income received by persons for participation in current production." These are shown for a series of years in tables 64-70 (Part V). The 1955 estimates, which are expressed in percentage form in table IV, will be examined now as part of this cross-sectional view of current State income flows.

It remains to explain briefly the nature of this civilian income measure. Except for military disbursements, it covers the combined total of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. Unlike the other types of personal income (property returns and transfer payments), these three flows can be characterized very largely as the earnings received by individuals, both employees and self-employed, for their efforts in current production. With "civilian income" making up four-fifths of the Nation's total personal income in 1955, the data in table IV afford a comprehensive and meaningful picture of the industrial structures of the State and regional economies.

The major fact revealed by examination of this table is that farming, mining, and manufacturing account for the bulk of geographic variations in the industrial composition of total civilian earnings. This fact, in turn, encompasses two others: (a) Despite their widely differing importance individually, these 3 industries together account for roughly similar proportions of total civilian earnings in most areas; and (b) the proportions of aggregate civilian income by States and regions derived from the other industrial divisions enumerated in table IV—singly as well as in combination—are, on the whole, fairly uniform.

#### Four-way grouping of industries

In amplification of this broad characterization of the industrial source patterns of civilian earnings by geographic areas, the following condensation of table IV may prove helpful. It shows for the United States and each of the 8 regions the percentage of total civilian earnings in 1955 received from 4 groups of industries: commodity producing, distributive, service, and government. In addition to farming, mining, and manufacturing, the commodity-producing group includes contract construction and "other" (the latter comprised largely of agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries). The distributive industries consist of wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and communications and public utilities. The service category comprises the services industry proper and finance, insurance, and real estate. Finally, the "government" column in the text table that follows combines the data shown in table IV for Federal civilian and State and local.

In the commodity-producing industries, the percentages vary from 40 to 49 in 6 of the regions, in relation to 45½ nationally, and show a range from 39 in the Rocky Mountain area to 54 in the Great Lakes. By States, the range is of course wider, but not

substantially so. For 34 States the commodity-producing percentages are within the 39-54 percent regional spread; and 7 other States fall outside of it by only a percentage point or two. Principal exceptions to pattern are the District of Columbia, where the Federal Government is the dominant source of income, and Florida and Nevada, where the below-average importance of the commodity-producing sector (about 30 percent) reflects mainly an unusual emphasis upon trade and service activities geared to tourists.

On balance, the extent of geographic uniformity in the relative importance of the commodity-producing group of industries (see chart) is fairly rough, but is none the less significant. It stands in sharp contrast to the individually heterogeneous roles of farming, mining, and manufacturing within the commodity-producing segment, as depicted in table IV.

A rather impressive degree of similarity is found among the regions in the proportion of individuals' civilian earnings derived from distributive and service industries. In 41 States the proportion accounted for by the distributive group alone amounts to 25-33 percent, which is the approximate regional variation and compares with 28½ percent for the country as a whole. For the service industries, which contribute 15½ percent of the civilian income total on a national basis, 34 States fall within the regional range of 13-18 percent, with an additional 9 States having a figure of 11 or 12 percent.

Percent of total civilian earnings, 1955

	Commodity-producing industries	Distributive industries	Service industries	Government
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>45.6</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>
New England.....	48.9	25.0	16.5	9.6
Mideast.....	42.3	28.6	18.1	10.9
Great Lakes.....	53.8	25.8	12.7	7.8
Plains.....	44.0	32.4	14.1	9.5
Southeast.....	44.9	28.3	14.5	12.2
Southwest.....	40.7	32.1	15.6	11.7
Rocky Mountain.....	38.9	32.4	14.5	14.3
Far West.....	40.4	29.0	17.7	12.9

By regions, government employees receive from 8 to 14 percent of all civilian earnings. A percentage within this range obtains in 39 of the States. The earnings of State and local government employees, it may be added, amount to 5-8 percent of civilian income in all States. The earnings of Federal employees are appreciably less uniform in this regard. They comprise 2-6 percent of civilian income in 39 States, with the percentage running as high as 15 in Virginia and 11-12 in Maryland and Utah.

#### Key features of regional economies

We may recapitulate briefly. As evidenced by the breakdown of individuals' civilian earnings in 1955, the industrial structures of the various States and regions exhibit general correspondence in the relative importance of commodity production and dis-

tributive, service, and government activities.<sup>3</sup> Within the commodity-producing sector of these economies, however, widely varying emphasis is placed upon farming, mining, and manufacturing. That this connotes a high degree of geographic specialization in commodity production is further attested to by study of the State payroll data in Part V for major types of manufactures and mining, and of the Agriculture Department's State breakdowns of farmers' cash receipts by detailed types of commodities.<sup>4</sup>

It is believed that these two broad features—commodity-production specialization on the one hand, and generally similar importance of distributive and service (including government) pursuits on the other—provide a significant view of the geographic economies of the United States. They depict these economies as highly interdependent, linked to each other by a complex network of commodity and service flows. Further, they support a general view of the United States as a single "national economy" comprised of complementary, interrelated regional economies—rather than as a "weighted average" of separate regional economies having a high degree of independence and passing through individually distinct stages of economic structure (as delineated above by the 4-way grouping of industries).<sup>5</sup>

Bearing significantly on this point, it is to be noted that the profound economic changes of the past quarter of a century—featuring a vast growth in real national output and shifts in its composition—have had relatively little impact on geographic differences in the broad industrial source patterns of income. In 1929, as well as in 1955, both specialized commodity-production and distributive and service activities were of roughly similar importance throughout the country. This fact emerges from analysis of table IX which provides data on civilian earnings for 1929 correlative to those in table IV for 1955. Table IX is presented in connection with the subsequent review of long-term trends in the geographic income distribution; the implications of this table for the present discussion will be amplified in that review.

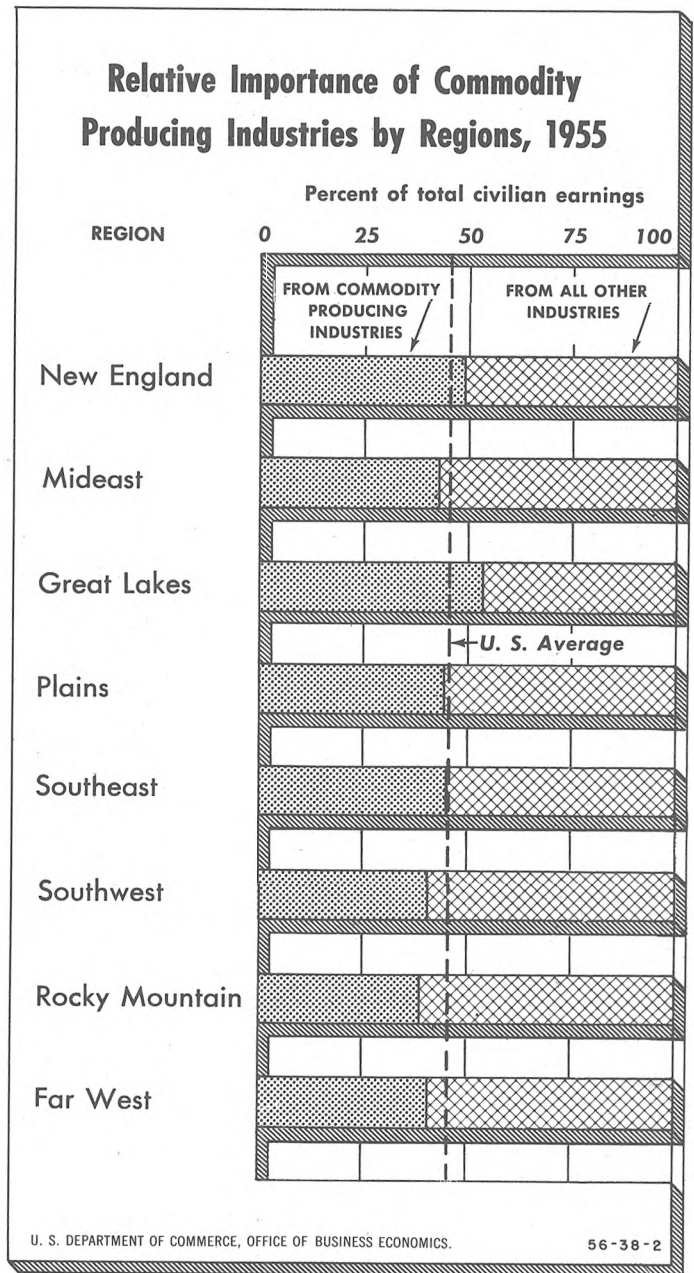
These features of regional income patterns in the United States—specialized commodity production and similar emphasis upon distribution and service—are attributable to numerous factors. Among them are the location and character of natural resources, mobility of labor and capital funds, common institutions and laws, and access to broader regional and national markets made possible by the absence of trade barriers and highly developed systems of transportation and communication.

The close economic inter-link of geographic areas in this country is demonstrated not only by tables IV and IX, but by an in-

teresting tally of year-to-year changes in personal income by States since 1929. This shows that in every year in which the change in personal income (either total or per capita) on a national basis has been appreciable the *direction* of change has been the same in all or a very large majority of the individual States. It would seem to be clearly indicated that the major stimulus of economic forces in the United States is national rather than geographic in scope and origin.

### Distribution of Personal Income by Type

In addition to the industrial sources of personal income by States, the source patterns in terms of type of income merit attention.



3. This "correspondence" is basically somewhat greater than that outlined above. This is because the data for a single year reflect transient factors, such as the erraticness of farm income changes.

4. The State farm income estimates from which the percentages in table IV were computed are not available by type of commodity. This is chiefly because of the absence of a commodity breakdown of farmers' production expenses, which enter importantly into the calculation of these net income estimates. However, the gross figures on cash receipts from crops and livestock are suitable for the purpose indicated.

5. Given the wide variations in per capita income levels among the States and regions, it follows that geographic differences in economic status, or development, in the United States do not reflect differences in industrial structure—as such structure has been defined and measured here. This point, of course, is not addressed to the question of the geographic relation between per capita income and the detailed composition of industry (including farming).

The percentage distribution of personal income by type in 1955 for each State and region is shown in table III. These percentages are based on estimates provided in tables 4-62 (Part V).

By way of brief definition of the principal types of personal income, it may be noted that *wage and salary disbursements* are a comprehensive measure covering employees of government (including military), farms, and private households as well as of industrial and commercial establishments, and are measured before deduction of individuals' contributions to the various programs of social insurance; *proprietors' income* measures the net earnings of the self-employed, including farmers, independent professional practitioners, and proprietors of nonfarm business establishments; *property income* consists of dividends, interest, and the net rental income of persons; and *transfer payments* comprise disbursements made to individuals not in return for current productive services, such as old-age benefits, unemployment benefits, direct relief, and veterans' pensions and benefits.

Of primary significance are the appreciably different proportions which wages and salaries and proprietors' incomes form of all personal income in various parts of the country. Wages and salaries—which together with transfer payments are received by groups which in general exhibit a relatively high ratio of spending out of current income—make up 73-75 percent of the personal income total in Virginia, Michigan, Maryland, and Ohio, as against 46 percent in North Dakota and 51-54 percent in South Dakota, Iowa, and Mississippi. In these and other States, a generally converse pattern is found for proprietors' income, which as a proportion of total income tends to be relatively high (low) in areas where wages and salaries are relatively low (high).

These type-of-income relationships mirror geographic differences in the industrial composition of income. Of greatest influence are the comparative roles of farming and manufac-

turing. The bulk of personal income received from farming consists of proprietors' income; from manufacturing, wages and salaries. Therefore, as reflected in table III, an unusually high ratio of proprietors' income distinguishes the income composition of agricultural areas, whereas wages and salaries tend to make up a relatively high proportion of total income in industrial areas.

Numerous special influences, however, are operative. For instance, the high ratio of wages and salaries in Virginia—the highest in the country in 1955—stems from the concentration in the State of Federal government personnel at defense installations. Because of this, wage and salary disbursements—as against transfer payments and other types of flows—comprise an especially large share of government income paid out in Virginia, and this serves to raise the weight of such disbursements in total personal income. In Nevada, on the other hand, wages and salaries are of comparatively large magnitude mainly because the State's important service industries are predominately corporate in legal form of organization. Within these industries, payrolls (versus, principally, proprietors' income) comprise a very large proportion of total earnings accruing to residents of the State.

Along with wages and salaries and proprietors' income, property income is one of the three largest types of personal income. This category, as already mentioned, consists of dividends, interest, and rental income.

Property income does not form a substantially varying proportion of personal income in the several regions and in most States. This generalization must be amended, however, by specific note of the unusually high ratio of property income in Delaware (20 percent) and the District of Columbia (16 percent), as well as the comparative lowness of this ratio in Mississippi, Alabama, and several other Southeastern States (8 to 9 percent).

## Regional Trends In Personal Income

PROBABLY the most important aspect of interpreting changes in the geographic distribution of income is to distinguish trends from other influences responsible for the changes.

Unfortunately, this is not a simple, unequivocally clear-cut matter. Prior to a discussion of regional income trends, it will be necessary to explain at least briefly the concept and statistical derivation of the particular trend measures that are presented here.

The main purpose of trend analysis is to furnish a guide to the future through study of the past. "Trend" is a long-term concept; it connotes secular growth or decline. Regularity and persistency are associated with the idea of a trend, whereas frequent and sudden changes are quite inconsistent with it.

Trend analysis, then, involves the attempt to isolate the basic long-term tendency in the past movements of a statistical series to aid in judging the general course it might be expected to follow in the future. Regional income-trend measures should not reflect either irregular, random factors or changes resulting from movements of the business cycle. These are not long-term elements in the income flow.

Numerous examples can be cited of irregular, random factors affecting the geographic income distribution. A few are demobilization of the armed forces, reconversion of industry from war production, State government bonuses to war veterans, sharp fluctuations in farm prices and output, and temporary shifts in the general demand situation. The short-run income

changes stemming from such factors are not, in general, of trend significance.

It is also clear that comparisons involving different stages of prosperity, depression, and recovery cannot serve the purpose of trend analysis. Changes in the regional distribution of income from 1929 to 1933 or from 1933 to 1955 are not measures of trend and cannot be used validly in assessing the probable pattern of future long-run developments. Rather, they reflect mainly the volatility of income in areas affected most directly by the wide cyclical swings in durable goods manufactures and in farm prices, and the relative stability of income in areas where there is little agriculture and where nondurable goods manufactures and other "sluggish" sources of income are comparatively important. Changes in the geographic distribution of income between different points of the business cycle are largely measures of geographic differences in cyclical sensitivity, stemming from the divergent characteristics of the various regional economies. The basic trends of relative growth or decline are obscured.

### Measurement of Regional Income Trends

Following this statement of general definition, the next question concerns the method of measuring income trends for the States and regions. Such trends, it is to be noted at the outset, are developed in terms of the differing tendencies of the States and regions to receive an increased or decreased percentage share of total personal income in the Nation. The trend considered here is, therefore, the trend relative to that of the United States as a whole, which is accepted as the standard of reference or common denominator.

The national trend, it must be borne in mind, is one of strong growth. This is evident from the well-known fact that the real volume of gross national product has expanded at an average rate of about 3 percent per year since 1929. Over the same span, personal income—after allowance for the increase in consumer prices—has considerably more than doubled in the aggregate and advanced by two-thirds on a per capita basis.

All States and regions have shared in these impressive gains—some proportionately more than others. A downtrend relative to the Nation, therefore, simply means less-than-average percentage growth; it does not signify a declining trend in the absolute sense.

The approach in trend measurement which has been followed entails the use of "current-dollar" estimates of personal income, reflecting changes in the general level of prices as well as in "real" income. It therefore depends for its maximum usefulness and relevance on the assumption of generally similar long-run price changes in all States and regions. This assumption, as will be shown presently, is a reasonably good one.

The procedure of measuring geographic income trends relative to the national trend which has been adopted in this report may be termed the "selected-years" method. In accordance with the criteria already established, trend computations by this method are based on years which (1) refer to approximately comparable points on the business cycle, (2) cover a long period of time, and (3) are free from serious distortions of irregular,

random influences. The years chosen for this purpose are the average for 1927–29 and for 1953–55.

The actual measurement involves simply a comparison of each area's percent of total personal income in these two periods—an increased or decreased percentage signifying, of course, an upward or downward income trend relative to the Nation's. In table V, the column on "percent change in relative position, 1927–29 to 1953–55" measures the trend in total income, relative to the United States, for individual States and regions. This was obtained by computing the percent increase or decrease from 1927–29 to 1953–55 in the percentage of the Nation's total income received by each of the States and regions. Alternatively, this trend measure can be computed from the column of data (also in table V) on "personal income in 1953–55 as percent of 1927–29". The procedure would be to divide the State and regional percentages by the United States percentage and then subtract 100 from each of the resulting indexes.

At this point, two aspects of the proposed method of trend measurement—one specific, the other general—require elaboration.

1. Three-year averages (1927–29 and 1953–55) were adopted as the basis of computation so as to reduce the effects of irregularities or abnormalities that might stem from the use of single years. The fact that the official State income estimates begin with 1929 presented a problem in this regard. The figures for 1930 and 1931, years of cyclical decline, would not be appropriate for use in measuring trends. Therefore, special State estimates of personal income in 1927 and 1928, as shown in table V, were prepared for this purpose.

The adequacy of statistical sources on income by States falls off considerably prior to 1929. It was possible, however, to obtain basic data permitting the preparation of independent State distributions, by more or less the usual procedure, of income components comprising three-fifths of personal income on a national basis. For the remainder, the national totals for each of numerous components were allocated by States for 1927 and 1928 according to the distribution in 1929.

Statistically, the State income estimates for 1927 and 1928 are rated as satisfactory for purpose of the 3-year averages. The principal reason is that the components for which it was possible to prepare independent State distributions included both farm income and manufacturing wages and salaries. It is an observed fact that these two elements usually account for the bulk of annual changes in income by States, with farm income being particularly volatile. Conversely, the State distributions of many of the components for which it was necessary to hold the 1929 pattern constant change slowly from year to year.

2. Although the reasons for use of the "selected years" method have been indicated, they might be amplified by brief explanation of why a formal statistical procedure was not adopted involving correlation of the annual income of each area against the income of the Nation and time. This explanation runs mainly in terms of the character of the period under review—encompassing the precipitous fall from the prosperity of 1929 into the deep depression of the early 1930's; the subsequent recovery, interrupted by the sharp though brief recession of 1938, but then continuing through the remaining prewar years; the period of World War II; reconversion and the postwar boom, with attendant inflationary strains; the mild business recession of 1949; the rapid

recovery of 1950, merging in the latter half of that year into the period of hostilities in Korea; and the most recent years of generally unprecedented peacetime prosperity. Taken together, these widely diverse events or conditions would not appear to furnish an adequate frame of reference for measurement of geographic income trends—unless, perchance, it can be demonstrated that their specific, and often varying, short-run effects on the State income distribution somehow “averaged out” so as not to obscure the underlying relative trends.<sup>6</sup>

If annual State estimates were available for a very long period of years so as to permit study of the geographic income effects of business cycle behavior, it would be possible, at least in principle, to separate statistically the trend element of personal income in each region. But, given the inability of employing an annual series in this manner, resort is had to the “selected years” method of gauging the relative income trends by areas.

### Limitations of the method

This method, it is to be noted, has several limitations. One involves the necessary assumption that for the years selected as the basis of comparison all areas were on the same stage of the business cycle as the Nation. Another limitation stems from the fact that there is no certainty that these years are wholly appropriate from the standpoint of minimization of random or erratic factors. The particular relevance of this consideration for determining the income trends of agricultural areas will become apparent. A further characteristic of this income trend measure is that it refers to a comparison of cyclical peaks and hence tends to give greater weight to the trend of cyclically variable income sources than would a measure based on an average position in the business cycle.

It is easy to exaggerate the importance of these limitations; but because of them, as well as the very nature of the task of trend measurement and analysis, precision should not be attached to the proposed trend measures. These measures, it is believed, are valid as indicators of the direction and general magnitude of trends in the geographic income distribution. As such they are valuable regional economic data.

Before this part of the discussion is closed, a principal characteristic—really an additional limitation—of this method of measuring geographic income trends should be noted. A comparison of each area's share of the Nation's income in 1953–55 with what it was in 1927–29 yields simply a measure of the change in the area's relative position over this period. It is thereby known that relative growth or decline occurred, but the comparison itself tells nothing about the course of its development—whether the growth or decline proceeded at an even, straight-line

6. It seems unlikely, however, that such demonstration can be made on an extensive scale. For example, because of the exceptionally strong upsurge of farm income from its 1933 trough to its 1948 peak, the line of average relationship between State and national personal income over the 1929–55 period tends to have too steep a slope for States in which farming contributes a relatively large share of total income (with the converse tendency applying to predominately non-agricultural States). It is “too steep” because a State's above-average income rise from 1933 to 1948 that was due essentially to the cyclical upsweep of farm income should not influence a relationship intended as an aid for projecting the State's total personal income to full-employment years.

Another difficulty of correlation analysis in this specific application may be noted. For some States the plotted observations between State and national personal income for the depression and/or World War II years are not scattered randomly about the line of average relationship, but clearly reflect the special, or differential, influences of the depression and war on the income flows of these States. Such lack of “randomness” limits the attempt to find meaningful time patterns in the deviations, or residuals, from the line of average relationship.

rate or whether it was curvilinear in pattern. This warns against a mechanical projection of the past rate of growth or decline into the future—on the assumption that it is straightline in nature. It is, of course, inadvisable under any circumstances to project a past trend without recourse to further economic analysis and the exercise of personal judgment.

The trend measures will be subjected to several types of analysis to test their validity. These will include an attempt, on a limited scale, to evaluate the trend significance of changes in the regional income distribution *within* (as against *over*) the period covered by the estimates. This does relatively little, however, to overcome the just-mentioned lack of knowledge regarding the shape of the measured trends.

## TRENDS IN TOTAL INCOME

Changes in the geographic distribution of income in the United States over the past quarter of a century have been substantial. Pronounced trends are clearly evident. As already noted, the State and regional trends in total personal income are shown in table V, in the column, “percent change in relative position, 1927–29 to 1953–55”. This column shows for each State and region the extent of the gain or decline, relative to the Nation, in total income over this long period.

For the regions, the measured trends include sizable relative declines in New England and the Mideast and large relative gains in the Far West, Southwest, and Southeast. A moderate uptrend is evidenced for the Rocky Mountain area; a moderate downtrend for the Plains States. The Great Lakes region tended to receive an approximately constant share of the Nation's income.

The accompanying chart portrays this relative shift in the distribution of personal income from the Northeast (New England and Mideast) to the South and West. From 1927–29 to 1953–55, the share of all income received in the Northeast declined one-fifth, from 40 percent to 32 percent. The proportion of the national total accounted for by the four southern and western regions increased one-third, from 27 percent to 36 percent. The share of the North Central area (Great Lakes and Plains) changed little—from 32 percent to 31 percent.

Also shown in a chart on page 10 are the percentage increases in total personal income for the United States and each of the 8 regions over the period under review. As compared with the nation-wide increase of 255 percent in the dollar volume of personal income between 1927–29 and 1953–55, there were expansions of 418 percent in the Far West, 363 percent in the Southwest, 360 percent in the Southeast, and 285 percent in the Rocky Mountain States. The combined rate for these four regions of the South and West, 373 percent, was twice as large as the approximate 185 percent increase in personal income recorded for each of the New England and Mideast regions.

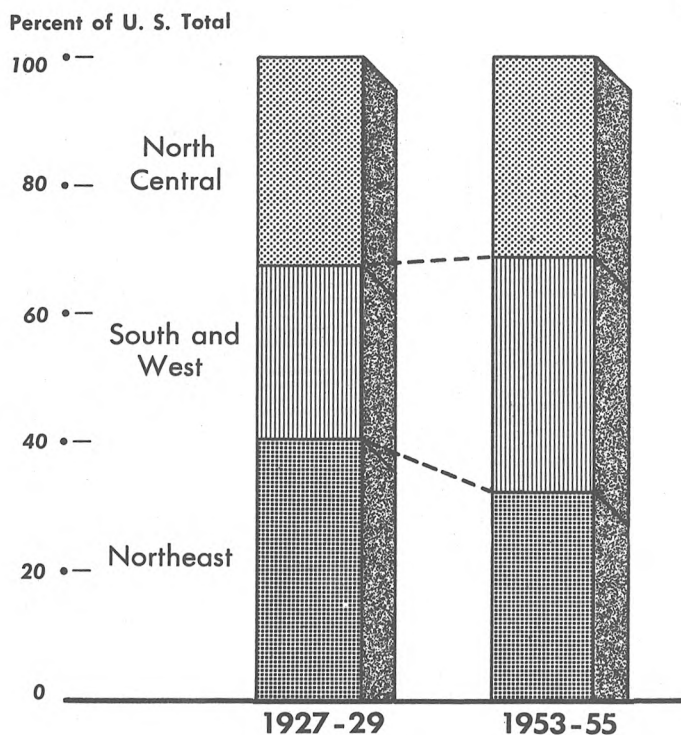
It is also instructive to view the regional shifts in terms of *absolute* increases in income. Total personal income received in the South and West averaged \$106 billion during the years 1953–55, as compared with \$22 billion in the 1927–29 period.



Though starting from a lower income base, this expansion considerably outstripped that in New England and the Mideast—from \$33 billion to \$94 billion.

As will become evident from the later discussion, there are numerous parallels between New England and the Mideast in respect to their relatively declining trends of personal income. However, the most fundamental characteristic they have in common is simply their comparative economic maturity. The declining relative income positions of New England and the Mideast reflect in large measure the industrial, commercial, and

## Distribution of Personal Income



Personal Income - Millions of Dollars		
REGION	1927 - 29 avg.	1953 - 55 avg.
U. S. TOTAL	81,827	290,426
NORTH CENTRAL	26,564	90,734
SOUTH and WEST	22,398	105,944
NORTHEAST	32,865	93,748

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

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population growth of the newer and less developed parts of the country. Any tapering in this rate of growth would make the forces underlying the shift in the distribution of income towards the South and West less strong in the future than they were in the past. And it is to be emphasized that New England and the Mideast still account for one-third of the Nation's personal income and are principal centers of population and production.

## Pattern by States

The foregoing is a general picture of regional trends in personal income. It is desirable to test their validity, or significance, for use as guides to the future. One step that can be taken is to determine the *pervasiveness* of the regional trends among the States. Is there a tendency for the individual State trends, of which the regional trends are composed, to be uniform in direction? Or are the regional trends merely a conglomerate averaging of differing State trends? Of course, the trends for individual States are of interest in their own right, apart from the check they afford on developments in the broader areas.

With reference again to table V, it is seen that all of the New England States sustained reduced shares of the Nation's total income between 1927-29 and 1953-55. In the Mideast the trend of income in 2 of the States—Maryland and Delaware—ran counter to the region's relative decline. All of the 12 South-eastern States except West Virginia and Arkansas improved their relative positions over this interval. Improvement occurred also in each of the Southwestern States except Oklahoma and in all 4 States of the Far West.

Consistency of State pattern is found also for the 2 regions in which the long-term shifts in relative income position were moderate. All of the Plains States received smaller percentages of national personal income in 1953-55 than in 1927-29. Each of the Rocky Mountain States except Montana received a higher share.

In summary, of the 44 States comprising the regions with declining or rising relative income trends, all but 6 are shown to have trends in the same direction as the trend for the particular region in which they are located. Of the 5 Great Lakes States—the "no-trend" region—sizable (and roughly counterbalancing) trends are in evidence for Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois; relatively small changes for Ohio and Wisconsin.

In view of the appreciable heterogeneity characterizing the States comprising the regional classification—and this must characterize any regional classification of States—the degree of uniformity of pattern is striking. It is surely one which attests to the pervasiveness of the regional trends in personal income.

## Changes in Real Income

Next to be considered is the extent to which the regional trend measures presented here reflect relative shifts in "real" income—that is, in personal income after allowance for differential changes by regions in the prices paid by consumers for goods and services. This inquiry can be answered with the aid of price indexes compiled by Abner Hurwitz and Carlyle P. Stallings of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In a paper, "Interregional Differentials in Per Capita Real Income Change", prepared for the June 1955 regional income meeting sponsored by the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Hurwitz and Stallings presented and described annual price indexes for each State, covering the years 1929-53. These were generally comparable in scope to the BLS Consumer Price Index which is

issued monthly for the United States as a whole.<sup>7</sup> Prior to this important contribution, it was not possible to take comprehensive account of price changes in evaluating geographic income developments.

For the purpose of this bulletin, Hurwitz and Stallings extended their indexes on a regional basis back to 1927 and forward to 1955. To avoid excessive computational effort not likely to affect the results appreciably, the computed regional indexes for 1929 and 1953 were projected by means of data for selected States having the principal weight in these indexes.

Shown here in the text tabulation are the data on income and price changes affording a direct comparison of regional trends in current-dollar personal income and real personal income.

	1953-55 as percent of 1927-29			Percent change in relative position	
	Personal income	Consumer prices	Real personal income	Personal income	Real personal income
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>355</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>226</b>		
New England.....	282	156	181	-21	-20
Mideast.....	286	153	187	-19	-17
Great Lakes.....	348	158	220	-2	-3
Plains.....	324	162	200	-9	-12
Southeast.....	460	157	293	+29	+30
Southwest.....	463	159	291	+30	+29
Rocky Mountain.....	385	164	234	+8	+3
Far West.....	518	161	322	+46	+42

The personal income data are taken from table V. The real income figures, in the third and fifth columns, are parallel computations based on deflation of personal income by the consumer price indexes. These indexes show that changes over the 1927-55 span in the overall average of prices paid by consumers were remarkably similar in the 8 broad regions of the country. As a concomitant, the pattern of regional trends in real income was not very different from that already reviewed in terms of the published current dollar estimates.

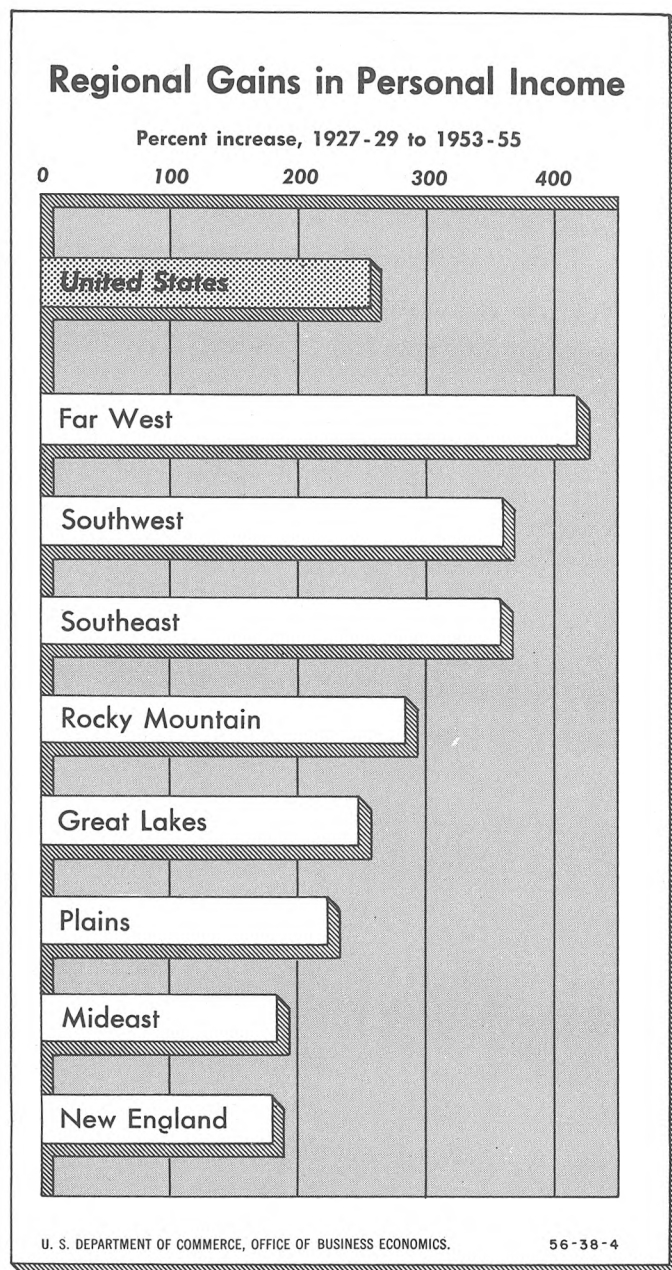
It is evident that the measured trends in personal income for the individual States are also indicative of relative shifts in real income. For even on a State basis, long-term consumer price increases (based on comparison of the 1929 and 1953 data in the Hurwitz-Stallings paper) have differed relatively little from the national average. This fact, it may be noted in passing, is additional significant evidence of the close interrelatedness of the geographic economies as constituent parts of the national economy.

Unfortunately, there is still a lack of comprehensive information on differences in consumer price levels from State to State. It is not possible, therefore, to adjust the published State estimates of per capita income for any single year so as to reveal the underlying differentials in real income.

7. This paper will be included in the published proceedings of the meeting which are now in press—Vol. XXI of *Studies in Income and Wealth*, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.

## Sources of Regional Trends

Another appraisal of the measured trends in total income which can be made is to study their *sources*. Did the relative income growth in a particular region reflect increased population and larger-than-average expansion in nearly all industrial sources of income, or was it concentrated mainly in one segment of the economy? This and other such relevant questions can be answered by this type of analysis.



The knowledge to be gained from it is particularly valuable for use in conjunction with one's judgments as to the probable course of future economic developments, both nationally and for particular regions. And it should be emphasized that the information on past regional income trends, while useful and valuable,

should be supplemented by personal judgments as to the bearing of possible future developments on the regional economies. For example, it is important for this purpose to have a considered opinion as to the future long-term role of agriculture in the Nation's income flow, and even to evaluate its implications for the several regions. If agricultural developments have served to "hold down" a region's past trend (relative to the Nation) in total income, that trend would be modified or discarded if there was good reason to believe that the long-term prospects for the region's agriculture were favorable.

Sources of the regional trends in total income can be analyzed with the aid of the same types of tabular material as used in the earlier cross-sectional view of State personal income in 1955. This material, it will be recalled, covers broad industrial sources of total personal income, industrial sources of civilian income received by persons for participation in current production, and the composition of personal income by type. The analysis can be made more detailed through use of the additional payroll breakdowns given in Part V.

Tables VI and VII constitute the principal statistical basis for the summary appraisal to be undertaken here. They show percentage distributions by States and regions for each of numerous components of personal income. The distributions in table VI—covering farm income, nonfarm income, government income disbursements, and private nonfarm income—refer to the periods 1927-29 and 1953-55, thereby providing an exact tie-in with the trend measures of total personal income. However, the distributions for private nonfarm industries in table VII are given for 1929 and 1955, since single-year comparisons were deemed generally sufficient for measuring the relative long-term shifts by States and regions in these industrial income flows.

Following, then, is a digest of the main facts about the roles of farming, government, manufacturing, population, and other factors in the long-term geographic changes in personal income. There is sufficient independence among these factors to make their separate study of significance, but it must be realized that to some extent they are mutually interacting and that they have different degrees of primacy as determinants of total income.

### ***Income from farming and government***

Nationally, farm income amounted to an average of \$7 billion per year in 1927-29 and \$15 billion in 1953-55. This increase, percentagewise, was much less than that which occurred in other income sources, so that farm income declined from 8½ percent to 5 percent of total personal income. (For full perspective however, it should be added that the number of persons engaged in farming declined markedly over this span, and that *average* incomes earned in farming rose by a considerably larger proportion than those in nonfarm pursuits.)

Comparison of the distributions of the Nation's farm income in the 1927-29 and 1953-55 periods shows that an increased share accrued to the Far West, approximately similar shares to the Great Lakes and Southeast, and decreased shares to the other 5 regions. The net result was a sizable relative shift of farm income to the Far Western States.

World War II and its aftermath of expanded national defense activity have resulted in the considerably greater influence of

government on the flow of personal income. The dollar volume of income paid out directly to persons by Federal, State, and local governments averaged \$48 billion in the years 1953-55, or 16 percent of all personal income—as compared with figures of \$6 billion and 7 percent for 1927-29.

Over the period 1927-55, the percentage shares of all government income disbursements in the Nation received by New England and the Mideast declined, whereas increased shares accrued to the Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain area, and Far West. In each of these regions, the change in the share of government income disbursements was in the same direction as the change in the share of total personal income.

The best, and most direct, way of gauging the geographic effects of income changes in farming and government is to compare the relative trends in nonfarm income and private nonfarm income (table VI) with those in total personal income (table V). Such comparison can aid materially in interpreting and evaluating the State and regional trends in total personal income. A specific value of this stems from the circumstance that one cannot be certain about the validity of using the periods 1927-29 and 1953-55 as reference points for measuring long-term regional shifts in farm income—essentially because of the marked volatility of this income source. It may also be added that nonfarm measures of geographic income growth (such as those provided in table VI) have an independent usefulness for market research.

The data by regions for the trend measures of total income, nonfarm income, and private nonfarm income are given here.

**Percent change in relative position, 1927-29 to 1953-55**

	Personal income	Nonfarm income	Private nonfarm income
New England.....	-21	-23	-22
Mideast.....	-19	-22	-21
Great Lakes.....	-2	-3	+1
Plains.....	-9	-2	-1
Southeast.....	+29	+39	+32
Southwest.....	+30	+46	+41
Rocky Mountain.....	+8	+18	+13
Far West.....	+46	+46	+42

The tabulation requires careful interpretation. It takes account not only of changes in the relative distributions of farm income and government income disbursements, as recorded in table VI, but also of the differing weights, or importance, of these 2 component flows in the personal incomes of the Nation and of the several regions.

The 3 trend measures for New England and the Mideast are generally similar. This similarity does not mean that farming and government did not contribute to, or help account for, the relative declines of total income in these regions. Rather, it means that the contributions of these 2 sources were not differentially large but, on balance, were of about the same proportionate magnitudes as those stemming from private nonfarm income.

On the other hand, it is found that developments in farming served to dampen the relative growth of total income in the

Plains, Southeast, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain regions; and that governmental flows were *comparatively* more important than private disbursements in contributing to the relative up-trends of personal income in the 4 southern and western areas of the Nation.

Still, the principal conclusion to which this text tabulation leads is that farming and government fall far short of accounting fully for the regional shifts in total income since 1927-29. In the case of the Plains States, they (mainly farming) "explain" fully the region's moderate relative decline in total income. And the appreciably better showing by the Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions in terms of the two nonfarm measures is noteworthy. But, except for the Plains States, these measures do not change basically the picture of regional income trends delineated by the data on total personal income.

Attention is therefore turned to table VII, containing percentage distributions by major industrial division of the income received by individuals from private nonfarm sources for their participation in current production. For each of the several industries shown in the table, it may be noted again, this measure covers wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

### Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry is of obvious and basic importance in conditioning both short-term and long-term changes in the regional distribution of income.

The pattern of regional changes from 1929 to 1955 in individuals' earnings in manufacturing was much the same as that in total personal income. New England and the Mideast accounted for declining shares of all manufacturing income, and the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West accounted for increasing shares. The share of the industrially important Great Lakes region—currently, 33 percent—was little changed.

New England and the Mideast place unusually large emphasis upon manufacturing as a source of income. In these regions, however, percentage increases in manufacturing income since 1929 have been markedly below the country-wide average. They have been smaller than those in all other regions—as portrayed in the chart on private nonfarm earnings—and have averaged little more than two-fifths as large as the combined rate of expansion registered by the Far West, Southeast, and Southwest. The combined share of individuals' earnings in manufacturing received in New England and the Mideast declined from 45 percent in 1929 to 36 percent in 1955.

The substantial progress in industrialization by the Far West, Southeast, and Southwest has been a key factor in their large relative gains in total personal income. The percentage of the Nation's manufacturing income disbursed in these three regions rose from 16½ percent in 1929 to 25 percent in 1955—an increase, in relative terms, of one-half. But, despite this progress, the Far West, Southeast, and Southwest are by no means "industrialized." Of the 20 States comprising these regions, in only 2—North Carolina and South Carolina—was income from manufacturing as important a source of civilian earnings in 1955 as in the country at large (see table IV).

### Trade and service income

After manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade is the largest industrial source of earnings for the Nation's employed labor force. Ranking next are the service industries. These embrace a wide variety of establishments and activities—such as medical, legal, engineering, and other professional services; amusements and recreation, including motion pictures; various types of services to business; personal services; domestic services; hotels; and charitable, welfare, and relief organizations.

Income from trade and from the services also exhibited a regional pattern of relative shifts from 1929 to 1955 very similar to that in total personal income. For both industrial divisions, there were declines in the percentages of the national total received in New England and the Mideast and gains in the Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Far West areas. The shares of the Great Lakes and Plains were reduced moderately over this period.

There was a strong tendency for individual States to follow the regional pattern. Most of the New England and Mideastern States sustained reduced shares of trade and service income from 1929 to 1955; and practically all of the 25 southern and western States received larger shares. The few exceptions to pattern occurred in the same States where the relative trend in total income ran counter to the regional trend.

### Other industries

Regional shifts from 1929 to 1955 in the remaining industrial sources of personal income listed in table VII can be summarized briefly. The picture which emerges upon study of the distributions for the 5 industries is fairly uniform, and similar in general outline to that already described for manufacturing, trade, and the services.

For each of the industries—mining; contract construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation; and communications and public utilities—New England and the Mideast received lower percentages of total individual earnings in 1955 than in 1929, and the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West received higher percentages. In rough accord with its moderate relative uptrend in total income, the Rocky Mountain area accounted for similar or larger percentages in 1955 as compared with 1929. For the Plains States, the record for the 5 industries as a whole was one of little relative trend; for the Great Lakes, moderate but consistent declines are evidenced.

Such over-all uniformity between trends in total personal income and in the volume of individual earnings in these 5 industries prevailed on a State as well as regional basis. Table VII should be examined, however, for the many specific features which this generalization cannot reveal. Included among them are the very sharp drop in the percentage of the Nation's mining income received in Pennsylvania, which accounts for practically all mining activity in the northeastern States; the outstanding expansions in mining (mainly crude petroleum and natural gas) which occurred in Texas and Louisiana; the unusual magnitude of the geographic shifts in contract construction, the four southern and western regions obtaining 40 percent of total individual earnings in this industry in 1955 as against 23 percent in 1929;

and the dominance of Illinois in the reductions of the Great Lakes percentages noted above.<sup>8</sup>

The foregoing summary is incomplete. To have assayed the precise roles of each of the various industries in contributing to the measured regional trends in total personal income would have unduly lengthened and complicated the analysis, and would not have altered the principal fact to which it points: That these trends derived from a broad array of industrial sources. The regional shifts in income from these sources were substantially similar, as to direction, to the regional shifts in

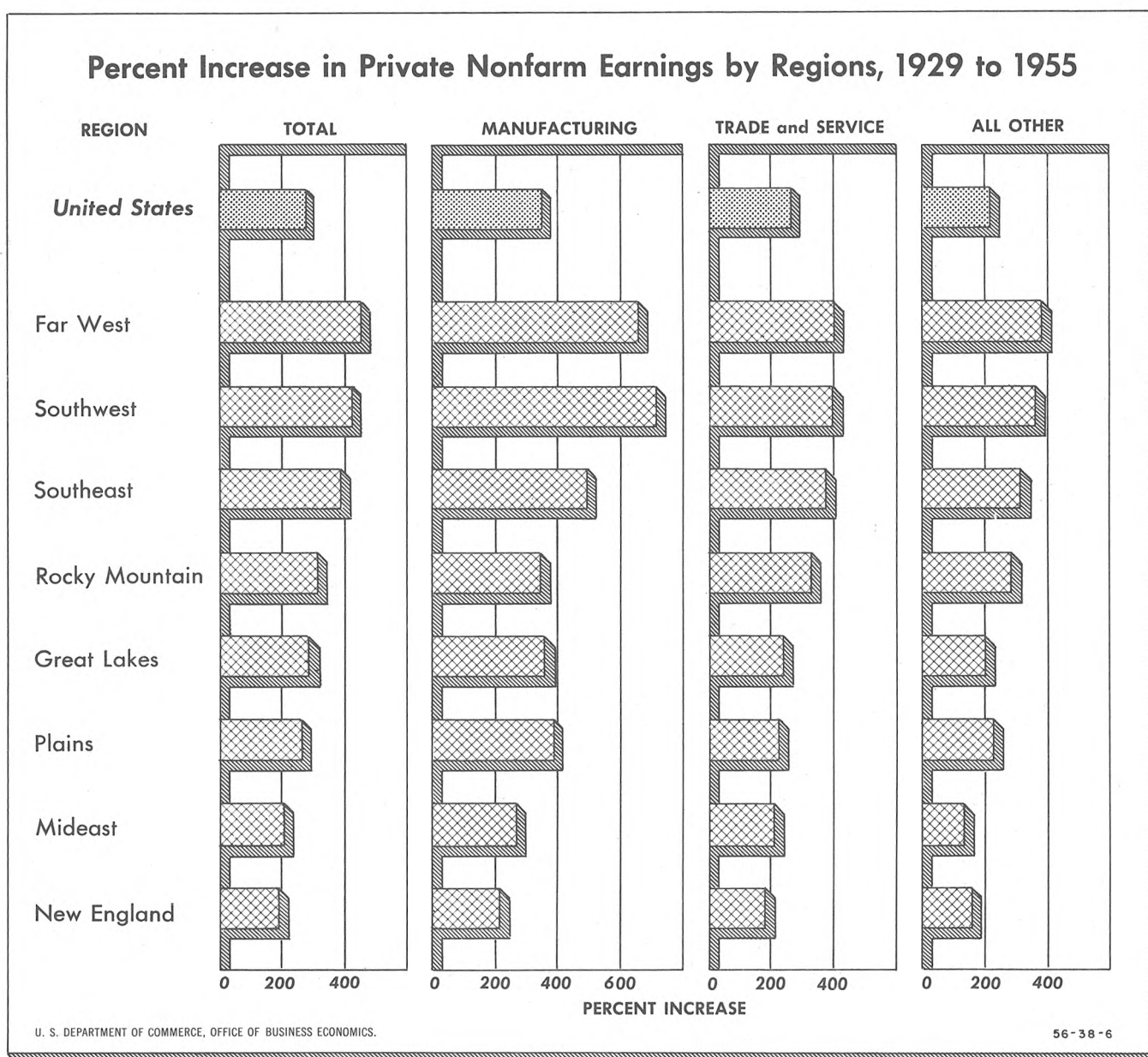
8. With regard to these reductions, there is the broader point that from 1929 to 1955 the Great Lakes region sustained reduced shares of individuals' earnings in all industries except manufacturing. That the region's share of total personal income also has not declined (except negligibly) is thus due to its record in manufacturing. For the country as a whole, income from manufacturing has expanded at a much larger rate than nonmanufacturing income; the Great Lakes States are more industrialized than any other region; and their long-term industrial advance has fully matched that of the Nation.

total income. It therefore follows that the regional trends in personal income have considerable underlying strength.

**Property income**

This investigation into the sources of the regional trends in personal income turns now to property income.

It might first be noted that the other major types of personal income—wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, and transfer payments—can furnish little fresh evidence on the subject. This is so for 2 reasons: (1) The review of long-term regional shifts in income by industry encompassed all of these categories, and (2) industrial developments have a strong influence on changes in types of income. As might be expected, therefore, wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors' income, and transfer payments reveal



changes in geographic distribution from 1929 to 1955 that, on the whole, are well in line with those observed for total personal income and its major industrial sources.

It is worth while, however, to look briefly at the shifts in property income over the period. These have not come within purview except for the fact that government income disbursements include government interest payments, a relatively minor element both of these disbursements and of property income.

Following are the percentages of total property income received in the several regions in 1929 and 1955.

Percent of United States property income

	1929	1955
United States.....	100.0	100.0
New England.....	9.7	8.1
Mideast.....	40.2	29.6
Great Lakes.....	21.3	21.0
Plains.....	6.4	8.2
Southeast.....	7.8	12.3
Southwest.....	3.9	6.2
Rocky Mountain.....	1.3	2.0
Far West.....	9.3	12.6

As is readily evident, property income flows likewise contributed to the long-term regional shifts in personal income. All 32 States of the Plains, Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Far West regions received higher percentages of total property income in 1955 than in 1929. In the other 3 regions, State changes in property income shares were featured by strong declines in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, and by a sizable gain in Indiana.

### Population

Changes in population and in total income necessarily are interacting. This summary of factors underlying the regional trends in total income concludes with a brief examination of the changes in total population.

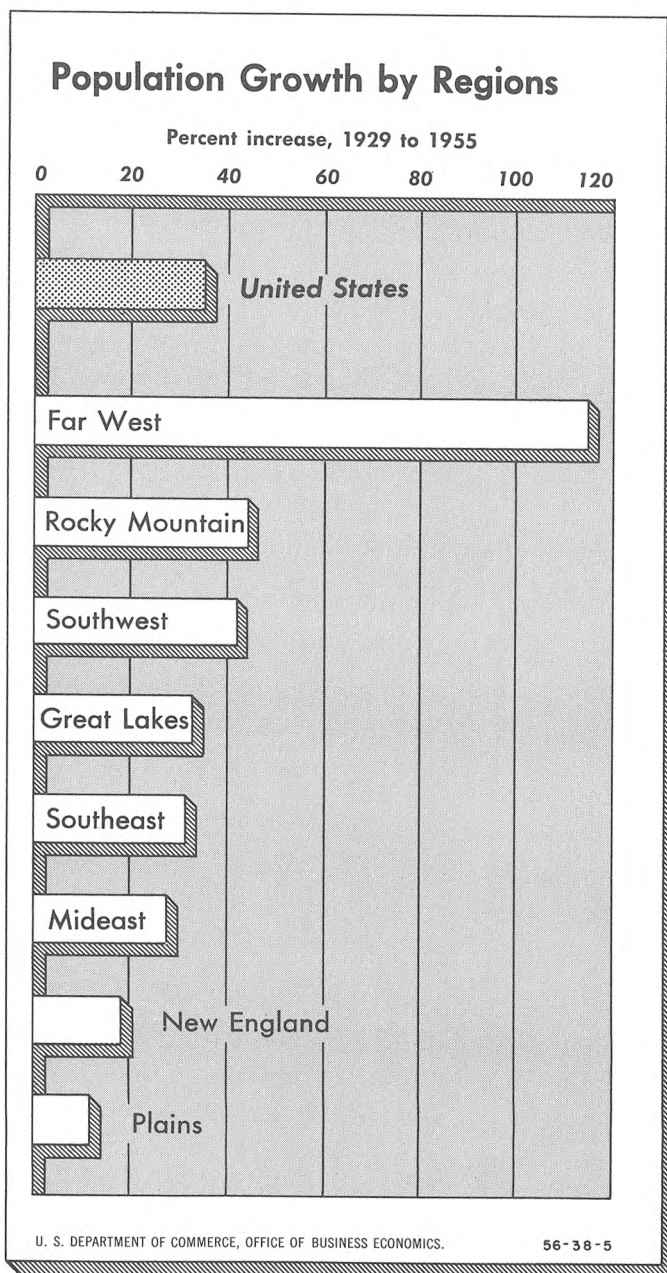
From 1929 to 1955 the population of the continental United States rose 35 percent. In the Mideast, Southeast, Great Lakes, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain States the increase in population ranged from 28 to 44 percent. (See chart.) It would not appear that in these 5 regions differences in population growth were a primary influence on the relative trends in total income. Such generalization is much less applicable to New England, where the population increase was 18 percent.

In the Plains States, total population was 12 percent higher in 1955 than in 1929. Relative to the nationwide population advance of one-third, this moderate rise must be viewed as a factor dampening the region's relative growth in total personal income. Nevertheless, there probably is a less direct relationship between changes in population and changes in total income in the Plains States than in any other region. In this agricultural area, farm prices and crop yields have a crucial influence on changes in total personal income.

In the Far West, population was a highly dynamic factor in the trend of total income. From 1929 to 1955, the population of this region more than doubled. A major and obvious reason, there-

fore, for the Far West's outstanding long-term advance in total income since 1929 is the large growth in its population.

Variations in population change since 1929 have been substantially wider on a State than regional basis, as shown by table VIII. Noteworthy are the large increases in Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, and New Mexico; the actual declines (though



not appreciable) in the 2 Dakotas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma; and the top-ranking expansions (134-161 percent) in Arizona, Florida, California, and Nevada. In all of these cases, the direction of population change relative to the Nation accorded with the relative trend in total personal income.

### Regional Industrial Structures: 1929 and 1955

Following the summary of long-run regional shifts in personal income and their underlying sources, analysis will next be made of the industrial compositions of regional incomes in 1929 and 1955. This inquiry concerns the effects which the myriad economic developments over this long span had on the industrial structures of the several regional economies.

The study can be based effectively on a comparison of tables II and IV—showing, respectively, the industrial source patterns of total personal income and total civilian earnings by States and regions in 1955—with correlative tables IX and XII, for 1929.

Nationally, 3 of the main shifts in the industrial composition of personal income over the period included a decrease in farm income and increases in Federal Government disbursements and income from manufacturing.

Farm income declined as a percentage of total income from 1929 to 1955 in each of the regions and in practically all States. For many of the major agricultural areas, the reduction was steep and ranks as a quite significant development of the period. The Southeast and Southwest presently receive about 8 percent of their personal income from farming, as against 19 percent in 1929; in the Plains States, the proportion is down from 21 to 11 percent. And, of course, for some individual States of these regions, as well as of the Rocky Mountain area, the drop in relative importance of farm income was of even larger magnitude.

Tables II and XII record also the sharply increased role of the Federal Government as a source of income in all States and regions. Direct disbursements from this source formed 2½ percent of the Nation's personal income in 1929; 10½ percent in 1955. The advance was largest in the southern and western regions.

Shifts in the importance of manufacturing as a source of geographic incomes can be measured in the framework of civilian earnings (tables IV and IX). Advancing on a national basis from 26 to 31 percent of total civilian earnings, income from manufacturing comprised a larger share of such earnings in 1955 than in 1929 in every region and in all but 5 States (none of them industrial except Rhode Island). In relative terms, the increases in manufacturing as a source of income to the civilian labor force were generally largest outside the 3 northern industrial regions—New England, Mideast, the Great Lakes—but the change in pattern was neither pervasive nor of sweeping magnitude. It will be noticed in this connection that the share of civilian income contributed by manufacturing in the Great Lakes States rose from 34 percent to 43 percent.

#### Industrial composition of civilian earnings

Having looked briefly at the altered geographic roles of farming, the Federal Government, and manufacturing, we may consider next how the broad industrial sources of civilian earnings—commodity production, distribution, service, and government—have changed by regions since 1929. Shown in the text table are regional data for that year, comparable to those for 1955 given earlier.

Immediately apparent in these 1929 data is the same sort of over-all similarity among the regions that was found for 1955. That is, commodity production, distribution, service, and govern-

ment in 1929 each accounted for roughly similar proportions of total civilian earnings in the several regions. Further, comparison of the text tables for the 2 years shows that, with allowance for shifts on a national basis (in services and government), each of the broad industrial segments was of generally similar importance by regions in 1955 as in 1929.

Percent of total civilian earnings, 1929

	Commodity producing industries	Distributive industries	Service industries	Government
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>45.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>
New England.....	48.0	25.5	19.7	6.8
Mideast.....	41.3	29.4	22.1	7.2
Great Lakes.....	49.0	28.1	16.4	6.4
Plains.....	45.4	31.7	15.8	7.1
Southeast.....	49.7	26.7	16.4	7.2
Southwest.....	46.4	30.9	15.7	7.0
Rocky Mountain.....	44.3	31.7	15.1	9.0
Far West.....	37.3	32.0	22.5	8.1

Such similarity holds to a significant degree on a State basis. Thus, in a large majority of States (40) the shares of total civilian earnings contributed by the distributive industries differed by 3 percentage points or less in 1929 and 1955; and in all but 2 States the difference was 4 points or less. For the large commodity-producing sector, 39 States came within a 7-percentage point variation in the two years. The geographically scattered States in which the change was larger all exhibit the same feature—a sharp decline in the relative importance of farming only partly offset by increases in other commodity producing industries.<sup>9</sup>

Abstracting, then, from national changes, the regions and States exhibit appreciable uniformity for both 1929 and 1955 in the broad industrial sources of their civilian earnings. This uniformity held over the 26-year period despite divergent relative shifts in incomes from farming and manufacturing, 2 industries of rather discrete geographic importance, and despite markedly differing rates of growth by States and regions in total personal income, total earnings of the civilian labor force, and incomes earned in individual industries.

There is no easy explanation of the maintenance of this geographic symmetry in the broad industrial source patterns of income. And the avenues by which it was accomplished are not the same in individual areas, differing as widely as they do in specific compositional features, particularly within the commodity-producing sector. However, there were 2 developments that partake of a general explanation.

1. There was a rough parallelism in the relative movements (expansions) of incomes in most industries on a national basis.

2. Within this framework, there was a strong tendency, as will be recalled from the trend analysis, for the States and regions to score above-average or below-average gains in nearly all industrial sources of income. Further, in each area these industry

9. The variations in the broad industrial source patterns between 1929 and 1955 were most marked in agricultural States. These variations are reduced when farm income is recorded in the compositional tables in terms of 3-year averages in order to obtain a stabler basis for measuring the relative magnitude of this volatile income flow.

shifts, by and large, were generally proportionate to each other. Therefore, most areas exhibited the same direction of change in the relative importance of an income source. By way of example, tables IV and IX show that from 1929 to 1955 incomes from the 4 major commodity-producing industries tended to increase or decrease as a percentage of civilian income in all regions. The moderate declines in the importance of contract construction in New England and the Mideast are noteworthy exceptions to a general pattern that characterized the distributive, service, and government categories as well.

A valid objection to these 2 related points can be raised, to the effect that they represent merely a statistical explanation, or statement of the "mechanics," of the maintenance of broad uniformity in regional industrial structures from 1929 to 1955. A more basic explanation, however, might be attempted by returning to an observation made earlier—that the United States would appear to have a single national economy comprised of interrelated regional economies. It is believed that a view of these economies as being closely linked to each other, deriving their basic economic stimulus from nationwide forces, and undergoing patterns of industrial change which are not separate and unique, but which are geared to those of the Nation, constitutes a substantive explanation of the present-day similarity in the broad industrial structures of the regions and of the existence of such similarity at least as far back as the late 1920's.

This characterization of the relation between the national and regional economies of the United States is not, of course, at variance with 2 well-known facts: that the regions can, and do, exhibit differing overall rates of economic growth, as this study clearly reveals; and that the national economy can, and does, derive strength from the effective utilization and development of human and material resources in the several regions. For if the basic stimulus, or climate, of economic forces in the United States is national in scope, economic growth in the country as a whole must perforce reflect the character of regional responses to it.

## SHIFTS OVER THE PREWAR AND LATER PERIODS

Thus far, measures of regional trends in personal income have been presented, and their validity and significance analyzed through certain tests. These showed that, with changes in the average prices paid by consumers generally similar throughout the Nation, the regional trends in current-dollar income over the period from 1927-29 to 1953-55 adequately reflect relative shifts in real income as well; that the regional trends exhibit a very good degree of "pervasiveness," in the sense that there has been a strong tendency for the direction of trends in individual States to correspond with that for the particular region in which they are located; and that the measured trends for the several regions stemmed from above-average or below-average expansion in nearly all sources of income.

Still another type of analysis is required. This involves an attempt to gauge the "continuity" of the measured trends. For

these trends show only that relative income growth or decline occurred in a region between the 2 selected reference points (the averages for 1927-29 and 1953-55); they provide no information on the within-period course of this growth or decline.

This characteristic of the method of trend determination used was noted earlier, and it is emphasized again here.<sup>10</sup> We would also underscore the earlier caution against projecting the measured trends, without recourse to supplementary analysis and personal judgment, on the easy assumption that the relative trends are straight-line in nature. Such analysis and judgment, it is suggested, should be based in part on a study of trend continuity, or of the "trend significance" of changes in the regional income distribution within the 1927-55 period. This is a most difficult matter. As will become apparent, the problem is not so much one of deriving measurements as it is to ferret out inferences.

In the study of trend continuity, at least 2 approaches might prove fruitful. One is to divide the period at 1940 or 1941 in order to see whether the measured long-term trends developed and prevailed over both the prewar span and over the war and postwar intervals. The other is to focus analysis on the postwar changes in the regional income distribution, for the purpose of judging whether they seem to be in conformity with the long-run shifts. These additional lines of inquiry are pursued in this and the immediately following section.

### *Use of 1940 and 1941 as reference points*

It is not wholly valid to use either 1940 or 1941 as a reference point for regional income trend comparisons. The year 1940 was considerably less prosperous than the terminal three-year periods on which the trend computations were based. About 8 million persons were unemployed in 1940, or about 15 percent of the civilian labor force. Unemployment declined to 5½ million in 1941, but still averaged 10 percent of the civilian labor force. In addition—and this may not be a significant limitation—the effects of sharply rising armament expenditures are clearly imprinted on the 1941 regional income flows.

Despite the degree of invalidity in employing the 1940 and 1941 regional estimates in trend analysis, the advantages otherwise probably justify bending, if not breaking, the rule about restricting the comparisons to comparable points on the business cycle. It is obviously of first-rate importance to compare the performances of the several regions over the prewar period of prosperity, depression, and recovery and over the subsequent period embracing war, readjustment, and the extended postwar span of high-level economic activity. More confidence can be placed in the measured trends if it is found that they were the product of developments over each of these two fundamentally different periods.

Determination of trend continuity will be based on whether the percent of national personal income received by a region in 1940-41 was between its percentage shares in 1927-29 and 1953-55. Stated alternatively, continuity will be adjudged

10. As indicated by the prior discussion, the limitation stems really from the economic heterogeneity of the period under review. There would appear to be no other method which permits the valid measurement of regional trend curves.



present whenever a region's income change was better than average or below average in both periods.

This criterion is not a rigid one, and it has questionable significance when an area's relative income changes are on the margin of qualifying. However, as a general proposition, it would not be warranted to attach precise significance to differences in the rate of regional income growth or decline, relative to the Nation, over the 2 periods. This is primarily because 1940 and 1941 were years of underemployment.

### **Changes in regional income shares**

Comparison of the percentage shares of the Nation's personal income received by each of the regions in 1940-41 with those in 1927-29 and 1953-55 reveals substantial continuity of relative trend. (See table V.) New England, the Mideast, and the Plains States had relatively declining movements in both the prewar and later periods. Successively larger income shares over these periods accrued to the Southeast, Southwest, Far West, and Rocky Mountain regions. Further, the large Great Lakes area received about the same share of all personal income in 1940-41 as in the terminal years.

The limitations attaching to the use of 1940-41 as a reference point probably are increased when comparisons are made on a State basis. But it may be noted that trend continuity is exhibited for 31 of the States. In these States, the percentages of national personal income received in 1940-41 fell between the percentages for the terminal years, thereby indicating the same direction of relative income change over both the prewar and subsequent periods. In 3 States—Ohio, Mississippi, and Arkansas—the deviations were not large enough to affect general conclusions. And the inconsistency observed for 3 other States—South Dakota, Idaho, and Wyoming—is “suspect” as to its trend significance because it stemmed from the volatile farm element of their income flows.

The District of Columbia and 11 States (Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nebraska, Kansas, West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Utah) furnish clear exceptions to the general tendency. In these cases, as shown by the data in table V, the relative growth or decline of personal income over the whole span from 1927-29 to 1953-55 did not stem from both of the periods within it.

The record of the District of Columbia furnishes a useful, though extreme, example of the inadvisability of using the measured long-term change in a State's or region's income share for projection into the future without some consideration of developments occurring within the period. From 1927-29 to 1940-41, total personal income expanded by nearly 50 percent in the District of Columbia whereas it was up only 7 percent in the country as a whole. But after 1940-41 the District's rate of income rise was only half the national average. This irregularity stemmed from the uneven rate of growth of the Federal establishment, the comparative stability of its rates of pay, and the faster expansion of the Maryland and Virginia residential areas not encompassed within the boundaries of the District of Columbia. (The incomes of persons working in the District of Columbia but residing in Maryland and Virginia are assigned to those States.)

## **THE POSTWAR RECORD**

It has been stressed that trend is a long-term concept and that to measure regional income trends it is necessary to compare data for years which are approximately “comparable” and span a sufficiently long period of time. The desire thereby is to minimize the chance of rapid, short-run developments obscuring the picture. Nevertheless, trends can change direction because of the interjection of new elements or the withdrawal of old ones; and it is useful to appraise short-term alterations in the regional distribution of income in terms of their trend significance. Such an appraisal may spot developing strengths or weaknesses in the regional income flows, and it serves as a continuing check on the validity of the long-term observations as guides to the nature of future changes in the regional distribution of income.

It will be appreciated that it is difficult to analyze the trend element of short-term regional income changes. Such an analysis is particularly difficult to make for periods in which the business cycle is running its course, but it may be somewhat promising when applied to periods of full employment, as has characterized the postwar years as a whole.

The general method to be followed is one of “partial analysis”—abstracting or eliminating from the total income flows those components which are known to be most directly influenced by short-run, random factors and then subjecting to detailed study the patterns of change indicated by those components which are presumed to be relatively free from the direct influence of such factors. The procedure becomes hypothetical and meaningless, however, if the portion of income which must be eliminated from consideration is large. For, though not discernible, the trend element which this portion contains is eliminated, and the basis for drawing significant conclusions is thereby reduced. Furthermore, the remaining portion of income assumed to have trend significance includes the indirect effects of the portion directly affected by the irregular, random factors.

The postwar period is a short one for the purpose of studying regional income trends. In addition, while it has been “uniform” as to the generally prevailing low level of unemployment, the period has been marked by sharp oscillations in the character and intensity of national demand that have had differing, and changing, impacts on the regional income flows. As seen in the shifting relative composition of gross national product, these oscillations have occurred variously in Federal Government purchases, consumer expenditures for durable goods, inventory investment, business plant and equipment outlays, and residential building. The changing tempo and composition of these and other direct markets for the Nation's output of goods and services may have considerably differential effects on short-run regional income movements. This is chiefly because of the geographic specialization in commodity production noted earlier.

Apart from this overriding factor of rapid shifts in the national demand situation, various specific influences of a more random nature can also tend to mask, or at least blur, the trend aspects of regional income flows over short periods. Such influences are obviously present in farm income and in government income disbursements, but of course affect other components of the income stream as well.

These general observations have been made for a two-fold purpose: (1) To stress the need for care and detailed study in interpreting the trend significance of short-run geographic income changes; and (2) to suggest that this inherently difficult task be approached with a considerable measure of skepticism, to the effect that the longer-run record not be discarded, or even substantially modified, unless the evidence in the short-run picture seems abundantly clear.

### **Criteria of postwar review**

In the review of the postwar data that follows, certain criteria, or "ground rules," have been adopted.

1. Because the various special influences at work affected different regions at different times, it has been thought advisable to study the general course of income change through the whole period, rather than to rely on selected reference points, such as 1946 and 1955.<sup>11</sup> Table X shows by States and regions the percentage shares of United States personal income received in all years 1946-55.

Conclusions about the basic course of regional income change in the postwar period may tend to be invalid to the extent that they are shaped by data for the early years. Since the stimulus to income growth during World War II varied markedly by regions, and since the return to peacetime conditions was accompanied by a drastic, though relatively quick, shift in composition of the personal income flow, the regional data for the earlier period may have a special element of "noncomparability" for the purpose of trend study. This is known to be so in such specific aspects as the demobilization of the armed forces and the reconversion of manufacturing industries, but it may also obtain in a more basic sense that is impossible to abstract from in the personal income statistics. This point will receive additional attention presently.

2. For the purpose of trying to gauge at least roughly the extent to which the movements of the annual percentage shares of total personal income were affected by special factors—thus limiting their relevance as indicators of trend—a key emphasis has been placed on estimates of private nonfarm income (table XI). This measure is of particular significance for evaluating short-run changes in regional economic activity. It eliminates from total income the direct effects of temporary, random elements reflected in the farm and governmental income flows—such as the vagaries of weather, crop damage from pests and insects, sharp variations in farm prices, disbursement of veterans' bonuses, and demobilization or relocation of military personnel. Elements of this sort often obscure income changes in the large private nonfarm sector and render total income an inappropriate indicator of the more basic short-term developments in the State and regional economies.

But, apart from the geographic erraticalness of farm income on a year-to-year basis, there is a more general reason for giving some priority to a nonfarm measure in studying the postwar period. Over this period, farm income had a strong, though irregular, downward movement. This exerted a differential influence on

11. Such special influences, of course, affected the formal trend measures. However, they were minimized by use of three-year averages and, pragmatically, can probably be overlooked for areas in which the measured trend is sizable. However, they are one of the reasons why the recorded direction of past relative trend may not be valid when the magnitude involved is small.

regional incomes which, generally speaking, must be accorded a limited degree of trend significance. Farm income formed about 9½ percent of national personal income in 1946-48, when farm prices were exceptionally high and foreign demand was at a peak because of conditions carrying over from the war, and it then dropped to a little less than 5 percent of total income by 1955. This decline, of course, was at a much steeper rate than the historical one since 1929, when farm income was 8½ percent of personal income.

3. The private nonfarm income flows by regions must be subjected to component analysis. This is to test whether a region's above-average or below-average rise in this income aggregate was broadly based or whether it perhaps derived from a particular demand situation that was favorable or unfavorable to the region's industrial structure. Since the regional private nonfarm economies differ most as to composition of manufactures, it is especially necessary to study the patterns of postwar income change for individual types of manufacturing industries. This can be done from the data in tables 75-78, Part V. (Note that, because of changes in the system of industrial classification, the figures for 1946 are not comparable with those for later years.)

It is the general view here to accord probable trend significance to a region's postwar relative gain or decline in private nonfarm income if it derived from a wide array of industrial sources and, by the same token, to discount or question in this regard a gain or decline that was evidently attributable to the area's income composition. Whether or not analysts may agree with this view in specific instances is less important than recognition of the necessity to identify the sources of a region's short-term income change and then make explicit assumptions, or decisions, regarding their probable meaning for the longer run.

To search out the trend meaning of short-run geographic income movements requires the processing and careful analysis of State income information in at least the detail published in this report, and of collateral data as well. A study of such scale is much beyond the present scope. However, the overall approach of employing series on private nonfarm income and its major industrial sources to test in summary fashion the observations based on total income yields considerable relevant knowledge. It is sufficient in this instance to provide seemingly clear conclusions for most of the regions about the direction of relative income trends in the postwar years. The main facts underlying this generalization are summarized below for the individual regions.

### **New England**

New England income has expanded substantially in the postwar period, though at a rate less than that for the country as a whole.

Connecticut is the only New England State in which personal income growth over the whole span from 1946 to 1955 bettered the nationwide average. (See table X.) This occurred on the strength of the State's showing during the years 1950-53. A significant factor was the pickup in Connecticut's important heavy-goods manufacturing industries resulting from the Korean conflict.

The percentage share of private nonfarm income received in New England (table XI) decreased more over the postwar period

than its share of personal income. The main factor in this regard was the small percentage of total income derived in the area from farming. Because of this, the nationwide downward "pull" which farm income exerted on aggregate income in the 1946-55 period was comparatively slight in New England.

Incomes paid out in nearly all private nonfarm industries advanced in the region at rates below the national average during the postwar years, both from 1946 to 1955 and from 1948 to 1955. Most significant was the record for manufacturing, which contributes a higher percentage of personal income in New England than in any other area except the Great Lakes. The share of the Nation's factory payrolls accounted for by New England dropped from 10.3 percent in 1946 to 8.2 percent in 1955. In all 6 States of the region, the relative growth of manufactures was less than the national average.

From 1948 to 1955—the portion of the postwar period for which detailed, comparable statistics are available—the percentage of total factory payrolls disbursed in New England declined in 16 of 21 major types of manufactures and held stable in 2 others. The 3 industries in which relative gains occurred formed one-tenth of the region's manufacturing payroll total in 1948.

In summary, the basic income record of New England in the postwar period has been one of continued growth at a pace below the nationwide rate. There would appear to be general conformity with the long-term trend since 1927-29.

### Mideast

The Mideastern States form one of the largest concentrated markets in the world. Comparatively small geographically, the region accounts for less than 4 percent of the Nation's continental land area but 22 percent of its population and 26 percent of its personal income.

Aggregate individual incomes in the Mideast showed an expansion from \$47 billion in 1946 to \$78 billion in 1955. This was moderately below average on a percentage basis. In this highly diverse area, all industrial sources of the nonfarm income flow expanded over the postwar years, though in almost every case at a lesser rate than the United States average. Within manufacturing, the region showed above-average expansion (1948-55) in 2 of the 21 major industries—these 2 contributing 8 percent of the region's total volume of factory payrolls in 1948.

Changes in total income and its components indicate that, in relative terms, economic growth over the 1946-55 period was below average in New York, Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia and above average in Delaware. These developments accorded with the direction of the trends since 1927-29.

For Maryland and New Jersey, basic (private nonfarm) income growth in the postwar period has not differed markedly from the nationwide rate. Some relative improvement, however, is indicated for both States, particularly if the analysis is based on the period 1948-55. Maryland, it will be recalled, has experienced a sizable relative uptrend in total income since 1927-29 (although showing only a modest uptrend after 1940-41), whereas New Jersey's share of national personal income over the long run has declined moderately.

The similarity of the postwar income records of the Mideast and New England regions is striking—particularly in view of the close parallel in their measured long-term trends. Listed below are comparative percentage increases from 1946 to 1955 in total income and several of its major categories.

	Mid-east	New Eng-land	Other regions
Personal income.....	65	63	77
Private nonfarm income.....	69	66	94
Manufacturing payrolls.....	72	58	119
Trade payrolls.....	77	74	94
Service payrolls.....	85	92	93
Contract construction payrolls.....	155	147	180
Transportation payrolls.....	38	26	50

For all these income series except payrolls in the service industries, the percentage increases scored by the Mideast and New England, while large in absolute terms, were below those in each of the other 6 regions. In this connection, however, the dominance of Massachusetts and of New York and Pennsylvania in their respective regional totals should be borne in mind. And again for perspective, attention is called to the large share of all personal income accounted for by these 2 populous, high average-income regions of the northeastern section of the country.

### Great Lakes

The Great Lakes region has shown a long-run tendency to receive a constant share (about 23 percent) of the Nation's personal income. This was evident from the formal trend measure, based on changes between 1927-29 and 1953-55, as well as from the continuity check afforded by the 1940-41 data. Developments in the postwar years do not seem inconsistent with this general finding, but to some degree it is a matter of how one interprets the figures.

As may be seen from table X, the Great Lakes' share of personal income rose rather appreciably—5½ percent—from 1946 to 1955. However, almost all this rise occurred from 1946 to 1948, and there was no evident tendency of change over the next 7 years. It is a reasonable conjecture, but something that actually cannot be demonstrated, that the proportion of income received in the Great Lakes region in 1946 was "abnormally" low because of incomplete reconversion of its important hard-goods manufacturing industries to a peacetime footing (with the effect on the area of labor management disputes an additional contributing factor). Therefore, the considerably above-average advances in factory payrolls and total income that were registered by the Great Lakes region from 1946 to 1948 may have reflected in part a recovery from reconversion lows in the heavy industries, rather than a change to be included in attempting to gauge the basic postwar trend.

The following tabulation of percentage increases from 1948 to 1955 attests more specifically to the generally "average" nature of the Great Lakes' income experience in the postwar period.

The pattern is corroborated by the similarity of Great Lakes and national changes in most other major industries, as well as by the absence of a postwar tendency for the region to register above-average or below-average payroll gains in a preponderance of the various types of manufactures.

	Great Lakes	United States
Personal income.....	47	46
Private nonfarm income.....	53	50
Manufacturing payrolls.....	57	55
Trade payrolls.....	45	45
Service payrolls.....	59	57
Contract construction payrolls.....	83	69
Transportation payrolls.....	29	29

It is worth noting again that for the Great Lakes States, the most industrial of the regions, maintenance of pace with the Nation's manufacturing advance has been the key element in their long-term income record. The region accounted for 32 or 33 percent of all factory payrolls in each of the years 1929, 1941, 1948, and 1955.

For the individual Great Lakes States, the 1948-55 data on personal income and its components indicate better-than-average economic advances in Michigan and Ohio, a less-than-average advance in Illinois, and slight change in relative position for Wisconsin. The record is less consistent for Indiana. That State's share of personal income was stable from 1948 to 1955, but it seems preferable to be guided by the evidence of moderate uptrend afforded by the comparative State and national movements in private nonfarm income and its industrial elements. For none of the Great Lakes States was the postwar performance at marked variance with the long-term trend, except perhaps for the lesser rate of advance in Indiana.

## Plains

The percentage of national personal income received in the Plains States has traced a pronounced, though irregular, downward course in the postwar period. (See table X.) Both features of the region's postwar income flow—its declining movement relative to the Nation and its sharp fluctuations within the period—stemmed from agriculture.

The Plains States are the most agricultural area in the Nation, and so were affected most by the upsurge of farm income in the early postwar years and its steep decline thereafter. In addition, agriculture, a naturally volatile source of income, has exhibited greater fluctuations in the Plains States than elsewhere. In the postwar period, this reflected the sharply varying fortunes of wheat, corn, and meat animals, the region's principal commodities; but it was also due in part to the circumstance that relatively "fixed" expenses—such as depreciation, interest, taxes, and rent—constitute a markedly higher proportion of gross farm income in the Plains region than in the country as a whole.

As may be seen from table X, the course of income change during the postwar years varied significantly among the individual Plains States. Again, the central factor was farm income—its differing relative importance and commodity composition within the area.

A measure of income flowing to persons from nonfarm sources—such as private nonfarm income in table XI—provides much perspective on postwar economic developments in the Plains States. The picture is at sharp variance with the region's lagging advances in total income. As a percentage of the national total, private nonfarm income in the Plains area has increased somewhat over the whole period since 1946, but, more significantly, has tended to level out since 1948. Substantial conformity to this pattern is found among the several States of the region. Moreover, data on comparative payroll changes by industry further attest that since 1948 the pace of private nonfarm activity in the Plains States has at least matched the nationwide rate.

Quite obviously, there is no really satisfactory way of gauging the relative income trend of the Plains States over the postwar span. But it is believed that a nonfarm income measure offers a substantially better means for judging the basic situation than does total income. It is significant that the region's postwar tendency to receive an approximately constant share of all private nonfarm income was in close agreement with the trend based on observations for 1927-29 and 1953-55. Because of this symmetry, the postwar record alone would not seem to indicate any major reason for altering the historical finding that the basic relative trend of total personal income in the Plains States is one of moderate decline relative to the Nation.

As a postscript of interest, the considerable lack of correspondence between farm and nonfarm income changes in the Plains States during the postwar years was not a unique circumstance. Such variance, particularly in the short run, has been recorded often in the State income statistics. In part, it may reflect a pattern of consumer spending by farmers that is considerably more even than their flow of current net income. But it must also be due to the fact that the nonfarm economies of the States are oriented mainly to the larger regional and national markets. In such a situation, total demand for a State's nonfarm production is affected in limited degree by the sharp fluctuations that often characterize its output and income from farming.

## Southeast

In the Southeast, an area of sizable relative uptrend over the long run, personal incomes in the postwar period have advanced at rates close to the national average. From 1946 to 1955, total income went up a little more than 70 percent both in the Nation and the Southeast. For 1948-55, the recorded percentage increases are 46 and 48, respectively. In this 12-State area, only Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, and Virginia registered advances over either period that exceeded the national mark by a significant margin.

The picture is somewhat altered, but not substantially so, when attention is turned to the estimates of total private nonfarm income. The Southeast's rise of 90 percent in private nonfarm income from 1946 to 1955 compares with 84 percent nationally. For the period 1948-55, the differential in the increases for the two areas was even smaller. It is thus found that government income disbursements and farm income (actually the latter, upon specific analysis) accounted in only minor degree for the region's postwar deviation from long-run tendency to receive a markedly rising share of national personal income.

A fuller explanation, however, derives from examination of the components of private nonfarm income. First to be noted is that from 1946 to 1955 the Southeast registered payroll advances that exceeded the nationwide average in 5 of the 8 major industry divisions within the private nonfarm sector, and equaled it in another. Its lags in the remaining 2 industries—transportation and mining—were not quantitatively important.

Of next significance is the Southeast's postwar record in manufacturing. As measured by comparative percentage increases in total factory payrolls, it was moderately better than the Nation's from 1946 to 1955 and only slightly so from 1948 to 1955. Yet, over the latter period increases in factory payrolls in the Southeast surpassed the country-wide average in 17 of the 21 principal industries and matched it in 2 others. The industries in which advances were below the national rate comprise a little over one-tenth of total factory payrolls in the Southeast.

The evidence therefore indicates that the composition, or industrial structure, of the Southeast's private nonfarm economy has been relatively "unfavorable" to income expansion in the postwar period. For with payroll increases better than average in the large majority of individual industries, advances in private nonfarm income as a whole have little more than matched those for the country as a whole.

Of key import in this connection is the internal composition of the region's manufactures. This is evident from a hypothetical test, utilizing data for the 21 principal types of manufactures. It shows that a combination of national composition and Southeastern percentage increases would have yielded a rise in total factory payrolls from 1948 to 1955 substantially larger than that which actually occurred in the region. (Conversely, had rates of increase by individual industries in the Southeast only equaled the national average, its relative increase in total factory payrolls would have fallen considerably short of the national figure, and of the increase actually experienced in the region.)

In summary, comparative income composition, or structure of industry, would appear to be at least a partial explanation of why Southeastern income expansion in the postwar period has not markedly bettered the national rate, in line with historical tendency. On the weight assigned to this factor as against the region's continuing above-average growth rates in most individual industries will depend in large measure the trend significance that is accorded the Southeast's postwar income record. More specifically, the postulation of a cessation or substantial tapering in the region's long-term uptrend in total personal income would seem to imply as a central assumption that the general demand situation for manufactured products that was comparatively unfavorable for the Southeast in the recent period will continue indefinitely to restrain over-all manufacturing expansion in the region.

### Southwest

The income of the Southwest amounted to \$20 billion in 1955—about 6½ percent of the United States total, with Texas accounting for 4½ percent, Oklahoma a little over one percent, and Arizona and New Mexico combined somewhat less than one percent.

The Southwestern States comprise an area of strong relative growth which has been extended in the postwar years. The main facts concerning their postwar relative gains may be listed as follows.

1. The Southwest's percentage increase in total income has been the largest of any region since 1946, and the second largest—next to the Far West's—since 1948.

2. The relative improvement shown by the Southwest has been even sharper on the basis of private nonfarm income, which, for reasons already indicated, is preferred to total income as an overall yardstick of "basic" regional progress in the postwar period.

The dollar volume of private nonfarm income in the Southwest went up 111 percent from 1946 to 1955, as compared with 84 percent for the Nation. Comparable increases from 1948 to 1955 were 62 percent and 50 percent. The expansion in the Southwest was top-ranking among the regions in both periods.

3. Incomes from all major industrial sources expanded in the Southwest from 1946 to 1955 at rates surpassing the countrywide average. This was true of individuals' earnings in every private nonfarm industry as well as government income disbursements and farm income. Percentage gains in manufacturing, trade, finance, transportation, and communications and public utilities exceeded those in any other region.

4. The Southwest's industrial progress has proceeded on a broad scale in the postwar period. Of the 20 major types of manufactures present in the area, payrolls in 19 rose by more than the national average from 1948 to 1955.

Similar analysis of the postwar income data for the individual Southwestern States also shows a generally impressive degree of consistency with the long-term relative trends based on the 1927-29 and 1953-55 observations. In a word, the relative postwar growth indicated for Texas is strong; for Arizona and New Mexico, exceptional.<sup>12</sup> Oklahoma's record cannot be so easily categorized but is none the less interesting.

Oklahoma, it may be recalled, is one of the States which furnished an exception to the general pattern of trend continuity over the prewar and later periods. Whereas the share of the Nation's income received by the State declined from 1927-29 to 1953-55, it rose slightly between 1940-41 and 1953-55. In the postwar years, as shown in table X, its share of personal income has tended downward, though not by much. However, the more relevant information on private nonfarm income—both total and supporting detail—indicates that Oklahoma's income record in the postwar period has been somewhat better than average.

### Rocky Mountain

The sparsely populated Rocky Mountain States cover 17 percent of the Nation's land area and account for just over 2 percent of its total income. In 1955, the region received \$6½ billion of the \$303-billion national total of personal income.

The postwar income expansion of the Rocky Mountain area has had a significant parallel to that of the Plains States. This

<sup>12</sup> Postwar population growth in Arizona and New Mexico—as well as in Nevada and Florida—has been top ranking and far above the national rate.

pertains to the impact of developments in farming. In the importantly agricultural Rocky Mountain region, farm income changes served in unusual degree to dampen the growth of total income from 1946 to 1955 and to render its course within the period an irregular one. For this region also, it is especially advisable to employ a nonfarm income measure as the framework for assessing its "basic" postwar performance in relation to that of the Nation.

Total personal income in the Rocky Mountain States advanced at rates similar to the country-wide average both from 1946 to 1955 and from 1948 to 1955. On the other hand, the region's relative growth as measured by private nonfarm income was larger than that of the Nation.

The percentage share of all private nonfarm income received in the Rocky Mountain States rose considerably from 1946 to 1955, as shown in table XI. Most of this improvement occurred in the first 2 years of the period. Since 1948 the proportion of total private nonfarm income accounted for by the Rocky Mountain region has risen moderately. This movement appears in line with the comparable growth of the area from 1927-29 to 1953-55. Over this long span, as noted earlier, the region's share of total personal income increased by about one-tenth.

The moderately larger-than-average postwar growth of the Rocky Mountain region indicated by total private nonfarm income is corroborated by examination of the component industrial detail. In almost all industries within the private nonfarm segment, the 1948-55 percentage increases in payrolls registered by the Rocky Mountain States exceeded those on a national basis, though usually not by a wide margin.

The Rocky Mountain area is the least industrialized of the regions. (See table IV). However, its growth of manufactures in the postwar period is noteworthy. Total factory payrolls in the region expanded from \$381 million in 1948 to \$655 million in 1955, a rise of 72 percent as compared with 55 percent on a national basis. In this region, relative increases exceeded the national mark in 14 types of manufactures, matched it in 5 others, and fell short in only one.

As measured by private nonfarm income, relative income growth in the Rocky Mountain region during the postwar years thus appears in conformity with the historical trend. In 2 of the Rocky Mountain States, however, there are apparent deviations from trend that are roughly offsetting in the regional total. Relative to that of the Nation, the expansion of private nonfarm income in Colorado has proceeded at a pace considerably stronger in the postwar period than over the long run (from 1927-29 to 1953-55). And Idaho's percentage share of private nonfarm income has been approximately stable during the postwar years, whereas it shows a very marked rise (one-third) since 1927-29.

It is to be further noted that Colorado's income showing has been much stronger over the whole span since 1940-41 than it was in the prewar years, whereas the opposite is true of Idaho. These differential movements are recorded in table V.

### Far West

The 4 States of the Far West had a combined personal income of \$38 billion in 1955, or 12½ percent of the national total.

California alone accounted for more than three-fourths of the region's income.

The Far West, which has shown strong relative growth over the long run, increased its share of national personal income only moderately from 1946 to 1955. Aggregate income in the region advanced 79 percent over the period, compared with 73 percent for the Nation.

These figures, however, probably do not provide an appropriate basis for evaluating the recent-period "trend" performance of the Far West. For the region's income showing over the whole postwar period included a marked lag from 1946 to 1948, when its share of the national total declined appreciably. (See table X.) In the subsequent 7-year period from 1948 to 1955 the share of income received by the Far West rose steadily, and relative expansion in the region was markedly larger than that for the country as a whole.

The private nonfarm income data (total and components) support the foregoing picture of the Far West economy: below-average expansion in the earlier postwar years followed by resumption of a distinctly sharper-than-average growth rate extending into the current period. These data also show that the Far West's pickup was not pervasive throughout its economy until after 1950. Whereas the region's percentage share of national personal income turned upward after 1948, its share of private nonfarm income continued to decline (though slightly) through 1950.

A number of industries in the Far West—trade, services, transportation, and communications and public utilities—did not resume above-average gains in total payrolls until after 1950. Manufacturing, on the other hand, exerted an early "lead" influence. The percentage of the Nation's factory payrolls accounted for by the Far West declined in 1947, was stable in 1948, and increased almost every year thereafter. Of the 21 major types of manufactures, the percent of national payrolls disbursed in the Far West in 1955 was higher than in 1948 in all but one very small industry. In dollar volume, total manufacturing wages and salaries in the Far West doubled from 1948 to 1955—almost twice the national rate of expansion.

The following tabulation of percent increases in personal income and private nonfarm income summarizes the divergent over-all records of the Far West in the early and subsequent postwar years.

	Personal income		Private nonfarm income	
	Far West	United States	Far West	United States
1946 to 1948.....	11	18	18	23
1948 to 1955.....	61	46	61	50
1948 to 1950.....	11	9	9	9
1950 to 1955.....	45	35	49	38

These measures, taken together, depict an income growth for the Far West that was the least of any region from 1946 to 1948, about average from 1948 to 1950, and distinctly top-ranking from 1950 to 1955. For the period 1948-55 as a whole, the record of the Far West is on an approximate par with that

of the Southwest, where total personal income advanced 56 percent and private nonfarm income 62 percent.

In thus "discarding" for this purpose the Far West's below-average income gains in 1947 and 1948, it is perhaps sufficient merely to note the contrary tendency of relative growth which prevailed generally over the subsequent 7-year period. However, two "non-trend" factors that affected the region in those early postwar years might be noted briefly.

First, the Far West's lag from 1946 to 1948 was due in part—but only in part—to the influence of an unfavorable income composition. This had to do mainly with the fact that the types of manufacturing and agricultural activities that expanded most on a national basis are of relatively lesser importance in the Far West.

The second "factor" is really a conjecture. It rests on the observation that the stimulus to income growth provided by Government spending during World War II was greater in the Far West than in any other section of the country. Accordingly, the share of total personal income received by the Far West contracted in 1945 and 1946 simply because the drastic cutback in such spending had a relatively large impact on the region. The further contractions that occurred in 1947 and 1948 may have reflected, in a more general sense, a continuation of the process of readjustment, or transition, from war to peace.

Whether or not this was the case is not possible to say. This is because the "mechanics" of the forces that were at work to adjust the region's vastly expanded economy and population base fully to peacetime pursuits are not mirrored overtly in the personal income statistics.

Any review, however brief, of postwar income movements in the Far West would be incomplete without notice of the significantly differing experience of its individual States.

In California and Nevada, where population has been rising rapidly, relative increases in personal income have been outstanding. Nevada, one of the lowest-ranking States in total income, scored an 82 percent rise from 1950 to 1955 which was the largest in the country. California's 50 percent expansion in aggregate personal income was fourth largest among all States.

On the other hand, the percentage of the Nation's personal income received in Washington has been approximately stable since 1948, and that received in Oregon has declined. Both States, it will be recalled, scored sizable increases in the long-term trend measures. They made markedly above-average showings in the prewar period and experienced income upsweeps during the war that, in relative terms, ranked Washington first and Oregon third among all States.

Evaluation of the trend meaning of postwar income changes in Washington and Oregon should give a primary emphasis to developments in manufacturing. In contrast to past relative uptrends, factory payrolls increased a little more than the national average in Washington from 1948 to 1955; somewhat less than average in Oregon. In both States, especially Oregon, the lumber industry makes up a large proportion of all manufacturing. Nationally, payrolls in this industry have lagged far behind general income expansion in the postwar period, increasing little since 1951. The 2 States have maintained their shares of all lumber manufacturing, but the heavy weight which it has in their industrial structures has been one factor serving to limit their increases in total factory payrolls (and personal income).

## TRENDS IN PER CAPITA INCOME

Unlike total income, per capita income makes adjustment for geographic differences in size of population and population change.

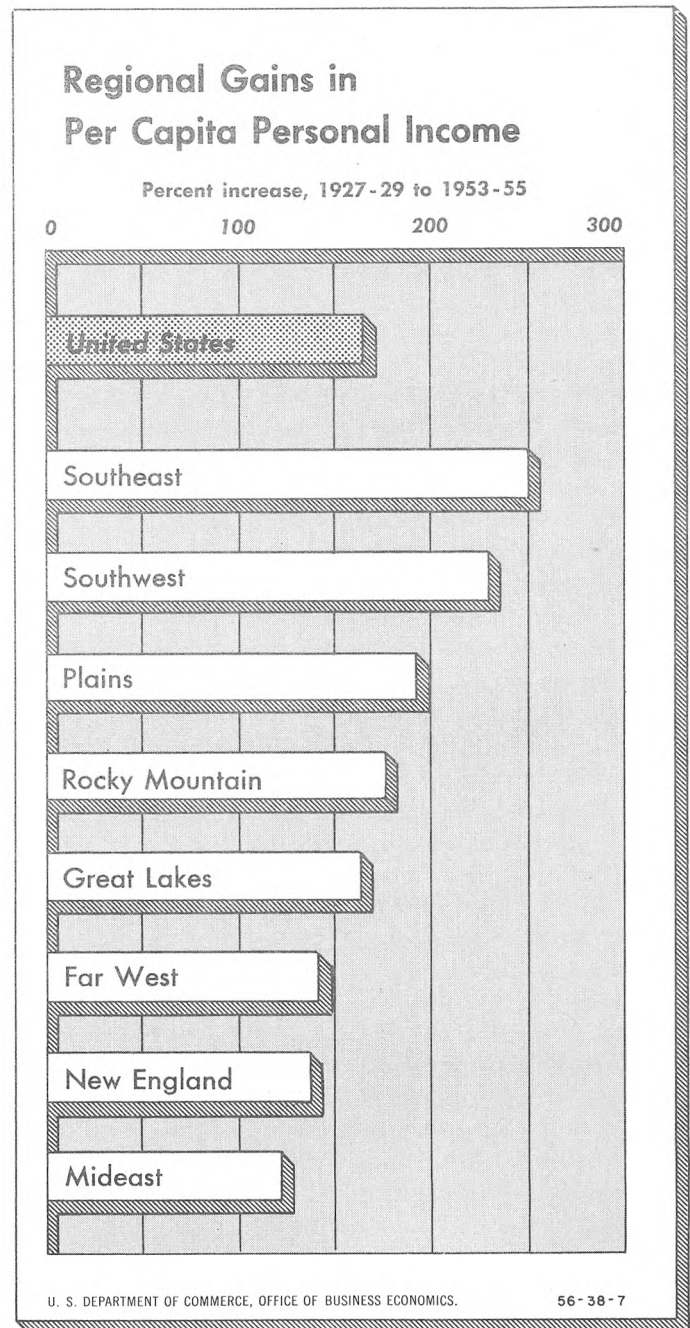


Table XIII shows per capita income by States and regions for 1927-29 and 1953-55 expressed as percentages of the national average. The column on "percent change in relative position" measures for each State and region the trend in per capita in-

come, relative to the national trend, over the interval spanned by these 3-year periods. The method of computation is explained in the footnote. The trend measure of per capita income is directly comparable to that of total income.

The relative trend of per capita income is similar in direction to that of total income for 6 of the regions. These include New England and the Mideast, where the long-term income rise on both an aggregate and per capita basis has been considerably below average; the Southeast, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain States, where the rise has been better than average; and the Great Lakes, an area in which income growth, according to both measures, has closely paralleled the national rate.

As may be surmised from the discussion of population changes, the 2 main differences between the regional trends in per capita income and total income relate to the Far West and the Plains. The Far West, where population more than doubled from 1927-29 to 1953-55, as against the increase of one-third for the country as a whole, experienced the largest relative gain in total income of any region; but its rise in per capita income, as shown in the chart on the preceding page, was less than the national average. The Plains States, which had a population rise of only 11 percent over this long period, ranked sixth among the regions in respect to percentage growth in total income, but third as to percentage growth in per capita income. In terms of the trend measures, the share of total personal income received by the Plains States declined 9 percent, whereas the region scored an 11 percent improvement, relative to the Nation, in per capita income.

As to *direction*, the relative trends in per capita income show a high degree of "pervasiveness" among the States.

1. Relative declines in per capita income occurred in 11 of the 12 New England and Mideastern States—in all but Maryland, where the long-term percentage growth in average income matched that for the country as a whole. It is to be noted, however, that the recorded declines for Maine, Delaware, and Pennsylvania were 5 percent or less.

2. In the Far West, the other region in which the rise of per capita income has been below average, the regional record is dominated by California. The long-term growth of per capita income in Nevada, Washington, and Oregon has not differed appreciably from the national average.

3. In conformity with the regional pattern, all 23 Southeastern, Southwestern, and Plains States experienced relative increases in per capita income exceeding the national average—although the increase in West Virginia was nominal.

4. The relative improvement in average income level realized by the Rocky Mountain States from 1927-29 to 1953-55 was small. Per capita income in the region increased 177 percent over this period, compared with 165 percent for the Nation. There was general similarity of experience within the region, since the variation in increases among the 5 Rocky Mountain States was from 187 percent in Idaho to 166 percent in Wyoming.

5. Three of the 5 Great Lakes States—the "no-trend" region—registered percentage increases in per capita income from 1927-29 to 1953-55 differing little from the average for all States. Illinois, where the relative trend was downward, and Indiana, which realized a substantial relative improvement in its per capita income level, must be rated as exceptions to pattern among the Great Lakes States.

### *Reduction in per capita differentials*

Despite this substantial concurrence between the regions and their constituent States as to direction of relative trend in per capita income, a case can be made that the relationship is not one of "geography", so to speak, but rather of the level of income. For there has been a pronounced tendency for areas of comparatively low per capita incomes to achieve relative gains, and for the high per capita areas to register increases of below-average proportion. The net result has been a significant narrowing over the past quarter of a century in the relative differences in average-income levels among the States and regions. The chart on page 25 shows clearly the convergence of regional differentials which has taken place since the 1927-29 period.

The percentage by which per capita income exceeded the national average dropped in New England from 24 in 1927-29 to 11 in 1953-55, and in the Mideast from 39 to 16. The margin of the Far West's per capita income above the national average also was reduced appreciably, from 30 percent to 19 percent.

On the other hand, the 4 regions with the lowest average income levels showed improvement in relation to the national average over the 1927-55 period. In the Southeast, average income rose from 52 to 69 percent of that for the country as a whole. The Southwest raised its per capita income from 69 percent of the national average in 1927-29 to 86 percent of it in 1953-55. In both the Plains and Rocky Mountain areas, where per capita incomes are still somewhat below the national mark, the gap has been cut—from 18 percent to 9 percent in the former case and from 11 percent to 8 percent in the latter.

In both terminal periods, the per capita income of the Great Lakes region was 13 percent above the United States average.

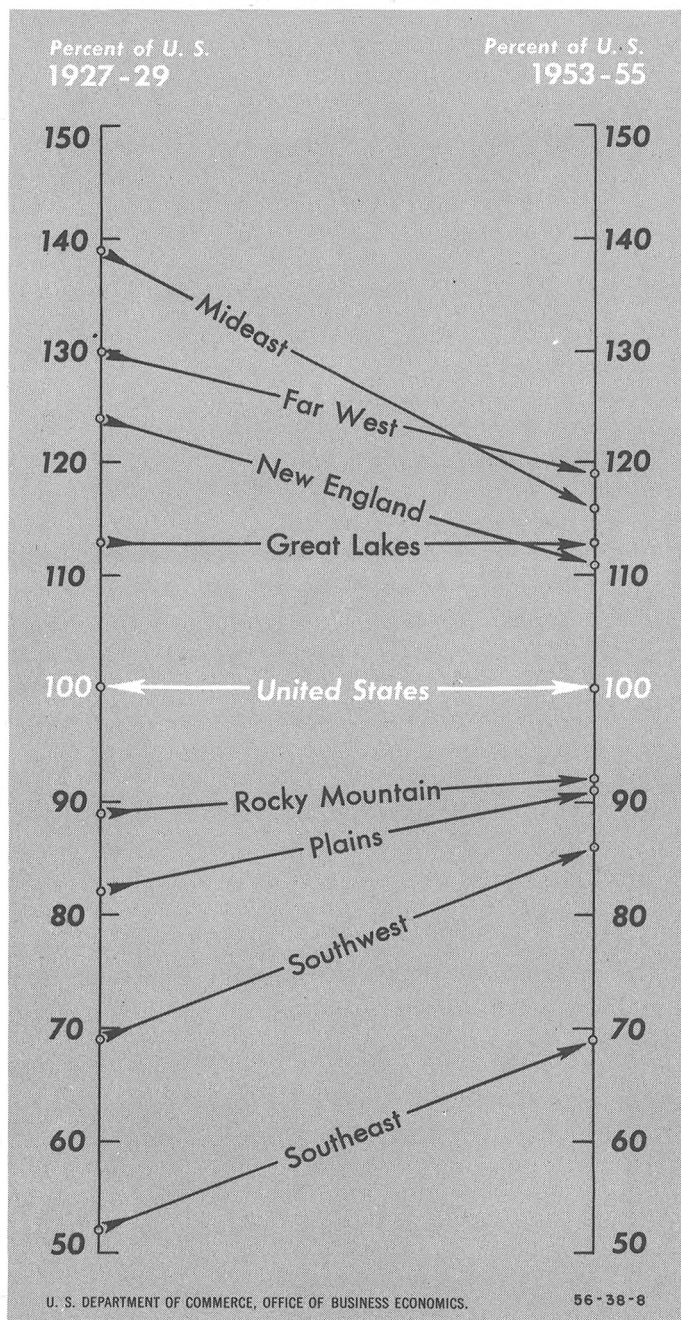
On a State basis, the lessening of relative differences in average income levels is evident to a striking degree. Of the 33 States that had per capita incomes below the national average in the 1927-29 period, 30 scored relative advances—though of widely varying magnitude—exceeding that for the country as a whole. The 3 exceptions are Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Conversely, 14 States and the District of Columbia had per capita incomes higher than the Nation's during the years 1927-29, and 10 of these registered gains into the 1953-55 period falling short of the overall average. Exceptions to pattern are Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Nevada, and Washington. In these States, as shown in table XIII, the improvement in "relative position" was 5 percent or less. The per capita income of one State—Wyoming—was the same as the national average in both of the reference periods.

The net effect of these counter-movements was that from 1927-29 to 1953-55 the overall per capita income of the 33 "low income" States advanced from 52 percent to 69 percent of the comparable average for the 15 "high income" States. The composite per capita income of the low income group expanded from \$462 to \$1,464, or 217 percent. For the high income States, per capita income amounted to \$895 in 1927-29 and \$2,112 in 1953-55—a rise of 136 percent. It will be observed that the *absolute* increase for this group was appreciably larger than that recorded for the States with below-average per capita incomes.



Despite this relative narrowing of geographic disparity in per capita income, the differences were so broad in 1927-29 that the general ranking of the States was not substantially changed by 1953-55. In the earlier period, 10 States had distinctively the

### Relative Differences Among Regions in Per Capita Personal Income



### Changes Within the Period

Relative trends in per capita income have been presented for the regions and substantial conformity of pattern has been found for the individual State trends—using direction of relative change as the criterion. Another test to which these regional trends can be subjected is to study their development within the period from 1927-29 to 1953-55. First to be considered is the extent of “continuity” that is found when the period is divided at 1940-41.

#### Test of continuity

Analogous to the approach that was followed in discussing the trends in total personal income, the standard to be applied is whether the regional per capita relatives (regional per capita incomes expressed as a percent of national per capita income) for 1940-41 fell between the comparable relatives for 1927-29 and 1953-55.

With reference to table XIII, it may be seen that 5 of the 8 regions meet this test of continuity. Over both the prewar and later periods, per capita income as a percent of the national average declined in the Mideast region, showed relative improvement in the Southeast and Southwest (though nominal over the prewar span in the latter), changed little in the Rocky Mountain States, and was stable in the Great Lakes area. The New England, Plains, and Far West regions, on the other hand, each registered a change in average income relative to the Nation that was not the same in direction over both periods.

Of the States, 28 showed continuity while for 20 and the District of Columbia the 1940-41 per capita income relatives were out of line with those for 1927-29 and 1953-55.

The foregoing comparisons suggest a probably significant, though not marked, degree of similarity in the direction of relative per capita income changes by States and regions over the 2 periods under review. Over the prewar period, it will be noted, the changes in per capita relatives for many areas were rather small. There was, however, some evident tendency towards reduction in average income differentials. Numerous low income States (especially in the South) improved their per capita incomes in relation to the Nation. On the other hand, decreases in the per capita relatives of the high income States were substantial only in New York and Illinois.

Collateral evidence is afforded by statistical measures of the relative differences in State per capita incomes in 1927-29, 1940-41, and 1953-55. As shown by the coefficient of variation, relative dispersion in the State per capita income array was reduced by nearly 40 percent from 1927-29 to 1953-55. Of this reduction, approximately one-seventh occurred in the prewar period.<sup>13</sup>

highest per capita incomes. By 1953-55, 9 were still in the top rank. And of the 16 States clustered at the lower end of the per capita income array in 1927-29, 14 were among the 16 States receiving the lowest per capita incomes during the years 1953-55.

13. In deriving the coefficients of variation underlying this computation, deviations were measured from the mean State per capita income (the sum of the individual State per capita incomes divided by 49). Alternatively, the deviations can be measured from the actual United States per capita income and weighted by population. The reduction in dispersion over the whole span from 1927-29 to 1953-55 is about the same according to both methods of computation. The latter method, however, shows a larger reduction in dispersion in the prewar period than does the former, chiefly because of the increased weights of New York and Illinois.

## War and postwar changes

Following the generally small shifts which occurred over the prewar period, the per capita income relatives for most regions underwent sharp changes during the war years 1942-44. Further, the regional differentials obtaining in 1944 were carried over with only moderate alteration into the postwar period and since then have tended to remain relatively stable in most regions.

The following text table may serve to summarize the discussion to this point.

*Regional as percent of national per capita income*

	1927-29	1940-41	1944	1946	1953-55
New England.....	124	126	110	110	111
Mideast.....	139	130	120	121	116
Great Lakes.....	113	113	110	108	113
Plains.....	82	82	88	93	91
Southeast.....	52	59	68	68	69
Southwest.....	69	70	85	81	86
Rocky Mountain.....	89	90	92	96	92
Far West.....	130	134	130	127	119

The relatives for 1944 and 1953-55 are seen to be generally similar. Significant exception to pattern is afforded only by the Far West. Moreover, the similarity holds to a marked degree by States. In the regions—all but the Far West—in which the 1944 and 1953-55 differentials were similar, differences of 5 percent or less are found for 31 of the 45 States. Of the other 14 States agriculture is of above-average importance as a source of income. The relevance of this latter fact stems from the wide swings in farm income, particularly on a State basis, that have characterized the past decade.

## Trend Considerations

We return now to the purpose for which the foregoing review was undertaken: to see what light changes in regional per capita incomes *within* the period from 1927-29 to 1953-55 cast on the validity of the trend measures based on relative shifts over the whole period.

Since the within-period changes do not show a marked degree of regularity conforming with the long-term trend measures, they obviously do not furnish a *prima facie* case for adducing that these measures are a useful general guide to the probable nature of future developments. In fact, if the changes that occurred within the period are taken literally they lead to the possible view that, in the main, the sizable shifts in regional per capita income over the long span since 1927-29 were "caused by" World War II. Such a view would lean on the observation that the bulk of the recorded long-term shifts actually happened during the war years, and that the shifts over the prewar and postwar periods were comparatively small. It is to be noted that this sort of interpretation would require explanation as to why the changes

in regional per capita income differentials which occurred during the war were not reversed thereafter.

There is, however, another possible thesis, and one to which we are inclined. This holds that the within-period changes in regional per capita income relatives reviewed above were too affected by cyclical and other non-trend factors to afford more than a limited test of the long-term measures. The general reasoning on which this thesis is based will be summarized.

## Per capita relatives for 1940-41

The war-period reduction in average income differentials among the regions was an acceleration of developments during the prewar years of progress towards economic recovery. Since recovery was still incomplete by 1940-41, the differentials for those years were not the ones which would have obtained under conditions of full employment. It can be inferred—though not demonstrated statistically—that the differentials under such conditions would have been more similar to those which were established by 1944.

According to this thesis, therefore, the war itself was not a "unique" factor in the narrowing of regional per capita income differentials. Rather, the war-period influence stemmed from the upsurge of the economy to full employment. This upsurge had varying regional effects which, as indicated above, extended and sharpened the evolving cyclical pattern of the prewar years. This is recorded in the accompanying 8-panel chart which traces the ratio of each region's per capita income to the national average for all years since 1929.

In brief, the ratio of regional to national per capita income in both New England and in the Mideast rose sharply from 1929 to 1933, tended downward through 1940-41 as economic conditions improved, and then dropped during the war. A generally contrary pattern is found in the low income regions. In relation to the national average, their per capita incomes declined during some phase of the depression, moved upward (though irregularly) during the remaining prewar years, and rose sharply in the war years. Study of the 1929-44 movements of per capita income relatives on a State basis contributes to the above inference that differences in the geographic relatives for 1940-41 were somewhat larger than those which would have prevailed under full employment. If this inference is valid, it would limit the significance of the 1940-41 continuity test of the long-term trend measures of per capita income.<sup>14</sup>

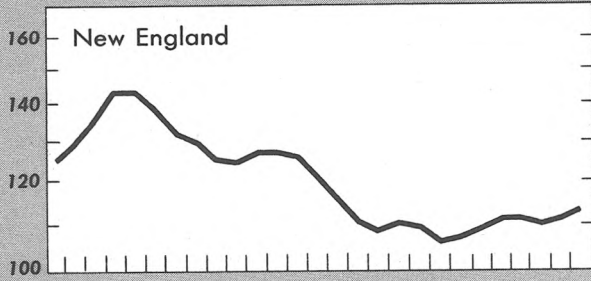
## Postwar period

The next question concerns the trend meaning of the changes in regional per capita income relatives over the postwar period—or, rather, the meaning of the substantial absence of such changes. Since the recent comparative stability in these relatives is at variance with the considerable narrowing recorded in the long-term trend measures, the problem becomes one of trying to decide which of the 2 broad patterns offers the better guide to the future.

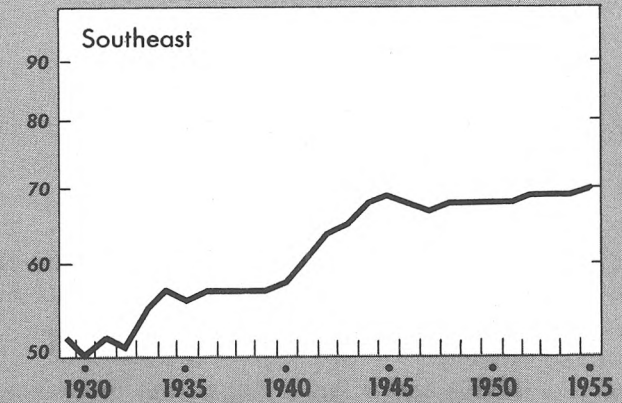
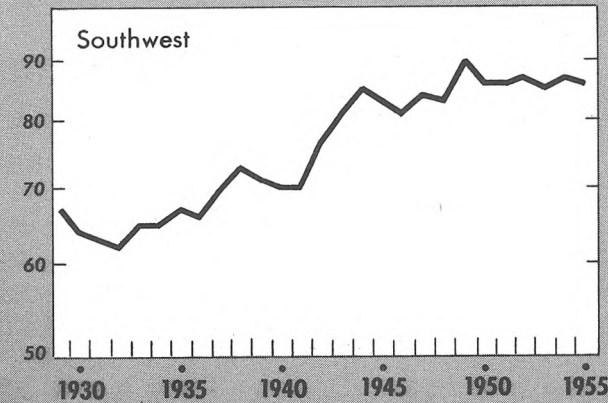
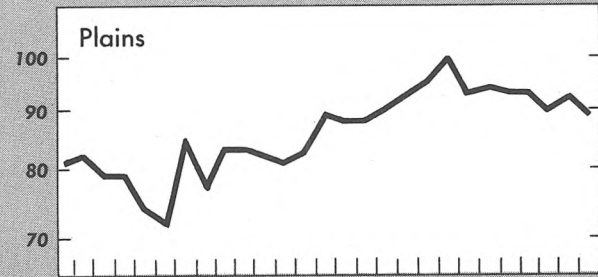
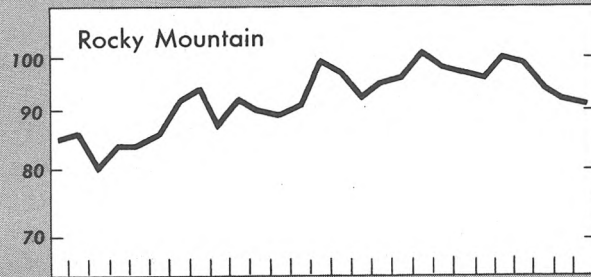
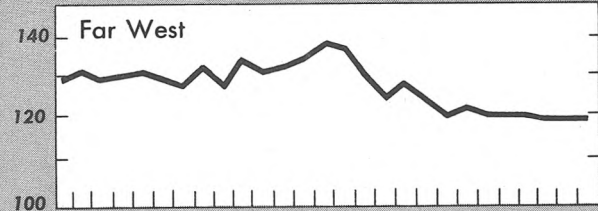
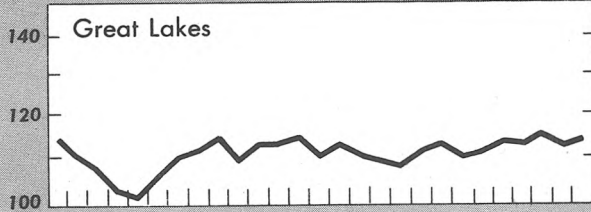
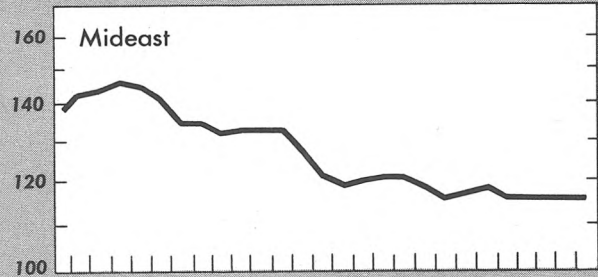
<sup>14</sup> This discussion, of course, also bears on the significance of the 1940-41 continuity check that was made in connection with the estimates of total personal income. It suggests that the test would have shown a greater degree of continuity had 1940 and 1941 been more prosperous years. As it was, the relative shifts in total income over the prewar and later periods showed somewhat more symmetry than was found for per capita income. This is attributable to population shifts—to their generally good correspondence over the two periods.

## Per Capita Personal Income as Percent of National Average by Regions

Percent of U. S. Average (Ratio Scale)



Percent of U. S. Average (Ratio Scale)



Unfortunately, there can be no certain answer. For, as stressed earlier, the long-term trend measures merely record the degree of relative income growth or decline which occurred in each State or region from 1927-29 to 1953-55; they do not reveal the shape, or within-period course, of this trend growth. And there is no other method of approach by which this basic limitation can be overcome.

With knowledge on the matter so imperfect, it cannot be argued at all assuredly that the recent stability in geographic per capita income relatives is not of greater significance for the future than the trend measures themselves. However, a few cautionary or counter suggestions can be offered. They stem essentially from a common consideration: the shortness of the postwar period as a basis for gauging the long-term trend.

First, it has been pointed out that several special, or "non-trend", influences affected regional changes in total personal income during the postwar period. They were briefly described and assessed for each of the regions. Their impact on per capita income cannot be measured, for lack of knowledge regarding the interaction, or interrelation, between income and population changes. However, these special influences which were operative on total income are nevertheless quite relevant to an evaluation of the postwar stability in regional per capita income differentials, and the attempt should be made to take account of them at least qualitatively.

For instance, the postwar decline in farm income was singled out as a principal development serving to obscure the basic income trends. This development dampened relative income growth in several of the low income regions, and had a contrary, relatively favorable, effect on the total income shares of New England and the Mideast.

Another example is afforded by the postwar record of manufacturing expansion in the Southeast. This record, it was pointed out, is more favorable as to growth rates in individual types of manufactures than in manufacturing as a whole. The interpretation placed upon this feature affects that of the postwar stability in the Southeast's per capita income relative.

Regarding the trend significance of the postwar pattern of regional per capita incomes, there is another aspect that warrants consideration. It stems from the character of developments in the prewar and war periods. Broadly speaking, regional per capita income differentials widened and then narrowed as underlying secular forces in the national economy were first checked by depression, gradually relaxed during the prewar recovery, and then unleashed in the upsurge of the economy to full employment during the war. In view of these sweeping shifts, it seems relevant to conjecture whether the reduction in regional differentials that had taken place by 1944 might have happened somewhat sooner than would have been the case under conditions of generally full employment. If so—if the reduction in regional income differentials under such conditions would have come more gradually—then the stability of these differentials over the postwar period has restricted meaning as a reflection of the basic trend.

Such reasoning, or speculation, in turn has implications for the regional distribution of total income. For it suggests that the distribution in the earlier postwar years might similarly have been somewhat affected by the character of developments in the

prior period—by the differing regional impact of the steep forward momentum of the economy through the war. The "effect" under consideration is more basic than that stemming from the irregularity of specific income flows, such as military disbursements, which can be abstracted from through component analysis. Rather, it is of the type alluded to in the discussion of postwar income changes in the Far West. The point is important from the standpoint of short-period income trend analysis, and merits brief amplification.

In the earlier discussion, it was stated that "partial", or component, analysis was the general approach to be followed in studying the trend meaning of income shifts over short, full-employment periods. The idea was that such an approach could abstract from temporary effects and reveal the general tendency of relative growth or decline in underlying elements of the region's income stream. However, this method of analysis would be inadequate to the extent that, in a quite basic sense, regional income growth relative to the Nation proceeds at an uneven, or varying, rate around the regional long-term trend, whether this trend be straight-line or curvilinear. Under this seemingly credible condition, the various regions would not be on a common "trend-footing" at any particular point of time, and to accord trend significance to their comparative rates of increase in the components of personal income over short periods would, in varying degree, be invalid.

To the extent that this notion has merit, it suggests an added caution in basing regional income trends—whether for total income or per capita income—on study of the short run. Unfortunately, however, the notion would be extremely difficult to test empirically, mainly because of the comparative brevity and heterogeneity of the period for which State income estimates are available. In all likelihood, any appreciable knowledge along this line must await the vantage point of long-term perspective after the period of years covered by the State estimates has lengthened.

### *Need for research*

Reduction in average income differentials is one of the most fundamental regional developments of the past quarter of a century. The foregoing review of its timing within the period has not uncovered a sufficiently regular pattern of development to warrant any considerable basis for judgment of the probable future course.

Especially in view of this fact, additional research is needed. This, regrettably, cannot include component analysis of per capita income, such as is possible in the case of total income. For the State estimates of per capita income are available only as a "single figure", without any breakdown. In the main, this stems from the nature of the per capita income concept; in part, however, it reflects a statistical lack. For instance, the availability of separate estimates by States of the per capita incomes of the farm and nonfarm populations likely would aid in the evaluation of shifts in total per capita income.

Under the circumstance, it becomes necessary to adopt a variegated approach in the endeavor to ascertain the main causes, or factors, underlying the reduction in geographic

average income differentials, with the idea that these might aid in understanding the basic trend. The approach should include analysis of State changes in population and its elements—such as migration versus natural increase, size and composition of the labor force, and age distribution. It should also encompass—and quite importantly—study of relative movements by State and industry in the average earnings of employed persons. Further, income compositional analysis is likely to prove of some relevance in this connection. For instance, what can be gauged about the “contribution” of the disproportionate fall of property

income in New England and the Mideast to the relative declines of per capita income in these areas?

Valuable work on the relation of State population characteristics and per capita income has been going forward in the universities and elsewhere, although it is tied substantially to the availability of decennial population censuses. Comparatively less has been done with regard to movements in average earnings by States. Analyses along that line require extensive and difficult statistical efforts to prepare the necessary estimates.

## Disposable Personal Income

THE OBE national estimates of “disposable personal income” are widely used in market analysis. These estimates, obtained by deducting from personal income direct personal taxes and certain other (“nontax”) payments to government, provide the best available measure of consumer purchasing power derived from current incomes.

Because of statistical difficulties—in the main, several non-comparabilities between the State estimates of personal income and the available State data on taxes—it has not proved feasible to develop an annual series on disposable personal income by States. However, study has shown that, with the aid of special and unpublished tax data from the Internal Revenue Service, these difficulties can be overcome to the extent of permitting the development and presentation of disposable income figures by States on a selected-years basis.

In tables XIV and XV are presented the first official estimates of disposable personal income by States, covering 5 years of the period 1929–53. Despite the inability to derive series by which to trace precisely the State-by-State relationship of taxes to income annually, these tables afford a broad and reasonably reliable basis for appraising the recent and historical impact of personal taxes on the State distribution of purchasing power.

As might be expected, the distribution of disposable income, as compared with that of personal income, generally assigns larger shares to the regions where per capita income is relatively low and smaller shares to the regions where per capita income is relatively high.

In 1929, as well as 1940, personal taxes (and related payments) absorbed only about 3 percent of personal income nationally, and the regional distributions of disposable income and personal income were very similar. Larger differences between the two distributions are found in 1946, 1950, and 1953, when rates of income taxation (particularly Federal) had increased sharply and, quite generally, individuals had moved into higher income brackets.

*Percent of continental United States*

	Personal income			Disposable income		
	1929	1946	1953	1929	1946	1953
New England.....	8.32	6.99	6.60	8.31	6.93	6.59
Mideast.....	32.06	26.79	25.65	31.76	26.25	25.26
Great Lakes.....	23.61	21.82	23.23	23.65	21.82	23.09
Plains.....	8.87	8.74	8.17	8.93	8.89	8.26
Southeast.....	11.67	15.34	15.25	11.78	15.80	15.74
Southwest.....	4.97	6.02	6.60	5.02	6.12	6.67
Rocky Mountain.....	1.88	2.11	2.17	1.89	2.15	2.18
Far West.....	8.62	12.19	12.33	8.66	12.04	12.21

### DISTRIBUTIONS OF PERSONAL AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

Table XIV shows percentage distributions by States and regions of continental United States disposable personal income in 1929, 1940, 1946, 1950, and 1953. Comparable distributions of personal income are given in table I. To facilitate comparison, the two sets of figures for 1929, 1946, and 1953 are given below for the several regions.

The differences between the 2 distributions in these latter years, however, should not be exaggerated. For each of 7 regions in 1953, the percentage share of the Nation's disposable income received differed by 1½ percent or less from the share of personal income received. In the remaining region, the Southeast, the share of disposable income received (15.74 percent) varied by only 3 percent from the share of personal income (15.25 percent).

These regional figures "average out" variations that, generally speaking, are only moderately wider on a State basis. In as many as 33 States, the proportions of the Nation's disposable income and personal income received in 1953 differed by 2 percent or less; in 39 States, by 3 percent or less. The States in which differences were largest are Delaware and Nevada (whose shares of disposable income were 11 percent and 7 percent, respectively, lower than those of personal income) and Mississippi (where the share of disposable income received was 6 percent higher than that of personal income).

As might be deduced from the fact that the regional distributions of disposable income and personal income were quite similar in 1929 and did not differ appreciably in 1953, the long-term relative shifts indicated by the 2 measures are much the same. The following per capita relatives show this at a glance.

*Percent of continental United States per capita income*

	Personal income		Disposable personal income	
	1929	1953	1929	1953
New England.....	125	110	124	110
Mideast.....	138	116	137	114
Great Lakes.....	114	115	114	114
Plains.....	81	90	82	91
Southeast.....	52	69	53	71
Southwest.....	67	85	68	86
Rocky Mountain.....	85	94	85	94
Far West.....	129	119	130	118

From the foregoing, it may be concluded that personal taxes have only moderate effect on the regional (and State) distribution of purchasing power as measured by the OBE estimates of personal income. But, to avoid possible misinterpretation, 2 aspects of this similarity in the relative geographic distributions of personal income and disposable income should be noted.

### *Distribution of personal taxes*

1. The similarity just noted should not be taken to reflect a close correspondence between the relative distributions of personal income and personal tax payments. Residents of the Mideast for example received 25.6 percent of the country's personal income in 1953 but paid 28.4 percent of all personal taxes. For the Southeast the comparable figures are 15.2 percent and 11.7 percent. In relative terms, and in the present frame of reference, the differences between these percentages for the 2 regions are appreciable.

That the relative distributions of personal income and disposable income are similar whereas those of personal income and personal taxes are markedly less so is attributable, of course, to the moderate "weight" of taxes in this context. In 1953, personal taxes absorbed 12½ percent of personal income in the United States. Even significant variations around this nationwide average could—and did—result in a regional distribution of income after taxes that in relative terms differed only moderately from the before-tax distribution.

2. The foregoing finding of "similarity" between disposable income and personal income is based on a comparison of the relationships shown for these two measures between each area and the United States. For any particular area, however, the long-run percentage changes in personal income and disposable income differ markedly, just as they do for the country as a whole. This is brought out in the following regional summary.

	1953 as percent of 1929	
	Personal income	Disposable personal income
Continental United States.....	331	298
New England.....	262	236
Mideast.....	264	237
Great Lakes.....	325	291
Plains.....	305	277
Southeast.....	432	399
Southwest.....	439	397
Rocky Mountain.....	382	345
Far West.....	472	421

The 2 indexes for each region show a considerable spread. However, in each case it is similar, percentagewise, to that for the United States. Or, to state the matter in alternative fashion, the relative differences between the regions and the Nation in the disposable income indexes are much the same as those in the personal income indexes. We thus arrive at the point indicated by the earlier discussion—that the long-run relative shifts among the regions in disposable income do not differ significantly from those in personal income.

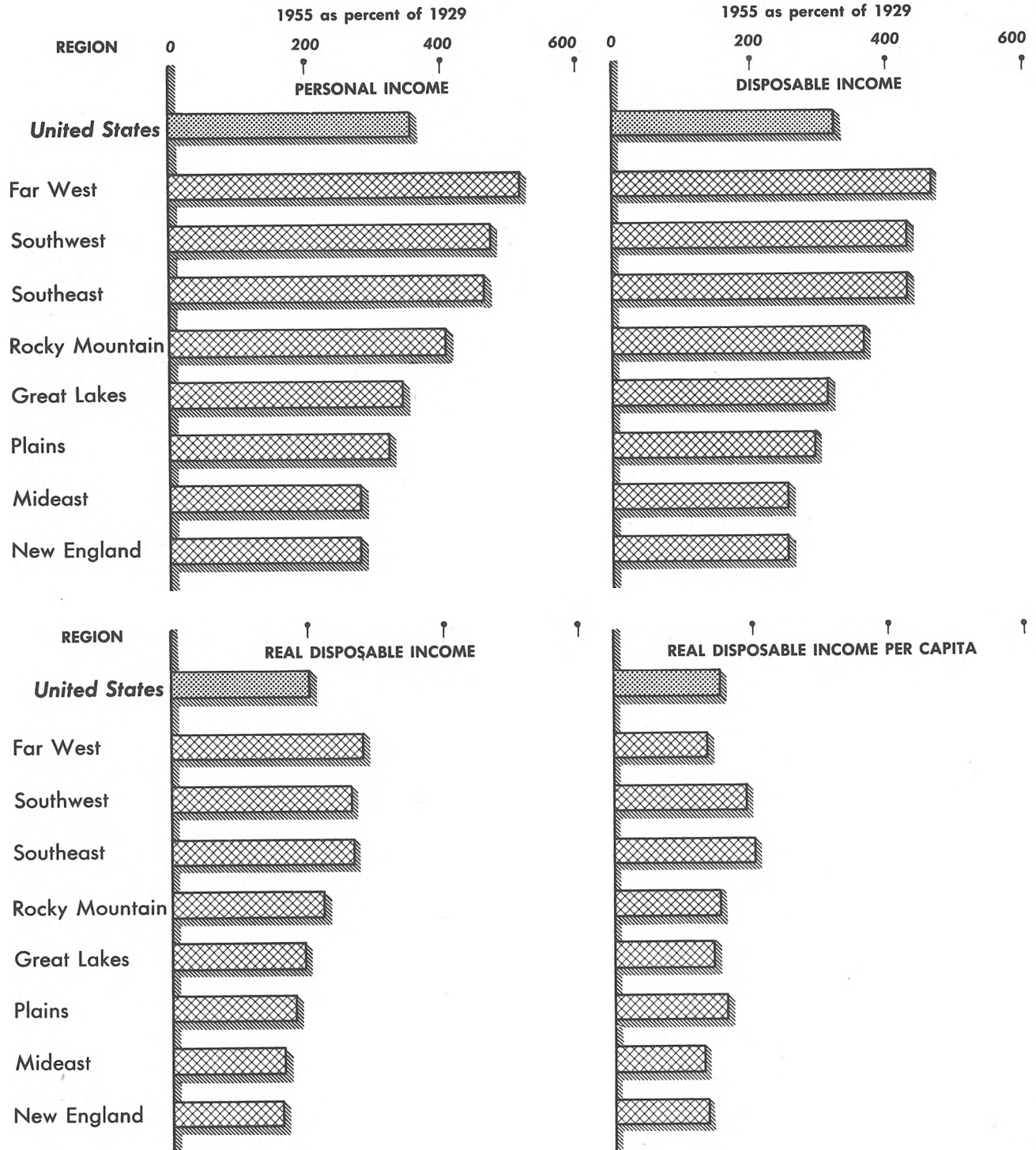
## REGIONAL GROWTH IN PURCHASING POWER

The accompanying 4-panel chart serves to summarize and extend the discussion of regional differences in the growth rates of personal income and disposable income. Covering the whole period from 1929 to 1955, the chart depicts first the regional expansions in personal income and then traces the varying regional impact of the increases which occurred in taxes, consumer prices, and population.

Nationally, direct personal taxes and related payments to the Federal, State, and local governments absorbed 12 percent of personal income in 1955, as compared with the 3 percent for 1929 noted earlier. In addition, monetary inflation—chiefly the result of World War II and its aftermath—cut deeply into the rise of individuals' purchasing power. The overall average of prices paid by consumers was about three-fifths higher in 1955 than in 1929. With allowances for the increases in taxes and prices, disposable personal income is found to have doubled in real terms from 1929 to 1955.

Further to be considered is that the Nation's population increased by 35 percent over the interval. Even so, the expansion of real disposable income per capita was of very impressive magnitude—about one-half.

## Regional Market Growth



These facts evidence for the Nation strong economic growth and substantial improvement in the general living standard since 1929. As shown in the chart, regional variations from the national record have been of sizable magnitude. Of particular significance and interest are those relating to real disposable income per capita. As compared with the rise of one-half nationally, the regional gains in this key measure of individuals' purchasing power varied from 30 percent in the Mideast to 105 percent in the Southeast.

The tabulation below is of interest. It brings out the highly significant fact that regional changes in taxes and prices over

#### Per capita income

	1955 as percent of 1929		Percent change in relative position	
	Personal income	Real disposable income	Personal income	Real disposable income
Continental United States.....	263	151		
New England.....	238	138	-10	-8
Mideast.....	220	130	-16	-14
Great Lakes.....	259	148	-1	-2
Plains.....	288	162	10	7
Southeast.....	351	205	35	35
Southwest.....	334	190	28	25
Rocky Mountain.....	283	156	7	3
Far West.....	241	133	-8	-12

the past quarter of a century have had relatively little effect on the differential changes shown by the current dollar figures on per capita personal income.

## TECHNICAL NOTE ON PERSONAL TAXES

A few technical aspects of the State estimates of personal tax and nontax payments are discussed briefly in this concluding section.

### Definitions

As estimated here by States, personal tax and nontax payments are comparable in definition to the series included in the national income and product accounts. They differ slightly in geographic scope, however. Paralleling the treatment accorded personal income, the personal tax estimates exclude payments made by Federal civilian and military personnel stationed outside the continental United States limits. The amounts of these payments are relatively quite small, and subject to a large percentage of error in estimation.

Personal tax and nontax payments consist of (1) the personal taxes levied against individuals, their income, and their property that are not deductible as expenses of business; and (2) other

("nontax") payments to general government by individuals in their personal capacity. The latter include payments for such special services as are rendered within the framework of general government activity. They exclude, however, purchases from government enterprises. Tax refunds are deducted from tax payments as of the time of refund.

The list of personal taxes includes such items as Federal, State, and local income taxes, estate and gift taxes, motor vehicle licenses, poll taxes, and miscellaneous licenses and permits. Since, as in the national accounts, owner-occupied houses are classified in the business sector, the property taxes levied on them are counted as indirect business taxes, not personal taxes.

Nontax payments to the Federal, State, and local governments are numerous and varied. They cover such payments as public hospital charges and student tuition fees, fines and penalties, and donations.

### Sources of Data

For the Federal segment of personal tax and nontax payments, State breakdowns of the national totals for 1929 and 1940 were estimated almost wholly from IRS data. By far the largest item is income taxes, which were based on liabilities as reported in *Statistics of Income* for 1928 and 1939 (payments having been made in March of 1929 and 1940). The figures checked closely with the State distribution of income taxes as compiled from IRS reports of actual collections made by the various district offices in 1929 and 1940.

The statistical basis for estimating income tax payments to the Federal government by residents of the States is less satisfactory for the war and postwar periods. The major problems encountered stem from the inauguration of the system of tax withholding, which has rendered both the *Statistics of Income* liability figures and the collection figures somewhat unsuitable for the purpose.

With regard to the collection figures, the withholding segment represents the amounts withheld by business establishments from the pay of employees and paid into each of the IRS offices. Since it is the usual practice for multi-unit firms to file a consolidated, or combined, report, State of filing may differ, and clearly does in some cases, from the State of residence of the employee from whose pay the taxes were withheld. Study has shown that the State distribution of withheld taxes as given in the IRS calendar-year collections tabulation is not appropriate for inclusion in a measure of personal tax payments by residents of the States.

Also largely because of changes in Federal tax payment procedure associated with the system of withholding, the tax liabilities of individuals (and fiduciaries) as reported for a given year in *Statistics of Income* cannot be taken as a measure of actual payments during the year. The major adjustments required of reported liability figures include the addition of the difference between refunds in the next following year and given year, subtraction of the difference between final settlements paid in the next and given years, subtraction of the difference between declarations paid in the next and given years, the addition of back taxes paid in the given year, and the addition of tax credits in the next following year.



Quite briefly—and passing over problems relating to the handling of taxes paid by military personnel; the combining of data for the District of Columbia and Alaska with those for certain States in either the liability or collection figures; and the inclusion of old-age and survivors' insurance (FICA) contributions by employees, employers, and self-employed in the collections tabulations beginning with 1951—the methodology of estimating Federal income tax payments by States for 1946, 1950, and 1953 was as follows.

The IRS provided for 1949 a special sample tabulation showing by States withheld taxes as reported by employees on their individual tax returns, and included in the published *Statistics of Income* figures for that year. A State distribution of withheld taxes for 1949 based on this sample was extrapolated to 1946 and to 1950 by our State estimates of total wage and salary disbursements exclusive of farm wages, domestic servants' wages, and military disbursements. For both years, the distribution of non-withheld Federal individual income taxes was based directly on amounts reported in the IRS collections statistics.

For 1953, the Federal income tax estimates by States were prepared by adjusting the published liability figures for that year—the latest for which such figures are now obtainable—to the continental United States total. Because of either the unavailability of data from the IRS or the prohibitively large task that would have been entailed in their compilation, it was not possible to make all of the adjustments of the liability data called for in principle, as outlined above. The estimates obtained by this method, it may be noted, checked reasonably well, though not precisely, with two alternative distributions. One was prepared in the same manner as summarized above for 1946 and 1950. The other was derived as the sum of separate distributions for (1) withheld taxes, obtained by extrapolating the 1949 sample-based figures by means of withholdings reported in the collections figures (lagged by one quarter so as to reflect better the period of payment by employees and adjusted to exclude OASI contributions), and (2) non-withheld taxes, based on the reported collections figures (after exclusion of OASI contributions by the self-employed).

In short, the effort was made for all years to allocate Federal tax payments to the State of reporting, or filing, to the IRS by the individual. It is a necessary working assumption that such filing reflects the individual's State of "residence", and that this

in turn is consistent with the residence basis of the personal income estimates (as discussed in Part III). Doubtless, however, there are some irregularities in this regard, statistical and otherwise, that impair comparability between the estimates of personal tax payments (and disposable income) and those of personal income.

The State estimates of personal tax and nontax payments to State and local governments were prepared for each of the 5 years as the sum of separate distributions for a number of individual categories. Basic data used were obtained mostly from the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census. The chief limitation of the State and local series related to the absence of reliable information on the geographic distribution of personal nontax payments. This was of some consequence in the earlier years (1929 and 1940), when these nontax payments alone comprised more than one-third of total personal tax and nontax payments (Federal and State and local combined).

One other more or less "technical" aspect of the personal tax estimates should be noted. This has to do with their relationship to personal income.

In the discussion above, a connection was noted between the percentage of personal income in an area paid in taxes and the area's relative level of per capita income. Of course, the matter is far more complex, as close examination of the estimates will indicate. For one thing, differences among areas in the distribution of income by size are far more relevant in this regard than the differences in their mean (per capita) incomes. Also, numerous items of the personal income flow are not taxable, such as certain types of imputed income and the large bulk of transfer payments, and these vary geographically in relative importance. Essentially for both of these reasons (size and "taxability" of income), much of farm income is not reportable for tax purposes. Because of the volatility of farm income, changes in personal income and in personal tax payments (apart from other influences) can differ significantly in the short run.

These and other factors, including differences in the size and composition of families, make the geographic relationship between level of per capita income and percent of personal income absorbed by personal taxes an imprecise one. In addition, there is the special circumstance that the State and local governments rely to a quite varying degree on direct taxation of incomes as a source of tax revenue.

Table I.—Changes in Total and Per Capita Personal

State and region	Total income									
	Percent of continental United States						Percent increase			
	1929	1940	1946	1950	1953	1955	1929 to 1955	1940 to 1955	1946 to 1955	1950 to 1955
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>32</b>
Maine.....	.56	.57	.53	.48	.46	.48	201	225	55	33
New Hampshire.....	.38	.36	.32	.31	.30	.32	198	236	69	37
Vermont.....	.26	.23	.21	.20	.19	.19	152	209	57	27
Massachusetts.....	4.51	4.32	3.60	3.45	3.30	3.29	159	196	58	28
Rhode Island.....	.69	.68	.61	.57	.54	.53	168	199	50	24
Connecticut.....	1.92	1.99	1.72	1.72	1.81	1.81	235	251	82	42
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>32.06</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>26.79</b>	<b>26.36</b>	<b>25.65</b>	<b>25.62</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>31</b>
New York.....	16.47	14.92	12.93	12.43	11.75	11.95	157	210	60	29
New Jersey.....	4.33	4.37	3.92	3.86	4.03	4.06	231	258	79	41
Pennsylvania.....	8.79	8.17	7.16	7.30	7.11	6.83	175	223	65	26
Delaware.....	.28	.34	.26	.31	.31	.32	308	263	113	42
Maryland.....	1.47	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.78	1.80	334	317	87	45
District of Columbia.....	.72	1.03	.86	.79	.67	.66	224	147	32	12
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>23.61</b>	<b>22.69</b>	<b>21.82</b>	<b>22.51</b>	<b>23.23</b>	<b>23.01</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>38</b>
Michigan.....	4.44	4.60	4.41	4.79	5.13	5.15	311	333	102	45
Ohio.....	6.04	5.86	5.61	5.72	6.11	6.08	256	300	87	43
Indiana.....	2.30	2.42	2.52	2.66	2.83	2.70	316	332	86	37
Illinois.....	8.50	7.59	7.10	7.10	6.95	6.91	188	252	68	31
Wisconsin.....	2.33	2.22	2.18	2.24	2.21	2.17	228	278	72	30
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>8.87</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>8.80</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>23</b>
Minnesota.....	1.80	1.87	1.83	1.86	1.78	1.78	250	268	68	29
Iowa.....	1.06	1.62	1.69	1.68	1.45	1.39	197	231	41	11
Missouri.....	2.66	2.52	2.54	2.53	2.47	2.49	232	281	70	33
North Dakota.....	.30	.29	.34	.35	.27	.29	249	294	48	13
South Dakota.....	.34	.29	.36	.35	.31	.28	195	270	33	7
Nebraska.....	.95	.74	.82	.86	.74	.71	165	271	48	10
Kansas.....	1.16	.97	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.12	240	345	69	28
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>11.67</b>	<b>13.23</b>	<b>15.34</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>15.26</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>35</b>
Virginia.....	1.23	1.62	1.90	1.78	1.84	1.81	421	334	65	37
West Virginia.....	.93	.99	.96	.98	.90	.84	222	229	52	16
Kentucky.....	1.19	1.16	1.27	1.26	1.29	1.23	265	308	67	32
Tennessee.....	1.15	1.27	1.50	1.46	1.43	1.41	337	331	63	30
North Carolina.....	1.22	1.49	1.82	1.82	1.73	1.77	413	359	68	31
South Carolina.....	.55	.74	.84	.83	.90	.84	444	338	72	37
Georgia.....	1.18	1.35	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.61	381	361	78	39
Florida.....	.88	1.25	1.60	1.61	1.78	1.95	687	503	111	63
Alabama.....	1.00	1.02	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.21	329	359	70	38
Mississippi.....	.67	.60	.71	.71	.67	.67	254	326	61	27
Louisiana.....	1.01	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.31	1.29	352	354	86	33
Arkansas.....	.66	.64	.75	.68	.64	.63	239	282	45	24
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>4.97</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>38</b>
Oklahoma.....	1.26	1.10	1.14	1.11	1.12	1.10	209	284	66	32
Texas.....	3.21	3.54	4.21	4.61	4.60	4.66	413	409	91	36
New Mexico.....	.20	.25	.29	.35	.37	.37	563	470	123	42
Arizona.....	.30	.32	.38	.43	.51	.52	525	540	137	62
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>31</b>
Montana.....	.36	.40	.37	.42	.39	.38	272	265	77	21
Idaho.....	.26	.31	.34	.34	.31	.29	298	270	50	18
Wyoming.....	.18	.19	.19	.21	.19	.18	262	260	61	15
Colorado.....	.75	.79	.81	.86	.88	.90	325	342	91	41
Utah.....	.33	.34	.40	.40	.40	.41	336	360	77	39
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>8.62</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>12.19</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>12.33</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>45</b>
Washington.....	1.36	1.47	1.83	1.77	1.72	1.71	344	350	61	30
Oregon.....	.75	.86	1.07	1.09	1.04	1.02	378	356	65	26
Nevada.....	.09	.13	.14	.14	.16	.19	624	478	130	82
California.....	6.42	7.43	9.15	8.70	9.41	9.70	435	404	83	50
<b>Territory of Hawaii</b> .....		.31	.41	.31	.31	.31		285	32	37

1. Computed from data in tables 1 and 2, Part V.

Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929-55 <sup>1</sup>

Per capita income									
Percent of national average						Percent increase			
1929	1940	1946	1950	1953	1955	1929 to 1955	1940 to 1955	1946 to 1955	1950 to 1955
100	100	100	100	100	100	163	210	48	24
125	127	110	109	110	113	138	176	51	28
85	88	89	80	81	86	165	205	43	34
98	97	92	88	88	94	151	199	51	32
89	85	85	79	81	83	145	203	45	30
130	132	112	111	110	114	130	167	50	26
124	125	108	110	106	106	125	163	45	19
146	154	126	128	135	135	143	173	58	31
138	133	121	118	116	116	120	172	42	22
165	146	135	126	120	123	95	160	34	20
132	138	122	120	124	125	148	181	51	29
110	109	102	105	106	103	145	194	49	21
145	169	123	144	139	136	147	150	64	17
111	120	105	107	111	108	156	180	52	25
181	197	135	147	125	126	83	99	38	6
114	112	108	111	115	113	159	212	54	25
113	114	106	113	119	116	169	214	62	27
111	112	105	108	114	112	164	210	57	28
87	93	96	102	107	103	209	242	59	25
136	127	123	123	122	122	136	199	48	24
97	93	97	98	99	96	160	220	47	21
81	81	93	94	90	89	188	241	41	17
85	88	94	94	92	92	183	221	44	21
82	84	97	97	86	85	173	215	31	9
89	88	95	97	96	97	187	244	52	25
53	59	84	85	69	74	266	292	31	9
59	60	87	81	74	67	199	247	15	3
84	74	92	98	88	83	161	251	34	5
76	72	89	92	92	89	208	287	48	20
52	58	68	68	69	70	251	276	52	28
62	78	79	82	83	83	253	229	55	26
66	68	74	73	71	70	179	216	40	18
56	54	65	64	68	67	217	287	53	29
54	57	69	67	68	68	233	271	47	26
48	55	69	68	65	67	270	277	44	22
38	52	61	59	63	60	310	261	45	26
50	57	68	68	70	72	281	292	58	31
74	86	91	86	87	90	217	222	45	28
46	47	60	58	60	64	265	319	59	36
41	37	48	49	49	51	232	334	56	30
59	61	66	73	72	72	221	267	61	22
43	43	58	54	55	57	248	315	46	32
67	70	81	86	85	86	234	278	57	23
65	63	75	76	82	82	232	304	60	33
68	73	82	90	87	87	238	274	57	20
58	63	73	78	78	77	251	281	58	23
84	84	87	87	90	85	167	217	46	22
85	89	96	96	94	91	183	218	41	18
85	96	102	108	100	100	210	224	44	15
72	78	94	86	83	79	191	215	25	14
96	102	107	109	104	95	159	188	31	8
91	92	96	97	97	96	177	223	48	22
80	82	88	86	85	84	178	219	42	21
129	132	127	120	119	119	141	179	38	22
107	111	112	112	110	108	165	200	42	19
97	105	112	107	101	99	169	194	31	14
125	147	137	130	132	132	177	178	42	26
142	141	132	124	123	123	128	170	37	23
-----	97	105	94	97	93	-----	198	31	23

Table II.—Percent Distribution of Personal Income by Broad Industrial Sources for Each State and Region, 1955

State and region	Total personal income	Farm income <sup>1</sup>	Government income disbursements <sup>2</sup>			Private nonfarm income <sup>3</sup>
			Total	Federal	State and local	
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>78.5</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>
Maine.....	100.0	7.1	19.0	13.1	5.9	73.9
New Hampshire.....	100.0	2.9	16.6	11.1	5.5	80.5
Vermont.....	100.0	8.6	16.5	10.0	6.5	74.8
Massachusetts.....	100.0	.8	17.5	10.8	6.7	81.7
Rhode Island.....	100.0	.6	22.0	16.2	5.8	77.4
Connecticut.....	100.0	1.5	11.2	6.1	5.1	87.4
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>83.0</b>
New York.....	100.0	1.0	14.8	7.8	7.0	84.2
New Jersey.....	100.0	1.0	13.5	8.3	5.2	85.4
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	1.4	14.4	9.5	4.9	84.2
Delaware.....	100.0	2.9	11.6	7.3	4.3	85.5
Maryland.....	100.0	1.6	24.2	19.3	4.9	74.1
District of Columbia.....	100.0	-----	45.2	41.2	4.0	54.9
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>84.2</b>
Michigan.....	100.0	1.9	12.0	5.7	6.3	86.1
Ohio.....	100.0	2.4	12.5	7.5	5.0	85.0
Indiana.....	100.0	5.3	12.1	7.0	5.1	82.6
Illinois.....	100.0	3.4	12.7	7.6	5.1	84.0
Wisconsin.....	100.0	6.8	13.1	6.8	6.3	80.1
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>72.6</b>
Minnesota.....	100.0	10.2	14.8	7.9	6.9	75.1
Iowa.....	100.0	16.4	15.3	8.5	6.8	68.3
Missouri.....	100.0	7.2	14.6	9.1	5.5	78.1
North Dakota.....	100.0	31.0	16.5	9.5	7.0	52.5
South Dakota.....	100.0	20.1	22.6	14.1	8.5	57.3
Nebraska.....	100.0	12.3	19.1	11.9	7.2	68.6
Kansas.....	100.0	7.7	19.2	12.5	6.7	73.1
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>69.9</b>
Virginia.....	100.0	4.7	31.3	25.9	5.4	64.0
West Virginia.....	100.0	2.8	15.3	9.3	6.0	81.9
Kentucky.....	100.0	8.5	20.7	15.1	5.6	70.8
Tennessee.....	100.0	7.4	18.4	12.2	6.2	74.2
North Carolina.....	100.0	12.6	18.2	12.1	6.1	69.3
South Carolina.....	100.0	9.2	21.9	15.7	6.2	68.9
Georgia.....	100.0	7.9	21.2	15.1	6.1	70.9
Florida.....	100.0	6.5	21.1	14.0	7.1	72.4
Alabama.....	100.0	9.6	22.0	15.2	6.8	68.4
Mississippi.....	100.0	21.9	20.5	13.2	7.3	57.6
Louisiana.....	100.0	6.0	19.4	9.8	9.6	74.6
Arkansas.....	100.0	20.8	20.3	14.0	6.3	58.9
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>73.0</b>
Oklahoma.....	100.0	5.7	22.5	14.2	8.3	71.8
Texas.....	100.0	6.9	18.4	12.6	5.8	74.6
New Mexico.....	100.0	7.1	27.1	19.3	7.8	65.7
Arizona.....	100.0	11.4	22.3	14.4	7.9	66.3
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>69.4</b>
Montana.....	100.0	20.2	16.8	10.0	6.8	63.0
Idaho.....	100.0	16.1	17.9	10.5	7.4	66.0
Wyoming.....	100.0	10.1	20.0	12.1	7.9	70.0
Colorado.....	100.0	4.7	23.0	14.8	8.2	72.3
Utah.....	100.0	5.4	23.5	15.8	7.7	71.1
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>75.6</b>
Washington.....	100.0	5.6	22.6	14.7	7.9	71.8
Oregon.....	100.0	6.4	16.2	9.1	7.1	77.5
Nevada.....	100.0	3.5	18.6	12.1	6.5	78.0
California.....	100.0	4.8	19.2	11.4	7.8	76.0
<b>Territory of Hawaii</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>

Table III.—Percent Distribution of Personal Income by Type of Income for Each State and Region, 1955<sup>1</sup>

State and region	Total	Wage and salary disbursements	Other labor income	Proprietors' income	Property income	Transfer payments	Less: Employee contributions for social insurance
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Maine.....	100.0	64.3	1.5	15.7	12.8	7.4	1.7
New Hampshire.....	100.0	66.5	1.9	10.9	15.6	6.9	1.8
Vermont.....	100.0	63.2	1.9	15.1	13.9	7.4	1.8
Massachusetts.....	100.0	69.4	2.3	7.2	15.4	7.4	1.7
Rhode Island.....	100.0	71.0	2.3	7.1	14.5	7.3	2.1
Connecticut.....	100.0	71.0	2.3	8.2	15.4	4.6	1.5
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
New York.....	100.0	69.6	2.3	9.0	15.5	5.5	1.8
New Jersey.....	100.0	72.5	2.7	9.2	12.2	5.1	1.7
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	70.8	2.9	8.4	13.2	6.3	1.7
Delaware.....	100.0	66.7	2.7	8.2	20.0	3.6	1.2
Maryland.....	100.0	73.5	2.0	9.0	12.5	5.0	2.0
Dist. of Columbia.....	100.0	70.0	1.2	7.4	15.9	8.5	2.9
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Michigan.....	100.0	73.8	3.3	9.6	10.0	4.7	1.4
Ohio.....	100.0	72.5	2.9	9.9	11.3	4.9	1.6
Indiana.....	100.0	70.8	3.0	13.1	9.8	4.8	1.5
Illinois.....	100.0	70.8	2.4	11.2	12.4	4.7	1.5
Wisconsin.....	100.0	66.6	2.4	15.1	12.0	5.4	1.5
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Minnesota.....	100.0	62.5	1.8	19.3	12.0	6.0	1.6
Iowa.....	100.0	54.2	1.5	26.8	13.1	5.7	1.4
Missouri.....	100.0	64.4	2.0	16.4	12.6	6.2	1.5
North Dakota.....	100.0	46.0	1.2	38.7	10.1	5.4	1.2
South Dakota.....	100.0	51.1	1.2	30.8	12.0	6.6	1.8
Nebraska.....	100.0	58.6	1.4	22.9	13.2	5.5	1.7
Kansas.....	100.0	62.3	1.9	19.2	12.5	5.7	1.7
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Virginia.....	100.0	74.6	1.7	11.4	9.6	4.9	2.3
West Virginia.....	100.0	69.5	4.7	9.9	9.9	7.8	1.8
Kentucky.....	100.0	65.4	2.5	16.5	9.8	7.6	1.7
Tennessee.....	100.0	66.5	2.1	16.6	9.7	7.0	1.8
North Carolina.....	100.0	65.7	1.6	20.6	8.4	5.4	1.6
South Carolina.....	100.0	68.6	1.7	16.3	9.2	6.0	1.7
Georgia.....	100.0	68.1	1.6	16.7	9.1	6.2	1.7
Florida.....	100.0	62.1	1.3	16.3	14.9	7.0	1.6
Alabama.....	100.0	66.5	2.2	18.1	8.0	7.1	1.9
Mississippi.....	100.0	53.9	1.5	30.6	8.0	7.7	1.8
Louisiana.....	100.0	66.4	2.7	14.7	10.1	7.7	1.6
Arkansas.....	100.0	55.5	1.8	26.1	9.6	8.5	1.6
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Oklahoma.....	100.0	62.9	2.3	16.6	12.0	8.0	1.8
Texas.....	100.0	65.9	2.3	16.5	11.7	5.1	1.5
New Mexico.....	100.0	69.6	1.9	14.5	10.1	5.7	1.8
Arizona.....	100.0	67.2	1.6	17.3	9.8	6.0	1.9
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Montana.....	100.0	56.3	1.8	27.4	10.5	5.7	1.6
Idaho.....	100.0	61.1	1.7	23.2	9.4	6.5	1.9
Wyoming.....	100.0	66.0	2.6	16.6	11.7	5.1	2.2
Colorado.....	100.0	65.0	1.6	14.9	13.1	7.1	1.8
Utah.....	100.0	69.8	2.3	13.9	10.4	6.1	2.4
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Washington.....	100.0	67.8	1.9	13.8	11.5	6.7	1.8
Oregon.....	100.0	64.5	1.8	17.4	11.8	6.2	1.9
Nevada.....	100.0	72.4	1.7	12.9	10.8	3.8	1.9
California.....	100.0	68.6	2.0	13.1	12.5	5.9	2.0
<b>Territory of Hawaii</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>

For footnotes, see table 63, Part V.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

1. Computed from data in tables 4 to 62, Part V.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table IV.—Percent Distribution by Industry of Civilian Income Received by Persons in Each State and Region for Participation in Current Production, 1955<sup>1</sup>

State and region	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	Federal Government	State and local government	Other
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>.5</b>
Maine.....	100.0	9.2	.2	7.2	32.9	19.6	2.9	4.6	2.8	9.3	4.2	6.0	1.2
New Hampshire.....	100.0	3.8	.1	7.1	39.2	17.4	3.5	3.5	3.1	11.3	4.4	6.2	.3
Vermont.....	100.0	10.9	1.1	4.0	30.6	19.4	3.3	5.4	2.7	12.3	3.1	6.7	.4
Massachusetts.....	100.0	1.0	.2	5.7	37.6	19.6	5.2	3.8	3.2	12.6	3.7	7.0	.5
Rhode Island.....	100.0	.9	.1	5.4	41.9	19.0	4.5	3.2	3.1	10.5	5.0	6.0	.4
Connecticut.....	100.0	1.8	.1	6.4	46.3	16.4	5.2	2.8	2.5	11.2	1.4	5.4	.5
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>.3</b>
New York.....	100.0	1.2	.2	4.9	30.1	22.5	7.0	5.3	3.3	14.7	2.9	7.6	.2
New Jersey.....	100.0	1.2	.2	6.6	41.3	18.2	4.2	5.5	2.9	11.7	2.4	5.6	.2
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	1.8	2.8	5.7	40.5	17.7	3.6	6.2	2.8	10.2	3.5	5.1	.2
Delaware.....	100.0	3.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	8.7	44.9	15.8	3.7	4.5	1.8	9.6	1.9	4.9	.3
Maryland.....	100.0	2.0	.3	8.1	27.6	18.6	4.2	5.9	2.7	12.2	12.2	5.8	.5
District of Columbia.....	100.0			3.9	3.5	17.8	4.1	4.2	2.9	18.2	40.6	4.3	.4
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>.2</b>
Michigan.....	100.0	2.2	.7	5.9	49.7	17.0	2.6	3.3	2.4	8.5	1.4	6.2	.1
Ohio.....	100.0	2.9	.8	6.6	44.5	17.4	3.2	5.4	2.2	9.1	2.7	5.2	.2
Indiana.....	100.0	6.2	.8	5.4	44.0	18.0	2.9	5.3	2.3	7.5	2.1	5.3	.2
Illinois.....	100.0	4.0	1.0	6.1	36.3	20.3	4.6	6.1	2.7	10.9	2.4	5.4	.2
Wisconsin.....	100.0	8.1	.4	6.0	39.1	19.2	3.2	4.3	2.4	9.0	1.6	6.6	.2
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>.3</b>
Minnesota.....	100.0	12.3	2.0	8.3	21.7	21.7	4.3	7.1	2.5	10.4	2.2	7.3	.3
Iowa.....	100.0	20.1	.4	5.1	21.4	22.7	3.5	5.3	2.6	9.1	2.2	7.2	.4
Missouri.....	100.0	8.9	.6	7.0	27.3	22.6	4.4	7.3	3.0	10.7	3.0	4.9	.2
North Dakota.....	100.0	36.5	1.3	5.4	3.1	23.0	2.5	6.7	2.4	8.7	3.2	7.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
South Dakota.....	100.0	25.3	1.5	6.8	6.8	25.6	3.4	4.1	2.5	9.9	5.6	8.4	.1
Nebraska.....	100.0	15.3	.6	6.2	14.1	24.9	5.0	8.4	2.5	10.5	4.2	8.0	.2
Kansas.....	100.0	9.8	3.4	7.6	22.1	22.0	3.2	8.3	3.0	9.7	3.5	7.1	.2
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>.4</b>
Virginia.....	100.0	6.1	1.5	5.9	21.2	19.9	4.1	6.7	2.5	10.4	14.7	6.5	.5
West Virginia.....	100.0	3.4	19.6	4.5	27.6	16.0	2.4	7.0	3.9	7.9	1.9	5.7	.1
Kentucky.....	100.0	10.8	5.9	7.0	25.7	18.8	2.9	6.6	2.6	10.0	4.0	5.6	.2
Tennessee.....	100.0	8.9	.9	6.5	29.5	20.7	3.6	5.5	1.8	10.9	5.4	6.1	.1
North Carolina.....	100.0	15.3	.3	5.3	31.9	19.0	3.1	4.4	1.9	9.4	2.7	6.5	.3
South Carolina.....	100.0	11.6	.2	5.6	35.2	18.4	3.5	3.0	2.0	9.0	4.6	6.6	.2
Georgia.....	100.0	9.9	.4	6.0	26.9	21.9	4.3	5.5	2.6	10.5	5.7	5.9	.5
Florida.....	100.0	8.8	.7	10.4	10.9	25.4	5.9	6.0	2.6	15.9	4.4	8.3	.8
Alabama.....	100.0	11.6	2.3	5.1	27.6	18.5	3.6	5.0	2.3	9.9	7.1	6.7	.2
Mississippi.....	100.0	26.6	1.1	4.3	17.8	20.5	2.8	3.7	2.4	9.3	4.0	7.0	.4
Louisiana.....	100.0	7.4	6.9	6.6	19.6	20.8	3.8	7.1	3.2	12.6	3.1	8.3	.6
Arkansas.....	100.0	26.2	2.0	4.7	17.6	18.0	2.8	5.4	3.0	9.5	4.2	5.9	.6
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>.3</b>
Oklahoma.....	100.0	7.4	10.0	6.7	15.4	22.9	3.8	5.4	3.4	10.8	6.7	7.1	.5
Texas.....	100.0	8.7	6.6	7.3	18.3	23.2	4.5	6.6	3.0	11.2	4.2	6.2	.2
New Mexico.....	100.0	9.3	8.5	8.8	10.2	19.4	3.6	5.7	3.9	12.4	9.0	8.8	.5
Arizona.....	100.0	14.2	6.4	9.6	11.4	19.5	3.9	4.5	3.6	12.7	5.5	8.5	.3
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>.1</b>
Montana.....	100.0	24.2	7.7	6.0	10.1	18.2	2.8	8.5	2.6	9.3	3.5	7.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Idaho.....	100.0	19.3	3.1	7.0	14.8	20.5	3.1	7.0	2.8	11.0	3.9	7.4	.1
Wyoming.....	100.0	12.3	11.0	7.8	8.5	17.7	3.4	12.8	2.7	10.3	4.9	8.7	
Colorado.....	100.0	6.2	3.5	9.0	14.6	24.9	4.4	6.9	3.5	12.2	7.2	7.5	.1
Utah.....	100.0	6.6	7.0	8.6	14.8	20.6	4.0	7.2	2.9	9.3	11.3	7.7	.1
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>.6</b>
Washington.....	100.0	7.1	.3	7.5	24.9	21.1	4.6	6.5	2.4	10.5	6.4	8.2	.5
Oregon.....	100.0	7.7	.3	5.9	27.3	22.8	3.9	6.7	2.9	11.3	3.4	7.5	.4
Nevada.....	100.0	4.3	6.6	12.8	5.3	20.0	2.8	7.0	2.6	26.4	5.1	7.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
California.....	100.0	6.0	.9	7.7	25.1	20.6	4.9	5.2	2.8	13.2	4.7	8.2	.7
<b>Territory of Hawaii</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>.4</b>

1. For definition, and dollar amounts on which these computations are based, see table 70, Part V.

2. Less than .05 of one percent.

NOTE:—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table V.—Relative Trends in Total Personal Income, by States and Regions

State and region	Percent of continental United States			Personal income in 1953-55 as percent of 1927-29	Percent change in relative position, 1927-29 to 1953-55 <sup>2</sup>	Amount (millions of dollars) <sup>3</sup>	
	1927-29	1940-41 <sup>1</sup>	1953-55			1927	1928
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>355</b>		<b>78,764</b>	<b>81,056</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>6,553</b>	<b>6,752</b>
Maine	.56	.56	.46	295	-17	448	444
New Hampshire	.38	.36	.31	293	-18	300	304
Vermont	.27	.23	.19	252	-29	212	216
Massachusetts	4.52	4.22	3.30	260	-27	3,554	3,676
Rhode Island	.69	.70	.54	275	-23	542	560
Connecticut	1.91	2.04	1.81	336	-5	1,497	1,552
<b>Mideast</b>	<b>31.84</b>	<b>29.69</b>	<b>25.66</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>24,940</b>	<b>25,759</b>
New York	16.16	14.28	11.90	261	-26	12,500	13,071
New Jersey	4.40	4.31	4.06	327	-8	3,480	3,609
Pennsylvania	8.83	8.06	6.95	279	-21	7,039	7,113
Delaware	.27	.34	.32	409	15	208	223
Maryland	1.46	1.71	1.79	436	23	1,148	1,166
Dist. of Col.	.72	.99	.66	327	-8	565	577
<b>Great Lakes</b>	<b>23.45</b>	<b>22.87</b>	<b>23.02</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>18,278</b>	<b>19,053</b>
Michigan	4.43	4.66	5.09	408	15	3,463	3,599
Ohio	5.98	5.94	6.08	361	2	4,667	4,830
Indiana	2.29	2.54	2.74	424	20	1,791	1,851
Illinois	8.45	7.52	6.94	291	-18	6,554	6,905
Wisconsin	2.31	2.21	2.18	335	-5	1,803	1,868
<b>Plains</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>7,205</b>	<b>7,338</b>
Minnesota	1.81	1.80	1.79	351	-1	1,441	1,474
Iowa	1.65	1.60	1.47	315	-11	1,262	1,380
Missouri	2.68	2.55	2.48	328	-7	2,107	2,203
North Dakota	.36	.31	.28	274	-23	326	303
South Dakota	.35	.30	.30	307	-13	322	247
Nebraska	.94	.73	.74	282	-21	792	700
Kansas	1.22	1.00	1.15	337	-5	955	1,031
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>11.73</b>	<b>13.69</b>	<b>15.20</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9,410</b>	<b>9,407</b>
Virginia	1.25	1.72	1.83	518	46	1,011	1,003
West Virginia	.96	.98	.86	320	-10	791	767
Kentucky	1.18	1.16	1.26	380	7	913	952
Tennessee	1.13	1.31	1.42	447	26	878	909
North Carolina	1.27	1.55	1.75	487	37	1,045	1,031
South Carolina	.55	.78	.86	552	56	452	436
Georgia	1.18	1.38	1.58	474	34	953	933
Florida	.92	1.26	1.87	722	103	760	745
Alabama	1.01	1.08	1.18	414	17	822	797
Mississippi	.64	.66	.66	366	3	494	499
Louisiana	.99	1.14	1.31	466	31	772	801
Arkansas	.66	.67	.63	340	-4	519	534
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>4,188</b>
Oklahoma	1.30	1.06	1.11	302	-15	1,055	1,063
Texas	3.30	3.57	4.64	499	41	2,625	2,723
New Mexico	.20	.25	.37	676	90	150	162
Arizona	.29	.32	.52	629	77	224	240
<b>Rocky Mountain</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,630</b>
Montana	.42	.40	.38	326	-8	364	346
Idaho	.28	.31	.30	386	9	234	224
Wyoming	.18	.20	.19	363	2	144	154
Colorado	.78	.77	.89	404	14	650	625
Utah	.34	.34	.40	424	19	266	281
<b>Far West</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6,666</b>	<b>6,929</b>
Washington	1.35	1.56	1.72	452	27	1,053	1,106
Oregon	.77	.90	1.02	474	34	614	622
Nevada	.10	.12	.18	658	86	72	83
California	6.33	7.55	9.55	535	51	4,927	5,118

1. This distribution is provided for convenience in checking "trend continuity" (see p. 16).  
 2. Obtained by computing the percent increase or decrease from 1927-29 to 1953-55 in the percentage of total income in the continental United States received by each State and region. To avoid appreciable rounding errors for the smallest States, the computations were based on percentages carried to three places beyond the decimal, rather than on the figures shown in this table. Alternatively, this measure can be computed from the column of data showing "Personal income in 1953-55 as percent of 1927-29." The percentage for each State and region should be divided by the United States percentage and 100 subtracted from each of the resulting indexes.  
 3. These are special estimates prepared in connection with trend measures provided in this table (see p. 7).

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table VI.—

State and region	Percent of continental United States			
	Farm income <sup>1</sup>		Nonfarm income	
	1927-29	1953-55	1927-29	1953-55
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>8.87</b>	<b>6.86</b>
Maine	.64	.51	.55	.46
New Hampshire	.21	.19	.39	.32
Vermont	.46	.33	.25	.18
Massachusetts	.65	.56	4.88	3.46
Rhode Island	.08	.07	.75	.56
Connecticut	.50	.55	2.04	1.88
<b>Mideast</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>34.12</b>	<b>26.72</b>
New York	3.19	2.56	17.39	12.42
New Jersey	.81	.93	4.74	4.23
Pennsylvania	2.73	2.15	9.41	7.21
Delaware	.19	.20	.28	.32
Maryland	.82	.68	1.52	1.85
District of Columbia			.78	.70
<b>Great Lakes</b>	<b>16.66</b>	<b>17.39</b>	<b>24.09</b>	<b>23.33</b>
Michigan	2.53	2.21	4.61	5.25
Ohio	3.51	3.42	6.21	6.23
Indiana	2.67	3.35	2.25	2.70
Illinois	4.49	5.10	8.82	7.04
Wisconsin	3.46	3.30	2.20	2.12
<b>Plains</b>	<b>22.77</b>	<b>20.86</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>7.52</b>
Minnesota	3.55	3.88	1.65	1.68
Iowa	5.19	6.02	1.32	1.21
Missouri	3.33	3.31	2.62	2.44
North Dakota	2.01	1.43	.20	.21
South Dakota	1.76	1.54	.22	.23
Nebraska	3.36	2.52	.71	.65
Kansas	3.57	2.16	.99	1.10
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>24.79</b>	<b>25.94</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>14.60</b>
Virginia	2.18	1.74	1.16	1.83
West Virginia	.88	.54	.97	.88
Kentucky	2.40	2.34	1.06	1.20
Tennessee	2.31	2.12	1.02	1.38
North Carolina	3.29	4.29	1.08	1.61
South Carolina	1.41	1.42	.47	.83
Georgia	2.53	2.42	1.05	1.53
Florida	.98	2.38	.91	1.84
Alabama	2.33	2.00	.88	1.13
Mississippi	2.56	2.61	.45	.55
Louisiana	1.70	1.68	.93	1.28
Arkansas	2.22	2.40	.51	.53
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>12.05</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>6.46</b>
Oklahoma	2.89	1.51	1.15	1.08
Texas	8.07	6.49	2.85	4.54
New Mexico	.60	.56	.16	.36
Arizona	.49	1.39	.27	.47
<b>Rocky Mountain</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.04</b>
Montana	1.27	1.49	.34	.32
Idaho	1.10	1.02	.20	.26
Wyoming	.50	.36	.15	.18
Colorado	1.31	1.02	.73	.88
Utah	.58	.46	.32	.40
<b>Far West</b>	<b>8.69</b>	<b>12.76</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>12.46</b>
Washington	1.84	2.08	1.31	1.70
Oregon	1.17	1.36	.73	1.01
Nevada	.16	.13	.09	.18
California	5.52	9.19	6.41	9.57

1-3. For definition of farm income, government income disbursements, and private non-farm income, see table 63, Part V.

Relative Trends in Nonfarm Income and Private Nonfarm Income, by States and Regions

Percent of continental United States (Continued)						1953-55 as percent of 1927-29		Percent change in relative position, 1927-29 to 1953-55 <sup>4</sup>			
Government income disbursements <sup>2</sup>				Private nonfarm income <sup>3</sup>		Nonfarm income	Private nonfarm income	Nonfarm income	Private nonfarm income		
Total		Federal		State and local							
1927-29	1953-55	1927-29	1953-55	1927-29	1953-55	1927-29	1953-55				
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	368	330		
7.86	6.37	7.45	6.27	8.05	6.55	8.95	6.96	285	257	-23	-22
.61	.53	.83	.57	.50	.46	.55	.45	309	271	-16	-18
.47	.32	.66	.34	.37	.29	.39	.32	298	271	-19	-18
.27	.18	.39	.17	.20	.20	.25	.18	269	243	-27	-26
4.38	3.50	3.56	3.39	4.80	3.68	4.93	3.45	260	231	-29	-30
.73	.70	.99	.82	.59	.49	.75	.53	276	234	-25	-29
1.40	1.15	1.03	.98	1.59	1.43	2.10	2.03	339	320	-8	-3
31.00	24.02	30.37	24.16	31.33	23.81	34.39	27.29	288	262	-22	-21
14.58	10.41	10.42	8.78	16.71	13.18	17.63	12.84	263	240	-29	-27
3.91	3.27	2.53	3.27	4.61	3.29	4.81	4.43	328	304	-11	-8
7.39	5.76	6.36	6.03	7.93	5.31	9.58	7.51	282	259	-23	-22
.18	.21	.15	.20	.19	.22	.29	.35	421	393	15	19
1.95	2.58	3.20	3.28	1.31	1.40	1.48	1.69	449	378	22	15
2.99	1.79	7.71	2.60	.58	.42	.60	.47	327	258	-11	-22
21.47	16.94	17.62	15.06	23.46	20.13	24.31	24.68	357	335	-3	1
4.28	3.61	2.61	2.74	5.14	5.08	4.63	5.59	419	398	14	21
5.52	4.47	4.82	4.23	5.88	4.89	6.27	6.60	369	347	(5)	5
2.34	2.04	2.55	1.84	2.24	2.37	2.24	2.84	442	418	20	27
7.03	5.16	5.77	4.91	7.68	5.58	8.97	7.43	294	273	-20	-17
2.30	1.66	1.87	1.33	2.52	2.21	2.19	2.22	355	334	-4	1
9.59	7.65	10.27	7.16	9.23	8.48	7.55	7.49	359	327	-2	-1
1.94	1.55	1.62	1.28	2.10	2.00	1.63	1.70	374	346	2	5
1.74	1.25	1.82	1.07	1.69	1.56	1.28	1.21	339	310	-8	-6
2.73	2.15	2.92	2.11	2.64	2.21	2.61	2.50	342	316	-7	-4
.35	.29	.37	.26	.33	.33	.19	.20	387	342	5	4
.38	.37	.49	.37	.33	.37	.20	.20	399	335	9	1
1.06	.77	1.13	.75	1.02	.80	.68	.62	336	302	-9	-9
1.39	1.27	1.92	1.32	1.12	1.20	.96	1.06	407	365	10	11
13.02	19.56	15.94	21.75	11.52	15.85	10.29	13.56	512	435	39	32
2.02	3.52	3.63	4.69	1.20	1.55	1.09	1.48	580	447	58	35
.78	.77	.84	.73	.75	.85	.98	.90	336	304	-9	-8
1.24	1.54	1.52	1.80	1.11	1.10	1.04	1.13	417	357	13	8
1.20	1.53	1.30	1.61	1.14	1.40	1.00	1.35	501	445	36	35
1.24	1.92	1.13	2.02	1.30	1.74	1.07	1.54	547	477	49	44
.63	1.14	.84	1.30	.52	.86	.46	.76	647	550	76	66
1.28	2.04	1.55	2.31	1.14	1.58	1.03	1.43	536	455	45	38
1.16	2.40	1.43	2.55	1.03	2.14	.89	1.73	742	638	101	93
1.00	1.56	.94	1.74	1.02	1.24	.87	1.04	472	394	28	19
.61	.85	.83	.87	.50	.80	.44	.49	444	363	21	10
1.14	1.53	1.03	1.28	1.20	1.94	.91	1.23	510	448	39	36
.71	.77	.89	.84	.61	.65	.49	.48	385	323	4	-2
5.06	7.90	5.67	8.48	4.76	6.93	4.38	6.15	537	464	46	41
1.22	1.48	1.35	1.48	1.15	1.48	1.15	1.00	347	289	-6	-13
3.11	5.15	3.24	5.64	3.04	4.32	2.82	4.41	587	515	59	56
.34	.61	.49	.70	.27	.47	.14	.31	846	720	130	118
.39	.66	.59	.67	.30	.65	.26	.43	632	539	72	63
2.43	2.74	2.93	2.78	2.17	2.68	1.68	1.90	434	374	18	13
.54	.39	.78	.36	.41	.43	.32	.31	351	318	-5	-4
.31	.32	.39	.30	.26	.36	.19	.25	483	434	31	31
.22	.23	.35	.24	.16	.22	.15	.17	427	373	16	13
1.02	1.22	1.06	1.25	.99	1.16	.71	.81	444	378	21	15
.35	.59	.35	.63	.35	.51	.31	.36	469	383	27	16
9.56	14.81	9.75	14.35	9.48	15.57	8.45	11.97	537	468	46	42
1.74	2.36	1.97	2.47	1.62	2.19	1.27	1.57	480	407	30	23
.94	.98	.94	.85	.94	1.20	.71	1.01	508	469	38	42
.13	.21	.19	.22	.10	.18	.09	.17	736	662	99	100
6.76	11.26	6.64	10.82	6.82	12.00	6.38	9.22	550	477	49	44

4. These trend measures parallel those for total personal income shown in table V; see footnote 2 to that table for method of computation.  
5. Less than .5 of one percent.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table VII.—Percent Distributions of Individuals' Earnings

State and region	All private non-farm industries		Mining		Contract construction		Manufacturing	
	1929	1955	1929	1955	1929	1955	1929	1955
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>8.66</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>.82</b>	<b>.65</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>11.44</b>	<b>8.10</b>
Maine.....	.53	.44	.06	.05	.65	.52	.60	.48
New Hampshire.....	.40	.31	.13	.02	.63	.34	.57	.38
Vermont.....	.25	.17	.31	.12	.41	.11	.28	.18
Massachusetts.....	4.73	3.30	.13	.31	4.31	2.78	5.98	3.76
Rhode Island.....	.74	.50	( <sup>2</sup> )	.02	.63	.41	1.19	.64
Connecticut.....	2.03	1.97	.19	.12	2.56	1.81	2.83	2.66
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>32.84</b>	<b>26.67</b>	<b>30.30</b>	<b>13.84</b>	<b>34.77</b>	<b>22.50</b>	<b>33.94</b>	<b>27.66</b>
New York.....	16.49	12.44	1.07	1.55	17.44	9.13	15.74	11.33
New Jersey.....	4.76	4.49	.63	.58	6.78	4.25	5.88	5.44
Pennsylvania.....	9.48	7.36	28.29	11.42	8.09	6.11	10.67	8.85
Delaware.....	.23	.32	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.33	.41	.33	.43
Maryland.....	1.37	1.67	.31	.29	1.50	2.23	1.20	1.54
District of Columbia.....	.51	.39	.....	.....	.63	.37	.13	.07
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>25.57</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>13.17</b>	<b>11.10</b>	<b>26.27</b>	<b>22.83</b>	<b>31.88</b>	<b>32.70</b>
Michigan.....	4.75	5.91	2.38	2.13	5.61	5.03	6.72	8.67
Ohio.....	6.80	6.76	2.89	2.83	6.35	6.51	9.24	8.98
Indiana.....	2.52	2.98	1.88	1.40	2.15	2.44	3.42	4.04
Illinois.....	9.20	7.50	5.71	4.26	9.40	6.76	9.51	8.23
Wisconsin.....	2.29	2.23	.31	.48	2.75	2.09	2.98	2.78
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>7.82</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.56</b>
Minnesota.....	1.69	1.70	1.51	2.13	1.47	2.37	1.18	1.26
Iowa.....	1.30	1.18	.63	.34	1.31	1.13	.82	.96
Missouri.....	2.74	2.48	1.13	.92	2.59	2.74	2.21	2.17
North Dakota.....	.20	.19	.13	.24	.16	.26	.04	.03
South Dakota.....	.21	.20	.25	.24	.16	.29	.06	.06
Nebraska.....	.68	.61	.06	.27	.54	.68	.33	.32
Kansas.....	1.00	1.04	1.88	2.18	.90	1.30	.49	.77
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>10.65</b>	<b>13.81</b>	<b>20.58</b>	<b>26.49</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>11.65</b>
Virginia.....	1.12	1.49	1.13	1.57	.84	1.60	.89	1.17
West Virginia.....	1.07	.92	9.85	10.09	.63	.61	.80	.76
Kentucky.....	1.05	1.14	4.39	4.21	.93	1.30	.68	.98
Tennessee.....	1.07	1.38	.75	.80	1.01	1.47	.93	1.36
North Carolina.....	1.13	1.62	.13	.34	.82	1.49	1.39	1.83
South Carolina.....	.49	.76	.13	.12	.35	.73	.55	.92
Georgia.....	1.09	1.49	.13	.39	.65	1.49	.93	1.37
Florida.....	.80	1.67	.25	.73	.65	2.91	.42	.62
Alabama.....	.92	1.11	2.32	1.72	.82	1.00	.81	1.10
Mississippi.....	.47	.50	( <sup>2</sup> )	.46	.35	.45	.36	.38
Louisiana.....	.93	1.25	.63	5.32	.60	1.34	.72	.81
Arkansas.....	.51	.47	.88	.75	.49	.46	.31	.35
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>4.45</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>16.62</b>	<b>27.87</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>3.48</b>
Oklahoma.....	1.16	.99	8.03	6.27	1.04	1.10	.45	.52
Texas.....	2.85	4.41	5.58	17.80	3.41	5.18	1.37	2.66
New Mexico.....	.15	.31	.75	1.81	.14	.50	.02	.12
Arizona.....	.29	.45	2.26	1.98	.27	.78	.10	.19
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>.92</b>	<b>.91</b>
Montana.....	.35	.31	1.94	1.81	.25	.37	.17	.13
Idaho.....	.21	.25	.50	.56	.14	.34	.15	.14
Wyoming.....	.16	.16	1.38	1.19	.11	.22	.05	.05
Colorado.....	.69	.81	1.69	1.79	.49	1.20	.36	.39
Utah.....	.34	.38	1.63	1.77	.27	.57	.18	.20
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>8.26</b>	<b>11.98</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>14.82</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>9.93</b>
Washington.....	1.38	1.55	.38	.31	1.28	1.96	1.29	1.32
Oregon.....	.77	1.01	.13	.19	.60	.96	.71	.91
Nevada.....	.10	.19	.75	.75	.05	.38	.01	.03
California.....	6.02	9.23	4.52	5.37	6.46	11.51	3.95	7.67

1. For definition, and dollar amounts on which these computations are based, see tables 64 and 70, Part V.

2. Less than 0.05 of one percent.



*in Private Nonfarm Industries, by States and Regions, 1929 and 1955*<sup>1</sup>

Wholesale and retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate		Transportation		Communications and public utilities		Services	
1929	1955	1929	1955	1929	1955	1929	1955	1929	1955
<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
7.56	5.85	8.34	7.14	5.23	4.10	7.83	6.80	8.31	6.63
.52	.45	.35	.31	.48	.38	.51	.46	.53	.38
.27	.26	.21	.25	.22	.19	.32	.34	.38	.30
.22	.18	.16	.14	.22	.18	.19	.18	.21	.20
4.50	3.05	4.61	3.76	2.94	2.14	4.30	3.64	4.81	3.51
.57	.45	.53	.50	.34	.28	.71	.55	.59	.45
1.47	1.47	2.48	2.18	1.03	.93	1.80	1.63	1.80	1.79
<b>30.17</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>39.32</b>	<b>31.29</b>	<b>28.65</b>	<b>25.73</b>	<b>35.94</b>	<b>27.95</b>	<b>33.22</b>	<b>28.97</b>
16.33	13.18	24.95	18.99	12.76	11.34	21.37	14.06	18.24	15.36
3.63	3.75	5.07	4.06	3.87	4.09	4.43	4.30	4.52	4.29
8.23	6.03	7.22	5.70	9.40	7.73	8.09	7.02	7.31	6.20
.15	.23	.21	.25	.26	.24	.13	.19	.20	.25
1.27	1.62	1.33	1.71	1.85	1.87	1.16	1.74	1.76	1.89
.56	.53	.53	.58	.52	.46	.77	.64	1.19	.97
<b>23.91</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.14</b>	<b>19.02</b>	<b>23.09</b>	<b>21.82</b>	<b>22.79</b>	<b>21.21</b>	<b>21.43</b>	<b>19.84</b>
4.13	4.62	3.63	3.30	2.72	3.30	4.49	4.84	3.57	4.15
5.78	5.48	4.80	4.62	6.60	6.16	5.71	5.08	5.60	5.09
2.10	2.57	1.71	1.94	2.88	2.77	1.99	2.37	1.89	1.92
9.74	7.19	9.36	7.50	9.02	7.88	8.47	6.99	8.55	6.89
2.16	2.13	1.65	1.66	1.87	1.72	2.12	1.93	1.82	1.78
<b>10.39</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>7.26</b>
2.18	1.96	1.65	1.79	2.38	2.33	1.67	1.65	1.73	1.68
1.72	1.59	1.17	1.12	1.91	1.35	1.28	1.34	1.47	1.14
3.40	2.79	2.77	2.54	3.36	3.30	2.70	2.69	2.83	2.37
.36	.35	.19	.18	.34	.37	.19	.27	.23	.24
.40	.35	.19	.22	.26	.21	.19	.25	.26	.24
.99	.87	.80	.81	1.11	1.08	.77	.64	.77	.65
1.34	1.20	.80	.81	1.87	1.64	.90	1.20	.95	.94
<b>10.91</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>15.33</b>	<b>9.69</b>	<b>13.72</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>14.47</b>
1.16	1.70	.99	1.63	1.83	2.10	1.03	1.54	1.28	1.59
.73	.69	.48	.47	1.31	1.10	1.41	1.22	.69	.61
.98	1.12	.72	.79	1.85	1.42	.83	1.11	1.06	1.06
1.16	1.49	.80	1.20	1.45	1.45	.77	.96	1.28	1.40
1.11	1.70	.85	1.28	.91	1.42	.90	1.23	1.24	1.51
.48	.76	.32	.66	.48	.45	.39	.61	.62	.66
1.23	1.74	.96	1.58	1.37	1.59	1.28	1.50	1.46	1.49
.93	2.26	1.04	2.43	.95	1.93	.77	1.72	1.35	2.54
.91	1.14	.56	1.04	1.19	1.12	.77	1.05	.97	1.10
.63	.69	.32	.44	.68	.46	.26	.59	.55	.56
.95	1.34	.96	1.12	1.43	1.67	.90	1.48	1.21	1.44
.65	.55	.40	.41	.77	.61	.39	.68	.54	.52
<b>5.60</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>6.52</b>
1.43	1.20	1.04	.92	1.11	1.04	1.16	1.31	1.02	1.01
3.68	5.27	2.67	4.74	4.13	5.47	3.27	4.97	3.08	4.53
.18	.35	.08	.30	.32	.37	.13	.50	.19	.39
.31	.50	.19	.47	.32	.43	.26	.68	.32	.59
<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>2.06</b>
.38	.36	.21	.25	.60	.60	.51	.37	.31	.33
.26	.31	.13	.22	.30	.39	.32	.31	.21	.30
.15	.16	.05	.14	.36	.42	.13	.18	.14	.17
.87	1.05	.75	.87	.95	1.07	.83	1.08	.79	.92
.34	.43	.29	.39	.54	.55	.51	.45	.28	.35
<b>9.47</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>13.73</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>12.44</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>14.27</b>
1.58	1.74	1.23	1.76	1.87	1.96	1.35	1.42	1.27	1.55
.87	1.18	.64	.93	.97	1.27	.90	1.10	.83	1.04
.08	.19	.05	.12	.20	.24	.13	.18	.13	.45
6.94	9.79	7.89	10.91	5.92	8.92	6.55	9.74	7.98	11.23

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table VIII.—Changes in Population, by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929–55<sup>1</sup>

State and region	Percent of continental United States				Percent change					
	1929	1940	1950	1955	1929 to 1955	1929 to 1940	1940 to 1955	1940 to 1950	1946 to 1955	1950 to 1955
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
Maine.....	.65	.64	.61	.55	14	7	7	8	9	-1
New Hampshire.....	.38	.37	.35	.34	18	5	12	8	12	4
Vermont.....	.29	.28	.25	.23	3	1	2	4	8	-2
Massachusetts.....	3.47	3.27	3.10	2.91	13	2	11	9	5	2
Rhode Island.....	.56	.54	.52	.50	19	5	14	9	3	4
Connecticut.....	1.31	1.29	1.34	1.34	38	7	29	18	15	9
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>23.18</b>	<b>22.98</b>	<b>22.33</b>	<b>22.05</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>
New York.....	10.00	10.20	9.85	9.75	32	11	19	11	19	8
New Jersey.....	3.28	3.16	3.21	3.24	33	5	28	16	18	10
Pennsylvania.....	7.98	7.50	6.96	6.63	12	2	10	6	10	4
Delaware.....	.19	.20	.21	.24	65	14	45	19	30	22
Maryland.....	1.33	1.39	1.56	1.67	69	13	49	29	23	16
District of Columbia.....	.40	.52	.53	.52	77	43	24	17	-4	6
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>20.68</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>20.20</b>	<b>20.45</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>
Michigan.....	3.94	4.03	4.24	4.46	53	11	38	21	25	14
Ohio.....	5.44	5.25	5.28	5.44	35	5	29	15	19	12
Indiana.....	2.65	2.60	2.61	2.63	34	6	26	15	17	10
Illinois.....	6.25	5.99	5.79	5.66	22	4	18	11	14	6
Wisconsin.....	2.41	2.38	2.28	2.25	26	7	18	10	17	7
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>10.89</b>	<b>10.23</b>	<b>9.32</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>
Minnesota.....	2.11	2.11	1.98	1.94	24	8	14	7	17	7
Iowa.....	2.02	1.92	1.74	1.63	9	3	5	4	8	2
Missouri.....	2.97	2.87	2.61	2.56	16	5	11	4	12	6
North Dakota.....	.55	.49	.41	.39	-5	-5	0	-3	13	4
South Dakota.....	.57	.49	.43	.42	-1	-7	7	2	16	4
Nebraska.....	1.13	1.00	.88	.85	1	-4	6	1	11	5
Kansas.....	1.53	1.36	1.27	1.25	10	-4	15	8	14	7
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>22.30</b>	<b>22.95</b>	<b>22.41</b>	<b>21.83</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>
Virginia.....	1.99	2.06	2.18	2.18	48	12	32	21	6	9
West Virginia.....	1.41	1.45	1.33	1.21	16	11	4	5	9	-1
Kentucky.....	2.14	2.17	1.96	1.83	16	10	5	3	9	2
Tennessee.....	2.14	2.22	2.18	2.08	31	13	16	13	11	3
North Carolina.....	2.57	2.71	2.69	2.64	39	14	22	14	17	7
South Carolina.....	1.43	1.44	1.40	1.40	33	9	21	12	19	9
Georgia.....	2.38	2.36	2.28	2.23	26	7	17	11	13	6
Florida.....	1.19	1.45	1.86	2.18	148	33	87	47	45	27
Alabama.....	2.17	2.16	2.03	1.89	18	8	9	8	7	1
Mississippi.....	1.64	1.65	1.44	1.30	7	9	-2	0	3	-2
Louisiana.....	1.71	1.80	1.78	1.79	41	14	24	14	16	9
Arkansas.....	1.52	1.48	1.26	1.10	-3	6	-8	-2	0	-6
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>7.38</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>
Oklahoma.....	1.95	1.76	1.47	1.35	-7	-2	-5	-5	4	0
Texas.....	4.73	4.87	5.12	5.32	52	12	36	21	22	13
New Mexico.....	.34	.40	.45	.48	89	26	49	29	41	16
Arizona.....	.35	.38	.50	.61	134	16	102	51	63	33
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>
Montana.....	.43	.42	.39	.38	20	6	13	7	22	6
Idaho.....	.37	.40	.39	.37	37	17	17	13	20	3
Wyoming.....	.18	.19	.19	.19	40	12	25	16	23	7
Colorado.....	.83	.86	.88	.94	53	12	37	18	29	16
Utah.....	.42	.42	.46	.49	57	9	44	26	25	15
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>6.67</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>9.72</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>
Washington.....	1.28	1.32	1.58	1.59	68	12	50	37	13	9
Oregon.....	.78	.82	1.01	1.03	78	15	55	41	26	10
Nevada.....	.07	.09	.11	.14	161	26	108	43	62	45
California.....	4.54	5.27	7.02	7.89	134	26	86	53	33	22
<b>Territory of Hawaii</b> .....		.32	.32	.33			29	15	0	12

1. Computed from data in table 3, Part V.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table IX.—Percent Distribution by Industry of Civilian Income Received by Persons in Each State and Region for Participation in Current Production, 1929<sup>1</sup>

State and region	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	Federal Government	State and local government	Other
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>.3</b>
Maine.....	100.0	14.7	.3	6.6	28.0	17.7	3.6	6.6	2.2	12.5	1.9	4.7	1.1
New Hampshire.....	100.0	6.1	.8	9.3	38.9	13.8	3.2	4.5	2.0	13.0	2.8	5.7	(2)
Vermont.....	100.0	18.9	2.9	8.6	26.9	15.4	3.4	6.3	1.7	10.3	1.7	4.0	---
Massachusetts.....	100.0	1.8	.1	5.7	36.1	20.0	6.2	5.3	2.4	14.7	1.3	6.1	.3
Rhode Island.....	100.0	1.6	(2)	5.4	46.6	16.6	4.7	4.0	2.6	11.7	2.1	4.7	.2
Connecticut.....	100.0	3.1	.3	7.9	40.2	15.4	7.8	4.4	2.4	12.9	.7	4.6	.3
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>.1</b>
New York.....	100.0	2.3	.2	6.6	27.4	20.9	9.7	6.6	3.4	16.1	1.1	5.5	.1
New Jersey.....	100.0	2.2	.4	8.9	35.5	16.1	6.8	7.0	2.5	13.8	.7	6.0	.3
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	3.5	8.1	5.3	32.1	18.2	4.8	8.5	2.3	11.1	1.2	4.9	.1
Delaware.....	100.0	10.0	(2)	8.0	36.7	12.0	5.3	8.7	1.3	11.3	1.3	4.7	.7
Maryland.....	100.0	7.3	.6	6.3	23.0	18.0	5.7	10.6	2.1	17.2	3.7	5.0	.6
District of Columbia.....	100.0	---	---	5.3	5.1	15.9	4.6	6.0	2.8	23.3	32.5	4.4	.2
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>.1</b>
Michigan.....	100.0	5.7	1.3	7.1	38.8	17.5	4.7	4.7	2.4	10.4	.8	6.5	.1
Ohio.....	100.0	6.6	1.1	5.6	37.4	17.2	4.3	8.0	2.1	11.5	.9	5.2	.1
Indiana.....	100.0	12.4	1.8	4.8	34.8	15.7	3.9	8.8	1.9	9.7	1.0	5.1	.1
Illinois.....	100.0	6.2	1.6	6.2	28.6	21.5	6.3	8.1	2.4	13.0	1.1	5.0	.1
Wisconsin.....	100.0	16.0	.3	6.4	31.6	16.8	3.9	5.9	2.1	9.8	1.2	5.9	.1
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>.2</b>
Minnesota.....	100.0	20.8	1.9	4.3	15.8	21.3	4.9	9.5	2.1	11.6	1.4	6.1	.3
Iowa.....	100.0	34.2	.8	4.1	11.7	18.1	3.7	8.1	1.7	10.6	1.3	5.4	.3
Missouri.....	100.0	12.8	1.0	5.2	20.4	23.0	5.7	9.3	2.3	13.2	1.5	5.4	.2
North Dakota.....	100.0	43.5	.9	2.7	3.1	20.2	3.1	7.6	1.3	9.0	2.7	5.8	(2)
South Dakota.....	100.0	47.6	1.6	2.4	3.9	19.3	2.8	5.1	1.2	8.7	2.4	4.7	.4
Nebraska.....	100.0	38.5	.1	3.0	8.2	18.2	4.5	8.3	1.8	9.8	1.8	5.8	(2)
Kansas.....	100.0	27.1	3.7	4.1	10.3	20.6	3.7	11.6	1.7	10.0	1.6	5.2	.2
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>.7</b>
Virginia.....	100.0	19.4	2.1	3.6	17.5	16.8	4.3	10.8	1.9	12.8	4.3	5.2	1.3
West Virginia.....	100.0	9.6	23.5	3.4	20.0	13.5	2.7	9.9	3.3	8.8	1.2	4.2	(2)
Kentucky.....	100.0	25.5	8.4	4.1	13.8	14.6	3.3	11.2	1.6	10.9	1.6	4.9	.2
Tennessee.....	100.0	23.3	1.5	4.5	19.0	17.5	3.6	8.9	1.5	13.2	1.7	5.2	.1
North Carolina.....	100.0	24.9	.2	3.4	26.4	15.4	3.6	5.2	1.6	12.0	1.5	5.4	.5
South Carolina.....	100.0	27.2	.5	3.2	22.9	14.7	3.0	6.0	1.5	13.2	2.5	4.7	.5
Georgia.....	100.0	24.1	.2	2.8	18.1	17.6	4.2	8.0	2.3	14.4	2.0	4.9	1.4
Florida.....	100.0	11.4	.7	4.3	12.7	20.8	7.1	8.7	2.2	20.8	2.2	6.9	2.4
Alabama.....	100.0	25.2	5.1	4.1	18.7	15.5	2.9	8.2	1.6	11.4	1.8	5.1	.4
Mississippi.....	100.0	44.0	(2)	2.6	12.2	15.6	2.4	6.8	.8	9.4	2.4	3.4	.4
Louisiana.....	100.0	20.6	1.4	3.1	17.2	16.6	5.1	10.2	2.0	14.6	2.1	6.2	.9
Arkansas.....	100.0	36.8	2.9	3.8	10.9	16.7	3.1	8.2	1.3	9.6	2.1	4.0	.6
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>.4</b>
Oklahoma.....	100.0	22.2	14.6	4.3	8.6	20.3	4.5	6.4	2.1	10.0	1.6	4.9	.6
Texas.....	100.0	24.2	4.0	5.7	10.4	20.6	4.5	9.4	2.3	11.9	1.5	5.1	.3
New Mexico.....	100.0	33.1	8.1	3.4	2.7	14.9	2.0	10.8	1.4	10.8	5.4	6.8	.7
Arizona.....	100.0	17.1	17.1	4.7	8.1	18.0	3.3	7.6	1.9	12.8	3.8	5.2	.5
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Montana.....	100.0	17.9	11.8	3.4	10.7	17.9	3.1	11.5	3.1	9.9	5.0	5.7	---
Idaho.....	100.0	34.5	4.1	2.5	13.2	16.2	2.5	7.6	2.5	9.1	3.0	4.6	(2)
Wyoming.....	100.0	25.6	17.1	3.1	6.2	14.0	1.6	14.0	1.6	9.3	3.1	4.7	(2)
Colorado.....	100.0	17.4	5.3	3.6	12.1	21.3	5.5	9.5	2.6	13.2	2.4	7.1	(2)
Utah.....	100.0	16.5	11.0	4.2	13.1	17.8	4.7	11.4	3.4	10.2	2.1	5.5	(2)
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>.5</b>
Washington.....	100.0	13.2	.6	5.0	22.9	20.7	4.9	9.9	2.2	11.4	2.3	6.4	.5
Oregon.....	100.0	14.6	.4	4.1	22.4	20.0	4.5	9.2	2.6	13.3	2.1	6.5	.4
Nevada.....	100.0	12.1	18.2	3.0	3.0	15.2	3.0	15.2	3.0	16.7	4.5	6.1	(2)
California.....	100.0	10.3	1.8	6.0	16.8	21.7	7.5	7.5	2.6	17.2	1.4	6.5	.6

1. For definition, and dollar amounts on which these computations are based, see table 64, Part V. 2. Less than .05 of 1 percent.  
 NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table X.—Percent Distribution of Personal Income by States and Regions, 1946-55<sup>1</sup>

State and region	Percent of continental United States									
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>6.99</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>6.62</b>
Maine.....	.53	.52	.52	.52	.48	.47	.48	.46	.46	.48
New Hampshire.....	.32	.33	.32	.32	.31	.31	.30	.30	.31	.32
Vermont.....	.21	.21	.20	.20	.20	.20	.19	.19	.19	.19
Massachusetts.....	3.60	3.47	3.41	3.44	3.45	3.36	3.29	3.30	3.32	3.29
Rhode Island.....	.61	.60	.57	.57	.57	.56	.55	.54	.53	.53
Connecticut.....	1.72	1.76	1.70	1.68	1.72	1.75	1.77	1.81	1.81	1.81
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>26.79</b>	<b>26.49</b>	<b>26.17</b>	<b>26.54</b>	<b>26.36</b>	<b>25.75</b>	<b>25.56</b>	<b>25.65</b>	<b>25.73</b>	<b>25.62</b>
New York.....	12.93	12.69	12.56	12.73	12.43	11.92	11.78	11.75	12.00	11.95
New Jersey.....	3.92	3.84	3.80	3.86	3.86	3.94	3.98	4.03	4.08	4.06
Pennsylvania.....	7.16	7.28	7.17	7.19	7.30	7.13	7.03	7.11	6.90	6.83
Delaware.....	.26	.26	.27	.29	.31	.30	.30	.31	.31	.32
Maryland.....	1.66	1.61	1.60	1.65	1.67	1.71	1.75	1.78	1.78	1.80
District of Columbia.....	.86	.81	.77	.82	.79	.75	.72	.67	.66	.66
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>21.82</b>	<b>22.47</b>	<b>22.90</b>	<b>22.35</b>	<b>22.51</b>	<b>22.76</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>23.23</b>	<b>22.84</b>	<b>23.01</b>
Michigan.....	4.41	4.67	4.62	4.63	4.79	4.78	4.80	5.13	4.98	5.15
Ohio.....	5.61	5.75	5.89	5.71	5.72	5.89	5.91	6.11	6.05	6.08
Indiana.....	2.52	2.60	2.69	2.63	2.66	2.75	2.71	2.83	2.68	2.70
Illinois.....	7.10	7.23	7.46	7.13	7.10	7.03	6.91	6.95	6.95	6.91
Wisconsin.....	2.18	2.22	2.24	2.25	2.24	2.31	2.27	2.21	2.18	2.17
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>8.74</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>8.71</b>	<b>8.80</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>8.06</b>
Minnesota.....	1.83	1.86	1.94	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.78	1.78	1.82	1.78
Iowa.....	1.69	1.58	1.90	1.66	1.68	1.61	1.59	1.45	1.56	1.39
Missouri.....	2.54	2.48	2.57	2.53	2.53	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.47	2.49
North Dakota.....	.34	.44	.39	.33	.35	.32	.28	.27	.27	.29
South Dakota.....	.36	.39	.43	.34	.35	.37	.30	.31	.32	.28
Nebraska.....	.82	.83	.89	.83	.86	.81	.81	.74	.79	.71
Kansas.....	1.16	1.26	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.26	1.15	1.20	1.12
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>15.34</b>	<b>15.03</b>	<b>15.06</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>15.37</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>15.26</b>
Virginia.....	1.90	1.73	1.72	1.76	1.78	1.87	1.91	1.84	1.82	1.81
West Virginia.....	.96	1.02	1.05	1.00	.98	.96	.94	.90	.85	.84
Kentucky.....	1.27	1.26	1.31	1.28	1.26	1.31	1.31	1.29	1.26	1.23
Tennessee.....	1.50	1.47	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.44	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.41
North Carolina.....	1.82	1.78	1.75	1.75	1.82	1.82	1.77	1.73	1.74	1.77
South Carolina.....	.84	.82	.85	.83	.83	.90	.92	.90	.84	.84
Georgia.....	1.56	1.53	1.49	1.51	1.56	1.60	1.61	1.58	1.55	1.61
Florida.....	1.60	1.54	1.47	1.56	1.61	1.61	1.69	1.78	1.88	1.95
Alabama.....	1.23	1.24	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.14	1.21
Mississippi.....	.71	.74	.75	.68	.71	.69	.69	.67	.64	.67
Louisiana.....	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.36	1.30	1.28	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.29
Arkansas.....	.75	.70	.74	.70	.68	.69	.67	.64	.63	.63
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>6.02</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.65</b>
Oklahoma.....	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.18	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.10
Texas.....	4.21	4.40	4.37	4.76	4.61	4.67	4.72	4.60	4.67	4.66
New Mexico.....	.29	.30	.31	.35	.35	.37	.37	.37	.38	.37
Arizona.....	.38	.40	.41	.43	.43	.49	.52	.51	.52	.52
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.16</b>
Montana.....	.37	.41	.42	.39	.42	.42	.40	.39	.38	.38
Idaho.....	.34	.35	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.31	.30	.29
Wyoming.....	.19	.20	.20	.21	.21	.22	.20	.19	.19	.18
Colorado.....	.81	.87	.85	.87	.86	.89	.91	.88	.88	.90
Utah.....	.40	.40	.38	.40	.40	.41	.41	.40	.40	.41
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>12.19</b>	<b>11.80</b>	<b>11.45</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>12.31</b>	<b>12.33</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>12.62</b>
Washington.....	1.83	1.76	1.74	1.77	1.77	1.74	1.74	1.72	1.74	1.71
Oregon.....	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.02	1.02
Nevada.....	.14	.14	.13	.13	.14	.15	.16	.16	.18	.19
California.....	9.15	8.80	8.49	8.68	8.70	8.98	9.33	9.41	9.53	9.70
<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	.41	.38	.35	.33	.31	.31	.32	.31	.31	.31

1. Computed from data in table 1, Part V.

Table XI.—Percent Distribution of Private Nonfarm Income by States and Regions, 1946-55<sup>1</sup>

State and region	Percent of continental United States									
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>7.67</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.92</b>
Maine.....	.53	.51	.51	.50	.48	.47	.46	.44	.45	.45
New Hampshire.....	.34	.34	.34	.33	.33	.32	.31	.31	.32	.32
Vermont.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	.19	.19	.19	.18	.18	.18
Massachusetts.....	3.94	3.81	3.74	3.65	3.70	3.59	3.48	3.43	3.47	3.44
Rhode Island.....	.64	.63	.62	.59	.60	.58	.56	.55	.53	.52
Connecticut.....	2.01	2.01	1.96	1.88	1.94	2.01	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.02
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>29.57</b>	<b>29.11</b>	<b>28.70</b>	<b>28.72</b>	<b>28.41</b>	<b>27.94</b>	<b>27.51</b>	<b>27.37</b>	<b>27.43</b>	<b>27.09</b>
New York.....	14.65	14.17	13.87	13.99	13.67	13.11	12.83	12.70	13.00	12.83
New Jersey.....	4.40	4.34	4.30	4.31	4.31	4.42	4.43	4.41	4.46	4.42
Pennsylvania.....	7.95	8.07	8.03	7.88	7.88	7.89	7.74	7.77	7.45	7.33
Delaware.....	.30	.30	.30	.33	.34	.33	.34	.34	.34	.35
Maryland.....	1.66	1.65	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.69	1.70	1.70
District of Columbia.....	.62	.58	.56	.58	.57	.52	.50	.47	.47	.46
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>23.46</b>	<b>24.07</b>	<b>24.22</b>	<b>23.91</b>	<b>24.27</b>	<b>24.50</b>	<b>24.33</b>	<b>24.97</b>	<b>24.38</b>	<b>24.70</b>
Michigan.....	4.85	5.04	5.08	5.06	5.32	5.30	5.28	5.67	5.45	5.65
Ohio.....	6.19	6.33	6.36	6.20	6.26	6.52	6.50	6.67	6.54	6.58
Indiana.....	2.57	2.69	2.74	2.71	2.79	2.86	2.85	2.92	2.76	2.85
Illinois.....	7.71	7.83	7.81	7.68	7.62	7.53	7.44	7.48	7.42	7.40
Wisconsin.....	2.14	2.19	2.23	2.25	2.28	2.30	2.27	2.24	2.21	2.21
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>7.21</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>7.45</b>
Minnesota.....	1.64	1.65	1.68	1.71	1.72	1.69	1.68	1.69	1.72	1.70
Iowa.....	1.22	1.24	1.28	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.24	1.20	1.21	1.21
Missouri.....	2.44	2.46	2.45	2.51	2.48	2.46	2.50	2.50	2.51	2.48
North Dakota.....	.18	.18	.20	.22	.21	.20	.20	.19	.20	.19
South Dakota.....	.20	.20	.22	.23	.22	.21	.21	.20	.21	.20
Nebraska.....	.61	.61	.62	.65	.64	.64	.63	.61	.63	.62
Kansas.....	.91	.91	.94	.99	.98	1.05	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.04
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>13.19</b>	<b>13.34</b>	<b>13.48</b>	<b>13.47</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>13.60</b>
Virginia.....	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.49	1.47	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.47	1.48
West Virginia.....	1.01	1.10	1.15	1.07	1.05	1.04	.99	.96	.88	.88
Kentucky.....	1.05	1.10	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.12	1.11
Tennessee.....	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.33	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.34
North Carolina.....	1.50	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.60	1.58	1.57	1.53	1.53	1.56
South Carolina.....	.68	.70	.73	.73	.74	.75	.81	.80	.76	.74
Georgia.....	1.43	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.42	1.42	1.46	1.40	1.42	1.45
Florida.....	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.49	1.49	1.56	1.63	1.75	1.80
Alabama.....	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.06
Mississippi.....	.52	.50	.49	.50	.50	.50	.49	.48	.49	.49
Louisiana.....	1.12	1.14	1.18	1.24	1.21	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.23
Arkansas.....	.51	.50	.50	.51	.51	.51	.52	.49	.49	.47
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>6.18</b>
Oklahoma.....	.95	.93	.97	1.02	.99	.97	1.00	.99	1.01	1.00
Texas.....	3.86	3.91	4.12	4.26	4.24	4.34	4.49	4.37	4.44	4.42
New Mexico.....	.24	.24	.26	.28	.29	.30	.31	.31	.31	.31
Arizona.....	.34	.35	.36	.36	.35	.38	.42	.42	.43	.44
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.91</b>
Montana.....	.28	.29	.31	.33	.32	.31	.32	.31	.31	.31
Idaho.....	.25	.26	.26	.28	.27	.27	.27	.25	.25	.25
Wyoming.....	.16	.17	.18	.19	.18	.17	.17	.17	.17	.16
Colorado.....	.71	.72	.74	.76	.77	.80	.82	.79	.81	.83
Utah.....	.34	.34	.35	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.37
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>11.78</b>	<b>11.52</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>11.45</b>	<b>11.71</b>	<b>11.74</b>	<b>12.01</b>	<b>12.15</b>
Washington.....	1.61	1.59	1.63	1.62	1.58	1.60	1.58	1.55	1.59	1.56
Oregon.....	1.06	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.02	1.01	1.01
Nevada.....	.14	.14	.13	.13	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.19
California.....	8.96	8.70	8.46	8.45	8.44	8.63	8.92	9.01	9.24	9.39
<b>Territory of Hawaii</b> .....	<b>.26</b>	<b>.28</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>.23</b>	<b>.21</b>	<b>.22</b>	<b>.22</b>	<b>.21</b>	<b>.21</b>	<b>.21</b>

1. For definition of private nonfarm income, as well as dollar totals for 1946, 1950, and 1955, see table 63, Part V.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table XII.—Percent Distribution of Personal Income by Broad Industrial Sources for Each State and Region, 1929

State and region	Total personal income	Farm income <sup>1</sup>	Government income disbursements <sup>2</sup>			Private non-farm income <sup>3</sup>
			Total	Federal	State and local	
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>84.4</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>
Maine.....	100.0	11.1	7.7	3.5	4.2	81.2
New Hampshire.....	100.0	4.7	8.7	4.0	4.7	86.6
Vermont.....	100.0	14.7	7.2	3.6	3.6	78.2
Massachusetts.....	100.0	1.3	6.9	1.9	5.0	91.8
Rhode Island.....	100.0	1.2	7.4	3.4	4.0	91.4
Connecticut.....	100.0	2.3	5.2	1.3	3.9	92.6
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>91.1</b>
New York.....	100.0	1.6	6.3	1.5	4.8	92.1
New Jersey.....	100.0	1.6	6.4	1.4	5.0	92.0
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	2.6	5.9	1.7	4.2	91.4
Delaware.....	100.0	6.3	4.6	1.3	3.3	89.2
Maryland.....	100.0	5.1	9.3	5.2	4.1	85.6
District of Columbia.....	100.0		29.8	25.9	3.9	70.2
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>87.4</b>
Michigan.....	100.0	4.4	6.9	1.4	5.5	88.8
Ohio.....	100.0	5.3	6.5	1.9	4.6	88.2
Indiana.....	100.0	10.4	7.2	2.6	4.6	82.4
Illinois.....	100.0	4.7	5.9	1.6	4.3	89.4
Wisconsin.....	100.0	12.7	7.0	1.9	5.1	80.3
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>71.3</b>
Minnesota.....	100.0	17.0	7.6	2.1	5.5	75.3
Iowa.....	100.0	28.4	7.4	2.6	4.8	64.2
Missouri.....	100.0	10.3	7.3	2.6	4.7	82.5
North Dakota.....	100.0	38.3	8.3	3.2	5.1	53.4
South Dakota.....	100.0	42.0	8.0	3.5	4.5	50.0
Nebraska.....	100.0	31.8	7.9	2.8	5.1	60.3
Kansas.....	100.0	21.9	8.4	3.9	4.5	69.7
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>72.5</b>
Virginia.....	100.0	15.7	11.6	7.0	4.6	72.8
West Virginia.....	100.0	8.1	5.9	2.1	3.8	86.0
Kentucky.....	100.0	20.7	7.4	3.0	4.4	71.9
Tennessee.....	100.0	19.6	7.4	2.7	4.7	73.0
North Carolina.....	100.0	21.1	7.2	2.2	5.0	71.7
South Carolina.....	100.0	23.2	8.1	3.6	4.5	68.7
Georgia.....	100.0	20.5	7.6	3.1	4.5	71.9
Florida.....	100.0	8.4	9.5	3.9	5.6	82.2
Alabama.....	100.0	21.5	7.0	2.2	4.8	71.5
Mississippi.....	100.0	38.6	6.5	3.0	3.5	54.9
Louisiana.....	100.0	16.7	7.9	2.4	5.5	75.3
Arkansas.....	100.0	31.2	7.6	3.2	4.4	61.2
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>73.6</b>
Oklahoma.....	100.0	18.0	6.9	2.6	4.3	75.1
Texas.....	100.0	19.4	6.8	2.4	4.4	73.7
New Mexico.....	100.0	28.7	12.2	5.8	6.4	59.1
Arizona.....	100.0	14.2	9.4	4.7	4.7	76.4
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>73.8</b>
Montana.....	100.0	15.1	10.5	5.1	5.4	74.4
Idaho.....	100.0	30.2	8.5	3.6	4.9	61.3
Wyoming.....	100.0	21.9	8.6	4.6	4.0	69.5
Colorado.....	100.0	13.7	9.6	3.4	6.2	76.6
Utah.....	100.0	13.7	7.4	2.5	4.9	78.9
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>83.7</b>
Washington.....	100.0	10.7	9.0	3.4	5.6	80.3
Oregon.....	100.0	12.1	8.8	2.9	5.9	79.1
Nevada.....	100.0	10.1	10.2	5.1	5.1	79.7
California.....	100.0	7.4	7.5	2.5	5.0	85.1

Table XIII.—Relative Trends in Per Capita Personal Income, by States and Regions

State and region	Percent of continental United States <sup>1</sup>			Per capita income in 1953-55 as percent of 1927-29	Percent change in relative position, 1927-29 to 1953-55 <sup>3</sup>
	1927-29	1940-41 <sup>2</sup>	1953-55		
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>265</b>	-----
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>124</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>-10</b>
Maine.....	85	87	83	261	-2
New Hampshire.....	97	98	91	249	-6
Vermont.....	90	86	82	242	-9
Massachusetts.....	129	128	111	229	-14
Rhode Island.....	123	127	106	230	-14
Connecticut.....	146	157	135	245	-8
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>139</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>-17</b>
New York.....	167	142	122	193	-27
New Jersey.....	134	136	125	247	-7
Pennsylvania.....	109	108	104	252	-5
Delaware.....	142	163	137	257	-4
Maryland.....	109	121	110	267	1
District of Columbia.....	180	181	125	184	-31
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0</b>
Michigan.....	114	115	116	270	2
Ohio.....	109	114	112	272	3
Indiana.....	86	97	104	321	21
Illinois.....	135	126	122	241	-10
Wisconsin.....	95	93	97	271	2
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>11</b>
Minnesota.....	85	87	92	289	8
Iowa.....	81	84	89	289	10
Missouri.....	90	89	97	286	8
North Dakota.....	65	66	70	286	8
South Dakota.....	61	63	72	313	18
Nebraska.....	82	75	88	283	7
Kansas.....	79	74	92	308	16
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>33</b>
Virginia.....	62	80	83	356	34
West Virginia.....	68	69	70	272	3
Kentucky.....	55	54	68	326	24
Tennessee.....	52	59	68	347	31
North Carolina.....	50	57	66	353	32
South Carolina.....	38	53	61	422	61
Georgia.....	49	58	70	379	43
Florida.....	77	85	89	304	16
Alabama.....	46	50	61	352	33
Mississippi.....	39	40	49	338	26
Louisiana.....	58	62	73	332	26
Arkansas.....	43	45	56	347	30
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>25</b>
Oklahoma.....	67	61	82	323	22
Texas.....	70	73	88	332	26
New Mexico.....	57	64	78	363	37
Arizona.....	84	86	89	281	6
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>3</b>
Montana.....	95	98	99	279	4
Idaho.....	75	80	81	287	8
Wyoming.....	100	106	100	266	0
Colorado.....	93	91	96	275	3
Utah.....	81	83	85	278	5
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>130</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>-8</b>
Washington.....	105	117	110	276	5
Oregon.....	99	111	100	269	1
Nevada.....	129	141	133	273	3
California.....	143	141	123	228	-14

1. Based on per capita income estimates computed by summing personal income for the specified years and dividing by population totals for the corresponding years.

2. These relatives are provided for convenience in checking "trend continuity" (see p. 25).

3. Obtained by computing the percent increase or decrease from 1927-29 to 1953-55 in the percentage that each State's and region's per capita income is of the national per capita income. Alternatively, this measure can be computed from the column of data showing "Per capita income in 1953-55 as percent of 1927-29." The percentage for each State and region should be divided by the United States' percentage and 100 subtracted from each of the resulting indexes.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. For footnotes, see table 63, Part V.

Table XIV.—Disposable Personal Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929-53

State and region	Amount (millions of dollars)					Percent of continental United States				
	1929	1940	1946	1950	1953	1929	1940	1946	1950	1953
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>83,020</b>	<b>75,924</b>	<b>157,003</b>	<b>204,729</b>	<b>247,752</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>6,901</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>10,874</b>	<b>13,769</b>	<b>16,306</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.59</b>
Maine.....	467	432	859	1,012	1,165	.56	.57	.55	.49	.47
New Hampshire.....	315	275	515	644	756	.38	.36	.33	.31	.31
Vermont.....	220	178	333	416	487	.26	.23	.21	.20	.20
Massachusetts.....	3,724	3,261	5,562	6,996	8,096	4.49	4.30	3.54	3.43	3.27
Rhode Island.....	577	515	951	1,170	1,359	.70	.68	.61	.57	.55
Connecticut.....	1,598	1,508	2,654	3,531	4,443	1.92	1.99	1.69	1.72	1.79
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>26,361</b>	<b>22,952</b>	<b>41,246</b>	<b>53,327</b>	<b>62,559</b>	<b>31.76</b>	<b>30.23</b>	<b>26.25</b>	<b>26.05</b>	<b>25.26</b>
New York.....	13,381	11,142	19,645	24,938	28,371	16.12	14.67	12.50	12.18	11.46
New Jersey.....	3,593	3,325	6,129	7,899	9,968	4.33	4.38	3.90	3.86	4.02
Pennsylvania.....	7,332	6,199	11,213	14,991	17,584	8.83	8.16	7.14	7.32	7.10
Delaware.....	222	232	383	565	695	.27	.31	.24	.28	.28
Maryland.....	1,230	1,265	2,554	3,335	4,303	1.48	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.74
District of Columbia.....	603	789	1,322	1,599	1,638	.73	1.04	.84	.78	.66
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>19,636</b>	<b>17,310</b>	<b>34,245</b>	<b>46,020</b>	<b>57,194</b>	<b>23.65</b>	<b>22.79</b>	<b>21.82</b>	<b>22.48</b>	<b>23.09</b>
Michigan.....	3,673	3,502	6,938	9,776	12,540	4.42	4.61	4.42	4.78	5.06
Ohio.....	5,037	4,475	8,822	11,711	15,023	6.07	5.89	5.62	5.72	6.06
Indiana.....	1,934	1,854	3,998	5,515	7,132	2.33	2.44	2.55	2.69	2.88
Illinois.....	7,050	5,804	11,039	14,438	17,059	8.49	7.64	7.03	7.05	6.89
Wisconsin.....	1,942	1,675	3,448	4,580	5,440	2.34	2.21	2.20	2.24	2.20
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>7,402</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>13,950</b>	<b>18,192</b>	<b>20,485</b>	<b>8.93</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>8.26</b>
Minnesota.....	1,494	1,422	2,898	3,787	4,439	1.80	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.79
Iowa.....	1,385	1,236	2,737	3,494	3,668	1.67	1.63	1.74	1.71	1.48
Missouri.....	2,221	1,928	4,045	5,233	6,148	2.68	2.54	2.58	2.56	2.48
North Dakota.....	247	218	545	718	694	.30	.29	.35	.35	.28
South Dakota.....	281	224	595	742	807	.34	.30	.38	.36	.33
Nebraska.....	797	564	1,307	1,803	1,868	.96	.74	.83	.88	.75
Kansas.....	977	744	1,823	2,415	2,861	1.18	.98	1.16	1.18	1.15
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>9,785</b>	<b>10,094</b>	<b>24,826</b>	<b>31,722</b>	<b>39,001</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>15.74</b>
Virginia.....	1,032	1,232	3,080	3,699	4,639	1.24	1.62	1.96	1.81	1.87
West Virginia.....	782	758	1,558	2,057	2,313	.94	1.00	.99	1.00	.93
Kentucky.....	1,000	893	2,060	2,612	3,260	1.20	1.18	1.31	1.28	1.32
Tennessee.....	963	970	2,428	3,056	3,664	1.16	1.28	1.55	1.49	1.48
North Carolina.....	1,021	1,134	2,971	3,832	4,435	1.23	1.49	1.89	1.87	1.79
South Carolina.....	462	572	1,387	1,749	2,331	.56	.75	.88	.85	.94
Georgia.....	998	1,031	2,508	3,255	4,052	1.20	1.36	1.60	1.59	1.64
Florida.....	727	937	2,517	3,329	4,496	.88	1.23	1.60	1.63	1.81
Alabama.....	839	782	1,994	2,471	3,037	1.01	1.03	1.27	1.21	1.23
Mississippi.....	561	464	1,181	1,511	1,764	.68	.61	.75	.74	.71
Louisiana.....	848	834	1,910	2,706	3,343	1.02	1.10	1.22	1.32	1.35
Arkansas.....	552	487	1,232	1,445	1,667	.66	.64	.78	.71	.67
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>4,169</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>9,588</b>	<b>13,388</b>	<b>16,532</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.67</b>
Oklahoma.....	1,056	844	1,831	2,293	2,811	1.27	1.11	1.17	1.12	1.13
Texas.....	2,699	2,708	6,688	9,459	11,499	3.25	3.57	4.26	4.62	4.64
New Mexico.....	167	193	464	736	937	.20	.25	.30	.36	.38
Arizona.....	247	240	605	900	1,285	.30	.32	.39	.44	.52
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>5,433</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.18</b>
Montana.....	305	311	601	884	975	.37	.41	.38	.43	.39
Idaho.....	219	236	543	694	790	.26	.31	.35	.34	.32
Wyoming.....	148	148	309	435	479	.18	.19	.20	.21	.19
Colorado.....	625	595	1,268	1,744	2,167	.75	.78	.81	.85	.87
Utah.....	278	262	643	827	1,022	.33	.35	.41	.40	.41
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>7,191</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>18,910</b>	<b>23,727</b>	<b>30,242</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>9.92</b>	<b>12.04</b>	<b>11.59</b>	<b>12.21</b>
Washington.....	1,138	1,124	2,882	3,631	4,277	1.37	1.48	1.84	1.77	1.73
Oregon.....	627	658	1,666	2,205	2,537	.76	.87	1.06	1.08	1.02
Nevada.....	77	95	209	276	382	.09	.13	.13	.13	.15
California.....	5,349	5,649	14,153	17,615	23,046	6.44	7.44	9.01	8.61	9.31
<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....		239	639	622	783		.31	.41	.30	.32

Table XV.—Per Capita Disposable Personal Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929–53

State and region	Amount <sup>1</sup> (dollars)					Percent of continental United States				
	1929	1940	1946	1950	1953	1929	1940	1946	1950	1953
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>682</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1, 116</b>	<b>1, 354</b>	<b>1, 565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>849</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>1, 221</b>	<b>1, 477</b>	<b>1, 716</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>110</b>
Maine.....	586	509	1, 029	1, 106	1, 306	86	89	92	82	83
New Hampshire.....	675	559	1, 040	1, 211	1, 382	99	97	93	89	88
Vermont.....	613	490	974	1, 101	1, 295	90	85	87	81	83
Massachusetts.....	881	755	1, 226	1, 491	1, 703	129	131	110	110	109
Rhode Island.....	844	716	1, 204	1, 494	1, 665	124	125	108	110	106
Connecticut.....	1, 003	883	1, 389	1, 745	2, 100	147	154	124	129	134
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>934</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1, 320</b>	<b>1, 579</b>	<b>1, 789</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>114</b>
New York.....	1, 099	828	1, 462	1, 674	1, 834	161	144	131	124	117
New Jersey.....	901	796	1, 360	1, 627	1, 943	132	138	122	120	124
Pennsylvania.....	754	626	1, 135	1, 425	1, 652	111	109	102	105	106
Delaware.....	941	862	1, 277	1, 766	1, 969	138	150	114	130	126
Maryland.....	759	688	1, 147	1, 411	1, 699	111	120	103	104	109
District of Columbia.....	1, 248	1, 143	1, 480	1, 981	1, 936	183	199	133	146	124
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>780</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1, 205</b>	<b>1, 506</b>	<b>1, 783</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>114</b>
Michigan.....	766	659	1, 181	1, 524	1, 831	112	115	106	113	117
Ohio.....	760	646	1, 174	1, 466	1, 763	111	112	105	108	113
Indiana.....	600	540	1, 080	1, 397	1, 709	88	94	97	103	109
Illinois.....	927	734	1, 352	1, 650	1, 895	136	128	121	122	121
Wisconsin.....	662	533	1, 088	1, 328	1, 541	97	93	97	98	98
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>558</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>1, 058</b>	<b>1, 290</b>	<b>1, 422</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>91</b>
Minnesota.....	581	510	1, 059	1, 264	1, 447	85	89	95	93	92
Iowa.....	563	487	1, 109	1, 331	1, 379	83	85	99	98	88
Missouri.....	613	509	1, 076	1, 323	1, 511	90	89	96	98	97
North Dakota.....	366	341	956	1, 158	1, 105	54	59	86	86	71
South Dakota.....	407	349	1, 012	1, 135	1, 219	60	61	91	84	78
Nebraska.....	580	429	1, 041	1, 358	1, 399	85	75	93	100	89
Kansas.....	523	416	1, 011	1, 256	1, 444	77	72	91	93	92
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>360</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1, 113</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>
Virginia.....	426	453	914	1, 123	1, 316	62	79	82	83	84
West Virginia.....	455	397	852	1, 023	1, 161	67	69	76	76	74
Kentucky.....	384	312	747	883	1, 095	56	54	67	65	70
Tennessee.....	370	330	789	925	1, 103	54	57	71	68	70
North Carolina.....	326	317	797	942	1, 057	48	55	71	70	68
South Carolina.....	266	301	713	825	1, 037	39	52	64	61	66
Georgia.....	344	331	771	942	1, 132	50	58	69	70	72
Florida.....	503	489	1, 018	1, 181	1, 388	74	85	91	87	89
Alabama.....	317	275	686	806	982	46	48	61	60	63
Mississippi.....	281	213	570	693	816	41	37	51	51	52
Louisiana.....	407	352	752	1, 003	1, 164	60	61	67	74	74
Arkansas.....	298	249	683	756	910	44	43	61	56	58
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>464</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1, 174</b>	<b>1, 353</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>
Oklahoma.....	445	363	859	1, 034	1, 298	65	63	77	76	83
Texas.....	468	421	929	1, 221	1, 369	69	73	83	90	87
New Mexico.....	398	363	826	1, 073	1, 238	58	63	74	79	79
Arizona.....	574	481	979	1, 192	1, 436	84	84	88	88	92
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>581</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1, 082</b>	<b>1, 306</b>	<b>1, 475</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>94</b>
Montana.....	582	557	1, 169	1, 483	1, 593	85	97	105	110	102
Idaho.....	490	452	1, 067	1, 172	1, 330	72	79	96	87	85
Wyoming.....	664	592	1, 221	1, 495	1, 629	97	103	109	110	104
Colorado.....	620	527	1, 060	1, 306	1, 509	91	92	95	96	96
Utah.....	547	475	1, 008	1, 190	1, 366	80	83	90	88	87
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>885</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>1, 399</b>	<b>1, 614</b>	<b>1, 841</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>118</b>
Washington.....	732	646	1, 253	1, 522	1, 727	107	112	112	112	110
Oregon.....	662	606	1, 241	1, 441	1, 566	97	105	111	106	100
Nevada.....	856	841	1, 441	1, 704	1, 949	126	146	129	126	125
California.....	967	813	1, 455	1, 659	1, 899	142	141	130	123	121
<b>Territory of Hawaii</b> .....	.....	<b>561</b>	<b>1, 166</b>	<b>1, 267</b>	<b>1, 532</b>	.....	<b>98</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>

1. Computed from data in table XIV, Part I and table 3, Part V.



## PART II

# A General View of the Estimates

NATIONAL income studies began in the Department of Commerce in 1932. Official figures on income in the various States were first published in 1939, covering the years 1929-37. The preparation of State income estimates, released annually through the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, has since been a continuing function of the Department. These estimates cover, most importantly, total income and per capita income, but include also information on types of income and industrial sources of income.

Until recently, the State series provided a measure of "income payments to individuals." This was replaced by estimates of "State personal income" presented in summary form in the September 1955 SURVEY. These new estimates, the outgrowth of a major project that extended over a period of years, incorporated modifications in definition and a thorough reworking of the statistics back to 1929. The results are a counterpart to the advance in national income and product statistics that culminated in the revisions presented in the 1954 edition of *National Income*. (See description on the back cover).

Income estimates by States serve a wide range of uses. Business establishments use them as essential data for market analysis. State government agencies, to an increasing degree, employ them in the estimation of tax revenues and the formulation of taxation and fiscal policies. Within the Federal Government, the State figures are used in two principal ways: for research underlying administrative decisions and policy recommendations, and as a basis for the allocation of Federal grants-in-aid. More generally, since the estimates furnish an economic record for the States that is both current and long term, both summary and detailed, they are employed by organizations and individual researchers in the analysis of a variety of economic problems.

Still another, though intermediate, use of the official State income data is important. Numerous organizations, particularly university bureaus of business research and State government departments, but also private research and marketing agencies, employ them as a framework in making annual estimates of income by counties and other local areas or monthly or quarterly

estimates on a State basis. This particular use of the State figures will be amplified later in this general review.

### *Income of the Territories*

The statistical information available in Washington that relates to incomes in Hawaii and Alaska is less satisfactory than that for the 48 States and the District of Columbia. To bring the Territories within the purview of the official regional income work, it is necessary to make special studies drawing on basic data available in the Territories themselves. So far, this has been done in the case of Hawaii.

The Hawaiian estimates, as shown in the tables of this report, span the period since 1939. They are based on a comprehensive study, *Income of Hawaii*, published as a supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS in late 1953.<sup>1</sup>

### NATURE OF STATE PERSONAL INCOME

State personal income is the current income received by residents of the States from all sources. It is measured before deduction of income and other direct personal taxes, but after deduction of individuals' contributions to social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs. While cash income makes up the overwhelming bulk of the total—more than 95 percent on a national basis—personal income also includes several types of nonmonetary income, or income in kind, in order to improve the scope of the estimates and thereby make the basis of comparison by States more meaningful.

1. Undertaken at the request of the Territory, the Hawaiian income study provides an annual series on personal income for the period 1939-52, supplemented by estimates of disposable income, employment, average annual earnings of employees, and total output. The study also includes a description of the sources and methods underlying the estimates. Figures for 1953-55 extending the tables for 1939-52 are available on request.

*Income of Hawaii* is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from Department of Commerce Field Offices, at 55 cents a copy.

Personal income, as we believe worth stressing, is a comprehensive economic measure—the most comprehensive available on a State basis. It covers the income received by residents of each State from business establishments, Federal and State and local governments, households and institutions, and foreign countries. All forms of income flowing to persons from these sources are included—wages and salaries, various types of supplementary earnings termed “other labor income,” the net incomes of owners of unincorporated businesses (including farms), net rental income, dividends, interest, and government and business “transfer payments” (consisting in general of disbursements to individuals for which no services are rendered currently, such as unemployment benefits, relief, and veterans’ pensions).

Each of these various types of income is measured on a State basis as the summation of separately estimated components. For example, wages and salaries and proprietors’ income are estimated by individual industries; transfer payments, by the numerous individual types of disbursements comprising this category. Total personal income for each State is thus built up from an extensive array of component detail. Per capita income is derived by dividing this total by the State’s midyear population as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

### Character of Data Sources

The State estimates of personal income are constructed from a wide variety of statistical information. This consists very largely of compilations by government agencies, although data are drawn from numerous private sources as well.

A large body of economic information on the States is collected by government in the interests of business and other broad user groups. The periodic industrial and population censuses are predominant in this category. Also included is the statistical work of the Department of Agriculture providing for data collection and estimation of farm income on a State basis.

Of vital importance as a statistical source of State income measures are the data that become available from governmental agencies as a byproduct of their administrative functions. A major example is the tabulations of wages and salaries in “covered” industries prepared by the various State unemployment insurance commissions from employer reports and then transmitted to Washington for summarization by the Labor Department’s Bureau of Employment Security. Another example is afforded by compilations of the Internal Revenue Service of the total amounts of various types of income reported by individuals in each State on Federal income tax returns. The list of such byproduct data available from government could be lengthened indefinitely—including, as it does, the diverse records relevant to personal income measurement that are maintained by Federal and State and local agencies for the administration of specific programs or the conduct of general functions.

Data on economic activities in the States are thus not collected in the framework of a coordinated statistical program designed for income measurement. For the most part, reported statistical information is not directly or wholly suitable for this purpose and must be processed to adjust for differences in definition and to fill gaps in coverage. State income measurement therefore

becomes a twofold task: Assembling data from a multiplicity of sources and then adapting them, through estimation, in a step-by-step buildup of aggregate income from component flows.

Because the procedure is based wholly upon use of statistical data compiled for other purposes, it is quite economical and inexpensive. Moreover, unlike any conceivable alternative, it permitted the construction of time series, State by State, on an annual basis back to 1929.<sup>2</sup>

### General Statistical Approach

Following, in brief, are a few main aspects of our statistical approach in State income work.

#### *Reliance on business and government records*

In large degree, personal income by States is estimated from records showing business and government disbursements to individuals. Relatively little use is made of records based on individuals’ reporting of their income. Measuring personal income at the point of disbursement rather than receipt is the more reliable approach, since business and government records are generally superior to those of individuals.

#### *Use of allocation method*

A central aspect of State income procedure consists of using the OBE national estimates of personal income as a “frame of reference.” By this is meant that the State estimates for each income component are fully adjusted to, and represent breakdowns, or allocations, of an independently derived national total. This procedure, which makes for comprehensiveness and greater accuracy in the State income measure, has been followed because most components of personal income can be estimated at least somewhat better on a national than a State basis. For each such component, the basic data available by States are not “matching” in some respect; they may differ in definition, may be incomplete, or may have a relevance that is (more or less) indirect.

In measuring a particular type of income disbursement by States, the allocation of a national total is, of course, less satisfactory than basing the estimates on direct, comprehensive data. But while it has been necessary in preparing the State estimates to make frequent use of allocation, it has played little or no part in certain important instances. These include payrolls in the broad segment of industry covered by social security legislation for the period since 1938, civilian payrolls of the Federal Government for years since 1949, most types of government transfer payments, and the numerous industries for which Federal censuses or comparably satisfactory sources provided payroll data for one or more years of the 1929–39 period. In these and other cases, the basic data available by States are of high quality, and there is no essential difference in accuracy between the State and national series.

Use of the allocation procedure has been necessary in preparing the State estimates of farm proprietors’ income (to a large de-

2. Source materials available for the pre-1929 period are significantly less adequate. Special estimates of State personal income for the years 1927–28 were prepared for purpose of the long-term trend analysis in Part I.

gree), nonfarm proprietors' income, dividends, interest, rental income, other labor income, and quite a few minor components of wages and salaries and transfer payments. To derive each of these income flows by States, the national estimate is viewed as an essential datum. The amounts recorded for the States are obtained, in effect, by multiplying the relevant national total by percentages computed from State data deemed most appropriate. As an example, certain types of Government disbursements to veterans are allocated by States on the basis of the geographic distribution of the veteran population.

### ***Detailed procedure of estimation***

As already made evident, the statistical approach adopted in State income work is a quite detailed one. Several hundred series of separate estimates went into the derivation of the recently developed personal income totals.

The chief purpose of such detailed effort has been to take advantage of all available sources of information, and thus to minimize errors that would stem from the estimation of broad components on the basis of data differing in scope or internal composition. Moreover, this type of approach brings into play the potent factor of "offsetting errors." The tendency for errors in underlying components to compensate in the totals is a phenomenon observed repeatedly in the field of national income when a detailed, careful statistical procedure is followed.

Of interest and significance in this regard is the comparison of the new and improved State personal income estimates with the State income payments series which they replaced. As noted in the September 1955 SURVEY article (pp. 17-18), the overall differences shown by the two sets of figures were moderate. This general similarity, however, reflected an offsetting of some sizable differences in type-of-income and industrial detail.

Much of the worksheet detail included in State personal income, it will be recognized, is not sufficiently reliable to warrant separate analysis. Nevertheless, the detailed statistical approach employed has the additional advantage of yielding a considerable amount of useful information on State income by type and by industry.

### ***Uniform sources and methods***

Another general aspect of the State income work to be underscored is the utilization of uniform sources and methods. Every effort is made to achieve estimates for the States which will be on a comparable basis, free from the errors that would result if the data and procedures used varied from State to State. This regard for uniformity also means that precautions are taken to secure comparability of methods for different time periods, with the aim of minimizing the influence of statistical biases on estimated changes in the State income distribution.

## **DERIVATION OF THE ESTIMATES**

In order to afford a more definite view of the statistical derivation and reliability of the State income series, there follows a summary of the sources and methods underlying each of the

main elements of personal income. This discussion serves also to convey information on matters of definition, as it brings out salient features of scope and content of the personal income measure and its various component flows.

### **Wage and Salary Disbursements**

These disbursements, in line with the concept of personal income, are measured before individuals' payment of withheld or other types of direct personal taxes. They are also measured before deductions for social security contributions. Although thus included in wage and salary disbursements, employee contributions under the various social insurance programs are not part of the personal income total. They are excluded by means of the explicit deduction, discussed below, that is made for "personal contributions for social insurance."

### ***Estimates for period since 1938***

As already noted, the estimates of wages and salaries by States are built up from separate series for numerous individual industries. By far the most important source of statistical information for the period since 1938 has been the tabulations of wages and salaries paid under the State unemployment insurance (UI) programs, which cover virtually the whole of industrial and commercial employment. The area of the economy not covered in any substantial degree by these programs—and therefore estimated independently—consists mainly of government, railroads, agriculture, private households, hospitals, and religious organizations.

Industries for which the State estimates are based principally—almost wholly—on UI data account for three-fourths of total payrolls nationally. This fact is of key significance for the reason that the payroll data yielded as a byproduct of the administration of the State unemployment insurance laws are of excellent quality.

The reporting systems that have developed under the State laws approach the ideal for income estimation. They have the advantages of comprehensiveness and of regular, compulsory reporting. Further, the possibility of omissions and accounting errors is minimal because of the requirement that every firm maintain a list of employees and their wages individually. Of course, many of the State laws do not cover employees of the smallest-sized firms; but the estimation entailed in filling this kind of gap, as well as in making certain other necessary adjustments of the UI data, can be carried out satisfactorily and is rather unimportant quantitatively. More specifically, the UI data have been supplemented by special tabulations of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance furnishing data on wages in the small-sized firms covered under OASI legislation but excluded from unemployment insurance coverage by the varying size-of-firm provisions of the State laws. Such combined use of UI and OASI data yields complete measures of "covered" industry payrolls in the various States.

Like the industries based on social security figures, payrolls of Federal civilian agencies can be estimated very reliably on a State basis. For this important segment, the current estimates also rest on annual data from comprehensive accounting rec-

ords—those maintained by the individual agencies and assembled for our purpose by the Civil Service Commission.

Census-type data become available periodically for State and local governments and farming, and directly relevant samples can be used to gauge the movements on a State basis for other years. The American Hospital Association collects comprehensive annual data by States on the cash payroll of nongovernmental hospitals, although information on the value of maintenance furnished employees is limited. For railroads, it has been possible to develop a quite adequate series of estimates on the basis of data from the Association of American Railroads, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Census of Population.

As compared with the foregoing categories, a distinctly lower order of reliability must be attached to the State payroll estimates for private households, religious organizations, and private educational services. As for the military payroll series, there is the significant limitation that records of actual military disbursements are not maintained on a State basis. However, the availability of detailed information on the State-of-duty station of personnel in every branch of the service, together with some data on the geographic flow of allotments to military dependents, provides an adequate basis for allocating the independent national totals for this series.

Wages and salaries account for two-thirds of personal income nationally. As will be apparent from the foregoing brief summary, the current statistical basis for estimating these disbursements by States is generally excellent. For industries making up over nine-tenths of the national total, the source materials available for estimation can be rated as highly reliable or quite satisfactory. And for a sizable element of the remaining industries the estimates are by no means weak.

Unemployment insurance payroll data, as already indicated, have been available for every year since 1938. For that long period, therefore, there is a strong underpinning to the State estimates of wages and salaries. Comprehensive annual payroll data did not become available for Federal Government civilian agencies, however, until 1949 or for hospitals until 1945. While the basis of estimation for these two groups prior to those years is adequate, the scale of reliability of the State wage and salary series for the period 1939-48 is accordingly somewhat less than that which has prevailed for the past few years.

### ***Estimates for 1929-37 period***

The situation is altered appreciably when consideration is turned to the 1929-37 period. In part, this is because the estimates for government, railroads, hospitals, farming, private households, and the other "noncovered" industries are, generally speaking, somewhat less firm. But the main issue is the lack of any counterpart to the comprehensive wage data for the broad area of the economy covered in the subsequent period by State unemployment insurance programs. It was therefore necessary to resort to diverse sources in order to make estimates for "covered" industries prior to 1938.

Most important were the various censuses of industry and business. These provided coverage of manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, contract construction, a number of the service groups, and parts of transportation and of finance,

insurance, and real estate. For the industry groups for which censuses furnished one or more benchmarks, estimates for other years were derived for the most part by extending these benchmarks on the basis of sample payroll data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For a summary appraisal of the State wage and salary estimates for the 1929-37 period, it is necessary to weigh a number of factors. These include the somewhat lesser adequacy of series for the "noncovered" segment, the substantial body of census data for "covered" industries, the availability of payroll indexes for extending these data to other years, and the detailed effort—with varying success—made to assemble relevant data from government and private sources for activities not subject to census enumeration. Analysis of these factors leads to the conclusion that the State-by-State record of wage and salary disbursements constructed for the 1929-37 period is a satisfactory one, although appreciably less accurate than that for the later period. Further, the estimates of total wage and salary disbursements for those years probably benefit from the presumed tendency of errors in the industrial detail to be offsetting. The estimates for individual industries for 1929-37 differ markedly in statistical adequacy—much more so than is the case for later years—and this fact should be considered carefully in the use made of the individual State tables on wages and salaries shown in Part V.

### ***Adjustments to residence basis***

There is one final point about the State wage and salary estimates that bears mention. In conformity with the personal income concept, these estimates are designed to measure disbursements to employees residing in each State. The reader may have observed, however, that the wage and salary estimates are constructed in large degree from business establishment records (notably the UI data) that reflect the State where employees work, which is not always necessarily where they live.

For a number of States, special adjustments are introduced to convert the establishment-based estimates fully to an employee-residence basis. These adjustments, which are quantitatively minor except for the District of Columbia, are made from a variety of specific information. But for most States the estimates incorporating employers' records are assumed to furnish a close approximation to the desired concept. While this assumption cannot be tested in a wholly satisfactory way, the degree of error which it causes in State personal income is believed to be very small.

### ***Other Labor Income***

This category consists of supplementary types of labor income paid out or accruing in the current period. These comprise employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds; compensation for injuries; pay of military reservists; and a number of other minor items.

Other labor income is a relatively small component of personal income. It formed less than 1 percent of the national total in the 1929-45 period. In the postwar years it has increased to a little

over 2 percent of all personal income. This increase reflects the growth of employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds. Such contributions now comprise three-fourths of other labor income.

Inclusion of the employer contributions item in personal income stems from the treatment accorded private pension and related funds in the national statistics. For present purposes, the essential fact is that these funds, as well as other types of "quasi-individuals," are classified as persons and their income counted in personal income. In the State series, employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds are estimated by allocating the national total (separately by industries) on the basis of payrolls. This procedure is tantamount to regarding the "funds," State by State, as synonymous with the employees on whose behalf the employer contributions are made.

For the period since 1939, the State estimates of compensation for injuries consist very largely of annual compilations supplied by the Social Security Administration. These cover benefits paid to workers (and their dependents or survivors) insured under State and, in part, Federal accident compensation laws, and are derived from reports of the Spectator Co., State insurance funds, and State accident compensation commissions. The estimates for years prior to 1939 were prepared by the National Income Division by methods similar to those followed for the later period.

Basic data for making State estimates of the remaining small items of other labor income are not very satisfactory except for the National Guard element of military reserve pay.

### Proprietors' Income

Proprietors' income is probably the most difficult area of income measurement. Deficiencies of basic data have limited the accuracy of the estimates on a national basis, although there has been notable improvement in this regard over the past decade.

The State breakdowns of proprietors' income have been strengthened markedly in the new State income series. They may be discussed under three headings: Farms, professional services, and business. The source materials and methods used for these segments differ widely.

#### Farms

State estimates of the net income of farm proprietors are equal to (and derived statistically as) the gross income of farmers minus their total expenses of production. Gross income covers the following separately estimated items: (1) Cash receipts from farm marketings of crops and livestock, (2) payments to farmers under the Government's soil conservation and related programs, (3) the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, (4) the gross rental value of farm dwellings, and (5) the value (positive or negative) of the change in inventories of crops and livestock. The expenses of farm production are estimated on a State basis for approximately 45 separate items. These are summed and deducted from total gross income to derive the net figure that is entered as an explicit component of each State's personal income. In short, based on data from the Census of

Agriculture and from a crop and livestock reporting system and numerous other statistical sources developed in the Department of Agriculture, the statistical procedure entails the preparation of the numerous individual items required for an income-and-expense statement covering all farms in each State.

This report incorporates a special series of farm income estimates by States for all years since 1929. Prepared jointly by the National Income Division and the Agricultural Economics Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, this series represents a distinct improvement over the figures hitherto available.

#### Professional services

The professional services segment of proprietors' income covers the net income of self-employed physicians, dentists, lawyers, accountants, and other types of independent professional practitioners. State distributions of total income in each of the various professions are prepared as the product of (1) number and (2) average net income of persons engaged in independent practice. Basic data on the former item are obtained from the decennial Census of Population and records of the professional associations. For average net income, principal reliance is placed on data collected in the National Income Division's periodic questionnaire surveys and in the Census of Population.

#### Business

For the large "business" segment of proprietors' income, first approximations of annual totals by States are derived as the summation of separate estimates for about 50 industries. These estimates are prepared through distributions, or allocations, of independent national totals. Of necessity, the distributions are developed in very large degree from information not fully or directly relevant to noncorporate business net income, such as sales, number of proprietors, value added, and payrolls. Also for lack of data, it is frequently necessary to assume that (within the detailed industry framework adopted) relationships found to prevail nationally are also valid State by State.

For this broad area of nonfarm self-employment, which has been covered by the OASI law since 1951, it has been possible to adjust the preliminary, sum-of-industry estimates to special benchmark information provided by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. This information consists of sample data by States showing for 1951 and 1952 the total and average net incomes from self-employment of persons covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

On the whole, the adjustments required to bring the sum-of-industry totals into line with the 1951-52 OASI data were rather moderate. None the less, these data mark a significant step forward in the work. They provide the first comprehensive check on the results of estimating State proprietors' income on the basis of indirect data and procedures, and they point toward an important new data source for the future.

#### Property Income

This category consists of rental income of persons, dividends, and personal interest income. National estimates are distributed by States largely on the basis of tabulations by the Internal

Revenue Service of the amounts of these items reported by individuals on Federal income-tax returns.

There are, however, several important exceptions to this general procedure. Estimated from different source materials are distributions of Federal interest payments to individuals (from State data on Series E and other bond holdings); the imputed interest paid to individuals by financial intermediaries (based for life insurance companies on life insurance-in-force statistics published in the Spectator Co.'s *Insurance Yearbook*, and for banks on banking payrolls and deposits); and the imputed net rental return to owner-occupants of nonfarm dwellings (based on the market value of owner-occupied dwellings as computed from the Census of Housing).

The property income estimates have a lower order of reliability than most other types of State income flows. This generalization applies particularly to rental income and interest, which together, however, comprise currently only 9 percent of national personal income.

### Transfer Payments

Preparation of the series on transfer payments by States is essentially a task of detailed data collection. About 45 different types of payments make up the overall total, and some of them represent a summation of finer detail.

For items comprising the large bulk of total transfer payments, amounts received by residents of the various States can be specified from actual disbursement data available from the fiscal records of the administering government agencies. In general, this category includes benefits disbursed from federally administered social insurance funds, most types of veterans' pensions and benefits paid out by the Federal Government, direct relief payments in the various States, and State government bonus payments to veterans.

For a number of other transfer items (including certain types of payments to veterans), the available data by States afford a satisfactory basis for allocation of national totals. Transfer payments for which the statistical basis is weak (including, notably, those in the "business" category) comprise only a trivial fraction of total personal income.

### Personal Contributions for Social Insurance

These contributions are deducted from the income flows listed above to arrive at total personal income. They comprise payments by individuals under various types of government-administered programs, the largest of which are old-age and survivors insurance and public employee retirement systems.

Personal contributions for social insurance can be estimated rather accurately by States. For a few of the programs, actual contributions data by States are available from Federal agencies. For the remainder the general procedure is to allocate national totals to the States on the basis of payrolls in the relevant category of employment.

### Industrial Sources of Personal Income

Frequent requests are received for breakdowns of State personal income by industrial source. Since this type of information is clearly very valuable for regional economic research, it is worth noting the extent to which such requests can be met, and actually have been in this bulletin.

Available statistical data do not permit an industrial breakdown of the complete total of personal income received in the various States. Wages and salaries and the income of proprietors, it is true, are estimated by detailed industry. But the other types of income are derived from basic data which show industrial sources for only certain components. To cite two contrasting examples: (1) The IRS tabulations on which the State distribution of dividends is based show only total dividends as reported on tax returns, and there is no way of knowing from what specific industries individuals residing in each State received them; and (2) government transfer payments, by their very nature, can be assigned wholly to the "Government" industry and, with some additional effort, classified as between the Federal and State and local segments.

Against this general background of the basic data situation, the tabular material on State personal income by industry that is presented in this bulletin (Part V) may be described briefly. This material follows summary tables showing total personal income, per capita personal income, and population for each State annually from 1929 to 1955.

**INDIVIDUAL STATE TABLES.**—For all years 1929–55, there is a table for each State (and region) which shows a breakdown of personal income by major sources. These include wage and salary disbursements classified by industry, proprietors' income subdivided into farm and nonfarm, and totals for each of the other main types of personal income. An industrial breakdown of nonfarm proprietors' income is not provided in view of its questionable validity for separate analytical use, particularly with regard to year-to-year changes.<sup>3</sup>

**BROAD INDUSTRIAL SECTORS.**—The statistical section of this bulletin also includes a table (No. 63) showing for selected years since 1929 the amount of personal income received in each State directly from farming, government (separately for Federal and for State and local), and private nonfarm pursuits. Separate focus on these three sectors has been found essential for analysis of both the composition and movement of total personal income by States and regions.

**EARNINGS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRODUCTION.**—For selected years since 1929, tables 64–70 provide an industrial distribution for each State of a large segment of the income received by civilians: the combined total of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. (As already indicated, an industry breakdown of other labor income is not available from the basic State data; some special estimation was required for this purpose.)

3. Such a limitation, because of the presumed tendency for errors in the industrial detail to be offsetting, applies with much less force to the nonfarm total. Relevant in this regard is the check against the 1951–52 OASI data noted above—the good measure of agreement found between the sum-of-industry estimates and these direct, overall data.

Unlike property returns and transfer payments, these three flows can be characterized very largely as earnings received by individuals (both employees and self-employed) for their efforts in current production. It follows, therefore, that the data in tables 64-70 afford a comprehensive picture of the industrial structures of the various State economies, both currently and with regard to shifts over the past quarter of a century.

These tables are restricted to civilian earnings because, as explained in Part III, military payrolls are not measured by States on the same basis as payrolls in civilian industries. The military component of wage and salary disbursements is not a measure of the earnings of personnel stationed in the various States. The main fact in this connection is that, through a system of payroll allotments, the Government withholds a portion of the earnings of military personnel and disburses it directly to their dependents.

**MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY.**—The large manufacturing industry is of obvious and basic importance in conditioning both short-term and long-term changes in the State distribution of income. Additional specific information on its role in the various States is provided by tables 71-78. They show separately for 20 types of manufactures payrolls disbursed in each State for selected years of the period since 1939. (Preparation of comparable estimates for the earlier period is precluded, unfortunately, by the statistical difficulties described in Part IV).

### **Concluding remarks on methods**

The foregoing review of State income methods has necessarily omitted many points of detail. But we trust it may have conveyed two related facts.

1. With the help and cooperation principally of other Federal agencies, effort has been expended over many years to utilize and process available information on income in the States, with the objective of insuring maximum accuracy in the final estimates. Such accuracy has been promoted particularly by the new estimates of State personal income.

2. We feel sure that these estimates, within reasonable limits, constitute a reliable measure of income differentials among the various States. This overall appraisal, together with the supporting information given above, may be found a sufficient guide for most actual uses of the estimates. But in many cases it should be supplemented by study of the detailed explanations of definitions and procedures given in Parts III and IV. This will make for more intelligent and effective use of the estimates, especially with regard to the breakdowns by type of income and industrial source.

While the factor of reliability has been taken into account in selecting the breakdowns to be published, these often differ in statistical adequacy. This varies significantly among the components of State personal income and seldom has been uniform for any particular one over the long span since 1929. In addition, the various components, or breakdowns, that have been provided all conform to precise definitions. Knowledge of these and independent appraisal of statistical methodology can best serve to channel the estimates into uses warranted by their nature and degree of accuracy and to forestall misapplications.

## **PLACE IN INCOME RESEARCH**

It is helpful for some purposes to know how the State personal income series is related to other work in the general field of income research. This is a very large subject, yet a few observations can be made here that may serve to broaden perspective on the State estimates and thus contribute to their usefulness.

### **Place in national income statistics**

The State estimates of personal income are an integral part of the official United States national income statistics. These statistics, spanning in general the period since 1929, may be viewed as consisting of 3 broad types.

**MEASURES OF NATIONAL OUTPUT.**—For the purpose of recording the overall performance of the national economy, two measures of total output are distinguished and featured. "Gross national product" measures the Nation's output of goods and services in terms of its market value; "national income" depicts this output in terms of the factor costs of producing it—the aggregate earnings of labor and property which arise from current production. While these two comprehensive measures are very similar, they lend themselves to analytical breakdowns, as noted presently, that throw light on different aspects of the economy.

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.**—In order to afford a significant quantitative description of the economic structure and process, it has been found illuminating to divide the economy into sectors and to summarize their income and expenditure flows in a series of "accounts." Four broad sectors have been established—consumers, business, government, and rest of the world in respect to its transactions with the United States.

Both in general and for the purpose of this report, special interest attaches to the large consumer sector. Its activities are recorded in the personal income and expenditure account. On the right side of this account are shown the various categories of consumer receipts—wages and salaries, the income of proprietors of unincorporated establishments, rental income, dividends, etc.—which add up to the total income of persons. "Personal income" is a third major aggregate featured in national income statistics, generally coordinate for economic analysis with the gross national product and the national income.

The left side of the personal income and expenditure account shows the disposition of total personal income into outlays for personal consumption and taxes and for savings. Personal income after deduction of personal taxes is known as "disposable personal income." This is another important aggregate finding widespread use. It is the best available measure of consumer purchasing power derived from current incomes.

**SUPPORTING SERIES OF ESTIMATES.**—The national output measures and the system of accounts represent summary aspects of national income statistics. Another aspect, however, is also important—the supporting series of estimates forming breakdowns and supplementations of the income and product aggregates and their principal components. Included in this large and varied category are such statistics as commodity and service delineations of the major components of gross national product;

estimates of gross national product in constant prices showing changes in the real volume of national output; breakdowns of national income by types of earnings, by industrial origin, and by legal form of organization; and estimates for individual industries of employment, average annual earnings per employee, number of persons engaged in production, and corporate sales.

The State estimates of personal income, representing a breakdown of a principal income aggregate and an elaboration of the consumer sector of the economy, are also part of this "supporting" classification of national income statistics. This is the proper view of the work, even though the State series—like the OBE distributions of personal income by size—represents a substantial body of data that are published separately from the main national income statistics and, in large measure, have special groups of users.

The fact that only personal income is estimated by States is due very largely to limitations imposed by available statistical data. The establishment on a State basis of anything resembling our national income accounts would involve an impossible task of tracing income and product flows across geographic boundaries. Such an extension of the national accounts would also pose difficult problems of conceptual meaning. That it was possible in the special Hawaiian income study (see footnote 1) to go somewhat beyond the estimates of personal income—such as deriving the Hawaiian counterparts of national income and gross national product—was attributable mainly to a uniquely favorable data situation for the Territory.

### ***Relation to national personal income***

State personal income thus conforms to the United States personal income series included in the OBE national income and product accounts. Statistically, there is full agreement, since the State series (as already noted) is tied to the national estimates by using them as a statistical framework in preparing State breakdowns of personal income by detailed components. Conceptually, the State and national series differ in only one respect. This pertains to the exclusion from the State series of income disbursed by the Federal Government to its civilian and military personnel outside the continental United States. Attainment of such statistical and conceptual correspondence—a product of the State personal income project—facilitates many analyses requiring the joint use of OBE's regional and national data.

The definitional difference in respect to income disbursed overseas by the Federal Government affects several of the main components of State personal income: wage and salary disbursements, transfer payments, and personal contributions for social insurance. The United States totals for the other components—other labor income, proprietors' income, and property income—are identical in scope and magnitude to those shown in the national income reports.

### ***County income work***

The Office of Business Economics does not prepare income estimates for counties or other types of local areas. To compile income series for the more than 3,000 counties in the Nation would require a very large increase in personnel. Moreover, it would be costly to provide for and assemble here in Washington the basic data that would be needed in such a project.

Although the statistical problems and data limitations are considerable, it is a demonstrated feasibility for county income work to be done at the State level—by an agency such as a bureau of business research or a State government department. This type of agency is in a good position to assemble data for its State, to explore local sources of information, and to carry out the very detailed analytical work required.

County income studies are being made in an increasing number of States. The method generally followed is to secure total income as the sum of separately estimated components derived through allocations of OBE State-wide totals on the basis of the most relevant available data. The method is thus similar to, or an extension of, the one we follow in breaking down the national totals by States.

The Office of Business Economics has given cooperation in such county studies. This has been done mainly by supplying the detail on a particular State's income required for the allocation procedure, as well as general advice on methodology based on our experience in regional work.

### ***Current estimates by States***

The State estimates of personal income are prepared on an annual basis only. From the standpoint of both personnel and available data, it is not feasible for us to make monthly or quarterly estimates by States.

Analogous to the county work, the best method of estimating a State's income on a monthly or quarterly basis is through the summation of components representing an extension of the detail underlying the State personal income totals. While there is considerable interest in such current estimates, the amount of work actually being done would not appear to be so widespread as in the case of the county breakdowns, probably because of the greater deficiencies in basic data.

One other point in this connection might be noted. The State income estimates are published for the immediately preceding year in August. While an advance in this schedule would, of course, be desirable, it has been precluded by the timing of the availability of basic data. The detailed national income and product statistics are published in the July SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, and the State breakdowns of personal income follow a month later.



# Definitions and Terms

**T**HIS part of the study explains the conceptual basis of the State income estimates. Treatment of the subject is considerably more detailed than that provided in Part II.

The discussion deals first with the principal characteristics of the overall concept of State personal income. It then proceeds to separate consideration of the definitions of wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and the various other types of income making up the total. Also included in this latter section is a discussion of per capita personal income.

## CONCEPT OF STATE PERSONAL INCOME

State personal income is the current income received by residents of the States from all sources, inclusive of transfers from government and business but exclusive of transfers among persons. For purpose of the present conceptual discussion, much of the ground can be covered simply by amplifying the elements of this formal, single-sentence definition.

First, however, it is well to take note of two major aspects of the personal income concept:

1. It is a before-tax measure. Personal income is defined gross of income taxes, other personal taxes, and various types of so-called "nontax payments" made by individuals to the Federal, State, and local governments.

2. Allowance is made for nonmonetary income, or income received in kind rather than cash. At present, this makes up about 4 percent of personal income for the country as a whole, although there is considerable variation in this regard by States.

### **Definition of "residents"**

Of primary importance in the definition of State personal income is the meaning of "residents." For this delimits the economies of the various States in terms of the personal income measure.

As defined, residents include principally individuals. Also covered are nonprofit institutions, private trust funds, and private pension, health, and welfare funds. Nonprofit institutions, in turn, include religious organizations, social and athletic clubs, labor organizations, nonprofit schools and hospitals, charitable and welfare organizations, and other private nonprofit agencies furnishing services to individuals.

The meaning of the term "resident individuals" is largely self-evident. However, several aspects of our use of it should be noted.

To begin with, residents are defined to include the military personnel stationed in each State, together with members of their families who are with them. Also included, similarly, are all Federal civilian employees working in each of the States, even though many of these individuals might not consider the State where they are employed as their permanent residence. By the same token, members of the Armed Forces and Federal civilian employees who are located away from their State of usual residence are not counted as residents of that State in the measurement of personal income. Indeed, if they are located overseas they are excluded altogether. Exclusion of income disbursed by the Federal Government to its personnel stationed outside the continental limits constitutes the only difference in definition between the State series and the United States personal income measure carried regularly in OBE's national income and product accounts.

While these cases appertaining to Federal personnel are perhaps most important, they serve to illustrate a general principle; That "resident individuals" is defined in terms of physical residence. It is not based on usual, or permanent, or legal residence—which for a geographic area of the Nation is economically less meaningful, not provided in available data, and, in fact, not really measurable.

In short, individuals actually residing in a State, civilian and military personnel alike, are covered by the personal income measure; those living elsewhere, even though normally residents of the State, are not regarded as such during their absence.

Of course, this generalization does not mean that the personal income estimates for a particular State include the incomes of tourists or others in temporary stay; these are not counted as residents of that State.

As noted, recipients of personal income are defined to include, in addition to resident individuals, nonprofit institutions and private trust, pension, health, and welfare funds. Though not individuals *per se*, these entities may be regarded as "quasi-individuals" since they either function to serve individuals directly or are established in their behalf. And as they are nonprofit in character, they are clearly distinguishable from business enterprises.

These institutions and funds account for only a minor part of total personal income, and their treatment in the estimates is somewhat complex. Further discussion of them is postponed to the end of this section, until after the main features of the State personal income concept have been considered.

### **Comprehensiveness of coverage**

As specified in the definition, personal income includes receipts "from all sources." This phrase signifies the comprehensiveness of the measure. This is so fundamental to an understanding of the concept of personal income as to warrant special emphasis.

The concept covers the income received by residents of each State from business, government, households and institutions, and foreign countries. All forms of income flowing to persons from these sources are included—wages and salaries; various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income"; the net incomes of proprietors of unincorporated businesses; net rental income; dividends; interest; and government and business "transfer payments," consisting of disbursements to individuals for which no services are rendered currently and of payments to nonprofit institutions.

The wage and salary component of each State's personal income comprises payments made in every branch of private industry—manufacturing, public utilities, trade, services, farming, and so forth—and by the Federal, State, and local governments, including military disbursements received in the State. Similarly, the proprietors' income category measures the net business earnings of farm operators, of professional persons in independent practice, and of noncorporate business establishments in all other types of pursuits. The inclusion, in addition to wages and salaries and proprietors' income, of returns on property and of numerous other types of disbursements by government and business furnishes a complete measure of the personal income flow in each of the States. All in all, the personal income series is the most comprehensive available record of differences among States in economic structure and change.

### **A measure of current receipts**

Personal income measures "the current income received \* \* \* inclusive of transfers from government and business." This means that it covers income actually received<sup>1</sup> during a calendar

1. The term "actual income receipts" is not synonymous in meaning with cash receipts. As noted, personal income includes nonmonetary income as well as income received in cash. Also in this connection, it should be recalled that personal income is measured before deduction of income and other direct personal taxes.

year by residents of each of the States. This criterion of actual income receipts during the current period may be distinguished in two ways from that of earnings accruing in Production.

1. Of the total earnings arising from current production, personal income includes only that part—though by far the preponderant part—which is actually disbursed to individuals and to the private nonprofit entities termed "quasi-individuals." This generalization can best be explained by reference to the specific treatment accorded the several components of personal income, as discussed in the next section. In the meantime, it may be helpful to note that wages and salaries are recorded in terms of amounts disbursed, not earned; that only the portion of corporate earnings which is paid out in the current year as dividends is included in personal income; and that contributions for social insurance which are made by individuals and by employers on their behalf are excluded as not constituting personal receipts in the current period.

2. In accord with its basic definition as a measure of receipts, personal income also includes incomes not accruing from current production. These are government and business transfer payments and the interest paid to persons by government.

Government transfers include old-age and survivors insurance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, direct relief payments, military pensions and benefits, government pension payments, and numerous other types of governmental disbursements not representing remuneration for current productive services. Similarly, business transfers (a minor category) comprise distributions to persons of business production other than in the form of earnings. Examples are corporate gifts to nonprofit institutions, cash prizes, and consumer bad debts.

Government interest payments are not formally classified as transfer payments, but the rationale for their exclusion from the measures of output is similar. Though clearly an element of personal income, they are not viewed as representing a return for current productive services. Particularly with regard to the large Federal component, Government interest is subject to changes reflecting the financing of war and other current expenses rather than the services of Government-owned "productive" property. It is not felt, for instance, that the large rise in Government interest since the prewar period has represented a corresponding contribution by Government to the value of output.

### **Transfers among persons excluded**

As noted in the definition, personal income is measured "exclusive of transfers among persons." Whereas government and business transfer payments are additions to the income received by persons, transfers among persons are canceling. A clear example is a gift from one individual to another. Other examples are afforded by transactions between individuals and the nonprofit institutions and private funds classified as persons—such as individuals' gifts to churches and charitable organizations, annuities paid through pension funds to individuals, and the income distributed to individuals by fiduciaries. These transactions also cancel, in the "consolidation" of the institutions and funds with individuals in the personal sector.

Not all transactions among persons, however, can be ignored in defining personal income. Those which represent purchases of services rendered by factors of production—such as hiring labor and paying interest—must be counted. As examples, the wages paid by housewives to domestic servants and by churches and other private nonprofit institutions are included in personal income along with other payroll disbursements. This treatment of nontransfer transactions among persons has been adopted to maintain a complete record of productive activity. Otherwise, the remuneration of labor and capital services within the personal sector would be omitted from personal income (and from the national measures of total output as well).

The foregoing explanation of “transfers among persons” is, in essence, the one given in the 1954 *National Income* supplement (p. 50) in connection with the estimates of national personal income. But, it is recognized, question might be raised regarding interpersonal transfers that cut across State lines. Such transfers, it might be argued, do not “cancel” within the States involved and should be taken account of in personal income.

Statistically, this matter is “settled” by the lack of data on such transactions; it would not be possible to take account of them in measuring State personal income. But were it desired to do so, it should be noted, quite difficult problems of concept would arise. These would include the classification of the myriad types of interpersonal flows as between (1) capital transfers (which would be excluded), and (2) current transactions (which would involve the geographic redistribution of income).<sup>2</sup> In addition, it would have to be decided whether the second category of transactions should (a) be counted in the incomes of both the donor and recipient areas or (b) netted from the former and entered only in the latter. By the first alternative, income is “duplicated,” with the extent of duplication depending on the number of transactions occurring (which would vary with the number of geographic areas being measured). The second alternative, which would avoid such “grossing” of transactions, would appear, on balance, to be preferable, but nonetheless would have some limitations for analysis.

### **Treatment of “quasi-individuals”**

As already stated, private nonprofit institutions, private pension and related funds, and private trust funds are counted as “residents” in defining State personal income. It remains to explain how the income of these entities, termed “quasi-individuals,” is handled in the State series.

For nonprofit institutions, the matter is relatively simple. Such institutions receive property income (dividends, interest, and net rent), as well as transfer payments from government and business. In the State series, the income of nonprofit institutions

is allocated geographically according to their location, or “residence,” although the statistical basis for doing this is rather weak.

With regard to the private pension, health, and welfare funds, the bulk of their income consists of employer contributions. In the State series, such contributions are assigned according to the State of residence of the employees on whose behalf they are made. That is, the State of “residence” of such funds is regarded as synonymous with the residence of the employee beneficiaries.<sup>3</sup> Any treatment revolving around the State of “location” of the funds would be nebulous in concept and, it is believed, less meaningful than the one which has been adopted.

The remaining category of quasi-individuals consists of various types of trust funds, or fiduciaries. In the case of these entities, too, income receipts (dividends, interest, and net rent) are assigned by States according to the residence of the beneficiaries of the funds. The underlying consideration is the same as for private pension, health, and welfare funds.

We may summarize briefly. In the national income accounts, the various entities we have termed “quasi-individuals” are classified as persons and their income (other than that received from real individuals) counted in personal income. In the State estimates, the income of nonprofit institutions is allocated according to their geographic location; income of the various types of private funds is allocated according to the residence of beneficiaries—with the “funds” regarded, State by State, as synonymous with the individuals on whose behalf the income of the funds is received. Given this treatment of the funds, all personal income except that received by private nonprofit institutions (a very small item) is assigned by States according to the residence of individuals.

In the national income accounts, the classification of these institutions and funds as “persons” is a meaningful treatment. The only plausible alternative to classifying them in the personal sector of the economy would have been to establish a separate sector for them—by which treatment a record of the income receipts, expenditures, and saving of real individuals would have emerged. Though a desirable elaboration, this was not done in view of the added statistical difficulty and complexity entailed and the generally minor role of these institutions and funds in the aggregate flows.

By this alternative treatment of classifying quasi-individuals in a separate sector, estimates for the States of the income received by individuals would differ from the present personal income series mainly in the following respects: (1) The property income receipts (dividends, interest, and net rent) of these quasi-individuals would not be included; (2) government (and business) payments to nonprofit institutions would not be included; and (3) payments to individuals by private pension, health, and welfare funds would be substituted for employer contributions to these funds, and the contributions of individuals to the funds would be deducted. With reference to item (3), employer contributions would no longer be paid to “persons,” nor would the payments from the funds to individuals or the contributions by individuals to the funds be canceling transactions within the personal sector.

3. Statistically, employer contributions to the private pension and similar funds are estimated by allocating the national total (by detailed industry) on the basis of payrolls.

2. In a system of accounts for the States, the neglect of interpersonal transfers in measuring income (as in the present series) would require that such transactions be handled through personal consumption expenditures. The net outflow of these transfers from each State would be recorded in its consumer expenditure total. This treatment, it may be added, would parallel that which is followed in the national accounts, where the international balance of gifts among persons is entered in consumer expenditures, not in personal income. As may be seen from the *National Income* reports (table 30, line 100), the personal consumption expenditure series includes an item termed “personal cash remittances to foreign countries less personal cash remittances to the United States by foreigners.”

Satisfactory data for estimating all these items of difference are not available. But it is clearly evident that a set of figures by States showing the income received by individuals would look very much the same as the present personal income series. This generalization is based mainly on the fact that for the country as a whole total income of individuals differs from personal income by a very small percentage. Also, the various items of difference between individual and personal income listed above are widely distributed by States; none of them is "discrete" geographically.

## INCOME COMPONENTS

The preceding discussion has covered the general meaning of State personal income—chiefly by reference to the definition of "persons" and to such cardinal characteristics of the income aggregate as its comprehensiveness of coverage and its measurement of actual receipts on a before-tax basis. However, personal income is the sum of its parts; and some of them have specialized aspects which, while meaningful, require explanation for a clear-cut definition of the total. The present section, which focuses on the type-of-income components, therefore serves to throw additional light on the meaning and content of the personal income total.

For perspective, it should be observed that the bulk of this total is "straightforward." Once it is recognized that personal income is a before-tax measure, and perhaps also that it includes the income receipts of private nonprofit institutions and funds as well as of individuals, it is found to comprise items whose meaning and content, generally speaking, are those accorded in common usage. Such items include cash disbursements of wages and salaries, the various types of supplementary labor income, net incomes of proprietors of unincorporated businesses (except for the inventory adjustment to be noted), monetary rental income, dividends, monetary interest receipts, and nearly all types of transfer payments. These various flows currently comprise well over nine-tenths of personal income for the country as a whole.

Making up the remainder of the total are items which do not have so commonplace a meaning. They are more technical, ranging from the moderately unusual to the extremely complex. These components include (1) wages and salaries paid in kind, rather than in cash; (2) the net rental value of owner-occupied houses; (3) the net value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms; (4) "imputed" interest received by persons from financial intermediaries; (5) the "inventory valuation adjustment" element of nonfarm proprietors' income; and (6) a few business and government transfers. The first four of these items are the result of "imputation." In the national income accounts, this is a process by which allowance is made for nonmonetary income and product flows by recasting the accounts as they would appear if the flows had taken monetary form. This difficult generalization may become clearer from the discussion that follows, which, however, deals with the subject in summary form. For a

full discussion of the theory and treatment of imputations, the 1954 *National Income* supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS should be consulted.

## Wage and Salary Disbursements

Wage and salary disbursements consist of the monetary remuneration of employees commonly regarded as wages and salaries, inclusive of executives' compensation, commissions, tips, and bonuses, and of the value of payments in kind which represent income to the recipient. They are measured before deductions for social security contributions, union dues, or other purposes. All disbursements in the current period are covered, including any payments retroactive to past periods. That is, retroactive wages are counted when paid, rather than when earned.<sup>4</sup>

The contributions made by employees under the various social insurance programs, although counted in wage and salary disbursements, are not part of the personal income total. They are excluded by means of the deduction, discussed presently, which is made for "personal contributions for social insurance."

The wage and salary series is a complete measure. For the private sector of each State's economy, it covers employees not only of all nonfarm business establishments but also of farms, private households, hospitals, and private educational, social service, and nonprofit institutions. Also, all government employees are covered by the measure, including those of the State governments, local governments, and Federal Government (both civilian and military).

The national totals of wage and salary disbursements contained in State personal income are somewhat lower than the series shown in table 3 of the national income report in the July 1956 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. The reason is that the State estimates exclude disbursements made by the Federal Government to its civilian and military personnel stationed outside the continental United States.

### Military payroll

For all industrial components except the military, wage and salary disbursements represent gross earnings of employees without deductions of any kind. The military component, however, differs significantly in concept from a measure of the gross earnings of military personnel stationed in each State.

Military disbursements by States are derived as the sum of two separate flows: (1) The gross earnings of military personnel stationed in each State less the amounts withheld by the Government and sent to their dependents or other individuals in the form of voluntary allotments of pay or benefits under the Government's family allowance or dependency assistance programs; and (2) allowances and allotments received by individuals resident in the State. The second item covers amounts withheld from the

4. While the timing of wages when paid is a clear conceptual feature of personal income measurement, the difference between wages earned and wages paid has been negligible in most years. This difference, for the country as a whole, is shown in the *National Income* reports (table 4, line 16) by the item labeled "excess of wage accruals over disbursements."

pay of military personnel wherever stationed—in the same State, other States, or overseas. A noteworthy aspect of this item is that it represents an element—the only one—of wage and salary disbursements not received by individuals in an employee status.

In brief, the military payroll component of State personal income represents, for each year, that part of the national total of military gross pay which is disbursed to residents of the various States.

### *Wages in kind*

The wage and salary estimates for the various States include allowances for the food, clothing, and lodging paid in kind to employees which represent income to them. The concept of valuation is cost to the employer. Market value to the employee would be a preferable concept for some purposes, although it is more elusive and less subject to quantitative determination.

As might be supposed, this area of wage imputation is rather imprecise and involves a number of difficult decisions which can be settled in only pragmatic fashion. For instance, the imputation is confined to food, clothing, and lodging because other types of perquisites, such as medical and recreational services, are generally less important and cannot be estimated satisfactorily from available data. It is frequently difficult, moreover, to determine whether or not a particular type of payment in kind clearly represents an addition to cash wages and salaries.

Payments in kind are a significant element of military wages. Here are included the cost value of the food and clothing provided enlisted personnel as part of their total pay and allowances. The clothing imputation is confined to "standard" issues, not including clothing and equipment designed for use on special duties or under unusual conditions.

As to other industrial segments of the State estimates, wages in kind (comprising either food or food plus lodging) are of some significance in eating and drinking places, farming, private households (domestic servants), water transportation, hotels, and hospitals. They are quite minor, however, in other areas of private employment and in the government sector, apart from the military.<sup>5</sup>

By reference to national income accounting, it may be of interest to note, the imputation of wages depicts the accounts as though the payments in kind had taken the form of cash flows. In the simple case of food furnished restaurant employees, the imputation assumes that the employer, instead of furnishing his employees with free food, pays them corresponding amounts of wages and that the employees in turn use them to buy the items previously purchased by the employer. Employees' wages and business sales to consumers (recorded in personal consumption expenditures) are raised by equivalent amounts. Omission of the imputation would understate the measures of personal in-

5. Although the point is statistical rather than definitional, it may be noted here that a breakdown of total wages and salaries by States as between payments in cash and in kind is not available from our records. This is because such a breakdown is not provided in the basic payroll data for industries covered by social security legislation. That is, the value of income in kind is covered in the payroll tabulations relating to both the State unemployment insurance systems and old-age and survivors insurance, but is not reported separately by employers.

come, personal consumption expenditures, and total output. It would understate also the real earnings of employees receiving food relative to those paid wholly on a cash basis.

### **Other Labor Income**

This category is identical with "other labor income" as shown in table 3 of the July 1956 national income report. It consists of supplementary types of labor income paid out or accruing in the current period. These comprise employer contributions under private pension, health and welfare, and group insurance plans; compensation for injuries; pay of military reservists; directors' fees; and several other minor items. The pay of members of the military Reserve, consisting of compensation for inactive duty training under the various Reserve programs, is classified in other labor income rather than in wages and salaries because Reserve duty normally takes up only a small part of the individual's working time.

Employer contributions to private pension and related funds have expanded greatly in the postwar period and now account for three fourths of other labor income nationally. It will be recalled from the earlier discussion that such funds are classified as persons in the national accounts and their income included in personal income; that in the State series the "residence" of such funds is taken to be the same as the residence of the employees on whose behalf the employer contributions are made; and that this treatment is carried out statistically by allocating to the States the national total of employer contributions, industry by industry, on the basis of payrolls.

### **Proprietors' Income**

Proprietors' income measures the net business earnings of owners of unincorporated enterprises, consisting almost entirely of sole proprietorships and partnerships but including also producers' cooperatives and other numerically minor forms of noncorporate business. Farmers, independent professional practitioners (such as physicians, dentists, and lawyers), entrepreneurs in nonfarm business, and others in a self-employment status are covered by the proprietors' income measure.

This measure contains the net income of unincorporated real estate businesses, including that derived from the rental of property; it excludes the rental income of individual landlords who are not engaged primarily in the operation of a real estate business. Dividend and interest receipts are omitted from proprietors' income, as those are counted as being received by the proprietors in their personal rather than business capacity. Finally to be noted is that capital gains and losses are excluded, and no deduction is made for depletion (a minor item for noncorporate business).

The net income of noncorporate businesses is viewed as accruing to the proprietors in their personal capacity, and thus is counted in personal income in its entirety. A conceivable alternative would have been to count only that part of the net income which was withdrawn for personal use, and to omit from

personal income the element (plus or minus) of unincorporated business saving. However, this distinction is tenuous in principle and cannot be carried out at all satisfactorily in statistical practice.

### **Farm income**

The key characteristic of proprietors' income as a measure of net business earnings is well-illustrated by the agricultural component. This is equal to (and derived statistically as) the gross income of farmers minus their total expenses of production. Gross income covers (1) cash receipts from farm marketings of crops and livestock, (2) payments to farmers under the Government soil conservation and related programs, (3) the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, (4) the gross rental value of farm dwellings, and (5) the value (positive or negative) of the change in inventories of crops and livestock. The last three of these items require explanation to bring out how the farm proprietors' income series (a) allows for the inclusion of income in kind, and (b) measures net income from current production, not net receipts.

Item (3) is an imputation by which farmers are viewed, in effect, as selling food and fuel to themselves as consumers. The estimated quantities of the various products consumed on the farm are valued in terms of the actual selling prices received by farmers for those particular types of products. (For some purposes, particularly those related to "welfare" comparisons, valuation at retail prices might be preferable.) The expenses associated with the production of food and fuel consumed on farms are merged unidentifiably with other costs deducted from farmers' gross income to obtain their net income. That is, an element of farm proprietors' income consists of income in kind in the form of net income derived from the production of food and fuel consumed on farms, but this element cannot be specified statistically because data on the costs of such production are not available separately from costs of farm output produced for the market.

Item (4) of gross income listed above—the gross rental value of farm dwellings—also is an imputation. It is defined as (a) the net return on dwelling investment as calculated from the estimated value of farm dwellings and the average interest rate on farm mortgage loans, plus (b) the portion of total farm expenses estimated to be allocable to the upkeep of dwellings. Element (a), of course, represents directly income in kind—the net (rental) value of services received by farmers from their dwellings.

At this point, it might be observed that farm proprietors' income includes all farm net rents, whether in cash or in kind, received by individuals living on farms. In conformity with Department of Agriculture treatment, all such income is regarded as deriving from, or incident to, the business of farming. Hence, it is included in personal income under the heading of proprietors' income rather than under the heading of rental income of persons.

Item (5) of gross farm income—the current value of the physical change in farmers' inventories of crops and livestock—is included because a measure of current income, not of net receipts, is desired. It has a general counterpart in nonfarm proprietors' income, the definition of which calls for cost of goods sold—not just purchases—to be deducted from total receipts to arrive at

net income. One difference, however, should be noted—that inventory changes are valued at selling prices in farm proprietors' income but at cost prices in nonfarm proprietors' income. This means that the farm series assigns net profit (or loss) on inventory goods when they are "produced"; the nonfarm series, when they are sold. While each treatment has certain merit—and it can be argued that the one used for farming is the more appropriate for income measurement—uniformity on this score between the farm and nonfarm series is precluded by statistical considerations.

Based on numerous past inquiries, it seems advisable to stress, even at the expense of repetition, that the State estimates of farm proprietors' income differ in a number of ways from the Agriculture Department's regularly published, widely used series on cash receipts from farm marketings. Two of the most important differences may be listed:

1. Proprietors' income is measured net of production expenses; cash receipts, before deduction of such expense. The estimates of cash receipts enter directly into the computation of farm proprietors' income—as the largest of five items of farmers' gross income from which expenses are deducted.

2. Proprietors' income includes allowance for the change in farm inventories so as to measure income from current production. In large part because of this, it tends to be more volatile than the series on cash receipts from farm marketings. As is often the case when the value of farm production declines, cash receipts may be bolstered through a drawing down of inventory stocks accumulated in the past period. Large difference in movement may also occur whenever a sizable portion of the year's production is not sold in that year but is carried over into inventories.

### **Nonfarm proprietors' income**

For the country as a whole, nonfarm proprietors' income is identical with the "business and professional" category of table 1 in the July 1956 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. This category, in turn, is shown to be comprised of two items: "Income of unincorporated enterprises" and "inventory valuation adjustment."

The former item consists wholly of monetary earnings. These accord closely in definition with net business profit (gross receipts from business or profession less expense of doing business) as reported by individuals and partnerships on their Federal income tax returns.

Under business accounting practices generally followed in reporting for tax purposes, inventories are charged to cost of sales in terms of original, not current, costs. The effect of these practices is to include in business profit an element of inventory gain (or loss) due solely to price change, and therefore akin to capital gain (or loss). This is not suitable for national income purposes, which require a measure of business profits accruing from current production. Such a measure is obtained by adding to profits derived from tax-return tabulations an "inventory valuation adjustment." As described fully in the 1954 *National Income* supplement, this adjustment represents the difference between the current replacement cost of inventories charged to cost of sales and their reported "book" value, which, as indicated, usually reflects prior-period costs. No such valuation adjustment, it will be evident, is required in the case of farm inventories since the farm income estimates are not based on tax-return information and are computed directly so as to exclude inventory profit.

While it is convenient and informative to describe the concept of nonfarm proprietors' income in terms of reported "book" profits plus an adjustment to eliminate inventory profit or loss, it should be noted that these two elements are not measured separately on a State basis. As will be evident from the subsequent discussion of sources and methods, national totals of nonfarm proprietors' income are distributed among the States on the basis of statistical information which does not permit the separate estimation of book profits and inventory valuation adjustment.

## Property Income

The State estimates of property income consist of rental income of persons, dividends, and personal interest income. The definitions of these three components are discussed below.

### Rental income of persons

The rental component of personal income includes (1) monetary earnings of persons (except professional real estate operators) from the rental of real property, as well as from royalties on patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources; and (2) the imputed net rental returns to owner-occupants of nonfarm dwellings.

**MONETARY EARNINGS.**—Monetary rents and royalties are defined on a net basis. Like proprietors' income, they represent the residual difference between gross receipts and expenses (including depreciation). The net rent of individuals engaged primarily in the real estate business is not included but, along with rentals received by partnerships, is classified in proprietors' income.

**IMPUTED RENT.**—This is an element of income in kind measuring the net income accruing to nonfarm residents in their capacity as homeowners. The item is defined as the gross rental value of owner-occupied nonfarm houses less the actual expenses (including depreciation) incurred in home ownership. Gross rental value is reckoned in terms of the gross return which the individual homeowner could have realized by offering his home for rent. As noted earlier, the similar imputation for farm dwellings is included in the series on farm proprietors' income.

Allowance for this type of income in kind affords comparable treatment of rented and owner-occupied houses in the income estimates. It makes the total invariant to a mere shift from one type of housing to the other—that is, to a change in the relative importance of tenant versus owner-occupied housing.

In the national accounts, owner-occupied houses are classified in the business sector of the economy, and are viewed as selling their services to the individual as a homeowner. The formal treatment is thus analogous to that of tenant-occupied housing or of any other type of business enterprise in which the net income or profit is calculated as the residual between gross receipts and expenses.

For the individual States, it may be noted at this point, the actual estimates of net rental value of owner-occupied nonfarm housing were not made via this residual process—that is, by subtracting homeowners' expenses from the amounts which they theoretically could have obtained by offering their houses for

rent. Instead, it was necessary to derive the estimates by the indirect procedure of allocating to each State a percentage of the national total based on market value of owner-occupied dwellings as computed from the decennial Census of Housing.

### Dividends

This component measures cash dividend disbursements by corporations organized for profit (whether domestic or foreign) to persons resident in the various States. "Dividends" paid by savings and loan associations and other mutual financial institutions are not included; these are classified in personal interest income.

### Personal interest income

"Personal interest income" measures the total interest, monetary and imputed, accruing to residents of the States.

The monetary part covers interest received from foreign as well as domestic sources. Both private and government disbursements are included.

The imputed interest component is defined in general as the excess of property income received by financial intermediaries from funds entrusted to them by persons over property income actually returned in monetary form by these intermediaries to persons. A portion of imputed interest is numerically equal to the value of financial services received by persons without explicit payment; the remainder represents property income withheld by life-insurance companies and mutual financial intermediaries on the account of persons.

By way of amplifying the foregoing formal definition, it should first be noted that imputed interest represents one element of the system devised in the national income and product series to account for the transactions of financial intermediaries such as banks, life-insurance companies, and saving and loan associations. Much of this subject, unfortunately, is complex; and the full significance of the interest imputations cannot be realized in isolation—that is, apart from the other income and product items affected by the system of imputations. Nevertheless, and despite the fact that the interest imputations represent a comparatively small and not-too-satisfactorily estimated part of State personal income, a brief explanation of their basic rationale may prove helpful.

**IMPUTED INTEREST PAID BY BANKS.**—This element of personal interest income measures the value of services—such as checking, banking, and investment services—which are rendered to persons by banks (including trust companies) without the assessment of specific charges. Such services represent a real element of income and production. They may be regarded as interest income in kind, closely analogous to wages in kind.

This type of interest income would not, by a processing of the records of monetary banking transactions, enter the scope of national income measurement. This is because the banks do not charge for the services in question but, instead, finance their cost by retaining part of the property income earned on funds entrusted to them by persons. That is, banks furnish services directly to the suppliers of funds instead of paying them interest and recovering the cost of the services through explicit charges.

In brief, the treatment accorded banking in the national accounts is to depict them as if the banks had disbursed all of their property income receipts and then charged for the services rendered. Two imputations, measuring the cost value of the services and equal by definition, are added to the banks' monetary transactions: (1) Imputed interest paid (property income received minus interest paid on deposits), and (2) imputed service charge receipts (total operating expenses of the banks, including profits, less monetary service charges). With the underlying real flows made explicit by these imputations, the resulting measures of income and production originating in banking are far more realistic. The recording of monetary transactions alone would involve substantial and obvious understatement.

A further major step in the imputation process is the tracing of the imputed income and production flows throughout the economy. Imputed interest paid by banks, together with the corresponding imputed service charges, are apportioned by sector and by industry according to ownership of bank deposits. To the extent that persons receive the imputed interest and pay the imputed service charges, the income and product totals are raised. Imputed interest receipts of persons are reflected directly in the net interest component of national income and in the personal interest component of personal income; and service charges imputed to persons are entered as a final product purchase in the consumption expenditure component of gross national product. On the other hand, imputed transactions among businesses (as measured by the share of all deposits held) do not represent factor incomes or final products, and cancel as intermediate transactions within the business sector. The industry distribution of national income is affected by these intrabusiness flows, but not the totals of national income, personal income, or gross national product.

It must be noted again that this treatment of banks—for which the foregoing is a highly condensed statement—is the one underlying the national estimates. No such elaborate treatment is actually followed in the State estimates, although the conceptual framework is the same. Instead, imputed interest paid by banks to residents of the States is estimated simply by an allocation of the national total based on relevant statistical data. The value of "free" banking services received by persons in each State is assumed to be proportionate to the State's volume of banking business as measured by information on deposits and bank payrolls.

**IMPUTED INTEREST PAID BY LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.**—In addition to the value of financial services received by persons without explicit payment, the imputed interest component of personal income includes the property income withheld to the account of persons by life-insurance companies, as well as by mutual financial intermediaries such as savings and loan associations and credit unions. Such property income (dividends, interest, and net rents) is treated as though disbursed in the current period.

In the national accounts, this treatment entails the imputation of an interest payment for life insurance and an interest receipt for persons. Further imputation stems from the fact that life-insurance companies are regarded as explicitly charging policyholders for the expense of handling life insurance. Accordingly,

the operating expenses of the companies are included in the personal consumption expenditure component of the gross national product.

In the treatment of life-insurance companies, death claims and premium payments are ignored. These are regarded as capital transfers rather than current transactions.

With respect to personal saving, it may be noted, our treatment yields the same saving total that would be obtained by combining, on a consolidated basis, the accounts of both policyholders and life-insurance companies. The life-insurance element of personal saving represents the increase in the companies' reserves.

Insofar as the personal income, national income, and interest totals are concerned, the effect of the imputation process is the same as though life-insurance companies were viewed as associations or "aggregates" of individuals. By this view, the property income receipts and operating expenses of life insurance companies would be classified in the personal sector and death claims and premiums would cancel as transfers among persons.

It has been necessary to employ an indirect procedure in the State estimates to approximate the direct measure of imputed life-insurance interest called for in concept. Life-insurance interest accruing to residents in each State has been estimated simply as the product of the national estimates of imputed life-insurance interest and the percentage of life-insurance holdings accounted for annually by the State.

### Transfer Payments

The transfer payments category comprises, in general, receipts of persons from government and business (other than government interest) for which no services are rendered currently.

Government transfers consist of Federal, State, and local government payments to (1) individuals not in return for current services and (2) private nonprofit institutions such as hospitals and charitable and welfare organizations. Under the first category are included such items as old-age and survivors benefits, unemployment benefits, pensions under public employee retirement systems, direct relief, and pension, disability, and related payments to former members of the Military Establishment.

Business transfers consist of distributions of business output to persons for which no services are received. Included under this heading are such items as individuals' bad debts to business, corporate gifts to private nonprofit institutions, cash prizes, and personal injury payments by business other than to employees.

The United States totals of transfer payments included in the State and national estimates of personal income differ slightly in most years. This is because the State figures exclude disbursements—for example, of the NSLI special dividend—made to military personnel stationed outside the continental limits.

### Personal Contributions for Social Insurance

Contributions made by individuals under the various social insurance programs are excluded from personal income by



handling them as an explicit deduction item. Payments by both employees and self-employed are included in the series.

The employee portion covers contributions for old-age and survivors insurance, State unemployment insurance, railroad retirement insurance, cash sickness compensation, and Federal and State and local public employee retirement systems, as well as premium payments for Government life insurance. Contributions of the self-employed relate to old-age and survivors insurance. They were first made in 1952, under amendments extending coverage of the OASI system as of January 1, 1951. In very large measure, contributions of employees are withheld from payroll; those by self-employed individuals are paid annually with their returns on Federal income taxes.

The personal contributions item in State personal income is the same as that which enters the national accounts except for an overseas adjustment for contributions made by Federal employees.

In addition to individuals' contributions for social insurance, State personal income excludes the contributions made on behalf of employees by their employers. Employee and employer contributions, though viewed as part of the total earnings of employees, are not actually received by them in the current period. In United States national income accounting, they are recorded as receipts of social insurance funds in the government sector. The contributions made by self-employed persons are treated in the same way—that is, as direct receipts of the government sector—even though paid by them out of current income.

Like employee contributions to most programs of social insurance, taxes on wages and salaries are withheld at source under

the laws of the Federal Government and of some State and local governments. However, the amounts of such taxes are counted as part of personal income—as though first received by the employee and then paid to government. This is in line with the overall definition of personal income as a before-tax measure. Admittedly, the difference in treatment accorded withheld taxes and social insurance contributions is somewhat arbitrary.

### Per Capita Personal Income

The State estimates of per capita income are derived by division of total personal income by total population. The per capita measure is particularly useful for geographic and temporal comparisons of average income on an annual basis.

In general, the population data used in computing per capita personal income by States are the midyear estimates of the Bureau of the Census (excluding Federal civilian and military personnel stationed outside the continental United States). For the years 1941–47, however, population by States was measured as the sum of (1) civilian population as represented by Census midyear estimates and (2) military personnel as compiled by the National Income Division from monthly or quarterly information furnished by the several military services. For the latter, a monthly or quarterly average was used for those years because it tended to differ appreciably from a single midyear observation. Such an average, it should be added, is employed in estimating the military component of State personal income.

# Sources and Methods of Estimation

## INTRODUCTION

THE statistical basis of the State personal income series was discussed in Part II, A General View of the Estimates. It was brought out there that the estimates are constructed from a wide variety of statistical information not designed primarily for income measurement; that this information consists mainly of tabulations from business and government records showing disbursements to individuals; that the OBE national estimates of personal income are used as a statistical "frame of reference" in which income totals for the country as a whole are "allocated" among the States on the basis of the best available data; that a detailed procedure of estimation is followed in order to maximize reliability and to obtain analytically useful information by States on income by type and by industry; and that uniform sources and methods are utilized for all States. In addition, Part II provided a brief description of the methodology employed in making the State estimates.

This part of the bulletin furnishes a detailed explanation of our methodology. It is organized by type of income into 4 sections—wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, property income, and other components ("other labor income," transfer payments, and personal contributions for social insurance).

The aim here—as in the case of Part III, Definitions and Terms—is to impart detailed factual information about the estimates that will contribute to their understanding and usefulness. Within this general aim, 3 subsidiary purposes might be listed:

1. To afford users an independent, detailed basis for judging reliability of the estimates;
2. To provide the opportunity of gaining increased knowledge of the estimates to those who analyze the income flows or general economies of the States and regions; to those who employ the annual State income figures as a framework in preparing current monthly or quarterly State estimates, in making income breakdowns by counties or other local areas, or in forecasting the tax

revenues of State governments; and to those who make various other technical uses of the State income series; and

3. To furnish information about data sources and statistical procedures that might prove helpful to persons engaged in related technical work.

The second and third purposes are perhaps self-evident. The first, however, regarding the assessment of reliability, requires discussion.

### *Assessing reliability of the estimates*

The first question about any series of economic statistics relates to its reliability. The State income series is no exception, consisting as it does of "estimates" which are subject to error.

It must be recognized at the outset that the errors present in the State income estimates are not subject to quantitative measurement. As evident from even the brief description of methodology given in Part II, the estimates incorporate a great deal of basic data which may be presumed from their general characteristics to be "reliable," but for which the degree of accuracy cannot be specified in exact terms. Beyond such data, the area of uncertainty widens. For they are buttressed by countless other data of differing quality, scope, and relevance; and resort must also be had to assumptions and indirect procedures in the attempt to overcome the gaps or deficiencies in the statistical source materials available for State income estimation. To compound the difficulty, really the impossibility, of establishing the error factor quantitatively, the amount and quality of basic income data—and hence the extent of reliance on indirect information and procedures—have varied considerably throughout the period since 1929, and have not had uniform effects on the State income totals because of differences in their composition. It is to be stressed, too, that to know the degree of probable error in individual figures would not be sufficient. More often than not, the concern would be with the error in *relationships* among the figures, particularly overtime.

Perhaps enough has been said to show that the many source materials and procedures utilized in the State income estimates are not of such nature as to permit calculations of error. However, two interrelated points on this general subject might be added:

1. No other approach to State income work that we can conceive of would make feasible the assessment of error mathematically. Suppose, for instance, that the State income totals were derived wholly from samples.<sup>1</sup> Quantitative expression of "probable error" would then be possible. In itself, this would involve an estimate—for lack of knowledge of the true income universe and its composition—and, more important, would not cover errors due to faulty reporting of information by respondents, negligence on the part of enumerators, etc. The errors stemming from such sources may in practice be larger than those which are attributable to sampling itself. Moreover, they are most difficult to determine and hardly ever can be quantified.

2. The inability to measure error in the State income estimates is not, of course, a limitation confined to this work. It applies generally in the field of national income and, indeed, encompasses the entire range of economic statistics.<sup>2</sup>

If, then, the probable errors in the State income estimates are not subject to quantitative determination, how are they to be assessed? The answer to this has numerous facets, but the central point is that such an assessment becomes a matter of qualitative judgment. The user must study the estimates and then decide for himself whether they are sufficiently reliable for the purpose he has in mind.

The question immediately suggested concerns the nature of such a study. In very large degree, it must be an analytical appraisal of the data and procedures underlying the estimates. As already mentioned, the prime purpose of the methodological description that follows is to provide the basis for such an appraisal.

Since the State income estimates embody a very detailed and often complex statistical effort, we have had to omit many of the minor steps. The endeavor, in general, has been to give information portraying the essential basis of the estimates—to focus on those aspects bearing most directly on accuracy—and often we have coupled this with our own judgment as to the adequacy of the particular series being described. It is felt that such an orientation of the notes on methodology will best serve the purpose of judging reliability without working to the significant detriment of those technicians who may be more interested in a quite detailed statement of data and procedures than in the factor of reliability itself. For as a practical matter, the details which have gone unrecorded probably would be of limited interest and value even to such technicians.

To evaluate precisely the reliability of the State income estimates on any extensive scale would be an admittedly difficult task. Numerous factors, to some extent overlapping, would have to be considered. Important among them would be the nature of the basic statistical sources (government and business

records being superior to those of individuals); the character and quantity of the data incorporated into the estimates; the degree and adequacy of estimation entailed, including the appropriateness of the various "allocators" of national totals; and, indeed, the accuracy of the national totals themselves. The task would be complicated by the fact that over the period since 1929 the sources and methods used have not remained the same. The various components of State personal income are a time-period admixture of sources and methods of varying type and quality.

However, analysis of reliability on such an ambitious, overall scale is seldom, if ever, called for. With respect to most specific uses of the State estimates, reasonably careful study of the relevant descriptions of methodology and concept will give a clear indication as to whether the estimates are suitable by their nature and degree of accuracy for the intended use. This type of situation obtains, it is believed, for 2 principal reasons. First, statistics in regional income work—in fact, in the social sciences generally—seldom require, or command, a rigorous specification of probable error. Second, studies in these fields do not depend for their validity and usefulness on statistics having a high degree of exactitude.

Given these sources of "flexibility" to the analyst, as well as the general adequacy of the State income estimates themselves, study of the technical basis of the estimates is likely to lead to rather definite conclusions. In some cases, perhaps most, it will be judged that the estimates can be employed in the manner intended. In others, it will be seen that the estimates have certain characteristics or limitations for the purpose that require a modification in the plan of investigation, or a different or more cautious interpretation of results, or a dropping of the proposed plan altogether.

In addition to study of the sources and methods, some insight into the reliability of the State estimates can be obtained by analysis of the record of revisions. Here, however, interpretation may be difficult.

Frequent and sizable revisions of an income component are positive evidence of lack of reliability. They are a warning to use that particular series with caution, although the stricture may apply only to recent-period estimates based on preliminary data. Absence of revisions, however, does not necessarily connote reliability; it may simply mean that there is no basis for making them. In similar fashion, a small revision is not indicative of the degree of error present unless it is seen that fully adequate data have replaced the preliminary data. Other variants of these situations are possible, but the fact remains that careful evaluation of the record of revisions over a period of time can be a useful aid in gauging reliability.

### **Industrial classification**

Two other matters, quite unrelated, must be taken up before attention is turned to the description of methodology. These have to do with the system of industrial classification used in the State series and with the procedures of "interpolation" and "extrapolation" that are employed so widely in the estimates.

The statistical tables in Part V show breakdowns by industry of total wage and salary disbursements, total earnings of civilians engaged in current production, and total wages and salaries paid

1. Actually, the bulk of these totals is based on aggregate information not subject to sampling error.

2. See the discussion of reliability in the 1954 *National Income* supplement, pp. 62-67. See also the article by Prof. Morris A. Copeland, "Statistics and Objective Economics," in the September 1955 *Journal of the American Statistical Association*.

out in manufacturing. The industries listed in these tables have a precise content. In the basic data utilized in the estimates, the individual business establishments located in the various States have been coded according to their principal activity into specific

minor industrial groups, and these in turn have been classified into larger groups, such as those shown in the tables of this report.

The system of industrial classification used in the State estimates is defined in *Exhibit 1*. It follows closely the Standard

**Exhibit 1.—Industrial Classification for State Personal Income <sup>1</sup>**

**A. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

Industrial division or industry <sup>2</sup>	Industrial content in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1942 edition (basis for the 1929-46 State personal income series)	Industrial division or industry <sup>2</sup>	Industrial content in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1945 edition (basis for the post-1946 State personal income series)
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>19 to 39.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>19 to 39.</b>
Food and kindred products.....	20.	Food and kindred products.....	20.
Tobacco manufactures.....	21.	Tobacco manufactures.....	21.
Textile-mill products.....	22.	Textile-mill products.....	22.
Apparel and other finished fabric products.....	23.	Apparel and other finished fabric products.....	23.
Lumber and timber basic products.....	24.	Lumber and wood products, except furniture..	24.
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	25.	Furniture and fixtures.....	25.
Paper and allied products.....	26.	Paper and allied products.....	26.
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	27.	Printing, publishing, and allied products.....	27.
Chemicals and allied products.....	28.	Chemicals and allied products.....	28.
Products of petroleum and coal.....	29.	Products of petroleum and coal.....	29.
Rubber products.....	30.	Rubber products.....	30.
Leather and leather products.....	31.	Leather and leather products.....	31.
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	32.	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	32.
Iron and steel and their products, including ordnance.	19 and 33.	Primary metal industries.....	33.
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	34.	Fabricated metal products, including ordnance.	19 and 34.
Machinery, except electrical.....	35.	Machinery, except electrical.....	35.
Electrical machinery.....	36.	Electrical machinery.....	36.
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.	37.	Transportation equipment, except automobiles.	37 (exc. 371).
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	38.	Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	371.
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.	Instruments.....	38.
		Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.

**B. NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

Industrial division or industry <sup>2</sup>	Industrial content in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1942 edition (basis for 1929-55 State personal income series)	Industrial division or industry <sup>2</sup>	Industrial content in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1942 edition (basis for 1929-55 State personal income series)
<b>Farms</b> .....	<b>01 to 06.</b>	<b>Communications and public utilities</b> .....	<b>81 to 83.</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>10 to 14.</b>	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.	81.
Anthracite mining.....	11.	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	82 and 83.
Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	12.	<b>Services</b> .....	<b>84 to 96 (exc. 88), and 707.</b>
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	13.	Hotels and other lodging places.....	84.
Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	10 and 14.	Personal services and private households.....	85 and 86.
<b>Contract construction</b> .....	<b>16 and 17.</b>	Business and repair services.....	87 (exc. 874), 89, 942, and 707.
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b> .....	<b>40 to 61 and 88.</b>	Amusement and recreation.....	90 and 91.
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> .....	<b>62 to 70 (exc. 707).</b>	Professional, social, and related services.....	92, 93, 95, 96, 941, 949, and 874.
Banking and other finance.....	62 to 67.	<b>Government</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>97.</b>
Insurance and real estate.....	68 to 70 (exc. 707).	Federal, civilian.....	
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>72 to 80.</b>	Federal, military.....	
Railroads.....	72.	State and local.....	
Highway freight and warehousing.....	75 and 79.	<b>Other industries</b> .....	<b>07 to 09.<sup>3</sup></b>
Other transportation.....	73-74, 76-78, and 80.		

1. Numbers refer to the code numbers in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. (Government Printing Office, 1942 and 1945 editions.)

2. All establishments operated by government agencies or corporations are classified in the Government industrial division, regardless of their classification in the Standard Industrial Classification Code.

3. In addition to industrial content indicated by code numbers, also includes "Rest of the world" industry.

Industrial Classification Code, which is published by the Office of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget and recommended for use by all agencies classifying data industrially.

For nonmanufacturing industries, the State income estimates for all years are based upon the 1942 edition of the Code.<sup>3</sup> For manufacturing, the estimates through 1946 are also based upon the 1942 edition; the later estimates, upon the 1945 edition of the Code.

For the manufacturing division as a whole, the element of non-comparability occasioned by the shift from the 1942 Code to the 1945 Code is trivial. For all practical purposes, the estimates of total manufacturing wages and salaries by States shown for 1947-55 can be taken as comparable in industrial content to those for 1929-46. Within the manufacturing division, however, comparability has been affected markedly. The 1945 edition of the Code (which was adopted by the State unemployment insurance agencies as well as by Federal statistical agencies generally) incorporated extensive changes into the classification of manufacturing establishments by type of industry. A few of the industry classifications in the 1942 Code were abolished and replaced with new ones, and a number of classifications for which the nomenclature was kept the same, or nearly so, were altered in content. It has not been possible to reconcile statistically the State data on payrolls by type of manufacturing reported under the 1942 and 1945 Codes. Accordingly, the estimates for 1939, 1941, 1943, and 1946 given in this report (tables 71-74) accord with the 1942 classification scheme, whereas those for 1948, 1950, 1953, and 1955 (tables 75-78) follow the 1945 scheme.

**Interpolation and extrapolation**

The estimation process in State income work is sometimes complex. The statistical procedures by which it is accomplished—however, are usually quite simple. This is true of the procedures of “interpolation” and “extrapolation”; but because they are used so extensively in the work, and with rather special applications, it is important that their meaning be made clear.

In most instances, statistical information by States on a particular type of income flow is better for some years than for others. After such “benchmark” information has been incorporated into the estimates, there is the problem of obtaining estimates for other years on a statistically comparable basis. Quite generally, “interpolation” and “extrapolation” are the terms given to procedures by which benchmark State distributions for individual components are extended to other years. A few examples may serve to clarify this generalization.

In the simplest and least satisfactory case, let us assume that census-type information has provided State distributions of wages and salaries disbursed in a certain industry for years 1 and 4, and that no relevant data are available for years 2 and 3. The procedure that is likely to be followed, particularly if the relative State distributions for years 1 and 4 are found to be similar, is that of “straight-line interpolation.”

3. Changes in the classification for the nonmanufacturing industries were made in the 1949 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Code. They are in general insignificant at the level of detail shown in the State income classification and are not incorporated into the present report. It may be noted that the State unemployment insurance wage data—the principal statistical source for the State income estimates—are not reported on the new basis.

The initial situation is shown below, in which the benchmarks for years 1 and 4, together with national totals for years 2 and 3, are available.

State	1	2	3	4
A.....	10	.....	.....	16
B.....	12	.....	.....	16
C.....	18	.....	.....	30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>

Next, the percentage distributions by States are calculated for years 1 and 4. These percentages are then interpolated along a straight line to obtain comparable distributions for years 2 and 3.

State	1	2	3	4
A.....	25.00	25.27	25.54	25.81
B.....	30.00	28.60	27.21	25.81
C.....	45.00	46.13	47.25	48.38
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Finally, the percentages for 2 and 3 are multiplied by the national totals for those years yielding, with the benchmarks for 1 and 4, the complete series of estimates.<sup>4</sup>

State	1	2	3	4
A.....	10	11	15	16
B.....	12	13	16	16
C.....	18	21	27	30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>

Another case of interpolation can be illustrated by expanding the above example. Let us assume the availability of benchmarks for years 1 and 4, national totals for years 2 and 3, and sample indexes on payrolls for the industry in question for all four years. Based on year 5 as 100, the indexes may be as follows:

State	1	2	3	4
A.....	55	64	84	90
B.....	67	71	89	95
C.....	50	58	80	98

The first step in the interpolation procedure is to divide the estimates for years 1 and 4 (as given in the first illustration) by the sample indexes for those years. The two quotients will be the same if there is no bias in the sample indexes, that is, if the

4. In the actual State estimates, this interpolation method was often disregarded in favor of a short-cut procedure giving approximately similar results. This procedure involves straight-line interpolation of the absolute State figures instead of the percentage distributions. It gives identical results to the method outlined above only when the national totals for the terminal, or benchmark, years are the same. In the illustration used above, application of the “absolute” instead of “relative” procedure would be as follows:

State	1	2	3	4
A.....	10	12	14	16
B.....	12	13	15	16
C.....	18	22	26	30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>

Adjustment to national totals gives the final estimates:

State	1	2	3	4
A.....	10	12	15	16
B.....	12	12	16	16
C.....	18	21	27	30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>

As may be seen, these results are similar to those obtained above despite the 55 percent increase in the national totals over the 3-year period.

indexes give the same relative movement from year 1 to year 4 as shown by the benchmark estimates. Where the quotients are not the same for a State, the arithmetic difference between them (the amount of bias or error) is spread evenly over the period. In this case, the differences are divided into thirds, on the assumption that the biases developed in an even, cumulative fashion over the years 2, 3, and 4.

State	1	2	3	4
A.....	0.1818	0.1805	0.1792	0.1778
B.....	.1791	.1755	.1720	.1684
C.....	.3600	.3420	.3241	.3061

Next, the percentages computed for years 2 and 3 are multiplied by the sample indexes for those years.

State	2	3
A.....	12	15
B.....	12	15
C.....	20	26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>

Finally, the figures just obtained must be adjusted to the national totals for years 2 and 3. The results, along with the initial benchmarks, are as follows:

State	1	2	3	4
A.....	10	12	16	16
B.....	12	12	15	16
C.....	18	21	27	30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>

To illustrate extrapolation, we may take up the procedure that would be used for extending the year 4 benchmark estimates to year 5 by means of the sample wage indexes. The indexes for years 4 and 5, together with ratios, are shown below:

State	4	5	5÷4
A.....	90	100	1.111
B.....	95	100	1.053
C.....	98	100	1.020

The ratios in the last column are next multiplied by the year 4 estimates, and the preliminary results so derived are adjusted to the national total for year 5, which we may assume to be 67.

State	4	Ratios x 4	Adjust- ment to national total
A.....	16	18	18
B.....	16	17	17
C.....	30	31	32
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>

We may sum up briefly. Whenever, in the methodological notes that follow, the statement is made that estimates for certain years were obtained by straight-line interpolation, it is meant that the relative State distribution—or, the percentage share of the national total accounted for by each State—was assumed to change by even amounts between the benchmark years in question. Also, when the notes state that estimates were obtained by interpolating benchmark figures by certain specified data, the procedure is basically one in which such data were used to determine changes in the relative State distribution between the benchmark years, with the relative biases or errors shown by the data (based on comparison with the benchmark figures) assumed to develop in straight-line, cumulative fashion over the period. Finally, extrapolation involves the same notion as interpolation with the exception that allowance for bias or error is not possible because of the absence of a terminal benchmark. Changes in the relative State distribution beyond the benchmark year are assumed to be reflected by the data specified. Percent changes in those data are applied to the benchmark estimates, and the results adjusted to independent national totals. This last point is worth stressing; when the State estimates are extrapolated or interpolated by a related series of data the procedure always involves the correction of preliminary results to the independent national estimates.

# Wage and Salary Disbursements

WAGES and salaries have constituted, in round numbers, 60 to 70 percent of the national flow of personal income in the long span of years since 1929. While the proportion has varied significantly by areas, wages and salaries consistently have formed a large part, if not the bulk, of total personal income received in each of the States.

For the period since 1938, the statistical derivation of this central element of State personal income has benefited tremendously by the availability of payroll tabulations for industries covered by the various State unemployment insurance laws. Principally, though not solely, because of these UI tabulations, the quality of the State wage and salary totals has improved to the point where it can be rated as generally excellent. Prior to 1938, the State wage and salary series have a lesser degree of reliability chiefly because of the absence of a comprehensive body of information comparable to the UI data. Fortunately, however, the task of constructing a record of wages and salaries by States for this earlier period could be carried out satisfactorily by reason of the availability of periodic censuses for the main industries, and of Bureau of Labor Statistics sample wage indexes as well.

The detailed description of sources and methods that follows serves as documentation of the summary appraisal of the State wage and salary estimates given immediately above and, more fully, in the "General View" chapter. In addition, it provides information on the reliability, methodology, and other characteristics of the estimates for the numerous specific industries underlying the overall wage and salary totals.

There is first an explanation of the general method of estimating wages and salaries by States in the broad segment of the economy for which UI tabulations have constituted the principal statistical source for all years since 1938. Attention is then directed to the data and procedures used in developing estimates for individual industries. For those industries based mainly on UI data from 1938 on, the fact that they are "covered" (and therefore estimated according to the general method already given) is noted, and the description is limited to the estimates for 1929-37. For other industries, however, the description covers the whole period 1929-55. (See *Exhibit 1* for a breakdown of

total wages and salaries in 1938 and 1950 between (a) the segment based on UI data, and (b) industries not covered by the State laws and therefore estimated separately.)

For some States, the general procedure of estimation yields wage and salary totals that require special adjustment in order to qualify as measures of disbursements to residents. This problem arises from the fact that UI, Census, and other establishment-reported statistics reflect the State where wages and salaries are paid out, and not necessarily where the employees live. A note at the end of the methodological discussion describes the adjustments that have been introduced for specific States so as to convert the establishment-based estimates fully to an employee-residence basis, in line with the concept of personal income.

**Exhibit 1.—Wage and Salary Disbursements in the Continental United States, by "Covered" and "Noncovered" Industries, 1938 and 1950<sup>1</sup>**

Item	1938		1950	
	Millions of dollars	Percent of total	Millions of dollars	Percent of total
<b>Industries covered principally by UI laws . . . . .</b>	<b>29, 228</b>	<b>68. 2</b>	<b>108,392</b>	<b>74. 7</b>
<b>Industries not covered . . . . .</b>	<b>13, 623</b>	<b>31. 8</b>	<b>36, 700</b>	<b>25. 3</b>
Federal Government . . . . .	3, 942	9. 2	10, 409	7. 2
State and local governments . . . . .	4, 156	9. 7	10, 368	7. 1
Railroads . . . . .	1, 962	4. 6	5, 202	3. 6
Farms . . . . .	977	2. 3	2, 724	1. 9
Private households . . . . .	1, 023	2. 4	2, 668	1. 8
Medical and other health services . . . . .	464	1. 1	1, 972	1. 4
Nonprofit membership organizations, n. e. c. . . . .	506	1. 2	1, 473	1. 0
Educational services, n. e. c. . . . .	318	. 7	1, 010	. 7
Water transportation . . . . .	174	. 4	556	. 4
Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries . . . . .	100	. 2	300	. 2
Rest of the world . . . . .	1	. 0	18	. 0
<b>Total wage and salary disbursements . . . . .</b>	<b>42, 851</b>	<b>100. 0</b>	<b>145,092</b>	<b>100. 0</b>

1. This classification is based on the degree of coverage furnished by UI data for individual industries. A part of the covered industry total consists of payrolls not derived from UI data; and, in turn, a portion of the payrolls estimated for certain of the industries listed as not covered is based on UI figures.

## "Covered" Wages and Salaries, 1938-55

THE State estimates of wages and salaries for the portion of the economy covered by State unemployment insurance laws have been prepared annually since 1938 for about 35 separate major industries. With reference to *Exhibit 3*, p. 76, these consist of the 5 major types of mining; contract construction; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; the six "2-digit" groups under finance, insurance, and real estate; 6 transportation groups (all but railroads and water transportation, both of which are "noncovered"); the 4 industry groups in the communications and public utilities division; and 9 "covered" types of services, comprising all those shown in the exhibit with the exceptions of private households, medical and other health services, educational services, and non-profit membership organizations.

While for manufacturing, estimates for only the division as a whole have been prepared on a regular, annual basis, special 2-digit breakdowns were made for 8 selected years since 1939, in order to throw light on the major regional shifts in the structure of manufacturing over the World War II and postwar periods. These State payroll data by types of manufactures are shown in tables 71-78, Part V.

The methodology of preparing State payroll estimates for the individual covered industries was closely similar. Therefore, description will be facilitated, and minor detail avoided, by focusing on the underlying general procedure. This can be done with the aid of *Exhibit 2*, which lists the major steps involved with respect to data for covered industries as a whole.

### UI PAYROLL DATA

The most significant fact revealed by the exhibit is that in the State personal income series reported UI data directly account for nearly all of the estimated total of wages and salaries in covered industries—93 percent for the country as a whole in 1950. Only a small proportion of the total consists of supplementations of the UI data so as to achieve completeness of coverage.

Over the wide area of the economy covered by the UI laws, all business establishments—except those exempted in some States mainly because of too few employees—are required to submit reports to the appropriate State agency showing the number of their employees as of the middle of each month and their total payroll and taxable payroll for each quarter of the year. Taxable pay (with minor exceptions) has consistently represented in each State the first \$3,000 earned by an employee during the calendar year.

Each State unemployment insurance agency prepares statistical summaries of these employer reports, including classifications by very detailed (4-digit) industry groups for the State as a whole and on a broader industry basis for local areas within the State. After each quarter, the agency forwards its State tabulations of payrolls and employment for 3-digit industries to the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor, which then checks and edits the reports and makes summary tabulations for all States and Territories. That Bureau is the immediate source of the UI data entering into the national and State income estimates.

**Exhibit 2.—Derivation of Wages and Salaries in Industries Based Principally on UI Data, 1950**

Item	Billions of dollars
<b>UI all-industry total</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>101.0</b>
<b>Additions to UI Industry data:</b>	
Wages of small firms excluded from UI coverage.....	5.8
Amounts unclassified by industry in UI data and in OASI small-firm data.....	.2
Adjustment to independent national total.....	.2
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	1.2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>108.4</b>

1. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii; wages not classified by industry; industries for which UI coverage is slight or substantially incomplete: farms, agricultural and similar service establishments, forestry, fishing, medical and other health services, educational institutions and agencies, nonprofit membership organizations, private households, and governmental establishments; and water transportation, for which difficulties of geographic classification have necessitated a limited and special use of UI data in the State estimates.

2. Includes principally the payrolls of Federal credit unions, Federal Reserve banks, national banks and State member banks in New Jersey, railroad carrier affiliates, electric railways, and office solicitors in insurance. Also includes employees' tips.

The UI payroll data include not only cash payments, but also the value of income in kind furnished employees. Under the State laws "reasonable cash value" to the employee is generally the basis of valuation; and a schedule of minimum values, which is revised periodically, is stipulated. From the standpoint of our State estimates, the inclusion of income in kind as well as cash payrolls is desirable, although it is likely that the monetary value placed on this type of income is only roughly equivalent to current cost to the employer, the basis of evaluation called for in concept. Income in kind is not shown separately from cash wages in the basic UI records.

The first year for which all the individual State unemployment insurance agencies made complete reports on payroll and employment (to the then Social Security Board) was 1939. Only a few States compiled such statistics in 1937. All States submitted reports in 1938, but the one for Pennsylvania did not provide a breakdown by industry of total covered payroll and employment. In our State estimates of wages and salaries, use of the 1938 UI



data was also limited to some degree by the fact that a few of the industry classifications in that year differed from those used subsequently by the State agencies in coding their business establishment reports.

Relatively few adjustments have been necessary to place the reported UI payroll data on the industrial classification basis employed in the State income series. These were facilitated in some instances by the availability of 3-digit industry figures beginning with 1942. Special mention might be made, however, of two adjustments required of the basic UI data for 1938 and 1939.

1. For those years, only taxable payrolls were reported for New York. These were converted, industry by industry, to estimates of total payroll on the basis of total-to-taxable relationships shown for the State in 1940.

2. Central offices of manufacturing firms in 1938 and 1939 were classified in the UI data in the finance industry, under "holding companies," instead of in manufacturing, as in later years. To obtain State estimates for central offices of manufacturing firms so as to transfer them to the manufacturing industry, the main procedure consisted of (a) allocating by States estimated holding company payrolls in 1938 and 1939 by means of the data reported for 1940, and (b) deducting the resulting distributions for 1938 and 1939 from the State figures reported for "holding companies." Errors in this adjustment, it will be recognized, affect only the manufacturing and finance industries in the State estimates, and not total wage and salary disbursements or total personal income.

## ADDITIONS MADE TO UI DATA

The UI industry data reported by the Bureau of Employment Security must be supplemented in several ways for the purpose of deriving a complete measure of covered wages and salaries for the State personal income series. Most obvious and important is the necessity of allowing for the payroll of small firms excluded from coverage by the differing size-of-firm provisions of the State laws.

### *Payroll of small firms*

The State unemployment insurance laws vary in coverage from employers having one or more to 8 or more employees.<sup>1</sup> Those establishments employing less than the requisite number of employees for mandatory UI coverage are referred to hereafter as "small firms."

Employers of firms too small for inclusion in the UI programs are nonetheless covered under the old-age and survivors insurance law, the scope of which is not conditioned, or affected, by the

1. There has been a pronounced tendency for the coverage of the State laws in this regard to become more inclusive. In 1938, coverage in 27 States was restricted to establishments with 8 or more employees, and only 9 States covered establishments with one or more employees; by 1955, the 8-or-more category had been reduced to 22 States, and the number of one-or-more States increased to 14. Further, the coverage of many of the State laws became more inclusive by reason of a 1954 amendment to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, effective January 1, 1956; the maximum exclusion in any State is establishments with fewer than 4 employees.

size-of-firm factor. Under the OASI program, however, employers' quarterly reports are required to show only taxable payroll—not total and taxable—as in the case of reporting under the UI programs.

Through statistical analysis of employers' reports for old-age and survivors insurance, it is possible to derive direct measures of the taxable payroll of firms with too few employees to be covered by the UI laws. Such payroll data have been tabulated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on a 2-digit industry basis for each State, in special studies covering the third quarters of 1940 and 1943 and the first quarters of 1945–49, and 1951.<sup>2</sup>

For those years, the State distributions indicated by these reported quarterly figures have been used to allocate the national estimate of calendar year payrolls (taxable and nontaxable combined) of small firms in each industry.<sup>3</sup> Comparable distributions, on an individual industry basis, were obtained for intervening years by straight-line interpolation; for 1938 and 1939, the 1940 distribution was used; and for 1952–55 the 1951 distribution was extrapolated by "covered" payrolls.

In making these extensions of the reported quarterly data to other years, it was necessary to adjust for any changes in the State laws with respect to size-of-firm coverage provisions. This was done mainly on the basis of detailed data from the 1943 small-firm tabulations. Instead of the usual tabulation showing only the taxable payroll of those firms with too few employees to be covered by UI, the 1943 study gave a distribution of taxable payrolls for all firms, by size of firm as measured by number of employees. From these detailed data, it is possible to calculate for any State the taxable payroll omitted from UI in 1943 under any specific coverage provision regarding number of employees. Relationships based on such calculations for 1943 have provided the principal basis for estimating the effect of size-of-firm changes for a specific State and industry in years for which small firm data were not available.

The adjustment of reported UI industry data to allow for the payroll of small firms excluded from UI coverage thus cannot be

2. These studies show the taxable payroll (and employment) of firms "presumed" not to be covered under UI laws by reason of size-of-firm provisions. In certain instances, however, these laws make coverage dependent on a firm's having a specified number of employees (or total payroll) for so many weeks' duration. It was not possible in these special OASI studies to take account of exemptions of firms in business intermittently or for short periods, or of the opposite bias caused by the permission granted in some States for firms exempt under specific provisions to obtain voluntary coverage. In Minnesota, size of community is an additional factor defining coverage of the UI law, but estimates of the importance of this were provided in connection with the quarterly small-firm studies for recent years.

3. In essence, the derivation of the national estimates used in this allocation procedure consisted of (a) obtaining for all covered industries combined the taxable payroll of small firms excluded from UI coverage as the difference between taxable payrolls reported under the OASI and UI programs; (b) raising this small-firm taxable payroll to an estimate of small-firm total payroll through use of ratios developed in part from a special study made in the Social Security Administration; and (c) allocating the total derived in step b among the industries on the basis of the quarterly taxable payroll studies for small firms noted above. For 1940 and 1943, the "blow-up" from taxable to total payroll entailed in step b was roughly 5 percent; for the later years it was quite small, since practically all payroll in the first quarter of a year is taxable. Only the amount in excess of \$3,000 received by an employee in the first quarter is nontaxable.

made precisely. Yet, because a great deal of direct information (on taxable payroll) is available by State and industry for estimating the amounts involved, and because these form a relatively small part of the overall total in covered industries, the adjustment cannot cause appreciable error in the State estimates of wage and salary disbursements.<sup>4</sup> At present, a matter of some concern is that the latest "small-firm" study relates to 1951.

### **Amounts unclassified by industries**

Both the UI tabulations and the OASI small-firm data regularly show minor amounts of payroll which have not been assigned to any industry. Since the industrial classification scheme followed in the national and State income estimates admits of no "unclassified" category, it is necessary to adopt some convention, necessarily arbitrary, to allocate such unclassified payroll among the industry groups. The procedure for doing this in the State series so as to achieve conformity with the independent national estimates is rather complex and need not be detailed here. It is sufficient to note that this particular adjustment of the reported UI industry data is quite small—\$200 million, or one-fifth of 1 percent, on a national basis in 1950—and that it cannot introduce error into the State payroll totals since only the apportionment by industry of amounts reported for particular States is involved.

### **Adjustment to national totals**

Thus far, the procedure for estimating covered payrolls by State and industry has consisted of adding to figures reported under UI laws estimates of (a) the payroll of small firms (based on OASI data) excluded from UI coverage, and (b) amounts unclassified by industry. The next step entails simply a percentage adjustment of these added State totals to an independent national estimate for each industry. This adjustment is always quite small. For all covered industries combined, it amounted to only \$200 million in 1950.

Although negligible, this adjustment of the State social security figures to independent United States totals requires explanation. For it points up basic procedural comparisons between estimation of "covered" payrolls in the national and State income series.

As described in the 1954 *National Income* supplement, the national estimates of wages and salaries for industries under the Social Security Act have been prepared by first deriving an overall controlling total and then breaking this down by industry. In brief, the controlling total has been obtained as the sum of taxable earnings<sup>5</sup> reported under OASI, nontaxable earnings re-

4. As may be seen from *Exhibit 2*, the payroll of small firms amounts to about 5 percent of total wages and salaries in covered employment. By industry, the proportion is very small in manufacturing, mining, finance, communications and public utilities, and most types of transportation. It is highest (15–25 percent) in retail trade, insurance agents and combination offices, real estate, and certain of the service industries.

5. Since 1951, taxable earnings under the OASI program (now \$4,200) have no longer coincided with those under the UI laws (\$3,000), and coverage of OASI has been expanded to include some groups not covered under the UI programs. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, however, furnishes a special estimate of what the OASI taxable wage total for the year would have been in terms of the 1950 coverage provisions—thus permitting extension of the basic procedure summarized above. This special estimate is derived from sample data which serve, in effect, to adjust reported taxable wages for the year to a 1950 coverage basis.

ported under UI, and estimates, based on social security data, of nontaxable earnings in covered employment not reported under UI. The degree of estimation involved has been slight. Employer-reported data made up more than 99 percent of the total in 1950.

The method used to derive an all-industry total of covered wages and salaries cannot be followed satisfactorily for the separate industries. This is chiefly because the old-age and survivors insurance data have not until recently been collected or tabulated on an establishment (as distinct from company) basis. Instead, a provisional industry series is obtained by adding to payrolls reported under the UI programs an estimate of the payroll of small firms covered by OASI but not UI (based on the special quarterly studies noted above). The summation of such direct industry estimates yields a payroll aggregate which differs from the overall controlling total by a very small percentage. Adjustment to this total is accomplished by allocating the amount of the discrepancy among the industries in proportion to the estimated payroll not covered by the UI programs.

From the foregoing, it will be evident that the general method of preparing State payroll estimates for the "covered" sector of the economy parallels that employed in making individual industry estimates for this sector on a national basis. Both series represent, in essence, total payroll reported under UI laws plus the estimated payroll of small firms not covered under these laws but under the OASI program. As compared with this method of combining UI and OASI data, the independent controlling total developed for national income purposes follows the approach of taking the total taxable payroll under OASI and adding to it nontaxable payrolls reported under the UI programs.

This latter approach is slightly preferable. It could not be used to establish corresponding controlling totals for the State series for several reasons. The OASI taxable payroll data have not been available by States on a regular annual basis, but generally only for one quarter of certain years. Also, they are based on samples, rather than on complete tabulations as in the case of the UI data. Finally, for all except recent years the payrolls of many multiunit firms (those with two or more separate establishments) are classified in the OASI statistics in the State in which the firms' headquarters are located, and not according to the location of the individual establishments.

### **Other additions to UI industry data**

Once the "adjustment to independent national total" (as indicated in *Exhibit 2*) has been made, there remains only the task of allowing for certain elements in the State income definition of "covered" industry payrolls which are outside the scope of the State unemployment insurance laws.

These laws, for instance, exempt Federally chartered credit unions (except in California beginning in 1955), which in the State income estimates are defined as part of the Finance, n. e. c. industry. Annual data by States on the payroll of these organizations are obtained from the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions and added to the UI-based State distribution for finance, n. e. c.

Similarly, special adjustment must be made for Federal Reserve Banks, which are excluded from UI coverage. The necessary payroll data by States are obtained from the Federal Reserve Board in Washington and included in the Banking industry.

Another supplementation of the UI banking data should be noted. New Jersey laws exclude from mandatory UI coverage employees in national banks and in State banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. Estimates of the amounts so excluded are based essentially on the relationship between first-quarter OASI and UI taxable wages reported for the banking industry in New Jersey. The OASI program, of course, covers all employees in the industry.

UI payroll data for the industry Local railways and bus lines fall short of complete coverage through omission of electric railways. A State series on the payrolls of electric railways is constructed from Interstate Commerce Commission data on the annual payroll of each company. In nearly all cases the payroll of a particular company can be assigned to a single State. In the few cases in which operations are interstate, the payrolls of executive, clerical, and administrative personnel are assigned to the State in which company headquarters is located, and the remainder of the payroll is allocated in accordance with miles of track in each State.

For the industry Services allied to transportation, payrolls of carrier affiliates subject to the Railroad Retirement Act (roughly 10 percent of the industry total) must be added to the UI-based estimates. This is done from information furnished by the Railroad Retirement Board on the taxable payroll of each carrier affiliate for every other year beginning with 1944. The State totals calculated from these detailed company data have been used to distribute the national total of carrier-affiliate payrolls. Estimates for other years of the period since 1938 were obtained through interpolation or extrapolation by payrolls of class I railroads.

Insurance solicitors on a commission basis are excluded from coverage of the State unemployment insurance laws. State data on their earnings are limited to the 1935 Census of Insurance, which showed the number of such persons together with data permitting the computation of their average income. The resulting State distribution for 1935 has been extrapolated to all other years by estimates of "covered" payrolls in the insurance industry. In 1950, the commissions of office solicitors accounted for 15 percent of the total payroll of insurance carriers on a national basis.

Employees' tips are a final addition made to payroll data reported by the UI agencies. Tips are treated as "not covered" since it is believed that the extent of actual coverage under the unemployment insurance laws is small. In most States' regulations, tips are considered wages only if the employee renders to the employer an accounting of the tips. To the extent that tips are covered, however, they tend to offset any exclusions of income in kind, which is treated as being completely covered in the UI payroll data.

Tips in covered industries are estimated at \$0.7 billion for 1950, and are included in the payroll estimates for retail eating and drinking places, taxicabs, hotels, personal services, and athletic and social clubs (classified in "amusement and recreation, except motion pictures"). Very little information is available by States on either the total amount of tips or rate of tipping in any of these industries. The general method of estimation was to apply the same ratio of tips to either sales or payrolls in the particular industry for the States as calculated for the country as a whole. The national estimates of tips, it may be noted, are quite weak.

## Development of Estimates by Industry, 1929-55

THE remainder of this section describes the State wage and salary estimates by industry. The industries are taken up in the same order in which they appear in the individual State tables in Part V.

*Exhibit 3* should prove helpful in this discussion. It shows for the continental United States wage and salary disbursements by industry for 1929, 1938, and 1950. The magnitudes involved in each of the industry series over a long span can thus be readily observed. Breakdowns additional to those in tables 4-62 (Part V) are provided, in order to show the principal content of the industry groups and to aid in evaluating the methodology. The State estimates for most of the industries, it will be seen, were built up from still finer industry detail so as to make maximum use of available data.

As previously indicated, the descriptions that follow reflect the broad dichotomy of basic data sources between (1) State unemployment insurance payroll tabulations and (2) the varied types

of other available information. Because the method of utilizing UI data has just been summarized, it is necessary only to explain how the 1938 State estimates for the "covered" industries were extended back to 1929. The descriptions for "noncovered" industries, of course, relate to the entire period of the estimates.

Federal censuses of industry and business were the main sources of statistical information in the earlier (pre-UI) period, although numerous other sources were utilized as well. For quite a few industries for which it was possible to establish benchmark State distributions from Census or similar data, payroll indexes compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were used for interpolation and extrapolation.

The BLS indexes were based upon monthly reports of a representative sample of firms received directly or through cooperating State government agencies. In a few instances, the indexes incorporated data from trade associations. Wherever possible, the sample indexes were adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

to levels indicated by Census results. A convenient summary of the statistical basis of the indexes is provided in the 1951 *Business Statistics* supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. Included there is a reference to BLS bulletin 610, "Revised Indexes of Factory Employment and Payrolls, 1919-1933." Together with several mimeographed releases issued later, this bulletin provides a detailed description of the construction and coverage of the indexes for the large manufacturing industry in the 1930's.

The BLS sample data were available on a State basis beginning with 1932, but only by regions (the Census Bureau's 9 geographic divisions) for 1929-31. The basic compilations provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consisted of percent changes from month to month. By individual States or regions, these were converted by the National Income Division into chain relatives and averaged so as to obtain annual indexes.

## FARMS

The State estimates of farm wages were prepared by the Agricultural Economics Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service. They cover both cash payments to hired workers and the cost value of income in kind ("perquisites") furnished them by employers. The methodology used will be indicated briefly.

Cash wages paid to farm laborers in each State are reported in the Census of Agriculture. For the period covered by the State personal income series, censuses have provided such information for 1929, 1939, 1944, 1949, and 1954. Estimates of cash wages for other years were obtained by interpolating and extrapolating these census benchmarks on the basis of an annual series on the total "wage bill." For each State, this was computed from sample data on employment of hired farm workers and wage

Exhibit 3.—Wage and Salary Disbursements in the Continental United States, by Industry, 1929, 1938, 1950

[Millions of dollars]

	1929	1938	1950		1929	1938	1950
<b>All industries, total</b> . . . . .	<b>50,319</b>	<b>42,851</b>	<b>145,092</b>	<b>Communications and public utilities</b> . . . . .	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>4,214</b>
<b>Farms</b> . . . . .	<b>1,287</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>2,724</b>	Telephone, telegraph, and other communication . . . . .	750	678	2,272
<b>Mining</b> . . . . .	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>3,158</b>	Telephone, telegraph, and related services . . . . .	740	632	2,023
Anthracite . . . . .	261	117	233	Radio broadcasting and television . . . . .	10	46	249
Bituminous and other soft coal . . . . .	609	437	1,291	Electric, gas, and other public utilities . . . . .	770	765	1,942
Crude petroleum and natural gas . . . . .	321	333	969	Utilities: Electric and gas . . . . .	739	740	1,882
Mining and quarrying, except fuel . . . . .	324	214	665	Local utilities and public services, n. e. c. . . . .	31	25	60
Metal mining . . . . .	200	138	346	<b>Services</b> . . . . .	<b>5,517</b>	<b>4,524</b>	<b>13,656</b>
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying . . . . .	124	76	319	Hotels and other lodging places . . . . .	425	353	946
<b>Contract construction</b> . . . . .	<b>2,484</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>7,913</b>	Personal services and private households . . . . .	2,468	1,634	4,490
<b>Manufacturing</b> . . . . .	<b>16,092</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>49,393</b>	Personal services . . . . .	752	611	1,822
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b> . . . . .	<b>9,319</b>	<b>8,009</b>	<b>27,322</b>	Private households . . . . .	1,716	1,023	2,668
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> . . . . .	<b>2,918</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>5,806</b>	Business and repair services . . . . .	464	485	1,689
Banking and other finance . . . . .	1,406	954	2,178	Business services, n. e. c. . . . .	357	395	1,338
Banking . . . . .	758	555	1,403	Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades . . . . .	107	90	351
Security and commodity brokers, dealers, and exchanges . . . . .	406	191	300	Amusement and recreation . . . . .	630	539	1,256
Finance, n. e. c. . . . .	242	208	475	Motion pictures . . . . .	308	332	653
Insurance and real estate . . . . .	1,512	1,369	3,628	Amusement and recreation, except motion pictures . . . . .	322	207	603
Insurance carriers . . . . .	812	731	1,923	Professional, social, and related services . . . . .	1,530	1,513	5,275
Insurance agents and combination offices . . . . .	237	220	616	Legal . . . . .	124	135	260
Real estate . . . . .	463	418	1,089	Medical and other health services . . . . .	397	464	1,972
<b>Transportation</b> . . . . .	<b>4,719</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>9,811</b>	Engineering and other professional services, n. e. c. . . . .	81	63	427
Railroads . . . . .	3,226	1,962	5,202	Educational services, n. e. c. . . . .	294	318	1,010
Highway freight transportation and warehousing . . . . .	327	393	2,001	Commercial and trade schools and employment agencies . . . . .	33	27	133
Other transportation . . . . .	1,166	824	2,608	Nonprofit membership organizations, n. e. c. . . . .	601	506	1,473
Local railways and bus lines . . . . .	482	313	530	<b>Government</b> . . . . .	<b>4,833</b>	<b>8,098</b>	<b>20,777</b>
Services allied to transportation . . . . .	245	148	517	Federal Government . . . . .	1,289	3,942	10,409
Pipeline transportation . . . . .	48	45	116	Civilian . . . . .	1,064	3,677	6,583
Air transportation (common carriers) . . . . .	5	29	323	Military . . . . .	225	265	3,826
Highway passenger transportation, n. e. c. . . . .	173	115	566	State and local governments . . . . .	3,544	4,156	10,368
Water transportation . . . . .	213	174	556	<b>Other industries</b> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	<b>115</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>318</b>

1. Consist of agricultural and similar service establishments, forestry, fisheries, and "rest of the world."

rates, furnished monthly or quarterly to the Department of Agriculture by crop reporters. The employment data were adjusted to Census of Agriculture enumerations. These were provided in the 1935 census, it may be noted, even though cash wages were not.

Payments in kind to hired laborers—about one-sixth of total farm wages nationally—are estimated separately for (1) board and/or lodging and (2) other perquisites, principally farm food products. Benchmark estimates for 1945 for each category were derived from a special enumerative survey for that year. The survey provided perquisite cost totals for four broad regions, and these were distributed among States within each region on the basis of information from the 1950 Census of Agriculture. This consisted of the number of farms in each State that reported the furnishing of perquisites, weighted by the average number of workers per farm receiving them.

For perquisites in the form of board and/or lodging, another State benchmark was available for 1919 from census enumerations. The estimates of that item for 1929–44 and 1946 forward represent interpolations between 1919 and 1945 and extrapolations of the latter on the basis of State indexes derived by multiplying estimated numbers of workers receiving board and lodging by average values of board and lodging. These series were developed from data supplied by crop reporters in quarterly mail surveys. The average values were derived as the difference between State average rates of pay including and excluding board and lodging.

An earlier State benchmark for “other” perquisites was derived for 1925 by breaking down, on the basis of employment, regional cost data collected in a sample survey. Annual estimates for 1926–44 were first made on a regional basis. The regional totals for 1925 and 1945 were interpolated by indexes of the value of perquisites, obtained for each region as the product of an index of hired workers and an index of prices of selected farm products usually furnished as perquisites. State estimates for 1926–44 were then secured by interpolating the benchmarks by the State indexes used for the interpolation of the board and lodging series, and then adjusting the resulting State figures to the regional totals. The 1945 State estimates of “other” perquisites were extended to 1955 by these same indexes, with adjustments to independently estimated national totals.

## MINING

The estimates of wages and salaries in mining for the period 1938–55 were derived principally from State unemployment insurance data, in the manner described above for “covered” industries generally. For the earlier years, estimates prepared from Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Bureau of Mines data were used to extend the UI-based series back to 1929.

Prior to explanation of the earlier-period methodology, it is to be noted that Census enumerations furnished substantial, though not complete, coverage of mining for 1929, 1935, and 1939. The 1929 and 1939 data were collected in the (then) decennial cen-

suses of mineral industries. The 1935 census was a special survey taken as part of the Census of Business for that year, in collaboration with the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

### *Anthracite coal*

The anthracite wage and salary series as published in the national income reports is assigned wholly to Pennsylvania. Payrolls in this industry, separately for wages and salaries, were reported in the 1929, 1935, and 1939 censuses. The wage figures were interpolated by BLS indexes; the salary figures, by annual salary data from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics *Report on Productive Industries*. The sum of wages and salaries so derived was adjusted to the 1939 estimate based on social security data.<sup>6</sup>

### *Crude petroleum and natural gas*

This industry was not covered by the 1929 Census of Mines and Quarries. Wages, separately for those engaged in contract and noncontract work, were reported in the 1939 census. The 1935 census collected wage data only for noncontract employees, representing about two-thirds of all wage earners in the industry. Contract wages for 1935 were estimated by States on the basis of the 1939 relationships of contract to noncontract wages.

The 1939 UI-based payroll estimates by States were then extended to 1935 by these wage totals, as salary data in the 2 censuses were incomplete in unknown degree. BLS wage indexes for this industry provided the basis for interpolating between 1935 and 1938 (the latter also based on UI data), and for extending the 1935 estimates back to 1932. Estimates for 1929–31 were derived by further extrapolation by means of value of production data from the Bureau of Mines.

### *Other types of mining*

For other mining, provisional payroll estimates by States were derived from Census and BLS data, separately for bituminous, metals, and nonmetallic mining and quarrying. The last 2 groups—comprising “mining and quarrying, except fuel”—were summed. The series for “bituminous coal” and for “mining and quarrying, except fuel” were used to extrapolate the 1939 UI-based estimates to 1929–35, and then to interpolate between the resulting estimates for 1935 and those for 1938 based on social security data. The method of deriving the provisional estimates was the same for each of the 3 groups.

Wages as reported in the 1929, 1935, and 1939 censuses were interpolated by BLS indexes. A special procedure was necessary for the 1930–34 interpolation owing to the unavailability of these indexes on a State basis prior to 1932. First, regional “control” totals were derived for the years 1930–34 through interpolation of the 1929 and 1935 census figures by the BLS indexes. Next, the 1935 wage figures by States were extended to 1932 by the BLS sample data and adjusted to the regional totals. Finally, State wage estimates for 1930 and 1931 were derived by using the regional series as interpolators—the same series being applied to all States of a particular region.

6. As already indicated, 1938 UI data are available for Pennsylvania only in the aggregate, not by industry.

Salaries by States were also taken for 1929, 1935, and 1939 from Census reports. For other years, distributions of national totals were obtained by straight-line interpolation of these 3 benchmarks.

## CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

The State payroll series for contract construction since 1938 has been based on data and procedures described in the preceding section for industries covered under the State unemployment insurance laws.

For the earlier period, however, the contract construction estimates are rather weak. Federal censuses in this field were taken for 1929, 1935, and 1939, but only the last represented an attempt at a complete canvass. Moreover, both the national and State series for the period are impaired by the lack of BLS (or other) sample payroll data for interpolation of benchmark estimates developed from the 3 censuses.

In the preparation of provisional estimates to link with the UI-based series for the later period, State distributions were first derived from payroll data reported in the censuses. They were then subjected to special adjustment by reason of the fact that the data were classified by States according to the location of the reporting firms' "home offices," rather than according to where the work was performed.

### *Census-based distributions*

The unadjusted payroll data for 1939 were taken directly from the Census of Construction for that year.<sup>7</sup> The data in the 1929 census, however, were incomplete because only those establishments with a volume of business of at least \$25,000 for the year were required to report. Payroll data for smaller firms were collected in that census more or less as a byproduct. They were not incorporated into our estimates since little confidence could be placed in the assumption that the considerable undercoverage in this segment evident on a national basis was of similar degree from State to State. Instead, the unadjusted State distribution for 1929 was derived by raising the reported payrolls for large firms (the \$25,000-and-over category) to estimated full coverage through application of the ratio of total payrolls to large-firm payrolls in each State as shown by the 1939 census.

The Census of Construction for 1935 canvassed "only those establishments which had a recognizable place of business," and reporting was on a voluntary basis. The scope of this census thus differed to an unknown degree—both nationally and for individual States—from that for 1929. A link between the 2 censuses, however, was provided in the 1935 census through information on the 1929 and 1935 payrolls of those establishments which reported to both censuses. This information—consisting of State-by-State payroll changes for a large "sample" of identical firms—was used to extend the 1929 State distribution of contract construction payrolls to 1935.

7. In the use of data from this and the other construction censuses, the small subgroup "builders" was eliminated. This is included by the National Income Division in the real estate industry.

The 3 census-based distributions of contract construction wages and salaries required adjustment, as noted above. This was accomplished by applying to the unadjusted payroll for each State the ratio of value of construction performed in the State to the value of construction performed by firms with home offices in the State. The 2 sets of value data were obtained for 1929, 1935, and 1939 from the census reports.

About 15 percent of the total value of contract work shown on a national basis in each of the censuses was performed in States other than those where the home offices of reporting construction firms were located. By States, however, the proportions varied widely in magnitude and in numerous instances showed considerable change over the period. Since the three censuses differed in completeness of coverage, the application of adjustment factors based on them was a matter of concern. The only effective alternative, however, was to omit the adjustment altogether, and to use the unadjusted figures for extrapolation. This, of course, would have implied the assumption that for each State the ratio of payrolls on the desired basis to those estimated from the censuses was the same in 1929 and 1935 as in 1939. The decision to use the adjusted series was based simply on the ground that, upon analysis, they appeared more plausible than the unadjusted ones. In general, the payroll changes they indicated were less erratic.

### *Derivation of final estimates*

The adjusted census-based estimates were then used to extrapolate to 1935 and 1929 the UI-based figures for 1939. Finally, the resulting estimates for 1929 and 1935, together with those derived from UI data for 1938, were interpolated by a series on the value of contract construction by States in order to obtain estimates for 1930-34 and 1936-37.

The value-of-construction series was derived as the sum of separate estimates by States for each of 3 types of construction: residential, public works and utility, and other nonresidential. Series on contracts awarded were established by integrating F. W. Dodge Corporation, Engineering News-Record, BLS, Census, and other data; and to each of them lag factors, or timing patterns, were applied so as to convert contracts awarded to measures of construction activity. Compiled in the late 1930's when the official State income work was being started, these estimates reflect a detailed and careful statistical analysis. They also reflect, however, the admittedly serious difficulties that must attend any effort—then or now—to estimate annual construction values by States for that earlier period.

## MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing—by far the largest industry in the national economy—is fortunately the most reliable component of estimated wage and salary disbursements by States over the whole period since 1929. Beginning with 1938, the unemployment insurance payroll data have provided an excellent statistical source. (See section, "Covered Wages and Salaries, 1938-55"). For the earlier period, the State manufacturing estimates are less pre-

cise, though none the less generally good quality because of the availability of a great deal of basic information from Federal censuses and sample wage studies.

### **Summary of procedure**

The estimates of manufacturing wages and salaries for 1929-37 may be described, in general terms, as obtaining from a 2-step procedure.

1. A provisional series of State estimates for all years 1929-39 was prepared from Census of Manufactures data for odd-numbered years with interpolations by BLS sample material for the intervening years. The biennial censuses gave a full reporting on wages of production workers, but estimation was required to fill gaps in the basic salary data.

2. To bring these provisional estimates into statistical conformity with the UI-based series for the subsequent period, they were adjusted by the relationship shown for each State between the UI-based and provisional estimates for 1939. Stated differently, the 1939 UI-based estimates were extrapolated to 1929-37 by the provisional, census-based series.

Instead of linking the provisional figures to the UI-based series at 1939, there was the alternative of making the link at 1938—that is, simply extrapolating the UI-based estimates for 1938 back to 1929 by the provisional series. This alternative was not followed because the State-by-State relationship between the UI-based and provisional estimates for 1938 was regarded as weaker than the comparable relationship for 1939. The reasoning was two-fold: (1) UI payroll data for 1938, the first year of full reporting under the State laws, probably are not quite so complete or well classified industrially as those for 1939; and (2) the provisional estimates for 1938 are based upon interpolations of census data, rather than an actual census for that year.

It is recognized that the procedure adopted might raise question about the formal comparability of the 1937 and 1938 State estimates of manufacturing payrolls. This is because of the absence of a direct link, or overlap, between the two—the former being based on an extrapolation from 1939 by census data, and the latter on an extrapolation from 1939 by UI data. However, examination of the estimates—partly in light of the 1937-38 provisional series—indicated any such noncomparability to be minor.

### **Extrapolating series**

Attention is now turned to the derivation of the provisional estimates for 1929-39 that were used for extrapolation. These were obtained for each year as the sum of 5 separate series: wages of production workers, salaries of clerical and administrative employees, pay of corporate officers, salaries of central administrative office personnel, and salaries of distribution employees.<sup>8</sup>

1. **WAGES OF PRODUCTION WORKERS.**—This is by far the largest element of factory payrolls, comprising over two-thirds of the total on a national basis in 1939. Basic data were obtained for odd-numbered years directly from the biennial Census of Manufac-

tures, with necessary minor adjustments for differences in industrial classification. For 1939, payrolls shown in the census under the "construction" and "all other" categories were included with reported wages. Interpolations by BLS sample wage indexes provided estimates for 1934, 1936, and 1938. Census values for 1933 were extended by BLS indexes to 1932—the earliest year for which these indexes were available on a State basis—and then adjusted to regional totals derived by interpolating the 1931 and 1933 censuses by BLS regional indexes. The wage estimates for 1930 were based on interpolation by BLS regional indexes, each State being interpolated by the index for the region in which it is located.

2. **SALARIES OF CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES.**—Data on this component—forming about one-sixth of total factory payrolls in the prewar period—were reported in the Census of Manufactures for 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1937. Estimates for 1930-32 and 1934 were made by interpolating census data by production worker wages. BLS sample data on the pay of clerical workers were used to interpolate between 1935 and 1937 and to extrapolate to 1938 and 1939.

3. **PAY OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.**—State distributions of this salary item were provided by the Census of Manufactures for 1929, 1935, 1937, and 1939. Distributions for other years of the period were obtained by straight-line interpolation. This seemed valid in view of the considerable similarity that characterized the census-based distributions.

4. **SALARIES OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE PERSONNEL.**—Data on this minor element of factory payrolls were reported in the 1937 Census of Manufactures. The relative State distribution computed for that year was applied to the national estimates for all other years of the 1929-39 period.

5. **SALARIES OF DISTRIBUTION EMPLOYEES.**—Base-year data by States were obtained for 1939 by subtracting estimated clerical and administrative salaries (2, above) from the combined total of "salaries" and "distribution" reported in the 1939 Census of Manufactures. The resulting figures were extrapolated back to 1929 by the clerical and administrative salary series.

The nature of this fifth category of manufacturing wages and salaries calls for explanation. In brief, the comparability of data reported by the Census of Manufactures for 1939 with those reported for earlier years is a matter of some question. As discussed in the June 1945 SURVEY, this stems from the fact that the 1939 census was the first to call for information relating to all employees in manufacturing establishments, including those engaged wholly or chiefly in distribution, construction, and other nonmanufacturing activities. It cannot be known to what extent such employees were covered in earlier censuses. The estimates prepared for the official national income series imply the following: (1) "Construction" and "other" employees shown separately in the 1939 census were included with wage earners in earlier censuses; and (2) some portion of "distribution" employees in the 1939 census (with a total pay in that year of about \$250 million) also came within the scope of prior censuses. As a corollary of this second assumption, a substantial element of

8. The derivation of these series on a national basis—which provided the framework for the State distribution—is described in an article by Edward F. Denison in the June 1945 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

"distribution" payrolls reported in the 1939 census—roughly \$800 million—is treated as not having been included previously. It is this additional element first incorporated into the Census of Manufactures for 1939 which comprises item 5, above.

Part V of this report includes tables (Nos. 71–78) which show for selected years since 1939 State estimates of manufacturing payrolls for about 20 separate industries. Unfortunately, it was not feasible to prepare such a breakdown for the prior period. The principal reason was that the basic census data on wages and salaries are not summarized on a major group (2-digit) basis by States in the 1929–39 biennial reports. To have made such a summarization of the several-hundred industry detail on wages and on salaries given in the census reports would have been a task of prohibitive magnitude, and one complicated by difficulties imposed by the disclosure rule.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

State payroll estimates for trade have been derived annually since 1938 from social security (principally UI) data. Since the method of utilizing social security data already has been described in connection with the estimates for "covered" industries, attention is turned directly to the 1929–37 estimates.

The first step in estimating trade payrolls by States for this earlier period was to prepare separate series for retail and wholesale trade from the 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 censuses. For this purpose, the basic census data required but little adjustment. It was necessary to allow for the small differences among the censuses in industrial classification; to fill by estimation a few minor gaps in basic data (mainly the payroll of central administrative offices of retail chains); and to add the estimated value of meals furnished employees of eating and drinking establishments (based on the State distributions of full-time equivalent employment of these establishments, as derived from the census reports).

Next, the 4 benchmarks were interpolated—separately for retail trade and wholesale trade—by BLS sample indexes to derive provisional series for the full period 1929–39. As noted previously, these indexes are available prior to 1932 only by regions, not by States. Regional payroll totals were derived for 1930–32 through interpolation of the 1929 and 1933 census data by the BLS indexes. The 1933 census data were then extended to 1932 by the available State indexes and adjusted to the regional totals obtained by interpolation. To secure estimates for 1930 and 1931, each State was interpolated by the series for the region in which it is located.

The provisional estimates for retail trade and wholesale trade were combined into a single series. This was used to extrapolate the 1939 UI-based trade estimates to 1929–35, and then to interpolate between 1935 and 1938 (the latter also based on UI data) to secure estimates for 1936 and 1937. For reasons discussed in the description of manufacturing wages and salaries, this method was preferred to that of simply linking the census-based series to the later-period estimates at 1938.

## FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Employees of business establishments classified in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry are almost wholly covered by social security legislation. Tabulations of data reported by employers under such legislation—principally under the State UI laws—have provided the basis of the State estimates for this industry over a long period. (See section above, "Covered Wages and Salaries, 1938–55".)

The procedure for estimating the earlier (1929–37) period was lengthy and complex. Cutting through this procedure, which is detailed below, it may be helpful to list the main types of statistical information incorporated into the estimates.

For banking, the situation was quite favorable in that a substantial amount of payroll information by States was available from Federal and State banking agencies.

For the 2 insurance groups—"insurance carriers" and "insurance agents and combination offices"—State payroll distributions were obtained for 1935 from Census reports. Relevant data (on management expenses and premiums received) were available for extending these distributions to other years of the period. Together, banking and insurance accounted for well over three-fifths of national payrolls in the finance, insurance, and real estate division.

Information by States for making the 1929–37 payroll estimates for the other parts of this division was sparse. For both the brokerage and the finance, n. e. c. groups, such information was limited to census coverage in 1935. For real estate, no adequate payroll data by States were obtainable for any year prior to 1938. Unsatisfactory as this situation was, its effect on the State income series was considerably mitigated by the availability of labor force data by States from the 1930 Census of Population. The use of these data was responsible for the complexity of method noted above.

### Banking

In the earlier period there was considerable change in coverage of the individual State unemployment insurance laws relating to the banking industry. Accordingly, UI data were not used to estimate wages and salaries in banking by States until 1943.

The State estimates for the years 1929–42 were obtained as the sum of 8 separate components. Banking payrolls for 1943 derived as the sum of these components showed only minor differences from the State totals for that year based on UI data. Following is the procedure used to build up banking payrolls by States in the 1929–42 period.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**—Data on wages and salaries paid by national banks were taken directly from annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.

**STATE MEMBER BANKS.**—The Federal Reserve Board in Washington furnished special tabulations of State payrolls for State banks that were members of the Federal Reserve System.

**STATE NONMEMBER INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS.**—Data were obtained from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the years 1935–42. For prior years, the 1935 figures, inclusive of un-insured (see below) as well as insured banks, were extrapolated



to 1929 by a series representing the product of deposits of State nonmember banks and the estimated ratio of payrolls to deposits of such banks. This ratio was computed by extending 1935 data, State by State, on the basis of the similar ratio for State member banks. As in the case of State member bank payrolls, the Federal Reserve Board provided the necessary data on deposits of both member and nonmember banks.

**FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.**—Payrolls for these banks were furnished for all years by the Federal Reserve Board.

**MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.**—Data for this component were obtained from the various State banking commissions.

The above 5 components, it may be seen, were based very largely on information reported by Federal or State banking agencies. Estimation was involved only in the case of State nonmember banks (one-fourth of the total) for the years 1929–34. Throughout the 1929–42 period, these 5 types of banking accounted for well over 90 percent of total banking payrolls.

The derivation of estimates for the other, minor types of banking may be noted briefly. For *uninsured State banks*, a State distribution for 1935 was computed from Census of Banking and FDIC data and extrapolated forward to 1942 by a series representing the product of number of uninsured State banks and average salary per insured State bank. As mentioned above, uninsured State banks were included with insured banks in the extrapolation from 1935 to 1929. The payroll of *insolvent banks* was estimated separately for State member banks, State nonmember banks, and national banks. This was done partly on the basis of reported payroll data and partly from collateral information for such banks.

The estimates for *banking, not elsewhere classified* were based on UI tabulations for 1942. The data for that year were extrapolated back to 1929 by payrolls in all other banking.

### **Brokerage and Finance, n. e. c.**

The 1930 Census of Population provides data by States on the total number of "gainful workers" in "banking and brokerage." In terms of the National Income Division industrial classification, this Census group covers banking; security and commodity brokers, dealers and exchanges; and finance, n. e. c. The decision to utilize these labor force data required the estimation in combined fashion of wages and salaries and proprietors' income in the 3 industries.<sup>9</sup>

The principal feature of the procedure adopted was the preparation of benchmark, controlling totals for 1929 through extrapolation from 1939 on the basis of Census labor force data.

**1929 BENCHMARKS.**—By States, combined totals of wages and salaries and proprietors' income in banking, brokerage, and finance, n. e. c. in 1939 were extended to 1929 by changes in the labor force in this group of industries.<sup>10</sup> The resulting State figures were adjusted proportionately to the appropriate national total.

9. As will become apparent, however, wages and salaries in banking entered only partly into the procedure. This component was estimated separately, in the manner just described.

10. To approximate the 1930 definition, the 1940 census data in this calculation covered "total experienced persons in the labor force" (including those seeking work as well as those employed).

The 1939 State totals used in this projection required estimation of proprietors' income in each of the 3 industries. It will be recalled that payrolls in brokerage and in finance, n. e. c. were derived principally from UI data, and that banking payrolls were estimated as the sum of eight components based largely on data reported by Federal and State banking agencies.

The 1939 State distribution of proprietors' income in each of these industries was obtained by multiplying number of proprietors by employees' average earnings.<sup>11</sup> The 1940 Census of Population reported combined totals for proprietors (employers and own-account workers) in "banking and other finance." These were subdivided into the 3 component industries—brokerage; finance, n. e. c.; and banking—on the basis of the relative distribution within each State as computed from data on the number of proprietors given in the 1935 Census of Banks and the 1935 Census of Financial Institutions Other Than Banks. These data, it may be noted, fell substantially short of the estimated national totals of proprietors in these industries.

With the State controlling totals for 1929 so established, the next step was to break them down into banking payrolls; brokerage payrolls; finance, n. e. c. payrolls; brokerage proprietors' income; and finance, n. e. c. (including banking) proprietors' income. This entailed (1) preparing separate, independent estimates for the 5 component series, (2) adjusting them to the controlling total for each State, and (3) adjusting the resulting State figures for each of the series to the independent national estimate for that series. The figures derived from step 3 approximated the State controlling totals very closely, thus obviating the need for further, successive adjustments.

With reference to step 1 above, banking payrolls for 1929 were taken directly from the estimates for that industry. Brokerage payrolls were obtained by distributing the 1929 national total according to brokerage data reported in the 1935 Census of Financial Institutions Other Than Banks. Wages and salaries in finance, n. e. c. were estimated by extrapolating census-based figures for 1935 by banking payrolls. For brokerage and for finance, n. e. c. (including banks), proprietors' income in 1929 was based simply on the relative distribution computed for 1939.

**1935 BENCHMARKS.**—In addition to the 1929 and 1939 distributions of payrolls and proprietors' income in brokerage and in finance, n. e. c., benchmark estimates of payrolls in these industries were derived for 1935. These were based, as indicated above, on data reported in the 1935 Census of Financial Institutions Other Than Banks.

**ESTIMATES FOR OTHER YEARS.**—The relative State distributions of brokerage wages and salaries in 1929, 1935, and 1938 (based on UI data) were straight-line interpolated to secure distributions (of national totals) in intervening years. Payrolls in finance, n. e. c. for 1929, 1935, and 1939 were interpolated by wages and salaries in banking.<sup>12</sup> Straight-line interpolation between 1929 and 1939 was employed for proprietors' income in both the brokerage and the finance, n. e. c. (including banking) industries.

11. Banking, a trivial item in proprietors' income, was included with finance, n. e. c. in this and subsequent steps of the procedure.

12. UI-based estimates are not available for finance, n. e. c. for 1938 because of classification difficulties in the reported data.

## Insurance and real estate

The 1930 Census of Population shows for each State the total number of "gainful workers" (including both wage and salary workers and self-employed) for "insurance and real estate". In order to utilize this basic information, wages and salaries and proprietors' income in the insurance carriers, insurance agents and combination offices, and real estate industries were estimated for the period 1929-37 in an interrelated statistical procedure.

The procedure adopted paralleled that just described under brokerage and finance, n. e. c. The first principal step was to establish for each State a 1929 benchmark, or controlling, total of wages and salaries plus proprietors' income for the 3 industry groups combined. This was done by projecting comparable 1939 totals to 1929 on the basis of Census of Population labor force data, and then adjusting the State figures to the relevant independent national estimate.<sup>13</sup>

The State totals for 1939 used in the projection were obtained by adding to payrolls in (a) insurance carriers, (b) insurance agents and combination offices, and (c) real estate—all derived from social security data—estimates of proprietors' income in (b) and (c). These latter estimates were made by allocating national totals on the basis of the product of number of proprietors and average annual earnings of employees in the industry. With regard to number of proprietors, the 1940 Census of Population reported combined totals for "insurance and real estate," and these were broken down on the basis of occupational data given in the census.<sup>14</sup>

The next step in procedure was to prepare a 5-way breakdown, by States, of the 1929 controlling totals. Separate, preliminary estimates were prepared for payrolls of (a) insurance carriers, (b) insurance agents and combination offices, and (c) real estate, and for proprietors' income in (b) and (c). For each State, these 5 items were adjusted so as to equal the controlling total. The resulting State figures for each of the 5 series were then adjusted proportionately to the 1929 national estimate for that series. Further, successive adjustments of this sort were unnecessary since for each State the sum of the 5 items so derived was found to agree very closely with the controlling total.

The methods of obtaining the 1929 estimates prior to adjustment to the controlling totals may be noted briefly. For wages and salaries of insurance carriers, a State distribution for 1935 derived from the Census of Insurance for that year was extrapolated to 1929 in 2 parts, utilizing data tabulated from individual

13. Two aspects of this projection, though not important in the results, may be noted. For comparability with the 1930 definition, the census data used for 1940 covered "total experienced persons in the labor force" (including those seeking work as well as those employed). Also, the 1940 data reported for real estate were first reduced by 22 percent in each State before inclusion in the insurance-real estate total. This latter step was undertaken because the scope, or definition, of the real estate industry in the 1940 Census of Population was 22 percent greater than that in the 1930 census. (See the Census Bureau's 1940 population report on *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the U. S., 1870-1940*, p. 83.)

14. The data used referred to "insurance agents and brokers" and "real estate agents and brokers" under the category of "clerical, sales, and kindred workers." The estimated national totals of proprietors in insurance agents and combination offices and in real estate were first distributed by States on the basis of the occupational data, and the resulting figures for each State were then adjusted to the reported census number of "employers and own-account workers" for "insurance and real estate."

company reports published in the Spectator Co. *Insurance Yearbook*. Home office wages and salaries were extrapolated by data on management expenses; wages and salaries of branch, departmental, managerial, and agency and brokerage offices, by data on premiums received from each State. Payrolls of insurance agents and combination offices, in similar fashion, were secured through extrapolation of 1935 census-based estimates by means of premiums received. Real estate payrolls for 1929 were estimated by extrapolation from 1939 on the basis of payrolls in the contract construction industry. Contract construction payrolls were also used to extrapolate real estate proprietors' income from 1939 to 1929. Finally, proprietors' income for insurance agents and combination offices was obtained by extrapolation from 1939 by premiums received.

Following the derivation of State estimates for the 5 series adjusted to the 1929 controlling totals, it was necessary to prepare estimates for other years of the period by means of interpolation. For all 5 series, the same data were employed for this purpose as had been used in making the 1929 preliminary estimates. For payrolls of insurance carriers, estimates prepared by extrapolating 1935 census data on the basis of management expenses and premium receipts were used to interpolate the 1929, 1935, and 1938 (UI-based) estimates. For payrolls of insurance agents and combination offices, interpolations of estimates for the same 3 years were based on premium receipts, as was the interpolation of 1929 and 1939 proprietors' income in this industry. The State estimates of contract construction payrolls were used to interpolate between 1929 and 1938 for wages and salaries in real estate, and between 1929 and 1939 for proprietors' income in real estate.

It will be seen, then, that the use of census labor-force data to estimate controlling totals for 1929 was the central element of the lengthy procedure for insurance and real estate summarized above. It was adopted with some reservation because of its inability to take account of differences by States in 1929-39 movements of average earnings in these industries. However, the control-total distribution for 1929 appeared, upon analysis, more plausible than the "built-up" distribution obtained by summing the 5 separate series. Also, in connection with these estimates as well as those described above for brokerage and finance, n. e. c., which incorporate a similar labor-force extrapolation, it is worth recalling that per capita income differentials by States did not change markedly from 1929 to 1939.

## TRANSPORTATION

The mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, and finance groups just reviewed have been estimated principally from UI data for the period since 1938, according to the general method already summarized. The transportation group, however, contains 2 industries, railroads and water, that fall into the "non-covered" category—that is, have been based mainly on information other than UI tabulations.<sup>15</sup>

15. Railroads were covered only briefly under the State UI laws; water transportation activities were not brought within the full scope of these laws until the early postwar period, and certain characteristics of geographic classification have limited the usefulness of the postwar tabulations for our purposes.

In the discussion below, therefore, the methodology for the railroad industry is described for the whole period since 1929. The next transportation component shown in the State tables (Part V)—highway freight transportation and warehousing—is a “covered” industry, so the discussion here relates only to the method of extending the 1938 UI-based figures back to 1929. Finally, the “other transportation” category in our tables consists of water transportation, which is described for the full period 1929–55, and of 5 “covered” industries (local railways and buslines, services allied to transportation, pipelines, air transportation, and highway passenger transportation), for which the extrapolations from 1938 to 1929 are explained.

The State transportation payroll totals are generally reliable for the period since 1938, as only the relatively small water transportation series is subject to marked error. For the earlier period, the railroad series—about two-thirds of the transportation total on a national basis—is satisfactory, but the remaining elements are founded on little direct information.

## Railroads

State estimates of railroad wages and salaries were prepared for 1930, 1938, 1940, and 1949 from Census of Population, State unemployment insurance, and Association of American Railroads data. Other years were estimated by interpolating and extrapolating these benchmarks by a series derived as the sum of 6 separate components. The basic information for preparing this series—consisting mainly of Interstate Commerce Commission and AAR data—permitted the computation of a number of satisfactory distributions for class I railroads, which account for about 90 percent of total payrolls in the industry.

The railroad component of the State wage and salary series may be regarded as reliable, despite the involved method of estimation. Several factors underlie this evaluation: The basic statistical data are good; the relative State distribution of railroad payrolls is rather stable; and the annual series which was constructed for interpolation and extrapolation showed movements corresponding closely to those of the benchmark estimates.

### Benchmark estimates

National totals of railroad wages and salaries for 1930, 1940, and 1949 were distributed by States according to the product of number of employees and estimated average earnings. Data on number of employees were taken from the Census of Population.<sup>16</sup> Average earnings by States in 1949 were derived from the 1950 Census of Population through calculation of arithmetic means from data showing the distribution of railroad employees by total-income size classes. The averages used for 1940 covered employees of class I railroads. They were computed from data provided by the Association of American Railroads on the basis of carriers' direct reports. For 1930, the earnings figures were derived as weighted averages for employees in 13 railroad occu-

pations in each State. Requisite data on number of employees by occupation were available from the 1930 Census of Population. Average pay in each occupation was based on Interstate Commerce Commission regional data, with all States of a region assigned the same figure. Regional variations within the various occupations, it may be noted, were generally quite small.

The 1938 State distribution for the industry as a whole was based largely upon unemployment insurance payroll data.<sup>17</sup> For 3 States for which UI data were not available—Alabama, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin—estimates from the interpolating series (described below) were used instead.

### Interpolating series

For purposes of interpolation and extrapolation, a payroll series was derived for the years 1929–55 as the sum of separate estimates for class I railroads, class II railroads, class III railroads, switching and terminal companies, sleeping car and other passenger services (Pullman Co.), and railway express service (Railway Express Agency).

Class I railroads, as already noted, account for nine-tenths of total railroad wages and salaries. State payroll (and employment) totals for these roads were provided for 1937 and 1940 by the Association of American Railroads. These data were collected in special, direct questionnaire surveys of all class I carriers. The basis of classification by State was “pay-points,” a reasonably good approximation to State of employees' residence.

The AAR also furnished State employment breakdowns for 1945, 1947, 1951, and 1953. To them were applied estimates of average earnings, and the resulting distributions used to allocate independent national totals of wages and salaries paid out by class I railroads. Average earnings were estimated by extending the 1940 State averages (as computed from AAR figures) on the basis of data assembled from ICC reports. The ICC payroll and employment data referred to an 8-district classification, and all States within a district were given the district rate of change.

To secure State estimates of class I railroad payrolls for other years of the 1929–55 period, the distributions for 1937, 1940, 1945, 1947, 1951, and 1953 were interpolated and extrapolated by means of series developed by allocating annually the total payroll of each railroad among the States in which it operates. The procedure used in compiling these series, which were based wholly on ICC data, consisted of 3 steps.

1. For 1938 and 1945, there was computed for each class I railroad a percentage State distribution of its total employee compensation. Reported executive payroll, one-half of professional and clerical worker payroll, and one-half of maintenance-of-equipment payroll all were assigned to the headquarters State. The remainder of the company's payroll was allocated among States on the basis of miles of track operated.

2. The State percentage distribution of each company's payroll in 1938 was applied to its annual payroll for all years 1929–45. Summation of the distributions for individual railroads yielded

16. For 1930, “gainfully employed” persons (adjusted to include employees in steam railroad repair shops, as based on the Census of Manufactures) were used in lieu of “private wage and salary workers.” For railroads the 2 concepts are almost identical.

17. The State UI laws covered railroad employees through the first half of 1939. Since then the unemployment insurance program for this industry has been administered by the Railroad Retirement Board.

State totals which, as indicated above, were used to interpolate and extrapolate the 1937, 1940, and 1945 estimates.

3. In similar manner, the annual payrolls of individual carriers in the period 1945-55 were allocated by States according to the 1945 percentage distributions. When summed by States, the resulting data became the basis for interpolation and extrapolation of the 1945, 1947, 1951, and 1953 class I distributions.

ICC payroll data were obtained on an individual company basis for class II and III railroads and for switching and terminal companies for most years beginning with 1936. In the great majority of cases a company's total payroll could be assigned to a single State. Location of general office and track mileage were used for allocation in instances of interstate operation. For the period 1929-35, for which ICC data are not available, the 1936 State estimates for these 3 components were extended by payrolls of class I roads, with adjustment each year to independent national totals.

Payrolls of the Pullman Co. (exclusive of general office pay) in 1945 and 1947 were distributed by States by the product of employment (furnished by the company) and the average earnings of employees of class I roads. These distributions were interpolated and extrapolated by class I payrolls. For all years, the reported general office payroll of the Pullman Co., available from ICC records, was assigned to Illinois.

The Railway Express Agency provided State distributions of its wages and employment for 1938 and employment for 1945 and 1947. Average wages in 1938 were extended to the latter years by employee earnings in trucking and warehousing for hire (computed from UI reports supplemented by OASI data for small firms). The product of reported employment and estimated average wages was used to distribute national totals of Railway Express Co. payrolls in 1945 and 1947. The 1938, 1945, and 1947 distributions were interpolated and extrapolated by the class I component.

## Transportation Other Than Railroads

### Highway freight transportation and warehousing

The UI-based estimates for 1938 were extrapolated to 1929 by the sum of separately estimated series for highway freight transportation and for warehousing. The former accounted for nine-tenths of the 1938 estimate of \$393 million shown in Exhibit 3.

For highway freight transportation, a 1935 State distribution was obtained from the Census of Motor Trucking for Hire. The payroll data reported by States formed about two-thirds of the estimated national total, which incorporated additional information in the census report regarding trucking-for-hire firms not covered by the field canvass. The 1935 State estimates were extrapolated to the years 1930 and 1940 on the basis of number of nonfarm trucks. The 1930 distribution was used for 1929, and the remaining years of the period 1929-38 were filled in by straight-line interpolation.

It should be noted that trucks for hire form a relatively small proportion of the total number of trucks. The elimination of farm trucks (Census of Agriculture) from total truck registrations (Bureau of Public Roads) was intended to improve the extrapolation in this regard.

In preparation of the series on public warehousing payrolls by States, data were taken for 1935 and 1939 from the Census of Service Establishments.<sup>18</sup> Estimates for 1936-38 were made by straight-line interpolation, and the relative distribution for 1935 was assumed applicable to 1929-34.

### Local railways and buslines

Estimates for this industry for 1929-37 were derived by extrapolation of the 1938 UI-based figures by the combined payrolls of (1) electric railways and subsidiary and successor buslines (about 90 percent of the total), and (2) independent local buslines.

Benchmark distributions were available for item (1) from the Census of Electrical Industries for 1927, 1932, and 1937. To extend the census figures to other years, payroll data (in either aggregate or sample index form) were obtained from State government reports for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts (1929-38) and New York and Illinois (1932-38). Together, these 4 States accounted for over half of the national total. The total exclusive of them was allocated by distributions obtained from straight-line interpolation of the census data (the 1937 census distribution being applied also to 1938).

For local independent buslines, a distribution of wages and salaries by Census regions was available for 1935 from the Census of Motor Bus Transportation. The regional totals were apportioned by States on the basis of population. The resulting State estimates were used to allocate national totals for other years of the 1929-38 period.

### Services allied to transportation

This series was prepared for 1929-37 as the sum of separate estimates for stevedoring and for other services allied to transportation.

The 1939 Census of Service Establishments gave stevedoring payrolls for States accounting for about 80 percent of the national figure. The total for the omitted States was distributed among them by the product of the number and average earnings of stevedores in 1940, based on the Census of Population. The resulting 1939 estimates were extrapolated to the year 1929 by the stevedoring labor force as reported in the 1930 and 1940 Census of Population. Estimates for 1932 and 1936 were derived by interpolating between the census-based benchmarks by data on water transportation tonnage from the *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army*. Other years of the 1929-39 period were interpolated on a straight-line basis.

Payrolls by States for services allied to transportation except stevedoring were obtained for 1939 by subtracting stevedoring wages and salaries from UI-based estimates for the industry as a whole. This residual series was extended to 1929 by the sum of payrolls in all other transportation industries, and adjusted each year to the national total.

It is to be noted, as a minor point of procedure, that the residual series might have been calculated for 1938 instead of

18. The 1933 Census of Service Establishments also covered public warehousing. However, data were not provided for cold storage warehouses (over one-fourth of the total nationally), and State data for the remainder did not appear comparable with those for 1935 and 1939.

1939. This was not done because the latter, on two counts, furnished a better basis for extrapolation. The UI data probably are somewhat more reliable for 1939 and, in addition, the census-based estimates for stevedoring referred to that year.

### **Pipeline transportation**

The remaining "covered" transportation industries, which are shown separately in the national income series, are pipeline transportation, air transportation (common carriers), and highway passenger transportation, n. e. c. In State personal income, this breakdown has not been maintained for the years since 1938.<sup>19</sup> It was introduced into the 1929-37 estimates chiefly to take account of what little State data were available in this area.

Benchmark distributions of wages and salaries in pipeline transportation were prepared for 1931, 1937, and 1941. The 1941 estimates were found to conform closely with unpublished 1942 UI data for this 3-digit industry.

From Interstate Commerce Commission reports, payrolls in 1931, 1937, and 1941 were tabulated on an individual company basis for 2 groups of employees: "General officers and general office employees" and "all other." For each company, the first was assigned to the headquarters State, and the latter was allocated according to the company's miles of pipeline in each State.<sup>20</sup> The minor element of pipeline payrolls accounted for by companies not required to report to the ICC was allocated by States in each of the 3 years by Bureau of Mines data on the combined pipeline mileage of those companies.

For 1929, the payroll distribution of companies reporting to ICC was obtained by apportioning the reported total payroll of each company according to its State breakdown in 1931. The distribution for companies not reporting to the ICC was assumed to be the same as in 1931.

The State breakdown of pipeline payrolls in 1930 was based on an averaging of the relative distributions for 1929 and 1931. For all years 1932-38, general office payrolls of companies reporting to the ICC (about one-eighth of total pipeline payrolls) were derived in the same way as for the benchmark years. Other wages and salaries in this period were estimated by straight-line interpolation.

### **Air transportation (common carriers)**

The 1929-38 national totals for this industry (only \$5-\$29 million annually) were allocated among States by payrolls derived as the product of (1) average UI wages for 1942, and (2) the

19. In the UI classification, the 3 industries listed above comprise major group 43, "other transportation, except water transportation." While for such a 2-digit group the processing and supplementation of UI data described in the section, "'Covered' Wages and Salaries, 1938-55," can be carried out readily, the preparation of estimates in finer detail is handicapped by the unavailability on a 3-digit basis of (a) UI data prior to 1942, and (b) the special OASI tabulations for small firms not covered by UI laws. These data are also unavailable on a national basis, but the lack is less crucial for estimation purposes.

20. The pipeline mileage data were taken for 1931 from the *Report on Pipelines*, H. Rept. 2192, 72d Cong., 2d sess., 1933; for 1937, from *Statistics of Oil Pipelines, 1921-37*, ICC statement No. 396, dated 1939; and for 1941, from a report by the *Subcommittee on Pipeline Transportation of the American Railroad Association*, May 1, 1944.

number of private wage and salary workers in the air transportation industry reported in the 1940 Census of Population.

### **Highway passenger transportation, n. e. c.**

This component includes taxicabs, bus lines other than city and suburban, and companies primarily engaged in furnishing miscellaneous highway transportation. The State estimates for pipelines and air transportation for 1938 were summed and then deducted from the UI-based figures for "other transportation" to obtain highway passenger transportation, n. e. c. as a residual for separate extrapolation. With payroll data by States lacking, this residual series was extended to 1929 on the basis of the States' total population.

### **Water transportation**

The State estimates of wages and salaries in water transportation rest to a large extent on social security data. However, this industry has not been classified as "covered" in the description of methodology, for 2 reasons. First, the use made of UI and OASI payroll data on water transportation necessarily has been quite different from that in "covered" industries, for which reported UI figures directly account for the very large bulk of the final estimate. As a second, related point, the extent of estimation—and of possible error—entailed in the water transportation series is appreciably greater.

A brief explanation of the scope of social security data for water transportation is in order. Although the State laws have varied in respect to coverage of the industry, it may be stated as a general proposition that until mid-1946 they referred to "shore" employees and excluded employees on vessels. Since that time, coverage in the States has been extended to vessel employees, but these have been covered according to the State in which the company's controlling office is located. The resulting central-office reporting of vessel payrolls, which cannot be identified separately, strongly limits the usefulness of UI figures in preparing a meaningful State distribution of water transportation payrolls.<sup>21</sup> OASI State data for this industry omit altogether deep-sea and coastwise vessel payrolls—about one-fourth of the national total in the recent period—and are available, on the basis of a special, unpublished tabulation, for only the first quarter of 1951.<sup>22</sup>

ESTIMATES FOR 1940.—For 1940, a State distribution of water transportation payrolls was prepared as the product of (1) number and (2) average earnings of employees. The first was taken from the 1940 Census of Population and covered all private wage and salary workers in the industry. The latter figures, referring to shore employees only, were computed from UI (supplemented

21. For detailed discussion of this general problem, see the article, "Measurement of Employment in Water Transportation Industry," in the October 1954 issue of the BLS *Monthly Labor Review*. The article includes description of a special study in New York State of the reporting of vessel employment in ocean-borne foreign trade and coastwise and intercoastal trade. On the basis of company reports analyzed, only a little over half of vessel employees covered by the New York unemployment insurance law were located in the State; the rest were scattered among 20 other States.

22. The published OASI State data for water transportation, covering the first quarter of selected years since 1945, were not suitable for our purpose because of certain characteristics of geographic classification.

by small-firm OASI) wage and employment data relating to the third quarter of 1940.

This 1940 distribution was split into the two components: (a) Vessel payrolls in deep sea and coastwise trade, and (b) all other, consisting of the pay of employees on shore installations and on vessels in Great Lakes and inland water shipping. The first component was obtained by subtracting, for coastal States, UI-based estimates (covering shore employment) from the census-based totals. The residual series for these States compared satisfactorily with independent estimates of deep sea and coastwise "on-ship" payrolls provided by the U. S. Maritime Commission.

**ESTIMATES FOR 1951.**—The vessel component of the 1940 State distribution was extrapolated to 1941 by tonnage passing through ports. The resulting 1941 distribution was held constant in 1942, for lack of tonnage data inclusive of military shipments. The 1942 estimates were then extrapolated to 1951 by UI payroll figures for "services auxiliary to water transportation." The general rationale was that such figures, consisting predominately of stevedoring payrolls, would furnish a rough index of activity in coastal States.

Wages and salaries of all other employees in 1951—consisting of those on vessels in Great Lakes and inland water shipping as well as on shore installations—were derived by "blowing up" the OASI first-quarter data by the relationship for each State between UI full-year and first-quarter figures.

**ESTIMATES FOR 1941-50 AND 1952-55.**—The 1951 State distribution of water transportation payrolls was extended to other years in the 1947-55 period by estimates derived from UI data (supplemented by OASI for small firms). Although these data were not satisfactory as an allocator because, as noted, they reflected State of "controlling office" for vessel payrolls, they were assumed to be adequate for the purpose of indicating relative movement.

For the years 1941-46, the 1940 and 1947 distributions were interpolated by estimates derived from separate series for "vessel" and other payrolls. The former was the one used to extend vessel payrolls from 1940 to 1951. The latter was derived by extrapolating the 1940 "shore" distribution to 1944 by UI data for water transportation (adjusted to include small firms), and then extending the 1944 estimates to 1947 by similar data for the UI group, "services auxiliary to water transportation." Payrolls for this industry were utilized, in lieu of those for water transportation, because the latter were affected extensively in the 1945-47 period by changes in the State laws to cover vessel employment.

**ESTIMATES FOR 1929-39.**—The 1940 estimates of vessel payrolls in deep sea and coastwise trade were extrapolated to 1938 by changes in tonnage handled in coastal States. The other segment—about four-fifths of the total nationally—was extrapolated from 1940 to 1938 by UI payrolls in water transportation. The 1938 State estimates for the industry as a whole were then extrapolated to the years 1936, 1932, and 1929 by tonnage data, covering inland water transportation as well as deep sea, coastal, and Great Lakes. Estimates for other years were made by straight-line interpolation. The tonnage series was based on data reported for 1929, 1932, 1936, and 1938-40 in the *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army*.

## COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

The estimates of wages and salaries for Communications and public utilities were obtained as the sum of separate series for 4 industries. These consist of 2 communications groups (telephone, telegraph, and related services; and radio broadcasting and television) and of 2 public utility groups (utilities—electric and gas; and local utilities and public services, n. e. c.).

For 1938-55, the estimates were derived from social security records—see description above for "covered wages and salaries"—and are highly reliable. For the 1929-37 period, the communications and public utility series is less accurate but may be viewed as satisfactory. The large telephone and telegraph component was developed almost wholly by analysis of individual company payroll data; the quality of the equally large electric and gas component depends importantly on the presumed general validity of using sales of electric energy to depict relative payroll shifts by States; and the other 2 components, while statistically weak, formed only 3-5 percent of communications and public utility payrolls in that earlier period.

### *Telephone, telegraph, and related services*

Compilations of payroll data by States for the telephone and telegraph industry were not available for any of the years 1929-37. The 1932 and 1937 Census of Electrical Industries: Telephones and Telegraphs, it may be noted, furnished very little payroll information on a State basis.

Nevertheless, it was possible to develop a payroll extrapolator for the 1938 UI-based estimates which accounted for nine-tenths of the telephone and telegraph industry on a national basis. This extrapolating series was comprised of separate estimates for the Bell System and for wire and radio telegraph services. Omitted from the series were the non-Bell companies as well as miscellaneous types of communication services such as ticker tape and telephoto.

A special tabulation of Bell System payrolls by States was furnished by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for 1938. These data were extrapolated back to 1929 by a series compiled as the summation, State by State, of estimates for individual companies in the system.

Payroll totals for each of the Bell companies were obtained from the AT&T for the years 1929-32 and from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Federal Communications Commission for 1933-38. For some companies the payroll could be assigned to a single State. But for most, it was necessary to take account of interstate operations. This was done by distributing the payroll total among the States served by the company on the basis of operating cost data obtained from FCC reports for all years of the 1929-38 period.

State distributions for the other components of the extrapolating series—wire and radio telegraph services—were based largely on reports to the National Income Division by individual companies. These included the Western Union Co., which alone accounted for more than two-thirds of the total in the 1929-37 period.

### *Radio broadcasting and television*

Radio broadcasting and television is a 3-digit industry, for which separate payroll data by States are not available from the Bureau of Employment Security prior to 1942.

For the pre-1942 period, estimates were first prepared for 1939–41. Regional totals for these years were obtained by extrapolation from 1942 on the basis of payroll data published by the Federal Communications Commission in its annual report. State figures for 1939–41 obtained by straight-line interpolation between a census-based distribution for 1935 (noted below) and the 1942 UI estimates were adjusted to conform with these regional totals.

The 1935 State estimates of wages and salaries in this industry were based very largely on the Census of Radio Broadcasting for that year. To the reported census data, covering commercial broadcasting stations, were added estimated “network” payrolls, for which the census reported only a national total.

Estimates for 1936–38 were obtained by straight-line interpolation of the 1935 and 1939 distributions. For the years 1929–34, when the national total amounted to only \$10–\$25 million a year, the 1935 payroll distribution was held constant.

### **Utilities: Electric and gas**

The State estimates of wages and salaries in this industry for the period 1929–37 were derived as the sum of series for (a) manufactured and natural gas, and (b) electric light and power.

For category (a), the American Gas Association furnished national payroll totals for all years of the period and a breakdown by States for 1938. The association also made available State employment data for the years 1934–38. These were used to extend the 1938 payroll figures, with adjustment to the national total each year. For the years 1929–33, total payrolls for manufactured and natural gas were distributed by States on the basis of the 1934 pattern.

Payroll data for the electric light and power industry were not collected by States in the 1927, 1932, or 1937 Census of Electric Industries. It was necessary to rely on an indirect measure of State payroll changes prior to 1938.

The 1938 State payroll figures for manufactured and natural gas were deducted from the UI-based series on Utilities: electric and gas for that year to obtain a benchmark for electric light and power alone, which comprised more than two-thirds of the electric and gas total nationally. These estimates were extended year-by-year back to 1929 (with adjustment to national payroll totals) on the basis of data on sales of electric energy. The extrapolating series used for this purpose was the Edison Electric Institute figures on “kilowatt-hour sales to ultimate consumers,” after adjustment by detailed information reported by the Federal Power Commission to exclude public agencies such as municipal plants.

Sales of electric energy are believed to furnish a reasonably satisfactory method for estimating changes in the State distribution of wages and salaries in the electric light and power industry. It was first observed that the State distributions of payrolls and sales of electric energy were similar in the base year 1938. More significant, however, was a test of trend. When the 1938 State payrolls for electric light and power were extrapolated to 1942 and 1947 by sales of electric energy, the resulting distributions were found to be not significantly different from those computed directly from State unemployment insurance payroll records.

### **Local utilities and public services, n. e. c.**

Wages and salaries in this industry totaled \$22–\$31 million nationally in the 1929–37 period. In view of the relatively small amounts involved and the lack of direct data by States, the national total for each of the years 1929–37 was allocated by States according to the percentage distribution of the 1938 UI-based estimate.

## **SERVICES**

Thirteen major components of the services industry are listed in *Exhibit 3*. In the State series, 9 of these have been estimated for each year since 1938 on the principal basis of State unemployment insurance payroll data, according to the general method already explained. The other four—private households, medical and other health services, educational services, and nonprofit membership organizations—have been estimated primarily or wholly from other sources for the entire period since 1929.

The services industry has constituted one of the most troublesome areas in estimating wage and salary disbursements by States. In the period since 1938, industrial components estimated from UI data have formed somewhat less than half of the services total on a national basis.<sup>23</sup> This is smaller than the proportion obtaining for almost any other private industry. In the 1929–37 period, a large segment of the service industries subsequently covered under UI laws was subjected to periodic census enumeration; but a detailed, difficult procedure was required to incorporate these and other relevant (often piecemeal) data into the estimates.

Because of the very detailed effort that has characterized the estimation of service industry payrolls by States—essentially for “covered” payrolls prior to 1938 and “noncovered” payrolls throughout the period—there is reason to believe that errors stemming from the comparatively lesser adequacy of comprehensive annual payroll information for this industry have been minimized. Also to be considered, the services embrace a wide range of heterogeneous activities, in which overall payrolls are comparatively stable and shift rather slowly in relative distribution by States.

The service wage and salary estimates by States are significantly less reliable for the 1929–37 period. The 9 industries for which UI tabulations have provided a sound statistical basis for the years since 1938 could be estimated much less precisely in the earlier period. As a secondary factor, estimates for the 4 “noncovered” industries are also less firm for the earlier years.

In accordance with the general plan of exposition, the methodological description of the Services division which follows explains the derivation of the “covered” industries for the years 1929–37 and of the “noncovered” industries for 1929–55.

23. The proportion is increased to about three-fifths when account is taken of the fact that UI data have entered partly into the estimation of medical and other health services and of nonprofit membership organizations, n. e. c., both of which are, in the main, “noncovered.”

## Hotels and other lodging places

Basic data by States on the cash payrolls of hotels and other lodging places were provided by the Census of Business for 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939. Data for year-round hotels were available for all 4 years, although the reported figures for 1929 required a moderate upward adjustment (based on 1933 census data) to cover hotels with less than 25 guest rooms. Coverage of seasonal hotels, as noted in the census reports, was incomplete in each of these years; and tourist courts were not canvassed in 1929. However, the estimation entailed in remedying these gaps involved relatively small amounts.

To cash payrolls for 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939 were added estimates of the value of board and of lodging received by hotel employees. State distributions for these two items of income in kind were prepared for 1935 and 1939 from census information on the numbers of employees in each State receiving board and lodging, together with estimates (derived from 1935-36 data in the National Resources Committee Report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*) of the annual values of board and of lodging per person received by domestic servants.<sup>24</sup> The 1935 distributions were extrapolated to 1933 and 1929 on the basis of cash payrolls.

Straight-line interpolations of these estimates of wages and salaries (cash and in kind) for 1929, 1933, and 1935 were used to derive figures for 1930-32 and 1934. The same procedure was also followed for 1936-38 with one important exception. For 7 large States, accounting for almost three-fifths of the national payroll in hotels, BLS wage indexes were available and used for this purpose.

The resulting estimates of hotel payrolls by States for 1929-39 were employed for extrapolation in the same manner as noted above for trade. That is, they provided the basis for extrapolating the 1939 estimates to the period 1929-35 and then for interpolating between 1935 and 1938.

## Personal services

The estimates used to extend the 1938 UI-based State figures on personal service payrolls back to 1929 were the sum of separate series for (1) power laundries and rug cleaning; (2) cleaning, dyeing, and pressing; (3) funeral directors, embalmers, and crematories; (4) barber shops; (5) beauty parlors; and (6) miscellaneous personal services such as baths and masseurs, shoe-repair shops, photographic studios, etc.<sup>25</sup> These 6 series were derived for 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, and 1939 from benchmark

24. The census reports gave by States the number of hotel employees receiving one, two, or three meals a day for one week in each of the years 1935 and 1939. These data were converted to an equivalent number receiving full board by adding one-third of those receiving one meal a day, two-thirds of those receiving two meals a day, and the total number receiving three meals a day. For both 1935 and 1939, the number of hotel employees who received lodging was published by States for one week of the year. With respect to the 1935-36 figures on annual values of board and of lodging, State estimates were developed from local-area data shown in the National Resources Committee report. (See notes on "private households.")

25. This extension was made in the manner just referred to for hotels: (1) The 1939 UI-based figures were extrapolated by the provisional series to the years 1929-35; and (2) estimates for 1936 and 1937 were secured by using the provisional series to interpolate between the resulting 1935 figures and the 1938 UI-based figures.

estimates, based largely on census payroll data, in each of 20 types of personal service establishments. Interpolations for other years were prepared separately for the 6 principal groups.

Censuses providing State data on payrolls in personal services included the Census of Power Laundries (1929, 1931, 1933, and 1935), which for 1929 and 1931 also covered rug cleaning establishments; the Census of Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments (1929 and 1931); the Census of Cleaning, Dyeing, and Rug Cleaning Establishments (1933 and 1935); the Census of American Business (1933); and the Census of Service Establishments (1935 and 1939). From these censuses, it was possible to tabulate directly State data which accounted for a very high proportion of estimated total personal service payrolls in 1933, 1935, and 1939. For 1929, however, census reports yielded only 50 percent of the personal service total; for 1931, 40 percent.<sup>26</sup>

State estimates of wages and salaries in 1929 and 1931 in those industries for which census data were not available were derived in heterogeneous fashion. For some, the 1933 State pattern was assumed to be applicable to the earlier years. For others, the 1933 estimates were extended to 1929 and 1931 by reference to changes in some indirectly related series such as population, deaths (for funeral directors' payrolls), or payrolls in a related type of personal service. In 2 minor instances, use was made of occupational data from the 1930 and 1940 Census of Population to extend a 1939 benchmark to 1929.

As indicated above, the State estimates of personal services for intercensal years were derived by interpolating the benchmarks for each of the 6 major groups. For the laundry and the cleaning, dyeing, and pressing groups, which accounted for approximately half of personal service payrolls in the 1929-39 period, the interpolations were based on BLS wage indexes, which were available by States back to 1932 and on a regional basis for 1929-31. For the other groups, less relevant interpolators were used or resort was had to straight-line interpolation.

## Private households

The State series on payrolls of private households incorporates benchmark distributions for 1929, 1939, and 1949, all based largely on earnings and/or employment data collected in the decennial Census of Population. Indirect and less satisfactory allocators were prepared for 1933 and 1935. For all 5 years, cash wages and the value of board furnished domestic servants were estimated separately. Other years of the 1929-55 period were derived by interpolating and extrapolating total payrolls (cash and in kind) by the State estimates of wages and salaries for the personal services industry.

The 1940 and 1950 Census of Population provided the number of private household employees by States. The data used referred to all persons engaged in domestic service, including "employers and own-account workers" as well as "wage or salary workers" since the National Income Division draws no distinction between the 2 groups in this industry. To obtain allocators of

26. The disparity between these 2 percentages reflects the omission of salaries from the schedules of the 1931 Census of Power Laundries and the 1931 Census of Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments. By States, salaries in 1931 could be filled in with reasonable accuracy by interpolating reported salaries in 1929 and 1933 by wages.



the 1939 and 1949 national totals of domestic servants' cash payroll, employment by States was multiplied by estimates of average earnings per employee. These estimates were computed from population census data for each State showing the frequency distribution of domestic servants by detailed size-of-income classes (wage and salary income for 1939 and total income for 1949).<sup>27</sup>

The 1930 Census of Population did not report directly comparable figures on employment in private households. However, an approximation was afforded by census data (mostly unpublished) on the number of persons in each State engaged in specific domestic service occupations. These included chauffeurs, cooks, housekeepers, laundresses, nurses (not trained), and "all other" domestic servants. The product of these employment totals and estimated average earnings—extrapolated from 1939 by the average wages paid hotel employees, as based on the Census of Hotels—furnished an allocator of domestic servants' cash wages in 1929.

The distributions for 1933 and 1935 were also obtained as the product of employment and average cash wages per employee. Private household employment by States was estimated for 1933 and 1935 by interpolating the 1930 and 1940 census data by total population. Average cash wages of domestic servants in those years were obtained by extrapolating the census-based figures for 1939 by average wages paid hotel employees.

As indicated above, the value of board furnished domestic servants was added to these State distributions of cash payroll. For the years 1929, 1933, 1935, and 1939, a single allocator was used. The 1939 estimates so derived were extrapolated to 1949 by total cash wages.

The allocator for the 1929–39 period was derived as the product of (1) number of domestic service employees receiving board and (2) the estimated average annual value of board furnished a domestic servant. Data for (1) were obtained by multiplying the number of employees in 1930 by the estimated proportion receiving the equivalent of full board. This proportion, State by State, was based on sample data collected from employment agencies in a survey made by the National Income Division for the year 1936. Estimates for (2) were derived from 1935–36 data of the National Resources Committee report, *Consumer Expenditures in the United States*. The study covered selected cities and other types of localities in 30 States. The data, mostly unpublished, were used to establish relative levels by States in the value of board furnished domestic servants, based on a standard budget. In utilizing these local-area data for the purpose, judgmental decisions were necessarily an important factor.

As noted in the introductory summary, wages and salaries in personal services were used to interpolate and extrapolate the

estimates of private household payrolls (cash and in kind) for 1929, 1933, 1935, 1939, and 1949. Tests showed the personal services series to be a satisfactory index of changes in the relative State distribution of domestic service payrolls from one census-based benchmark to the next.

### ***Business services, n. e. c.***

Wages and salaries in the business services industry were estimated for 1933 and 1935 by extrapolating 1939 UI-based figures by data tabulated from the Census of Business for 1933, 1935, and 1939. These consisted of total payrolls in 8 specific types of business services.<sup>28</sup> Extrapolation back to 1929 and interpolations between 1933, 1935, and 1938 were based on wages and salaries in trade.

The groups for which data were taken from the 1933, 1935, and 1939 censuses accounted for somewhat more than one-third of total payrolls in business services. It was not possible to obtain a more comprehensive index for this purpose because the censuses differed in their coverage of business services and in the extent of component detail shown by States.

### ***Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades***

The 1939 State estimates of wages and salaries paid out by the miscellaneous repair services and hand trades industry were projected to 1935 on the basis of payroll data from the Census of Business for those years. The data taken for this purpose comprised the categories of "other repair services (except automobile, apparel and shoes)" and "custom industries"—with minor adjustments on the basis of reported figures to exclude items not classified in this industry in the State personal income series. In each year the census aggregate accounted for three-fourths of the estimated national total.

The estimates for 1935 so derived were extrapolated to 1929 by the payroll series for trade. This series was also used to interpolate between the 1935 distribution and that for 1938 based on social security figures.

The Census of Business for 1933, as well as for 1935 and 1939, collected data by States on the miscellaneous repair services industry. However, the 1933 data were substantially less complete; and, because of classification differences, the 1933 and 1935 census data could not be put on a comparable basis for the purpose of deriving an extrapolating series.

### ***Motion pictures***

Motion picture payrolls for the pre-UI period were prepared as the sum of separate series for (1) motion picture production, and (2) motion picture theaters and service industries.

(1) State distributions for motion picture production were based for odd-numbered years of the period 1929–39 (except 1931) on payrolls in the biennial Census of Manufactures.

28. These included advertising agencies; adjustment and credit bureaus and collection agencies; billboard advertising agencies; dental laboratories; duplicating, addressing, mailing-list, and stenographic services; window-cleaning services; photofinishing laboratories; and blueprinting and photostatic services.

27. A significant limitation regarding the 1949 estimates should be noted. For the country as a whole, the level of private household employment in 1950 indicated by the Census Bureau's *Current Population Survey*—as incorporated in the national income estimates—is about one-third higher than that shown by the decennial Census of Population. For areas where labor force classification is difficult, such as domestic service, the *Current Population Survey* is believed to yield more reliable results. (See 1954 *National Income Supplement*, p. 71.) Since the *Survey* is available only on a national basis, it was necessary to use the Census of Population in our State series and to make a proportional adjustment of the reported State data to the national estimate.

Distributions for even-numbered years were filled in by straight-line interpolation.<sup>29</sup>

(2) Wages and salaries by States for motion picture theaters and service industries were obtained for 1939 by subtracting production payrolls from the UI-based figures for the industry as a whole. This benchmark was extrapolated to 1929–35 by a combined series for motion picture theaters and film exchanges.<sup>30</sup> The same series was also used to interpolate between 1935 and 1938, the latter obtained by deducting production payrolls from the totals based on UI data.

In the preparation of this "combined series," payrolls for motion picture theaters were obtained for 1933, 1935, and 1939 from the Census of Service Establishments. Other years were estimated by modifying the census distributions according to information on the number of either theaters or theater seats in each State reported by *Film Daily Yearbook*.

For film exchanges, a relatively minor component, payrolls reported in the 1939 Census of Wholesale Trade were projected to 1929 largely on the basis of film exchange sales, also from *Film Daily Yearbook*.

### **Amusement and recreation, except motion pictures**

An extrapolating series for amusements and recreation (except motion pictures) was prepared for the years 1929–39 as the sum of estimates for legitimate theaters; bowling alleys and billiard parlors; baseball, golf, and other sports; race tracks; and miscellaneous amusements. This series was used to extend the UI-based estimates to 1929–37 in the same manner as described for several other industries, including trade and hotels. The years 1929–35 were obtained by extrapolation from 1939; the years 1936–37, by interpolation between the resulting 1935 figures and the 1938 UI-based figures.

National estimates for the 5 groups for 1933, 1935, and 1939 were allocated by States by data obtained from the Census of Places of Amusements for those years. For other years of the period, with payroll information lacking, estimates for the individual series were filled in either by reference to the census distributions (straight-line interpolation) or by extending them on the basis of such indirect data (by States) as professional baseball attendance, number of bowling leagues, and value of race track purses.

The 1929–37 estimates for this industry are rather weak. In addition to the fact that direct payroll information is wholly lacking except for that provided in censuses, the census data themselves were subject to the difficulties of enumeration and classification that are present in this area.

29. For 1934, 1936, and 1938, this procedure was equivalent to interpolating each State by payrolls in California (from the *Labor Market Bulletin* of the California Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement). The California series, making up over 90 percent of the total, was used for interpolation in the national estimates of motion picture production payrolls for these years.

30. Use of 1939, instead of 1938, as a base for extrapolation is explained in the notes on several industries, e. g., those on "services allied to transportation."

## **Professional, Social, and Related Services**

### **Legal services**

There were 2 principal steps in estimating wages and salaries in the legal services industry for the years 1929–37.

1. Regional control totals were first established. For the 9 geographic divisions in the Census Bureau classification, payrolls in 1938, as estimated from social security data, were extended to 1929 by the product of number of employees and average annual earnings of employees, and then adjusted to the independent national estimates. Number of employees was derived by extrapolation of social security based figures by means of the estimated number of lawyers in major independent practice. (See the section on Proprietors' income.) The average earnings series was based on National Income Division questionnaire surveys (described in the April 1938 and August 1943 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS), which provided data for most years of the period 1929–38.

2. The 1938 State payroll estimates were projected to 1929 by the Division's series on total income of proprietors in this industry. Resulting State figures were adjusted year-by-year to the regional totals secured in step 1.

### **Medical and other health services (except hospitals)**

The nonhospital portion of this industry for the period since 1938 has been derived from social security (principally UI) data.

The procedure for estimating medical and other health services (except hospitals) for 1929–37 paralleled that used for the legal services industry. First, regional totals were derived by extrapolating 1938 UI-based estimates by the product of (1) number of physicians in major independent practice, and (2) average payroll per physician. Series (1) was computed in connection with the estimates of proprietors' income, and is described in that section. Average payroll per physician was based on data collected in National Income Division questionnaire surveys summarized in the April 1938 and October 1943 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. With regard to this regional extrapolation, it should be noted that physicians' payrolls comprised about three-fourths of the national total for the medical services industry exclusive of hospitals.

Following the derivation of regional totals, the individual State estimates for 1938 were extended year-by-year back to 1929 according to the relative changes shown by proprietors' income in the medical services industry. The resulting figures were then corrected to agree with the regional totals, which in turn had been adjusted to the independent national estimate for this component.

### **Hospitals**

State estimates of wages and salaries of privately controlled hospitals are prepared separately for payments in cash and in kind. Comprehensive data on cash payrolls, making up 75–80 percent of the total nationally, are available for all years begin-

ning with 1945 from the American Hospital Association, and for 1935 from the Census of Hospitals for that year. Information by States on the value of maintenance furnished employees is limited to that provided in the 1935 census.

Data presented in the American Hospital Directory (called *Hospitals* in recent years) have supplied the basis for an accurate State distribution of hospital cash payrolls for every year beginning with 1945. The AHA data are obtained directly from the hospitals in an annual questionnaire survey.

In the AHA classification, "general and special short-term hospitals" account for about 95 percent of the total cash payroll of private hospitals. Each year the number of short-term hospitals is shown by States in the AHA report, together with such items as "average daily patient census" and "average payroll cost per patient-day." These data permit the ready computation of a State distribution of wages and salaries.

The same types of information are reported also for "long-term" hospitals, but cannot be used for our purposes because they include government as well as private hospitals. Payrolls of private long-term hospitals were therefore estimated directly from detailed information provided in the AHA reports for individual hospitals in each State.

Cash payrolls in 1935 were derived from unpublished data collected by the U. S. Public Health Service in conducting the 1935 Business Census of Hospitals. The Public Health Service also furnished unpublished sample information for one month permitting the computation of State ratios of the value of maintenance to total cash payroll. In the absence of additional information of this type, value of maintenance by States has been estimated for all years since 1929 by applying these 1935 ratios to cash wages and salaries (with adjustment of the resulting figures to the independent national estimate for this item).

Cash payrolls for other years of the period—1929–34 and 1936–44—were estimated through interpolation and extrapolation on the basis of AMA State data on the number of patients in registered nongovernmental hospitals. Nonregistered hospitals, it may be added, account for an extremely small fraction of the total.

It was possible to make a rough check of the hospital estimates for 1940. This was done by multiplying the number of private wage and salary workers in the medical services industry reported in the 1940 Census of Population by the average annual earnings of employees in this industry covered by social security laws, and then subtracting the nonhospital segment of the industry as computed from UI-OASI data. This residual State series agreed satisfactorily with the estimates based on interpolation by number of patients.

The principal limitation of this check stemmed from the fact that the scope of the UI-OASI average earnings data with respect to hospitals was restricted to proprietary hospitals plus the appreciable, though substantially incomplete, portion of private nonprofit hospitals electing voluntary coverage under the UI laws.

### **Commercial and trade schools and employment agencies**

This payroll item is quite small, amounting to only \$15–\$33 million a year on a national basis in the 1929–37 period. State

distributions for this period were based on materials from a number of sources. These included the U. S. Office of Education (number of teachers and administrative employees of commercial schools, 1929 and 1933); the National Home Study Council (employment in correspondence schools, 1933); the National Income Division (special questionnaire surveys on total employment and employee average earnings of commercial and correspondence schools, 1929–37); and the Census of Business (payrolls of employment agencies, 1935 and 1939).

### **Private educational services, n. e. c.**

The only comprehensive data by States relating to wage and salary disbursements in private education are those contained in the 1940 and 1950 Census of Population. From this source, State distributions of cash payroll were prepared for the 2 years. To these were added rough estimates of pay in kind received by teachers in Catholic schools.

Estimates for private educational services for other years of the 1929–55 period were derived by interpolating and extrapolating the 1940 and 1950 benchmark distributions by a series derived as the sum of (1) higher education, (2) elementary education, (3) secondary education, and (4) a remaining miscellaneous category of agencies (as measured in the 1939–55 period by payrolls reported for social security purposes). Components (2) and (3) were estimated separately for Catholic and other private schools.

Cash payrolls in 1940 and 1950 were derived by allocating national totals by the product of number of wage and salary workers in private education in each State (reported in the population census) and the estimated average income of all persons employed in the industry (self-employed as well as wage earners). The State estimates of average income were computed for 1950 from census data showing the frequency distribution of persons by size of total income. They were extended to 1940 by the change in average salaries of "teachers" and "college presidents, professors and instructors," as computed by States from occupational data in the 1940 and 1950 census.

The components of the series used to project the 1940 and 1950 benchmarks were pieced together from fragmentary and generally inadequate data. The method will be indicated briefly.

For higher education, which comprises the bulk of private educational service payrolls, State estimates were prepared for 1930, 1940, and 1950 from information collected by the Office of Education in connection with its biennial surveys. This information consisted of unpublished data for individual schools, with considerable estimation required in deriving aggregates by States. To obtain estimates for other years, the 1930, 1940, and 1950 State distributions were interpolated and extrapolated on the basis of employment. For the 1929–39 period, this consisted of State data from the Office of Education on the number of faculty in private higher education. For the later period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics furnished an employment series that covered nonteaching staff as well as faculty.

State distributions for the elementary and secondary school components of the series used to project the 1940 and 1950 benchmarks were prepared generally as the product of employment and average pay. For years since 1943, employment data

have been obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prior to that, estimates were prepared from data on number of teachers in Catholic schools furnished biennially by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and on teachers in nonparochial schools available for scattered years from the Office of Education. Direct information by States on average salaries paid in private elementary and secondary schools is limited to that for Catholic schools in 1929-35 obtained in a special survey of Catholic dioceses made by the National Income Division. Beyond that, it has been generally assumed in preparing the private education series that average salary differentials in public elementary and secondary schools are applicable in a general way to private schools. In addition, some use for this purpose has been made of average salaries by States computed for the portion of the industry covered by the State unemployment insurance laws.

The minor segment of private education (presently around 10 percent) coming under the UI laws has been estimated since 1939 according to the general method for "covered" industries. For the earlier period, employment by States was assumed constant, and the State pattern of average pay was varied in accordance with averages computed for public schools.

### ***Engineering and other professional services, n. e. c.***

Wages and salaries paid in this industry rose from \$63 million in 1938 to about \$900 million in 1955. The State estimates for this period were based on social security, principally UI, data.

The engineering and other professional services industry in the 1929-37 period was one of the smallest (payrolls varying from \$34 million to \$84 million). In view of this fact, and the paucity of basic data, the State estimates were made by distributing the 1929-37 national totals in accordance with the 1938 pattern.

### ***Nonprofit membership organizations, n. e. c.***

The State payroll estimates for the nonprofit membership organizations industry were pieced together from diverse information, and entailed a complex method. The series is lacking in precision throughout, particularly for the period prior to 1939.

The estimates for 1949 were developed very largely from employment and income data reported in the 1950 Census of Population. For all other years, they were derived as the sum of separate series for (a) religious organizations, (b) welfare and relief organizations, and (c) nonprofit membership organizations covered under the social security (including railroad retirement) programs. Each of these phases of the work—the 1949 benchmark and the 3 component annual series—is described below.

**BENCHMARK DISTRIBUTION FOR 1949.**—Information provided in the 1950 Census of Population permitted the calculation of a State distribution of the cash pay of employees in the nonprofit membership organizations industry. To this were added estimates (described below) of the value of income in kind received by employees of religious organizations.

The cash payroll distribution was prepared as the product of number of private wage and salary workers (taken directly from the census) and estimated average (mean) income in 1949. The

latter factor was computed State by State from data showing number employed in the industry classified by size of income. Although the resulting averages referred to all employed persons, this limitation was doubtless minor since the categories other than private wage and salary workers made up only 7 percent of the total for the country as a whole. Another limitation, also presumably minor, was the necessity of assuming that State differentials in average *total* income reflected differentials in average wages and salaries.

**RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.**—As already indicated, the wages and salaries of religious organizations (45 percent of the total for the industry as a whole in 1950) cover both cash pay and income in kind.

Benchmark estimates of cash wages and salaries were prepared for 1926 and 1936 from the Census of Religious Bodies for those years. The 1936 census provided direct data by States that required only minor adjustment for nonreporting churches. The 1926 distribution was secured by extrapolating the 1936 data, separately for Catholic and other, by current expenditures (adjusted for nonreporting churches) shown in the 2 censuses.

Benchmark distributions of cash pay were prepared also for 1939 and 1949 (the latter a first approximation subsequently adjusted as described in the next paragraph), separately for clergymen and other employees. Number of clergymen by States is reported in the 1940 and 1950 Census of Population. This was multiplied by average (mean) income computed for each State from census data on the frequency distribution of number of clergymen by detailed size-of-income classes. Cash pay of employees other than clergymen—nearly two-fifths of the cash total nationally—was based on State-by-State relationships computed from the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies.

The adjustment of the 1949 distribution of the cash pay of religious organizations stemmed from a procedure to break down the 1949 benchmark State estimates for the nonprofit membership organizations industry as a whole into separate estimates for religious organizations, welfare and relief agencies, and organizations covered under the social security laws. In making this adjustment, the first step was to deduct from the total-industry estimates the 1949 distribution of "covered" wages and salaries based on UI, OASI, and Railroad Retirement Board data, as explained below. The residual represented the payrolls of religious organizations and welfare and relief agencies combined. For each State, it was subdivided into these 2 components on the basis of preliminary, independent estimates. The religious organizations component for 1949 was estimated as described above. The other was obtained by extrapolation from 1939 by payroll changes in "covered" nonprofit organizations, with adjustment of the State figures, of course, to the 1949 national estimate for welfare and relief agencies. Bearing significantly on the reliability of the whole procedure was the fact that there was fairly good agreement between the sum of these preliminary distributions and the one secured as a residual.

Next, the benchmark distributions of religious organization cash payrolls for 1926, 1936, and 1939 were interpolated to obtain State estimates for 1929-35 and 1937-38. The interpolations were based on number of clergymen in each State, sepa-

rately for Catholic and other organizations.<sup>31</sup> For purpose of the interpolation between 1936 and 1939, it was necessary to split 1939 total cash payrolls between Catholic and other. This was done for each State on the basis of extrapolations from 1936 by number of clergymen.

For 1929-39 and 1949, income in kind was estimated separately by States and added to cash wages and salaries. The rental value of parsonages was assumed to be 10 percent of their value, as reported in the 1926 and 1936 Census of Religious Bodies. These distributions were interpolated and extrapolated by the cash payroll series to derive estimates for 1929-35, 1937-39, and 1949. The value of board received by Catholic clergymen was allocated by States for 1929-39 and 1949 according to the number of Catholic clergymen. On a national basis, these 2 items of pay in kind have averaged about 15 percent of all wages and salaries disbursed by religious organizations.

At this stage, then, State estimates of total religious payroll (cash and in kind) were available for 1929-39 and 1949. To secure estimates for 1940-48 and 1950-55, the 1939 and 1949 estimates were interpolated and extrapolated by total civilian population by States.

**WELFARE AND RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.**—Such agencies account for about one-tenth of the total wages and salaries of nonprofit membership organizations. Data for preparing State breakdowns of this payroll item are sparse.

A benchmark distribution was derived for 1935 from data reported in the Census of Nonprofit Organizations, Office Buildings, and Miscellaneous. These data included "welfare and relief organizations," YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys' Clubs, and Girls' Clubs.

Another State distribution was prepared for 1939 as the product of (1) employment, derived by extrapolating 1935 census-based figures by changes in population, and (2) average earnings, computed from data for "social and welfare workers" collected in the 1940 Census of Population. These data showed a frequency distribution of number of social and welfare workers by detailed wage-and-salary classes. They covered government as well as private workers.

A third State allocation of wages and salaries paid out by welfare and relief agencies was made for 1949. As just described in connection with religious organizations, it was part of a procedure to obtain at least rough weights, by States, for the 3 components of total payrolls in the nonprofit organizations industry.

The State estimates for welfare and relief agencies derived for 1935, 1939, and 1949 were extended to other years by indirect measures. For the period 1929-39, the interpolating and extrapolating series was the States' total population; for the later period, the series used for this purpose was payrolls of "covered" nonprofit organizations, the description of which follows.

**"COVERED" NONPROFIT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.**—Payroll estimates by States of nonprofit organizations covered under the

social security and railroad retirement programs have been prepared annually for the period since 1938. On a national basis, such payrolls formed 45 percent of the total for nonprofit membership organizations in 1950.

State UI data vary somewhat in coverage of nonprofit organizations. Comparison of UI payrolls (adjusted to include small firms) with OASI payrolls has provided a means of measuring such organizations uniformly on a Social Security Act coverage basis. For those States in which OASI data differed from (were higher than) UI data, the latter were adjusted upward on the basis of payroll comparisons available for 1938 and the first quarters of 1945-49 and 1951.

Nonprofit associations covered by the Railroad Retirement Act but not by the UI and OASI laws have been estimated separately. For the period beginning with 1944, this component has been allocated by States according to the taxable payrolls of such associations. These were compiled from detailed information secured biennially from the Railroad Retirement Board, showing the name, location, and taxable payroll of each association. Estimates for 1938-43 were obtained by extrapolating the 1944 figures by railroad payrolls.

The portion of the nonprofit membership organization industry covered by social security and railroad retirement laws was estimated for the years 1929-37 simply by extrapolating the 1938 estimates by changes in total population by States. The 1935 Census of Nonprofit Organizations, Office Buildings, and Miscellaneous provided State payroll data, by type of organization, comprising about two-thirds of the estimated national total. But since the degree of coverage for individual States was not known and evidently was not uniform, the census data could not be used in the estimates.

## GOVERNMENT

Wage and salary disbursements by all levels of American government to residents of the States totaled \$33 billion in 1955. This figure directly accounted for 16 percent of total payrolls in the Nation. It formed 11 percent of all personal income. This was approximately double the 1929 percentage, chiefly because of the expansion in national defense expenditures over the period. Obviously, the adequacy of the government payroll component has considerable bearing on the quality of the State personal income estimates.

Payments to civilian employees comprised nearly all of total government payrolls in the prewar period, around one-half during the war years, and about three-fourths in the recent period. The statistical basis for estimating these payments since 1929 has been generally quite good, despite variations within the period in the relative accuracy of the Federal and State and local segments.

Apart from dependency allotments, for which some direct State data have been available, military payroll disbursements have been estimated by allocation of national totals on the basis of the number of personnel stationed in each State. While the

31. Number of Catholic clergymen is from the *Official Catholic Directory*. For other clergy, an index was prepared from the published data available for specific denominations. These included Northern Baptist, Southern Baptist, Congregational-Christian, Methodist, Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal, and comprised about half the total on a national basis.

lack of payroll data by States is a significant limitation, the basis of allocation in this case is reasonably satisfactory. Moreover, in order to limit the effects of this data lack, the allocation procedure has been carried through in a detailed fashion (for the individual armed services, separately for officers and enlisted men).

**Exhibit 4.—Government Wage and Salary Disbursements, 1929, 1940, and 1955**

[Millions of dollars]

	1929	1940	1955
<b>Federal Government</b> .....	<b>1, 289</b>	<b>3, 904</b>	<b>17, 239</b>
Civilian, except work relief.....	1, 064	1, 884	9, 744
Military.....	225	441	7, 495
Work relief.....		1, 579	
<b>State and local governments</b> .....	<b>3, 544</b>	<b>4, 354</b>	<b>15, 972</b>
Public education.....	1, 563	1, 772	6, 905
Nonschool, except work relief.....	1, 981	2, 572	9, 067
Work relief.....		10	
<b>Total government</b> .....	<b>4, 833</b>	<b>8, 258</b>	<b>33, 211</b>

As described below, the State estimates of government wages and salaries were prepared for each of the components shown for selected years in *Exhibit 4*.

### Federal Civilian Except Work-Relief

State estimates of wages and salaries paid to civilian employees of the Federal Government are estimated separately for the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The last 2 account for only a small fraction of the Government's civilian payrolls.

For all executive agencies except the Post Office, State payroll distributions were derived for 1937-39, 1941, and 1949-55 on the basis of wage and salary data collected from each agency by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Estimates for 1940 and 1942-48 were filled in by interpolation of the benchmark figures by State employment data. For years prior to 1937, the State payroll estimates represent the 1937 geographic distribution modified to reflect changes in the agency composition of the Federal civil executive payroll.

Wages and salaries paid to employees of the Post Office Department were derived for the entire period 1929-55 from published State data in annual reports of the Postmaster General, as supplemented principally by special tabulations furnished by the Post Office Department.

As noted earlier, Federal payroll disbursements to citizens of the continental United States employed abroad in a civilian capacity are excluded from State personal income. In national personal income a separate estimate is made of this item and, consequently, it can be excluded from the State series without estimation.

### Civil executive (excluding Post Office)

This section is organized into time periods for which the sources and methods used in preparing the estimates are homogeneous.

1949-55.—Wages and salaries received by civilian employees of the Federal civil executive service have been estimated for years since 1949 from State payroll tabulations prepared by the various independent agencies and departments. These tabulations are collected by the Civil Service Commission and transmitted to the National Income Division. Summarization of the agency reports provides an accurate State distribution of Federal civil executive payrolls.

For the most part, these reports are tabulations of civilian payrolls according to the amounts shown on Federal income tax withholding reports (W-2's). The payroll figures cover disbursements during the calendar year and are classified by State of residence of the employees as indicated on the W-2's. In certain instances the agencies compile their State payrolls from aggregate disbursement records rather than from compilations of W-2's. This method is used only where the disbursing office is located a substantial distance from State boundaries, so that it can be assumed that employees paid from that office reside within the State.

1937-39 AND 1941.—Wage and salary disbursements by States in December of each year 1936-39 and in June 1941 were reported to the Civil Service Commission by individual agencies of the civil executive service. The June 1941 summary data by States were used to allocate continental United States payrolls (excluding Post Office) in calendar year 1941, while the similar totals for 1937, 1938, and 1939 were allocated by the sum of successive December distributions.

1940 AND 1942-48.—Estimates for the years between the 1949 W-2 benchmark and the earlier distributions were derived by interpolation on the basis of employment by State in the Federal civil executive service (excluding the Post Office). The interpolating series was prepared as the sum of separate estimates for the Army, Navy, Veterans' Administration, and all other agencies combined. These estimates were made by allocating continental United States payrolls on the basis of employment. For the Army and Navy, the State employment distributions were computed from quarterly or monthly data. In the other instances, a distribution for a single month was used to represent the year.<sup>32</sup>

The estimates for 1940 and 1942-48 obtained by this interpolation procedure are fairly reliable. This belief stems from the fact that the "overlap" State distributions for 1939, 1941, and 1949 that were developed for the interpolation agreed satisfactorily with those based on the agencies' payroll records.

1929-36.—The 1937 State figures (excluding the Post Office) were extrapolated to 1929 by a series built up from separate estimates for individual agencies. Although account was taken of available agency payroll data in preparing the extrapolating series, these were rather scanty. The estimates comprising this series were based mainly on the State payroll distributions reported for December 1937 to the Civil Service Commission. That is, national totals of wages and salaries for the individual agencies actually functioning in those prior years were allocated

32. A significant exception to this general method can be noted for the Washington metropolitan area, for which an annual record of Federal civil executive payroll disbursements was available from the Civil Service Commission for the years 1941-48. As explained in the concluding note on "residence adjustments", it was necessary to break down the area totals into amounts received by residents of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

by States according to the pattern shown for December 1937. The December 1936 data (noted above) could not be used for this purpose as they were not available for individual agencies.

### **Post Office Department**

As mentioned earlier, State estimates of wage and salary disbursements by the Post Office Department are based largely on data published in annual reports of that agency.

For the period 1929–38, State tabulations on a fiscal-year basis were made of (1) compensation of postmasters, (2) pay for city delivery service, and (3) payments to rural carriers. The third item included expenditures for nonwage items. These were eliminated by reducing payments to rural carriers in the States by a constant proportion, based on information provided by the Post Office Department.

To these items were added State estimates of wage and salary disbursements to special delivery messengers, railway clerks, and postal inspectors. These were derived from unpublished, fragmentary information furnished by the Post Office Department and the Comptroller General of the United States.

The several wage and salary series were summed and successive fiscal years averaged to obtain calendar year State distributions, which were used to allocate national totals for the years 1929 to 1938.

For the period 1939 forward, the same general procedure was followed as for earlier years. However, the content of the summary distributing series was changed somewhat in light of the available data situation. Comparison of estimates for 1939 prepared by both methods indicated that the distributing series used for 1929–38 was directly comparable to that used for later years; consequently, no "linking-on", or adjustment of one series to the other, was necessary.

The Post Office Department has accounted for a large, though generally diminishing, proportion of payrolls in the Federal civil executive service. With reference to *Exhibit 4*, this proportion was 54 percent in 1929, 33 percent in 1940, and 22 percent in 1955.

In assessing the State estimates of Post Office payrolls, it should be noted that the figures used in the allocating series represent to a very large degree reported wage and salary disbursements. This reliability was perhaps of most significance for the years 1929–36. It was for that period that the Post Office segment of Federal civil executive payrolls was relatively the largest, and the remaining segment statistically weak.

### **Military**

State military payroll disbursements for years since 1942 are the sum of: (1) Total military pay (cash and in kind) earned by personnel stationed within each State less amounts withheld by the Government and disbursed to their dependents in the form of allotments of pay<sup>33</sup>; and (2) allotments received by military

dependents residing within each State, regardless of the geographic station of the allottee. Disbursements made to either military personnel or their dependents located outside the continental United States are thus excluded from the State estimates.

The allocation of military payroll by States requires special breakdowns for the country as a whole of the military series included in the national income accounts. The national series, as derived from data furnished by the various armed services, measure the gross earnings (without deductions of any kind) of military personnel stationed both in this country and abroad. The breakdowns involved, prepared separately for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, are as follows: (1) Allotments received by military dependents residing within the continental United States; (2) allotments received by military dependents residing abroad; (3) military net pay received abroad—the gross earnings of personnel stationed outside the continental United States less allotments sent to their dependents; and (4) military net pay received by members of the armed forces located in the continental United States. Items (1) and (4) are included in State personal income, while items (2) and (3) are excluded.

For the period 1929–41, the State allocation of military disbursements was not made separately for net pay and allotments. The total gross pay included in the national accounts was divided between (1) the continental United States and (2) abroad according to the proportions of personnel so stationed, and the resulting estimates for (1) were distributed by States also according to the location of personnel. While the procedure ignored dependency allotments, it should be noted that these were quite small and that dependents of military personnel generally resided on or near the station of the serviceman.

Derivation of the continental United States totals of military payroll disbursements is described below, separately for the various items involved. After that, attention is turned to the method of breaking down these totals by States.

### **Allotments to dependents**

National totals of allotments of pay to dependents were obtained from each of the armed services on an annual basis beginning with calendar year 1942. In some instances, the reported annual figures included savings bonds, insurance, or other items not related to dependency. Such nondependency allotments were eliminated, usually on the basis of periodic special data provided by the services. The adjustments involved amounts ranging from a negligible proportion to a maximum of 10 percent of total dependency allotments.

For the years 1942–45, the national totals of dependency allotments were allocated into the portion received in the continental United States and that received abroad on the basis of Army data for 1944 and 1945. Since 1952, the division has been reported by the Army and Navy and estimated for other services on the basis of relationships derived from these reported figures. Estimates for 1946–51 were derived by interpolation of the 1945 and 1952 breakdowns. During the war years the portion of dependency allotments allocated overseas was less than 2 percent; currently, it is somewhat less than 5 percent.

33. In addition to regular types of voluntary allotments to dependents, this item includes both the servicemen's and Government's contributions to "family allowance" payments made to dependents of enlisted men under the Serviceman's Dependents Allowance Act which operated from late 1942 until late 1949.

### ***Military net pay received overseas***

Direct data on military net pay received abroad (or on dependency allotments made by persons stationed abroad) are not available. Therefore, the amount of overseas net pay had to be estimated for all years from 1942 forward.

The basic data available from service records on overseas payments to personnel refer to cash expenditures after all deductions (both for allotments of pay regardless of type and, since 1949, the portion of pay withheld as Federal income taxes).<sup>34</sup> Given this data situation, there were 2 statistical problems: (1) To fill in by estimation gaps in reported figures on overseas cash payroll expenditures, so as to obtain an annual series for each service covering the 1942-55 period, and (2) to adjust this series to our concept by adding back estimated deductions not going to individuals, as well as the withheld income taxes.

(1) Following is a brief description of the basic data on cash payroll expenditures overseas (net of deductions and taxes) that were available for the years 1942-55 from the various armed services, and of the procedure used to fill in gaps by estimation.

**NAVY.**—Fiscal year totals of cash expenditures to personnel on ships and at individual overseas stations are published annually by the Department of the Navy. These totals were translated to a calendar year basis by means of quarterly data on number of personnel stationed on ships or abroad.

The resulting calendar year totals for "overseas" expenditures were adjusted to include the estimated cash expenditures going to Navy personnel on ships assigned to continental United States ports. In line with the population concept adopted a few years ago by the Bureau of the Census, the personnel on such ships are not treated as being stationed outside the continental limits, but instead are classified as "residents" for purposes of the State personal income series.

The adjustment of expenditures noted above was made according to the proportion that personnel assigned to ships in continental United States ports formed of all personnel stationed on ships and at overseas stations. The number of personnel on ships in continental United States ports has been available from Navy reports since 1951. For prior years it was estimated by extending the 1951 figure on the basis of total personnel on ships and at overseas stations. The estimates made in this manner for 1942-45 were reduced one-half, rather arbitrarily, to take account of war-time conditions.

The error in total naval payroll disbursements occasioned by the lack of data before 1951 on number of persons on ships in United States ports is probably small except for the war years. For the 1944 and 1945 national totals, the range of error on this score might be as much as two or three hundred million dollars.

**ARMY.**—Total cash expenditures to Army personnel outside the continental limits were provided by the Department of the Army for the period from June 1943 to June 1946 and for 1953 and subsequent years. Similar aggregates for other years of the

34. In addition to allotments to dependents, allotments may be made for purposes such as (1) purchase of life insurance (Government and commercial) and war or savings bonds; (2) repayments of loans made by Government agencies, the Red Cross, and military relief societies; and (3) deposits in savings accounts (Government and commercial).

1942-52 period were derived as the product of the reported number of personnel stationed abroad and estimated average cash expenditures per man. The latter factor represented an interpolation and extrapolation of Army overseas averages (computed for 1943-46 and 1953) by estimates utilizing Navy relationships. These estimates were made by multiplying average cash expenditures per man for the Army as a whole by the ratio of overseas to servicewide averages for the Navy.

**AIR FORCE.**—For 1953 and subsequent years, cash personnel expenditures overseas were reported by the Department of the Air Force. The total for 1953 was extended to 1952 by the product of the reported number of Air Force personnel stationed abroad and estimates of their average pay. These estimates were derived on the basis of Navy relationships, in the manner just described for the Army. Prior to 1952, military payroll disbursements of the Air Force were estimated with those of the Army.

**MARINE CORPS.**—Data on cash expenditures to personnel abroad are not available for the Marines. The totals for 1942-55 were obtained, therefore, as the product of the number of Marines stationed abroad and estimated expenditures per man. The latter average was derived by applying Army overseas-to-total relationships to the average cash expenditures per man computed from data reported for the entire Marine Corps.

**COAST GUARD.**—The Headquarters of this service provided data on annual cash expenditures per man to its military personnel stationed in Hawaii. These figures were assumed to be representative of average personnel expenditures at all overseas stations, and were multiplied by total overseas strength to obtain aggregate cash expenditures overseas. In this connection, it is to be noted that, except for the war years, the bulk of Coast Guard overseas strength has been located in Hawaii.

(2) As indicated above, the estimates for 1942-55 of cash expenditures to overseas personnel required upward adjustment in order to add back nondependency allotments and withheld income taxes. A separate adjustment factor, generally varying from one-tenth to one-fifth, was calculated for each service on the basis of relationships derived from reported data covering all personnel in the service, not just those stationed abroad. The basic assumption in this connection may be noted: that, while the proportion of total pay allotted to dependents varies considerably with respect to location of the allottor (overseas versus United States), any variation on this score in the proportion of total pay formed by nondependency allotments is small.

### ***Military net cash pay in United States***

Military net cash pay received by personnel stationed within the continental United States was obtained for the years 1942-55 by subtracting from cash payroll disbursements as included in the national accounts (1) estimated total allotments to dependents (wherever residing) and (2) estimated net cash pay received by personnel stationed abroad.

### ***Pay in kind***

Finally, the allocation of military payroll disbursements by States requires that pay in kind (the value of food and of clothing



furnished enlisted personnel) received by persons overseas be estimated and eliminated from the national totals. This breakdown of the latter estimates was based for each service on the percentages of men (enlisted men in most cases) serving overseas and in the United States.

### **State distributions of military disbursements**

Separate State allocations for the individual services were made of continental United States totals of (1) cash pay, (2) pay in kind, and (3) allotments received by dependents of military personnel. Item (1) was net of dependency allotments for the years 1942-45, and gross of such allotments for the prior period. Item (3), therefore, was distributed separately beginning with 1942.

**CASH PAY.**—The cash pay received by military personnel was allocated geographically in accordance with the number of persons assigned to duty stations within each State. Strength distributions by State of station were provided by each service. For the years prior to World War II, the data referred to June 30 of each year. For later years, quarterly or monthly distributions were averaged to obtain an annual series. In most instances, strength data were provided separately for officers and enlisted men. These data were combined for use in allocation by weighting the two categories in accordance with the national average gross pay of officers and of enlisted men.

An exception to the preceding general statement must be noted for the Navy and Marine Corps, for which strength data by State of station were not available prior to 1940. Accordingly, the 1940 State distribution of cash pay for the Navy and Marine Corps combined was extended to 1929 by an annual State series on Naval (including Marine Corps) expenditures for pay and allowances. This series was compiled from Navy publications showing pay and allowance expenditures annually at individual disbursing stations. It could not be used directly in the estimates as the Navy definition of pay and allowances differed from our definition of military payroll disbursements. Furthermore, the Naval disbursing centers were not always restricted by State boundaries. However, neither of these factors was considered serious enough to disqualify the expenditure series as an extrapolator.

**PAY IN KIND.**—Continental United States totals of pay in kind for each service were allocated in accordance with the number of enlisted men stationed in each State. In the case of the Navy and Marine Corps, the 1940 State distribution of pay in kind was extended to the years 1929-39 by the estimates of cash pay described above.

**DEPENDENCY ALLOTMENTS.**—Information by States on the amounts of allotments received by dependents of military personnel is rather sparse. The Department of the Army provided State distributions of dependency allotments received from Army personnel for the period from 1943 through mid-1945, based on mailing addresses recorded in a sampling of allotment checks. Upon examination, these distributions were found to show a good correlation with distributions of the civilian population and of the *residence* of Army military personnel. Since all sections of the country were represented about proportionately in the several

services during the war years, the allotment data reported by the Army were used to allocate total dependency allotments by States for the years 1942-45.

For 1953, the Marine Corps made available data on dependency allotments according to State of residence of the recipient. Analysis showed that this distribution was closely similar to a simple average of the percentage distributions of (1) Marine strength by State of duty station, and (2) the civilian population. This correlation reflected the fact that during peacetime many dependents accompany military personnel to their duty stations, so that the State pattern of allotment receipts is influenced strongly by the location of military strength.

For the years 1949-55, total allotments to military dependents in the continental United States were accordingly allocated among the States by the sum of percentage distributions of total military strength and civilian population.

Estimates for 1946 were derived by extrapolation from 1945 by changes in the civilian population by States. For 1947 and 1948, estimates were first prepared by 2 methods. The 1946 figures were extrapolated to 1947 and 1948 by changes in the civilian population, and the 1949 estimates were extrapolated to those years by the combined percentage distributions of civilian population and military strength. The 1947 allotment total was distributed by an average of the 2 estimates, with the former weighted twice and the latter once. For 1948, the allotment total was allocated by an equally weighted average of the 2 estimates.

As will be evident, the following assumptions underlay the procedures for 1946-55: That the wartime geographic pattern of dependency allotments continued in effect in 1946; that the peacetime pattern (as evidenced by Marine Corps data for 1953) became fully established by 1949; and that there was a progressive shiftover from one pattern to the other during 1947 and 1948.

The State estimates of military dependency allotments may be generally satisfactory despite the paucity of basic data. The allotment totals were really sizable only during 1944-45 (\$6-\$7 billion), and the reported Army data for that period provided a probably good basis of allocation. For the latter postwar years, the Marine Corps data, though a thin "sample" of the total military, confirmed both "expert opinion" and our own *a priori* assumption that the geographic distribution of dependency allotments reflected in mixed fashion the location of the civilian population and of military strength.

### **Legislative and Judicial**

The bulk of the Federal legislative payroll has been allocated to the Washington, D. C., area, the remainder to the various States. The division, though rough, has been based upon separate treatment of the aggregate pay of Members of the Congress, aggregate allowances to them for clerical and administrative staff, and the total pay of all other congressional employees.

The portion of total legislative payroll assigned to the Washington metropolitan area has been distributed among the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia on the basis of residence in these areas as compiled from the *Congressional Directory*. The portion assigned outside the Washington metropolitan area has been distributed by States in accordance with the "apportionment of congressional representation" in 1930, 1940, and 1950. Each of

these three apportionment series was used for those years in which it was applicable in determining congressional representation.

For the judicial branch of the Federal Government, payroll data by States were reported for 1938 by the Civil Service Commission and for 1954 by the Administrative Office of U. S. Courts. The relative State patterns shown by these data were used for all other years as well. Nationally, the Federal judicial payroll has amounted to a maximum of only \$21 million.

### Federal Work-Relief

Federal work-relief payrolls cover the period 1933-43. Listed below are the individual programs, the years in which each operated, and payrolls in 1938, the year in which Federal work-relief was largest.

Program	In operation	1938 payrolls (millions)
Civilian Conservation Corps . . . . .	1933-42	\$230
Works Projects Administration . . . . .	1935-43	1,751
National Youth Administration:		
Student work program . . . . .	1935-43	20
Out-of-school work program . . . . .	1936-42	41
Civil Works Administration . . . . .	1933-34	0
Other Federal agencies . . . . .	1935-41	68
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<b>2,110</b>

State data on wages and salaries paid under each program except "other Federal agencies" were obtained for 1938-43 from various issues of the *Social Security Bulletin* or *Social Security Yearbook*, published by the then Social Security Board. National totals for "other Federal agencies" were allocated by States on the basis of combined data for the other work-relief programs.

For years prior to 1938, State payroll data for the Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Projects Administration, and Civil Works Administration were obtained from published materials or from special tabulations provided by the Works Projects Administration. In the absence of such information on the 2 programs of the National Youth Administration, the 1938 State payrolls of each were used to allocate national totals for the earlier years.

As is evident, State estimates of Federal work-relief wages and salaries are solidly based on data collected as administrative by-products by the agencies charged with responsibility for the programs. The degree of estimation required was small.

### State and Local Governments

Wages and salaries disbursed by State and local governments were estimated separately for (1) public education, (2) nonschool functions, and (3) work-relief.

State estimates for the first 2 components during the 1929-39 period were taken from a special study made by the Department of Labor. Work-relief earnings, confined largely to the period 1933-35, were reported in the statistics of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, which was the Federal agency responsible for the financing of programs administered by State and local governments. Hence, the estimates of State and local government payrolls for 1929-39 have a firm statistical basis.

The State and local government estimates for 1940-55, which are adequate, were based mainly on data of the Bureau of the Census. These data were derived from samples covering usually one or two months of the year, with occasional full-year reporting of public education payrolls.

### Public education

1929-39.—State estimates of public education payrolls for the earlier years are those prepared from the State, county, and municipal survey conducted by the Department of Labor and published by the Department in *Employment and Payrolls in State and Local Governments, 1929-39*. This survey collected data from all State governments and from a comprehensive sample of local governmental units.

1940-45.—State estimates for the years 1940-45 were derived by interpolating the 1939 figures and a 1946 benchmark distribution (described below) by a series constructed from school-year expenditures for public education published by the U. S. Office of Education.

The interpolating series was comprised of 2 components: elementary and secondary education and higher education. Estimates were prepared for even-numbered years of the period 1938-46, and the intervening years were filled in by straight-line interpolation.

Wages and salaries paid in public elementary and secondary schools in 1938, 1942, 1944, and 1946 were compiled from Office of Education data published in the *Biennial Survey of Education*. For all States, total salaries of the instructional staff, comprising about 85 percent of all wages and salaries in public elementary and secondary education, were available. For most States, wages and salaries paid other employee groups could also be obtained from the *biennial survey*. For others, some estimation was required because wages and salaries for numerically minor groups were combined with nonsalary expenditures. Payrolls in public elementary and secondary schools in 1940 were obtained by interpolating the 1938 and 1942 State distributions by instructional staff salaries, the only payroll data shown in the *biennial survey* covering 1940.

For purpose of the 1939-46 interpolating series, wages and salaries in public higher education by States were estimated by projecting a 1938 distribution by instructional staff salaries reported in the *biennial survey* for even-numbered years from 1938 to 1946. The 1938 State distribution which served as a benchmark was derived from a special wage and salary schedule collected for the National Income Division by the Office of Education in conjunction with its regular *biennial survey*.

1946-55.—Beginning with 1946, the Bureau of the Census has collected State data on State and local government payrolls for public education in one or more months of each year with the exception of 1951. For both 1949 and 1950, the census survey covered total payrolls for the entire school year.

A benchmark distribution of State and local government school payrolls in 1946 was derived by allocating the national total for that year by the sum of census figures reported for April, June, and October of 1946 and January of 1947. Comparable State estimates for 1949 were made by distributing the national total for that year by the combined data for school years 1949 and 1950 reported by the Census Bureau.

State estimates of public education payrolls for 1947-48, 1950, and 1952-55 were developed by interpolating and extrapolating the 1946 and 1949 distributions by a State series based on the Census Bureau's monthly samples—covering April and October in 1946 and 1947 and October in subsequent years. In the absence of data for 1951, estimates were derived by straight-line interpolation of the 1950 and 1952 distributions.

### ***Nonschool (excluding work-relief)***

Nonschool payrolls of State and local governments for the period 1929-39 were taken from the Department of Labor study noted above. For years since 1940, this component is based on sample data collected by the Bureau of the Census.

The 1941 national estimate of State and local nonschool wages and salaries was allocated by States according to the combined total of census-reported payrolls in this category for January of 1941 and 1942. Census data provided the basis of allocations for 1946 and 1947 also. For the former, the sum of figures for April, July, and October of 1946 and January of 1947 was used. The 1947 allocation was based on data for January, April, and October of that year.

State estimates of nonschool payrolls for 1940 resulted from interpolation of the 1939 and 1941 benchmarks by a series pieced together from State, city, and minor civil division payroll data collected by the Bureau of the Census and collateral information gathered by the National Income Division through a mail survey. Estimates for 1944 and 1945 were obtained by extending the 1946 distribution by Census Bureau figures on payrolls in April of each year 1944 to 1946. Straight-line interpolation between 1941 and 1944 yielded estimates for 1942 and 1943.

State estimates of nonschool payrolls for 1948 and subsequent years were derived by extrapolating the 1947 State distribution by census data. These were collected for October of each year except 1951. For that year, the distributions estimated for 1950 and 1952 were averaged.

### ***Work-relief***

State and local government work-relief in the period 1933-42 covered programs financed under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, or successors to those programs. The estimates of amounts disbursed to persons employed were based directly on payroll information published in the *Final Statistical Report of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration*, except for the WPA data referred to below on earnings of nonrelief workers on relief projects. Because State data for the pre-FERA period, 1930-32, were practically nonexistent and because the amounts involved were small, ranging from \$4 million to \$92 million, the 1933 State distribution of total work-relief earnings under State and local government programs was used to allocate the national totals for those earlier years.

Separate State estimates of work-relief were made for each of the State and local government programs listed below.

Program	Earnings disbursed in 1935 (millions)
Work relief . . . . .	725
Emergency education . . . . .	19
College student aid . . . . .	7
Transient relief . . . . .	40

“Work relief” disbursements were estimated for (1) relief workers, and (2) nonrelief workers employed on work relief projects. State data for the first component were shown by months from July 1933 to December 1935 in the FERA report. These provided annual State totals for 1934 and 1935. The July 1933 State figures were used to allocate the national total of relief workers' earnings in the first 6 months of 1933; and the December 1935 figures were assumed to represent the pattern for 1936-42 during which period the total amount disbursed was only \$44 million.

Earnings of nonrelief workers on the “work-relief” projects—\$210 million in 1935—were obtained for 1934 from the Division of Statistics of the Works Projects Administration, and for 1935 from the FERA *Final Statistical Report*. The national total for 1933 (the program began in July of that year) was allocated by the 1934 State data; the totals for 1936-38, when the program fell off sharply, by the 1935 data.

The emergency education program was in operation during 1933-35. The FERA report provided figures on employee earnings by States (inclusive of a minor amount of nonwage payments) for 1934 and 1935 combined. To derive allocators for these 2 years, these individual State totals were broken down on the basis of employment, also provided in that report. An allocator of this item for 1933 was obtained as the product of employment in that year and average earnings computed for 1934 and 1935.

State estimates of work relief paid out under the college student aid program (1934 and 1935) were prepared in the same manner as for the emergency education program.

National totals of transient relief earnings were allocated by States in accordance with the distribution of total obligations incurred by the program over its 5-year period of operation (1933-37). The obligations data were published in the FERA report. The payroll totals for this program ranged from \$5 million to \$40 million a year.

## **OTHER INDUSTRIES**

This last category of wages and salaries consists of four industries: Agricultural and similar service establishments, Forestry, Fisheries, and Rest of the world. These industries are quite small, and the data for estimating their State distributions not very satisfactory. Together, they totaled only \$318 million in 1950, or one-fifth of 1 percent of all wage and salary disbursements in the Nation.

The agricultural services item comprises about half of this miscellaneous category. Social security data—UI supplemented by OASI for small firms not covered by the State laws—have been used to distribute agricultural service payrolls by States beginning with 1943. These data have accounted for roughly two-thirds of the estimated total payroll in the industry. Estimates for other years are extrapolations based on miscellaneous farm production expenses, as calculated in connection with the State estimates of net income of farm proprietors.

For the forestry and fisheries industries, State allocations of national totals were computed for 1939 and 1949 from various census data. These were not suitable for our purpose in several respects, and considerable estimation was required.

The 1939 and 1949 forestry and fishery benchmarks were derived as the product of (a) number of private wage and salary workers (from the Census of Population), and (b) estimated average earnings. The latter factor was not comparable in scope to the employment figures. For 1939, it was necessary to compute it from data in the Census of Population showing by States the distribution of persons by size of wage and salary income in selected occupations (such as "fishermen and oystermen"), supplemented by payrolls and employment for turpentine and rosin production (the largest segment of forestry) from the 1937 and 1939 Census of Manufactures. For 1949, the average earnings differentials by States for forestry and fisheries were computed from Census of Population data which referred to the distribution of all persons employed in these industries (not just private wage and salary workers) by size of their total income.

The State distributions obtained for 1939 and 1949 were extended to other years by a variety of information, mostly indirect. The principal data (by States) used for interpolation and extrapolation referred to the production of turpentine and rosin, from the Bureau of the Census and from the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering of the Department of Agriculture; and the annual value of the catch, from the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Interior.

The "rest of the world" component of wages and salaries represents payments received by United States residents in this country from international organizations (such as U. N.) and foreign governments. The item is trivial in magnitude, varying from \$1 million to \$25 million per year since 1929.

Geographically, the bulk of "rest of the world" payrolls is assigned to New York and the District of Columbia, as based partly on reported information and partly on informal estimates. The remainder is allocated by States according to the number of employees at consulates, reported by the Department of State.

## ADJUSTMENTS FOR RESIDENCE

The State estimates of wages and salaries are derived largely from tabulations of reports by business establishments. The basic data are thus classified geographically according to the State in which employees work. For most States, as already noted in Part II, the estimates incorporating these data are taken as a numerically equivalent measure to wages and salaries received by residents. Adjustments were made, however, for 14 States and the District of Columbia to convert the initial estimates fully to a "where received" basis. In relation to total personal income, these adjustments were of minor magnitude except for the District of Columbia.

In some instances, the "residence adjustments" affected only a particular industrial category of wages and salaries, such as government or contract construction. More often, however, the

adjustments were made initially for private industry payrolls as a whole. For purpose of tables 4-70, in the absence of data on commuters' earnings by industry the total adjustment in such cases was allocated proportionately among the industries. More specifically, the amount of private wages and salaries transferred from the State "where paid" to the State "where received" was distributed industrially according to the pattern of private wages and salaries in the former State.

Tables 71-78, which show State and regional breakdowns of manufacturing wages and salaries for approximately 20 types of manufactures, do not incorporate such residence adjustments. Partly because the strain imposed by lack of data was considered too great, and also because these tables are intended primarily for studying the structure, or composition, of manufacturing located in the various States rather than the source patterns of their personal income, the data in these latter tables are recorded for all States on a "where paid" basis.

The residence adjustments for the 15 areas are not at all precise. The statistical data obtainable for the purpose generally were of a piecemeal variety and, as indicated, not available by industry.

### *District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia*

Adjustments for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia were made because of employee commuting in the Washington metropolitan area. Separate treatment was accorded payrolls of private industry and of government.

PRIVATE.—Currently, about two-fifths of private payroll disbursements in the District of Columbia is transferred to Maryland and Virginia. In 1929, the comparable figure was one-tenth. These adjustments represent the estimated amounts received by residents of Maryland and Virginia employed in the District of Columbia less amounts received by residents of the District employed in either of the 2 adjoining States.

The key information for estimating these transfers consisted of special, unpublished data for 1947 furnished by the Bureau of the Census. These were collected by Census in a sample survey conducted for the (then) National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

The survey data showed the wages and salaries received in 1947 by private employees in the Washington metropolitan area classified according to both place of work and place of residence. From this information, 1947 wage and salary earnings were computed for 5 groups: Persons working in the District of Columbia and living in (1) the District of Columbia, (2) Maryland, and (3) Virginia; and persons living in the District of Columbia and working in (4) Maryland and (5) Virginia. Items 1-3 were of the same scope as the National Income Division estimate of private industry payrolls disbursed in the District of Columbia. Items 4 and 5 represented earnings included in our similar private industry estimates for Maryland and Virginia. These latter items were substantially smaller than items 2 and 3.

Percentages computed from the census survey data were used to adjust our 1947 estimates of private wages and salaries in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia to an employec-

residence basis.<sup>35</sup> To compute these percentages, the amounts assignable to residents of the District of Columbia (the sum of items 1, 4, and 5), to residents of Maryland (2 minus 4), and to residents of Virginia (3 minus 5), were each expressed as a percentage of total private payroll disbursements in the District (the sum of items 1, 2, and 3).

Next, the three-way percentage breakdown of private payroll disbursements in the District of Columbia in 1947 was extrapolated to 1940 and to 1950 by a series showing the percentage of all private industry employees in the Washington area living in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia in 1940, 1947, and 1950. The 1940 and 1950 distributions were computed from the Census of Population, while that for 1947 was derived from the census sample survey.

These benchmark residence adjustments—the percentages of private wage and salary disbursements in the District of Columbia assignable to the District, Maryland, and Virginia—were extended to other years of the 1929–55 period by the metropolitan area percentage distributions of Federal civilian payrolls described below.

**FEDERAL CIVILIAN.**—As noted above under “Government”, civilian payrolls of the Federal civil executive service have been estimated for the District of Columbia (and the States) since 1949 from W-2 (income tax) tabulations, which classify employees by residence. From 1929 to 1948, however, the basic data required first the estimation of disbursements by Federal agencies in the Washington metropolitan area, and then the allocation of these area totals to residents of Washington, D. C., Maryland, and Virginia.<sup>36</sup>

Benchmark estimates for this allocation were prepared for 1949 from tabulations of the W-2 reports of agencies located in the Washington metropolitan area. Estimates for 1930 and 1940 were derived largely from the Census of Population. The number of government civilian employees living in the District of Columbia and in the surrounding Maryland and Virginia counties as shown in the census were adjusted to exclude State and local government employees, by means of unpublished data provided by the Census Bureau. The census-based employment distributions were weighted in accordance with rough estimates of average salaries in 1940 earned in the District of Columbia by residents of the District, Maryland, and Virginia. These averages were based upon a sampling of the District of Columbia City Directory. The directory provided the name, residence address, and position classification of Federal employees.

Distributions of Federal civilian payrolls within the Washington metropolitan area were obtained for 1929 and 1931–39 by interpolating and extrapolating the 1930 and 1940 benchmarks by total population. As population estimates were available for the

35. Strictly speaking, the aggregate adjusted was private wages and salaries exclusive of a few relatively minor components, such as private households and private educational services, that were estimated directly on a residence basis.

36. In 1929, the payroll of Federal civil executive agencies in the Washington metropolitan area totaled \$144 million. Of this, \$122 million was assigned to the District of Columbia, \$12 million to Maryland, and \$10 million to Virginia. For 1948, the comparable 4 figures (in millions) were 724, 484, 115, and 125.

District of Columbia (from the Census Bureau) and for the Maryland and Virginia areas combined (from the Washington Board of Trade), a two-way breakdown of the area was first made. The amount allocated to the suburbs was then apportioned between Maryland and Virginia by straight-line interpolation of the 1930 and 1940 percentages.

Distributions of Federal civilian payrolls in the Washington metropolitan area for the years 1941–48 were derived by interpolation of the 1940 and 1949 figures by annual estimates of the school populations of the District of Columbia and of the Maryland and Virginia portions of the area. These estimates were furnished by the Bureau of the Census.

**MILITARY.**—Military net pay is estimated in the first instance for personnel assigned to duty installations in an area roughly coterminous with the Washington metropolitan area. The total is then distributed, according to residence of personnel, to the District of Columbia and to the adjacent areas of Maryland and Virginia. It may be noted that the second portion of military payroll disbursements—allotments to military dependents—is estimated directly on a “where received” basis and requires no adjustment.

Distributions of military personnel in the Washington metropolitan area by place of residence were derived for 1940 and 1950 from the Census of Population. The distributions were adjusted in rough fashion to exclude personnel living in the area but stationed at posts not included in the military definition of the Washington area. The adjustment was based on a comparison of military strength as reported in the census data and by the Department of Defense. The adjusted military personnel distributions for 1940 and 1950 were extended to other years of the 1929–55 period on the basis of changes in the relative distribution of Federal civilian payrolls in the Washington metropolitan area.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—For the period since 1951, the Washington, D. C., municipal government has furnished tabulations of its payroll disbursements based on W-2 reports. These give a breakdown of the Government’s total payroll into amounts received by residents of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. For years prior to 1951, however, it was necessary to estimate such a breakdown. It was obtained for 1940 from a sample drawn from the City Government Directory; for other years, it was derived by interpolating and extrapolating the 1951 and 1940 distributions by those for Federal civilian payrolls.

### *Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois*

Transfers of private payrolls from Ohio to Kentucky and from Kentucky to Indiana and Illinois are necessary in order to adjust wage and salary disbursements in those States fully to a “where received” basis. Estimates of the amounts involved are based on data for 1947 and 1950–54 furnished by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky. These estimates were made by the Bureau in connection with its program of county income estimation. In general, they were based on sample surveys of firms located in counties affected by the commuting of workers across State lines.

### ***New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut***

A portion of private-industry wages and salaries disbursed in New York State is transferred to New Jersey and Connecticut to take account of commuting. Currently, the adjustment amounts to 2½ percent of New York's total income, 3 percent of Connecticut's income, and 6 percent in the case of New Jersey.

The adjustments for the period since 1940 were estimated largely from two sets of data: (1) Annual figures for 1949-54 from the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, showing the number of taxable and nontaxable returns and the average net income of taxable returns filed in New York by residents of New Jersey and Connecticut; and (2) data for selected years from the Port of New York Authority, showing for "a typical day" in each year the number of commuters entering New York City from New Jersey and going from New York City into New Jersey. For earlier years (1929-48 in the case of Connecticut and 1929-39 in the case of New Jersey), the amounts of wages and salaries transferred from New York were assumed to represent constant proportions of that State's total private payroll.

### ***New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts***

For these three States no general residence adjustment is made. However, prior to 1949 (when W-2 data became available) wages

and salaries paid civilian employees of Naval installations at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, were assigned entirely to the State of New Hampshire in the initial estimates. The W-2 data for recent years show that a sizable portion of these payrolls is received by residents of Maine, with a small amount going to employees living in Massachusetts. With no such information available for earlier years, the W-2 allocation of civilian payrolls at the Portsmouth Naval Base was held constant back to 1929 with respect to the share received by residents of Maine. For Massachusetts, a similar procedure was followed back through 1946, at which point the adjustment for that State was eliminated.

### ***South Carolina and Georgia***

For the years 1952 and 1953, part of the payrolls disbursed by contract construction establishments in South Carolina was transferred from that State to Georgia. This adjustment, based wholly on indirect evidence, was made to take account of the fact that many workers employed in the construction of the Savannah River atomic energy installation commuted from Georgia. The transfers in the 2 years amounted to 1-2 percent of total income in South Carolina, and less than 1 percent in Georgia.

# Proprietors' Income

**M**EASUREMENT of proprietors' income is considerably more difficult (and less accurate) than that of wages and salaries. Estimators of these two types of personal income are confronted with basic data situations that differ significantly.

As brought out in the preceding review, a substantial volume of direct information was available for making the State estimates of wages and salaries. This consisted very largely of tabulations from business and government records of employers' disbursements to their employees. These tabulations were both a result of general-purpose statistical collections (such as the various censuses of industry and business) and a byproduct of administrative programs (principally the State unemployment insurance payroll figures).

No comparable body of income data exists for the 9½ million proprietors of unincorporated business enterprises. Censuses rarely have collected statistics on noncorporate business incomes, although providing much information relevant to its estimation. The main possible "byproduct" source is the tabulation of business incomes reported by individuals with their returns of Federal income taxes, either directly for income tax purposes or (since 1951) in connection with coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program. This source has yielded some very valuable data, but for purpose of the State estimates these are presently confined to the incomes of nonfarm proprietors (except professional practitioners) for the years 1951 and 1952.

As a result of this comparative data situation, considerably more estimation was required to develop the State series of proprietors' income than of wages and salaries. This took the form, necessarily, of placing heavy reliance on indirect methods and data—piecing together and adjusting various types of information from numerous sources. An additional factor contributing to the lesser reliability of the proprietors' income series is the fact that by its very nature a net profit figure—the residual difference between gross business receipts and expenses (including an allowance for depreciation)—is susceptible to more error, either in reporting or in estimation, than is a specific transaction like the payment of wages and salaries.

The proprietors' income estimates represent the area of greatest improvement in the new State income series. The estimates were thoroughly reworked back to 1929. Statistical procedures were carefully reviewed and usually revised, and a considerable amount of new information was incorporated. A feature of the work was the development of a completely revised series by States on the net income of farmers.

The figures on proprietors' income, particularly for the latter part of the period, are believed to furnish a fairly good approximation of the comparative importance of noncorporate business income in the various State income totals. This approximation is likely better when averaged over a period of a few years than when measured on a year-to-year basis.

The accuracy with which the State estimates of proprietors' income depict annual movements is clearly questionable in the case of the nonfarm component. Very little direct information on nonfarm entrepreneurial income by States has been available on a year-to-year basis. The procedure generally followed is to modify a benchmark distribution of proprietors' income in a particular industry by State payroll changes in that industry; that is, the benchmark estimates are projected according to percentage changes in payrolls, and the resulting State figures adjusted proportionately to our independent national estimate of proprietors' income in the industry. It may therefore be said, with some oversimplification, that differences among States in industry-weighted payroll indexes are taken to indicate year-to-year changes in the relative State distribution of total nonfarm proprietors' income. This type of index is almost certainly too "sluggish" for the purpose—because proprietors' income is typically more erratic, or volatile, than payrolls—but, based on such checks as we have been able to make, it works out fairly well over a period of years.

The State estimates of farm proprietors' income, on the other hand, may be somewhat too erratic. This surmise, which has not been susceptible to test, is based mainly on the residual nature of the farm income calculation. For each State, net farm income is derived statistically as the difference between two large aggregates, gross income and production expenses. Even moderate

estimating errors in these aggregates could entail significant errors in net income. To the extent that such errors are present, they should be random in occurrence, and not lead to persistent geographic biases.

The State farm income estimates are, in point of fact, quite volatile. In itself, this observed volatility cannot be adduced as evidence of statistical error. For net farm income on a geographic basis is plainly subject to wide short-term changes. Weather conditions, price fluctuations, and other factors often cause sharp variations in farm income nationally; because American agriculture is so specialized geographically, these factors must have larger impact on the income from farm production in specific areas.

Exhibit 1.—Proprietors' Income

[Millions of dollars]

Industry	1929	1939	1949
<b>All industries, total</b> .....	<b>14, 759</b>	<b>11, 610</b>	<b>34, 149</b>
<b>Farms</b> .....	<b>5, 968</b>	<b>4, 317</b>	<b>12, 718</b>
<b>Professional services</b> .....	<b>1, 911</b>	<b>1, 625</b>	<b>3, 819</b>
Physicians.....	635	551	1, 509
Lawyers.....	571	553	987
Dentists.....	289	209	492
Other.....	416	312	831
<b>Business</b> .....	<b>6, 880</b>	<b>5, 668</b>	<b>17, 612</b>
Retail trade and automobile services.....	2, 584	2, 619	8, 305
Contract construction.....	1, 130	643	2, 565
Services (except professional).....	1, 069	871	2, 200
Hotels and other lodging places.....	123	91	192
Personal services.....	493	396	923
Business services, n. e. c. (except accountants).....	92	107	232
Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades.....	192	157	563
Amusement and recreation.....	98	80	203
Commercial and trade schools and employment agencies.....	9	6	25
Educational services, n. e. c.....	62	34	62
Wholesale trade.....	409	440	1, 357
Manufacturing.....	577	372	1, 294
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	762	346	775
Transportation.....	220	249	602
Mining.....	55	60	250
Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries.....	65	61	235
Communications and public utilities.....	9	7	29

The statistical approach and methods adopted in income estimation are primarily a function of the character of available data. The force of this general proposition is clearly illustrated by the State estimates of proprietors' income. Three broad segments of the estimates may be differentiated with respect to source materials and methods used: Income of professional practitioners, "business" income (the nonfarm total except for professional service income), and farm income. (See *Exhibit 1.*) The sources and methods employed for each of these segments have been summarized briefly in the "General View" part of the bulletin, and are set forth in some detail in the following pages.

## INCOME OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONERS

The income of professional practitioners—11 percent of total proprietors' income in 1949—is estimated on a national basis by multiplying the number of persons engaged in independent practice in each profession by their average net income. This method, adopted at an early stage of the official national income work, takes advantage of the basic data on the number of practitioners from enumerations of the decennial Census of Population (and of the records of professional associations permitting extension of the census data to other years). The dearth of requisite information on income, however, led the National Income Division to undertake periodically the collection of data on average net incomes of independent practitioners in the several professions. The results of these studies have been reported in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

The same general method was followed in the State series—with the distribution of total income in each profession obtained as the product of the number and average net income of independent practitioners in the various States. A limiting factor, however, was the lesser availability of average income data on a geographic basis. The survey samples underlying the National Income Division studies usually were not large enough to yield satisfactory data for all individual States. Of the other studies drawn upon, the principal one was *Income from Independent Professional Practice*, by Milton Friedman and Simon Kuznets. This study, also based on information collected in National Income Division questionnaire surveys, presented geographic average-income data on a regional basis only, covering some or all of the years 1929–36 for the several professions analyzed.

Incorporation of the geographic data on average net income available from National Income Division surveys and other sources still left numerous gaps. In the case of the major professions, these were filled by extending the sample figures to other years by reference to the relative movements in State per capita income payments.

The professional services component of proprietors' income for each State is the sum of separately estimated series for physicians (including surgeons); lawyers; dentists; accountants; private-duty trained nurses; engineers and architects; osteopathic physicians; veterinarians; chiropractors, chiropodists, and miscellaneous curative and healing services; and the various other types of professional practitioners not covered in the above listing.

Of these various professions, by far the largest are physicians, lawyers, and dentists. These three groups accounted for four-fifths of professional service income in 1949.

The following descriptions of proprietors' income in the several professions cover the methodology through the year (within the 1947–50 period) for which the latest benchmark information is available by States. Estimates for subsequent years were made by extrapolating the latest benchmark distribution by such State measures as total private nonfarm income (in the case of physicians), payrolls in the corresponding industry (for lawyers and for engineers and architects), and number of persons in the profession (for dentists). For most of the small professions, national totals in recent years were allocated among the States according to the pattern shown by the latest benchmark.



## Physicians

State data on the number of self-employed physicians were obtained for 1940 and 1950 from the Census of Population. The 1940 figures were extended to 1930 by census enumerations of all employed physicians (salaried as well as self-employed), and the results adjusted to the 1930 national estimate of the number self-employed.

Through interpolation and extrapolation of these census benchmarks by means of data from the *American Medical Directory* of the American Medical Association, estimates of the number of self-employed physicians by States were next prepared for 1929, 1931, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1942, and 1948. The AMA data referred to the "number of living physicians" (including those not in practice). Estimates for other years of the 1929-50 period were derived either by straight-line interpolation or (for 1943-47) by interpolation on the basis of State changes in the civilian population. The State figures for all years, of course, were made to conform with the National Income Division's estimates of the total number of self-employed physicians in the country.

In the estimation of independent (self-employed) physicians' average net income by States, questionnaire survey data from four studies were utilized:

1. Milton Friedman and Simon Kuznets, *Income from Independent Professional Practice*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1945—regional data, 1929-36.
2. Edward F. Denison and Alvin Slater, "Income in Selected Professions, Part 4, Medical Service", *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*, October 1943—data by regions and for 18 States, 1941.
3. *Medical Economics* (September 1948 issue)—regional and State data, 1947.<sup>1</sup>
4. William Weinfeld, "Income of Physicians, 1929-49," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*, July 1951—regional and State data, 1949.

The Friedman-Kuznets, Weinfeld, and Denison-Slater reports analyzed data collected in questionnaire surveys by the National Income Division. While other such surveys of physicians have been made by the Division, these were the only ones where the sample was adequate (and tabulations were made) to provide data on a geographic basis.

The data from these four studies were incorporated directly into the State income estimates. They were also used in a regression analysis (in conjunction with the National Income Division's former series on per capita income payments) to develop estimates of physicians' average net income by States and regions for all years 1929-49.

By individual regions in the Census Bureau's nine-way grouping of States, regressions were set up between per capita income and average net income per independent physician, and a straight line was fitted to express the relationship for each of 2 periods: 1929-32 and 1933-49. These regression lines were employed in 2 related analyses.

1. For each region, annual observations for 1936-49 read from the 1933-49 regression lines were used to interpolate the survey

1. These data were based on a sample excluding physicians aged 65 and over. For use in the State income series, they were adjusted to cover such physicians on the basis of the 1947 estimated average net income of all physicians 65 and over and the percent of such persons to the total in each State shown for 1949 by the Weinfeld study (see item 4).

data for 1936, 1941, 1947, and 1949, in order to obtain a complete series on physicians' average net income. Regional estimates of total net income for all years 1929-49 were then derived by multiplying average net income by number of independent physicians, and adjusting the results to the National Income Division's national figures.

2. On the assumption that the regional relationship over time between average net income of independent physicians and per capita income was applicable to the States within a given region, first approximations of average net income were secured for each State for each year of the 1929-49 period by reading from the appropriate regression line the value indicated by per capita income payments for the State. Through a procedure of interpolation and extrapolation that was straightforward, though detailed, these approximations were then adjusted to the available survey data by States for 1941, 1947, and 1949; and all State figures on the product of number of physicians and average net income were in turn brought into conformity with the controlling totals established for the 9 regions.

## Lawyers

The method of estimating by States the total net income of lawyers in independent practice was similar to that for physicians. National totals for the years 1929-47 were allocated by States according to the product of (1) number of lawyers in independent practice (derived from Census and professional association figures), and (2) average net income (from questionnaire surveys, with extensions to other years based on regressions against per capita income).

State figures on the number of self-employed lawyers were taken for 1940 and 1950 from the Census of Population. They were derived for 1930 by multiplying the number of all lawyers reported for each State in the 1930 census by the ratio of self-employed to all lawyers computed for 1940, and then adjusting the results to the estimated national total.

State distributions of the number of self-employed lawyers were prepared also for 1945 and 1948. These were obtained by adjusting American Bar Association counts of the number of all lawyers (based on Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory listings) according to the State-by-State relationship between Census and ABA data for 1950. To obtain State estimates of the number of self-employed lawyers for other years of the 1929-48 period, the distributions for 1930, 1940, 1945, and 1948 were interpolated and extrapolated by changes in State population (total for 1929-40; civilian population thereafter).

Data on lawyers' average net incomes were available on a regional basis for 1929, 1932-36, 1941, and 1947; on a State basis, for 1941 (19 States) and 1947. The 1932-36 figures were from the Friedman-Kuznets volume already cited, *Income from Independent Professional Practice*. The 1941 and 1947 data were taken from National Income Division studies.<sup>2</sup> The regional

2. These were published in the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*: Edward F. Denison, "Income in Selected Professions. Part 2, Legal Service," August 1943; and William Weinfeld, "Income of Lawyers, 1929-48," August 1949. A later National Income Division study of the legal profession, covering incomes through 1954, is being processed for publication in the *SURVEY*.

estimates used for 1929 were derived from data given by Lloyd K. Garrison and others in *The Economics of the Legal Profession*.<sup>3</sup>

For each region, 2 regressions between average net income of lawyers and per capita income payments were established—for 1929–33 and 1934–47. From these relationships, the estimates of per capita income payments were used to specify preliminary annual approximations to lawyers' average net incomes by States and regions for the whole period 1929–47. These were then corrected to the available survey data, so as to derive, in conjunction with the figures on number of lawyers, distributions of the total net income of lawyers in independent practice estimated for the country as a whole.

### Dentists

Distributions by States of the number of self-employed dentists were prepared for 1930, 1940, and 1950 from the Census of Population. The 1930 census data on total number of dentists were converted to estimates of those self-employed by means of individual State relationships computed for 1940. The 1950 census data by States, it may be added, referred to male self-employed dentists only, but these accounted for 97 percent of the total on a national basis.

The 1950 census-based distribution was extrapolated to 1947 by State data on the number of all living dentists (excluding those employed by the Federal Government) obtained from the American Dental Association. Estimates for 1929–47 other than the years 1930, 1940, and 1947 were secured by interpolation and extrapolation by changes in the States' population. The State figures for all years, of course, were adjusted to independently estimated national totals.

Questionnaire surveys provided regional or State data on the average net income of dentists for a few years of the period 1929–48.<sup>4</sup> As in the case of the physicians and lawyers series, these survey data were interpolated and extrapolated by approximations derived from regressions between dentists' average net income and per capita income payments.

There was, however, one significant difference in methodology for the dental series. The estimates of average net income derived from survey data (as extended by the regression analysis to cover the whole period) were adjusted State by State to the average income of dentists in 1949 computed from the Census of Population. The census showed for each State a classification of employed male dentists by size of total income. The averages

(means) computed from these frequency distributions thus had the disadvantage, from our standpoint, of covering salaried as well as self-employed dentists. This was not viewed as serious since salaried personnel made up only 12 percent of the total. (The proportion for physicians and lawyers was much higher). Moreover, this characteristic of the census data did not differentiate them from the National Income Division's questionnaire survey averages, which also, as indicated, covered all employed dentists. The census figures did, however, refer to the total income of dentists, not just that derived from professional work. This limitation also was not considered very important for the purpose at hand, and was outweighed by the general advantage of incorporating the comprehensive census information into the estimates.

For the period 1929–49, the product of these State series on the number and average income of dentists provided the basis for allocating national estimates of the total net income of dentists from independent practice. The 1949 estimates were extrapolated to later years, as already noted, by State data on the number of dentists provided by the American Dental Association.

### Other professional services

For the remaining group of professions, State distributions of the number of practitioners were derived for one or more of the years 1930, 1940, and 1950 from the Census of Population. Additional distributions were also possible in some instances (private duty nurses, veterinarians, and osteopaths) on the basis of State figures secured from professional associations or other sources.

Average income data for these smaller professions were sparse on a geographic basis. National Income Division surveys provided State or regional coverage of accountants (1929–32), osteopaths (1937), private duty nurses (1941), and veterinarians (1941). Similar data were available for private duty nurses from the American Nurses Association (1937 and 1935) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (1946). In addition, rough measures of average income differentials by States for accountants and for engineers and architects were calculated for 1949 from income data in the Census of Population.

## BUSINESS INCOME

On a national basis, information for estimating the "business" segment of proprietors' income—one-half of the total in 1949—has been generally inadequate, although showing marked improvement in the past decade.

For the period since 1939, national estimates of the income of business proprietors rest on two principal bodies of data: (a) Internal Revenue Service tabulations for a number of years of incomes reported on Federal tax returns; and (b) Census Bureau enumerations of noncorporate business sales or number of proprietors, which (after certain adjustments) provided universe measures on an industry basis by which to raise the IRS data to

3. These estimates represent extrapolations of the 1933 Friedman-Kuznets data. Figures were given in *The Economics of the Legal Profession* for 1929, 1933, and 1936, but were less comparable to the National Income Division survey data than the Friedman-Kuznets averages.

4. The study by Friedman and Kuznets, *Income from Independent Professional Practice*, gave regional data for 1929–34 on the mean net income of members of the American Dental Association. Results of the other surveys were reported by the National Income Division in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS: Herman Lasken, "Incomes of Dentists and Osteopathic Physicians," April 1939—data by regions and for 19 States, 1937; Edward F. Denison, "Incomes in Selected Professions. Part 5, Dentistry," April 1944—data by regions, 1941; and William Weinfeld, "Income of Dentists, 1929–48," January 1950—data by regions and States, 1948. The State and regional figures shown in these last 3 studies covered the average incomes of all dentists, including salaried persons as well as those in major independent practice.

full coverage.<sup>5</sup> As summarized in the 1954 *National Income* supplement, the estimation required to integrate the IRS and Census information and to overcome the gaps in basic data was most difficult. However, it could be carried through with relative accuracy beginning with 1945, when the available IRS tabulations achieved very substantial coverage by reason of the comparatively low income exemptions and the high level of business activity.

For the period 1929–38, the information relating directly to proprietors' incomes in the business area was sparse. The methods of making the national estimates for this period necessarily relied to a very large extent on indirect measures. The preparation of series for a substantial number of individual industries (about 65) provided a basis for utilizing available detailed information and for taking account of shifts in the importance of industrial components within the business total.

### General approach in State series

By States, separate estimates of the total net income of business proprietors were prepared for all years of the period for about 50 industries. The situation with regard to statistical data was much the same as that encountered in the national estimates for the period 1929–38. Information on noncorporate business income itself was almost wholly lacking, and it was necessary to employ indirect methods of estimation.<sup>6</sup>

Industry by industry, the general procedure was to allocate national totals among the States on the basis of the available data deemed to indicate best the relative State distribution of proprietors' income. The types of data utilized in developing the allocators included sales, payrolls, number of proprietors, average earnings of employees, and variants or combinations of these and other measures.

As such noncorporate information was available only periodically—usually from the industrial and population censuses—the procedure entailed the establishment of benchmark distributions and their extension to other years (through interpolation and extrapolation) by means of some series of annual data. For the most part, payrolls were used for this purpose; that is, changes in the relative State distribution of total payrolls in a particular industry were taken to reflect changes in the relative distribution

5. The IRS data utilized in the estimates were tabulated from unaudited tax returns and were hence subject to a bias of understatement. This was allowed for in the estimates by means of a special IRS audit study covering the year 1949. To the extent based on tax return data, the estimates were adjusted industry by industry according to the results shown by this study. The necessity of using a single adjustment factor for all years was unfortunate, but nonetheless represented a substantial improvement over the situation when no systematic basis was available for any period to allow for the understatement of income reported in compilations of unaudited tax returns.

6. The various IRS tabulations used in the national estimates for the period since 1939 were not available on a State basis. In the State tables of *Statistics of Income*, self-employed earnings of individuals are included in an "all other" category that can be derived by subtracting wages and salaries, dividends, and interest from "adjusted gross income." This residual covers not only nonfarm entrepreneurial earnings, but also farm income (which forms an incomplete and varying proportion by States), rental income, capital gains and losses, and various miscellaneous items. Because of these and other factors, our efforts to make use of the IRS data in the State estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income were not successful.

of proprietors' income in that industry. Use of payrolls, however, was precluded for industries, such as manufacturing, in which the noncorporate form of organization is relatively unimportant.

For all years 1929–55, the State totals of business proprietors' income constructed from these individual industry allocations were adjusted to benchmark aggregates for 1951–52 based on incomes reported by self-employed persons covered by old-age and survivors insurance. The tabulations of these incomes, provided by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, constituted the first comprehensive direct information on entrepreneurial earnings by States. The main characteristics of this information and the method of utilizing it in the State estimates are described in the section immediately following. A second section then summarizes the methodology of preparing the industry estimates by States for the whole period since 1929.

### 1951–52 Benchmarks

The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance furnished for the years 1951 and 1952 several statistical tables by States relating to the income and number of self-employed persons covered by the OASI program. Following is a listing and description of this State material.

1. *The number and taxable income of self-employed persons covered by old-age and survivors insurance.*—These data were compiled in the Bureau from OASI reports filed by self-employed persons in conjunction with their Federal income tax returns. The reports were classified by State according to the location of the Internal Revenue districts in which they were filed.

In line with the coverage provisions of the OASI program, only persons who had \$400 or more self-employment net earnings were included in these figures.<sup>7</sup> Taxable income, in general, referred to the first \$3,600 earned by such persons. However, in the case of a self-employed person who also had taxable wages as an employee it represented the difference between \$3,600 and the amount of such wages.

As measures of the OASI self-employment "universe," these compilations of number of persons and taxable income could not be taken as complete. They were based on a 100 percent count of self-employment reports processed at the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.<sup>8</sup> However, some reports filed in the various Internal Revenue districts had not been received in the Bureau or edited at the time of the tabulation cutoff dates. In addition, it seemed probable that for 1951 and 1952, the first years of operation of the OASI self-employment program, not all eligible persons would have filed for coverage.

7. In definition, such earnings accorded with business income as reported for Federal income tax purposes, with net profit derived as the difference between gross receipts and "expenses of doing business."

8. There was some duplication in the figures of number of persons, which, as pointed out by the Bureau, actually referred to the number of reports processed. In some cases, more than one report was processed for a single person, as when the initial report was found to be in error and was returned for correction. The taxable income figures, however, were precise accounting totals unaffected by this duplication.

2. *Estimates of the total net earnings from self-employment of persons covered by old-age and survivors insurance.*—These estimates were derived from two basic sources. The first was the tabulations of taxable incomes in 1951 and 1952 based on self-employment schedules processed at the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. The second consisted of one percent samples for each year showing by States corresponding amounts of total net income and taxable income of self-employed persons covered by the OASI program.<sup>9</sup> From the latter source, the Bureau computed ratios, one for each State, of total net income to taxable income. These ratios were used as multipliers to raise the complete State tabulations of taxable income to estimates of total income. The estimates thus showed for each State the total net earnings in 1951 and 1952 of persons included in the tabulations described under (1) above.

With the income totals the Bureau also furnished estimated coefficients of variation. For 34 States, these fell in the 3–7 percent range. For 3 States, the coefficients were 2 percent; for 7 other States, 8–10 percent. The coefficients for the remaining (smallest) States were 11 percent (in 3 cases) and 17–18 percent (in 2 cases).<sup>10</sup>

3. *Estimates of the average (mean) net earnings from self-employment of persons covered by old-age and survivors insurance.*—The Bureau derived these averages from its one-percent sample of self-employment accounts. Like the other sets of information, they were provided on a State basis for both 1951 and 1952.

As explained presently, the procedure adopted to incorporate the OASI statistics into the State estimates entailed use of the figures on number of persons described under (1). These figures, as noted, included some duplication. The one-percent sample averages, it was felt, could provide a rough gauge of the extent of differential error by States that might stem from this duplication—through comparison, State by State, of these averages with similar averages based on total net earnings and the tabulated figures on number of persons.

### **Method of utilizing OASI data**

To use the OASI statistical material in the estimates, it was first necessary to obtain a measure of its completeness.

From various tabulations by the Internal Revenue Service, national estimates were prepared for 1951 and 1952 of the incomes reported for Federal income tax purposes by self-employed persons in pursuits covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program. The estimates were made by adjusting the totals of business incomes reported by individuals to exclude (a) the income of farmers, (b) the income of professional persons, and (c) positive incomes less than \$400 or actual losses of the remaining group of persons in types of employment covered by OASI. The adjustments were fairly rough because of the necessity of basing them

9. The data on total net income of self-employed persons were compiled from Federal income tax returns filed in the various Internal Revenue Service districts.

10. These coefficients of variation indicated that the chances were 2 out of 3 that the sample-based totals differed by less than the specified percentages from the totals that would have been obtained through a complete tabulation of net income. Similarly, the chances were about 19 out of 20 that the differences between the sample and a complete count were less than twice the percentages given above.

in part on IRS data for proximate years. As evidenced by these estimated totals, the OASI tabulations—item (2), above—were moderately low in both 1951 and 1952.

On a State basis, a yardstick to gauge completeness of the OASI tabulations was obtained from estimates of the number of self-employed persons in the OASI universe. These were made, in the main, by extending 1950 Census of Population counts for this universe by the number of business firms in operation by States, as estimated by the Office of Business Economics and reported in the November 1955 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. The resulting figures for 1951 and 1952 on the number of persons in the area of OASI self-employment coverage were not, of course, precise.

Separately by States for 1951 and 1952, the number of persons reported by OASI—from item (1), above—was subtracted from the census-based series to obtain the number of persons in the OASI universe not included in the OASI tabulations.<sup>11</sup> The estimated income in this universe that was not reported by OASI—the IRS-based estimates minus the totals in (2), above—was then allocated among the States in two alternative ways: (a) By assigning the nonreported proprietors in each State the same (national average) amount of income; and (b) by assigning them average incomes reflecting the State differentials for proprietors included in the OASI tabulations—total income in item (2) divided by number of persons in (1). Each of these distributions was then added to the OASI reported income totals, yielding two series of State estimates for 1951 and 1952 of the OASI universe.

These series, in turn, were adjusted upward, proportionately, to the National Income Division totals for 1951 and 1952 of proprietors' income in the "business" segment. This adjustment, which was sizable, involved chiefly an allowance for understatement of income in reporting by individuals. Such understatement, as already noted, was measured in the national estimates by means of the IRS 1949 audit study. By the procedure of adjustment followed in these State figures, such understatement was assumed to be proportionately the same in all States.

Next, 2 other distributions of the National Income Division "business" income totals for 1951 and 1952 were obtained. One represented simply an allocation of these totals by the figures as reported by OASI—(1), above—without adjustment for proprietors not covered by these figures. The other was derived as the product of the census-based State estimates of number of proprietors and the one-percent sample figures on average earnings supplied by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance—item (3), above.

At this stage, 4 State distributions of business proprietors' income were available for 1951 and 1952 for comparison with the National Income Division estimates for those years obtained as the summation of individual industry allocations (described below). To recapitulate, these distributions (each adjusted to same national total) were as follows: (a) OASI income totals adjusted to include nonreported proprietors by assigning them the same average income in each State; (b) OASI income totals adjusted to include nonreported proprietors by basing their

11. This residual also reflected the extent to which State of filing by proprietors (in the OASI data) differed from State of residence (in the census data).

average income differentials by States on those shown for self-employed persons included in the OASI tabulations; (c) OASI income totals with no special adjustment for nonreported income—as furnished directly by the Bureau; and (d) census-based estimates of number of proprietors weighted by the OSAI sample data on average self-employment earnings.

### **Comparison of the distributions**

For each State, the income figure in each of these four distributions was expressed as a percentage of the National Income Division estimate (based on the industry allocations) separately for 1951 and 1952 and for the average of the 2 years. Several clear-cut findings emerged from the ensuing analysis.

1. Distributions (a) and (b), overall, showed decidedly better agreement with the National Income Division estimates than did (c). This was not unexpected, since these two distributions were statistically superior by reason of the allowance made for the income of nonreported proprietors. Such allowance, while moderate on a national scale, was of varying and sometimes sizable importance in the individual States.

2. Distributions (a) and (b) also agreed more with our estimates than did (d). This, too, seemed plausible. Distribution (d), it is true, provided coverage of nonreported proprietors through the census-based estimates of the number of self-employed persons; but such proprietors, of course, were not included in the OASI sample data on average self-employment earnings.

3. With allowance for the limitations of (c) and (d) just noted, the 4 distributions constructed from OASI or OASI-Census data gave a consistently uniform picture of the degree of "error" in the National Income Division sum-of-industry estimates.

For States in which the percentage of nonreported proprietors was about equal to the national average, distributions (a), (b), and (c) were essentially the same statistically. Hence, the deviations from our estimates which they showed were similar. Of significance, however, was the fact that (d) exhibited good conformity with these three distributions. This was taken to indicate, in a general way, that distributions (a) and (b) were not distorted by the duplication in number of persons referred to above.

On the other hand, for States in which nonreported proprietors were of differential importance (either more or less than the national average) the percentage relationships to our estimates shown by (a) and (b) tended to be uniform. Those shown by distributions (c) and (d) varied in opposite direction—usually by similar amounts. Again, there was consistency of pattern. An example or two may be helpful in this connection.

For Illinois, the nonreported income adjustment was of small (less than average) importance. In terms of income for 1951 and 1952 combined, the figures for Illinois in the four distributions showed the following percentage relationships to our estimates for the State: 107, 107, 113, and 100. The 113 figure was based on the allocation of our national estimates by the OASI reported State totals. It was judged to be too high because Illinois was relatively well reported in these totals. On the other hand, the figure of 100 seemed clearly too low. This was because the OASI sample average-earnings data yielded a figure relatively too low for Illinois. This bias stemmed from the fact that the proprietors not accounted for in these data had lower-than-

average incomes whose inclusion would have lowered the averages for other States (and the Nation) relative to Illinois. The adjustments made for nonreported persons corrected for such biases, and 107 was taken as the appropriate measure—meaning that the National Income Division's sum-of-industry estimates for Illinois were regarded as 7 percent too low.

Another illustration is afforded by Oklahoma. Here, the estimated number of proprietors not included in the OASI data was considerably more than average. The 4 percentages corresponding to those given above were 96, 95, 83, and 109. The figure of 83 was adjudged too low because of the exclusion of an undue proportion of proprietors from the OASI income tabulation. The percentage of 109, on the other hand, had an upward bias because the OASI average earnings data for Oklahoma gave too little weight to nonreported persons with below-average incomes.

4. While comparison of the four distributions with the Division's estimates was made principally in terms of figures for 1951 and 1952 combined (averaged), it also covered the 2 years individually. The purpose was to ascertain whether the 1951-52 relationships represented an averaging of markedly different, erratic results—stemming from either sampling variability in the OASI tabulations or errors in our estimates, or both—or whether they were broadly similar for the 2 years separately. The latter proved to be the case in the large majority of States.

### **Adjustment of the Division's estimates**

From this analysis, it was evident that the OASI income data furnished a consistent, meaningful basis for adjusting the National Income Division sum-of-industry estimates. This adjustment (subject to qualifications below) was based on distribution (a)—the one in which the estimated income not included in the OASI totals was allocated among the States by the estimated number of proprietors not covered by these totals. Overall, however, there was little choice between this distribution and (b), in which the nonreported proprietors were assigned differential average incomes by States corresponding to those of proprietors covered by the OASI totals.

Adjustment of the Division's sum-of-industry estimates was based on the combined figures for 1951 and 1952. To have adjusted for the 2 years separately would have meant accepting the income changes from 1951 to 1952 indicated by the OASI State data (as modified). The sampling variability in these changes—in the differences between the 1951 and 1952 OASI totals—was about 1.4 times as large as that in the absolute totals for either year. Moreover, it seemed likely that both the OASI data and the National Income Division estimates might furnish a stabler, generally more reliable basis for extrapolation when taken as a 2-year average than for 1951 and 1952 singly.

For 41 States and the District of Columbia, the 1951-52 average relationship between distribution (a) and the National Income Division estimates was used as a basis for adjusting the latter for all years 1929-55. For these 42 areas, that is, the Division's estimates were raised or lowered in all years according to the percentage obtaining for 1951 and 1952 combined. Some variation in method was followed in the other 7 (generally small) States, in which the OASI data for one of the 2 years appeared

to be affected by sampling variability. For these States, a percentage correction was based on that obtaining in either 1951 or 1952, instead of an average of the two. It should be added, however, that in every case the percentages used differed by only a few points from those indicated by the 2-year averages.<sup>12</sup>

It will be of interest to indicate the degree of adjustment that was made in the Division's State estimates. For 21 States, the correction was 5 percent or less; for 20 States, it was between 5 and 10 percent; for 2 States, between 10 and 15 percent; 4 States, between 15 and 20 percent; and in 2 States it was more than 20 percent (21 percent and 26 percent). All 8 States in which the adjustment exceeded 10 percent are small. Although sampling variability was relatively large in these States, there seemed more reason to regard the spread between the OASI and National Income Division figures as reflecting primarily errors in the latter. Essentially, this was because of the consistency shown by the OASI data for the 2 years.

It has been noted earlier (in the "General View" part) that the 1951-52 estimates developed from OASI data constituted the first comprehensive check on the results of estimating business proprietors' income from indirect data and methods. Until this check was provided, appraisal of the reliability of the Division's estimates for this segment could amount to little more than professional speculation.

In the main, the results of this 1951-52 benchmark analysis were reassuring. When one considers the extent of estimation involved in the various stages of the work—in connection with both the Division's sum-of-industry estimates and the State distributions based on the OASI and Census data—it is perhaps somewhat remarkable that the extent of difference turned out to be 10 percent or less in as many as 41 States. While such a difference is not small, it must be recalled that business proprietors' income is probably the most difficult area of personal income estimation, and that standards of accuracy are necessarily pitched lower than for such components as wages and salaries and transfer payments. Finally to be noted is that the "errors" in our estimates of business proprietors' income as evidenced by the OASI benchmarks amounted in every State to only a small fraction of personal income.

### Preparation of Industry Estimates

The Division's national estimates of business proprietors' income were allocated by States for about 50 industry subgroups, although many of these are small. Such a framework was adopted for the twofold purpose of incorporating available detailed information and for taking account of the geographic effects of changes in the industrial composition of business proprietors' income nationally.

This section summarizes the data sources and statistical procedures used in preparing the State estimates for retail trade, contract construction, services (except professional service), whole-

12. After the Division's sum-of-industry estimates of business proprietors' income were multiplied by these percentages for each State for all years 1929-55, the resulting added-State totals were adjusted proportionately to the Division's national estimates. This adjustment for every year was extremely small.

sale trade, manufacturing, and finance, insurance, and real estate. These broad industry groups have accounted for about 94 percent of business proprietors' income on a national basis.

It was explained in the discussion just preceding that the sum-of-industry totals for 1929-55 were adjusted State by State to 1951-52 benchmark estimates prepared largely from data furnished by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. However, it was then necessary, for the purpose of tables 64-70 (Part V), to obtain an industrial breakdown of these adjusted State totals for a number of years. This was done simply by distributing them proportionately by industry according to the pattern of the original industry estimates. When the resulting State estimates for each industry were summed, the totals in all cases differed very little—by only a few million dollars at most—from the national estimates. This close agreement reflected, of course, the generally moderate extent to which the benchmark and sum-of-industry State estimates differed for 1951-52.

### Retail trade (including automobile services)

In the industry-by-industry buildup of the "business" segment of proprietors' income by States, by far the greatest effort was expended on the estimates for retail trade. For this industry, as may be seen from *Exhibit 1*, forms almost half of the business total.

With varying degrees of primacy, or independence, benchmark distributions were prepared for 1939, 1948, and 1929, as well as for 1933 and 1935. The feature common to these years is the availability of sales data from the Census of Business. Estimates for all other years were then made by interpolation and extrapolation on the basis of retail trade payrolls. The description that follows is organized according to these broad steps in procedure.

#### Benchmark estimates, 1939

The State distribution of retail proprietors' income for 1939 was obtained as the summation of estimates for 12 separate lines of retail trade.<sup>13</sup> For each, the method consisted of multiplying, State by State, sales by a "profit ratio" (ratio of net income to sales), and then adjusting the resulting State figures to an independently estimated national total.

The 1939 Census of Retail Trade reported for each State noncorporate sales in total, but not by line of trade (type of store). To derive such a breakdown, the national total of noncorporate sales for each line of trade—such as food stores, drug stores, apparel stores, eating and drinking places, and filling stations—was distributed among States by the reported sales of independent stores in that line. Independent stores, as a general proposition, are mostly noncorporate and account for the bulk of noncorporate retail sales. The resulting State estimates for the dozen lines were summed and then adjusted to the reported noncorporate sales total for each State. When these adjusted State figures were added by line of trade, agreement with reported national totals was extremely close—thus indicating that the figures were satisfactory to use as weights for combining profit ratios.

13. In this and following sections of the summary there is no discussion of the preparation and inclusion of separate estimates for newsboys and for seamstresses not in establishments. These two items comprise less than 3 percent of retail proprietors' income. The income of newsboys was allocated by States on the basis of total net paid circulation of newspapers (from *Editor and Publisher*); that of seamstresses, by the number of such persons as shown in the 1940 Census of Population.

With regard to profit ratios, it already has been noted that direct profit information for noncorporate industries is almost wholly lacking on a State basis. For 1939, we attempted to fill this gap in retail trade by estimation. In brief, the method was (1) to derive average gross receipts per proprietor in each State by line of trade, and then (2) to estimate the corresponding profit ratio by means of the relationship prevailing nationally between average receipts and profit ratio, both classified by size-of-receipts classes, in each line of retail trade. Within each line, variations in profit ratios by States were thus assumed to be a function of size of business as measured by average receipts. It is an observed fact that profit ratios in retail trade tend to vary inversely with size of business. Concerning the use of average receipts to measure such variations on a State basis, it is to be noted that the relationships nationally between average receipts and profit ratios in the various lines of retail trade were of good quality.

1. The computation of average receipts per proprietor by State and line of trade was straightforward. The sales estimates described above were simply divided by the number of active proprietors reported for each line in the 1939 census.

2. The calculations by receipts-size classes of profit ratios and average receipts per return in each line of trade were based mainly on Internal Revenue Service tabulations of data reported for 1939 on the business schedule of individual income tax returns and on the mandatory informational returns filed by partnerships. The sole proprietorship (individual) returns gave for each industry, including a breakdown for retail trade, the receipts and net income of firms classified by gross receipts (sales) classes. It was necessary to supplement or adjust these tabulations so as to take account of the many small firms not filing tax returns in 1939.<sup>14</sup>

Total receipts, net income, and number of returns were shown in the 1939 IRS tabulations for retail partnerships by line of trade, but not by size classes. For purpose of the State income work, size-class distributions for total receipts and net income were estimated for the desired lines of retail trade (and automobile services) by application of relationships derived from IRS partnership tabulations for 1945. Specifically, the relative distribution (Lorenz curve) of gross receipts for each retail group in 1945 was applied to 1939; also, the cumulated percentages of net income classified below given cumulated percentages of gross receipts in the 1945 distribution were assumed to hold in the earlier year.

Following the preparation of this underlying statistical material, profit ratios and average receipts (sales) per return in each line of trade were computed for 5 size-of-receipts classes for sole proprietorships and partnerships combined. By States for each of the 12 lines of trade, the census-based figures on average sales per proprietor were used to specify a profit ratio by reference to the IRS-based graphic relationship for the United States between average receipts per return and profit ratios distributed by the 5

14. This supplementation was made in connection with the 1939 estimate of retail proprietors' income for the national income series. As explained in the 1954 *National Income* supplement (pp. 79-80), it was based essentially on comparison of 1939 census and IRS sales figures, as well as relationships between small and large-firm profit ratios in the 1945 IRS tabulations, coverage of which was virtually complete.

sales-size classes.<sup>15</sup> The sum of net income estimates (sales times graphically determined profit ratios) was adjusted in each line of trade to the national total. The final State estimates for 1939 were then summed from the line-of-trade detail.

### **Benchmark estimates, 1948**

The "profit-ratio" method developed for the 1939 estimates was utilized also for 1948—with the exception that it was carried out for total retail trade, not by individual lines.<sup>16</sup> A preliminary State distribution was obtained as the product of census-reported noncorporate sales and estimated profit ratios. To obtain these ratios, the first step was to develop from 1947 IRS tabulations of individual and partnership returns the relationship between average receipts per return and profit ratios by receipts-size classes.<sup>17</sup> This pattern was then translated to a State basis by means of average sales per proprietor as computed by States from Census of Business data.

The quality of these estimates—and their comparability with the 1939 distribution—was in question by reason of the fact that the procedure, as noted, was not carried out by separate lines of trade. To test this, estimates were prepared on an aggregate retail trade basis for 1939 to compare with those built up from line-of-trade detail. Interestingly enough, the results were quite close in most States. The final estimates for 1948 were obtained by adjusting the preliminary distribution on the basis of the relationship between the "detailed" and "aggregate" distributions for 1939.

### **Benchmark estimates, 1929**

Estimates developed by a different method were used to extrapolate the 1939 distribution of retail proprietors' income to 1929. Termed the "payroll-ratio" method, it was based wholly on Census of Business data. The "profit-ratio" method could not be used for 1929, when tax coverage was low because of the larger income tax exemptions then prevailing.

The payroll-ratio method rests on the assumption that the ratio of payroll plus net income to sales in noncorporate retail trade is the same in all States. The execution of the method to derive the estimates for 1929 and 1939 that were used for extrapolation required the following steps: (1) The national total of retail proprietors' income plus noncorporate payroll (the latter from the census) was allocated by States according to noncorporate sales; (2) noncorporate payroll as reported in the census was deducted for each State; and (3) the resulting State figures were used to distribute the national estimate of retail proprietors' income.

15. Tests indicated that even significant error in the partnership distributions of sales, net income, and number of returns—derived as noted above from 1945 relationships—would have relatively small effect on the results based on the overall noncorporate ratios in each line.

16. The Census of Service Establishments for 1948 did not show noncorporate sales for the automobile services group. These were included in the State noncorporate sales totals for the larger category of "personal, business, and repair services." For purpose of this benchmark, sales for the automobile services group in 1948 were estimated, State by State, according to the percentage of the larger aggregate which they formed in 1939.

17. The 1947 tabulations gave distributions by size-of-receipts classes only for retail trade in the aggregate, thus precluding the application of the method by line of trade as in 1939.

This method of estimating, in effect, profit ratios in noncorporate retail trade by States was an application of a relationship developed in work on proprietors' income in the national estimates. By use of Census Bureau and Internal Revenue Service materials for sole proprietorships in the nonprofessional service industries for 1939, it was found that the ratio of payroll plus profit to receipts tended to be constant throughout the receipts-size distribution. The tendency of the profit ratio to decline as the size of firm increased was just offset by the tendency for the ratio of payroll to receipts to rise. This relationship, thus reflecting the varying proportion of labor performed by paid employees as against proprietors and their families, was assumed to be valid with respect to noncorporate retail trade in a geographic application.

Because differences in the relative importance of payroll expense are quite probably a key factor in profit-ratio differences in noncorporate retail trade, the State estimates derived by the payroll-ratio method were regarded favorably. Consideration was given to utilizing the method for preparing the 1929, 1939, and 1948 benchmark distributions, rather than restricting its use to the extrapolation from 1939 to 1929. The results which it yielded for 1939, it may be added, were similar to those obtained by the detailed profit-ratio method.

### **Benchmark estimates, 1933 and 1935**

The Census of Business for 1933 and 1935 did not give a legal-form breakdown of retail sales by States. In the absence of noncorporate sales data, State estimates for 1933 and 1935 were obtained by an interpolation process. The series employed for this purpose was the sum of provisional net income estimates by individual lines of trade. These were obtained by using total sales from the census to project 1939 proprietors' income by line of trade to 1935, 1933, and 1929.

### **Interpolation of benchmarks**

Estimates of retail proprietors' income for all years other than 1929, 1933, 1935, 1939, and 1948 were obtained by interpolation and extrapolation by total payrolls in the industry. For this purpose, it was necessary to prepare retail payroll estimates by States (from social security data) for the period 1939-55. As described in the section on Wage and Salary Disbursements, retail and wholesale trade payrolls were estimated separately for 1929-39, from the several censuses and sample indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For the period 1939-55, the requisite wage and salary estimates for retail trade were derived from State unemployment insurance tabulations, supplemented by OASI data on the wages of small firms not covered by the UI laws. The social security figures do not provide a complete retail-wholesale breakdown, as the various groups for which data are shown include (group 52), "wholesale and retail trade combined, not elsewhere classified."<sup>18</sup> This "miscellaneous" category was included with retail trade in the payroll series developed for interpolation and extrapolation of retail proprietors' income.

18. It consists of (a) all lumber and building-materials dealers, and (b) establishments whose business is about equally divided between wholesale and retail trade.

To prepare estimates of retail proprietors' income for nonbenchmark years, the practical choice was between interpolation and extrapolation by retail payrolls or straight-line interpolation of the benchmark relative distributions (plus holding the 1948 distribution constant through 1955). Other than payrolls, no body of annual retail data is available on a State basis.

There is objection in principle, of course, to using payrolls altogether to measure changes in the relative State distribution of proprietors' income. Apart from this, their use for such purpose in retail trade is open to question by reason of the fact that noncorporate firms account for only two-fifths of total wages and salaries in the industry. When tested, however, the payroll series was found to depict fairly satisfactorily the relative geographic shifts in proprietors' income from one census to the next. For instance, State estimates obtained by extrapolating 1939 proprietors' income to 1948 by total retail payrolls gave a significantly better "fit" against the 1948 benchmark figures than did estimates obtained by allocating the 1948 national total according to the 1939 relative distribution.

### **Contract construction**

The contract construction industry proved the most troublesome in preparing State estimates of business proprietors' income. The difficulties of estimation encountered in this area reflected the necessity of utilizing data that were rather unsuitable for the purpose.

The contract construction series incorporates four basic distributions—for 1929, 1935, 1939, and 1949. The first three were derived mainly from the Census of Construction; the last, from income data collected in the 1950 Census of Population. To obtain estimates for other years of the period 1929-55, the benchmark distributions were interpolated and extrapolated by the State series on wages and salaries in contract construction.

### **1939 benchmark distribution**

The State estimates for 1939 were prepared separately for two groups of proprietors: Those who had establishments and those who were own-account workers (such as carpenters and painters) operating from their own homes.

The establishment portion of construction proprietors' income in 1939 was allocated among the States by the product of (a) the value of work performed by noncorporate establishments, and (b) the estimated ratio of net income to value of work. Item (a) was reported in the census; item (b) was based on census data permitting only a rough measure of the noncorporate ratio desired.

To obtain this measure, the first step was to derive a gross profit (inclusive of certain operating expenses) for each State, separately for establishments with value of work of less than \$25,000 and of \$25,000 or more. It was calculated by subtracting wages and salaries and the costs of materials and equipment from the value of work performed. These items, as shown in the census, covered both corporate and noncorporate firms.

Next, these "gross profit" figures were divided by the value-of-work totals reported for the 2 categories of firms in each State. Finally, the resulting gross profit ratios were combined (weighted) by value of work figures in the attempt to secure a single ratio for each State approximately representative of noncorporate firms. Value of work for this purpose was taken as reported for the un-



der-\$25,000 group. But for the \$25,000-and-over group, the noncorporate share of total value of work was estimated for each State according to the ratio of noncorporate establishments to all establishments. The 1939 census reported the number of proprietors and firm members in establishments with a value of work performed of \$25,000 or more, and this was converted to the number of unincorporated establishments on the basis of the relationship for each State shown by the 1929 Census of Construction.

Statistically rough as these 1939 estimates were, they checked out reasonably well against an alternative distribution. This was derived, separately for general contractors and special trade contractors, by multiplying total noncorporate receipts (value of work performed) in each State by a profit ratio. This latter figure was obtained by using average receipts per active proprietor to specify a ratio from the national relationship between profit ratios and receipts, both grouped by size-of-receipts classes. The method paralleled that used in the 1939 estimates for retail trade. In the case of construction, its principal limitation was that the profit ratios on a national basis (as computed from the IRS 1939 *Statistics of Income*) covered only sole proprietorships, not partnerships.

The nonestablishment part of construction proprietors' income in 1939—about two-fifths of the total—was distributed by States according to the estimated numbers of such own-account workers.

In line with the procedure followed in the national estimates, labor force data in the 1940 Census of Population were used to establish on a State basis the total number of employees and proprietors in contract construction. Subtraction of employees in the industry (as estimated from social security data by a method paralleling that used for contract construction wages and salaries) yielded the number of proprietors, whether in establishments or own-account workers. From this total was then deducted the number of proprietors reported in the 1939 Census of Construction, to secure by States the estimated number of own-account proprietors working out of their homes.

While the allocation of this "own-account" category of construction income by number of proprietors was not satisfactory, there was almost no information by States relating to their average net incomes. The fragmentary data available on a national basis indicated a figure of around \$600, substantially lower than the average earnings of either proprietors in establishments or of employees.

### **1929 benchmark distribution**

The 1939 State distribution of proprietors' income in contract construction (both establishment and own-account) was extended to 1929 by census data on value of work performed in establishments with a volume of \$25,000 and over. The results were adjusted proportionately to the estimated national total.

The 1929 Census of Construction did not provide a breakdown of the value data by legal form of organization. Also, as noted in the description of construction wages and salaries, the census for that year did not make a systematic canvass of firms doing a business volume less than \$25,000.

### **1935 benchmark distribution**

The State estimates of construction proprietors' income prepared for 1935 were averaged from two distributions—one

representing an extrapolation from 1929, the other an extrapolation from 1939. The distributions showed markedly different results for some States; and neither set of figures, overall, seemed clearly preferable.

The 1929 estimates of proprietors' income were extrapolated to 1935 by the value of work performed by establishments reporting in both the 1929 and 1935 construction censuses. These value data, though not relating to noncorporate establishments alone, provided a link between the two censuses.

The extrapolation from 1939 to 1935 was also based on census data relating to value of work performed. However, it was carried out separately for special trade contractors and general contractors. State estimates of the incomes for these groups of proprietors, it will be recalled, were available for 1939 from the alternative, or "check," distribution constructed from census noncorporate value data and profit ratios derived from the regression analysis.

By States, the 1939 income of special trade contractors was extended to 1935 by the value of work performed by such contractors (corporate and noncorporate) as shown in the two censuses. Similarly, the 1939 income of general contractors was extended to 1935 by census data on value of work performed, except that data for "heavy" contractors (who are predominantly corporate) were excluded. The estimated incomes of proprietors in the two categories in 1935 and 1939 were added for each State, and the totals were used as indexes to extrapolate total construction proprietors' income (including own-account workers) from 1939 to 1935. The results, as usual, were corrected proportionately to the independently estimated national total.

### **1949 benchmark distribution**

Since the latest construction census was taken for 1939, we turned to the 1950 Census of Population (covering incomes in 1949) to obtain a postwar benchmark for construction proprietors' income. The statistical problems encountered were different from those in the three previous benchmarks, but here, too, were sufficiently formidable to preclude the derivation of a reliable State distribution.

The 1950 population census provided data by States on the number of employed persons in the construction industry classified by income brackets (according to the size of total income in 1949). For each State, an average (mean) income was computed from these data. The number of persons in each bracket, separately for males and females, was multiplied by the estimated mean income of that bracket for the country as a whole—a figure which, in most cases, was similar to the mid-point. The results for each State were summed across all brackets and divided by the total number of income recipients.

The resulting State averages were multiplied by the total number of employed persons—employees and proprietors combined—reported as of April 1950 in the population census. From these State totals were then deducted the estimated wages and salaries received by employees (both private industry and government). The State payroll distribution used for this purpose was derived from the product of wage and salary employment as of April 1950 and average annual earnings of contract construction employees for the year 1949. Employment was obtained separately for

government workers as reported in the population census and private workers as estimated from social security tabulations (unemployment insurance figures adjusted on the basis of first-quarter 1949 OASI data to cover small firms excluded by the State laws). The 1949 employee average earnings by States were also based on social security figures. These averages, covering only contract (private) employees, were used to indicate State differentials in the average pay of government employees as well because of the absence of data for the latter. Nationally, government employees were about one-eighth of the total.

Deduction from the census income totals of payrolls so derived yielded measures by States of the total income of contract construction proprietors, both in establishments and operating from their own homes. The figures were adjusted to the 1949 national estimate of proprietors' income for the industry.

Another distribution, based largely on population census data and a variant of the one just described, was also computed. Again, payrolls were deducted from census income totals. There were, however, two main differences in method. First, the income totals used in this instance were those calculated directly from the frequency distribution data. They showed the amounts of income received by the construction industry labor force during the year 1949. In most States but not all, they were quite similar to the totals obtained by multiplying the April 1950 labor force by average incomes in 1949. Second, the payrolls deducted for private employees were the National Income Division 1949 estimates for the contract construction industry. Here, too, the difference was between a State distribution for the year as a whole and one reflecting the April 1950 pattern of employment. For government employees, however, no such annual measure was available, and the one used represented the product of census figures on April 1950 employment and the 1949 average annual earnings of private employees based on social security data.

The State distributions resulting from the foregoing procedures had 2 principal limitations. First was the residual nature of the calculations. Payrolls of almost \$7.5 billion nationally were deducted from census-based income totals amounting to about \$10 billion, with the estimates for these two measures derived largely from independent sources of data. Second, these residual State distributions of proprietors' income had no statistical link with past benchmarks, thus raising the question of temporal comparability.

For check purposes, therefore, two additional distributions were derived. One represented an extrapolation from 1939 by State estimates of construction activity, as prepared by the Commerce Department's Building Materials and Construction Division. The other was obtained by extrapolation from 1939 by the State series on wages and salaries in the contract construction industry.

Figures by States on contract construction proprietors' income in 1949 were selected after a comparative analysis of these 4 distributions. For 32 States and the District of Columbia, they were based on the "preferred" method (the first one described). For 10 States, the census-based variant distribution yielded figures that seemed most reasonable. For the remaining 6 States, the figures used were averages of those shown in 2 or more of the distributions. Such a judgmental approach in the industry estimates of business proprietors' income—in the sense of selecting the figures for individual States from alternative distributions—was followed only in this instance.

As already mentioned, the benchmark distributions of construction proprietors' income for 1929, 1935, 1939, and 1949 were interpolated and extrapolated by total wages and salaries paid out in the industry. Such a procedure assumes that changes in the relative State distribution of proprietors' income, subject to periodic benchmark checks, are proportional to those in payrolls. The validity of this assumption, in turn, depends heavily on another assumption—that changes in the State distribution of total wages and salaries in an industry are indicative of those for noncorporate firms alone. Where this is not the case—where corporations cause the relative payroll shifts by States—the method becomes inappropriate.

This source of error is not believed to be generally important in the State proprietors' income series. It could be allowed for only in scattered instances where there was some specific knowledge. Two such instances occurred in the construction proprietors' income series. Extrapolation from 1949 by total payrolls in the contract construction industry led to results for Kentucky and South Carolina for the years 1951–53 which were known to be badly out of line. This was because the construction payrolls of those States in this period were heavily affected by atomic energy projects in which noncorporate firms participated to a relatively minor and indirect extent. The 1950 and 1954 estimates for Kentucky and South Carolina based on the usual method were interpolated along a straight line to secure corrected approximations for the years 1951–53.

### ***Services (nonprofessional)***

Proprietors' income in the services (other than professional) was estimated by States for the following industry groups: hotels and other lodging places, personal services, business services, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, amusement and recreation, commercial trade schools and employment agencies, and educational services. The methodology for the first five of these, accounting for almost all of the total (see *Exhibit 1*), is summarized here.

#### ***Hotels and other lodging places***

This component was estimated separately for establishments and boarding and lodging houses.

For both 1939 and 1948, proprietors' income in the establishment portion of the industry was allocated by States according to the "payroll-ratio" method, as described for retail trade. Data used were from the Census of Business. The necessary figures on noncorporate payrolls and receipts were reported for hotels, and all tourist courts (in the absence of legal-form breakdowns of payrolls and receipts) were treated as noncorporate.

The 1939 estimates were extrapolated to the years 1935, 1933, and 1929 by total receipts (corporate and noncorporate) from the censuses for those years. For 1929, receipts of hotels and tourist courts were estimated by extrapolating the reported data for 1933 by receipts in hotels with 25 rooms or more. Proprietors' income by States for other years of the period 1929–39 was estimated by straight-line interpolation of the census-based distributions. For the later period, the 1939 and 1948 benchmarks were interpolated and extrapolated by the State series on wages and salaries of hotels and other lodging places.

For the relatively minor nonestablishment segment, income in 1939 was distributed by States according to the number of proprietors. These were obtained by subtracting the number of proprietors in hotels and tourist courts (Census of Service Establishments) from the total number of self-employed persons in hotels and other lodging places (Census of Population). For 1929 and 1930, national totals were distributed by the number of boarding and lodging housekeepers given in the 1930 Census of Population. Estimates for 1931-38 were derived by straight-line interpolation; for 1940 and subsequent years, by holding the 1939 relative distribution constant.

### ***Personal, business, and repair services***

The principal benchmarks for personal services, business services (except accountants), and miscellaneous repair services and hand trades were prepared for the census years 1939 and 1948.

Proprietors' incomes in these industries for 1939 were allocated by States in considerable detail. Two principal methods were employed.

Based on State payroll and receipts data from the 1939 Census of Service Establishments, the payroll-ratio method (see description under retail trade) was used for a number of the larger subgroups. Where corporations were important (as for cleaning and dyeing plants and power laundries), these data were available separately for unincorporated establishments in the census report. Where breakdowns by legal form of organization were not provided (notably for an "all other" personal services category), the payroll and receipts data shown for all establishments were employed in the method, on the likelihood that corporations were too small a proportion to distort it appreciably.

For other subgroups, such as funeral and burial service and photographic studios, proprietors' incomes in 1939 were distributed by the product of number of proprietors and average annual earnings of full-time employees in the industry. The State figures on number of proprietors were taken from the 1940 Population Census or the 1939 Service Census; employee earnings were computed from payroll and employment data in the latter.

On a State basis, the 1948 Census of Business showed noncorporate payrolls and receipts for personal, business, and repair services combined. After adjustment (by 1939 relationships) to eliminate automobile repair services, which are included with retail trade in our industry classification, these payroll and receipt totals were used in the payroll-ratio method to establish a distribution of proprietors' income. Another distribution approximately comparable in scope and statistical derivation was then prepared for 1939. These provided the basis for extrapolating from 1939 to 1948 the State proprietors' income totals for personal, business, and repair services that had been built up from the subgroup detail.

For the period prior to 1939, separate series were prepared for personal services, business services, and miscellaneous repair services and hand trades. The 1939 State estimates for each of these industries were extrapolated to 1935 and to 1933 by data from the service censuses for those years. For personal services, comprehensive and closely comparable series on total receipts were available for the purpose. The extrapolations for business services (number of proprietors weighted by average earnings of employees) and for miscellaneous repair services and hand

trades (total receipts) were based on the limited number of individual categories for which data were reported by States in all three censuses. To obtain estimates for 1929-32, the national totals of proprietors' incomes in each of the three industries were distributed by States in accordance with the pattern for 1933. Straight-line interpolation was followed to obtain distributions for 1934 and 1936-38.

Proprietors' incomes in personal, business, and repair services in the 1940-55 period were derived for the three industries combined. The 1940-47 figures represent interpolations of the census-based benchmarks on the basis of total wages and salaries in the industries. Pending the availability of later census information, the relative distribution for 1948 was used for the later years.

### ***Amusement and recreation***

The income of proprietors in the amusement and recreation (except motion picture production) industry in 1939 and 1948 was also allocated among the States by the payroll-ratio method. The censuses for those years gave figures on noncorporate payrolls and receipts.

The 1939 estimates were extended to 1935 and 1933 by total receipts as shown in the service censuses, and the results adjusted proportionately to national totals. The 1933 relative State distribution was used for 1929-32; and the distributions for 1934 and 1936-38 were derived by straight-line interpolation.

To obtain estimates for the later period, the 1939 and 1948 benchmarks were interpolated and extrapolated by payrolls. For all States except California, wages and salaries as estimated for the amusement and recreation industry as a whole were used for this purpose. For California, however, the totals were adjusted (on the basis of UI data) to exclude motion picture production. Inclusion of this sizable industry, which is almost wholly corporate and, of course, concentrated in California, would have seriously affected the State distributions in some years.

The very minor amount of noncorporate business income arising in motion picture production was allocated mainly on the basis of number of proprietors by States shown in the 1939 Census of Service Establishments. About nine-tenths of the total is received in California.

### ***Wholesale trade***

As in the case of retail trade, basic State distributions of proprietors' income in wholesale trade were prepared for the census years 1929, 1933, 1935, 1939, and 1948. The benchmark estimates for wholesale trade differed significantly in procedure, however, and are less adequate. Moreover, it was not found desirable to use payrolls for interpolation and extrapolation.

The discussion that follows deals with wholesale trade apart from the separate estimation and addition of patronage refunds and stock dividends paid by farmers' cooperatives. These account for about 8 percent of the total. State distributions were based on Department of Agriculture data on the volume of business of farmers' marketing and purchasing associations.

After experimentation with several procedures yielding rather dissimilar estimates, national totals of wholesale trade proprie-

tors' income for 1929, 1939, and 1948 were allocated by States by the sum of 2 factors: (1) The product of number of proprietors and average earnings of noncorporate-firm employees and (2) total noncorporate wages. This allocation, based wholly on Census of Wholesale Trade data, is equivalent to, and perhaps can better be viewed as, the number of persons engaged in noncorporate wholesale trade weighted by average earnings of noncorporate employees.

The more conventional procedure would have been to base the allocation on the product of number of proprietors and average earnings of noncorporate employees. The modification introduced here—the inclusion of number of noncorporate employees—was for the purpose of making rough allowance for State differences in average size of establishment. Wholesale trade is quite heterogeneous in regard to the size factor—as between, for example, most types of agents and brokers, on the one hand, and the large-scale operations of many limited-function and service wholesalers on the other.

The foregoing procedure could not be followed for 1933 and 1935 as Census reports for those years did not provide State data on payrolls and employment by legal form of organization. Instead, estimates were obtained by interpolating between 1929 and 1939 by distributions based on the product of number of proprietors and average earnings of all wholesale employees (both corporate and noncorporate).

To secure estimates for other years of the 1929–48 period, the relative distributions for census years were interpolated along a straight line. For 1949–55, the 1948 distribution was held constant.

The above procedure for wholesale trade differed from that for retail trade in two principal ways:

1. Census noncorporate sales data could not be used in the estimation for wholesale trade. The Census definition of wholesale sales calls for the total “dollar volume of business” handled by wholesalers—not, in the principal case of agents and brokers, the commissions from which net income is derived. As a consequence, the ratio of net income to census-based sales differs widely by types of operation (limited-function and service wholesalers, agents and brokers, assemblers, etc.). If a breakdown of wholesale proprietors' income by type of operation were available nationally, attempt to circumvent this problem might have been made through the approach of preparing separate State distributions for various types of wholesale trade. Even so, this would have been difficult at best as sales data reported on income tax returns to the Internal Revenue Service are on the basis of commissions received, not total business volume handled.

2. Unlike the procedure for retail trade, payrolls were rejected for interpolation and extrapolation of the census-based distributions of wholesale proprietors' income. On a national basis, noncorporate firms account for only about one-sixth of total payrolls in wholesale trade. Despite the substantial limitation on *a priori* grounds, the adequacy of payrolls as an index of relative changes in wholesale proprietors' income by States was tested. It was found specifically that payroll extrapolation from one census benchmark to the next gave somewhat less satisfactory results than simply holding the earlier distribution constant.

Apart from payrolls, no statistical series for wholesale trade is available annually on a State basis.

## Manufacturing

Proprietors' income in manufacturing was allocated by States for 1929 and 1939 according to the value added by manufacture by proprietorships and partnerships, as shown in the Census of Manufactures. Similar data were not reported in any other manufacturing census of the 1929–39 period or in the 1947 census.

Estimates for 1930–38 are interpolations of the 1929 and 1939 distributions. The series used for this purpose was the summation of separate estimates for the twenty “2-digit” manufacturing industries. These estimates were obtained by distributing the national total of proprietors' income for each industry in each year by the number of “employers and own account workers” by States reported in the 1940 Census of Population. It was necessary to classify and regroup the labor force data from 38 to 20 industries.

Estimates for 1940 and subsequent years are extrapolations of the 1939 distribution for total manufacturing. The procedure may be outlined as follows:

1. For the years 1949–55, the national estimate of proprietors' income in each 2-digit manufacturing industry was allocated by States according to the number of self-employed workers shown in the 1950 Census of Population.

2. The percentage distributions of proprietors' income in each industry for 1939 and 1949 as based on the labor force allocations were straight-line interpolated.<sup>19</sup>

3. The 1940–48 national estimates of proprietors' income in each industry were distributed by these percentages.

4. The State figures by detailed industry groups for 1939–55 were combined into an all-manufacturing series. This was used to project forward the 1939 benchmark estimates, with adjustment each year to the independent national total of manufacturing proprietors' income.

The State estimates of proprietors' income in manufacturing are obviously not very satisfactory. They are to be viewed merely as orders of magnitude.

With regard to the 1929 and 1939 distributions, it should be recalled that “value added” is a much grosser, or more inclusive, concept than proprietors' income. For this reason, as well as the fact that data were not available for making the value-added allocation by individual industries, consideration was given to using for 1939 the estimates based on the 20-industry allocations by labor force data. However, the State figures on average income per proprietor implied by the latter series appeared less plausible—more erratic—than those based on the value-added distribution. This is perhaps not surprising. The number of manufacturing proprietors in the Census of Population (which includes proprietors in the miscellaneous services and hand trades industry) is more than twice as large as that reported in the Census of Manufactures, which is the classification basis used in our estimates.<sup>20</sup> Distributions based on the Census of Population

19. The labor force data in the two censuses were affected by a change in the industrial classification system used for manufacturing (see the introduction to Part IV). For the interpolations, therefore, certain of the two-digit industry groups were combined so as to minimize this noncomparability.

20. State data on number of proprietors are not reported in the Census of Manufactures on a 2-digit basis, but rather for several hundred detailed industries. Their summarization into 2-digit totals would have been a prohibitive task.

thus must assume not only that average net income is the same by States within each industry, but also that the overstatement of number of proprietors is proportionately the same.

The procedure followed to interpolate and extrapolate the 1929 and 1939 benchmark distributions was unique with the manufacturing series.<sup>21</sup>

### **Finance, insurance, and real estate**

The procedure of deriving proprietors' income in finance, insurance, and real estate for the 1929-39 period was summarized in connection with the wage and salary estimates for this industry.

For the later period, 2 benchmark distributions were obtained for 1950—one for insurance and real estate; the other for banking, brokerage, and finance, n. e. c. For each of these groups, the allocation by States was based on the product of number of self-employed persons (from the Census of Population) and average earnings of employees (computed from social security data). Estimates for other years of the 1939-55 period were secured by interpolation and extrapolation of the 1939 and 1950 benchmarks by wages and salaries.

Banking, it should be noted, was not included in either the average earnings calculations or the wage and salary series used for the banking, brokerage, and finance, n. e. c. group. This was because banking accounts for a negligible amount of proprietors' income, but for the predominant part of payrolls in this group.

## FARM INCOME

The State series on farm proprietors' income is derived from a combined annual income-expense statement covering the gross income from farming and production expenses of all farm operators in each State. Net farm income is calculated by subtracting the sum of production expenses from total gross farm income.

Included in gross farm income are some 150 different items of cash receipts from farm marketings, almost half that number of items of home consumption of food and fuel, an estimated rental value of farm dwellings, various payments to farmers in connection with the Government's farm programs, and an adjustment for the value of change over the year in inventories of some two dozen types of crops and livestock on farms. Farmers' production expenses in each State are developed for about 45 different categories.

The present net farm income series was prepared jointly by the National Income Division and the Agricultural Economics Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service. It represents

21. Payrolls in manufacturing, as noted earlier, were not employed for interpolation and extrapolation because of the very small proportion—only 5 percent for manufacturing as a whole—accounted for by noncorporate firms. The use of detailed State figures from the Census of Population to weight the 2-digit national estimates was for the purpose of measuring geographic shifts in manufacturing proprietors' income due to changes in the relative importance of individual types of manufactures.

the first systematic, detailed estimation of farmers' net income by States on an annual basis for the whole period since 1929. As such, it is a distinct improvement over the farm income figures contained in the former State income payments estimates, particularly for the pre-1939 years.

Both definitionally and statistically, the State estimates of farm proprietors' income conform with the United States totals for this component included in the national income accounts. These totals, as shown in table 1 of the July 1956 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, incorporate the Agricultural Economics Division's latest estimates for 1952-55; revisions for earlier years will be included in the next edition of the *National Income* supplement.

The estimates included in this report for the income of farm proprietors correspond to the Agricultural Economics Division series on "total net income of farm operators from farming, including Government payments." Excluded is the income received by farmers and their families from nonfarm sources. Such income is covered in wage and salary disbursements, transfer payments, and the various other types of personal income.

Though a segment of proprietors' income, the net farm income series covers farms owned and operated by corporations as well as by self-employed operators. Inclusion of corporations, of course, is not appropriate for a personal income measure. There are two related points to be observed, however.

1. Department of Agriculture data cover all farms, without showing a breakdown by legal form of organization. It was not possible to estimate separately (and exclude) the net income of farm corporations.

2. In all probability, the proportion of total farm income accounted for by corporations is small in every State (and negligible in most). As evidenced by the latest available tabulations of the Internal Revenue Service, the net profit of farm corporations in the country as a whole averaged less than \$100 million a year in the period 1950-52. This amount represented only two-thirds of 1 percent of all net farm income. Census data for 1950 on farm land owned and operated by corporations indicate that this \$100 million was scattered widely by States.<sup>22</sup>

### **Considerations of reliability**

As has been noted, net farm income by States is estimated by detailed procedures in which separate attention is focused on the individual components of gross income and expenses of operation. This permits most effective use of the vast array of State data on production, marketings, inventories, prices, and costs collected by the Department of Agriculture in a variety of regular and special surveys, or by the Bureau of the Census in the quinquennial Census of Agriculture.

In general, the State estimates of total gross farm income are regarded as reasonably accurate. Adequate recurrent informa-

22. Either nationally or by States, corporations' relative share of a "gross" measure such as ownership of land or value of sales cannot be taken to indicate their relative share of net farm income. Overall, the ratio of net to gross farm income for corporations is only around one-tenth as large as the similar ratio for self-employed farmers. This wide difference is attributable chiefly to the greater importance of farm labor expense for corporations. The net income accruing to independent farmers includes a large element of labor return for work performed by themselves and their families.

tion on volume and prices is available for the major items of crops and livestock. With regard to the noncommodity elements of gross farm income, the figures on Government payments are administratively reported, and hence accurate, whereas the estimates of imputed rental value of farm dwellings are rather weak.

The basic data on production expenses are much less complete. For some items, census or sample survey data make possible fairly reliable State series. Included among these are livestock purchases, cash wages to hired labor, purchases of fertilizer and lime, property taxes, farm mortgage interest, some of the miscellaneous operating expenses, and, for census years, purchases of feed. For other types of production expense, however, it is necessary to develop State allocations of national totals on the basis of related data—for example, depreciation of buildings and machinery is distributed by States proportionately to the estimated values of the stock of these capital items on farms. Although some of the allocators are sufficiently relevant to yield reasonably good approximations to State expenditures, the items comprising this latter category of production expenses vary widely in statistical adequacy.

Net farm income, as the statistical residual between gross income and production expenses, is subject to greater percentage error than the aggregates from which it is derived. Errors in these large aggregates may yield State net income estimates that are somewhat too erratic, and it is probable that the figures are more reliable for an average of several years than for a single year. This statistical aspect, however, should be viewed in conjunction with a fact noted earlier—that farm income on a geographic basis is by nature erratic, because the State distribution for any particular year reflects temporary factors.

The State estimates of farm proprietors' income for the most recent year are always tentative, since the statistical data available at the time of their preparation are preliminary. As new data from Department of Agriculture current surveys become available, various components of gross income and production expenses are adjusted. The consequent revisions in the State estimates of net farm income are sometimes sizable. Similarly, benchmark data obtained from the Census of Agriculture result in periodic revisions of the component series for several years back.

Apart from these qualifications relating to partial reliance on preliminary data, the farm income estimates for the recent period are more reliable than those for prior years. The Agricultural Economics Division recently has devoted considerable resources to the preparation of annual State estimates of net farm income beginning with 1949—a project which extended its past work on a State basis principally through the development of new and improved distributions of production expenses. For purpose of this personal income study, preparation of special net income estimates for the period 1929–48 was undertaken by the National Income Division in cooperation with the Agricultural Economics Division, which provided the basic State material on the components of gross farm income, State distributions for a number of items of production expense, and national totals for other expense items. Within the period 1929–48, it should be added, the statistical basis of the estimates for the later years is somewhat more adequate than that for the 1930's.

A summary of the procedures used in developing State estimates of net farm income will appear in a *Statistical Handbook* now in

preparation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Considerable information of this kind, particularly for the commodity items of gross farm income, was provided in an earlier Agriculture Department publication, *The Agricultural Estimating and Reporting Services of the United States Department of Agriculture* (Miscellaneous Publication No. 703), Washington, 1949. The description of methodology given here is therefore limited to brief compass.

## Gross Farm Income

As shown in *Exhibit 2*, gross farm income comprises 5 major categories: cash receipts from farm marketings, value of home consumption, gross rental value of farm homes, Government payments, and value of change in farm inventories. Government payments are reported in terms of the actual disbursements made to farmers. For each of the other categories, national totals are derived by the Department of Agriculture as the sum of separate State estimates.

### Cash receipts from farm marketings

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings, as has been noted, are estimated annually for each State for detailed items of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

Cash receipts from marketings of livestock and livestock products are obtained by States by multiplying quantities sold by average prices. For major groups of meat animals, for example, the volume of live animals marketed by farmers and ranchers (based primarily on reports from stockyard companies, packers, State sanitary boards, and railroads) and meat sold from animals slaughtered on farms and ranches in each State (estimated from the Census of Agriculture and from annual sample data obtained by mailed inquiries to livestock producers) are multiplied by State prices. These prices are derived as annual averages of monthly prices received by farmers weighted by monthly sales.

For most major crops, cash receipts in each State are estimated monthly by multiplying estimated quantities sold by the average prices received by farmers, and the results are summed for the appropriate months to obtain calendar year cash receipts. Monthly quantities sold are derived by apportioning estimated total crop-year production according to sample information on production and disposition supplied by crop reporters.

Crop-year production is estimated as acreage harvested times average yield per acre. To obtain acreage and yield figures, benchmarks derived from the Census of Agriculture and several annual State assessors' censuses are extended by sample data on acreage and yield changes indicated by a sample in excess of 200,000 reporting farmers at the present time. The changes reported currently are adjusted on the basis of past relationships between the sample data and the benchmarks.

Disposition of each farm product for the year covers the respective quantities sold, consumed by the farm family, used for feed and seed, or added to inventory. It is generally based on percentages computed from annual mail reports filed by a selected sample of producers. For most field and vegetable crops, the percentages are applied to production estimates, and the results

for quantity sold are generally reconciled with totals based on annual reports by producers accounting in many cases for the bulk of the commercial movement. Reports from processors, handlers, or sanitary inspectors provide such good coverage of certain other major crops and livestock products that firm estimates of marketings can be based directly on these. Cotton belongs to this class because of reports made by substantially all ginners. Meat animals are another example, as indicated above.

The estimated yearly quantities of commodity sales are distributed by months on the basis of special surveys of dealers who buy directly from farmers, data on rail shipments, receipts at principal markets, and, for a few items, on information received directly from farmers.

### Exhibit 2.—Derivation of Net Income of Farm Proprietors, 1949

[Billions of dollars]

<b>GROSS FARM INCOME</b> .....	<b>30.9</b>
Cash receipts from farm marketings.....	27.9
Meat animals.....	8.3
Dairy products.....	3.8
Poultry and eggs.....	3.1
Cotton.....	2.6
Food grains.....	2.3
Feed crops.....	2.3
Other marketings.....	5.5
Value of home consumption.....	2.2
Gross rental value of farm homes.....	1.5
Government payments.....	.2
Value of change in farm inventories.....	-.9
<b>LESS: PRODUCTION EXPENSES</b> .....	<b>18.2</b>
Depreciation.....	3.6
Feed purchased.....	3.0
Hired labor.....	2.9
Operation of motor vehicles.....	1.7
Livestock purchased.....	1.6
Net rents and Government payments to nonfarm landlords.....	1.1
Fertilizer and lime.....	.9
Taxes.....	.8
Farm mortgage interest.....	.2
Other.....	2.4
<b>EQUALS: NET INCOME OF FARM PROPRIETORS</b> .....	<b>12.7</b>

Monthly price data for crop and livestock items are collected from approximately 10,000 voluntary price reporters, including buyers and handlers of farm products, some local bankers, well-informed farmers, and other persons with knowledge of farm product prices. Much of the basic price information is collected through mail questionnaires and is reviewed in the light of data from other sources.

Nonrecourse loans to farmers made or guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, net of current redemptions, are considered cash receipts from farm marketings. Generally speaking, the value of loans is added to cash receipts, and the value of redemptions subtracted, month by month as they occur.

### Value of home consumption

For individual States, the quantities of each of the various items of food and fuel consumed by farm families on the farm on which they are produced are multiplied by the average prices received

by farmers for the sale of similar products. Unlike cash receipts, the value of home consumption is estimated for the year as a whole, rather than by months. Quantity and price data are available from the sources mentioned above under cash receipts.

Value of home consumption is a gross figure. The costs of producing the home-consumed items are included in the various categories of total production expense subtracted from gross income to derive net farm income. Data are not available to determine the portions of the several expense items that are allocable to home consumption. Thus, although it is the net rather than the gross value of home consumption that is included in net farm income, it is not possible to determine the magnitude of home consumption on a net basis.

### Gross rental value of farm homes

This component of gross income covers housing on owner- and tenant-occupied farms. It is derived for each State by (1) calculating a return on dwelling investment from the estimated value of farm dwellings and the average rate of interest on farm mortgage loans, and (2) adding to this computed net value the portion of total farm expenses estimated to be allocable to the upkeep of dwellings. The basic State estimates of total value of dwellings are prepared from Census of Agriculture data, with only the 1930 census reporting separate data on dwellings as distinguished from other structures. Value relationships are used to derive the proportions of the various expense items allocated to dwellings in each State.

Rent paid by tenants on farm dwellings is counted as part of the production expenses which are deducted from gross income to arrive at net income. The rental value of tenant-occupied dwellings is included in gross income so as to offset that deduction, and thereby obtain a net income figure measured before payment of house rent.

For owner-occupied homes, the rental value series is on a gross basis (that is, includes estimated expenses connected with the dwelling) to offset the inclusion of dwelling expenses in the various items of production expense. Thus, the net farm income that is finally derived includes, for owner-occupied dwellings, only the net rental value because dwelling expenses included on the gross income and expense sides of the farm account are canceling.

### Government payments

Payments made to farmers by the Federal Government for their participation in farm programs are reported for each State from the fiscal records of the Commodity Stabilization Service. As noted above, nonrecourse loans made or guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation are included with cash receipts from farm marketings.

### Change in farm inventories

The value of the change in farm inventories is measured as the difference between physical quantities of crops and livestock on farms at the beginning and end of the year in each State, multiplied by State average prices for the year. Separate estimates are derived for 7 classes of livestock and poultry and for 19 crops.

Benchmark data on the number of each class of livestock on farms are obtained every 5 years from the Census of Agriculture. These census enumerations are adjusted, where necessary, to obtain complete coverage.

Estimates of year-to-year changes in the number of livestock on farms are prepared from surveys made each December. The rate of sampling varies among States, depending largely on the needs of the individual States for livestock data. In general, a sample of 3,000 to 6,000 farms is considered satisfactory for a principal livestock-producing State. Special surveys (especially in States where the size of farm varies greatly); records of marketings, slaughterings, and rail shipments; livestock tax assessment data; and State farm censuses are used for checking the inventory estimates derived from the basic survey data.

Estimates of year-end farm inventories of crops are prepared by one of two methods. For major grain crops, farm stocks are estimated quarterly. These estimates are based upon the results of mail surveys covering about 80,000 farmers, from which the usable response is approximately 30 percent. Each respondent reports the production of each crop grown on his farm and the quantity on hand at the survey date. For individual crops, the reported stocks on farms are expressed as percentages of total production for these farms, separately for each State. These percentages are applied to the estimated total State production of each crop to yield quarterly figures on farm stocks. Studies made in 1948 substantiated the validity of this method.

The estimates of year-end inventories of crops derived in this manner do not include crops which farmers own but may have placed in commercial storage located off their farms. The magnitudes involved are not known, but are believed not to be large. Also, for certain crops a part of the estimated stocks on farms may have been used to secure a Commodity Credit Corporation loan. As the proceeds of such loans are included in gross farm income, it is necessary to deduct the quantity of these crops under loan from farm inventories in order to avoid double counting. The adjustment is made on the basis of reported data on Commodity Credit Corporation loans and redemptions.

For cotton and tobacco and 8 relatively minor crops, inventory changes are calculated in terms of inventories "held for ultimate sale." Crops held for use as feed or seed on farms where grown are excluded. To estimate the quantity of each crop still remaining to be sold on January 1 of each year, the amount of the previous year's production of the crop actually sold through December is subtracted from the total amount to be sold. For these crops, differences in the change in quantities held for sale and in total stocks on farms are minor.

The prices used to value the change in physical quantities of livestock and crops are average State prices received by farmers. For livestock, prices are obtained as a simple average of the values (replacement costs) per head as of January 1 of the given year and January 1 of the following year, as reported by farmers in sample surveys. For crops, the prices used represent the 12-month average of farmers' selling prices for each particular crop.

Before development of the new State farm income series, it was the practice to value physical changes in farm inventories in terms of year-end prices. In connection with the State work, however, it was found that materially different results obtained for some years when the inventory changes were valued at annual average

prices. Since the purpose of the inventory change item is to exclude sales out of inventory when inventories on farms decline, and to add income in excess of cash receipts when inventories on farms increase, average prices are preferable to year-end prices for valuing this item. Accordingly, the former expedient of using year-end prices as an approximation of average prices was discarded, and the entire inventory series was reworked by States on the latter basis.

For the years 1929-51, however, State estimates of net farm income inclusive of the revised inventory figures are adjusted to national totals in which the inventory component is valued at year-end prices. As part of a major revision of its farm income series for the United States back to 1910, the Department of Agriculture last year incorporated the revised estimates of inventory change. (See the *Farm Income Situation*, No. 155, October 31, 1955). Farm income in the national accounts, as already noted, conforms with the Agriculture Department's previous series for the period 1929-51.

## Production Expenses

Among the largest of the categories of farm production expense are depreciation, purchased feed, hired labor, purchase of livestock, fertilizer and lime, property taxes, and net rent paid to nonfarm landlords. In magnitude, these items ranged from \$0.8 billion to \$3.6 billion in 1949. (See *Exhibit 2*.) Together, they accounted for 85 percent of total production expenses in that year.

In the following discussion of procedures for these major categories of production expense, attention is limited to the 1929-49 period for both depreciation and the cost of operating motor vehicles. As explained below, treatment of these items is somewhat different in the later-period State estimates of the Agricultural Economics Division.

### Purchased feed

Farmers' expenditures for purchased feed were taken from the Census of Agriculture for the years 1929, 1939, 1944, 1949, and 1954. State estimates for other years were obtained by interpolation and extrapolation on the basis of cash receipts from livestock and livestock products, with adjustment of the State figures to the independently computed United States totals. When the cash receipts series was tested by using it to extrapolate feed expenditures from one census year to the next, it was found to give fairly satisfactory results as compared with amounts reported in the Census of Agriculture.

### Depreciation

Depreciation in the farm sector is based on replacement cost rather than original cost. It is estimated separately for farm dwellings and other farm buildings, automobiles, trucks, tractors, and other farm machinery. For the individual categories, United States annual depreciation charges were distributed among States on the basis of estimated values of each category of building or equipment.

For farm buildings, State values were reported in the Census of



Agriculture for 1930 and 1940. The 1940 census figures were projected to 1949 by estimates derived largely from sample value data supplied by crop reporters. State estimates for years prior to 1940 were obtained by multiplying (1) annual values of land and buildings in each State by (2) State ratios of the value of buildings to the value of land and buildings. To secure series (1), census figures for 1930 and 1940 were interpolated by annual values of land and buildings based on crop reporter data. Straight-line interpolation for each State between 1930 and 1940 ratios derived from the Census of Agriculture yielded series (2).

State distributions of the estimated values of automobiles, trucks, and tractors on farms were derived for 1930, 1940, 1945, and 1950 from Census of Agriculture data on numbers of each type of vehicle on farms, the age distribution of autos and trucks, and the type, age, and horsepower of tractors. State values for other farm machinery were estimated for 1930, 1940, and 1945 by subtracting the estimated values of the appropriate motor vehicles from Census of Agriculture data on value of machinery on farms. Since value of machinery on farms was not reported in the 1950 Census of Agriculture, it was necessary to resort to other sources for estimating the State distribution in that year.

The increase in the value of farm machinery in the United States between 1945 and 1950 (including tractors, but excluding autos and trucks) was distributed by States on the basis of State estimates of farmers' expenditures for machinery in 1948. These estimates were derived from State data on sales of farm equipment from the 1948 Census of Business (which combined data for tractors with sales of other farm machinery). By States, the dollar increases from 1945 to 1950 in values of farm machinery were added to the 1945 values of farm machinery plus tractors, and 1950 values of tractors were subtracted from the results to obtain the desired State values of farm machinery in 1950. For intercensal years, State values of autos, trucks, tractors, and other machinery on farms were estimated by straight-line interpolation between the census-based benchmarks.

The State estimates of net farm income for 1950-55, as based on the Agricultural Economics Division series, reflects a revised treatment of capital expenditures and depreciation charges. As explained in *The Farm Income Situation* of October 31, 1955, expenditures on repairs and parts which previously were included in capital expenditures subject to depreciation are now classified as current expenses. Together with items covered by the former category of "cost of operating motor vehicles," these expenditures are shown in a new category ("repairs and operation of capital items") in the Agricultural Economics Division national estimates back to 1910 and in its State estimates beginning with 1949. This factor, together with several improvements in estimating procedures, has resulted in a sizable reduction in the estimated United States totals of depreciation charges that are distributed by States. However, the reduction in depreciation is largely offset by the inclusion of repairs and parts among operating expenses.

The State estimates of net farm income for 1929-49 that are presented here were developed on the basis of the earlier treatment of farm depreciation and repairs. However, this and other revisions subsequently introduced by the Agricultural Economics Division altered the State net income estimates very little. For 1949, the correspondence between the two sets of figures on net farm income was quite close in virtually all States.

### **Hired labor**

The estimates of wages paid to hired farm laborers are described in the section on Wage and Salary Disbursements.

In addition to wages (including both cash payments and the value of perquisites), the production expense category for hired labor includes since 1951 the contributions to old-age and survivors insurance paid by employers on behalf of their employees. The national total for each year, as based on data from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, was distributed among States according to taxable farm wages in 1951. The amounts involved are minor.

Since the same figures on farm wages that enter into production expenses are also included as an income item in wage and salary disbursements, errors of estimation in farm wages are canceling in both "farm income" (the sum of farm proprietors' income, wages, and other labor income) and in total personal income.

### **Livestock purchases**

Farmers' expenditures for livestock cover purchases from all sources outside the State and from public stockyards within the State. Consistent with this treatment, the estimates of cash receipts from livestock do not include direct sales among farmers in the same State.

Cost of inshipments to each State of meat animals for feeding and stocking constitutes the major component of livestock purchases. Estimates of the number of such livestock are made from inspection records of State veterinarians, inspections by the Department of Agriculture at 66 public stockyards, and data derived from truck and railway movements of livestock. Estimates of the weight and price of the livestock purchased are obtained from records of transactions at 5 important stocker and feeder markets, which handle more than one-half of the transactions.

### **Fertilizer and lime**

Farmers' expenditures for fertilizer and lime by States were estimated separately for commercial fertilizer, the cost of fertilizer purchased from the Government, and liming materials.

For commercial fertilizer, estimates for each of 12 States (accounting for almost half the national total) were prepared for the years 1940-50 by the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. These were computed as the product of the quantity of each type of fertilizer and the corresponding average price. Quantity and price data for the years 1940-43 were taken from studies conducted in the individual States. For 1944-50, quantities sold in each State were obtained mainly from Department of Agriculture surveys of virtually all fertilizer manufacturers. Prices for this latter period were from *Agricultural Prices* (USDA), as supplemented by data from several other sources.

For the other 36 States, estimated fertilizer purchases in 1950 were prepared by the Agricultural Economics Division by the same method as that used for the 12 States. The 1950 figures for all States were extrapolated forward to 1955, and those for the 36 States back to 1944, on the basis of total plant nutrients sold in each State. Plant nutrients were computed by the Agricultural

Research Service by conversion of survey data on the quantities of the various types of fertilizer sold annually in each State.

Estimates of commercial fertilizer purchases for all States from 1929 to 1939, and for the 36 States from 1940 to 1943, were derived by allocating national totals according to the product of fertilizer tonnage sold in each State and average price per ton. Tonnage was taken as reported by the National Fertilizer Association; State differentials in average prices were based on computations from the 1930 and 1940 Census of Agriculture.

Estimated costs of fertilizer purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority by farmers in each State were derived by allocating national totals by State data (largely on tonnage shipped) supplied by the TVA.

Farm purchases of liming materials were estimated by States as the product of quantities purchased and average prices paid. Amounts purchased by States were reported by the National Agricultural Limestone Institute, while State prices were those contained in *Agricultural Prices*.

### **Cost of operating motor vehicles**

This item covers fuel and oil, tires and tubes, registration fees, and insurance for operating trucks, tractors and automobiles. In the case of automobiles, 40 percent of the total cost of operation is charged to production.

State expenditures for gas and oil for motor vehicle operation were available from the Census of Agriculture for 1939 and 1949. They were estimated for 1929 and 1944 by distributing United States totals among States principally on the basis of numbers of vehicles on farms reported in the Census of Agriculture for these years. The estimates for intercensal years were derived by straight-line interpolation. These State figures were then adjusted proportionately to the national estimates of total cost of operation to allow for other operation costs.

### **Taxes on farm property**

Farm property taxes are derived separately for those levied on farm real estate and on farm personal property.

Real estate taxes in each State are developed from Census of Agriculture data, supplemented by annual reports from a sample of county tax officials who list the acreage and real estate taxes for a representative group of farms in their taxing jurisdiction for the current and preceding year. These reports are used to estimate annual changes in tax per acre in each State, which are then multiplied by land-in-farms acreage to obtain the total tax levied in the State.

Personal property taxes are derived by multiplying the assessed values of farm personalty by applicable tax rates. Assessed values are determined from State reports of the assessed values of various classes of personal property; tax rates are based in large part on the rates reported in rural districts of the various States. The estimates are checked against State personal property taxes reported in the Census of Agriculture.

### **Net rents to nonfarm landlords**

Rental flows within the farm sector do not appear in *Exhibit 2* because it is a consolidated statement in which intrabusiness flows cancel. Net rents earned by farmer landlords become merged with the net income of farm operators and are not isolated statistically. However, rents paid to landlords not living on farms must be recorded as flowing out of the farm sector. Only net rents are shown explicitly. The difference between them and the gross rents actually paid consists of costs that are included among the various items of production expense.

Net rents paid to nonfarm landlords are derived statistically as the difference between gross rents paid to them and their share of farm expenses.

Gross rent paid to landlords by States is the sum of crop share, livestock share, and cash rents (inclusive of rents paid for tenant-occupied farm dwellings). It is estimated by the Production Economics Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture. To derive the gross values of crop and livestock share rents, annual production (based on census and crop reporter statistics) is first apportioned between owner-operated and leased farms (according to census relationships for each State); and the landlords' share of the latter is determined from a special survey of 15,000 landlords for the year 1936, supplemented by information collected in a similar survey for 1948 and by figures from a number of individual State studies. Cash rents in each State are estimated as the product of total acreage rented for cash and average cash rent per acre. The series on total acreage is obtained from census reports, with straight-line interpolation for intercensal years. Average cash rents per acre were computed from data in the Census of Agriculture for 1930, 1940, and 1950. Figures for noncensal years are obtained by interpolation and extrapolation of the benchmark averages by data on average cash rents submitted by State crop reporters in April of each year.

To estimate landlords' expenses, the total for each production expense item is first allocated between rented and owner-operated farms, generally by use of acreage or property value ratios derived from the Census of Agriculture with straight-line interpolation for intervening years. The landlords' share of production expenses on rented farms is then determined (separately for the various items) for each State from the 1936 survey of farm landlords.

Net rent received by all landlords is allocated between that received by farmer landlords (which is ignored) and that going to nonfarm landlords on the basis of total acreage in farms rented to tenants by farm and nonfarm landlords. These State ratios were developed from information collected in the 1936 survey.

Net rent to nonfarm landlords includes the Government payments made to them. Government payments are divided into the part received by landlords and that received by operators in accordance with the percentage that the acreage of crops produced on rented land is of the acreage of all crops produced. The landlords' share of Government payments is then further divided into that going to farm and nonfarm landlords, on the basis of the relative proportions of farm land owned by each.

# Property Income

PROPERTY income consists of dividends, rental income of persons, and personal interest income. It amounted to \$37 billion in 1955, or one-eighth of all personal income in the Nation.

By States, direct and comprehensive data on personal receipts of property income are lacking. Nor is it possible from available source materials to employ the method utilized in the national series of measuring such receipts as the difference between amounts paid and received by relevant payer groups. Because this method is complex and subject to the characteristic limitation of residual estimation—in which errors in the minuend and subtrahend can be markedly compounded in the remainder—it is quite exacting in its data requirements. For States or other geographic areas, these would include a heavy premium on information regarding balance-of-payments flows.

Under these limiting circumstances, the property income component of State personal income was derived by the relatively simple allocation method. This involved distributing the various types of property income by States according to the pattern

shown by statistical data assumed to be most appropriate. Use of national totals as a frame of reference was necessary either because the direct property income data by States were incomplete and required upward adjustment or because only indirect information was available.

These 2 aspects of available source materials made for difficulties and limitations that will be readily evident from the discussion of methodology that follows. In addition, they indicated the advisability of adopting a detailed method of estimation. For when allocation must be used, a more detailed procedure tends to improve statistical weighting and, hence, to minimize error. This is because it permits a better matching of the incomplete or indirect data used for allocation and the income flows to be allocated.

As may be judged by the foregoing, the property income estimates have a lower order of reliability than most other components of State personal income. They are subject to appreciable percentage error in both general level and year-to-year movement.

*Exhibit 1* shows a breakdown of property income in 1929 and 1950 for the country as a whole. It indicates the components for which separate estimates were prepared on a State basis. These components are discussed under two main headings: Monetary and imputed. Dividends are included wholly in the former category, whereas rental income and personal interest income are comprised of both monetary and imputed items.

**Exhibit 1.—Major Components of Property Income**

[Millions of dollars]

Item	1929	1950
<b>Monetary property income</b> .....	<b>13, 976</b>	<b>20, 544</b>
Private.....	13, 566	18, 265
Dividends.....	5, 813	9, 207
Interest.....	4, 788	3, 964
Rents.....	2, 965	5, 094
Government interest.....	410	2, 279
<b>Imputed property income</b> .....	<b>4, 690</b>	<b>7, 764</b>
Interest.....	2, 230	4, 385
Life insurance carriers.....	806	2, 017
Mutual savings banks.....	133	292
Commercial banks.....	924	1, 509
Other financial intermediaries.....	367	567
Rental value of owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings..	2, 460	3, 379
<b>Property income, total</b> .....	<b>18, 666</b>	<b>28, 308</b>

## MONETARY PROPERTY INCOME

Dividends, monetary rents, and monetary interest totaled \$20.5 billion in 1950. Of this amount, \$18.3 billion was disbursed through the private economy; \$2.3 billion consisted of interest accruing to persons from government.

The State estimates of monetary property income received from private sources are grounded principally on Federal income tax data. Estimates of government interest received by persons are dependent on the same data source for the prewar years, but for the subsequent period mainly on the geographic distribution of Government bond holdings.

### Private Monetary Property Income

The very large bulk of all private monetary property income included in personal income is received by individuals. A minor proportion consists of the property income received by private trusts, estates, and other such "fiduciaries". Still another fraction accrues to nonprofit institutions and certain other types of "quasi-individuals" other than fiduciaries.

The individual and fiduciary segments—separately for dividends, interest, and rents—were estimated for the States by allocating national totals according to information reported on Federal income tax returns. Derivation of these estimates is described below. The methodology underlying the estimates of dividends and interest received by quasi-individuals except fiduciaries can be restricted to the twofold generalization that they involve relatively small amounts and stem from allocations based on indirect and unsatisfactory information.

### IRS data—general characteristics

The tabulations of Federal income tax returns used for allocating property income receipts of individuals and of fiduciaries were taken from annual issues of *Statistics of Income, Part 1*, or were made available by the Internal Revenue Service in unpublished form.

The major limitation of the tabulations in this use was that they fell short of our national estimates. By the method followed, they were assumed to be incomplete in the same proportion for each State as for the country as a whole. For dividends this incompleteness was on the order of 10 percent; for monetary rental income and private monetary interest, however, it was as much as one-half or more. In addition, considerable estimation (summarized below) was entailed in utilizing the tax-return tabulations, either to fill gaps in the reported information or to adjust it to the basis desired for our purpose. Of further note is that the income tax figures appeared to be affected by sampling variability, particularly for the earlier period.

Upon examination of the year-to-year changes by States in dividends, monetary rental income, and private monetary interest as estimated from IRS data, the large and erratic fluctuations observed for some of the smaller States were judged to reflect sampling variability. A "smoothing" procedure was adopted by which some of the annual changes were blunted. This procedure was necessarily judgmental. It was based mainly on examination of a State's share of the national total for several years inclusive of those for which the percentage change appeared out of line. The "smoothing" required for dividends was generally inconsequential. For the rent and interest components based on IRS data, the adjustments were larger and more frequent.

### Individuals

The allocation by States of individuals' receipts of dividends, monetary rental income, and private monetary interest for the years 1929–37 required adjustment of the IRS data reported for those years. For each of these three types of property flows, the data showed the combined income of individuals and fiduciaries. The latter element—somewhat less than 10 percent of the total in each case—was included according to the State in which the fiduciary filed. This was not appropriate for our purpose, since the concept of personal income calls for classification of fiduciary income according to the State of residence of the beneficiary.

Principally on the basis of IRS data, national totals of rents, dividends, and interest received by fiduciaries and reported on tax returns were estimated for the years 1929–37. The estimates for each type of income were allocated by States according to the total income from all sources reported by fiduciaries in 1938, the first year for which fiduciary income (classified by State of filing) was tabulated separately from receipts of individuals. The State estimates resulting from this allocation were then deducted from the reported IRS tabulations of dividends, interest, and rents, so as to obtain the estimated amounts reported on tax returns by individuals.

For the years 1938–42, tax returns of individuals were tabulated separately from those of fiduciaries by the Internal Revenue Service. The amounts of dividends, rents, and private interest reported by individuals could be used directly in the allocation procedure.

Subsequent to 1942, the major problem encountered was that the Internal Revenue Service no longer showed separate data by States on rental income received by individuals. Given this lack, the 1942 State estimates of monetary rental income (inclusive of the fiduciary component) based on IRS data were extrapolated to 1955 in accordance with the changes by States in nonagricultural personal income (excluding rents). That this measure may furnish a roughly satisfactory index of geographic shifts in rental income was indicated by comparison of the State distribution of monetary rental income in 1939 with one obtained by extrapolating the 1929 IRS-based estimates to 1939 by the nonfarm personal income totals.

Estimation problems of a lesser sort were occasioned by the fact that the Internal Revenue Service did not compile dividends and interest by States for 1943 and showed them combined for 1944 and 1945. First, approximations of IRS State totals of dividends and interest combined for 1943 were obtained by straight-line interpolation between comparable IRS figures for 1942 and 1944. Next, the IRS State figures on dividends and on interest for 1942 and 1946 were interpolated by dividends and interest combined for 1942–46 (with the resulting dividend and interest figures for each State adjusted to the combined total, as estimated for 1943 and reported for 1944 and 1945). This procedure yielded IRS-based figures for 1943–45 which were then employed in the usual way to allocate National Income Division national estimates of dividends and of private monetary interest received by individuals.

For all years since 1943, it should be added, the IRS State figures on interest received by individuals have required special adjustment for use in the allocation of private monetary interest.

This stems from the fact that in the IRS data taxable government interest has been merged with interest received from private sources. Government interest included in these data was estimated, and deducted, on the basis of State relationships between government and private interest as reported for 1942. In that year, taxable Government interest amounted to \$135 million, or less than 5 percent of all interest reported on individual income tax returns.

At this point, it may be noted that the State tabulations of Federal income tax returns become available with a three-year lag. At present, the latest IRS figures on dividends and interest refer to 1953. For each item, the relative State distribution obtaining in 1953 was used also for 1954 and 1955.

### Fiduciaries

National estimates of dividends, interest, and net rent received by fiduciaries were pieced together from various IRS information. For the years 1929-42, these estimates were allocated among States by *Statistics of Income* data on "income from fiduciaries" as reported by individuals on Federal income tax returns. By this procedure, the relatively small amount of income retained by fiduciaries was allocated by States in the same proportion as income disbursed by fiduciaries. Also, the procedure involved the assumption that the several types of property income received by fiduciaries had the same geographic distribution. Errors on this score, necessarily, were approximately offsetting in the State estimates of total property income.<sup>1</sup>

Figures on the income received by individuals from fiduciaries have not been tabulated on a State basis by the Internal Revenue Service since 1942. Therefore, the 1942 fiduciary components of dividends and interest were extrapolated to later years by the State estimates of dividends and private monetary interest received by individuals. In the case of monetary rental income, as noted, the fiduciary element was included in the extrapolation from 1942 by nonagricultural personal income.

### Government Interest

Until recent years, government interest accounted for a generally rising proportion of the total interest received by persons.<sup>2</sup>

1. During the years 1929-35, the dividend income reported by individuals on tax returns included dividends disbursed through fiduciaries as well as those received directly from corporations. Therefore, the IRS State figures (after removal of estimated dividends reported by fiduciaries, as noted above) were used to distribute the National Income Division national estimates of dividends received by individuals inclusive of amounts disbursed through fiduciaries. In the 1929-35 period, therefore, only a small portion of dividends—those not distributed—had to be allocated by States in accordance with "income from fiduciaries."

2. Attention may be called to the difference between the government interest component of personal interest income and "net interest paid by government" as shown in the *National Income* reports (table 4). The latter series includes payments made to business as well as to persons. For purposes of the State income work, estimates of government interest paid to business (based principally on amounts reported by corporations to the Internal Revenue Service on Federal income tax returns) were deducted from net interest paid by government to derive national totals of government interest paid to persons.

In 1929, it was 5 percent of personal interest income; in 1950, 20 percent. All of this increase occurred in the Federal segment.

For the years 1932-39, we secured from the IRS *Source Book* (unpublished volumes supplementing *Statistics of Income*) figures by States showing the amount of government interest reported on Federal income tax returns by individuals with net incomes of \$5,000 or more. The 1932 distribution was held constant for 1929-31. To this segment of government interest was added the accrued interest going to depositors of the Postal Savings System. This was derived by allocating the national totals by the cumulative Postal Savings deposits in each State annually. These two items accounted for a large, though somewhat irregular, proportion of estimated government interest in the 1929-39 period. The remainder was allocated among States by population.

Government interest by States in 1940 was estimated separately for the Federal and State and local governments. The procedure was the same as that employed for 1929-39, wherein data from the Treasury *Source Book* were supplemented by estimates of the amounts not reported on Federal tax returns.

Federal Government interest paid to persons was distributed by States in 1941 according to the 1940 pattern; for subsequent years, it was estimated in the manner described below. For State and local governments, statistical data on interest payments by States are lacking for the period after 1940. Therefore, this component was derived for 1941-55 simply by allocating the estimated national total for each year on the basis of the estimates for 1940. While this procedure was unsatisfactory, State and local governments have accounted for only a minor fraction of total government interest since the war period.

### Federal Government interest

Federal Government interest payments to persons by States during the period 1942-55 were estimated essentially on the basis of holdings of Series E bonds, which accounted for the bulk of such payments. All of the State data used in the estimates were furnished by the Treasury Department.

For the years 1942-45, the national estimates of Federal interest payments to persons were distributed among the States according to their proportionate shares of cumulative sales of E-bonds. Redemptions during this period were of relatively minor magnitude. For 1946-55, an allocation of the national totals based on Series E bonds outstanding was used. These were obtained by subtracting from cumulative sales of Series E bonds through the end of each year the cumulative redemptions of Series A-E bonds. State data on redemptions of E bonds alone were not obtainable, but the A-D Series were too small to have an appreciable effect on the allocation.

While broadly reasonable, use of bondholdings data to allocate Federal Government interest paid to persons has limitations. One is the implied assumption of the same effective interest rate for each State as for the Nation. Another limitation is that the data do not adjust for the effects of migration, since both sales and redemptions are recorded in the State in which they occur. However, it is to be noted that in the Treasury's geographic distribution the sales of E bonds to military personnel were allocated by place of residence prior to 1947 and were left unallocated

thereafter. Because of the turnover of such personnel, particularly during wartime, these procedures were preferable for our purposes to allocating the military sales by State of duty station.

## IMPUTED PROPERTY INCOME

As noted, imputations are included in both the interest and rental components of property income.

Imputed interest flows to persons arise from the activities of banks, life-insurance carriers, savings and loan associations, credit unions, and other types of financial intermediaries. However, banks and life-insurance carriers are by far the most important, together accounting (in roughly equal proportion) for about 90 percent of the imputed interest total.

In the case of rental income of persons, the imputation measures the net rental value of owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings, which alone forms around one-half of all imputed property income. The similar imputation for farm dwellings is included in farm proprietors' income.

### Imputed Interest

State estimates of imputed interest were derived by separate allocation of 4 series: (1) Property income withheld by life insurance companies on the account of policyholders; (2) property income withheld by mutual savings banks on the account of depositors; (3) value of financial services received by persons from commercial banks without explicit payment; and (4) value of financial services received by persons from savings and loan associations, credit unions, and other such financial intermediaries.

#### Life insurance

Imputed interest paid to persons by life-insurance carriers totaled \$2 billion in 1950, or almost half of all imputed interest. National totals of this component were allocated in proportion to the amount of life-insurance in force in each State at year end.

Figures on insurance in force were obtained from the relevant annual "Life Insurance" volume of the *Spectator Insurance Yearbook*. They represent compilations made by the Spectator Company from reports of individual companies. Ordinary, group, and industrial life insurance policies are included. Though indirect, life insurance holdings are probably a satisfactory measure of the geographic distribution of imputed interest paid by life-insurance carriers.

#### Mutual savings banks

Property income accruing to persons from mutual savings banks—a minor portion of imputed interest—was distributed by State figures on total deposits in these banks. Deposit data for the years 1929–40 were taken from annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency. For subsequent years, comparable

information was published by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in that agency's annual reports.

### Commercial banks

Imputed interest paid to persons by commercial banks was allocated by States for the years 1945 and 1946 according to unpublished information on personal deposits in such banks furnished by the Federal Reserve Board. These deposits covered individuals, trusts, and private nonprofit organizations.

For the subsequent period, similar deposit data were available by Federal Reserve districts, not by States. With States grouped as nearly as possible into Federal Reserve districts, regional estimates of imputed interest paid by commercial banks in 1946 were extrapolated to 1955 by the FRB data on personal bank deposits by Federal Reserve districts. To obtain State estimates for the same period, the figures for 1946 were extended by banking payrolls and adjusted each year to the regional totals derived from deposit data. The banking payroll series also provided the basis for extrapolating the 1945 State estimates of imputed bank interest to 1929.

Data on bank deposits and payrolls were thus assumed to depict the State distribution of imputed interest paid by commercial banks. These data—particularly those on deposits—would appear to be broadly suitable for the purpose. The payroll data, which were used for extrapolation of the benchmark distributions based on deposits, have the principal limitation of reflecting activity with respect to government and business as well as to persons. The deposit series excludes the influence of government and (to a very large extent) of business, but, as compared with payrolls, has the disadvantage of not reflecting geographic differences in the cost of providing services.

### Other financial intermediaries

The remaining types of imputed interest flows to persons, as indicated, are relatively minor.

Imputed interest paid by savings and loan associations was distributed by total assets of such associations in each State. Asset data were obtained from publications of the Home Loan Bank Board (*Trends in the Saving and Loan Field*) and the U. S. Building and Loan League (*Building and Loan Annals*).

Imputed interest flows of Federal credit unions were estimated directly. In conformity with the concept of the national series, they were measured as income from investments and interest on loans less dividends paid. The requisite income and dividend data by States were taken from the annual report, *Federal Credit Unions: Report of Operations*, issued by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions of the Social Security Administration. This series of estimates was then raised, on the basis of loans outstanding at year-end, to cover State-chartered credit unions.

Imputed interest arising from various other types of financial intermediaries—ranging from \$100 million to \$300 million annually—was allocated among States by wages and salaries paid in the finance, n. e. c. industry.

### Imputed Rental Income

In the national estimates of imputed rental income, space-rental value of owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings is imputed at the

rental market price of the shelter provided, and the actual costs of home ownership are deducted to determine the net rental value. The estimates are the product of detailed statistical analysis. It was not feasible to attempt this by States.

Instead, an indirect, shortcut procedure was adopted. Its main element was the preparation of benchmark estimates for 1930, 1940, and 1950. National estimates of net rental value were allocated by States according to the market value of owner-occupied nonfarm homes computed from Census of Housing reports. Basic to this procedure is the assumption that the market value data reflect the same rate of capitalization of net return for each State as for the country as a whole.

For 1930, the market value of owner-occupied nonfarm houses was estimated from Census of Housing data showing the number of owner-occupied nonfarm units classified by detailed size-of-value classes. For each State, total value was obtained as the summation of the products of number of units and average value for each size class. For classes other than "\$20,000 and over," the midpoint value of each was generally taken to represent the average. The average value of dwellings in the \$20,000-and-over group was computed for the United States by means of a formula which projected the shape of the distribution curve, and this figure was used for all States.

For the year 1940, the average (mean) value of all owner-occupied nonfarm homes in each State was reported directly in the census. To obtain total market value, these averages were multiplied by the number of dwellings shown for each State.<sup>3</sup>

The Census of Housing for 1950 also reported mean value data by States. However, these referred to owner-occupied, one-dwelling unit structures without business. They were adjusted by means of relationships from the 1940 census to reflect the value of the owner's quarters in multiunit dwellings and in dwellings with businesses attached. These adjustments were quite minor.

For other years of the 1929-55 period, State estimates of the net rental value of owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings were derived by interpolating and extrapolating the census-based benchmarks by estimates of total nonfarm personal income (excluding rents). While nonfarm personal income has obvious incongruities for this purpose, pragmatically it appeared adequate. When it was tested by extrapolating the 1930 estimates to 1940, and the 1940 estimates to 1950, the resulting figures were similar to the 1940 and 1950 benchmarks.

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3. Census figures on number of dwellings for 1940 (and 1950) included urban-farm as well as nonfarm units. From the standpoint of the State estimates, this limitation was statistically unimportant.

# Other Components

**T**HIS concluding section of the description of methodology covers 3 components of State personal income: Other labor income, Transfer payments, and Personal contributions for social insurance. The last is a “negative” component since the contributions made by individuals under social security and similar programs are excluded from personal income, by handling them as a separate deduction item.

These 3 income flows are substantially smaller than those discussed in the preceding sections of Part IV. In relation to the continental United States personal income of \$303 billion in 1955, other labor income amounted to \$7 billion, or somewhat over 2 percent; transfer payments totaled \$17 billion; and the deduction for social insurance contributions came to \$5 billion.

In income work, there would appear to be at least a rough inverse correlation between the size of a component flow and the laboriousness of estimating it. The 3 components discussed in this section contribute to this observed relationship, as they

require a statistical effort out of proportion to their magnitude. This requirement, of course, stems from the nature of available data.

To derive the annual figures for each State, other labor income is estimated for about 10 items, with one of them—employer contributions under private pension and related plans—necessitating a buildup by detailed industry. The transfer payment totals are constructed from separate series for the approximately 45 different types of disbursements made by the Federal Government, State and local governments, and business organizations. In similar fashion, the State figures on personal contributions for social insurance derive from the summation of estimates for each of the various programs to which individuals contribute.

The methodology for other labor income, transfer payments, and personal contributions for social insurance is outlined in terms of the individual items that enter into the estimation of these components.

## Other Labor Income

**W**HILE other labor income is still relatively small, it has increased strongly since World War II, chiefly because of the rapid growth in private pension and related programs. Employer contributions under such programs amounted to \$5.3 billion in 1955, or about three-fourths of the other labor income total.

Compensation for injuries and pay of military reservists accounted for practically all of the remainder. *Exhibit 1* summarizes the substantial changes in the level and composition of other labor income that have occurred since 1929.

The reliability of the State estimates of other labor income thus depends very largely on the employer contributions item, de-

scribed immediately below. Basic data for estimating compensation for injuries and military reserve pay (in part) have been satisfactory. Data on the other components have been generally inadequate, but only small amounts are involved.

### Employer Contributions

This component consists of contributions by employers to private programs providing pensions, health and welfare benefits, and group insurance protection.



As explained in Part III, these contributions have been measured on a State basis according to the residence of employees for whom they have been made. That is, the geographic breakdown of this item is intended to reflect the amounts contributed by employers in the current year on behalf of individuals residing in each of the States.

While such a concept is clear and meaningful, statistical data by which to implement it are lacking. Nationally, tabulations by the Internal Revenue Service of corporate income-tax returns are the principal source of information on employer contributions to private pension and related plans. Tabulations of such corporate information on a State basis are not available. But even if they were, they would be of limited value for our purpose. This is because multi-unit corporations usually report to the Internal Revenue Service on a companywide basis, instead of filing separate income statements for their various establishments. Since these establishments are often located in States other than that of the company's principal office, a geographic classification of pension contributions on the latter basis could not be taken to reflect the residence of employees.

Given this lack of direct data, employer contributions under private pension and related plans have been estimated in the State series by allocating national totals on the basis of payrolls. Because the ratio of employer contributions to wages and salaries differs widely by industries on a national basis, this allocation has been carried out in considerable industry detail.

#### Exhibit 1.—Other Labor Income in the Continental United States

[Millions of dollars]

Item	1929	1940	1946	1955
Employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds . . . . .	169	282	1, 231	5, 277
Compensation for injuries . . . . .	278	278	495	1, 037
Pay of military reservists . . . . .	34	61	27	460
Other <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	80	66	138	222
<b>Other labor income, total . . . . .</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>1, 891</b>	<b>6, 996</b>

1. Consists of directors' fees, Government payments to enemy prisoners of war, Federal contributions to group life insurance, merchant marine war-risk life and injury claims, compensation of prison inmates, marriage fees to justices of the peace, and jury and witness fees.

The statistical reliability of the pension contribution estimates by States thus depends on (1) the validity of assuming that within a given industry the ratio of contributions to wages and salaries is the same in all States; and (2) the extent to which errors in the individual industry components by States are offsetting in the employer contribution totals. The assumption embodied in (1) would appear to be reasonable in a general way, but there is practically no empirical evidence with which to check it. With regard to (2), the errors in the individual components will be random, and therefore will tend to cancel, unless a rather uniform regional bias by industries is involved in the assumption that employer contributions are proportional to payrolls.

#### Procedure of estimation

For the years 1946–55, national estimates of employer contributions to private pension and related plans were allocated separately by States for the following industries: 20 individual

types of manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, anthracite coal mining, crude petroleum and natural gas (beginning in 1952), banking, railroads, transportation other than railroads, telephone and telegraph services, electric and gas utilities, and all other industries combined. The residual "all other" category was comprised mainly of wholesale and retail trade, and was allocated by payrolls in that industry.

State estimates were derived also for 1940 by distributing national totals by wages and salaries in the industries listed above. For all other years, 1929–39 and 1941–45, the principal variation in procedure related to manufacturing. For that industry, employer contributions were first allocated by payrolls for the division as a whole. The resulting estimates were then used to interpolate between the manufacturing figures for 1940 and 1946 derived from allocations for 20 separate groups, and to extrapolate from 1940 back to 1929.

The above procedure for estimating employer pension (and related) contributions by States was adopted after comparison of the totals obtained by using various combinations of industries in the allocation. Most significant were the tests with regard to manufacturing. It was found that for the postwar years a detailed allocation of contributions in manufacturing made for an increasingly marked difference (and presumably improvement) in the overall employer contribution series by States. This reflected the substantial and growing importance of manufacturing in the contributions total, the significant variation in the ratio of contributions to payrolls by types of manufacturing industries, and the wide dispersion of these industries geographically. With respect to the interpolation and extrapolation procedure described above, it should be noted that the relative differences by States between the two allocations for manufacturing (summary and detailed) in 1940 and 1946 were, generally speaking, both similar and moderate.

#### Compensation for Injuries

This component, for years since 1939, is based almost wholly on estimates prepared by the Social Security Administration. These estimates cover the benefits paid to workers (and their dependents or survivors) insured under State accident compensation laws, as well as payments to certain employees of private industry under Federal compensation jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup>

The Social Security Administration's series is described with respect to both content and derivation in the March 1954 *Social Security Bulletin*. In general, the series consists of insurance losses paid by private insurance carriers (compiled from data in the Spectator Company's annual *Insurance Yearbook, Casualty, Surety and Miscellaneous Volume*), State fund disbursements (from reports of the funds), payments by self-insured employers (based on information reported by the State accident compensation commissions), and payments to private employees under Federal jurisdiction (from the Spectator Co. *Yearbook*).

1. Longshoremen, harbor workers, and related groups of employees are in this category. Benefits are paid through insurance provided by private employers, with the Government (Bureau of Employees' Compensation of the Department of Labor) acting as supervisor.

The National Income Division carried this series back, State by State, to the years 1929-38 by using methods as nearly similar to those followed for later years as data would permit. However, the data were not so complete and more estimation was required.

The Social Security Administration figures do not cover the relatively small amounts of court-awarded benefits received by (1) railroad and (2) maritime workers, or (3) payments made to employees of the Federal Government. Items (1) and (2) were estimated by States by allocating national totals according to wages and salaries in the railroad and water transportation industries. Item (3) was reported for fiscal year 1949 by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation in the March 1950 *Safety Bulletin*. These figures were used to distribute the 1949 calendar year total, and this benchmark distribution was extrapolated to other years by the State estimates of Federal civilian payrolls.

### Pay of Military Reservists

Total payments to members of the military reserve, consisting of compensation (cash pay and value of income in kind) for inactive duty under the various reserve programs, averaged around \$40 million annually in the prewar period, were extremely small during the war, and have increased sharply in the postwar period to about \$400 million annually.

By States, estimates were prepared separately for the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, and all other reserve units. The first 2 components, accounting for roughly two-fifths of the national total, were distributed by States on the basis of personnel expenditure data for these programs shown in the *Annual Report* of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The third component of military reserve pay covers a variety of programs operative for all or part of the period since 1929. National totals for the period 1929-40 were distributed by States on the basis of data obtained from the several branches of the armed services. These data, however, included both reserve pay and retirement pay. Since they were used to distribute military retirement pay (a component of transfer payments) as well as military reserve pay, the errors in these two series would tend to offset and not affect total income. For 1941-55, data by States for this remaining category of military reserve pay were not available, and estimates were made by extrapolating the 1940 totals by civilian population by States.

### Other Items

The remaining items amounted to only 2 percent of the other labor income total in recent years. Over the entire period of the estimates, only directors' fees, payments to enemy prisoners of war (covering 1943-46), and Federal contributions to group insurance (1954-55) have attained any appreciable magnitude. The other items have always been negligible in amount.

**DIRECTORS' FEES.**—This series is estimated separately for payments made in banking (about one-fourth of the total) and in other industries. The banking component for the years 1936-55 was based on data of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve Board, and the Comptroller of the Currency. For 1929-35, directors' fees paid by national banks were obtained by extrapolation of the 1936 national bank figures by the more inclusive item of "other expenses" shown in the Comptroller's reports for those years; and fees paid by State banks were secured by extrapolation from 1936 by an annual series on the number of State banks reported in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

No direct data were available by States for directors' fees outside of banking. Rough estimates were made by distributing national totals by payrolls in the relevant industries.

**GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR.**—This series measures payments made to enemy prisoners of war who were working for the Federal Government during 1943-46. National totals were distributed by State listings of the number of enemy prisoners of war supplied by the Department of Defense.

**FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GROUP INSURANCE.**—These are contributions made by the Federal Government to cover part of the cost of a group life-insurance plan for its civilian employees. The plan became effective in the fall of 1954. Since the amount contributed by the Government varies with the salary of employees, and practically all of them are covered by the plan, the national totals for 1954 and 1955 were allocated to the States on the basis of Federal civilian payrolls.

**MERCHANT MARINE WAR-RISK LIFE AND INJURY CLAIMS.**—This component covers payments in the 1942-46 period by the War Shipping Administration to injured merchant seamen and the survivors of seamen lost as a result of enemy action. With direct data lacking, the national totals were distributed by States according to payrolls in the water transportation industry.

**COMPENSATION OF PRISON INMATES.**—This series measures the earnings of inmates of civil prisons. Information is limited to the years 1932 and 1940, for which benchmark distributions were computed from data on the number of productively employed prisoners by States published in the Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins, *Prison Labor in the United States* (Nos. 595 and 698).

**MARRIAGE FEES PAID TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**—State distributions of this small item were based on the number of marriages reported by the National Office of Vital Statistics.

**JURY AND WITNESS FEES.**—National estimates were allocated by States on the basis of the number of crimes in urban areas reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the annual publication, *Uniform Crime Reports of the United States*.

## Transfer Payments

FOR the postwar years, when transfer payments formed 5-7 percent of total personal income, the estimates are highly reliable. Disbursement data (from the fiscal records of the administering government agencies) were available by States for components comprising about four-fifths of the total. An additional one-tenth of the total was based on data which may be regarded as satisfactory. Business transfer payments are predominant in the remaining group of components for which the basic data were deficient.

Primarily because business transfers were relatively more important, the State estimates of total transfer payments for the war and prewar periods are somewhat less accurate. However, transfer payments then comprised, on the average, a much smaller proportion of the total personal income flow.

The transfer payment totals by States, as noted, were compiled from estimates for about 45 different types of payments. Methodology is outlined below, separately for the 3 major categories: Federal Government, State and local governments, and business.

*Exhibit 2* presents a convenient summary of transfer payments for selected years since 1929. The overall totals shown there for 1946 and 1952 are slightly lower than those in table 36 of the national income reports. The reason is that, beginning with 1942, disbursements made under several programs to military personnel overseas have been excluded from the State income series.

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

#### *Benefits from social insurance funds*

**OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE BENEFITS.**—Data on retirement and survivorship benefits disbursed by States under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program are reported by the Social Security Administration. They represent the sum of separate estimates of (1) monthly benefit payments, and (2) lump-sum death benefits. The former are obtained by distributing annual totals by States, separately for 7 types of benefits, according to disbursements in successive Decembers. State distributions of the latter component are based on 10 percent sample tabulations.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS.**—Data on benefits paid out by the various State unemployment insurance agencies were reported for the years 1937-55 by the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor. For each State, the figures required 2 adjustments for our purposes: (1) The subtraction of payments made to persons residing in other States, and (2) the addition of payments made by other unemployment insurance agencies to residents of that State.

These adjustments of reported disbursements to a residence basis could be made satisfactorily. Reported data were available for the first adjustment for practically all years of the period. They were available for the second adjustment for 1940-42 and 1946. The adjustment was estimated for other years largely on the basis of reported annual data on the number of "continued claims" made by residents of each State against the unemployment insurance agencies of other States.

**RAILROAD BENEFITS.**—Five types of benefits—retirement, survivor, unemployment, cash sickness, and maternity—are paid out under the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. State data on these benefits, as reported by the Railroad Retirement Board, are obtained from the Social Security Administration.

**FEDERAL CIVILIAN PENSIONS.**—This component includes payments made to, or on behalf of, former employees of the Federal Government covered by the civil service retirement and disability fund and by special contributory and noncontributory retirement systems.<sup>2</sup> The estimates were made in three parts: (1) Retirement annuities, (2) survivor annuities, and (3) lump-sum death benefits and refunds of contributions.

(1) Distributions of retirement annuities by States were prepared for 1929, 1930, 1939, 1948, 1950, 1952, and 1955. The estimates for other years of the period were derived by straight-line interpolation.

Benchmark State estimates for 1939, 1950, 1952, and 1955 were obtained by allocating the national totals for those years by payments during one month as tabulated by the Civil Service Commission. The 1939 figures were extrapolated to 1930 and 1929 by State data on the number of annuitants (from the Civil Service Commission's retirement report for 1930 and from the

2. For lack of data, payments made under these special systems (a small fraction of the total) were distributed by States according to payments from the civil service fund.

Interior Department's *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions* for 1929). A distribution was derived for 1948 by interpolation of the 1939 and 1950 benchmarks by data on number of annuitants. The data for 1939 and 1950 were from the Civil Service Commission, and for 1948 from a special tabulation by the Treasury Department of the number of annuity checks mailed in December of that year.

(2) Survivor annuities, first payable in 1948 under amendments to the Civil Service Retirement Act, were also estimated for 1950, 1952, and 1955 on the basis of tabulations reported by the Civil Service Commission. Intervening years were obtained by straight-line interpolation; and the 1950 State data were used to distribute the minor amounts disbursed in 1948 and 1949.

(3) No information is available on the geographic distribution of lump-sum death benefits or refunds of contributions. These payments were distributed in combination on the basis of the State estimates of Federal civilian payrolls.

This third component of the Federal civilian pension series is relatively unsatisfactory. It formed the major part of the series during the 1944-47 period, when refunds were sizable because of turnover and reduction in war agency employment, but has dwindled to about one-fourth of it in recent years.

**GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS.**—This series comprises (1) death benefits paid under the National Service Life Insurance Act to survivors of World War II and Korean veterans; (2) death benefits paid from the Government life insurance fund to survivors of World War I veterans, and (3) special dividends disbursed to World War II veterans holding NSLI policies.

(1) State data on NSLI death benefits are published on a fiscal year basis in the annual reports of the Veterans Administration. Averages of these State data for successive fiscal years were used to allocate the national totals.

(2) No data are available for geographic areas on death benefits disbursed by the Government life insurance fund. For 1936, 1940, and 1950, the national totals were allocated by State estimates from the Veterans Administration of the World War I veteran population. The 1936 distribution was used also for 1929-35; the 1950 distribution, for 1951-55. The State estimates for 1937-39 and 1941-49 were secured by straight-line interpolation.

(3) A special dividend to World War II veterans holding NSLI policies was paid in 1950 (\$2½ billion); other, though smaller, dividends were paid in succeeding years. The State series was developed from separate estimates for civilian and military holders of these policies.

For 1950, the estimated portion of the dividend paid to veterans in civilian life was distributed by State data on the World War II veteran population (published in the June 1951 *VA Statistical Summary*), based on mailing addresses contained in a 12½ percent sample of applications for the 1950 dividend. The 1950 distribution was extrapolated to later years by changes in civilian population by States. The military portion of NSLI dividends, adjusted to exclude amounts disbursed outside the continental United States, was allocated each year on the basis of the State-of-duty station of the Armed Forces.

## **Military pension and retirement payments**

This category is comprised of 2 series: Veterans' pensions and compensation and military retirement pay.

**VETERANS' PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION.**—This item consists primarily of compensation of veterans for disability and payments to their survivors, including "servicemen's indemnity payments" to survivors of veterans who were in the armed services on or after June 27, 1950. Also included are subsistence allowances paid to disabled veterans for vocational training (1945-55).

Calendar year totals for this series (separately for veterans' compensation, indemnity payments, and subsistence allowances) were allocated on the basis of averages of fiscal year disbursements by States. These State data have been reported for all years since 1932 by the Veterans Administration. Comparable data for fiscal years 1929 and 1930 were available from the Interior Department's *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions*, leaving only 1931 to be filled in by interpolation.

**MILITARY RETIREMENT PAY.**—As previously noted in the description of "Other labor income," this component was allocated for the years 1929-40 by State data supplied by the armed services covering the pay of military reservists as well as military retirement. While this allocator was thus suitable for neither military reserve pay nor military retirement pay, the errors in the 2 series should be approximately offsetting. The 1940 estimates of military retirement pay were extrapolated to later years by changes in the civilian population by States.

## **Adjusted compensation benefits**

This series covers benefits under the World War Veterans Adjusted Compensation Act of May 19, 1924, as amended, and under the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of January 27, 1936. For the period 1929-36, it represents very largely net loans to veterans on the security of their adjusted service certificates from the U. S. Government life-insurance fund and the adjusted service certificate fund; for the subsequent period, it consists almost entirely of cash redemptions by veterans of their adjusted service bonds.

Adjusted compensation benefits, which were of sizable magnitude only in 1931 (\$1 billion) and 1936 (\$1.4 billion), were allocated by States according to the veteran population of World War I. Methodology was the same as for the second component of Government life-insurance benefits, described above.

## **Mustering-out and terminal leave pay**

**MUSTERING-OUT PAY.**—This covers payments made to veterans at time of discharge, with amounts (maximum \$300) depending on length of service and whether it was overseas or in the United States. Disbursements were heaviest, of course, in 1945-47, when they totaled roughly \$1½ to \$2 billion annually.

Benchmark distributions of mustering-out payments were prepared for 1947 and 1950 from data on the State of residence of World War II veterans. The veteran population data were from the Bureau of the Census for 1947; from the Veterans Administration for 1950 (see above). The 1947 distribution was used

also for the years 1944-46. The State estimates of mustering-out payments for 1948 and 1949 are interpolations between 1947 and 1950. The 1950 distribution was extrapolated to 1955 by civilian population by States.

Exhibit 2.—Transfer Payments in the Continental United States

[Millions of dollars]

	1929	1936	1940	1946	1952
<b>Transfer payments, total</b> .....	<b>1, 496</b>	<b>3, 520</b>	<b>3, 114</b>	<b>11,307</b>	<b>13, 148</b>
<b>Federal Government</b> .....	<b>691</b>	<b>2, 064</b>	<b>1, 421</b>	<b>9, 110</b>	<b>8, 844</b>
<b>Benefits from social insurance funds</b> .....	<b>44</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>2, 348</b>	<b>4, 755</b>
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....			35	378	2, 177
State unemployment insurance benefits.....			518	1, 094	992
Railroad benefits.....		1	134	199	518
Federal civilian pensions.....	18	60	73	349	328
Government life-insurance benefits.....	26	34	75	328	740
<b>Military pension and retirement payments</b> .....	<b>443</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>1, 693</b>	<b>2, 568</b>
Veterans' pensions and compensation.....	415	391	423	1, 582	2, 231
Military retirement pay.....	28	42	53	111	337
<b>Adjusted compensation benefits</b> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>1, 430</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mustering-out and terminal leave pay</b> .....				<b>2, 068</b>	<b>453</b>
Mustering-out payments.....				2, 017	417
Terminal leave benefits.....				51	36
<b>Veterans' allowances</b> .....				<b>2, 780</b>	<b>646</b>
Unemployment allowances.....				1, 467	3
Self-employment allowances.....				252	.....
Subsistence allowances.....				1, 010	595
Interest payments on veterans' loans.....				51	48
<b>Other Federal Government transfers</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>111</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>422</b>
<b>State and local governments</b> .....	<b>218</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>1, 262</b>	<b>1, 640</b>	<b>3, 135</b>
Benefits from social insurance funds.....	72	137	163	260	543
Government pensions.....	72	137	163	255	500
Cash sickness compensation.....				5	43
Direct relief.....	71	635	1, 013	1, 177	2, 297
Veterans' aid and bonuses.....	23	25	20	132	195
Other State and local transfers <sup>2</sup> .....	52	65	66	71	100
<b>Business</b> .....	<b>587</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1, 169</b>
Corporate gifts to nonprofit institutions.....	32	30	38	214	399
Consumer bad debts.....	452	461	287	193	398
Other business transfers <sup>3</sup> .....	103	103	106	150	372

1. Consist of direct relief, military and naval insurance payments, profits of PX's and ships' stores, payments under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act, enemy alien assistance payments, civilian war assistance payments, payments to United States military and civilian prisoners of war, Atomic Energy Commission fellowships, and payments to nonprofit institutions.

2. Consist of payments for the care of children in private foster homes and of payments to private nonprofit institutions.

3. Consist of cash prizes, uncovered thefts from business of cash and capital assets, and personal injury payments from business other than to employees.

**TERMINAL LEAVE BENEFITS.**—These benefits were originally issued to eligible veterans of World War II in the form of non-negotiable bonds of \$50 denomination, with any odd amounts paid in cash, for leave earned but not taken while in military service. By a subsequent Act of Congress, veterans were permitted to cash their bonds at any time from September 2, 1947 to maturity. This series, covering the period 1946-55, includes only cash disbursements, most of which occurred in the last 4 months of 1947.

The Treasury Department furnished a tabulation by States of the value of terminal leave bonds cashed during the period September 1947-February 1948. This tabulation was used to distribute the national totals of terminal leave benefits for the years 1946-48. Beyond 1948, the distribution was modified according to changes in civilian population by States.

### Veterans' allowances

This category of payments to veterans comprises 5 separate series, as outlined below.

**UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.**—These are unemployment benefits paid to World War II veterans under the GI bill and to those eligible under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952.

Disbursements by States under both programs, as reported in the *Social Security Bulletin*, were tabulated by the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, which is the administering agency for the 1952 act. No adjustment for inter-State payments was required, as in the case of State unemployment-insurance benefits, since the data measured directly payments to residents.

**SELF-EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.**—Beginning in 1944 and ending in 1951, these payments were made under the GI bill to veterans of World War II with net earnings from self-employment of less than \$100 a month. Payments amounted to \$100 a month less net earnings for a maximum period of approximately 10½ months.

Disbursements by States were reported by the Veterans Administration.

**SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES.**—This category of veterans' allowances covers cash subsistence payments for schooling under the GI bill and educational allowances under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952.

Payments by States on a fiscal year basis were reported by the Veterans Administration. Averages of these data for pairs of fiscal years were used to distribute the national totals.

**INTEREST PAYMENTS ON VETERANS' LOANS.**—These are payments made by the Veterans Administration to cover the first year's interest, at a maximum rate of 4 percent, on the guaranteed portion (up to \$4,000) of veterans' loans under the GI bill.

Beginning with 1949, the Veterans Administration has published fiscal year disbursement data by States. For other fiscal years back through 1946, when the program started, interest payments by States were estimated by extrapolating the fiscal 1949 figures by the annual amounts of guaranteed and insured veterans' loans, calculated from cumulative totals appearing in the *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs*. The

resulting series was converted to an approximate calendar year basis through the averaging of figures for successive fiscal years, and then adjusted to the national totals.

### **Other Federal Government transfers**

Numerous other types of transfer payments have been made by the Federal Government over the period since 1929. The principal data used in their estimation by States will be indicated.

**DIRECT RELIEF.**—Payments under federally administered relief programs consisted of Farm Security Administration cash subsistence grants to farmers (1935–42) and of the value of free stamps issued under the surplus food program (1939–43) and the cotton-stamp program (1940–42).

Data by States for nearly all years of the programs were available from the Department of Agriculture for farmers' subsistence grants (\$36 million in peak year 1937) and for the food-stamp plan (amounting to a high of \$109 million in 1941). The national totals for the cotton-stamp program—totaling only \$24 million in the 3-year period—were allocated by the Agriculture Department's State estimates of farmers' cash receipts from cotton marketings.

**MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE PAYMENTS.**—These are payments on matured term policies provided by the Government in World War I and not converted to Government life-insurance policies. Disbursements amounted to \$60–\$110 million annually from 1929 to 1938, diminishing to a few million dollars a year in the recent period.

Data by States, on a fiscal year basis, were available from the Veterans Administration for almost all years (annually since 1932).

**PROFITS OF PX'S AND SHIPS' STORES.**—This unusual item, covering the period since 1941, enters personal income because such profits are returned to enlisted servicemen in the form of various types of benefits.

The national totals for this series (adjusted to exclude overseas amounts) were allocated, separately for the Army and Navy, by number of enlisted personnel stationed in the various States.

**PAYMENTS UNDER THE PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY ACT.**—These represent annuities paid to certain United States citizens (or their survivors) who participated in the construction of the Panama Canal during the 1904–14 period. The act became effective in 1944.

The State distribution of this minor item was based on information supplied by the Civil Service Commission, which administers the act.

**ENEMY ALIEN ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS.**—These were paid to enemy aliens (or their dependents) who were interned in relocation camps during World War II. Data by States, covering the years 1942–46, were supplied by the Social Security Administration.

**CIVILIAN WAR ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS.**—These payments provided emergency assistance during 1942–48 to meet need, such as repatriation of civilians from war areas, resulting from enemy

action. In recent years they have consisted of death and disability compensation benefits to civilians interned in the Pacific area during World War II. Requisite data by States were available from the Social Security Administration.

**PAYMENTS TO UNITED STATES MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.**—These are payments, beginning in 1950, made by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (formerly the War Claims Commission) to members of the armed services held as prisoners of war and to certain American civilians interned by, or in hiding from, the Japanese during World War II. Payments by States were obtained from publications of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

**ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION FELLOWSHIPS.**—This category consists of fellowships, beginning in 1949, granted for research on atomic energy. The State distributions of the minor amounts involved were based on reports of the Atomic Energy Commission giving State of school selected by the fellows.

**PAYMENTS TO NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS.**—This category of Federal Government transfer payments was estimated in 5 parts: Payments to private nonprofit educational institutions for (1) special wartime training programs and for research and development, (2) tuition, supplies, and equipment for veterans under the GI bill, and (3) nurses' training; and payments to private nonprofit hospitals for (4) hospital construction under grants by the U. S. Public Health Service and (5) cases handled under the emergency maternity and infant-care program of the war and early postwar periods.

Item (1) has amounted to \$150–\$200 million annually in the recent period, averaged about \$60 million a year during 1943–50, and was of inconsequential magnitude in the prewar period. It was distributed by States on the basis of Office of Education biennial data on the current income of privately controlled institutions (other than for veterans' education) received from the Federal Government. These data were roughly satisfactory for the purpose.

The State distribution of item (2) was also based on Office of Education data. These referred to the income from veterans' education under the GI bill of privately controlled institutions of higher learning.

The third item—nurses' training—was allocated by State payment figures published by the Treasury Department for fiscal years 1943–47. The data had the defect, for our purpose, of covering all schools—not just private nonprofit—but the amounts involved in this series were small.

Requisite State data for the fourth item, covering the period since 1947, were supplied by the Public Health Service.

Payments to private nonprofit hospitals under the EMIC program, averaging about \$30 million annually in the 1943–48 period, were distributed by State data from the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration. These data were not very appropriate for this allocation, as they covered total payments made under the program—to all hospitals, public and private, and to physicians.

## STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

### *Benefits from social insurance funds*

**GOVERNMENT PENSIONS.**—This series, which has risen sharply to a current level of about \$700 million annually, is reasonably accurate, particularly for the period since 1941. It is founded on special studies conducted by the Social Security Administration and on estimates prepared by the National Income Division from the substantial amount of State and local government retirement data available in published annual reports of the Bureau of the Census.<sup>3</sup>

State estimates for this item were prepared by the Social Security Administration for the fiscal years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1947. The 1941–43 estimates were reported in *Scope of Protection Under State and Local Government Retirement Systems*; those for 1944 and 1947 are unpublished. Estimates for fiscal years 1945 and 1946 were obtained by straight-line interpolation.

Subsequent to 1947, estimates were derived primarily from the Census Bureau's annual financial reports of State and local governments. These provided data on pension payments by State governments and by cities with population of 250,000 or more in 1948–50 and of 25,000 or more beginning in 1951. The portion unreported by the Census since 1951 has represented only 5 percent of the national total of State and local government pensions, and was distributed by States proportionately to the reported figures. For the years 1948–50, the unreported portion—about 15 percent of total benefits—was estimated by straight-line interpolation between data for 1947 (from the Social Security Administration study) and for 1951 (based on census figures for cities of 25,000–250,000 as adjusted upward to cover the smaller cities as well as counties).

Bureau of the Census reports also provided the basis for estimates that were used to extrapolate the Social Security Administration figures for 1941 back to 1929. Retirement payments by State governments were published by the Census Bureau for the years 1929–31 and 1937–41; data for missing years were filled in by straight-line interpolation. Payments for individual cities of 30,000 population or more were available for 1929–31, and were extrapolated forward by compilations of the amounts reported annually for cities with population of 100,000 or over. Payments by cities of less than 30,000 and by counties—a small portion of the total—were omitted from the extrapolating series.

**CASH SICKNESS COMPENSATION.**—These are weekly cash benefits from State-administered programs to insured workers unemployed because of non-work-connected illness or accident. Initiated in Rhode Island in 1943, this type of program is currently in effect also in California, New Jersey, and New York.

Data on payments by States were obtained from the Social Security Administration.

### *Direct relief*

This series covers cash payments to individuals under programs providing (1) special types of public assistance (old-age assist-

ance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and, for recent years, aid to the permanently and totally disabled) and (2) general assistance.

Based on reports from State government agencies, the amounts of special assistance disbursed by States were obtained for the years 1936–55 from the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Administration. For the years 1933–35, when statistical information was incomplete, State distributions for old-age assistance and aid to the blind were based on data in the September 1935, August 1936, and October 1936 issues of the *Monthly Labor Review*; for aid to dependent children, on data in the April 1939 *Social Security Bulletin*.

State data on general assistance payments were published for 1933–35 in the *Fiscal Report of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration*. They were obtained for 1936 and the first quarter of 1937 from a supplement to *General Relief Statistics for the Fifteen-Month Period January 1936 through March 1937* (WPA, 1938). Thereafter, general assistance payments by States were compiled and reported by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

For the period 1929–32, the national totals of State and local government direct relief, which are rough estimates based on the available partial data, were allocated by States according to the combined total of special and general assistance payments in 1933. For this use, the 1933 distribution was adjusted to exclude States in which, during one or more of the 4 years, relief programs were not in effect.

### *Veterans' aid and bonuses*

**AID TO VETERANS.**—This category (not including State bonuses to World War II veterans) amounted to \$29 million in 1929, when pensions paid in the Southern States to veterans of the Confederacy were the major item, and about \$11 million in recent years. The distribution by States could be estimated satisfactorily from detailed expenditure data published by the Bureau of the Census in its financial reports of State and city governments.

**VETERANS' BONUSES (WORLD WAR II).**—Figures on bonuses to veterans of World War II were secured directly from the individual State governments making such disbursements.

### *Other State and local transfers*

The remaining items of State and local government transfers consist of payments for the care of children in private foster homes and payments to private nonprofit institutions. Except for recent years, they are statistically unsatisfactory.

The available data by States for these 2 components are limited to those contained in the 1952–55 fiscal year reports of the Children's Bureau, *Selected Child Welfare Expenditures by State and Local Public Welfare Agencies*. Figures contained in these reports, supplemented by unpublished information from the Children's Bureau, provided State distributions of public payments for the care of foster children to (1) private family homes, and (2) private supervisory agencies. The latter item accounts for a large portion of all State and local government payments to nonprofit institutions.

3. Both the Social Security Administration estimates and (for the most part) the Census Bureau data were on a fiscal year basis, and required averaging for successive fiscal years to obtain State distributions of the calendar year national totals.

## BUSINESS TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Business transfer payments comprise, for the most part, technical and unusual items whose inclusion in personal income is nevertheless required to effect a reconciliation of intersector flows in national income accounting. All of them represent payments, or distributions of product, to persons by the business system not in the form of earnings for participation in production.

As indicated below, the State estimates of business transfer payments were derived through allocation of national totals on the basis of indirect data; and this weakness is compounded by the inadequacy of most of the national totals themselves.

**CORPORATE GIFTS TO NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS.**—National totals were allocated by States according to the estimated wages and salaries paid by nonprofit institutions.

**CONSUMER BAD DEBTS.**—Estimates were derived for 1929, 1935, 1939, and 1948 by distributing national totals for those years on the basis of retail sales by States reported in the Census of Business. Estimates for other years were secured by interpolation and extrapolation of these benchmarks by trade payrolls.

**OTHER BUSINESS TRANSFERS.**—The remaining components of business transfers are cash prizes, unrecovered thefts from business of cash and capital assets, and personal injury payments from business other than to employees. They were allocated in combination by the State estimates of payrolls plus proprietors' income in private nonfarm industries. These estimates were used as a rough, though the best available, measure of State differentials in the volume of business activity.

# Personal Contributions for Social Insurance

PERSONAL contributions for social insurance have increased very substantially over the past quarter of a century. In 1929, such contributions amounted to \$140 million; in 1955, to approximately \$5 billion. In the former year, there were 3 types of programs in effect; currently, there are 7—an expansion which had occurred largely, however, by 1937 with the establishment of the old-age and survivors insurance and related social security systems. Employees contribute to all 7 of these programs and, in the case of the OASI program, contributions have been made in the past few years also by the self-employed. (See *Exhibit 3*.)

From the standpoint of reliability, the sources and methods of estimating personal contributions for social insurance by States can be summarized quickly. It is clear from this summary that the figures, while not precise, are quite satisfactory.

1. Direct and comprehensive data on individuals' contributions were available for the self-employed portion of OASI, State unemployment insurance, and cash sickness compensation funds. These 3 components account for around 7 percent of the total.

2. For employee contributions to the OASI program, reliable figures were obtainable through allocation of the national total by close estimates of the taxable payrolls on which the contributions were levied. Similar reliability attaches to the estimates of the amounts contributed by employees to State and local government retirement systems. For this latter series, particularly for recent years, the available data on employee contributions have been of such scope as to require only minor adjustment or estima-

tion. Employee contributions to OASI make up about half of all personal contributions for social insurance; State and local employee contributions, one-seventh.

3. The estimates for 2 other programs—Federal civilian employee retirement systems and railroad retirement insurance—were derived by allocation of the national figures on the basis of the relevant State payroll series. Such an allocation is not apt to be markedly in error. Together, these 2 programs account for one-sixth of the total.

4. The remainder of personal contributions for social insurance—about one-tenth of the national total currently—consists of premiums paid for Government life insurance. As may be judged from the description below, the State estimates of this component are subject to considerable error.

## Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Employee contributions by States for old-age and survivors insurance were derived by distributing the national totals of such contributions by estimated taxable payrolls under the program. Procedurally, of course, this was the same as multiplying taxable payrolls in each State by the contribution rate.

Measures of OASI taxable payrolls by States were obtained for the years 1940–50 as the sum of (1) taxable payrolls under the



State unemployment insurance programs, as reported by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor; and (2) estimated taxable payrolls of firms covered by OASI but not by the State programs chiefly because of the varying size-of-firm exclusion provisions of the latter. The second component—only about 4 percent of the total—was estimated from “small firm” data for selected years provided in special tabulations of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. These data were utilized in preparation of the wage and salary estimates. (See description of “Covered” Wages and Salaries, 1938–55.)

Taxable payroll totals under the State UI programs were not available for years prior to 1940. The 1940 estimates, therefore, were extended to 1937–39 on the basis of total taxable payrolls by States reported by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. These OASI data, while reasonably satisfactory in this use, could not be employed directly (without adjustment to the 1940 estimates) because the payroll of multiunit firms was classified in the State in which the firm’s headquarters were located, and not according to the location of individual establishments.

For years subsequent to 1950, taxable earnings under the OASI program (raised to \$3,600 in 1951 and \$4,200 in 1955) no longer coincided with those under the UI laws (\$3,000); and coverage of OASI was extended to some groups not covered by UI. Employee contributions to OASI for the years 1951–55 were distributed by States separately for 2 groups of employees: “regular” (those covered under terms of the law through 1950) and “special” (those brought under coverage by amendments effective in 1951).

For the “regular” group of employees, national totals of contributions for 1951–55 were distributed by States according to the same method followed for the prior period. Analysis of national data indicated that UI taxable payrolls (adjusted to include small firms) were reasonably satisfactory for this purpose. For the “special” group of employees, accounting for 6 percent of OASI taxable payrolls, contributions in all years 1951–55 were distributed according to the pattern shown by data reported for

OASI contributions by self-employed persons were effective on 1951 earnings but not paid until 1952, with their returns on Federal income taxes. Data by States on contributions by the self-employed were supplied by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, based on collections made in the various Internal Revenue Service districts.

### UI and Cash Sickness Compensation Program

Under the State unemployment insurance laws, employees have contributed in only a few States—at present, two. The data on amounts contributed by States were obtained from the Social Security Administration.

Contributions by employees to cash sickness compensation funds, also confined to a few States, were likewise reported on a State basis by the Social Security Administration.

### Railroad Retirement

Data on neither employee contributions nor taxable payrolls were available by States for the railroad retirement insurance program. Amounts contributed by employees for the country as a whole were therefore allocated by the State estimates of wage and salary disbursements in the railroad industry.<sup>4</sup> Since all employees in the industry are covered by railroad retirement insurance, this procedure was in error only to the extent that the ratio of taxable to total payrolls differs by States.

### Federal Civilian Retirement Systems

The total amounts contributed by employees to Federal civilian retirement systems were adjusted to eliminate estimated contributions by employees stationed outside the continental limits. This small adjustment was based on the relationship between continental United States and total payrolls of the Federal civilian executive service. The resulting estimates were then distributed among the States by the Federal civil executive payroll series.

The contributions made by employees to Federal civilian retirement systems are based on the employee’s total pay; that is, the ratio of total to “taxable” pay is 100 percent. However, not all Federal civilian employees are covered by these systems (principally the civil service retirement and disability system). Use of the civil executive payroll estimates to allocate employee contributions was thus subject to error to the extent that the proportion of coverage varies by States. This source of error is not likely, in general, to be large.

4. The allocator should have included also the payrolls of electric railways and railroad carrier affiliates, since employees of these small segments are covered under the railroad retirement program. A test indicated, however, that such inclusion would be an unwarranted refinement.

**Exhibit 3.—Personal Contributions for Social Insurance in the Continental United States**

[Millions of dollars]

	1929	1940	1946	1952
<b>Personal contributions, total . . . . .</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1, 904</b>	<b>3, 721</b>
Employee contributions . . . . .	139	656	1, 904	3, 515
Old-age and survivors insurance . . . . .		329	687	1, 776
State unemployment insurance . . . . .		44	44	14
Cash sickness-compensation funds . . . . .			48	52
Railroad retirement insurance . . . . .		67	163	319
Federal civilian retirement systems . . . . .	29	50	255	414
State and local retirement systems . . . . .	47	112	190	520
Government life insurance . . . . .	63	54	517	420
Self-employed persons' contributions . . . . .				206

the first quarter of 1953 in *County Business Patterns* (joint publication of the Departments of Commerce and of Health, Education, and Welfare).

### State and Local Retirement Systems

The methodology of estimating employee contributions to State and local government retirement systems was similar to that described (under Transfer Payments) for the pension payments made by these systems.

In brief, benchmark data by States of this component of personal contributions for social insurance were taken for the fiscal years 1941-43 from the Social Security Administration study, *Scope of Protection Under State and Local Government Retirement Systems*, and were furnished by that agency also for fiscal year 1944. For succeeding years, Bureau of the Census reports provided employee contribution data for State governments on a regular annual basis, for cities with population of 250,000 and over for 1945-50, and for cities with population of 25,000 and over beginning with 1951. The small unreported amounts for 1951-55 were distributed by States according to the reported figures. State estimates of the unreported segment for 1945-50 were obtained by straight-line interpolation of that category for 1944 and 1951. To derive the final State series used to distribute the 1941-55 national totals of State and local employee contributions, fiscal year data were converted to an approximate calendar year basis by averaging.

The 1941 estimates based on Social Security Administration figures were extrapolated to 1929-40 by a series constructed from Bureau of the Census data. This series, accounting for about 95 percent of State and local employee retirement contributions, was prepared as the sum of contributions by employees of (1) State governments and (2) city governments of 100,000 or more population. The latter component was available from Census Bureau reports for all years 1929-41. The State government segment was reported for 1929-31 and 1937-41, and estimates for missing years were made by straight-line interpolation.

### Government Life Insurance

Contributions for Government life insurance are the sum of premiums paid by holders of (1) United States Government life-insurance policies (World War I) and (2) national service life-insurance policies (World War II and current).

For both series, the national totals were first subdivided into premiums paid by military and by civilian policy holders, on the basis of information from the Veterans Administration. The military segments were then adjusted to eliminate estimated payments made by personnel stationed overseas. This was done on the basis of the relationship between the continental United States and total military payroll.

The continental United States estimates of premiums paid by persons in military service to the Government life-insurance and NSLI funds were allocated together, according to the State-of-duty station of all military personnel.

Payments by civilians to the Government life-insurance fund—a rather small item—were distributed among the States by estimates of the World War I veteran population for 1936, 1940, and 1950 obtained from the Veterans Administration. The 1929-35 totals were distributed by the 1936 pattern; the 1951-55 totals, by the 1950 pattern. Relative distributions for other years were secured by straight-line interpolation.

Premiums paid by persons in civilian life to the NSLI Fund were allocated by States according to estimates of the veteran population of World War II. As noted in the description of mustering-out pay under "Transfer Payments," such estimates were available for 1947 from the Census Bureau and for 1950 from the Veterans Administration. The 1947 and 1950 distributions of premium payments were extended to other years of the 1942-55 period by using civilian population by States for interpolation and extrapolation.

**PART V**

# STATISTICAL SECTION

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**Note on regional classification.**—The regional classification of States used in this bulletin is new. It was prepared by a Department of Commerce working group, and has been proposed to the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, as a uniform system for the reporting of economic and social data. A copy of the report made by this group is available on request.

The regional groupings were based primarily on homogeneity of the

States as studied from 3 standpoints: 1, income characteristics (the industrial and type-of-payment composition of total income, the level of per capita income, and the long-term trend of income); 2, industrial composition of the employed labor force in 1950 (which served as a check upon the income composition analysis); and 3, "noneconomic" characteristics of the States (based on selected statistical series reflecting demographic, racial or ethnic, cultural, and social factors).

Table 1.—Personal Income, by

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1	Continental United States.....	85, 661	76, 780	65, 597	50, 022	47, 122	53, 482	60, 104	68, 363	73, 803	68, 433	72, 753	78, 522	95, 953
2	New England.....	7, 125	6, 588	5, 881	4, 699	4, 413	4, 836	5, 152	5, 799	6, 015	5, 530	5, 940	6, 398	7, 754
3	Maine.....	479	460	396	309	307	342	358	420	425	396	417	444	533
4	New Hampshire.....	322	302	263	204	200	229	238	258	272	259	274	285	347
5	Vermont.....	225	205	168	129	121	132	146	165	170	161	172	184	219
6	Massachusetts.....	3, 862	3, 588	3, 259	2, 650	2, 442	2, 652	2, 804	3, 127	3, 204	2, 954	3, 162	3, 385	3, 970
7	Rhode Island.....	596	540	485	390	379	402	433	484	502	465	500	534	685
8	Connecticut.....	1, 641	1, 493	1, 310	1, 017	964	1, 079	1, 173	1, 345	1, 442	1, 295	1, 415	1, 566	2, 000
9	Mideast.....	27, 465	25, 580	22, 146	17, 236	16, 019	17, 726	18, 992	21, 654	22, 730	21, 188	22, 347	23, 949	27, 850
10	New York.....	14, 105	13, 186	11, 379	8, 849	8, 322	9, 070	9, 669	10, 914	11, 339	10, 708	11, 152	11, 713	13, 209
11	New Jersey.....	3, 714	3, 495	3, 071	2, 440	2, 172	2, 364	2, 565	2, 910	3, 068	2, 869	3, 100	3, 433	4, 085
12	Pennsylvania.....	7, 531	6, 904	5, 846	4, 406	4, 122	4, 721	5, 049	5, 850	6, 207	5, 593	5, 933	6, 417	7, 646
13	Delaware.....	240	203	186	144	140	157	174	215	236	201	241	270	315
14	Maryland.....	1, 260	1, 176	1, 060	858	787	891	943	1, 076	1, 164	1, 118	1, 186	1, 309	1, 674
15	District of Columbia.....	615	616	604	539	476	523	592	689	716	699	735	807	921
16	Great Lakes.....	20, 235	17, 328	14, 431	10, 501	9, 737	11, 544	13, 378	15, 394	17, 109	15, 060	16, 428	17, 818	22, 084
17	Michigan.....	3, 803	3, 186	2, 593	1, 882	1, 668	2, 167	2, 554	3, 014	3, 389	2, 891	3, 215	3, 610	4, 522
18	Ohio.....	5, 178	4, 472	3, 804	2, 716	2, 631	3, 087	3, 523	4, 060	4, 432	3, 863	4, 265	4, 606	5, 765
19	Indiana.....	1, 973	1, 681	1, 431	1, 022	982	1, 184	1, 397	1, 608	1, 838	1, 605	1, 767	1, 898	2, 526
20	Illinois.....	7, 280	6, 235	5, 187	3, 780	3, 434	3, 945	4, 484	5, 112	5, 743	5, 116	5, 566	5, 964	7, 153
21	Wisconsin.....	2, 001	1, 754	1, 416	1, 101	1, 022	1, 161	1, 420	1, 600	1, 707	1, 585	1, 615	1, 740	2, 118
22	Plains.....	7, 584	6, 802	5, 633	4, 252	3, 781	4, 156	5, 468	5, 588	6, 415	5, 926	6, 165	6, 515	7, 934
23	Minnesota.....	1, 539	1, 423	1, 198	961	832	964	1, 214	1, 285	1, 469	1, 359	1, 432	1, 467	1, 678
24	Iowa.....	1, 419	1, 255	988	735	633	673	1, 052	971	1, 270	1, 136	1, 183	1, 272	1, 511
25	Missouri.....	2, 275	2, 073	1, 838	1, 379	1, 276	1, 394	1, 602	1, 778	1, 928	1, 809	1, 914	1, 982	2, 463
26	North Dakota.....	253	208	124	119	98	119	178	152	209	180	202	224	321
27	South Dakota.....	288	248	166	130	89	122	202	160	209	205	219	230	288
28	Nebraska.....	811	713	568	424	382	352	552	529	548	533	521	578	697
29	Kansas.....	999	882	751	504	471	532	668	713	782	704	694	762	976
30	Southeast.....	9, 990	8, 558	7, 503	5, 655	5, 777	6, 835	7, 559	8, 708	9, 450	8, 861	9, 525	10, 387	13, 493
31	Virginia.....	1, 054	933	899	691	696	780	870	985	1, 081	1, 022	1, 127	1, 267	1, 729
32	West Virginia.....	794	712	623	450	456	551	604	703	754	678	723	777	933
33	Kentucky.....	1, 020	853	766	563	554	624	720	803	930	819	855	914	1, 118
34	Tennessee.....	982	850	732	534	560	667	728	836	918	841	886	995	1, 290
35	North Carolina.....	1, 046	929	789	603	678	809	894	986	1, 088	1, 018	1, 111	1, 171	1, 533
36	South Carolina.....	470	421	358	275	305	360	399	451	482	456	511	584	769
37	Georgia.....	1, 015	897	750	584	602	712	789	895	946	897	967	1, 060	1, 350
38	Florida.....	753	683	589	478	440	537	592	726	813	801	892	982	1, 211
39	Alabama.....	856	705	589	427	440	550	584	679	723	677	704	801	1, 089
40	Mississippi.....	570	407	346	252	266	339	361	461	459	426	444	474	684
41	Louisiana.....	866	753	676	514	493	573	638	731	786	790	834	861	1, 123
42	Arkansas.....	564	415	386	284	287	333	380	452	470	436	471	501	664
43	Southwest.....	4, 254	3, 648	3, 069	2, 303	2, 276	2, 573	2, 961	3, 360	3, 810	3, 684	3, 820	4, 090	4, 988
44	Oklahoma.....	1, 077	884	718	516	530	590	699	749	861	797	805	867	982
45	Texas.....	2, 752	2, 399	2, 044	1, 561	1, 524	1, 720	1, 950	2, 247	2, 548	2, 498	2, 600	2, 776	3, 459
46	New Mexico.....	171	142	125	92	94	112	136	163	178	171	184	199	238
47	Arizona.....	254	223	182	134	128	151	176	201	223	218	231	248	309
48	Rocky Mountain.....	1, 614	1, 485	1, 179	932	888	1, 031	1, 248	1, 453	1, 466	1, 441	1, 494	1, 598	1, 941
49	Montana.....	312	271	207	182	162	197	260	264	284	284	294	318	388
50	Idaho.....	225	222	168	124	106	179	189	228	212	216	226	242	298
51	Wyoming.....	151	132	109	86	84	94	116	130	146	136	145	152	195
52	Colorado.....	642	603	501	380	380	397	477	586	586	564	578	617	728
53	Utah.....	284	257	194	160	156	164	206	245	238	241	251	269	332
54	Far West.....	7, 394	6, 791	5, 755	4, 444	4, 231	4, 781	5, 346	6, 407	6, 808	6, 743	7, 034	7, 767	9, 909
55	Washington.....	1, 166	1, 043	851	638	601	707	797	939	1, 008	995	1, 058	1, 152	1, 562
56	Oregon.....	647	593	496	373	355	432	464	568	591	580	629	677	897
57	Nevada.....	79	76	61	52	48	52	65	83	77	80	90	99	119
58	California.....	5, 502	5, 079	4, 347	3, 381	3, 227	3, 590	4, 020	4, 817	5, 132	5, 088	5, 257	5, 839	7, 331
59	Territory of Hawaii.....										218	246	341	

## States and Regions, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
<b>122, 417</b>	<b>148, 409</b>	<b>160, 118</b>	<b>164, 549</b>	<b>175, 701</b>	<b>189, 077</b>	<b>207, 414</b>	<b>205, 452</b>	<b>225, 473</b>	<b>252, 960</b>	<b>269, 050</b>	<b>283, 140</b>	<b>284, 747</b>	<b>303, 391</b>	1
<b>9, 522</b>	<b>10, 892</b>	<b>11, 274</b>	<b>11, 372</b>	<b>12, 286</b>	<b>13, 026</b>	<b>13, 949</b>	<b>13, 829</b>	<b>15, 180</b>	<b>16, 809</b>	<b>17, 725</b>	<b>18, 697</b>	<b>18, 860</b>	<b>20, 075</b>	2
712	876	878	856	933	982	1, 079	1, 061	1, 087	1, 187	1, 297	1, 298	1, 304	1, 443	3
409	446	482	513	567	615	660	663	699	779	817	862	894	958	4
261	293	293	319	362	389	420	414	448	502	522	542	536	568	5
4, 711	5, 392	5, 671	5, 823	6, 342	6, 581	7, 072	7, 066	7, 799	8, 505	8, 855	9, 333	9, 448	10, 010	6
882	1, 028	1, 067	1, 067	1, 066	1, 126	1, 191	1, 173	1, 287	1, 410	1, 471	1, 545	1, 522	1, 599	7
2, 547	2, 857	2, 883	2, 794	3, 016	3, 333	3, 527	3, 452	3, 860	4, 426	4, 763	5, 117	5, 156	5, 497	8
<b>33, 172</b>	<b>38, 906</b>	<b>42, 113</b>	<b>43, 472</b>	<b>47, 066</b>	<b>50, 093</b>	<b>54, 271</b>	<b>54, 505</b>	<b>59, 448</b>	<b>65, 140</b>	<b>68, 782</b>	<b>72, 612</b>	<b>73, 281</b>	<b>77, 718</b>	9
15, 206	17, 752	19, 483	20, 599	22, 712	23, 997	26, 060	26, 144	28, 054	30, 163	31, 681	33, 265	34, 175	36, 255	10
5, 048	6, 024	6, 520	6, 558	6, 886	7, 268	7, 876	7, 930	8, 699	9, 968	10, 708	11, 411	11, 619	12, 304	11
9, 154	10, 678	11, 470	11, 641	12, 576	13, 756	14, 876	14, 771	16, 477	18, 038	18, 922	20, 145	19, 646	20, 724	12
356	404	424	431	460	500	550	599	689	754	812	876	891	980	13
2, 254	2, 709	2, 870	2, 829	2, 924	3, 046	3, 309	3, 384	3, 755	4, 323	4, 716	5, 028	5, 079	5, 463	14
1, 154	1, 339	1, 346	1, 414	1, 508	1, 526	1, 600	1, 677	1, 774	1, 894	1, 943	1, 887	1, 871	1, 992	15
<b>27, 227</b>	<b>32, 748</b>	<b>34, 901</b>	<b>35, 511</b>	<b>38, 332</b>	<b>42, 488</b>	<b>47, 505</b>	<b>45, 924</b>	<b>50, 744</b>	<b>57, 557</b>	<b>60, 768</b>	<b>65, 761</b>	<b>65, 010</b>	<b>69, 832</b>	16
5, 812	7, 269	7, 570	7, 215	7, 743	8, 832	9, 579	9, 522	10, 803	12, 103	12, 902	14, 516	14, 172	15, 632	17
7, 166	8, 641	9, 160	9, 326	9, 853	10, 880	12, 227	11, 736	12, 891	14, 892	15, 908	17, 316	17, 221	18, 442	18
3, 209	3, 899	4, 116	4, 271	4, 419	4, 925	5, 581	5, 398	6, 006	6, 951	7, 285	8, 012	7, 619	8, 201	19
8, 367	9, 772	10, 743	11, 188	12, 487	13, 647	15, 472	14, 654	15, 984	17, 777	18, 579	19, 669	19, 786	20, 988	20
2, 673	3, 167	3, 312	3, 511	3, 830	4, 204	4, 646	4, 614	5, 060	5, 834	6, 094	6, 248	6, 212	6, 569	21
<b>10, 566</b>	<b>12, 352</b>	<b>13, 014</b>	<b>13, 780</b>	<b>15, 341</b>	<b>16, 726</b>	<b>19, 239</b>	<b>17, 896</b>	<b>19, 854</b>	<b>21, 733</b>	<b>22, 859</b>	<b>23, 168</b>	<b>23, 991</b>	<b>24, 439</b>	22
2, 119	2, 404	2, 519	2, 788	3, 213	3, 511	4, 028	3, 810	4, 184	4, 624	4, 796	5, 049	5, 169	5, 394	23
2, 014	2, 321	2, 258	2, 460	2, 978	2, 986	3, 934	3, 403	3, 799	4, 072	4, 272	4, 110	4, 449	4, 213	24
3, 097	3, 553	3, 814	3, 984	4, 459	4, 695	5, 321	5, 219	5, 705	6, 306	6, 660	7, 000	7, 066	7, 560	25
381	506	535	549	596	836	802	678	781	804	755	771	760	882	26
443	479	534	600	637	739	888	690	793	932	815	881	901	850	27
1, 010	1, 226	1, 302	1, 407	1, 446	1, 574	1, 851	1, 699	1, 949	2, 045	2, 179	2, 106	2, 236	2, 147	28
1, 502	1, 863	2, 052	1, 992	2, 012	2, 385	2, 415	2, 397	2, 643	2, 950	3, 382	3, 251	3, 410	3, 393	29
<b>18, 456</b>	<b>22, 856</b>	<b>25, 478</b>	<b>26, 380</b>	<b>26, 965</b>	<b>28, 416</b>	<b>31, 233</b>	<b>30, 943</b>	<b>34, 193</b>	<b>38, 900</b>	<b>41, 528</b>	<b>43, 153</b>	<b>42, 927</b>	<b>46, 313</b>	30
2, 590	2, 945	3, 269	3, 375	3, 336	3, 278	3, 565	3, 626	4, 024	4, 737	5, 130	5, 220	5, 193	5, 494	31
1, 123	1, 285	1, 404	1, 519	1, 683	1, 936	2, 176	2, 050	2, 203	2, 439	2, 540	2, 547	2, 419	2, 555	32
1, 498	1, 854	1, 986	2, 067	2, 235	2, 383	2, 719	2, 624	2, 834	3, 318	3, 524	3, 644	3, 594	3, 728	33
1, 640	2, 108	2, 464	2, 592	2, 634	2, 776	3, 006	2, 992	3, 288	3, 633	3, 796	4, 050	4, 038	4, 288	34
2, 063	2, 515	2, 779	2, 892	3, 198	3, 372	3, 620	3, 596	4, 108	4, 613	4, 768	4, 885	4, 959	5, 371	35
1, 089	1, 262	1, 412	1, 428	1, 484	1, 554	1, 755	1, 700	1, 869	2, 284	2, 468	2, 543	2, 391	2, 557	36
1, 836	2, 354	2, 638	2, 724	2, 744	2, 890	3, 088	3, 098	3, 510	4, 046	4, 337	4, 460	4, 418	4, 882	37
1, 685	2, 459	2, 770	2, 895	2, 813	2, 903	3, 053	3, 210	3, 632	4, 077	4, 543	5, 041	5, 342	5, 923	38
1, 520	1, 880	2, 058	2, 161	2, 162	2, 337	2, 542	2, 429	2, 659	3, 030	3, 223	3, 344	3, 239	3, 674	39
970	1, 191	1, 329	1, 304	1, 254	1, 395	1, 564	1, 391	1, 590	1, 740	1, 862	1, 889	1, 811	2, 018	40
1, 508	2, 008	2, 179	2, 153	2, 106	2, 272	2, 601	2, 789	2, 937	3, 248	3, 540	3, 721	3, 742	3, 910	41
934	995	1, 190	1, 270	1, 316	1, 320	1, 544	1, 438	1, 539	1, 735	1, 797	1, 809	1, 781	1, 913	42
<b>7, 007</b>	<b>9, 226</b>	<b>10, 160</b>	<b>10, 272</b>	<b>10, 578</b>	<b>11, 822</b>	<b>12, 919</b>	<b>13, 816</b>	<b>14, 666</b>	<b>16, 794</b>	<b>18, 172</b>	<b>18, 670</b>	<b>19, 022</b>	<b>20, 166</b>	43
1, 390	1, 706	1, 940	1, 958	2, 000	2, 166	2, 359	2, 432	2, 514	2, 806	3, 060	3, 161	3, 159	3, 328	44
4, 822	6, 464	7, 123	7, 169	7, 400	8, 332	9, 054	9, 778	10, 375	11, 826	12, 712	13, 013	13, 300	14, 116	45
319	404	457	491	509	575	649	717	798	935	1, 005	1, 051	1, 077	1, 134	46
476	652	640	654	669	749	857	889	979	1, 227	1, 395	1, 441	1, 486	1, 588	47
<b>2, 665</b>	<b>3, 222</b>	<b>3, 247</b>	<b>3, 405</b>	<b>3, 718</b>	<b>4, 209</b>	<b>4, 545</b>	<b>4, 552</b>	<b>5, 010</b>	<b>5, 770</b>	<b>6, 091</b>	<b>6, 158</b>	<b>6, 136</b>	<b>6, 569</b>	48
467	545	550	568	657	772	865	791	957	1, 050	1, 066	1, 093	1, 074	1, 160	49
435	501	555	546	595	653	706	706	757	849	916	883	861	895	50
235	281	295	302	339	381	418	440	474	552	543	547	536	547	51
1, 010	1, 185	1, 195	1, 317	1, 429	1, 654	1, 760	1, 794	1, 930	2, 284	2, 468	2, 492	2, 519	2, 729	52
518	710	652	672	698	749	796	821	892	1, 035	1, 098	1, 143	1, 146	1, 238	53
<b>13, 802</b>	<b>18, 207</b>	<b>19, 931</b>	<b>20, 357</b>	<b>21, 415</b>	<b>22, 297</b>	<b>23, 753</b>	<b>23, 987</b>	<b>26, 378</b>	<b>30, 257</b>	<b>33, 125</b>	<b>34, 921</b>	<b>35, 520</b>	<b>38, 279</b>	54
2, 291	2, 979	3, 282	3, 190	3, 208	3, 331	3, 609	3, 641	3, 986	4, 414	4, 694	4, 883	4, 963	5, 179	55
1, 286	1, 720	1, 767	1, 740	1, 874	2, 071	2, 261	2, 235	2, 451	2, 748	2, 914	2, 934	2, 903	3, 090	56
215	227	229	233	249	258	273	276	314	369	428	462	506	572	57
10, 010	13, 281	14, 653	15, 194	16, 084	16, 637	17, 610	17, 835	19, 627	22, 726	25, 089	26, 642	27, 148	29, 438	58
612	778	1, 028	1, 009	719	721	725	685	689	796	864	889	886	946	59

Table 2.—Per Capita Personal

[Dollars]														
Line	State and region	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>703</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>719</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>876</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>903</b>
3	Maine.....	601	575	491	379	374	413	428	500	505	470	493	523	626
4	New Hampshire.....	690	648	560	430	419	477	495	536	565	534	559	579	707
5	Vermont.....	627	569	468	360	339	370	409	462	478	452	480	507	629
6	Massachusetts.....	913	844	767	622	570	616	646	718	735	677	727	784	902
7	Rhode Island.....	871	787	712	576	561	596	639	706	723	670	713	743	921
8	Connecticut.....	1,029	926	805	621	587	654	704	804	859	769	834	917	1,142
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>973</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>916</b>
10	New York.....	1,159	1,043	886	681	634	684	723	810	839	792	825	870	995
11	New Jersey.....	931	859	745	592	529	578	628	713	750	700	751	822	960
12	Pennsylvania.....	775	716	602	451	421	482	517	599	634	562	599	648	771
13	Delaware.....	1,017	849	769	588	565	628	690	850	929	782	916	1,004	1,141
14	Maryland.....	777	719	640	511	465	521	545	617	664	633	661	712	873
15	District of Columbia.....	1,273	1,262	1,198	1,051	900	921	974	1,095	1,162	1,096	1,117	1,170	1,205
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>803</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>817</b>
17	Michigan.....	793	659	540	394	349	452	528	616	682	572	624	679	827
18	Ohio.....	781	671	568	404	390	457	519	597	651	565	619	665	829
19	Indiana.....	612	519	439	311	297	357	419	480	545	474	519	553	726
20	Illinois.....	957	816	675	489	442	508	575	652	731	650	705	754	895
21	Wisconsin.....	682	595	474	364	336	380	463	519	553	512	517	554	675
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>572</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>597</b>
23	Minnesota.....	598	552	458	363	311	358	447	470	535	494	517	526	617
24	Iowa.....	577	507	398	295	254	268	417	387	508	455	469	501	607
25	Missouri.....	628	569	495	368	338	368	422	468	508	478	506	524	646
26	North Dakota.....	375	305	182	176	145	177	266	229	319	278	314	350	522
27	South Dakota.....	417	358	239	188	129	179	300	240	319	316	340	359	470
28	Nebraska.....	590	517	410	306	276	255	401	390	409	402	395	439	548
29	Kansas.....	535	468	399	268	251	285	357	381	421	382	380	426	552
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>368</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>435</b>
31	Virginia.....	435	384	368	282	283	314	345	386	417	387	422	466	581
32	West Virginia.....	462	411	358	258	260	311	337	389	416	371	387	407	495
33	Kentucky.....	391	325	289	210	205	229	262	290	334	292	303	320	392
34	Tennessee.....	377	325	275	197	204	240	260	300	328	298	308	339	433
35	North Carolina.....	334	293	248	187	207	245	269	295	321	296	316	328	426
36	South Carolina.....	270	241	204	157	174	205	226	253	267	249	273	307	392
37	Georgia.....	350	308	256	199	204	240	267	301	311	290	310	340	424
38	Florida.....	521	464	395	314	284	339	367	440	476	452	486	513	597
39	Alabama.....	324	266	222	161	165	205	215	248	262	243	250	282	375
40	Mississippi.....	285	203	174	126	131	165	175	222	220	200	205	218	313
41	Louisiana.....	415	358	318	239	226	260	286	325	348	346	357	363	449
42	Arkansas.....	305	223	209	155	155	177	201	239	247	226	242	256	338
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>474</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>506</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	454	368	299	216	222	247	293	317	369	343	345	373	434
45	Texas.....	478	411	346	262	253	284	318	363	408	396	409	432	524
46	New Mexico.....	407	333	287	209	209	243	286	333	354	333	352	375	471
47	Arizona.....	591	514	424	315	300	353	406	454	492	468	477	497	628
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>596</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>654</b>
49	Montana.....	595	503	383	337	299	361	473	477	513	514	530	570	715
50	Idaho.....	503	497	370	270	228	378	393	461	418	421	434	464	594
51	Wyoming.....	677	584	476	374	365	403	489	542	601	553	585	608	783
52	Colorado.....	637	580	474	356	355	369	442	538	531	507	516	546	648
53	Utah.....	559	505	378	309	300	314	392	465	450	450	462	487	603
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>910</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>966</b>
55	Washington.....	750	665	538	403	378	439	489	568	600	586	617	662	871
56	Oregon.....	683	620	513	384	363	439	464	554	564	544	582	623	838
57	Nevada.....	878	826	649	542	500	531	650	822	748	762	841	876	975
58	California.....	995	889	746	574	541	592	651	760	786	764	775	840	1,009
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....											525	577	749

Income, by States and Regions, 1929-55

[Dollars]

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
909	1, 102	1, 194	1, 234	1, 249	1, 316	1, 420	1, 382	1, 491	1, 649	1, 727	1, 788	1, 767	1, 847	1
1, 104	1, 276	1, 313	1, 336	1, 379	1, 438	1, 511	1, 474	1, 628	1, 831	1, 917	1, 968	1, 957	2, 087	2
850	1, 087	1, 091	1, 067	1, 117	1, 150	1, 229	1, 175	1, 188	1, 326	1, 452	1, 455	1, 447	1, 593	3
849	967	1, 048	1, 106	1, 145	1, 208	1, 269	1, 244	1, 314	1, 473	1, 530	1, 576	1, 620	1, 732	4
757	902	930	1, 013	1, 058	1, 099	1, 170	1, 122	1, 185	1, 335	1, 403	1, 441	1, 433	1, 535	5
1, 074	1, 261	1, 300	1, 351	1, 398	1, 434	1, 513	1, 490	1, 662	1, 850	1, 919	1, 963	1, 957	2, 097	6
1, 134	1, 184	1, 261	1, 267	1, 349	1, 436	1, 513	1, 464	1, 644	1, 810	1, 855	1, 893	1, 886	1, 957	7
1, 417	1, 590	1, 601	1, 568	1, 578	1, 693	1, 751	1, 699	1, 908	2, 206	2, 334	2, 418	2, 368	2, 499	8
1, 099	1, 307	1, 432	1, 492	1, 507	1, 553	1, 646	1, 621	1, 761	1, 912	1, 995	2, 076	2, 051	2, 145	9
1, 169	1, 379	1, 536	1, 644	1, 691	1, 715	1, 798	1, 756	1, 883	2, 001	2, 087	2, 150	2, 159	2, 263	10
1, 170	1, 432	1, 563	1, 591	1, 529	1, 570	1, 650	1, 622	1, 792	1, 995	2, 113	2, 224	2, 227	2, 311	11
942	1, 133	1, 240	1, 268	1, 273	1, 348	1, 446	1, 422	1, 566	1, 733	1, 790	1, 892	1, 810	1, 902	12
1, 267	1, 438	1, 483	1, 507	1, 533	1, 634	1, 763	1, 896	2, 153	2, 257	2, 360	2, 482	2, 415	2, 513	13
1, 120	1, 292	1, 331	1, 318	1, 313	1, 350	1, 457	1, 453	1, 588	1, 770	1, 892	1, 986	1, 949	1, 991	14
1, 364	1, 508	1, 561	1, 635	1, 689	1, 748	1, 905	2, 078	2, 198	2, 313	2, 347	2, 230	2, 204	2, 324	15
1, 003	1, 237	1, 316	1, 346	1, 349	1, 457	1, 592	1, 514	1, 661	1, 869	1, 939	2, 050	1, 973	2, 078	16
1, 047	1, 347	1, 387	1, 319	1, 318	1, 454	1, 542	1, 504	1, 684	1, 855	1, 932	2, 120	2, 003	2, 134	17
1, 028	1, 259	1, 322	1, 349	1, 311	1, 412	1, 552	1, 472	1, 614	1, 870	1, 958	2, 032	1, 947	2, 062	18
913	1, 132	1, 198	1, 248	1, 193	1, 303	1, 440	1, 364	1, 521	1, 688	1, 758	1, 920	1, 797	1, 894	19
1, 039	1, 258	1, 392	1, 470	1, 530	1, 636	1, 809	1, 690	1, 827	2, 030	2, 085	2, 185	2, 162	2, 257	20
872	1, 053	1, 115	1, 186	1, 209	1, 294	1, 402	1, 361	1, 467	1, 694	1, 751	1, 770	1, 711	1, 774	21
805	967	1, 046	1, 112	1, 164	1, 244	1, 414	1, 292	1, 408	1, 529	1, 604	1, 609	1, 642	1, 647	22
796	935	998	1, 100	1, 174	1, 256	1, 404	1, 298	1, 397	1, 533	1, 578	1, 646	1, 651	1, 691	23
825	995	984	1, 069	1, 207	1, 190	1, 547	1, 320	1, 447	1, 551	1, 617	1, 546	1, 669	1, 577	24
809	962	1, 073	1, 134	1, 186	1, 221	1, 384	1, 344	1, 443	1, 562	1, 664	1, 721	1, 713	1, 800	25
654	927	1, 002	1, 009	1, 046	1, 446	1, 383	1, 136	1, 260	1, 320	1, 222	1, 228	1, 195	1, 372	26
742	816	950	1, 047	1, 083	1, 232	1, 451	1, 094	1, 213	1, 414	1, 239	1, 331	1, 339	1, 245	27
811	993	1, 072	1, 163	1, 151	1, 243	1, 463	1, 305	1, 468	1, 549	1, 652	1, 578	1, 645	1, 540	28
849	1, 034	1, 164	1, 159	1, 116	1, 288	1, 276	1, 245	1, 374	1, 512	1, 716	1, 641	1, 686	1, 647	29
584	719	814	856	849	883	968	943	1, 009	1, 128	1, 194	1, 232	1, 217	1, 291	30
782	839	898	946	990	1, 002	1, 112	1, 101	1, 222	1, 394	1, 474	1, 481	1, 483	1, 535	31
613	738	822	890	921	1, 029	1, 146	1, 062	1, 095	1, 215	1, 274	1, 278	1, 215	1, 288	32
533	689	759	794	811	850	965	921	958	1, 116	1, 191	1, 224	1, 200	1, 238	33
555	717	856	902	856	876	935	925	995	1, 081	1, 136	1, 219	1, 200	1, 256	34
575	691	765	821	858	894	943	919	1, 009	1, 114	1, 149	1, 165	1, 173	1, 236	35
540	639	724	743	763	779	879	838	881	1, 043	1, 111	1, 132	1, 055	1, 108	36
571	725	835	882	844	884	948	932	1, 016	1, 145	1, 208	1, 246	1, 217	1, 333	37
769	985	1, 090	1, 151	1, 137	1, 143	1, 184	1, 203	1, 288	1, 380	1, 466	1, 556	1, 576	1, 654	38
515	651	735	780	744	794	856	810	867	989	1, 045	1, 081	1, 054	1, 181	39
440	528	627	627	605	662	753	667	729	792	851	874	850	946	40
593	784	879	892	829	881	1, 002	1, 059	1, 089	1, 176	1, 250	1, 296	1, 296	1, 333	41
471	541	672	722	729	719	846	780	805	908	967	988	986	1, 062	42
698	892	1, 010	1, 030	1, 006	1, 100	1, 173	1, 246	1, 286	1, 415	1, 497	1, 528	1, 541	1, 581	43
624	774	944	967	939	1, 015	1, 129	1, 155	1, 133	1, 285	1, 398	1, 459	1, 445	1, 506	44
712	931	1, 038	1, 051	1, 028	1, 128	1, 187	1, 283	1, 340	1, 447	1, 519	1, 550	1, 572	1, 614	45
628	758	869	926	906	988	1, 075	1, 113	1, 163	1, 297	1, 364	1, 394	1, 401	1, 430	46
898	986	1, 036	1, 107	1, 083	1, 149	1, 242	1, 245	1, 297	1, 551	1, 647	1, 610	1, 598	1, 577	47
899	1, 072	1, 095	1, 168	1, 195	1, 324	1, 387	1, 346	1, 428	1, 647	1, 703	1, 672	1, 628	1, 686	48
896	1, 128	1, 168	1, 191	1, 278	1, 457	1, 596	1, 390	1, 606	1, 768	1, 780	1, 786	1, 735	1, 844	49
904	1, 004	1, 080	1, 114	1, 169	1, 251	1, 281	1, 239	1, 279	1, 446	1, 568	1, 487	1, 440	1, 462	50
944	1, 142	1, 229	1, 258	1, 340	1, 488	1, 554	1, 588	1, 629	1, 890	1, 841	1, 861	1, 799	1, 753	51
891	1, 030	1, 063	1, 183	1, 195	1, 338	1, 394	1, 385	1, 446	1, 732	1, 804	1, 735	1, 688	1, 764	52
890	1, 132	1, 058	1, 128	1, 094	1, 178	1, 219	1, 224	1, 283	1, 456	1, 502	1, 528	1, 504	1, 553	53
1, 256	1, 514	1, 557	1, 535	1, 585	1, 633	1, 711	1, 687	1, 795	1, 984	2, 078	2, 126	2, 102	2, 189	54
1, 203	1, 473	1, 535	1, 425	1, 395	1, 497	1, 600	1, 587	1, 671	1, 816	1, 912	1, 971	1, 964	1, 987	55
1, 140	1, 401	1, 415	1, 381	1, 396	1, 518	1, 609	1, 562	1, 602	1, 751	1, 824	1, 811	1, 762	1, 834	56
1, 547	1, 493	1, 477	1, 585	1, 717	1, 732	1, 750	1, 758	1, 938	2, 171	2, 339	2, 357	2, 387	2, 434	57
1, 281	1, 540	1, 582	1, 580	1, 654	1, 678	1, 750	1, 725	1, 848	2, 051	2, 144	2, 196	2, 170	2, 271	58
1, 087	1, 186	1, 239	1, 328	1, 312	1, 384	1, 411	1, 354	1, 403	1, 586	1, 721	1, 740	1, 704	1, 720	59

Table 3.—Population, by

Line	State and region	[Thousands]												
		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>121,770</b>	<b>123,077</b>	<b>124,040</b>	<b>124,840</b>	<b>125,579</b>	<b>126,374</b>	<b>127,250</b>	<b>128,053</b>	<b>128,825</b>	<b>129,825</b>	<b>130,880</b>	<b>131,954</b>	<b>133,417</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>8,130</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>8,193</b>	<b>8,220</b>	<b>8,254</b>	<b>8,296</b>	<b>8,361</b>	<b>8,391</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>8,427</b>	<b>8,438</b>	<b>8,449</b>	<b>8,586</b>
3	Maine.....	797	800	807	815	821	829	836	840	842	843	846	849	852
4	New Hampshire.....	467	466	470	474	477	480	481	481	481	485	490	492	491
5	Vermont.....	359	360	359	358	357	357	357	357	356	356	358	363	348
6	Massachusetts.....	4,229	4,250	4,248	4,259	4,282	4,305	4,343	4,355	4,358	4,365	4,347	4,318	4,400
7	Rhode Island.....	684	686	681	677	675	675	678	686	694	694	701	719	744
8	Connecticut.....	1,594	1,613	1,628	1,637	1,642	1,650	1,666	1,672	1,678	1,684	1,696	1,708	1,751
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>28,223</b>	<b>28,727</b>	<b>29,078</b>	<b>29,321</b>	<b>29,488</b>	<b>29,665</b>	<b>29,823</b>	<b>29,959</b>	<b>30,013</b>	<b>30,225</b>	<b>30,267</b>	<b>30,325</b>	<b>30,400</b>
10	New York.....	12,171	12,647	12,848	13,001	13,126	13,253	13,375	13,481	13,511	13,512	13,523	13,456	13,270
11	New Jersey.....	3,989	4,068	4,120	4,120	4,107	4,089	4,085	4,084	4,088	4,100	4,129	4,175	4,255
12	Pennsylvania.....	9,723	9,649	9,707	9,764	9,784	9,795	9,774	9,767	9,790	9,952	9,901	9,896	9,918
13	Delaware.....	236	239	242	245	248	250	252	253	254	257	263	269	276
14	Maryland.....	1,621	1,636	1,657	1,678	1,694	1,710	1,729	1,745	1,754	1,766	1,793	1,839	1,917
15	District of Columbia.....	483	488	504	513	529	568	608	629	616	638	658	690	764
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>25,187</b>	<b>25,332</b>	<b>25,426</b>	<b>25,535</b>	<b>25,632</b>	<b>25,694</b>	<b>25,824</b>	<b>25,960</b>	<b>26,096</b>	<b>26,243</b>	<b>26,456</b>	<b>26,725</b>	<b>27,042</b>
17	Michigan.....	4,795	4,834	4,798	4,780	4,780	4,798	4,838	4,889	4,968	5,056	5,156	5,315	5,468
18	Ohio.....	6,626	6,662	6,694	6,717	6,740	6,751	6,787	6,801	6,809	6,837	6,886	6,929	6,958
19	Indiana.....	3,226	3,242	3,257	3,281	3,304	3,319	3,332	3,348	3,374	3,386	3,403	3,433	3,481
20	Illinois.....	7,606	7,644	7,687	7,736	7,768	7,772	7,797	7,840	7,857	7,866	7,890	7,905	7,995
21	Wisconsin.....	2,934	2,950	2,990	3,021	3,040	3,054	3,070	3,082	3,088	3,098	3,121	3,143	3,140
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>13,260</b>	<b>13,335</b>	<b>13,446</b>	<b>13,518</b>	<b>13,567</b>	<b>13,593</b>	<b>13,630</b>	<b>13,601</b>	<b>13,544</b>	<b>13,491</b>	<b>13,505</b>	<b>13,498</b>	<b>13,292</b>
23	Minnesota.....	2,572	2,576	2,614	2,646	2,673	2,695	2,717	2,734	2,746	2,752	2,771	2,790	2,719
24	Iowa.....	2,460	2,475	2,482	2,489	2,495	2,510	2,524	2,509	2,498	2,494	2,520	2,537	2,491
25	Missouri.....	3,622	3,646	3,711	3,746	3,773	3,784	3,798	3,801	3,794	3,781	3,783	3,786	3,815
26	North Dakota.....	674	682	680	676	674	672	670	664	655	647	644	640	615
27	South Dakota.....	690	693	694	692	690	682	674	666	656	649	645	641	613
28	Nebraska.....	1,375	1,380	1,384	1,386	1,385	1,382	1,375	1,358	1,339	1,326	1,318	1,316	1,272
29	Kansas.....	1,867	1,883	1,881	1,883	1,877	1,868	1,872	1,869	1,856	1,842	1,824	1,788	1,767
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>27,152</b>	<b>27,312</b>	<b>27,463</b>	<b>27,665</b>	<b>27,903</b>	<b>28,190</b>	<b>28,418</b>	<b>28,628</b>	<b>28,923</b>	<b>29,350</b>	<b>29,843</b>	<b>30,277</b>	<b>31,016</b>
31	Virginia.....	2,425	2,427	2,445	2,452	2,460	2,485	2,520	2,552	2,590	2,638	2,670	2,720	2,975
32	West Virginia.....	1,717	1,733	1,740	1,747	1,752	1,771	1,794	1,808	1,813	1,828	1,868	1,907	1,885
33	Kentucky.....	2,606	2,623	2,652	2,676	2,698	2,722	2,748	2,768	2,784	2,800	2,825	2,859	2,851
34	Tennessee.....	2,604	2,619	2,657	2,711	2,747	2,784	2,798	2,791	2,795	2,821	2,874	2,935	2,976
35	North Carolina.....	3,133	3,167	3,184	3,227	3,268	3,304	3,323	3,346	3,385	3,440	3,514	3,574	3,596
36	South Carolina.....	1,739	1,745	1,753	1,748	1,752	1,760	1,769	1,781	1,802	1,834	1,872	1,902	1,963
37	Georgia.....	2,903	2,910	2,924	2,935	2,950	2,964	2,955	2,978	3,037	3,091	3,120	3,119	3,186
38	Florida.....	1,445	1,471	1,493	1,521	1,552	1,585	1,613	1,651	1,709	1,771	1,836	1,915	2,028
39	Alabama.....	2,644	2,647	2,649	2,653	2,661	2,685	2,719	2,743	2,762	2,787	2,814	2,845	2,902
40	Mississippi.....	1,998	2,006	1,994	2,004	2,031	2,050	2,061	2,072	2,086	2,127	2,168	2,176	2,188
41	Louisiana.....	2,086	2,105	2,124	2,155	2,178	2,202	2,228	2,246	2,257	2,285	2,334	2,370	2,500
42	Arkansas.....	1,852	1,859	1,848	1,836	1,854	1,878	1,890	1,892	1,903	1,928	1,948	1,955	1,966
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>8,984</b>	<b>9,106</b>	<b>9,175</b>	<b>9,222</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>9,489</b>	<b>9,540</b>	<b>9,604</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,780</b>	<b>9,858</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	2,372	2,401	2,403	2,394	2,392	2,391	2,386	2,365	2,334	2,324	2,333	2,325	2,262
45	Texas.....	5,762	5,844	5,907	5,961	6,014	6,053	6,123	6,192	6,250	6,301	6,360	6,425	6,599
46	New Mexico.....	420	427	436	441	449	461	475	489	503	513	523	531	505
47	Arizona.....	430	434	429	426	426	428	434	443	453	466	484	499	492
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>2,969</b>
49	Montana.....	524	539	540	540	541	545	550	554	554	552	555	558	543
50	Idaho.....	447	447	454	459	464	473	481	495	507	513	521	522	502
51	Wyoming.....	223	226	229	230	230	233	237	240	243	246	248	250	249
52	Colorado.....	1,008	1,040	1,056	1,066	1,071	1,075	1,078	1,090	1,104	1,112	1,120	1,130	1,124
53	Utah.....	508	509	513	517	520	522	526	527	529	535	543	552	551
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>8,123</b>	<b>8,327</b>	<b>8,465</b>	<b>8,546</b>	<b>8,629</b>	<b>8,753</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>9,120</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>9,688</b>	<b>9,889</b>	<b>10,254</b>
55	Washington.....	1,555	1,568	1,581	1,584	1,592	1,610	1,629	1,653	1,681	1,698	1,715	1,740	1,793
56	Oregon.....	947	956	966	972	978	985	1,001	1,025	1,048	1,067	1,081	1,086	1,070
57	Nevada.....	90	92	94	96	96	98	100	101	103	105	107	113	122
58	California.....	5,531	5,711	5,824	5,894	5,963	6,060	6,175	6,341	6,528	6,656	6,785	6,950	7,269
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....											415	426	455

1. Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in each State. For all years except 1941-47, State figures are the midyear estimates of the Bureau of the Census; for 1941-47

(1939-55 for Hawaii), figures are the sum of (1) civilian population as measured by midyear estimates of the Bureau of the Census, and (2) military personnel as derived from monthly



States and Regions, 1929-55<sup>1</sup>

[Thousands]

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
<b>134, 670</b>	<b>134, 697</b>	<b>134, 075</b>	<b>133, 387</b>	<b>140, 638</b>	<b>143, 665</b>	<b>146, 093</b>	<b>148, 665</b>	<b>151, 234</b>	<b>153, 384</b>	<b>155, 761</b>	<b>158, 313</b>	<b>161, 191</b>	<b>164, 303</b>	1
<b>8, 627</b>	<b>8, 534</b>	<b>8, 588</b>	<b>8, 515</b>	<b>8, 909</b>	<b>9, 059</b>	<b>9, 232</b>	<b>9, 379</b>	<b>9, 323</b>	<b>9, 182</b>	<b>9, 247</b>	<b>9, 501</b>	<b>9, 639</b>	<b>9, 619</b>	2
838	806	805	802	835	854	878	903	915	895	893	892	901	906	3
482	461	460	464	495	509	520	533	532	529	534	547	552	553	4
345	325	315	315	342	354	359	369	378	376	372	376	374	370	5
4, 386	4, 277	4, 361	4, 310	4, 536	4, 589	4, 674	4, 741	4, 692	4, 597	4, 614	4, 754	4, 828	4, 773	6
778	868	846	842	790	784	787	801	783	779	793	816	807	817	7
1, 798	1, 797	1, 801	1, 782	1, 911	1, 969	2, 014	2, 032	2, 023	2, 006	2, 041	2, 116	2, 177	2, 260	8
<b>30, 177</b>	<b>29, 767</b>	<b>29, 405</b>	<b>29, 131</b>	<b>31, 239</b>	<b>32, 257</b>	<b>32, 981</b>	<b>33, 623</b>	<b>33, 766</b>	<b>34, 072</b>	<b>34, 482</b>	<b>34, 976</b>	<b>35, 726</b>	<b>36, 234</b>	9
13, 010	12, 871	12, 683	12, 532	13, 434	13, 993	14, 497	14, 892	14, 897	15, 074	15, 178	15, 468	15, 828	16, 021	10
4, 314	4, 206	4, 171	4, 122	4, 505	4, 628	4, 774	4, 889	4, 855	4, 996	5, 068	5, 131	5, 218	5, 324	11
9, 714	9, 424	9, 247	9, 180	9, 880	10, 201	10, 287	10, 390	10, 523	10, 407	10, 571	10, 646	10, 856	10, 898	12
281	281	286	286	300	306	312	316	320	334	344	353	369	390	13
2, 012	2, 097	2, 156	2, 146	2, 227	2, 256	2, 271	2, 329	2, 364	2, 442	2, 493	2, 532	2, 606	2, 744	14
846	888	862	865	893	873	840	807	807	819	828	846	849	857	15
<b>27, 158</b>	<b>26, 478</b>	<b>26, 511</b>	<b>26, 379</b>	<b>28, 425</b>	<b>29, 153</b>	<b>29, 832</b>	<b>30, 324</b>	<b>30, 550</b>	<b>30, 801</b>	<b>31, 335</b>	<b>32, 075</b>	<b>32, 942</b>	<b>33, 603</b>	16
5, 552	5, 396	5, 459	5, 468	5, 874	6, 075	6, 213	6, 332	6, 415	6, 523	6, 678	6, 848	7, 076	7, 326	17
6, 970	6, 866	6, 928	6, 915	7, 516	7, 705	7, 876	7, 973	7, 986	7, 962	8, 123	8, 522	8, 844	8, 945	18
3, 516	3, 444	3, 435	3, 423	3, 703	3, 779	3, 877	3, 958	3, 949	4, 118	4, 143	4, 173	4, 241	4, 329	19
8, 054	7, 765	7, 718	7, 612	8, 164	8, 344	8, 552	8, 670	8, 751	8, 755	8, 910	9, 002	9, 151	9, 301	20
3, 066	3, 007	2, 971	2, 961	3, 168	3, 250	3, 314	3, 391	3, 449	3, 443	3, 481	3, 530	3, 630	3, 702	21
<b>13, 126</b>	<b>12, 768</b>	<b>12, 446</b>	<b>12, 394</b>	<b>13, 180</b>	<b>13, 446</b>	<b>13, 604</b>	<b>13, 850</b>	<b>14, 100</b>	<b>14, 218</b>	<b>14, 249</b>	<b>14, 401</b>	<b>14, 612</b>	<b>14, 842</b>	22
2, 662	2, 572	2, 523	2, 534	2, 737	2, 796	2, 868	2, 935	2, 995	3, 017	3, 039	3, 068	3, 131	3, 190	23
2, 441	2, 332	2, 294	2, 301	2, 467	2, 509	2, 543	2, 578	2, 626	2, 625	2, 642	2, 659	2, 666	2, 671	24
3, 829	3, 694	3, 556	3, 513	3, 759	3, 846	3, 844	3, 882	3, 954	4, 037	4, 002	4, 068	4, 124	4, 201	25
583	546	534	544	570	578	580	597	620	609	618	628	636	643	26
597	587	562	573	588	600	612	631	654	659	658	662	673	683	27
1, 245	1, 235	1, 214	1, 210	1, 256	1, 266	1, 265	1, 302	1, 328	1, 320	1, 319	1, 335	1, 359	1, 394	28
1, 769	1, 802	1, 763	1, 719	1, 803	1, 851	1, 892	1, 925	1, 923	1, 951	1, 971	1, 981	2, 023	2, 060	29
<b>31, 595</b>	<b>31, 778</b>	<b>31, 296</b>	<b>30, 820</b>	<b>31, 751</b>	<b>32, 169</b>	<b>32, 275</b>	<b>32, 803</b>	<b>33, 887</b>	<b>34, 488</b>	<b>34, 793</b>	<b>35, 032</b>	<b>35, 260</b>	<b>35, 861</b>	30
3, 311	3, 510	3, 642	3, 566	3, 371	3, 273	3, 207	3, 292	3, 293	3, 397	3, 480	3, 524	3, 501	3, 579	31
1, 832	1, 741	1, 708	1, 707	1, 828	1, 882	1, 899	1, 930	2, 011	2, 008	1, 993	1, 993	1, 991	1, 984	32
2, 809	2, 690	2, 616	2, 604	2, 757	2, 802	2, 817	2, 849	2, 959	2, 972	2, 960	2, 976	2, 994	3, 011	33
2, 953	2, 939	2, 877	2, 875	3, 077	3, 168	3, 216	3, 236	3, 304	3, 360	3, 342	3, 323	3, 364	3, 414	34
3, 590	3, 641	3, 632	3, 523	3, 727	3, 772	3, 837	3, 911	4, 070	4, 141	4, 148	4, 194	4, 226	4, 344	35
2, 017	1, 974	1, 950	1, 921	1, 944	1, 996	1, 996	2, 029	2, 121	2, 189	2, 221	2, 247	2, 266	2, 308	36
3, 215	3, 245	3, 161	3, 089	3, 251	3, 271	3, 259	3, 325	3, 454	3, 534	3, 590	3, 579	3, 630	3, 662	37
2, 190	2, 497	2, 542	2, 515	2, 473	2, 539	2, 578	2, 668	2, 819	2, 955	3, 098	3, 239	3, 389	3, 580	38
2, 950	2, 887	2, 799	2, 770	2, 906	2, 944	2, 969	3, 000	3, 067	3, 063	3, 083	3, 094	3, 073	3, 110	39
2, 204	2, 255	2, 119	2, 079	2, 072	2, 108	2, 076	2, 085	2, 180	2, 196	2, 187	2, 161	2, 131	2, 133	40
2, 541	2, 560	2, 479	2, 413	2, 540	2, 579	2, 596	2, 634	2, 697	2, 762	2, 833	2, 871	2, 888	2, 934	41
1, 983	1, 839	1, 771	1, 758	1, 805	1, 835	1, 825	1, 844	1, 912	1, 911	1, 858	1, 831	1, 807	1, 802	42
<b>10, 036</b>	<b>10, 341</b>	<b>10, 061</b>	<b>9, 968</b>	<b>10, 510</b>	<b>10, 751</b>	<b>11, 009</b>	<b>11, 086</b>	<b>11, 404</b>	<b>11, 871</b>	<b>12, 140</b>	<b>12, 215</b>	<b>12, 347</b>	<b>12, 758</b>	43
2, 228	2, 203	2, 056	2, 025	2, 131	2, 133	2, 089	2, 105	2, 218	2, 184	2, 189	2, 166	2, 186	2, 210	44
6, 770	6, 944	6, 861	6, 822	7, 199	7, 384	7, 626	7, 623	7, 745	8, 175	8, 367	8, 397	8, 462	8, 748	45
508	533	526	530	562	582	604	644	686	721	737	757	769	793	46
530	661	618	591	618	652	690	714	755	791	847	895	930	1, 007	47
<b>2, 966</b>	<b>3, 006</b>	<b>2, 965</b>	<b>2, 916</b>	<b>3, 110</b>	<b>3, 180</b>	<b>3, 278</b>	<b>3, 382</b>	<b>3, 509</b>	<b>3, 503</b>	<b>3, 577</b>	<b>3, 684</b>	<b>3, 769</b>	<b>3, 897</b>	48
521	483	471	477	514	530	542	569	596	594	599	612	619	629	49
481	499	514	490	509	522	551	570	592	587	584	594	598	612	50
249	246	240	240	253	256	269	277	291	292	295	294	298	312	51
1, 133	1, 151	1, 124	1, 113	1, 196	1, 236	1, 263	1, 295	1, 335	1, 319	1, 368	1, 436	1, 492	1, 547	52
582	627	616	596	638	636	653	671	695	711	731	748	762	797	53
<b>10, 985</b>	<b>12, 025</b>	<b>12, 803</b>	<b>13, 264</b>	<b>13, 514</b>	<b>13, 650</b>	<b>13, 880</b>	<b>14, 219</b>	<b>14, 697</b>	<b>15, 252</b>	<b>15, 938</b>	<b>16, 426</b>	<b>16, 895</b>	<b>17, 488</b>	54
1, 904	2, 022	2, 138	2, 238	2, 300	2, 225	2, 255	2, 294	2, 385	2, 431	2, 455	2, 477	2, 527	2, 607	55
1, 128	1, 228	1, 249	1, 260	1, 342	1, 364	1, 405	1, 431	1, 530	1, 569	1, 598	1, 620	1, 648	1, 685	56
139	152	155	147	145	149	156	157	162	170	183	196	212	235	57
7, 814	8, 623	9, 261	9, 619	9, 727	9, 912	10, 064	10, 337	10, 620	11, 082	11, 702	12, 133	12, 508	12, 961	58
563	656	830	760	548	521	514	506	491	502	502	511	520	550	59

or quarterly information supplied by the military services.  
 NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; and U. S. Department of Defense.

Table 4.—CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES:

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b>	85,661	76,780	65,597	50,022	47,122	53,482	60,104	68,363	73,803	68,433	72,753
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements<sup>1</sup></b>	50,319	46,083	39,015	30,376	28,905	33,610	36,582	41,798	45,985	42,851	45,806
3	Farms	1,287	1,176	903	659	609	672	770	864	988	977	988
4	Mining	1,515	1,327	993	683	686	911	969	1,133	1,305	1,101	1,137
4a	Anthracite	261	252	205	151	132	159	140	138	136	117	124
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining	609	506	380	259	279	388	424	504	550	437	456
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas	321	293	223	168	177	240	257	287	333	333	315
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel	324	276	185	105	98	124	148	204	286	214	242
8	Contract construction	2,484	2,085	1,477	823	611	759	889	1,300	1,383	1,259	1,546
9	Manufacturing	16,092	13,850	10,810	7,678	7,827	9,643	10,829	12,410	14,571	11,837	13,585
10	Wholesale and retail trade	9,319	8,711	7,584	5,911	5,290	6,119	6,631	7,234	8,175	8,009	8,386
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,918	2,742	2,467	2,092	1,896	1,988	2,058	2,236	2,406	2,323	2,379
12	Banking and other finance	1,406	1,269	1,126	985	899	911	902	987	1,033	954	947
13	Insurance and real estate	1,512	1,473	1,341	1,107	997	1,077	1,156	1,249	1,373	1,369	1,432
14	Transportation	4,719	4,237	3,531	2,656	2,455	2,660	2,884	3,237	3,549	3,179	3,429
15	Railroads	3,226	2,849	2,334	1,688	1,560	1,689	1,831	2,058	2,219	1,962	2,091
16	Highway freight and warehousing	327	316	289	257	252	280	321	356	407	393	441
17	Other transportation	1,166	1,072	908	711	643	691	732	823	923	824	897
18	Communications and public utilities	1,520	1,543	1,408	1,191	1,059	1,139	1,193	1,294	1,438	1,443	1,469
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications	750	754	680	574	498	532	545	592	667	678	695
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities	770	789	728	617	561	607	648	702	771	765	774
21	Services	5,517	5,253	4,585	3,735	3,348	3,666	3,881	4,264	4,688	4,524	4,721
22	Hotels and other lodging places	425	407	341	256	217	270	287	313	351	353	361
23	Personal services and private households	2,468	2,210	1,789	1,358	1,188	1,347	1,437	1,592	1,820	1,634	1,746
24	Business and repair services	464	473	405	342	315	369	404	468	489	485	508
25	Amusement and recreation	630	609	560	429	385	424	459	513	580	539	560
26	Professional, social, and related services	1,530	1,554	1,490	1,350	1,243	1,256	1,294	1,378	1,448	1,513	1,546
27	Government	4,833	5,049	5,153	4,864	5,049	5,980	6,392	7,743	7,370	8,098	8,062
28	Federal, civilian	1,064	1,100	1,110	1,041	1,302	1,883	1,973	3,773	3,186	3,677	3,559
29	Federal, military	225	227	221	211	194	195	221	242	259	265	283
30	State and local	3,544	3,722	3,822	3,612	3,553	3,902	4,198	3,728	3,925	4,156	4,220
31	Other industries	115	110	104	84	75	73	86	83	112	101	104
32	<b>Other labor income</b>	561	551	510	451	409	443	479	572	593	595	627
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b>	14,759	11,540	8,734	5,316	5,599	7,010	10,387	10,482	12,691	11,128	11,610
34	Farm	5,968	4,130	3,153	1,932	2,433	2,446	5,036	3,952	5,618	4,335	4,317
35	Nonfarm	8,791	7,410	5,581	3,384	3,166	4,564	5,351	6,530	7,073	6,793	7,293
36	<b>Property income</b>	18,666	17,217	14,772	11,853	10,239	10,380	10,416	12,166	12,678	11,575	12,339
37	<b>Transfer payments</b>	1,496	1,533	2,714	2,170	2,116	2,194	2,400	3,520	2,418	2,834	2,963
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b>	139	144	148	149	149	154	159	177	563	551	593

NOTES FOR TABLES 4-62. <sup>1</sup> For explanation of industrial classification, see p. 68 see also section on "Adjustments for Residence", pp. 100-2. <sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.

[Millions of dollars]

Table 5.—NEW ENGLAND: *Personal*

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b>	7,125	6,588	5,881	4,699	4,413	4,836	5,152	5,799	6,015	5,530	5,940
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements<sup>1</sup></b>	4,406	4,013	3,518	2,758	2,641	2,990	3,258	3,574	3,881	3,543	3,825
3	Farms	62	61	51	40	34	35	38	43	48	49	49
4	Mining	12	10	8	5	4	5	5	6	6	5	5
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining											(?)
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel	12	10	8	5	4	5	5	6	6	5	5
8	Contract construction	235	208	161	96	62	82	83	116	120	98	120
9	Manufacturing	1,859	1,576	1,322	930	984	1,113	1,252	1,372	1,583	1,256	1,471
10	Wholesale and retail trade	752	716	632	518	464	526	563	598	660	654	678
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate	251	242	228	194	180	188	188	200	209	201	209
12	Banking and other finance	98	91	84	74	75	73	71	78	81	76	76
13	Insurance and real estate	153	150	143	120	105	114	116	122	128	125	133
14	Transportation	247	225	195	154	139	149	158	173	186	175	183
15	Railroads	133	120	102	77	69	73	76	82	87	83	86
16	Highway freight and warehousing	29	28	25	22	22	25	29	31	35	33	35
17	Other transportation	84	77	68	55	48	51	53	59	64	58	61
18	Communications and public utilities	120	121	116	101	91	96	100	107	116	116	114
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications	55	56	54	47	42	45	46	49	54	56	56
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities	64	64	62	53	49	51	55	58	62	60	58
21	Services	484	457	404	333	301	324	336	360	393	375	388
22	Hotels and other lodging places	35	34	29	22	19	23	24	25	28	28	28
23	Personal services and private households	240	214	173	132	118	132	138	151	172	151	160
24	Business and repair services	26	27	24	21	20	21	22	24	25	25	27
25	Amusement and recreation	44	43	40	29	27	29	31	32	34	30	30
26	Professional, social, and related services	139	140	138	129	119	118	121	127	134	140	143
27	Government	373	384	392	379	376	467	526	592	551	605	598
28	Federal, civilian	70	72	72	68	83	120	126	264	219	257	246
29	Federal, military	22	18	16	16	15	12	14	16	17	18	18
30	State and local	282	294	303	295	278	334	386	312	314	330	333
31	Other industries	11	12	10	7	6	6	8	8	10	9	10
32	<b>Other labor income</b>	40	41	38	34	30	31	35	40	41	41	44
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b>	758	664	498	322	321	402	477	558	575	533	566
34	Farm	133	134	84	60	79	71	99	112	108	92	95
35	Nonfarm	625	530	414	261	242	331	379	445	467	441	472
36	<b>Property income</b>	1,815	1,761	1,628	1,415	1,247	1,258	1,224	1,373	1,382	1,211	1,316
37	<b>Transfer payments</b>	117	120	210	180	185	167	170	269	190	250	235
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b>	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	53	48	46

For footnotes, see table 4.

PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES, SINCE 1929

Personal Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
78,522	95,953	122,417	148,409	160,118	164,549	175,701	189,077	207,414	205,452	225,473	252,960	269,050	283,140	284,747	303,391	1
49,656	61,763	81,012	102,505	111,132	110,567	109,576	121,357	133,793	133,005	145,092	168,413	182,251	194,529	192,961	207,693	2
1,031	1,254	1,642	2,039	2,213	2,308	2,553	2,819	3,029	2,855	2,724	2,920	2,790	2,778	2,683	2,716	3
1,287	1,540	1,769	1,983	2,197	2,173	2,368	2,920	3,340	2,931	3,158	3,584	3,643	3,718	3,398	3,656	4
118	135	156	178	202	196	237	250	277	223	233	237	224	183	142	120	4a
542	678	823	918	1,052	1,020	1,065	1,378	1,529	1,166	1,291	1,425	1,256	1,206	916	993	5
336	363	355	407	515	569	623	742	914	929	969	1,131	1,292	1,374	1,431	1,548	6
291	364	435	480	428	388	443	550	620	613	665	791	871	955	904	995	7
1,709	2,900	4,670	3,919	2,888	2,951	4,412	5,834	7,093	6,939	7,913	9,785	10,656	11,031	11,949	11,962	8
15,584	21,714	30,922	40,883	42,913	38,229	36,476	42,500	46,459	43,860	49,393	58,232	62,918	69,773	65,943	72,132	9
9,020	10,384	10,971	11,893	12,971	14,665	19,560	22,871	25,298	25,629	27,322	29,982	31,773	33,468	34,299	36,759	10
2,453	2,598	2,713	2,835	2,988	3,269	4,097	4,502	5,031	5,251	5,806	6,358	6,887	7,406	8,045	8,811	11
968	1,009	1,033	1,074	1,140	1,284	1,570	1,703	1,864	1,961	2,178	2,433	2,679	2,899	3,187	3,520	12
1,485	1,589	1,680	1,761	1,848	1,985	2,527	2,799	3,167	3,290	3,628	3,925	4,208	4,507	4,858	5,291	13
3,639	4,255	5,261	6,352	7,754	7,913	8,509	9,007	9,654	9,350	9,811	11,199	11,808	12,261	11,668	12,368	14
2,211	2,609	3,291	3,759	4,593	4,414	4,778	4,947	5,352	5,045	5,202	5,916	6,061	6,010	5,490	5,628	15
498	613	738	848	926	1,013	1,211	1,412	1,617	1,698	2,001	2,303	2,556	2,882	2,933	3,324	16
930	1,033	1,232	1,745	2,235	2,486	2,520	2,648	2,685	2,607	2,608	2,980	3,191	3,369	3,255	3,416	17
1,543	1,681	1,778	1,884	1,980	2,195	2,854	3,286	3,809	4,036	4,214	4,649	5,122	5,605	5,881	6,246	18
719	802	885	984	1,075	1,225	1,652	1,828	2,123	2,272	2,522	2,820	3,061	3,306	3,543	3,857	19
824	879	893	884	905	970	1,202	1,458	1,686	1,817	1,942	2,127	2,320	2,519	2,638	2,759	20
5,026	5,453	6,249	7,040	7,942	8,743	10,208	11,495	12,393	12,782	13,656	14,942	16,084	17,048	17,730	19,407	21
387	414	443	523	611	672	822	887	928	946	1,004	1,067	1,115	1,115	1,125	1,166	22
1,907	2,009	2,374	2,644	3,035	3,417	3,709	4,055	4,157	4,187	4,490	4,765	4,890	5,006	5,029	5,579	23
515	595	631	740	863	959	1,223	1,406	1,574	1,569	1,689	1,970	2,230	2,403	2,517	2,809	24
577	632	681	741	835	924	1,188	1,245	1,249	1,251	1,256	1,301	1,352	1,379	1,450	1,558	25
1,640	1,803	2,120	2,392	2,598	2,771	3,266	3,902	4,490	4,838	5,275	5,902	6,545	7,050	7,609	8,295	26
8,258	9,863	14,879	23,503	27,084	27,906	18,288	15,843	17,383	19,071	20,777	26,404	30,178	31,043	31,741	33,211	27
3,463	3,778	5,142	7,548	7,697	7,402	6,201	5,497	5,724	6,228	6,583	8,431	9,576	9,477	9,170	9,744	28
441	1,604	5,172	11,177	14,339	15,019	5,758	2,821	2,882	3,140	3,826	6,574	8,064	7,935	7,707	7,495	29
4,354	4,481	4,565	4,778	5,048	5,485	6,329	7,525	8,777	9,703	10,368	11,349	12,538	13,621	14,864	15,972	30
106	121	158	174	202	215	251	280	304	301	318	358	392	398	414	425	31
687	720	860	1,082	1,526	1,799	1,891	2,334	2,713	3,021	3,823	4,786	5,316	5,994	6,253	6,996	32
13,010	17,401	23,907	28,187	29,565	30,835	35,265	34,433	38,389	34,149	36,140	40,809	40,852	39,171	38,363	39,019	33
4,568	6,504	10,008	11,364	11,525	11,824	13,944	14,485	16,740	12,718	13,255	16,018	15,120	13,263	12,487	11,680	34
8,442	10,897	13,899	16,823	18,040	19,011	21,321	19,948	21,649	21,431	22,855	24,791	25,732	25,908	25,876	27,339	35
12,709	13,756	14,644	15,379	16,237	17,193	19,568	21,243	23,396	25,100	28,308	29,811	31,203	33,162	35,422	37,355	36
3,114	3,113	3,137	2,945	3,549	6,080	11,307	11,770	11,261	12,380	14,969	12,491	13,148	14,199	16,302	17,516	37
656	798	1,140	1,688	1,892	1,925	1,904	2,063	2,139	2,208	2,858	3,353	3,721	3,915	4,553	5,188	38

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
6,398	7,754	9,522	10,892	11,274	11,372	12,286	13,026	13,949	13,829	15,180	16,809	17,725	18,697	18,860	20,075	1
4,146	5,313	6,815	8,011	8,276	8,053	8,192	8,931	9,663	9,367	10,239	11,771	12,387	13,174	13,093	13,910	2
52	62	74	86	94	102	106	116	112	129	119	130	115	114	110	113	3
5	7	8	7	8	8	11	13	14	15	16	19	18	20	22	25	4
1	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
5	7	8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
147	223	303	211	164	177	294	363	415	416	476	562	581	588	632	724	8
1,672	2,436	3,406	4,133	4,075	3,661	3,740	4,189	4,469	3,998	4,519	5,331	5,556	6,016	5,582	5,903	9
721	834	867	889	933	1,028	1,332	1,519	1,657	1,672	1,781	1,933	1,968	2,074	2,183	2,316	10
223	238	237	247	255	270	330	362	399	418	455	527	560	598	612	657	11
79	81	79	84	87	97	115	122	133	137	152	167	178	189	209	223	12
144	157	158	163	168	173	215	240	266	281	303	331	349	371	402	429	13
189	218	260	304	358	365	399	399	408	390	416	452	472	492	496	504	14
90	104	128	143	175	167	186	184	196	181	177	193	202	197	198	190	15
37	47	56	60	63	69	85	95	104	105	123	139	145	165	172	186	16
62	67	76	100	120	129	128	120	107	104	115	120	122	130	126	128	17
120	128	135	142	146	165	212	243	276	276	281	302	331	360	390	424	18
56	61	66	72	75	90	121	137	157	152	151	164	180	199	219	244	19
63	67	69	70	71	75	91	106	119	124	130	138	151	161	171	180	20
409	435	488	506	551	588	677	775	840	869	919	993	1,061	1,127	1,193	1,304	21
30	31	34	37	42	46	55	58	58	58	57	60	63	65	68	66	22
166	172	195	194	212	230	247	277	276	274	292	307	304	315	317	356	23
30	35	42	44	48	48	60	66	74	75	81	95	105	110	117	130	24
31	33	35	34	36	38	50	54	56	55	56	56	56	57	59	61	25
153	163	182	197	213	225	265	320	376	406	432	476	534	581	633	691	26
596	720	1,021	1,469	1,675	1,666	1,061	918	1,035	1,148	1,222	1,509	1,712	1,777	1,826	1,889	27
232	272	393	554	550	453	320	270	288	312	319	420	490	479	472	490	28
30	112	294	576	774	836	319	144	154	175	195	338	410	418	418	404	29
334	336	334	340	350	376	422	504	593	661	708	751	813	880	936	994	30
11	12	16	17	19	24	31	33	38	35	37	41	44	46	47	46	31
48	51	63	77	106	124	138	165	192	202	254	324	354	399	414	442	32
630	800	1,026	1,217	1,243	1,314	1,468	1,362	1,476	1,461	1,492	1,605	1,670	1,635	1,576	1,696	33
83	110	175	228	196	227	248	280	280	262	221	255	296	263	177	234	34
547	690	851	989	1,047	1,087	1,204	1,113	1,196	1,199	1,271	1,350	1,374				

Table 6.—MAINE: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	479	460	396	309	307	342	358	420	425	396	417
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	266	252	221	176	174	202	215	235	252	235	250
3	Farms.....	11	10	9	6	5	6	7	8	9	8	8
4	Mining.....	1	1	1	1	(?)	1	(?)	1	1	1	(?)
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											(?)
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											(?)
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	1	1	1	1	(?)	1	(?)	1	1	1	(?)
8	Contract construction.....	17	15	8	5	4	4	6	7	6	7	8
9	Manufacturing.....	97	86	75	53	61	73	78	84	95	79	92
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	46	45	41	35	31	35	37	40	44	43	44
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
12	Banking and other finance.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
13	Insurance and real estate.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
14	Transportation.....	22	21	18	14	12	13	14	16	17	16	16
15	Railroads.....	16	15	13	10	9	9	10	11	12	11	11
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
17	Other transportation.....	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
18	Communications and public utilities.....	7	8	9	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4
21	Services.....	29	28	24	20	19	21	22	24	26	24	24
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	6	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4
23	Personal services and private households.....	13	12	10	8	7	8	8	10	11	10	10
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	7	8	7	7	6	7	7	7	8	8	7
27	Government.....	25	27	26	26	25	32	35	38	36	39	41
28	Federal, civilian.....	7	7	7	6	8	11	11	18	14	17	17
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
30	State and local.....	17	19	18	18	16	20	22	18	20	21	22
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	92	88	51	30	38	46	46	71	69	61	65
34	Farm.....	42	44	19	9	18	19	14	34	29	22	24
35	Nonfarm.....	50	44	32	21	19	27	32	37	40	38	40
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	106	106	103	86	78	79	82	89	88	80	83
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	13	12	19	15	15	13	14	23	15	20	19
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 7.—NEW HAMPSHIRE: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	322	302	263	204	200	229	238	258	272	259	274
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	203	189	166	123	124	145	149	155	171	162	174
3	Farms.....	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
4	Mining.....	2	1	1	1	(?)	1	(?)	1	1	1	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	1	1	1	(?)	1	(?)	1	1	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	18	18	11	6	3	4	4	5	5	5	6
9	Manufacturing.....	92	80	70	45	50	60	62	61	72	62	69
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	23	22	20	16	16	18	20	21	23	24	24
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	6
12	Banking and other finance.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	Insurance and real estate.....	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
14	Transportation.....	10	9	8	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
15	Railroads.....	8	8	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	(?)	(?)	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Other transportation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(?)	1
18	Communications and public utilities.....	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
21	Services.....	20	20	18	15	14	16	16	17	19	17	18
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
23	Personal services and private households.....	8	7	6	5	5	5	5	6	7	6	6
24	Business and repair services.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
25	Amusement and recreation.....	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
27	Government.....	23	23	23	22	24	29	28	32	31	33	34
28	Federal, civilian.....	7	7	8	7	8	10	10	16	13	15	15
29	Federal, military.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
30	State and local.....	14	14	14	13	14	18	17	15	16	16	17
31	Other industries.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	44	44	29	19	19	25	32	35	35	35	35
34	Farm.....	10	14	7	6	7	6	10	10	9	10	9
35	Nonfarm.....	34	30	22	13	12	19	22	25	25	25	26
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	66	61	57	52	47	49	47	52	56	49	55
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	7	7	10	9	8	8	10	14	10	12	11
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES, SINCE 1929

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
444	533	712	876	878	856	933	982	1,079	1,061	1,087	1,187	1,297	1,298	1,304	1,443	1
266	339	470	594	603	569	565	625	677	644	674	774	823	861	880	928	2
10	12	15	20	22	26	26	28	25	26	22	24	21	22	21	21	3
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	7
7	16	20	21	11	11	22	31	33	26	26	40	36	42	54	56	8
101	143	237	303	290	240	239	269	295	265	290	334	351	356	334	354	9
46	51	54	58	60	66	87	102	112	113	118	126	134	140	144	153	10
9	10	10	10	10	11	13	15	16	17	19	21	22	23	26	27	11
4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	12
5	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	13
16	18	22	25	34	37	36	32	36	36	36	39	43	43	44	46	14
10	12	14	16	19	20	22	20	24	23	23	25	27	26	26	26	15
2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	8	9	10	11	13	16
3	4	5	7	13	15	10	6	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	17
8	9	9	10	10	12	16	18	20	20	20	21	23	25	28	29	18
4	4	4	5	5	6	8	10	10	10	10	11	12	13	15	16	19
5	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	10	11	12	13	13	20
25	27	31	33	36	37	41	47	49	50	51	55	58	61	66	71	21
5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	22
11	11	13	13	16	17	17	20	19	19	20	20	21	21	20	22	23
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	24
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	25
7	8	9	10	11	11	13	16	18	20	21	24	25	28	33	36	26
44	51	71	112	126	126	81	79	84	86	86	108	128	143	158	164	27
19	23	30	40	38	33	26	23	25	26	28	35	42	40	38	47	28
2	5	16	42	56	59	18	8	10	12	8	22	33	43	54	50	29
23	23	26	29	33	35	36	49	49	47	51	51	53	57	65	68	30
1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	31
3	3	4	5	7	8	8	10	12	12	14	17	19	20	22	22	32
69	84	123	157	150	145	185	171	202	198	176	182	229	189	153	227	33
24	23	46	63	56	49	75	66	89	90	65	60	103	64	22	82	34
46	61	77	94	94	96	110	105	113	108	111	122	122	125	131	145	35
87	92	101	109	105	106	116	116	136	147	154	156	166	161	174	184	36
20	18	19	18	22	36	67	69	62	71	82	74	77	85	97	107	37
3	4	5	7	8	8	8	10	10	10	13	16	18	18	22	25	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
285	347	409	446	482	513	567	615	660	663	699	779	817	862	894	958	1
181	229	277	306	342	348	367	408	447	427	450	525	557	576	594	637	2
4	4	6	7	7	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	9	9	7	7	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	7
7	11	8	6	5	6	14	18	20	20	19	21	22	22	33	41	8
73	100	124	133	138	142	174	196	210	188	212	244	252	263	255	278	9
26	29	28	28	30	34	46	54	62	62	66	72	78	82	86	92	10
6	6	7	6	6	7	9	10	12	12	14	15	16	18	20	21	11
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	12
4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	13
7	8	10	12	15	15	17	17	19	17	17	20	22	22	22	23	14
5	6	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	11	11	15
1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	16
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	17
6	6	7	7	7	8	11	14	15	14	14	16	17	18	20	21	18
2	3	3	3	3	4	6	7	8	7	7	8	9	9	11	12	19
4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	10	20
19	20	20	21	23	25	30	35	38	38	40	44	47	49	54	58	21
3	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	22
7	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	15	23
(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	24
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	25
7	8	8	10	10	11	12	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	30	32	26
33	44	66	84	109	100	56	52	59	62	56	82	92	92	96	94	27
14	22	36	49	59	44	22	18	20	20	17	34	36	33	33	32	28
2	5	13	18	34	39	14	9	9	11	7	12	16	16	17	16	29
17	17	17	16	16	17	20	24	30	31	32	36	40	44	46	46	30
(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
2	2	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	8	10	12	14	15	17	18	32
36	50	64	72	69	75	80	79	83	84	81	92	94	99	96	104	33
6	10	17	21	16	19	16	18	17	19	15	21	20	25	18	21	34
31	40	46	51	52	56	64	61	67	65	67	71	74	74	78	83	35
55	57	58	59	59	68	80	86	90	103	113	114	115	130	140	149	36
12	12	11	11	14	24	41	42	39	47	53	46	49	54	61	66	37
2	3	4	4	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	11	12	12	15	17	38

Table 8.—VERMONT: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	225	205	168	129	121	132	146	165	170	161	172
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	129	116	96	75	71	79	88	98	104	98	104
3	Farms.....	7	7	5	5	4	5	6	6	6	7	7
4	Mining.....	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
8	Contract construction.....	11	10	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4
9	Manufacturing.....	44	36	30	17	18	20	25	30	34	26	31
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	18	18	16	14	12	13	14	15	16	16	17
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
12	Banking and other finance.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	Insurance and real estate.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
14	Transportation.....	10	10	8	7	6	6	7	7	8	7	7
15	Railroads.....	9	8	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Other transportation.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
18	Communications and public utilities.....	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
21	Services.....	12	12	11	9	8	9	10	10	11	11	11
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
23	Personal services and private households.....	6	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
24	Business and repair services.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
27	Government.....	12	12	11	11	12	14	16	18	16	18	18
28	Federal, civilian.....	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	9	7	8	8
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	State and local.....	7	7	6	7	7	8	9	8	8	9	9
31	Other industries.....											
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	48	42	30	19	20	24	30	33	35	31	34
34	Farm.....	26	24	16	11	12	13	17	18	19	16	18
35	Nonfarm.....	22	19	14	8	8	12	13	15	16	15	16
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	42	40	34	28	24	23	22	25	25	26	27
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	6	5	8	6	6	5	5	9	6	6	7
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 9.—MASSACHUSETTS: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	3,862	3,588	3,259	2,650	2,442	2,652	2,804	3,127	3,204	2,954	3,162
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	2,388	2,192	1,948	1,549	1,453	1,630	1,771	1,937	2,077	1,912	2,052
3	Farms.....	21	21	18	14	12	11	12	13	15	15	16
4	Mining.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	101	93	84	54	33	46	44	64	67	48	57
9	Manufacturing.....	967	830	705	506	514	562	630	687	784	630	728
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	459	436	383	311	278	314	332	348	382	384	400
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	136	129	122	108	98	104	101	109	114	109	114
12	Banking and other finance.....	62	57	52	45	46	45	44	48	50	46	46
13	Insurance and real estate.....	73	72	70	62	52	59	57	61	65	63	68
14	Transportation.....	140	128	111	89	81	86	91	99	106	100	107
15	Railroads.....	67	59	50	37	33	36	36	39	41	39	42
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	19	18	16	14	14	16	18	19	21	20	22
17	Other transportation.....	54	50	45	38	33	35	37	40	44	41	43
18	Communications and public utilities.....	66	66	62	54	49	52	54	57	61	61	60
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	34	34	33	28	25	27	27	30	32	33	33
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	32	32	30	26	24	25	27	28	29	29	28
21	Services.....	280	263	231	190	171	180	187	198	214	206	213
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	16	15	13	10	8	10	11	11	12	12	13
23	Personal services and private households.....	140	125	101	77	68	75	78	84	94	82	86
24	Business and repair services.....	16	17	14	13	12	13	13	14	15	16	16
25	Amusement and recreation.....	27	27	25	18	17	17	18	18	19	18	17
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	81	79	78	72	66	66	68	71	74	78	81
27	Government.....	210	219	225	217	213	270	316	357	327	354	349
28	Federal, civilian.....	36	36	37	34	42	64	67	160	134	154	147
29	Federal, military.....	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	6	6	6
30	State and local.....	169	176	183	178	166	203	244	191	188	195	196
31	Other industries.....	6	6	5	4	3	3	4	4	6	5	6
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	23	23	22	20	18	18	20	22	22	23	24
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	380	321	257	168	160	202	240	268	276	256	268
34	Farm.....	29	25	20	16	21	16	31	25	25	24	20
35	Nonfarm.....	351	296	237	152	140	186	208	242	251	232	249
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	1,015	991	918	813	704	711	680	755	749	649	703
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	62	66	120	107	114	100	102	154	112	143	139
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	32	28	24

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
184	219	261	293	293	319	362	389	420	414	448	502	522	542	536	568	1
112	132	156	183	185	198	214	244	261	257	276	317	335	357	346	359	2
7	8	10	12	13	14	16	17	17	21	19	21	20	21	19	18	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	4
<hr/>																
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	7
4	4	3	2	2	3	7	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	12	14	8
36	50	69	81	85	80	86	94	100	88	100	126	131	142	125	130	9
18	20	19	18	19	22	30	37	41	43	45	48	51	54	55	56	10
4	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	13	11
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	12
2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	13
8	8	9	10	13	13	16	16	17	17	17	19	21	22	22	21	14
6	7	8	8	10	10	12	12	13	12	12	14	15	16	15	14	15
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	16
(?)	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17
3	4	4	4	4	5	6	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	12	18
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	19
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	20
12	12	14	15	15	16	18	24	25	26	28	31	33	35	37	40	21
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	22
5	4	5	5	6	6	7	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	10	11	23
(?)	1	1	1	1	(?)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	25
4	5	6	6	6	7	7	11	12	12	14	16	17	18	20	22	26
18	20	22	34	28	37	27	28	30	32	34	39	44	46	49	50	27
8	7	7	8	6	8	9	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	12	14	28
1	3	6	15	11	14	4	2	2	2	5	5	7	7	8	6	29
9	9	9	10	11	14	14	17	19	20	21	23	25	27	29	30	30
<hr/>																
1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	8	8	10	10	11	31
33	44	61	68	62	68	78	75	78	64	72	87	85	80	76	86	33
15	21	33	37	31	35	38	35	36	24	29	42	38	32	29	31	34
18	24	28	32	31	33	39	39	42	41	43	46	47	48	47	55	35
32	36	37	36	36	41	46	45	55	63	67	69	70	70	74	79	36
7	7	6	7	9	14	24	25	24	28	32	27	30	33	38	42	37
1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	9	10	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
3,385	3,970	4,711	5,392	5,671	5,823	6,342	6,581	7,072	7,066	7,799	8,505	8,855	9,333	9,448	10,010	1
2,189	2,732	3,401	3,988	4,173	4,153	4,244	4,544	4,937	4,872	5,309	5,995	6,224	6,570	6,553	6,949	2
16	18	22	25	26	26	28	31	30	37	37	40	38	36	35	36	3
1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	10	12	12	4
<hr/>																
1	2	3	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	6
78	97	127	88	78	90	146	176	204	206	242	276	276	279	285	335	8
800	1,123	1,518	1,877	1,870	1,745	1,804	1,992	2,135	1,954	2,170	2,496	2,556	2,758	2,586	2,734	9
420	490	512	521	547	603	772	869	938	946	1,007	1,071	1,071	1,125	1,196	1,264	10
124	133	126	132	139	144	180	224	216	244	267	250	296	323	338	345	11
47	48	46	50	53	56	70	74	79	81	89	98	104	103	119	130	12
77	85	80	82	86	88	110	122	136	143	155	169	172	187	204	218	13
110	126	146	174	202	205	224	220	216	206	227	243	251	262	262	264	14
45	52	65	73	88	83	92	89	97	88	86	93	98	96	95	91	15
22	27	32	34	36	40	49	53	58	58	68	76	80	88	93	98	16
43	46	50	67	77	82	83	77	62	60	72	74	74	78	74	74	17
64	68	70	73	74	86	109	125	143	143	145	156	173	189	204	226	18
32	35	37	39	41	49	65	72	84	82	81	87	97	109	120	136	19
32	33	34	34	34	37	44	52	58	61	64	69	76	80	85	90	20
224	236	268	270	294	315	368	415	454	475	502	539	573	605	642	701	21
14	15	16	18	21	23	28	29	29	30	30	32	33	35	36	34	22
87	89	102	99	108	117	126	141	139	139	149	156	151	156	160	181	23
18	21	26	24	27	29	37	41	45	46	51	59	64	66	72	79	24
16	18	19	18	20	21	28	30	31	31	31	31	30	30	30	31	25
88	93	105	111	119	125	150	175	208	229	241	261	295	318	345	377	26
346	432	599	814	928	919	587	493	570	652	705	859	971	984	982	1,003	27
140	168	246	353	339	280	192	157	166	182	188	246	300	288	276	279	28
12	72	166	276	402	437	166	66	73	85	104	182	212	205	191	182	29
194	192	186	185	186	202	229	271	330	385	413	431	460	491	514	542	30
7	7	10	10	12	16	20	20	24	22	23	26	27	27	28	26	31
26	27	31	38	52	62	71	87	101	108	131	164	179	201	206	227	32
306	375	472	554	580	623	677	609	655	655	682	724	712	713	703	717	33
19	28	45	70	50	66	70	63	70	64	53	66	58	66	43	40	34
288	346	427	495	530	557	607	546	585	591	629	658	654	647	660	677	35
737	726	712	736	776	790	868	914	993	983	1,191	1,201	1,312	1,350	1,444	1,542	36
153	142	139	131	155	261	546	496	457	521	581	532	548	625	690	742	37
26	32	44	56	65	65	65	68	70	73	95	111	119	126	148	167	38

Table 10.—RHODE ISLAND: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	596	540	485	390	379	402	433	484	502	465	500
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	388	346	299	234	236	258	286	312	337	307	331
3	Farms.....	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	Mining.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
8	Contract construction.....	18	15	10	6	4	6	7	10	8	8	10
9	Manufacturing.....	194	164	137	96	105	112	129	137	155	122	147
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	59	55	47	38	34	40	45	47	53	51	52
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	16	16	15	12	13	12	12	14	14	14	14
12	Banking and other finance.....	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
13	Insurance and real estate.....	10	10	9	7	6	7	7	8	8	8	9
14	Transportation.....	16	14	12	9	8	9	9	10	11	10	11
15	Railroads.....	6	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
17	Other transportation.....	8	7	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4
18	Communications and public utilities.....	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	9	10	10	10
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	7	6	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
21	Services.....	35	34	30	25	23	26	27	29	31	29	29
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	19	16	13	10	10	11	11	12	14	12	13
24	Business and repair services.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
25	Amusement and recreation.....	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	11	11	11
27	Government.....	36	34	35	35	37	42	45	53	51	58	55
28	Federal, civilian.....	9	9	9	9	10	13	15	25	22	27	25
29	Federal, military.....	7	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	5	6
30	State and local.....	20	21	22	23	23	26	28	23	23	26	24
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	45	38	29	19	19	25	30	35	36	35	38
34	Farm.....	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	2
35	Nonfarm.....	41	35	26	16	16	22	26	32	34	32	36
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	152	146	139	124	113	108	105	115	118	104	113
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	8	8	15	12	11	10	11	21	14	22	20
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	7

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 11.—CONNECTICUT: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	1,641	1,493	1,310	1,017	964	1,079	1,173	1,345	1,442	1,295	1,415
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	1,031	918	788	601	583	677	749	837	940	829	915
3	Farms.....	15	15	12	10	8	9	10	11	12	12	12
4	Mining.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	70	58	43	22	15	18	19	26	30	27	35
9	Manufacturing.....	465	380	305	213	236	286	329	373	441	337	404
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	148	141	126	104	92	105	115	127	142	136	140
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	78	77	72	57	53	55	58	61	63	60	62
12	Banking and other finance.....	20	20	18	15	15	16	15	17	17	16	17
13	Insurance and real estate.....	58	57	54	42	38	40	42	44	46	44	46
14	Transportation.....	49	43	38	29	26	29	31	34	38	36	37
15	Railroads.....	27	23	20	16	14	15	16	18	20	19	19
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	5	5	5	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	7
17	Other transportation.....	16	15	12	9	8	8	9	10	11	9	10
18	Communications and public utilities.....	28	28	26	23	20	22	23	25	28	27	27
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	11	12	11	10	9	9	10	10	11	12	12
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	17	16	15	13	12	12	14	15	16	15	15
21	Services.....	107	102	90	74	66	71	75	82	92	88	92
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	7	7	6	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
23	Personal services and private households.....	54	48	39	29	26	30	32	36	42	37	40
24	Business and repair services.....	6	6	6	5	4	5	6	6	7	7	7
25	Amusement and recreation.....	9	8	8	6	5	6	6	7	8	7	7
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	31	32	31	30	27	27	28	29	31	33	34
27	Government.....	67	70	72	67	65	80	86	95	91	102	101
28	Federal, civilian.....	8	8	8	8	11	18	17	36	28	36	33
29	Federal, military.....	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
30	State and local.....	55	58	60	56	51	60	67	57	60	64	65
31	Other industries.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	9	9	8	7	6	7	7	9	9	10	10
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	148	131	102	66	65	81	100	116	124	116	126
34	Farm.....	22	25	19	15	17	15	23	22	23	18	21
35	Nonfarm.....	126	106	83	51	48	66	77	94	101	98	104
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	434	416	378	313	280	287	289	337	346	303	335
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	21	22	37	32	32	30	30	48	33	46	39
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	8	10

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.



Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
534	685	882	1,028	1,067	1,067	1,066	1,126	1,191	1,173	1,287	1,410	1,471	1,545	1,522	1,599	1
353	484	666	810	826	800	748	781	842	799	892	1,009	1,069	1,120	1,075	1,135	2
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
(?)	1	1	1	(?)	(?)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
(?)	1	1	1	(?)	(?)	1	1	1	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	1	5
14	39	80	44	26	23	24	29	32	33	38	46	47	47	49	52	8
158	231	299	359	365	332	352	390	420	368	424	468	482	502	440	466	9
54	63	66	68	72	78	101	115	128	128	138	150	154	161	164	175	10
15	16	17	17	18	19	22	25	28	29	33	36	38	40	42	46	11
6	6	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	12
9	10	11	11	11	12	15	16	18	19	21	23	25	26	27	29	13
12	14	17	19	21	22	25	26	28	26	28	31	32	34	33	34	14
4	5	6	6	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	15
3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	14	15	16
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	17
10	11	12	13	13	15	19	22	26	25	25	26	29	31	32	34	18
4	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	10	12	13	14	16	19
6	7	8	8	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	14	16	17	17	17	20
30	32	37	40	46	47	52	61	64	64	67	71	74	83	82	88	21
2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
13	14	16	16	17	18	20	22	22	22	24	24	24	24	23	26	23
2	3	3	4	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	24
2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	25
10	11	13	14	15	16	19	24	28	28	29	32	36	43	42	45	26
57	73	134	244	263	260	148	109	112	120	133	175	206	217	225	233	27
22	28	50	72	79	60	40	32	33	36	36	48	53	54	55	59	28
10	18	59	146	157	172	76	39	37	42	51	77	99	102	104	105	29
25	26	26	26	27	28	32	38	42	42	46	50	55	60	66	70	30
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	31
4	4	6	7	11	13	14	15	17	18	22	26	29	32	32	36	32
44	63	85	95	103	101	105	96	105	103	109	118	119	118	112	114	33
2	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	8	10	11	11	8	7	34
42	60	80	88	97	94	98	88	95	94	101	108	108	107	104	106	35
117	126	119	118	124	132	141	153	164	170	181	190	186	205	218	232	36
23	19	20	20	28	45	79	98	81	101	105	93	94	97	115	116	37
7	10	15	22	25	24	21	18	18	17	21	25	26	27	30	33	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,566	2,000	2,547	2,857	2,883	2,794	3,016	3,333	3,527	3,452	3,860	4,426	4,763	5,117	5,156	5,497	1
1,045	1,399	1,844	2,131	2,147	1,990	2,054	2,330	2,499	2,369	2,638	3,152	3,378	3,690	3,644	3,901	2
13	17	20	21	23	24	24	27	28	32	28	30	23	24	25	28	3
2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	(?)	(?)	3	3	3	(?)	(?)	(?)	4
2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5
38	56	64	50	42	45	80	98	115	120	138	169	188	186	199	227	8
504	790	1,159	1,380	1,327	1,124	1,086	1,247	1,309	1,135	1,324	1,664	1,783	1,996	1,843	1,946	9
156	180	187	196	205	225	295	342	374	380	408	454	481	513	538	576	10
65	69	73	76	77	84	99	110	120	127	136	150	161	173	190	202	11
17	18	19	19	19	24	25	27	29	31	35	39	42	46	52	56	12
48	51	55	56	58	60	74	83	90	96	102	112	119	127	138	146	13
38	44	54	63	73	72	81	88	92	88	89	100	103	109	113	116	14
19	23	28	31	39	37	41	44	43	38	37	41	41	40	41	40	15
9	11	13	14	15	16	19	22	25	26	30	35	37	41	42	47	16
10	10	13	17	19	20	21	22	24	24	22	25	26	28	29	30	17
28	30	32	35	37	40	51	57	64	66	68	75	80	88	94	102	18
13	14	16	18	19	21	29	33	36	36	38	42	44	48	51	57	19
16	16	17	18	18	19	22	24	28	29	31	33	36	40	43	46	20
100	108	119	126	138	149	168	193	209	216	230	253	276	294	312	344	21
5	6	7	8	8	9	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	22
44	46	52	53	59	63	67	75	75	75	78	83	85	90	90	100	23
8	9	10	10	11	11	14	15	17	18	20	24	28	29	30	35	24
8	8	9	9	9	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	16	17	25
35	38	42	47	52	56	64	79	92	99	108	120	136	148	163	178	26
99	101	129	181	220	224	163	158	181	197	208	247	272	295	316	344	27
29	24	25	31	30	29	32	31	34	38	39	46	47	52	56	60	28
4	8	34	77	114	115	40	20	23	24	24	40	44	45	44	45	29
66	69	70	72	76	80	91	106	123	135	145	161	180	199	216	239	30
2	3	3	3	4	3	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	31
12	13	18	22	30	33	36	43	48	50	72	96	106	122	126	129	32
141	183	220	271	279	302	343	332	353	356	371	402	430	436	435	449	33
18	24	28	42	37	51	57	58	58	57	51	56	61	65	57	53	34
123	159	193	229	242	251	286	274	294	299	319	346	370	371	378	396	35
340	382	446	419	403	399	458	480	517	532	632	662	731	742	793	844	36
39	37	38	37	48	92	151	178	139	173	187	164	171	185	230	255	37
11	14	18	22	23	22	25	28	29	29	41	49	55	59	72	80	38

(Millions of dollars)

Table 12.—MIDEAST: Personal

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	27,465	25,580	22,146	17,236	16,019	17,726	18,992	21,654	22,730	21,188	22,347
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	16,325	15,348	13,133	10,217	9,573	10,887	11,742	13,383	14,518	13,533	14,392
3	Farms.....	155	155	125	97	86	90	96	107	122	127	124
4	Mining.....	465	424	332	232	217	289	278	302	325	261	278
4a	Anthracite.....	261	252	205	151	132	159	140	138	136	117	124
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	155	126	92	61	65	103	109	128	144	110	119
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	17	15	16	9	10	15	15	16	16	15	14
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	32	31	19	11	10	12	14	20	29	19	21
8	Contract construction.....	926	817	585	308	207	214	270	414	439	387	493
9	Manufacturing.....	5,398	4,877	3,822	2,690	2,642	3,179	3,514	3,972	4,576	3,872	4,360
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	2,903	2,760	2,436	1,859	1,684	1,961	2,121	2,286	2,556	2,523	2,632
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1,184	1,126	1,018	868	809	823	852	938	1,007	965	984
12	Banking and other finance.....	578	515	400	409	400	399	386	424	441	397	388
13	Insurance and real estate.....	606	610	557	459	409	424	466	513	566	568	596
14	Transportation.....	1,361	1,241	1,056	802	741	798	846	946	1,025	887	984
15	Railroads.....	808	717	597	426	393	428	450	507	542	453	507
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	107	103	94	84	81	89	100	109	122	116	128
17	Other transportation.....	446	421	365	293	267	281	295	330	362	320	349
18	Communications and public utilities.....	548	565	521	450	399	421	435	467	513	514	518
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	284	292	271	235	203	209	212	230	252	255	261
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	264	273	251	215	196	212	223	238	260	258	257
21	Services.....	1,897	1,821	1,600	1,320	1,192	1,304	1,380	1,503	1,628	1,561	1,620
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	154	146	120	87	72	93	103	112	127	125	129
23	Personal services and private households.....	809	731	597	461	407	458	487	533	602	535	568
24	Business and repair services.....	206	213	185	154	143	172	190	213	215	210	222
25	Amusement and recreation.....	210	198	178	140	124	125	133	155	172	156	160
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	519	534	521	478	447	453	466	490	513	534	541
27	Government.....	1,470	1,546	1,621	1,576	1,587	1,799	1,937	2,436	2,310	2,420	2,383
28	Federal, civilian.....	372	387	392	363	384	547	630	1,243	1,100	1,100	1,041
29	Federal, military.....	61	65	62	58	50	50	56	59	61	61	64
30	State and local.....	1,037	1,094	1,167	1,156	1,152	1,201	1,252	1,135	1,149	1,259	1,279
31	Other industries.....	16	16	16	13	11	10	12	12	16	15	16
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	186	189	177	153	138	143	156	185	196	201	211
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	3,065	2,563	1,979	1,170	1,182	1,537	1,901	2,188	2,369	2,217	2,304
34	Farm.....	403	336	296	179	229	216	356	314	380	314	285
35	Nonfarm.....	2,662	2,227	1,683	991	953	1,322	1,545	1,873	1,989	1,903	2,019
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	7,509	7,088	6,173	5,117	4,524	4,479	4,406	4,931	5,080	4,490	4,698
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	437	449	745	639	665	743	853	1,038	750	935	944
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	55	58	61	62	63	63	66	70	184	186	203

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

(Millions of dollars)

Table 13.—NEW YORK: Personal

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	14,105	13,186	11,379	8,849	8,322	9,070	9,669	10,914	11,339	10,708	11,152
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	7,973	7,594	6,550	5,061	4,772	5,352	5,779	6,470	6,927	6,625	6,959
3	Farms.....	58	65	51	38	32	35	36	39	45	50	49
4	Mining.....	14	13	11	7	6	8	10	10	14	9	10
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	6	5	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	8	8	6	4	3	4	4	7	11	7	7
8	Contract construction.....	476	442	319	143	96	99	126	188	200	198	264
9	Manufacturing.....	2,459	2,263	1,795	1,214	1,195	1,415	1,562	1,713	1,921	1,735	1,874
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,580	1,498	1,319	1,002	896	1,065	1,160	1,235	1,366	1,352	1,419
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	761	714	641	537	509	514	529	587	629	607	616
12	Banking and other finance.....	398	343	303	270	270	266	254	283	294	261	254
13	Insurance and real estate.....	364	371	338	267	238	248	276	304	335	346	362
14	Transportation.....	602	551	481	380	354	370	392	432	468	415	452
15	Railroads.....	276	241	209	155	144	151	161	178	189	165	174
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	53	51	46	40	39	42	47	51	57	54	62
17	Other transportation.....	273	259	227	184	171	177	184	204	222	196	215
18	Communications and public utilities.....	325	334	306	260	231	243	249	267	293	292	291
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	181	186	172	148	128	133	135	146	160	161	164
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	144	148	134	112	102	110	114	121	133	131	127
21	Services.....	1,036	1,004	879	730	660	727	775	848	911	868	908
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	96	90	74	53	43	59	67	73	84	82	86
23	Personal services and private households.....	383	352	289	225	199	226	244	267	300	265	284
24	Business and repair services.....	154	160	137	113	105	125	135	151	149	144	153
25	Amusement and recreation.....	132	123	107	88	78	79	83	98	107	96	102
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	273	279	272	250	235	238	246	258	271	280	284
27	Government.....	654	703	743	746	789	872	937	1,147	1,075	1,092	1,069
28	Federal, civilian.....	111	115	115	108	129	195	234	523	417	393	362
29	Federal, military.....	16	18	16	16	14	14	16	17	19	20	22
30	State and local.....	527	570	612	622	645	663	687	606	640	678	685
31	Other industries.....	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	6	6	6
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	96	98	94	81	73	73	81	94	98	104	108
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	1,613	1,365	1,023	606	616	800	983	1,123	1,201	1,135	1,169
34	Farm.....	163	160	114	82	87	81	142	118	149	120	104
35	Nonfarm.....	1,450	1,205	910	524	528	720	842	1,004	1,052	1,014	1,066
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	4,226	3,928	3,373	2,810	2,561	2,506	2,453	2,736	2,812	2,457	2,538
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	227	235	374	326	337	375	412	532	394	479	474
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	30	33	35	36	37	37	38	41	92	90	97

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
23,949	27,850	33,172	38,906	42,113	43,472	47,066	50,093	54,271	54,505	59,448	65,140	68,782	72,612	73,281	77,718	1
15,629	18,807	23,279	28,164	30,526	30,600	31,635	34,832	37,943	37,519	40,347	45,848	48,849	51,924	51,566	54,886	2
130	155	193	235	245	257	292	314	309	295	299	320	308	303	294	280	3
323	388	451	491	546	524	589	692	747	604	648	711	651	635	498	493	4
118	135	156	178	202	196	237	250	277	223	233	224	224	183	142	120	4a
158	195	228	247	278	260	272	348	363	280	309	348	292	307	218	231	5
17	19	21	21	22	23	26	27	30	26	26	28	31	31	28	25	6
29	39	46	46	45	45	54	67	75	74	81	98	103	114	110	117	7
534	690	991	840	650	688	1,121	1,456	1,733	1,755	2,047	2,391	2,430	2,539	2,645	2,852	8
5,064	6,985	9,500	12,095	12,639	11,647	11,528	12,997	14,065	13,246	14,484	16,830	18,038	19,778	18,712	19,866	9
2,814	3,186	3,292	3,481	4,199	5,573	6,510	7,144	7,260	7,656	8,244	8,558	9,006	9,296	9,296	9,853	10
1,002	1,039	1,093	1,134	1,175	1,274	1,559	1,686	1,850	1,902	2,060	2,220	2,358	2,478	2,666	2,903	11
390	393	409	432	457	516	628	664	707	726	873	942	981	981	1,083	1,210	12
612	644	684	702	718	758	930	1,022	1,141	1,176	1,268	1,348	1,416	1,496	1,583	1,693	13
1,064	1,233	1,483	1,808	2,210	2,200	2,327	2,443	2,601	2,476	2,585	2,941	3,058	3,204	3,020	3,203	14
561	668	824	936	1,097	1,032	1,123	1,168	1,248	1,185	1,135	1,331	1,331	1,316	1,157	1,198	15
143	171	199	226	240	265	320	370	414	429	491	556	598	673	695	773	16
360	394	460	646	873	903	883	905	939	912	910	1,050	1,128	1,215	1,168	1,231	17
534	569	588	620	645	705	874	986	1,117	1,175	1,220	1,338	1,465	1,582	1,659	1,749	18
261	283	304	340	360	404	513	566	650	683	697	770	854	931	974	1,032	19
273	286	285	280	285	301	361	420	466	491	523	568	611	652	685	717	20
1,736	1,832	2,023	2,204	2,470	2,695	3,107	3,500	3,771	3,903	4,169	4,509	4,764	5,046	5,284	5,739	21
141	150	156	183	207	227	284	311	324	323	327	338	352	369	379	354	22
629	639	727	762	862	955	1,043	1,159	1,194	1,222	1,309	1,366	1,363	1,427	1,420	1,594	23
224	260	257	309	366	402	485	546	609	618	672	762	849	911	966	1,072	24
168	178	193	204	230	254	314	333	338	342	342	352	354	373	392	416	25
574	605	691	748	805	855	980	1,150	1,308	1,403	1,518	1,692	1,846	1,966	2,127	2,303	26
2,413	2,709	3,639	5,222	6,168	6,377	4,616	4,193	4,547	4,844	5,116	6,271	7,139	7,273	7,408	7,861	27
1,011	1,156	1,633	2,280	2,285	2,174	1,869	1,667	1,739	1,884	1,940	2,484	2,782	2,484	2,598	2,785	28
72	201	652	1,556	2,449	2,704	1,064	526	515	481	537	925	1,195	1,166	1,148	1,108	29
1,330	1,353	1,353	1,386	1,432	1,500	1,683	2,001	2,292	2,479	2,638	2,862	3,162	3,381	3,663	3,968	30
17	21	28	34	36	36	51	55	59	60	63	71	81	79	83	87	31
232	244	285	336	458	536	588	723	827	924	1,126	1,400	1,533	1,710	1,758	1,912	32
2,656	3,307	4,247	5,127	5,510	5,808	6,337	5,698	6,144	6,021	6,375	6,922	7,022	6,914	6,720	6,846	33
307	390	580	660	707	733	871	769	882	756	743	928	908	824	666	612	34
2,348	2,917	3,667	4,467	4,804	5,075	5,466	4,930	5,262	5,265	5,632	5,994	6,114	6,091	6,054	6,234	35
4,723	4,856	4,839	4,940	5,185	5,462	6,093	6,569	7,065	7,564	8,498	8,818	9,186	9,688	10,369	11,057	36
930	894	858	773	910	1,547	2,923	2,841	2,891	3,088	3,905	3,077	3,216	3,451	4,112	4,415	37
220	261	336	435	475	482	511	571	595	612	802	924	1,024	1,074	1,244	1,397	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
11,713	13,209	15,206	17,752	19,483	20,599	22,712	23,997	26,060	26,144	28,054	30,163	31,681	33,265	34,175	36,255	1
7,349	8,515	10,177	12,346	13,619	14,070	14,990	16,399	17,779	17,685	18,841	20,806	22,050	23,378	23,806	25,226	2
52	65	76	91	100	108	125	130	128	113	116	127	123	117	110	104	3
16	20	24	24	24	26	29	36	42	41	42	51	55	61	57	58	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(2)	(2)	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
4	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	7	6	6	6
12	16	20	19	18	20	22	29	34	34	35	44	47	53	50	52	7
245	276	410	302	258	290	486	646	754	771	886	969	944	1,002	1,118	1,196	8
2,051	2,764	3,739	4,852	5,105	4,930	5,086	5,516	5,899	5,607	6,069	6,826	7,321	8,006	7,786	8,125	9
1,539	1,727	1,752	1,861	2,055	2,333	3,112	3,638	3,980	4,012	4,194	4,425	4,609	4,725	4,905	5,204	10
626	639	676	707	746	819	1,000	1,075	1,165	1,191	1,285	1,373	1,447	1,505	1,621	1,778	11
254	253	263	281	304	349	428	449	478	470	520	573	616	633	696	786	12
372	386	414	426	442	469	572	626	695	713	765	800	832	872	925	992	13
459	515	602	754	942	968	1,048	1,087	1,147	1,085	1,105	1,241	1,298	1,362	1,306	1,388	14
186	217	263	301	362	352	380	389	416	380	425	422	425	408	372	378	15
68	78	87	99	107	122	147	169	182	184	201	219	232	260	272	297	16
205	220	252	354	473	495	521	529	549	521	520	600	640	695	663	713	17
288	299	306	324	337	368	450	508	569	592	622	681	751	796	836	880	18
162	172	180	202	215	239	295	328	374	387	404	445	496	530	558	594	19
126	127	125	122	122	129	155	180	196	205	218	236	254	266	278	286	20
982	1,081	1,092	1,209	1,385	1,523	1,752	1,955	2,101	2,161	2,304	2,483	2,604	2,749	2,878	3,111	21
94	99	103	122	135	147	182	199	206	205	209	214	223	234	238	220	22
315	313	346	360	412	463	510	567	592	612	667	687	671	700	704	783	23
161	187	174	213	259	285	336	377	414	421	440	492	539	576	615	681	24
108	115	124	134	155	173	211	222	220	217	225	232	231	244	256	273	25
304	317	346	380	424	455	513	591	669	706	764	857	940	996	1,065	1,154	26
1,084	1,174	1,492	2,212	2,657	2,695	1,885	1,786	1,970	2,087	2,188	2,600	2,965	3,021	3,152	3,344	27
330	361	535	787	818	763	622	516	523	562	574	730	846	827	788	836	28
24	53	203	661	1,059	1,112	338	152	143	124	131	257	334	332	346	312	29
730	759	754	764	780	820	925	1,118	1,304	1,484	1,484	1,613	1,785	1,861	2,018	2,196	30
6	7	9	10	11	10	18	23	24	26	28	30	33	34	36	37	31
117	122	139	162	215	258	293	343	391	440	500	604	655	722	760	821	32
1,353	1,632	2,089	2,529	2,778	2,957	3,135	2,740	2,929	2,856	3,046	3,246	3,269	3,177	3,112	3,247	33
120	148	250	265	290	293	345	292	351	279	298	364	382	319	284	254	34
1,232	1,484	1,840	2,264	2,488	2,664	2,790	2,848	2,578	2,577	2,748	2,881	2,858	2,858	2,848	2,992	35
2,520	2,587	2,489	2,516	2,635	2,805	3,189	3,436	3,693	3,970	4,370	4,479	4,667	4,882	5,240	5,615	36
481	471	453	385	441	718	1,323	1,326	1,528	1,472	1,671	1,453	1,513	1,609	1,845	2,001	37
107	118	142	187	205	208	218	247	260	279	374	425	472	502	588	654	38

Table 14.—NEW JERSEY: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income.....</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>2,364</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>3,100</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>2,103</b>
3	Farms.....	24	24	20	18	14	12	14	16	19	20	20
4	Mining.....	9	10	6	3	3	3	4	5	7	5	6
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	9	10	6	3	3	3	4	5	7	5	( <sup>2</sup> ) 6
8	Contract construction.....	179	141	106	60	41	42	51	82	77	57	70
9	Manufacturing.....	956	864	685	519	474	577	642	720	832	724	845
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	345	334	302	234	216	246	261	285	323	328	334
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	140	136	126	109	99	102	105	114	122	117	120
12	Banking and other finance.....	53	51	45	41	38	39	38	41	44	40	39
13	Insurance and real estate.....	87	85	81	68	61	63	67	73	78	77	81
14	Transportation.....	185	172	143	110	100	107	112	120	126	116	128
15	Railroads.....	108	100	80	58	52	56	57	59	60	56	65
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	24	23	21	18	18	19	22	23	26	24	25
17	Other transportation.....	53	49	42	34	30	32	34	37	40	36	38
18	Communications and public utilities.....	68	71	68	59	53	56	58	62	69	69	70
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	33	33	31	28	24	25	25	27	30	30	31
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	36	38	36	32	29	31	32	35	38	39	40
21	Services.....	264	252	222	183	162	176	185	199	217	208	216
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	24	22	18	13	10	12	12	13	15	15	15
23	Personal services and private households.....	134	122	100	77	68	74	77	84	94	85	90
24	Business and repair services.....	19	20	18	15	14	17	20	22	23	24	25
25	Amusement and recreation.....	23	22	19	16	14	15	16	18	20	18	18
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	64	67	67	62	57	57	59	61	64	67	68
27	Government.....	198	204	218	207	188	209	212	275	267	288	290
28	Federal, civilian.....	20	21	21	20	27	47	46	114	98	114	103
29	Federal, military.....	11	10	10	9	6	5	6	6	6	5	5
30	State and local.....	166	173	187	178	154	157	161	154	164	169	182
31	Other industries.....	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
32	<b>Other labor income.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income.....</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>296</b>
34	Farm.....	35	33	30	22	31	25	40	38	38	36	32
35	Nonfarm.....	370	303	234	141	128	175	202	250	261	247	264
36	<b>Property income.....</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>612</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments.....</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>98</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 15.—PENNSYLVANIA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income.....</b>	<b>7,531</b>	<b>6,904</b>	<b>5,846</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>4,122</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>5,933</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>4,751</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>3,953</b>
3	Farms.....	41	40	32	25	24	25	27	31	36	35	34
4	Mining.....	437	398	313	221	207	275	264	285	301	244	259
4a	Anthracite.....	261	252	205	151	132	159	140	138	136	117	124
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	152	124	90	60	64	101	107	126	142	109	117
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	11	10	10	6	8	11	12	13	13	12	11
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	13	12	8	4	3	4	5	8	10	6	7
8	Contract construction.....	207	179	116	67	43	48	61	94	104	88	102
9	Manufacturing.....	1,721	1,502	1,131	801	816	1,004	1,108	1,307	1,545	1,169	1,360
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	796	750	652	483	441	502	538	592	671	645	666
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	220	212	188	163	147	152	156	170	183	177	182
12	Banking and other finance.....	105	98	88	77	72	73	72	77	80	75	74
13	Insurance and real estate.....	115	114	100	85	75	79	84	93	104	103	109
14	Transportation.....	450	406	337	241	220	247	262	303	331	272	308
15	Railroads.....	347	310	253	175	160	181	189	220	238	186	215
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	22	21	20	18	18	20	23	25	28	27	30
17	Other transportation.....	81	75	64	48	43	47	50	58	64	59	63
18	Communications and public utilities.....	124	129	119	102	90	95	98	105	114	114	117
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	55	58	54	46	39	39	38	41	45	46	48
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	69	71	65	56	51	56	60	64	69	68	70
21	Services.....	409	389	342	277	250	272	284	308	338	328	333
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	24	23	20	15	13	15	16	17	19	19	19
23	Personal services and private households.....	194	170	137	105	92	103	107	116	132	119	125
24	Business and repair services.....	23	23	20	16	15	20	24	28	29	28	30
25	Amusement and recreation.....	38	37	35	23	21	23	25	28	33	31	28
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	130	135	130	118	109	111	113	119	124	130	131
27	Government.....	342	348	361	346	354	420	452	631	572	632	588
28	Federal, civilian.....	66	68	68	64	75	116	127	329	263	300	257
29	Federal, military.....	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6
30	State and local.....	273	276	289	277	276	300	320	296	303	327	325
31	Other industries.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	3
32	<b>Other labor income.....</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income.....</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>609</b>
34	Farm.....	156	116	114	59	88	82	138	120	148	117	112
35	Nonfarm.....	639	543	398	230	207	312	368	451	493	466	497
36	<b>Property income.....</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,066</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments.....</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>299</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
3,433	4,085	5,048	6,024	6,520	6,558	6,886	7,268	7,876	7,930	8,699	9,968	10,708	11,411	11,619	12,304	1
2,387	2,951	3,800	4,627	4,991	4,841	4,877	5,282	5,758	5,682	6,151	7,260	7,833	8,380	8,419	8,918	2
21	24	32	38	39	43	47	53	53	49	48	51	49	49	51	50	3
7	8	10	10	10	10	11	13	14	14	16	20	21	23	21	22	4
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5
7	8	10	10	10	10	11	13	14	14	16	20	20	22	21	22	6
87	122	190	135	121	119	200	246	300	299	338	443	437	454	490	522	8
1,029	1,413	1,977	2,562	2,688	2,365	2,224	2,484	2,666	2,500	2,775	3,305	3,583	3,698	3,698	3,918	9
365	420	431	447	478	527	692	814	900	932	990	1,107	1,178	1,254	1,323	1,410	10
125	131	137	138	142	151	181	203	224	233	253	279	294	312	340	368	11
40	41	44	43	43	46	55	61	68	72	78	86	93	99	114	128	12
85	90	93	95	99	104	126	141	156	161	176	193	201	213	226	240	13
156	184	227	281	354	353	357	349	365	356	376	445	470	486	474	509	14
78	90	111	118	138	127	149	162	162	152	155	176	177	169	159	160	15
28	34	40	45	47	51	63	74	82	86	100	118	128	146	152	174	16
50	59	76	119	169	175	145	127	121	118	120	150	165	170	163	176	17
74	80	81	87	90	101	126	141	165	182	180	200	217	238	253	269	18
32	35	38	43	45	53	71	80	94	106	98	108	118	133	138	146	19
42	44	44	44	45	48	54	62	71	76	82	92	98	106	115	123	20
226	243	274	294	324	348	406	463	499	511	548	623	659	701	740	815	21
16	16	16	16	21	23	34	38	38	37	37	38	39	40	40	40	22
97	105	124	124	135	148	162	182	186	190	193	206	209	217	216	239	23
22	26	32	39	45	48	56	66	78	75	97	122	139	147	155	181	24
20	20	22	23	26	27	34	37	37	36	36	38	38	41	44	45	25
72	76	83	91	98	102	119	140	159	171	186	219	235	256	283	308	26
295	322	437	630	740	818	626	511	562	595	618	778	913	985	1,016	1,020	27
96	95	130	214	213	209	162	127	131	146	152	200	242	260	246	246	28
14	42	123	228	333	408	238	130	136	123	116	194	246	246	248	203	29
184	185	184	188	194	201	226	254	295	327	350	384	426	479	523	567	30
3	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	9	9	9	11	12	12	13	13	31
32	36	47	57	81	93	94	118	132	146	178	238	272	301	316	333	32
346	453	584	708	750	799	884	812	890	893	959	1,073	1,093	1,116	1,089	1,131	33
30	42	63	86	77	93	110	94	103	98	97	128	113	123	83	72	34
315	411	521	622	673	706	773	718	787	796	862	945	980	994	1,006	1,059	35
613	598	584	627	680	699	730	801	887	932	1,084	1,155	1,256	1,318	1,421	1,507	36
96	96	99	88	107	215	396	355	312	363	440	375	407	455	560	623	37
40	50	66	83	89	88	94	99	102	87	114	134	153	160	186	208	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
6,417	7,646	9,151	10,678	11,470	11,641	12,576	13,756	14,876	14,771	16,477	18,038	18,922	20,145	19,646	20,724	1
4,356	5,371	6,582	7,853	8,446	8,283	8,419	9,644	10,597	10,254	11,115	12,840	13,578	14,549	13,774	14,676	2
35	40	53	65	66	71	83	91	86	93	92	97	95	96	91	83	3
295	353	410	450	506	482	541	633	680	541	582	632	567	544	410	402	4
118	135	156	178	202	196	237	250	277	223	233	237	224	183	142	120	4a
154	190	222	241	273	254	266	341	357	276	306	345	290	305	216	229	5
14	16	17	17	17	18	20	20	22	19	19	21	23	24	21	18	6
9	12	14	14	14	14	18	21	23	21	24	29	29	32	31	34	7
124	165	227	246	176	190	301	381	464	469	550	674	731	761	722	769	8
1,639	2,319	3,020	3,668	3,874	3,519	3,466	4,167	4,602	4,272	4,657	5,556	5,880	6,517	5,902	6,356	9
678	758	801	835	856	954	1,267	1,482	1,639	1,736	1,736	1,957	2,058	2,175	2,198	2,311	10
181	192	197	208	204	217	266	286	323	335	397	429	458	490	490	524	11
75	77	79	84	83	92	110	116	128	131	145	159	172	180	198	214	12
106	115	118	125	120	125	156	170	195	204	217	238	257	277	292	310	13
341	407	494	578	681	650	688	754	819	777	835	952	980	1,023	926	984	14
237	288	355	399	465	430	463	497	528	472	506	581	573	578	487	518	15
36	45	54	62	66	71	85	98	115	122	146	169	182	204	206	232	16
68	74	85	117	150	149	140	159	177	183	183	202	225	240	232	234	17
127	139	144	149	155	167	214	240	274	288	301	330	359	398	414	440	18
46	51	56	62	65	72	98	105	122	128	133	133	162	183	191	204	19
81	88	88	87	90	95	116	135	152	160	168	182	197	215	224	235	20
354	369	440	460	488	529	617	714	777	821	872	936	997	1,052	1,099	1,188	21
20	21	23	26	29	35	43	48	53	54	56	56	59	63	64	63	22
137	137	159	166	185	203	226	251	258	260	276	288	294	311	306	348	23
30	33	37	41	46	50	66	75	83	88	96	105	121	132	137	143	24
27	29	31	32	34	36	46	51	56	57	57	56	57	58	62	63	25
139	149	190	195	194	205	237	290	327	363	389	430	467	488	530	572	26
579	626	792	1,188	1,434	1,496	968	885	924	974	1,035	1,296	1,467	1,511	1,505	1,602	27
245	279	372	526	479	364	322	322	332	360	374	512	577	565	542	576	28
7	30	100	329	559	649	202	94	83	72	81	162	212	194	162	167	29
326	317	320	333	350	367	402	469	508	542	581	622	678	751	801	859	30
3	4	4	5	6	7	9	10	10	11	11	13	15	16	16	18	31
61	66	75	90	123	142	157	208	243	271	362	452	589	556	542	601	32
692	875	1,131	1,367	1,436	1,501	1,689	1,564	1,699	1,640	1,711	1,881	1,908	1,871	1,794	1,748	33
118	146	193	230	252	257	300	282	316	270	253	316	296	270	231	213	34
575	730	938	1,137	1,184	1,244	1,389	1,282	1,383	1,370	1,458	1,566	1,612	1,601	1,563	1,535	35
1,086	1,150	1,221														

Table 16.—DELAWARE: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	240	203	186	144	140	157	174	215	236	201	241
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	124	111	99	79	76	84	89	106	121	110	122
3	Farms.....	6	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
4	Mining.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
8	Contract construction.....	9	7	6	6	5	5	4	6	6	4	7
9	Manufacturing.....	54	48	40	28	28	32	34	40	48	40	46
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	13	12	11	9	8	10	11	13	16	16	17
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
12	Banking and other finance.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
13	Insurance and real estate.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
14	Transportation.....	12	12	10	8	8	9	10	12	14	11	12
15	Railroads.....	9	8	7	5	4	6	6	7	8	7	7
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Other transportation.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4
18	Communications and public utilities.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Services.....	13	12	10	9	8	9	9	10	12	12	13
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
23	Personal services and private households.....	7	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
24	Business and repair services.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
27	Government.....	8	9	10	9	10	10	11	13	13	15	15
28	Federal, civilian.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
29	Federal, military.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1
30	State and local.....	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
31	Other industries.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	Other labor income.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Proprietors' income.....	24	19	17	11	11	14	18	21	24	24	23
34	Farm.....	9	7	7	4	5	6	9	9	10	11	9
35	Nonfarm.....	15	12	10	6	6	8	10	12	13	12	14
36	Property income.....	88	68	64	49	48	54	62	81	88	64	90
37	Transfer payments.....	3	3	5	4	5	4	4	6	4	4	5
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 17.—MARYLAND: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	1,260	1,176	1,060	858	787	891	943	1,076	1,164	1,118	1,186
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	720	684	607	497	470	532	573	651	726	686	758
3	Farms.....	25	21	18	14	13	14	16	18	19	18	17
4	Mining.....	4	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	3
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											( <sup>2</sup> )
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	37	30	21	17	12	14	17	25	29	26	31
9	Manufacturing.....	187	176	148	108	112	134	148	172	209	184	215
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	111	106	97	81	78	87	92	99	113	111	121
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	41	41	39	36	32	36	38	39	41	37	39
12	Banking and other finance.....	16	16	15	14	12	14	14	14	14	13	13
13	Insurance and real estate.....	25	25	24	22	20	22	24	24	26	24	26
14	Transportation.....	89	80	66	49	44	50	54	62	68	58	67
15	Railroads.....	57	50	40	28	25	29	31	36	39	32	38
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	8
17	Other transportation.....	28	26	22	17	15	17	18	20	23	19	22
18	Communications and public utilities.....	18	18	17	16	14	16	17	19	22	22	23
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	8	8	8	7	6	7	7	8	9	9	10
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	10	10	10	9	8	10	10	11	13	13	14
21	Services.....	108	102	90	73	65	68	70	75	84	80	84
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	5	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
23	Personal services and private households.....	58	51	41	31	26	30	31	34	39	34	36
24	Business and repair services.....	8	8	7	7	6	7	7	8	8	9	10
25	Amusement and recreation.....	14	13	12	10	8	6	5	6	7	7	7
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	24	26	26	24	22	22	23	24	26	28	28
27	Government.....	99	105	106	100	98	111	117	137	136	145	156
28	Federal, civilian.....	32	33	35	32	33	44	49	69	66	71	79
29	Federal, military.....	23	24	21	18	16	18	19	20	21	21	21
30	State and local.....	44	48	50	50	49	50	50	47	50	53	56
31	Other industries.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
32	Other labor income.....	8	8	7	6	6	6	7	8	9	9	10
33	Proprietors' income.....	170	128	114	64	68	91	108	130	146	136	146
34	Farm.....	40	18	32	12	19	22	28	29	35	28	28
35	Nonfarm.....	130	110	82	52	49	69	80	100	112	108	118
36	Property income.....	345	339	300	265	218	229	224	242	261	252	244
37	Transfer payments.....	19	20	36	28	28	35	34	48	33	43	40
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	11	9	10

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
270	315	356	404	424	431	460	500	550	599	689	754	812	876	891	980	1
142	176	215	264	283	270	273	311	343	363	415	486	537	582	585	654	2
4	5	6	8	8	5	6	6	6	7	8	10	8	9	9	9	3
1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4
1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
10	9	14	12	8	7	15	18	19	24	32	36	38	39	41	53	8
60	82	107	140	143	123	125	143	158	169	195	232	264	288	273	309	9
18	22	22	23	25	27	36	43	47	50	55	61	67	74	77	85	10
7	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	11	12	18	19	20	22	24	24	11
3	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	16	16	8	9	10	10	12
4	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	13
12	14	17	18	20	23	24	30	36	32	34	38	36	39	35	32	14
7	9	12	14	16	15	16	17	17	15	17	19	19	20	16	12	15
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	16
4	4	4	2	3	7	6	11	15	14	13	14	12	12	12	12	17
2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	12	12	18
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	19
1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	20
13	15	17	17	20	22	25	28	29	32	34	38	41	45	48	54	21
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
6	7	8	8	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	19	18	21	23
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	24
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	25
4	4	6	6	6	6	8	9	9	11	12	14	15	16	19	22	26
15	17	23	34	46	50	26	24	26	28	34	46	53	58	68	76	27
5	5	5	8	8	9	7	6	6	7	9	10	10	11	12	14	28
1	3	8	18	29	30	6	2	2	2	4	11	13	15	22	26	29
9	10	9	10	10	11	12	15	18	19	22	25	30	32	34	36	30
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	16	19	21	22	26	32
27	37	48	53	52	63	65	59	70	73	76	84	84	85	80	80	33
10	14	22	21	17	26	23	19	27	28	27	30	26	26	18	19	34
17	23	27	32	35	36	42	40	43	45	49	54	58	60	61	62	35
95	96	87	83	83	86	100	107	117	138	166	154	157	169	181	196	36
5	5	5	5	6	11	20	19	17	20	26	21	24	27	33	35	37
1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	8	8	10	12	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,309	1,674	2,254	2,709	2,870	2,829	2,924	3,046	3,309	3,384	3,755	4,323	4,716	5,028	5,079	5,463	1
842	1,140	1,642	2,036	2,153	2,070	1,997	2,115	2,328	2,347	2,603	3,096	3,446	3,685	3,679	4,017	2
18	21	27	32	32	29	31	35	36	33	35	36	33	33	33	33	3
4	6	6	6	7	6	8	9	10	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	4
3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	7
40	88	114	115	67	61	88	127	154	146	184	217	230	236	230	265	8
263	388	635	845	801	680	594	648	700	656	715	866	943	1,055	1,009	1,112	9
129	159	179	194	210	231	308	364	398	407	438	488	534	571	587	631	10
41	45	47	47	48	52	67	75	85	89	101	110	123	135	144	156	11
12	13	14	14	15	17	21	23	26	27	31	35	40	46	50	54	12
29	32	33	32	32	35	46	52	59	62	70	83	83	89	94	102	13
76	88	109	138	169	164	164	179	186	178	188	216	225	240	227	238	14
42	51	66	82	90	83	88	93	98	88	95	108	110	114	100	107	15
8	10	13	15	14	16	19	22	26	28	33	39	43	49	51	56	16
26	26	30	40	65	64	57	63	62	61	59	69	72	77	76	75	17
26	30	33	36	38	42	51	61	70	73	76	84	92	102	105	109	18
10	12	13	17	18	22	26	31	36	37	42	48	48	54	56	56	19
16	18	18	18	19	20	25	31	34	36	39	42	45	48	49	52	20
86	96	116	125	141	153	175	202	220	227	254	268	292	323	342	378	21
4	4	5	7	7	8	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	16	17	16	22
42	46	58	60	69	75	80	89	88	90	97	105	109	117	116	134	23
5	6	7	8	9	10	15	17	19	19	23	25	30	33	36	41	24
7	8	9	10	10	10	14	16	16	17	17	17	18	20	21	22	25
28	32	37	41	46	49	57	70	85	91	105	108	120	137	152	165	26
156	223	374	493	635	646	503	408	463	523	597	794	955	972	982	1,074	27
83	110	161	222	228	225	218	210	244	276	304	396	451	465	458	519	28
17	57	154	207	337	351	202	94	95	105	140	230	312	304	297	307	29
56	56	59	64	70	71	83	105	124	142	153	169	191	203	228	247	30
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	10	12	11	11	12	31
11	11	15	19	26	30	29	35	39	42	57	72	81	92	99	108	32
169	227	294	352	372	367	431	400	430	427	445	493	517	515	498	494	33
30	40	53	58	70	64	94	83	85	84	69	90	90	86	70	55	34
139	187	241	294	302	303	337	317	345	343	376	403	427	429	429	439	35
256	269	286	295	309	317	344	378	415	446	496	548	562	601	641	482	36
41	42	42	42	53	90	162	156	139	166	210	179	180	216	255	274	37
10	14	24	34	43	44	40	38	41	44	57	66	71	81	93	111	38

Table 18.—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>615</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>735</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>383</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>498</b>
3	Farms.....											
4	Mining.....											
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....											
8	Contract construction.....	18	18	17	14	12	7	11	17	23	14	19
9	Manufacturing.....	21	24	22	21	16	17	20	20	21	19	20
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	58	58	56	49	44	51	59	62	69	72	74
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	16	17	18	19	18	15	18	21	26	21	21
12	Banking and other finance.....	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	5
13	Insurance and real estate.....	12	12	13	14	14	10	13	15	19	15	16
14	Transportation.....	23	21	19	15	14	15	16	17	19	17	17
15	Railroads.....	11	10	9	6	6	6	7	7	8	7	8
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
17	Other transportation.....	8	8	7	6	5	6	6	7	8	7	6
18	Communications and public utilities.....	12	12	11	11	9	10	11	12	13	14	14
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	6	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	7	7	8
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	7
21	Services.....	66	63	58	49	46	52	57	64	67	65	66
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	5	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	6
23	Personal services and private households.....	32	28	24	19	18	21	24	27	29	26	27
24	Business and repair services.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
25	Amusement and recreation.....	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	24	24	24	22	21	22	22	25	24	26	26
27	Government.....	168	177	182	168	148	176	207	233	247	248	266
28	Federal, civilian.....	141	148	151	138	118	144	172	202	216	217	234
29	Federal, military.....	8	9	9	10	8	9	10	9	9	9	9
30	State and local.....	19	20	21	21	21	23	26	22	22	22	23
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(?)	(?)	1	1
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>57</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>
34	Farm.....											
35	Nonfarm.....	57	55	50	38	34	38	44	55	59	56	60
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>159</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>148</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 19.—GREAT LAKES: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>20,235</b>	<b>17,328</b>	<b>14,431</b>	<b>10,501</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>11,544</b>	<b>13,378</b>	<b>15,394</b>	<b>17,109</b>	<b>15,060</b>	<b>16,428</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>12,747</b>	<b>11,010</b>	<b>9,002</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>6,499</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>8,710</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>11,397</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>11,010</b>
3	Farms.....	189	166	128	92	86	91	111	131	146	145	144
4	Mining.....	196	162	121	76	84	106	113	134	145	121	136
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	122	98	75	51	58	75	81	92	92	71	74
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	19	18	15	10	11	12	13	16	17	17	25
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	56	46	32	15	14	20	19	26	35	31	37
8	Contract construction.....	648	474	306	161	115	178	216	316	349	270	336
9	Manufacturing.....	5,204	4,133	3,126	2,173	2,251	2,983	3,473	4,074	4,932	3,644	4,328
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	2,267	2,034	1,728	1,336	1,170	1,365	1,488	1,616	1,850	1,746	1,893
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	624	568	498	425	357	399	420	455	501	468	475
12	Banking and other finance.....	307	278	240	214	166	174	175	190	201	185	184
13	Insurance and real estate.....	317	290	258	212	191	225	245	264	300	283	291
14	Transportation.....	1,088	961	793	584	545	594	650	734	793	706	770
15	Railroads.....	786	682	558	398	373	407	445	508	541	472	503
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	86	84	74	65	62	68	76	84	94	90	111
17	Other transportation.....	216	195	161	122	110	120	128	142	158	144	156
18	Communications and public utilities.....	348	346	306	254	223	245	257	281	315	310	318
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	164	163	141	115	97	106	108	116	134	136	140
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	184	183	165	138	126	139	149	165	181	174	178
21	Services.....	1,141	1,074	924	744	661	717	753	832	919	890	938
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	88	85	71	53	45	54	55	61	69	70	71
23	Personal services and private households.....	462	412	331	246	210	238	256	282	318	285	314
24	Business and repair services.....	105	103	85	71	64	76	82	102	116	117	118
25	Amusement and recreation.....	132	125	108	79	70	77	78	82	96	84	92
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	354	350	329	294	269	273	281	304	320	334	342
27	Government.....	1,029	1,080	1,061	951	998	1,106	1,221	1,550	1,436	1,741	1,660
28	Federal, civilian.....	157	161	161	152	226	340	322	714	555	800	713
29	Federal, military.....	13	13	14	13	13	9	10	12	13	13	14
30	State and local.....	859	906	886	785	759	846	888	824	868	927	932
31	Other industries.....	12	11	12	10	8	8	9	9	12	12	13
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>137</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>140</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>3,044</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>2,415</b>
34	Farm.....	1,054	731	707	374	403	433	1,090	771	1,256	855	842
35	Nonfarm.....	1,990	1,631	1,210	730	666	981	1,153	1,405	1,552	1,449	1,572
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>3,984</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>2,362</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>351</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>625</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>124</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.



Personal Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
807	921	1,154	1,339	1,346	1,414	1,508	1,526	1,600	1,677	1,774	1,894	1,943	1,887	1,871	1,992	1
552	654	862	1,037	1,034	1,067	1,079	1,081	1,134	1,187	1,221	1,360	1,406	1,348	1,304	1,394	2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
28	30	37	28	20	21	30	39	43	46	56	54	49	47	44	47	9
22	23	24	28	29	30	34	39	40	42	42	44	46	46	44	47	10
83	102	106	121	120	127	158	169	180	183	193	207	212	208	206	213	11
22	25	27	26	25	27	34	36	39	40	43	44	46	48	50	53	12
6	6	6	6	7	7	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	16	17	13
17	19	21	20	19	20	25	26	29	29	31	32	33	33	34	36	14
20	25	35	39	43	41	46	44	47	48	48	49	50	53	54	53	15
10	13	18	22	26	25	27	24	27	27	28	28	28	26	24	24	16
2	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	6	7	17
7	9	14	14	13	12	15	15	15	16	15	14	15	21	23	22	18
16	18	22	22	21	23	28	31	32	34	34	36	37	38	39	40	19
8	11	14	15	15	16	20	20	22	22	21	23	24	25	25	25	20
7	8	8	7	7	7	9	10	11	11	12	13	12	13	14	15	21
75	78	85	100	112	120	132	138	145	151	156	162	171	176	178	192	22
6	7	8	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	15	17	14	23
32	32	36	43	50	54	55	56	56	61	63	63	63	63	59	68	24
5	6	5	6	7	7	10	11	12	12	12	15	16	18	18	20	25
4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	26
28	28	30	34	37	39	47	51	57	62	62	64	69	74	78	83	27
284	348	521	664	655	673	608	580	602	638	643	757	787	727	684	744	28
252	306	429	523	493	489	497	486	503	533	528	636	655	598	553	594	29
9	16	65	114	133	153	77	53	55	74	55	71	79	74	73	88	30
23	26	26	28	29	30	34	41	43	49	50	50	52	55	59	63	31
2	4	7	9	8	7	9	6	6	6	6	6	9	6	6	6	32
10	6	6	7	8	9	11	13	15	15	16	16	17	18	19	23	33
69	83	100	118	121	122	133	123	127	132	138	145	150	150	148	147	34
69	83	100	118	121	122	133	123	127	132	138	145	150	150	148	147	35
152	156	171	165	162	179	206	217	236	248	283	288	283	275	296	316	36
32	32	34	37	46	64	110	124	121	134	157	135	140	142	152	170	37
8	11	19	25	25	28	30	32	34	39	41	51	53	45	48	58	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
17,818	22,084	27,227	32,748	34,901	35,511	38,332	42,488	47,505	45,924	50,744	57,557	60,768	65,761	65,010	69,832	1
12,039	14,942	18,648	23,400	25,143	24,476	25,130	28,947	32,137	31,389	34,716	40,274	43,139	47,227	45,718	49,958	2
151	180	219	263	284	289	325	339	383	363	336	361	339	331	319	312	3
153	189	223	258	277	280	298	360	403	350	391	421	400	413	374	398	4
78	100	122	141	165	167	177	219	247	192	213	219	187	174	142	147	5
33	37	36	39	41	43	48	55	64	64	68	74	76	80	83	90	6
41	53	65	76	71	69	73	85	92	96	110	128	137	159	149	161	7
354	599	821	708	540	602	961	1,241	1,527	1,496	1,644	2,119	2,349	2,503	2,623	2,791	8
5,078	7,060	9,598	12,793	13,490	11,829	11,352	13,724	15,021	14,074	16,180	19,034	20,358	23,156	21,035	23,603	9
2,064	2,378	2,520	2,697	2,878	3,199	4,229	4,966	5,584	5,594	5,988	6,620	6,960	7,426	7,586	8,119	10
488	519	539	560	584	637	782	858	966	1,005	1,102	1,217	1,324	1,432	1,561	1,688	11
189	200	202	205	217	241	289	317	351	370	406	454	506	556	613	664	12
299	319	337	355	367	396	493	541	615	635	695	762	819	876	948	1,025	13
818	970	1,155	1,321	1,557	1,586	1,788	1,958	2,085	2,020	2,170	2,467	2,555	2,667	2,481	2,688	14
522	617	752	842	1,036	1,000	1,110	1,186	1,282	1,200	1,243	1,416	1,412	1,414	1,231	1,328	15
134	170	195	222	238	259	307	376	436	461	565	651	711	818	794	927	16
162	183	208	256	284	327	371	396	367	358	362	400	422	435	406	433	17
339	372	392	408	431	472	619	712	825	873	911	991	1,034	1,193	1,245	1,326	18
150	168	185	207	224	248	348	383	446	458	464	507	554	616	639	681	19
190	203	206	201	207	224	271	329	379	415	447	483	530	577	606	645	20
995	1,076	1,216	1,345	1,496	1,647	1,914	2,176	2,405	2,448	2,625	2,898	3,137	3,370	3,519	3,818	21
73	79	83	94	106	117	137	148	158	158	160	171	181	189	188	203	22
340	353	407	444	499	559	619	682	712	711	762	822	847	897	887	965	23
124	141	149	168	187	212	265	309	352	344	366	419	476	517	536	588	24
96	103	110	114	125	134	169	186	212	218	219	218	222	230	239	247	25
362	400	466	526	578	624	723	850	972	1,017	1,118	1,268	1,412	1,536	1,669	1,815	26
1,585	1,584	1,947	3,028	3,584	3,912	2,835	2,584	2,904	3,131	3,331	4,103	4,583	4,687	4,923	5,155	27
606	628	900	800	895	879	802	728	755	830	876	1,113	1,253	1,225	1,204	1,259	28
23	74	336	1,094	1,589	1,822	640	262	269	252	301	609	702	637	601	600	29
956	960	982	1,035	1,100	1,211	1,392	1,594	1,880	2,049	2,154	2,381	2,598	2,826	3,118	3,296	30
13	15	18	19	23	24	27	31	34	34	38	44	49	50	52	56	31
155	168	197	252	360	416	440	565	650	723	1,029	1,295	1,412	1,624	1,648	1,961	32
2,619	3,626	4,803	5,528	5,579	6,107	6,904	6,593	7,896	6,683	6,948	8,054	8,057	7,954	7,888	7,746	33
799	1,296	1,894	2,042	1,897	2,252	2,566	2,500	3,393	2,256	2,245	2,908	2,720	2,514	2,436	2,024	34
1,820	2,331	2,909	3,486	3,682	3,855	4,338	4,093	4,504	4,426	4,703	5,146	5,336	5,440	5,452	5,723	35
2,489	2,881	3,104	3,232	3,398	3,550	4,066	4,469	4,974	5,334	6,052	6,334	6,479	7,031	7,477	7,844	36
660	640	694	624	733	1,280	2,158	2,345	2,295	2,252	2,599	2,280	2,441	2,727	3,220	3,390	37
143	173	218	287	313	318	366	430	448	457	601	681	760	801	941	1,067	38

Table 20.—MICHIGAN: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	3,803	3,186	2,593	1,882	1,668	2,167	2,554	3,014	3,389	2,891	3,215
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	2,393	2,029	1,628	1,269	1,155	1,545	1,769	2,060	2,416	1,987	2,254
3	Farms.....	27	26	19	14	15	15	19	22	25	23	24
4	Mining.....	35	30	19	10	9	12	12	18	24	21	24
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	32	27	16	7	6	9	8	13	18	15	18
8	Contract construction.....	139	100	60	25	20	38	50	71	76	57	64
9	Manufacturing.....	1,101	854	634	504	475	723	884	1,011	1,257	843	1,070
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	382	343	294	230	185	234	258	294	356	313	344
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	107	98	85	66	53	60	64	75	84	80	79
12	Banking and other finance.....	56	52	47	37	28	29	29	34	37	35	34
13	Insurance and real estate.....	51	46	38	29	26	31	35	41	48	45	45
14	Transportation.....	128	111	90	67	63	67	75	84	91	80	91
15	Railroads.....	88	76	62	45	42	45	50	56	59	52	55
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	18	17	15	12	12	12	14	15	17	16	22
17	Other transportation.....	22	19	14	10	9	10	11	13	14	12	14
18	Communications and public utilities.....	69	68	57	48	40	45	48	56	63	60	60
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	29	28	23	19	14	15	16	18	21	21	22
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	40	40	35	29	26	30	33	38	42	38	39
21	Services.....	188	174	148	117	101	117	127	144	164	158	170
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	16	14	12	8	6	8	8	9	10	11	11
23	Personal services and private households.....	82	72	56	40	32	39	44	48	54	49	56
24	Business and repair services.....	15	15	13	11	9	12	15	20	26	25	26
25	Amusement and recreation.....	18	16	14	11	10	14	13	14	18	14	17
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	57	57	54	48	44	44	47	52	56	59	60
27	Government.....	216	223	218	186	192	232	230	284	273	349	327
28	Federal, civilian.....	24	24	24	23	37	58	50	106	80	149	125
29	Federal, military.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
30	State and local.....	190	196	191	161	152	172	178	176	191	197	198
31	Other industries.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
32	Other labor income.....	22	20	17	15	14	16	18	22	24	23	24
33	Proprietors' income.....	505	413	320	188	187	243	357	391	453	402	412
34	Farm.....	139	118	105	63	78	69	150	130	154	132	126
35	Nonfarm.....	365	296	214	125	109	174	208	261	298	270	286
36	Property income.....	828	668	529	329	229	286	324	417	439	365	422
37	Transfer payments.....	59	59	104	84	87	80	88	128	81	134	124
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	20	22

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 21.—OHIO: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	5,178	4,472	3,804	2,716	2,631	3,087	3,523	4,060	4,432	3,863	4,265
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	3,370	2,921	2,386	1,769	1,771	2,115	2,325	2,717	3,008	2,593	2,871
3	Farms.....	36	34	27	18	18	19	20	27	30	30	30
4	Mining.....	44	37	30	18	24	34	36	39	43	31	33
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	25	21	15	10	14	22	23	27	31	20	21
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	11	11	10	6	7	7	7	7	6	5	5
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	8	5	5	2	3	5	6	5	6	6	7
8	Contract construction.....	149	124	82	40	28	40	48	72	86	62	80
9	Manufacturing.....	1,512	1,189	892	588	662	840	973	1,149	1,358	968	1,183
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	543	494	429	342	308	364	392	424	472	442	482
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	138	132	120	99	90	97	102	107	118	108	110
12	Banking and other finance.....	64	61	56	46	42	44	44	47	50	46	46
13	Insurance and real estate.....	74	71	65	53	48	53	58	60	68	62	64
14	Transportation.....	311	275	225	164	153	167	180	204	220	187	208
15	Railroads.....	226	197	160	113	106	117	125	142	151	126	138
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	24	23	20	17	17	18	20	22	25	23	29
17	Other transportation.....	61	54	44	33	30	32	35	40	44	38	41
18	Communications and public utilities.....	87	83	74	62	55	60	64	70	78	76	77
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	41	39	34	27	22	25	25	27	32	33	33
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	46	44	40	34	32	36	39	43	46	43	44
21	Services.....	291	276	241	197	176	188	195	212	230	218	234
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	19	18	16	12	11	13	14	14	16	16	16
23	Personal services and private households.....	120	107	86	65	55	62	67	74	83	74	81
24	Business and repair services.....	25	25	21	18	17	20	20	24	24	23	24
25	Amusement and recreation.....	37	36	32	28	20	20	20	22	24	21	23
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	91	91	87	78	73	73	75	80	83	86	89
27	Government.....	256	274	262	238	254	303	312	410	369	466	431
28	Federal, civilian.....	38	39	39	37	56	85	84	206	151	237	204
29	Federal, military.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
30	State and local.....	216	233	221	200	196	215	226	201	214	225	224
31	Other industries.....	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	4
32	Other labor income.....	43	40	38	33	31	32	35	41	43	41	42
33	Proprietors' income.....	752	565	520	275	287	379	559	546	648	567	600
34	Farm.....	239	134	195	81	107	115	251	174	241	192	188
35	Nonfarm.....	513	431	326	194	180	264	307	371	407	375	412
36	Property income.....	922	855	707	516	422	436	451	559	626	553	617
37	Transfer payments.....	98	98	159	130	126	132	160	204	140	140	168
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	33	30	34

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
3,610	4,522	5,812	7,269	7,570	7,215	7,743	8,832	9,579	9,522	10,803	12,103	12,902	14,516	14,172	15,632	1
2,570	3,307	4,245	5,565	5,724	5,138	5,271	6,187	6,884	6,913	7,738	8,822	9,542	10,881	10,398	11,535	2
24	29	34	44	46	45	52	54	60	63	60	65	64	61	57	56	3
26	32	39	45	40	40	35	42	45	48	59	70	72	89	81	84	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
4	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	11	10	10	10	9	6
20	26	34	38	33	32	27	34	36	38	48	59	62	79	71	74	7
62	86	130	131	95	110	192	227	287	265	319	406	463	517	564	584	8
1,335	1,864	2,595	3,601	3,617	2,853	2,738	3,347	3,674	3,576	4,200	4,750	5,091	6,092	5,423	6,222	9
382	462	490	540	581	640	836	993	1,110	1,087	1,186	1,327	1,386	1,509	1,545	1,665	10
81	88	91	92	96	104	130	139	159	163	181	202	220	241	265	288	11
35	37	37	34	36	41	49	53	60	63	70	81	90	101	113	124	12
47	51	54	58	59	63	80	86	99	100	111	121	130	140	152	164	13
101	122	137	156	183	189	223	253	286	277	308	345	357	389	362	406	14
58	66	76	83	101	97	109	123	136	126	131	148	147	145	134	141	15
29	36	39	44	46	51	66	78	93	99	124	138	147	177	167	202	16
14	19	22	29	36	40	48	52	56	53	54	59	63	67	61	63	17
64	72	76	81	87	93	128	147	171	188	200	219	240	265	276	303	18
24	29	34	39	42	46	68	73	87	94	83	102	112	129	133	146	19
41	44	43	42	44	47	60	74	83	94	107	117	128	135	144	157	20
184	210	248	281	310	337	385	436	480	477	521	597	671	720	743	812	21
12	13	14	17	19	21	25	26	28	28	30	31	32	32	32	33	22
61	66	76	85	97	111	126	141	146	143	155	169	174	188	188	203	23
29	35	38	39	40	45	57	64	73	66	73	84	98	107	110	125	24
19	21	24	26	27	28	34	37	44	45	45	46	48	48	50	52	25
64	75	97	115	127	132	144	168	191	195	221	270	323	345	363	399	26
309	340	399	590	665	723	548	543	608	664	699	836	971	990	1,074	1,108	27
104	91	101	138	134	121	104	108	108	122	130	158	189	176	173	186	28
4	22	61	195	251	291	86	47	40	38	49	94	121	106	99	97	29
201	226	237	257	281	311	357	396	460	503	520	583	661	709	802	826	30
2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	5	5	6	7	7	7	8	31
27	30	36	48	70	77	85	110	124	139	246	296	310	374	371	518	32
478	609	848	960	1,042	1,088	1,237	1,195	1,335	1,197	1,226	1,432	1,452	1,471	1,411	1,494	33
145	170	284	267	306	328	367	367	425	316	272	350	356	329	263	245	34
334	438	565	693	736	762	870	827	910	881	955	1,052	1,096	1,141	1,143	1,250	35
446	500	588	648	664	676	749	834	919	1,002	1,188	1,221	1,236	1,412	1,496	1,568	36
116	112	141	109	133	296	474	593	408	462	530	468	513	541	690	734	37
28	36	46	60	64	60	72	86	91	91	125	137	151	162	192	218	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
4,606	5,765	7,166	8,641	9,160	9,326	9,853	10,880	12,227	11,736	12,891	14,892	15,908	17,316	17,221	18,442	1
3,130	3,950	4,974	6,270	6,718	6,538	6,552	7,551	8,314	8,000	8,852	10,604	11,382	12,593	12,187	13,375	2
32	36	42	49	51	52	59	63	69	70	66	69	62	66	60	61	3
35	48	55	59	64	64	74	93	99	83	91	98	96	97	87	96	4
21	31	37	40	46	46	51	64	57	55	62	68	61	59	49	54	5
5	7	7	7	7	8	10	12	13	11	10	12	13	14	14	15	6
8	10	11	12	11	10	14	16	17	17	19	19	22	24	24	26	7
88	169	196	190	144	144	254	334	399	388	420	579	624	676	785	788	8
1,383	1,966	2,716	3,580	3,734	3,329	3,098	3,718	4,056	3,705	4,255	5,262	5,633	6,365	5,782	6,502	9
529	592	625	672	702	787	1,043	1,218	1,368	1,383	1,482	1,637	1,742	1,892	1,937	2,087	10
112	119	123	129	135	149	182	200	221	231	254	281	310	339	368	400	11
47	50	50	51	54	58	69	76	83	88	97	108	121	132	145	158	12
65	69	73	78	81	90	112	124	138	142	157	173	189	207	223	243	13
226	272	326	380	448	449	492	546	597	562	604	701	731	775	689	762	14
148	176	218	247	297	282	310	343	371	336	350	406	409	406	347	371	15
34	43	50	59	66	66	72	88	101	106	133	160	178	212	205	237	16
44	52	58	74	85	101	110	115	124	121	121	135	144	157	137	154	17
81	88	93	98	103	112	142	164	194	203	212	235	259	287	299	316	18
35	38	42	48	51	57	76	82	96	99	103	117	131	146	150	160	19
46	50	51	50	52	56	66	82	97	104	108	118	128	141	149	156	20
246	266	307	340	378	414	476	530	579	583	628	697	759	829	872	949	21
17	19	21	24	26	29	32	34	36	36	36	39	42	44	44	47	22
90	93	110	120	134	149	161	177	184	182	194	211	219	239	238	264	23
24	27	30	35	41	46	57	66	76	77	82	97	112	127	126	137	24
23	25	27	27	30	33	41	47	53	55	54	55	57	60	62	65	25
92	102	119	134	147	158	185	206	230	233	262	294	329	359	402	436	26
396	390	486	766	952	1,081	724	678	721	781	828	1,031	1,152	1,251	1,291	1,397	27
160	145	184	293	279	268	243	230	209	258	281	384	404	404	400	417	28
3	6	58	216	401	465	144	61	59	50	48	105	145	148	142	167	29
232	238	244	256	272	298	337	386	432	472	498	542	598	699	749	812	30
4	4	6	6	7	7	8	10	11	11	12	14	16	16	17	18	31
46	50	60	74	101	117	121	154	180	202	277	361	403	458	469	541	32
641	873	1,144	1,306	1,288	1,448	1,588	1,515	1,784	1,558	1,602	1,790	1,904	1,900	1,964	1,827	33
164	274	408	413	357	476	483	461	631	421	401	467	521	477	512	386	34
477	599	735	893	931	972	1,105	1,153	1,383	1,138	1,201	1,324	1,383	1,424	1,451	1,442	35
653	772	877	904	939	984	1,131	1,218	1,377	1,468	1,602	1,725	1,777	1,875	1,994	2,087	36
175	167	170	164	194	320	556	560	695	634	720	600	652	715	873	910	37
38	47	59	77	81	83	95	118	123	126	163	188	209	226	266	298	38

Table 22.—INDIANA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	1,973	1,681	1,431	1,022	982	1,184	1,397	1,608	1,838	1,605	1,767
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	1,261	1,082	884	658	652	800	981	1,055	1,190	1,039	1,157
3	Farms.....	24	20	17	11	11	11	15	17	20	19	19
4	Mining.....	29	23	18	12	12	15	16	18	18	15	17
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	22	18	14	10	10	13	14	15	14	12	12
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	6	4	4	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	4
8	Contract construction.....	52	38	25	14	10	16	18	28	30	28	38
9	Manufacturing.....	560	444	335	221	245	327	373	459	555	403	495
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	182	163	140	109	97	116	127	144	168	162	171
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	52	50	43	35	30	32	33	36	39	38	41
12	Banking and other finance.....	23	22	18	15	12	13	14	15	16	15	16
13	Insurance and real estate.....	28	28	25	20	17	19	19	21	23	23	24
14	Transportation.....	136	120	99	71	65	71	77	87	93	79	88
15	Railroads.....	107	93	76	53	49	54	58	67	72	59	66
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	8	7	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	9	12
17	Other transportation.....	21	19	15	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	11
18	Communications and public utilities.....	31	31	28	22	19	21	22	25	29	28	29
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	14	14	12	10	8	9	9	9	11	11	11
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	16	16	15	12	11	12	13	15	18	17	18
21	Services.....	93	87	75	61	54	60	65	72	79	76	79
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	7	6	5	4	3	4	4	5	5	6	6
23	Personal services and private households.....	42	38	30	22	19	22	24	27	31	29	30
24	Business and repair services.....	5	5	4	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6
25	Amusement and recreation.....	8	8	7	5	4	6	7	8	9	7	8
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	31	31	29	26	24	24	25	27	28	29	30
27	Government.....	102	106	105	101	107	131	136	170	158	190	180
28	Federal, civilian.....	17	17	17	16	25	38	38	84	68	89	78
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
30	State and local.....	84	88	87	84	80	92	96	84	89	99	100
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other labor income.....	12	11	12	10	9	10	11	14	14	14	15
33	Proprietors' income.....	381	292	257	141	142	195	320	282	398	303	329
34	Farm.....	180	125	131	65	74	90	197	132	234	147	157
35	Nonfarm.....	201	168	126	76	68	105	123	150	165	156	173
36	Property income.....	273	250	205	157	129	134	137	176	192	184	203
37	Transfer payments.....	50	48	77	59	54	48	52	84	56	77	76
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	13	11	13

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 23.—ILLINOIS: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	7,280	6,235	5,187	3,780	3,434	3,945	4,484	5,112	5,743	5,116	5,566
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	4,561	3,950	3,253	2,448	2,296	2,686	2,915	3,356	3,748	3,475	3,722
3	Farms.....	57	48	36	27	22	24	32	34	40	40	41
4	Mining.....	84	68	52	34	37	44	47	56	55	51	59
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	74	58	45	30	33	39	42	48	45	38	40
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	5	4	3	2	2	3	3	5	6	8	15
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	5	6	4	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5
8	Contract construction.....	243	149	98	56	43	66	75	109	124	98	117
9	Manufacturing.....	1,544	1,264	977	669	670	844	944	1,113	1,346	1,090	1,208
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	972	859	707	524	469	527	575	608	687	670	734
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	281	243	209	190	155	178	186	200	221	205	208
12	Banking and other finance.....	140	122	101	99	71	73	73	79	82	74	73
13	Insurance and real estate.....	140	122	108	91	84	105	113	121	140	131	135
14	Transportation.....	426	377	316	236	222	243	267	302	328	304	321
15	Railroads.....	302	260	215	154	146	160	178	205	219	199	204
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	32	31	28	25	24	26	28	31	35	34	40
17	Other transportation.....	92	86	73	58	53	57	60	66	74	71	77
18	Communications and public utilities.....	129	130	117	98	87	94	98	104	117	117	121
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	65	65	58	48	42	46	48	51	58	59	61
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	64	65	59	50	44	48	50	54	59	58	60
21	Services.....	477	450	385	309	275	292	303	334	368	361	375
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	40	38	32	25	21	25	25	28	31	31	31
23	Personal services and private households.....	182	164	133	100	86	95	102	111	122	109	120
24	Business and repair services.....	56	54	43	35	32	35	37	47	54	59	57
25	Amusement and recreation.....	62	59	49	36	31	32	32	32	39	35	38
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	137	135	128	113	104	104	107	115	121	127	129
27	Government.....	343	359	351	302	313	374	385	493	457	536	532
28	Federal, civilian.....	60	61	61	57	74	116	110	235	192	242	232
29	Federal, military.....	7	7	8	9	7	3	4	4	4	5	6
30	State and local.....	277	291	282	237	231	255	271	254	260	289	294
31	Other industries.....	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	4
32	Other labor income.....	46	42	36	31	28	33	36	43	44	42	45
33	Proprietors' income.....	993	752	608	364	315	419	690	639	944	704	770
34	Farm.....	287	194	198	110	74	88	304	175	432	220	242
35	Nonfarm.....	706	558	410	254	240	331	386	464	512	484	528
36	Property income.....	1,581	1,391	1,106	791	644	655	681	842	879	767	881
37	Transfer payments.....	108	110	193	155	162	163	174	243	171	167	191
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	10	10	9	9	10	11	11	12	42	40	43

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,898	2,526	3,209	3,899	4,116	4,271	4,419	4,925	5,581	5,398	6,006	6,951	7,285	8,012	7,619	8,201	1
1,279	1,681	2,150	2,740	2,938	2,876	2,830	3,291	3,695	3,631	4,087	4,801	5,135	5,636	5,246	5,806	2
22	24	29	36	38	41	51	48	55	53	48	54	50	48	50	47	3
19	23	28	31	37	38	42	53	61	52	58	63	55	55	46	49	4
13	17	21	24	31	30	31	40	47	36	40	42	35	32	26	26	5
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	6
4	5	6	5	5	6	8	10	11	12	13	15	13	13	13	15	7
37	98	134	99	67	84	109	148	183	161	182	246	275	270	244	304	8
584	846	1,151	1,566	1,637	1,410	1,293	1,618	1,794	1,703	2,003	2,362	2,512	2,897	2,539	2,906	9
190	225	245	270	295	337	450	528	603	612	666	748	799	848	858	908	10
41	44	46	47	50	55	69	77	89	93	104	118	130	142	157	171	11
16	18	18	18	20	22	27	30	36	38	42	49	55	62	68	73	12
25	26	28	29	30	33	42	46	53	55	61	69	75	80	89	98	13
96	119	150	173	206	206	226	245	270	257	285	320	326	342	311	338	14
70	88	111	127	154	148	159	168	181	164	179	204	202	207	185	196	15
14	18	22	25	26	28	35	44	53	57	70	79	87	97	83	108	16
11	13	17	21	25	31	32	34	36	36	36	37	37	38	34	34	17
32	36	38	40	42	46	61	75	84	93	99	110	122	131	138	148	18
12	14	16	18	20	22	31	37	42	45	48	53	59	64	68	72	19
20	22	22	22	22	24	29	37	42	48	51	57	63	67	70	76	20
86	97	112	124	139	158	186	213	236	242	259	285	306	318	331	356	21
6	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	17	22
34	37	45	51	58	65	71	78	82	81	88	96	100	104	100	107	23
6	8	7	8	9	12	16	19	22	21	23	28	30	30	32	35	24
8	9	10	11	12	13	18	18	21	21	21	20	21	21	21	22	25
32	37	42	46	52	57	68	84	98	105	113	126	140	146	162	175	26
173	169	215	352	425	498	341	282	315	360	378	490	552	579	564	570	27
66	61	67	88	88	99	82	72	79	89	91	114	159	155	150	149	28
2	5	42	150	214	262	96	23	21	19	30	102	98	102	61	50	29
104	104	106	114	122	138	162	187	215	251	257	274	296	322	353	372	30
1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	31
17	19	23	31	45	52	52	69	78	90	131	169	185	216	214	249	32
320	512	700	774	738	873	941	948	1,144	938	959	1,136	1,047	1,132	1,112	1,076	33
122	242	365	379	322	434	451	481	630	436	426	542	426	503	492	391	34
199	270	335	395	416	439	490	466	514	502	533	594	621	629	686	686	35
222	260	284	316	346	364	395	430	490	540	604	644	688	728	766	801	36
76	74	78	73	83	145	246	238	226	251	295	282	322	396	390	396	37
16	20	26	34	35	38	44	50	51	51	70	81	91	96	109	127	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
5,964	7,153	8,367	9,772	10,743	11,188	12,487	13,647	15,472	14,654	15,984	17,777	18,579	19,669	19,786	20,988	1
3,992	4,726	5,669	6,824	7,638	7,758	8,244	9,310	10,307	10,040	10,832	12,317	13,120	13,979	13,828	14,868	2
41	50	62	74	77	81	88	97	110	98	90	96	89	83	84	83	3
71	82	95	117	129	131	139	163	187	156	171	175	161	155	143	151	4
43	51	63	76	87	90	94	115	130	101	112	110	90	82	67	66	5
22	24	22	24	26	26	29	32	38	38	41	44	46	48	51	58	6
6	8	10	16	16	16	16	16	19	18	18	21	25	26	24	27	7
138	208	282	236	178	196	315	418	516	530	552	682	775	815	810	862	8
1,349	1,795	2,327	2,989	3,363	3,171	3,204	3,799	4,112	3,802	4,244	4,898	5,243	5,812	5,435	5,948	9
789	901	1,054	1,154	1,154	1,154	1,530	1,788	2,008	2,000	2,099	2,299	2,400	2,516	2,567	2,739	10
216	228	235	246	255	277	338	369	416	432	468	510	549	586	638	686	11
76	80	81	84	89	100	120	131	143	148	161	177	195	212	234	252	12
140	148	155	163	166	177	219	238	273	284	306	333	354	373	404	434	13
334	384	461	522	612	630	717	768	768	759	800	906	940	960	923	977	14
207	241	296	330	413	404	452	466	496	479	487	549	556	553	518	521	15
48	60	68	76	78	91	106	131	150	159	190	220	240	267	265	307	16
79	84	97	116	120	135	160	170	122	121	123	136	144	158	141	149	17
130	141	149	151	159	175	230	259	296	302	314	336	364	400	416	439	18
66	74	79	85	92	101	142	156	178	178	179	193	206	225	234	246	19
64	68	70	66	67	74	88	103	118	125	134	144	158	176	182	193	20
394	414	446	485	541	601	708	812	908	929	986	1,065	1,126	1,206	1,262	1,370	21
32	33	34	36	43	46	56	61	66	66	67	71	76	79	78	88	22
127	129	143	151	168	188	210	230	243	263	279	285	294	294	290	314	23
60	65	66	75	87	98	121	142	160	157	164	185	206	221	234	256	24
39	41	40	41	45	48	61	78	88	79	81	79	78	81	85	88	25
136	146	163	182	198	220	259	311	362	380	411	451	482	530	575	624	26
526	516	654	1,007	1,262	1,335	967	829	977	1,021	1,096	1,336	1,458	1,431	1,534	1,596	27
210	194	229	342	337	316	316	271	279	298	308	384	441	409	405	420	28
13	41	142	390	617	668	273	116	136	130	154	238	273	240	258	248	29
303	282	283	291	303	330	378	442	562	593	634	714	744	782	871	928	30
5	5	6	6	8	7	8	9	10	10	12	13	15	15	16	17	31
50	53	60	77	112	132	144	183	209	227	288	359	394	442	458	498	32
822	1,153	1,448	1,706	1,731	1,825	2,157	1,986	2,617	2,062	2,206	2,511	2,483	2,388	2,390	2,353	33
208	379	493	572	526	560	748	676	1,169	642	707	894	821	721	735	621	34
615	774	955	1,134	1,205	1,266	1,410	1,310	1,448	1,420	1,499	1,618	1,662	1,662	1,655	1,732	35
924	1,057	1,022	1,040	1,119	1,181	1,381	1,554	1,701	1,776	2,040	2,095	2,114	2,311	2,471	2,598	36
224	218	236	216	249	400	683	750	780	693	804	705	702	792	930	994	37
48	55	69	91	107	110	122	136	142	144	186	209	234	242	290	323	38

Table 24.—WISCONSIN: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	2,001	1,754	1,416	1,101	1,022	1,161	1,420	1,600	1,707	1,585	1,615
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	1,163	1,026	852	664	625	735	819	942	1,036	959	1,005
3	Farms.....	46	38	30	21	20	22	25	31	32	32	31
4	Mining.....	5	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	3
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	5	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	3
8	Contract construction.....	65	63	41	25	14	20	25	36	33	26	36
9	Manufacturing.....	487	383	286	192	199	249	298	342	416	340	371
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	188	175	158	132	110	124	136	146	166	159	164
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	46	45	41	35	29	32	34	36	38	36	37
12	Banking and other finance.....	23	21	19	16	13	14	15	16	16	15	15
13	Insurance and real estate.....	24	24	22	19	16	18	20	21	22	21	22
14	Transportation.....	87	78	62	46	43	46	51	57	61	56	61
15	Railroads.....	64	56	44	32	29	31	34	38	40	37	40
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	4	5	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9
17	Other transportation.....	19	17	14	10	9	10	11	12	13	11	12
18	Communications and public utilities.....	32	34	30	25	22	24	24	26	29	29	30
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	15	16	14	12	10	10	11	11	12	12	12
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	17	18	16	13	12	14	14	15	17	17	17
21	Services.....	92	87	74	61	54	60	64	70	78	77	80
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	8	7	6	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
23	Personal services and private households.....	35	32	26	19	16	19	21	23	27	25	27
24	Business and repair services.....	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
25	Amusement and recreation.....	7	7	7	5	4	5	5	6	7	6	7
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	37	36	32	29	27	27	29	31	32	34	35
27	Government.....	112	118	125	123	132	156	158	192	179	200	191
28	Federal, civilian.....	19	19	20	19	33	44	39	83	65	82	75
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
30	State and local.....	92	98	104	104	99	112	118	108	113	117	116
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
32	Other labor income.....	13	12	10	10	9	10	11	13	14	13	14
33	Proprietors' income.....	412	340	212	136	128	178	318	318	366	328	304
34	Farm.....	207	161	78	56	69	71	188	160	195	164	130
35	Nonfarm.....	205	179	134	81	69	107	129	158	170	164	173
36	Property income.....	379	342	280	241	200	188	215	243	243	230	238
37	Transfer payments.....	37	38	66	53	53	54	61	87	61	67	66
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	12	12	12

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 25.—PLAINS: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	7,584	6,802	5,633	4,252	3,781	4,156	5,468	5,588	6,415	5,926	6,165
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	3,998	3,768	3,277	2,607	2,381	2,719	2,903	3,240	3,476	3,369	3,471
3	Farms.....	272	236	179	129	112	114	142	145	161	159	159
4	Mining.....	84	77	56	44	42	47	52	60	78	59	59
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	21	20	16	17	16	13	15	14	14	11	10
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	16	16	11	9	10	14	16	17	21	19	16
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	47	41	29	17	17	20	22	30	43	27	33
8	Contract construction.....	160	161	124	75	53	58	71	96	94	98	117
9	Manufacturing.....	825	767	626	477	444	535	563	637	720	629	692
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	925	860	778	600	532	600	637	686	757	747	758
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	221	213	195	168	140	144	152	160	168	166	172
12	Banking and other finance.....	114	105	94	81	64	67	69	73	76	71	72
13	Insurance and real estate.....	107	108	101	86	75	77	83	87	90	95	100
14	Transportation.....	523	464	379	285	262	284	313	348	379	346	352
15	Railroads.....	422	370	298	220	204	219	242	270	292	265	267
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	23	22	21	19	19	22	25	29	33	32	36
17	Other transportation.....	78	71	60	46	40	43	45	49	54	49	49
18	Communications and public utilities.....	116	121	111	94	82	89	95	100	109	112	114
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	62	63	56	48	42	45	47	50	55	56	57
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	53	58	54	46	40	43	47	50	54	56	57
21	Services.....	409	393	347	280	250	269	275	301	330	318	326
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	29	28	24	19	17	20	20	22	25	26	26
23	Personal services and private households.....	165	149	122	92	81	92	96	105	123	111	115
24	Business and repair services.....	30	30	27	22	20	22	22	26	27	28	29
25	Amusement and recreation.....	46	46	41	26	23	27	26	29	34	29	29
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	139	139	133	120	107	108	111	116	120	125	127
27	Government.....	452	466	472	448	457	573	595	701	673	729	713
28	Federal, civilian.....	98	100	101	96	129	190	186	351	303	343	325
29	Federal, military.....	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	12	12	12	12
30	State and local.....	344	356	361	343	319	374	399	338	358	374	376
31	Other industries.....	10	10	10	8	8	5	6	6	9	8	9
32	Other labor income.....	43	42	39	36	34	38	38	44	43	42	44
33	Proprietors' income.....	2,198	1,731	1,080	647	555	554	1,668	1,169	1,882	1,532	1,599
34	Farm.....	1,321	953	474	288	233	86	1,120	522	1,191	858	884
35	Nonfarm.....	877	778	607	359	321	467	549	648	691	673	715
36	Property income.....	1,187	1,104	954	757	632	661	661	776	801	764	817
37	Transfer payments.....	170	168	293	215	190	196	208	369	252	256	273
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	39	38	40

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,740	2,118	2,673	3,167	3,312	3,511	3,830	4,204	4,646	4,614	5,060	5,834	6,094	6,248	6,212	6,569	1
1,068	1,278	1,610	2,001	2,124	2,165	2,233	2,608	2,937	2,905	3,207	3,731	3,959	4,138	4,059	4,375	2
33	41	51	62	71	71	75	78	88	79	71	77	74	73	68	65	3
3	4	4	5	6	6	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	17	18	4
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5
3	4	4	5	6	6	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	17	18	7
31	37	78	51	55	69	91	115	142	151	171	206	212	224	218	252	8
428	590	808	1,058	1,138	1,068	1,384	1,242	1,384	1,289	1,478	1,762	1,879	1,989	1,856	2,030	9
175	198	210	223	246	279	370	439	496	512	555	610	633	660	678	720	10
38	40	43	45	49	53	64	73	82	86	96	106	115	124	134	143	11
15	16	17	17	18	20	24	27	30	32	36	40	44	49	53	57	12
22	24	26	27	31	32	40	46	51	54	60	66	71	75	81	87	13
61	73	82	90	109	111	131	145	164	164	173	195	201	202	196	205	14
39	46	51	55	71	69	80	86	97	96	96	109	108	103	98	98	15
10	13	16	18	20	23	28	34	39	40	48	54	60	65	65	74	16
12	14	14	17	17	20	22	25	28	28	29	32	34	33	33	33	17
32	34	36	37	39	45	58	67	80	86	87	91	99	110	115	120	18
13	14	16	17	18	22	30	35	41	42	41	42	46	52	54	56	19
18	20	20	20	21	24	28	33	39	44	46	49	53	58	62	64	20
85	90	102	114	127	137	158	184	203	216	231	254	274	298	311	331	21
7	7	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	14	17	18	18	18	19	22
28	28	33	38	43	46	51	56	58	57	62	68	70	72	72	77	23
6	7	8	9	10	11	14	18	21	23	24	25	29	33	34	36	24
7	8	9	10	11	12	15	17	18	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	25
37	40	45	49	54	59	67	80	92	103	111	126	139	156	167	180	26
182	169	194	313	281	325	255	252	283	306	329	411	450	435	460	483	27
66	58	49	54	53	55	57	55	59	63	66	74	85	81	76	86	28
( <sup>2</sup> )	115	111	143	106	136	41	15	14	13	19	68	66	40	41	38	29
1	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	31
15	16	18	22	32	37	40	50	59	66	86	110	122	133	136	156	32
357	479	663	782	780	872	981	950	1,016	927	955	1,184	1,170	1,064	1,012	995	33
161	230	344	410	386	456	517	515	537	441	440	626	596	484	434	381	34
196	249	319	371	394	416	463	435	479	486	515	558	574	580	577	614	35
244	292	333	324	330	345	410	434	488	549	618	649	664	705	751	789	36
69	68	68	63	73	118	200	203	187	212	251	226	252	283	338	356	37
13	15	19	25	26	28	33	40	41	44	58	65	74	75	85	101	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
6,515	7,934	10,566	12,352	13,014	13,780	15,341	16,726	19,239	17,896	19,854	21,733	22,859	23,168	23,991	24,439	1
3,579	4,225	5,366	6,701	7,299	7,549	7,513	8,503	9,551	9,768	10,547	12,108	13,112	13,884	13,983	14,741	2
175	221	290	352	362	334	369	418	447	393	372	372	346	335	297	240	3
63	76	89	103	101	96	107	132	154	154	164	198	222	250	225	10	4
10	12	13	15	15	13	12	15	16	14	15	15	14	12	10	10	5
17	18	19	23	27	27	30	36	45	46	51	62	72	77	79	84	6
36	46	56	66	59	55	64	82	92	92	98	121	136	161	136	146	7
107	248	363	256	166	196	327	447	550	546	625	760	795	802	890	964	8
748	966	1,510	2,091	2,257	2,089	1,836	2,196	2,425	2,424	2,692	3,248	3,661	4,016	3,850	4,046	9
781	868	899	975	1,077	1,233	1,655	1,966	2,221	2,276	2,434	2,674	2,814	2,886	2,941	3,096	10
176	186	206	216	235	290	319	362	388	434	474	518	567	609	609	654	11
74	80	84	88	93	101	121	130	145	156	175	196	218	248	266	283	12
102	106	113	118	123	134	170	188	217	232	259	300	320	320	343	371	13
356	412	519	604	733	733	809	877	967	978	1,016	1,152	1,212	1,256	1,202	1,243	14
265	309	392	451	557	541	576	608	666	663	674	772	799	800	740	749	15
40	48	57	66	72	80	98	118	138	152	178	203	222	254	265	292	16
51	55	70	87	103	112	135	151	162	163	164	178	191	201	197	202	17
120	128	132	141	146	166	220	250	297	318	339	372	408	448	473	498	18
59	64	69	77	80	94	129	139	164	171	178	197	216	240	250	262	19
61	64	64	64	66	72	91	110	133	147	162	175	192	208	223	236	20
337	355	413	458	512	563	667	759	854	908	982	1,064	1,146	1,207	1,252	1,361	21
26	26	28	32	38	43	50	54	57	58	60	63	66	67	67	76	22
120	121	142	160	181	202	226	244	257	258	277	294	304	316	309	334	23
29	32	34	40	45	48	62	75	87	88	93	106	120	127	127	140	24
30	31	33	34	39	44	55	61	67	69	70	72	76	76	78	81	25
132	145	176	192	209	226	273	325	385	434	482	529	579	622	672	729	26
707	754	941	1,502	1,714	1,891	1,218	1,126	1,260	1,369	1,472	1,774	1,968	2,093	2,201	2,316	27
312	294	294	375	386	401	381	368	387	412	438	506	525	546	547	580	28
9	65	249	713	894	1,005	772	104	118	142	142	297	370	410	433	426	29
386	395	398	414	435	485	565	655	756	827	891	970	1,070	1,138	1,221	1,310	30
9	10	12	13	15	14	15	14	14	15	18	20	23	23	24	26	31
46	47	55	71	101	122	124	151	179	201	242	300	340	380	405	426	32
1,789	2,494	3,849	4,253	4,162	4,354	5,297	5,517	6,848	4,944	5,739	6,103	6,079	5,306	5,683	5,159	33
995	1,470	2,576	2,771	2,604	2,690	3,359	3,656	4,788	2,894	3,564	3,757	3,650	2,875	3,230	2,460	34
794	1,024	1,272	1,482	1,558	1,664	1,938	1,861	2,060	2,050	2,175	2,346	2,429	2,431	2,453	2,699	35
861	927	1,076	1,148	1,233	1,333	1,541	1,694	1,896	2,085	2,292	2,430	2,522	2,710	2,916	3,048	36
283	291	286	277	326	536	986	1,001	916	1,059	1,238	1,032	1,083	1,178	1,341	1,447	37
43	49	67	97	107	113	120	142	151	161	204	240	376	289	337	382	38

Table 26.—MINNESOTA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>1,539</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,432</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	<b>871</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>845</b>
3	Farms.....	47	38	32	25	22	24	26	30	35	33	33
4	Mining.....	24	20	12	5	5	7	9	14	24	12	14
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	23	20	12	5	5	7	9	14	24	12	14
8	Contract construction.....	32	31	26	20	12	12	15	20	23	25	31
9	Manufacturing.....	191	181	151	117	104	124	136	153	176	148	163
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	202	193	181	146	131	148	164	178	198	198	204
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	49	48	43	40	33	34	35	37	41	41	43
12	Banking and other finance.....	26	24	21	20	16	17	17	18	19	18	18
13	Insurance and real estate.....	23	23	22	20	17	17	18	19	22	23	24
14	Transportation.....	112	101	82	63	57	63	68	75	83	75	78
15	Railroads.....	88	78	63	48	43	48	51	57	63	57	59
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	8	7	7	6	6	6	7	8	9	9	9
17	Other transportation.....	17	15	13	10	8	9	9	10	11	9	10
18	Communications and public utilities.....	25	27	25	20	18	19	21	22	24	25	25
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	12	13	12	10	8	9	9	10	11	12	12
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	13	14	13	11	9	10	11	12	12	13	13
21	Services.....	90	86	78	65	58	62	64	71	79	78	82
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	8	8	7	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8
23	Personal services and private households.....	35	32	27	21	18	20	21	24	28	25	26
24	Business and repair services.....	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
25	Amusement and recreation.....	10	10	9	7	6	6	7	8	9	8	8
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	32	31	30	28	25	25	26	27	29	31	32
27	Government.....	96	98	102	98	98	130	137	165	158	175	170
28	Federal, civilian.....	18	18	19	18	25	41	40	80	66	78	72
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
30	State and local.....	77	79	82	78	71	88	96	83	90	96	96
31	Other industries.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>382</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>328</b>
34	Farm.....	215	180	68	65	36	34	214	103	231	159	168
35	Nonfarm.....	168	149	119	74	64	94	114	137	149	146	160
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>248</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>184</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 27.—IOWA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,183</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	<b>664</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>573</b>
3	Farms.....	57	51	39	28	24	26	38	39	42	42	42
4	Mining.....	10	9	7	6	5	6	8	8	8	6	6
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	8	7	6	5	4	5	7	7	6	5	4
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	28	32	23	12	8	12	15	20	18	20	24
9	Manufacturing.....	131	121	98	71	66	80	87	100	115	106	118
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	143	134	124	97	82	90	94	103	116	118	121
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	36	34	33	26	20	22	24	25	25	25	26
12	Banking and other finance.....	19	16	16	12	9	9	10	11	10	10	10
13	Insurance and real estate.....	17	18	16	14	11	13	14	14	14	15	16
14	Transportation.....	88	76	63	46	42	45	49	56	58	52	53
15	Railroads.....	79	67	55	39	36	38	42	47	48	43	42
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
17	Other transportation.....	7	7	6	5	4	5	5	5	6	5	5
18	Communications and public utilities.....	19	21	19	16	14	15	17	17	19	19	19
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	10	11	10	8	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	8	10	10	8	7	7	8	9	10	10	10
21	Services.....	71	67	59	48	42	45	47	50	55	54	56
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	4	4
23	Personal services and private households.....	30	27	22	16	14	17	18	19	22	20	21
24	Business and repair services.....	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
25	Amusement and recreation.....	7	7	6	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	25	24	23	21	19	18	19	20	21	22	22
27	Government.....	80	82	84	77	78	90	92	103	101	108	108
28	Federal, civilian.....	15	16	15	15	21	30	26	42	37	43	40
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	(²)	(²)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	State and local.....	64	66	68	62	56	59	64	60	63	64	66
31	Other industries.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>511</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>422</b>
34	Farm.....	347	250	111	80	60	13	334	134	416	286	280
35	Nonfarm.....	164	149	114	65	57	86	105	122	132	130	142
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>207</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>139</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.



## Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,467	1,678	2,119	2,404	2,519	2,788	3,213	3,511	4,028	3,810	4,184	4,624	4,796	5,049	5,169	5,394	1
841	946	1,142	1,371	1,480	1,570	1,693	1,956	2,186	2,218	2,423	2,716	2,924	3,144	3,182	3,371	2
31	39	51	60	64	63	67	72	78	76	70	68	61	58	56	53	3
17	23	29	36	32	33	31	42	51	49	56	72	78	104	78	84	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
17	23	29	36	32	33	31	42	51	48	56	71	78	104	78	84	7
27	40	50	32	35	42	78	103	124	121	145	175	182	191	216	254	8
173	220	349	482	508	493	456	538	582	571	639	742	821	899	873	915	9
198	210	216	232	250	283	382	458	514	518	561	612	640	668	682	726	10
43	44	46	48	50	55	69	77	87	92	103	112	122	136	148	160	11
19	20	20	21	22	25	30	33	36	39	44	50	54	62	66	70	12
25	25	26	27	28	30	39	44	50	53	59	62	67	74	82	89	13
79	91	112	124	150	151	176	197	220	222	232	262	278	292	280	289	14
60	69	84	93	115	111	126	138	151	152	154	176	187	191	179	181	15
8	10	12	14	15	17	21	26	29	30	36	40	44	50	52	58	16
11	12	16	17	20	23	29	34	40	40	43	46	47	50	48	50	17
26	27	27	28	29	33	45	62	65	65	69	74	82	91	97	102	18
12	13	14	14	15	17	26	28	33	34	35	39	43	47	50	52	19
14	14	13	14	14	16	19	24	29	32	34	35	39	43	48	50	20
81	83	91	99	111	122	148	171	196	212	235	243	261	280	294	322	21
7	7	7	7	8	9	12	13	14	14	14	15	16	16	17	20	22
26	26	28	31	35	39	44	48	52	51	54	56	56	59	59	66	23
7	7	8	9	10	10	14	17	21	21	22	26	30	33	31	35	24
8	8	8	8	9	10	13	14	15	15	16	16	16	16	18	18	25
33	36	40	44	50	54	66	79	95	112	129	131	143	155	170	184	26
163	165	168	224	247	292	236	240	269	288	307	350	393	417	451	459	27
65	62	52	49	46	54	65	66	69	72	75	81	91	89	92	97	28
2	4	18	75	97	122	36	13	14	13	13	31	38	38	41	39	29
96	99	98	100	104	115	135	162	187	203	218	238	264	290	318	323	30
3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	8	31
12	12	13	16	22	26	28	36	42	47	56	67	74	84	91	98	32
351	448	678	729	704	808	968	982	1,233	921	963	1,163	1,099	1,058	1,063	1,041	33
182	241	424	433	385	467	560	587	803	493	501	675	601	554	549	496	34
169	208	254	297	319	340	408	394	430	427	463	488	498	504	514	545	35
198	208	228	239	257	284	331	353	398	431	492	509	528	573	615	646	36
77	76	72	66	76	122	220	218	205	232	300	222	234	257	295	325	37
12	12	15	18	19	21	28	34	37	39	49	54	63	67	77	88	38

## Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,272	1,511	2,014	2,321	2,258	2,460	2,978	2,986	3,934	3,403	3,799	4,072	4,272	4,110	4,449	4,213	1
599	694	811	995	1,087	1,152	1,204	1,398	1,581	1,610	1,724	1,954	2,058	2,131	2,142	2,285	2
47	54	68	84	78	76	84	90	91	86	78	78	72	73	68	67	3
6	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	9	9	9	9	12	11	11	12	4
4	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	5
1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
22	48	39	26	24	29	55	78	96	91	103	113	112	112	117	124	8
130	164	239	312	336	318	310	387	437	436	479	592	632	664	635	700	9
126	139	143	152	168	194	263	319	371	377	406	444	454	458	470	491	10
27	29	31	32	34	36	44	50	57	61	68	74	81	87	92	98	11
11	12	12	13	14	16	18	20	23	25	28	31	34	38	40	42	12
16	18	19	19	19	21	26	29	34	36	40	43	47	49	52	56	13
52	60	72	81	101	102	115	126	136	137	138	151	155	153	149	151	14
41	47	57	63	80	79	88	94	101	98	95	104	107	103	98	98	15
6	7	9	10	11	12	14	17	20	22	26	29	30	33	35	37	16
6	6	7	8	9	11	13	15	15	16	17	18	17	17	17	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	27	37	42	49	52	58	63	70	75	80	84	18
10	11	11	12	13	15	22	23	27	28	30	33	36	40	41	43	19
10	11	11	10	11	12	16	19	22	24	28	30	33	36	39	40	20
58	61	66	73	81	90	107	123	138	147	155	168	176	181	189	204	21
4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	22
22	22	25	27	31	35	40	42	44	44	48	50	51	52	51	54	23
4	4	5	5	5	6	8	10	12	12	12	14	15	15	16	17	24
5	5	5	5	6	8	10	12	12	11	11	11	12	11	12	12	25
23	25	28	31	34	37	44	54	64	71	75	84	89	94	102	111	26
109	110	122	202	231	270	178	173	195	212	228	257	289	312	326	349	27
40	38	34	37	40	44	42	40	44	47	51	53	60	74	72	76	28
1	1	15	89	111	136	32	13	10	9	8	20	26	27	28	26	29
68	71	72	76	80	90	104	120	141	156	170	185	203	212	226	246	30
2	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	31
7	7	8	10	13	16	18	23	28	32	39	48	53	58	61	64	32
478	610	962	1,075	896	958	1,307	1,105	1,834	1,167	1,429	1,472	1,560	1,274	1,527	1,131	33
321	408	724	800	608	647	941	753	1,438	776	1,016	1,031	1,112	829	1,082	825	34
157	201	238	275	288	311	366	352	396	391	414	441	448	445	445	506	35
146	158	193	206	217	251	300	317	362	412	440	463	462	494	533	552	36
50	50	48	47	58	97	166	164	152	207	200	173	184	200	239	240	37
7	8	9	12	13	14	17	21	23	24	32	38	46	46	53	59	38

Table 28.—MISSOURI: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	2,275	2,073	1,838	1,379	1,276	1,394	1,602	1,778	1,928	1,809	1,914
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements<sup>1</sup></b> .....	1,345	1,259	1,084	851	796	893	947	1,074	1,153	1,107	1,154
3	Farms.....	27	23	18	15	14	13	16	17	19	20	21
4	Mining.....	17	16	12	10	10	8	7	9	11	9	10
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	6	6	5	6	6	4	4	4	4	3	3
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	11	10	7	4	4	4	3	5	7	6	7
8	Contract construction.....	63	60	44	24	18	16	21	30	30	29	34
9	Manufacturing.....	359	328	263	200	194	229	246	280	313	269	300
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	329	302	266	200	183	211	219	235	258	252	258
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	80	77	71	61	54	53	58	61	64	62	64
12	Banking and other finance.....	38	34	31	27	23	23	23	25	27	25	25
13	Insurance and real estate.....	42	43	40	33	31	30	34	35	37	37	39
14	Transportation.....	155	138	114	86	81	87	96	106	117	108	112
15	Railroads.....	114	100	81	60	57	60	66	72	79	73	75
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	9	8	8	7	8	9	10	12	14	13	16
17	Other transportation.....	32	29	25	19	17	18	20	22	24	22	21
18	Communications and public utilities.....	41	41	38	32	29	30	32	33	36	37	38
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	22	21	19	16	14	15	15	16	18	19	19
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	20	21	19	17	15	16	17	17	18	18	19
21	Services.....	144	140	125	98	88	96	96	106	115	110	112
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	10	10	8	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	9
23	Personal services and private households.....	57	51	43	32	28	32	34	38	43	39	41
24	Business and repair services.....	14	14	13	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	13
25	Amusement and recreation.....	20	21	19	10	9	12	10	11	14	11	10
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	43	44	42	38	35	35	36	38	38	39	40
27	Government.....	127	131	131	123	123	149	155	196	186	208	203
28	Federal, civilian.....	28	28	28	27	33	48	50	99	86	103	99
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	State and local.....	98	102	101	96	90	101	104	96	100	104	103
31	Other industries.....	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	14	13	12	11	11	12	12	14	14	14	14
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	471	365	330	190	194	203	353	318	422	360	393
34	Farm.....	207	132	144	75	88	60	188	124	217	163	185
35	Nonfarm.....	264	233	186	115	107	144	165	194	205	196	208
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	399	390	331	268	222	234	230	278	288	279	296
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	49	48	83	62	56	55	62	97	62	61	70
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	13

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 29.—NORTH DAKOTA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	253	208	124	119	98	119	178	152	209	180	202
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements<sup>1</sup></b> .....	137	123	101	82	74	87	95	104	108	109	110
3	Farms.....	39	32	20	14	12	11	16	12	16	17	20
4	Mining.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
8	Contract construction.....	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
9	Manufacturing.....	6	7	6	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	5
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	31	28	25	19	17	20	21	22	23	23	23
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
12	Banking and other finance.....	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	Insurance and real estate.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Transportation.....	16	14	11	9	8	9	10	11	12	11	11
15	Railroads.....	14	13	10	8	7	8	9	10	11	10	10
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
17	Other transportation.....	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
18	Communications and public utilities.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
21	Services.....	13	12	10	8	7	8	8	9	9	9	9
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	3
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
27	Government.....	18	18	19	18	19	27	27	35	32	32	31
28	Federal, civilian.....	6	6	6	6	8	12	12	24	20	20	18
29	Federal, military.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
30	State and local.....	12	13	12	12	11	14	15	11	12	13	13
31	Other industries.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	84	54	-11	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	56	15	68	42	64
34	Farm.....	57	32	-28	2	-8	-9	39	-5	47	22	43
35	Nonfarm.....	27	22	17	10	9	14	16	20	20	20	21
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	26	25	23	17	16	13	15	16	18	15	16
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	5	5	10	8	7	12	11	16	16	14	12
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES, SINCE 1929

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,982	2,463	3,097	3,553	3,814	3,984	4,459	4,695	5,321	5,219	5,705	6,306	6,660	7,000	7,066	7,560	1
1,210	1,500	1,869	2,260	2,445	2,543	2,542	2,831	3,129	3,173	3,449	3,975	4,327	4,610	4,580	4,871	2
26	30	39	44	48	47	57	70	72	61	68	66	63	63	55	54	3
12	14	19	22	20	14	21	28	28	30	28	32	35	33	33	34	4
3	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
8	10	15	17	15	10	16	23	22	23	22	25	29	28	28	29	7
32	118	115	64	50	63	104	138	159	152	177	223	240	233	269	307	8
323	422	620	819	857	826	747	882	981	973	1,078	1,244	1,415	1,603	1,495	1,577	9
274	311	316	343	379	432	573	668	734	752	797	875	933	961	970	1,025	10
66	69	75	79	81	88	108	117	132	141	154	168	183	196	210	227	11
26	28	30	32	32	35	42	44	49	51	57	64	72	78	85	93	12
40	41	45	47	49	53	66	72	84	89	98	104	111	118	124	134	13
116	132	170	202	241	241	261	273	301	302	319	361	382	401	381	398	14
75	87	114	133	161	153	160	162	178	174	182	208	214	214	194	196	15
18	21	25	27	30	33	41	49	57	64	75	85	92	107	108	121	16
22	24	31	42	50	54	60	62	65	65	63	68	76	80	78	81	17
41	44	46	50	51	58	74	84	99	108	114	125	137	149	157	167	18
20	22	24	28	29	34	44	47	56	60	61	68	75	82	85	88	19
21	22	22	22	22	24	30	37	43	48	53	57	62	67	72	79	20
118	127	148	164	181	197	236	261	286	302	325	356	388	406	417	452	21
9	10	11	13	15	16	19	20	21	22	22	22	23	24	24	26	22
43	44	54	59	66	73	81	87	90	90	96	102	106	110	108	116	23
13	14	14	16	18	20	27	32	36	37	40	46	53	54	55	60	24
11	12	13	14	16	17	22	23	25	26	27	29	29	29	28	29	25
42	48	57	63	67	70	88	99	113	128	141	159	177	189	203	221	26
200	229	317	469	534	572	356	307	331	350	385	522	545	559	589	622	27
95	88	93	124	121	131	133	133	138	145	151	184	167	172	172	180	28
1	39	123	244	310	330	94	26	24	18	34	115	127	131	143	141	29
104	102	101	101	102	112	129	148	168	187	200	223	251	255	274	302	30
2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	31
15	16	19	23	35	44	44	52	60	68	83	102	116	133	138	148	32
395	564	776	833	856	842	1,108	972	1,274	1,070	1,153	1,227	1,175	1,114	1,113	1,241	33
160	243	404	408	548	358	440	440	700	498	548	570	486	427	419	490	34
235	320	367	425	453	484	560	531	574	572	605	657	689	687	694	751	35
303	319	372	386	412	428	480	550	594	624	697	735	771	847	904	952	36
74	80	82	84	98	162	323	335	310	333	387	342	354	385	433	465	37
14	16	22	32	34	35	38	45	47	49	63	75	83	88	102	117	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
224	321	381	506	535	549	596	836	802	678	781	804	755	771	760	882	1
117	130	150	184	195	201	221	259	305	310	327	354	374	388	406	406	2
25	32	45	55	57	42	42	52	57	40	37	37	32	32	32	29	3
1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	8	10	10	9	4
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	5	7	6	6
2	3	3	3	3	4	8	12	21	24	27	30	33	32	42	30	7
6	6	7	9	10	11	12	14	16	17	17	18	20	20	21	22	8
24	28	29	31	36	40	54	67	80	85	89	95	100	102	106	109	10
4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	11
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	12
1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	13
11	13	15	18	22	22	25	28	33	35	36	42	44	45	44	45	14
10	11	14	16	20	19	22	24	28	30	31	36	38	37	36	36	15
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	16
(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	17
3	4	3	4	4	4	6	7	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	18
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	6	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	19
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	20
10	10	12	13	15	17	20	22	24	28	30	34	38	42	44	47	21
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	22
3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	23
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	24
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
4	5	6	7	7	8	10	11	13	16	18	20	24	27	28	30	26
32	30	30	45	42	55	47	48	54	59	67	72	76	78	79	84	27
15	16	12	10	12	13	14	15	17	19	24	23	24	23	23	24	28
(2)	(2)	3	18	11	19	5	2	2	2	2	6	7	7	7	7	29
13	14	15	17	19	23	28	31	34	39	41	43	45	48	49	53	30
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	31
1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	6	6	7	7	8	8	10	11	32
77	160	201	289	298	295	299	495	407	252	336	336	268	263	224	341	33
52	129	163	243	249	242	234	432	334	178	258	254	183	179	138	244	34
25	31	38	46	49	53	65	62	73	74	78	82	84	84	86	97	35
20	22	21	25	31	34	42	47	56	66	70	76	74	78	86	89	36
11	10	9	9	11	19	33	36	33	49	48	38	40	42	44	48	37
1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	38

Table 30.—SOUTH DAKOTA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	288	248	166	130	89	122	202	160	209	205	219
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	123	119	102	82	77	97	98	103	107	108	109
3	Farms.....	22	21	12	8	7	6	9	8	9	10	10
4	Mining.....	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
8	Contract construction.....	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
9	Manufacturing.....	10	10	8	6	6	8	7	7	8	9	10
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	32	31	28	22	16	18	20	22	22	21	22
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
12	Banking and other finance.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	Insurance and real estate.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
14	Transportation.....	12	10	8	6	5	6	7	8	8	7	7
15	Railroads.....	11	9	8	5	5	5	6	7	7	6	6
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
17	Other transportation.....	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
18	Communications and public utilities.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
21	Services.....	12	12	11	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
27	Government.....	19	19	20	19	23	40	34	36	35	37	36
28	Federal, civilian.....	6	6	7	6	10	15	13	24	21	21	20
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	State and local.....	12	12	13	12	13	24	21	12	14	15	15
31	Other industries.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	131	94	26	19	-11	1	30	19	66	63	77
34	Farm.....	99	66	3	7	-21	-16	62	-2	43	40	53
35	Nonfarm.....	32	28	22	12	10	16	18	21	23	23	24
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	27	27	24	18	15	16	16	18	19	18	20
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	7	7	14	9	8	8	8	20	17	16	14
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 31.—NEBRASKA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	811	713	568	424	382	352	552	529	548	533	521
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	358	346	306	243	220	251	263	287	296	291	295
3	Farms.....	36	34	26	17	13	14	17	18	16	16	15
4	Mining.....	1	1	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	1	1	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1
8	Contract construction.....	11	12	12	6	7	10	10	10	9	8	11
9	Manufacturing.....	52	51	44	32	29	36	33	36	38	36	38
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	82	77	70	55	49	54	55	59	63	61	62
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	24	24	20	18	14	16	16	17	17	17	17
12	Banking and other finance.....	12	12	10	9	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
13	Insurance and real estate.....	12	12	11	10	8	9	9	10	10	10	10
14	Transportation.....	52	46	37	28	26	28	33	37	41	37	38
15	Railroads.....	43	38	30	22	21	23	27	31	34	31	31
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
17	Other transportation.....	7	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
18	Communications and public utilities.....	12	12	11	9	8	9	10	10	11	11	11
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	8	8	7	6	5	6	6	6	7	7	7
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
21	Services.....	37	35	31	25	22	23	24	26	28	27	28
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
23	Personal services and private households.....	15	13	11	8	7	8	8	9	10	9	9
24	Business and repair services.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
25	Amusement and recreation.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	14	13	12	11	10	10	10	11	11	11	12
27	Government.....	52	54	54	52	52	61	65	73	72	77	75
28	Federal, civilian.....	12	12	11	11	14	21	22	35	34	38	37
29	Federal, military.....	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
30	State and local.....	38	40	40	40	35	38	41	36	36	36	36
31	Other industries.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	311	238	133	82	77	18	203	134	158	155	135
34	Farm.....	222	158	70	47	44	-31	149	72	93	91	70
35	Nonfarm.....	90	81	63	35	33	48	54	62	65	64	66
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	122	109	98	75	65	63	64	70	69	66	68
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	17	16	28	20	17	18	18	36	25	22	23
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
230	288	443	479	534	600	637	739	888	690	793	932	815	881	901	850	1
112	124	160	202	212	240	225	266	316	325	342	375	398	413	426	434	2
10	15	20	24	28	25	28	34	42	35	31	32	28	28	26	21	3
6	6	5	3	2	3	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	10	10	10	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
6	6	5	3	2	3	5	6	6	7	8	7	8	10	10	10	6
3	3	12	5	3	4	9	15	22	24	27	29	30	31	32	31	8
10	12	15	18	19	20	22	27	32	32	33	36	40	40	41	44	9
23	26	27	30	35	41	54	66	79	83	87	95	99	97	101	106	10
4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	17	11
2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	12
2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	13
6	8	10	12	16	16	19	21	22	20	19	21	21	22	22	22	14
5	7	8	9	13	13	15	16	16	15	13	15	14	14	13	13	15
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	16
(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	17
3	4	4	4	4	5	7	8	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	15	18
2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	19
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	20
9	10	12	14	15	17	20	25	29	31	36	37	40	42	45	48	21
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	23
(2)	1	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
5	5	6	7	7	8	10	13	15	17	21	22	24	26	29	31	26
36	36	50	87	82	104	54	56	64	71	80	93	107	113	119	119	27
19	18	17	22	23	23	19	19	20	22	25	30	32	33	34	38	28
1	1	15	46	39	58	7	6	7	9	12	19	27	28	30	24	29
16	17	17	19	21	23	28	32	37	40	43	45	48	52	55	57	30
(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	10	32
84	129	246	235	278	306	330	384	482	256	329	440	295	338	333	262	33
57	96	201	184	222	245	258	314	398	172	241	348	200	242	237	150	34
28	33	46	51	57	62	72	71	83	84	88	92	95	96	97	112	35
21	23	27	33	34	36	48	53	59	66	71	79	83	90	98	102	36
12	12	11	11	12	20	35	36	31	42	50	40	41	43	46	56	37
1	1	2	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	6	8	9	10	12	15	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
578	697	1,010	1,226	1,302	1,407	1,446	1,574	1,851	1,699	1,949	2,045	2,179	2,106	2,236	2,147	1
299	332	459	614	692	723	655	730	816	844	909	1,040	1,111	1,161	1,194	1,258	2
16	20	29	36	39	39	43	48	50	46	44	47	44	42	41	37	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	6	7	10	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	6
10	12	47	39	20	20	30	39	51	55	58	66	67	73	80	79	8
39	47	78	126	143	131	102	126	133	134	148	180	205	221	219	231	9
64	72	78	85	95	111	150	178	202	208	225	248	257	260	267	276	10
17	19	20	21	23	25	30	34	38	42	47	52	56	64	68	72	11
7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	14	15	16	19	20	25	26	28	12
10	12	12	13	14	15	19	21	25	27	31	33	36	39	42	45	13
37	45	58	70	85	84	84	90	98	102	108	125	130	133	129	131	14
29	36	48	58	71	69	66	69	73	76	79	91	94	93	86	87	15
3	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12	13	16	21	22	26	28	30	16
5	5	5	6	8	8	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	14	15	14	17
11	10	11	12	13	15	19	20	22	24	25	29	32	36	38	40	18
7	7	8	9	10	11	15	16	17	18	19	21	24	26	28	29	19
4	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	7	9	10	10	11	20
20	30	41	42	48	53	60	69	78	82	90	98	103	106	111	121	21
2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	23
10	10	12	13	15	18	20	21	22	23	25	27	27	28	27	30	23
2	2	3	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	24
2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	25
12	13	21	18	21	22	26	32	36	40	46	50	54	56	59	64	26
75	75	97	180	223	245	134	123	140	148	160	190	209	217	231	258	27
37	35	41	62	67	66	49	44	46	49	50	64	68	68	69	71	28
2	3	18	77	113	130	26	12	13	13	15	24	31	32	39	48	29
37	37	38	40	44	48	58	67	81	86	94	101	110	118	124	138	30
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	31
4	4	4	6	9	12	11	12	14	15	18	22	24	27	29	31	32
180	258	430	487	470	517	568	598	779	568	723	684	743	606	667	492	33
106	169	303	340	317	353	382	423	583	373	515	460	511	373	432	228	34
74	90	127	148	154	163	185	175	196	195	208	225	233	233	235	264	35
73	80	98	105	116	124	143	162	182	209	219	235	238	247	272	284	36
25	26	25	24	28	46	82	86	74	78	98	86	88	93	106	118	37
4	4	6	10	13	14	12	13	14	15	19	23	26	27	31	36	38

Table 32.—KANSAS: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	999	882	751	504	471	532	668	713	782	704	694
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	500	466	400	319	293	332	352	383	411	390	385
3	Farms.....	44	37	32	22	19	20	21	22	22	20	18
4	Mining.....	27	26	19	16	17	20	22	23	28	25	22
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	4	5	4	5	5	3	3	2	3	2	2
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	16	16	11	9	10	14	16	17	21	19	16
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	7	5	4	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	4
8	Contract construction.....	18	19	15	10	6	5	7	11	10	11	12
9	Manufacturing.....	77	70	57	46	42	53	50	56	63	56	58
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	106	96	84	62	55	60	64	68	77	73	69
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	21	21	19	15	13	13	14	14	15	14	14
12	Banking and other finance.....	13	12	12	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
13	Insurance and real estate.....	8	8	8	6	5	5	6	6	6	7	7
14	Transportation.....	89	79	64	48	43	46	51	56	61	54	55
15	Railroads.....	73	65	52	38	35	37	42	46	50	44	45
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17	Other transportation.....	14	12	10	8	7	7	7	8	9	8	8
18	Communications and public utilities.....	13	14	13	11	10	10	11	12	13	14	14
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7
21	Services.....	43	40	35	28	25	26	27	29	33	31	31
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
23	Personal services and private households.....	18	16	13	10	8	10	10	11	13	12	12
24	Business and repair services.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
25	Amusement and recreation.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	16	16	15	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
27	Government.....	60	62	62	60	64	77	85	92	88	91	91
28	Federal, civilian.....	13	14	14	13	18	24	24	46	40	40	38
29	Federal, military.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4
30	State and local.....	42	44	44	43	42	49	56	42	44	46	48
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other labor income.....	6	6	6	5	4	5	5	6	6	5	6
33	Proprietors' income.....	307	251	190	60	77	98	210	187	242	190	180
34	Farm.....	174	136	105	11	35	34	134	97	143	97	86
35	Nonfarm.....	132	115	84	49	42	64	76	90	98	94	95
36	Property income.....	158	132	114	91	73	76	78	91	100	95	95
37	Transfer payments.....	30	29	44	32	26	22	24	47	28	28	33
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	5

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 33.—SOUTHEAST: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	9,990	8,558	7,503	5,655	5,777	6,835	7,559	8,708	9,450	8,861	9,525
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	5,479	5,048	4,258	3,356	3,408	4,065	4,376	5,003	5,495	5,250	5,725
3	Farms.....	174	159	126	100	102	124	138	159	179	172	182
4	Mining.....	319	273	208	134	146	213	236	293	332	277	291
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	255	216	161	106	116	173	191	239	267	214	224
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	29	26	24	16	16	23	25	29	36	37	37
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	35	31	23	12	14	17	20	25	29	26	30
8	Contract construction.....	183	163	104	58	55	93	95	132	154	149	194
9	Manufacturing.....	1,405	1,247	970	726	816	1,000	1,079	1,237	1,425	1,225	1,419
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	929	861	747	596	560	667	712	779	888	822	932
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	247	227	199	161	147	168	175	185	199	194	203
12	Banking and other finance.....	113	98	83	70	63	68	70	78	83	81	82
13	Insurance and real estate.....	134	129	117	91	85	100	106	109	116	113	121
14	Transportation.....	674	609	506	372	350	374	404	450	493	451	490
15	Railroads.....	559	502	414	299	280	297	319	352	378	344	369
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	26	26	24	21	22	24	29	33	39	40	44
17	Other transportation.....	89	81	67	52	48	53	56	66	77	68	77
18	Communications and public utilities.....	148	148	134	112	100	109	116	130	148	149	156
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	68	66	57	46	40	45	46	51	60	60	63
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	80	82	78	66	61	65	70	78	88	90	93
21	Services.....	719	667	562	445	396	442	469	520	581	552	587
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	40	38	32	25	21	28	30	32	36	36	37
23	Personal services and private households.....	438	383	303	226	199	230	248	277	323	291	317
24	Business and repair services.....	32	32	27	23	23	26	28	32	33	32	34
25	Amusement and recreation.....	51	49	45	31	26	31	33	39	42	39	41
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	159	165	154	139	125	128	131	139	146	154	157
27	Government.....	642	661	675	630	713	852	926	1,091	1,063	1,169	1,244
28	Federal, civilian.....	172	177	179	170	228	333	351	576	505	579	629
29	Federal, military.....	54	55	54	52	49	53	62	69	78	79	83
30	State and local.....	416	429	442	407	436	466	512	444	480	510	531
31	Other industries.....	38	33	28	24	22	23	25	24	33	28	28
32	Other labor income.....	56	57	53	48	45	51	52	63	65	66	70
33	Proprietors' income.....	2,816	1,925	1,646	1,027	1,259	1,595	2,019	2,138	2,554	2,202	2,274
34	Farm.....	1,785	1,045	994	624	873	991	1,326	1,289	1,294	1,294	1,284
35	Nonfarm.....	1,031	880	652	403	385	604	693	850	934	908	989
36	Property income.....	1,461	1,342	1,151	937	814	866	875	1,041	1,132	1,092	1,201
37	Transfer payments.....	193	205	411	303	267	274	255	481	273	316	326
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	17	17	17	17	16	17	17	19	69	66	72

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

## PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES, SINCE 1929

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## Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
762	976	1,502	1,863	2,052	1,992	2,012	2,385	2,415	2,397	2,643	2,950	3,382	3,251	3,410	3,393	1
402	500	775	1,075	1,188	1,118	972	1,064	1,218	1,287	1,373	1,694	1,919	2,038	2,052	2,115	2
20	30	40	48	49	42	48	53	56	49	44	44	45	39	40	36	3
22	25	26	32	36	37	40	45	55	55	58	70	76	76	76	80	4
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	5
17	18	19	23	27	27	30	35	44	45	48	58	63	65	66	70	6
3	4	4	7	7	6	8	7	6	6	7	8	9	8	8	9	7
11	24	97	86	30	33	42	60	76	79	89	124	132	129	134	139	8
67	96	201	324	384	291	186	222	244	262	298	435	528	569	565	558	9
72	82	90	101	114	132	179	210	242	253	270	304	331	340	346	362	10
15	16	17	18	19	21	27	28	32	36	41	47	52	57	61	64	11
8	8	9	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	19	22	25	30	32	33	12
7	7	8	8	8	10	13	14	15	17	19	22	25	27	30	31	13
54	63	82	96	118	118	129	142	157	159	163	191	203	210	193	206	14
44	52	68	78	98	97	99	106	118	118	120	143	147	147	134	137	15
3	4	5	6	7	7	9	11	14	15	18	20	22	28	30	33	16
6	8	10	12	14	14	21	26	25	25	25	29	34	34	34	35	17
16	18	19	20	21	24	31	37	45	48	51	58	61	68	71	74	18
6	7	8	10	10	12	15	16	20	21	21	25	25	30	32	33	19
10	10	11	11	11	12	16	20	25	27	29	33	35	38	40	41	20
32	35	44	54	60	66	75	88	103	104	111	127	140	150	153	166	21
2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	8	22
12	13	17	20	24	27	30	33	34	35	38	42	46	48	46	49	23
2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	9	10	11	11	12	24
2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	25
14	15	19	23	24	25	29	37	48	50	53	63	69	75	80	88	26
93	110	158	295	355	354	213	178	207	242	246	291	349	398	406	427	27
38	37	44	69	77	70	59	51	53	59	62	72	84	87	86	95	28
4	17	56	165	213	210	71	32	48	66	53	83	116	147	145	141	29
51	56	58	61	65	74	83	95	107	117	126	136	149	164	175	191	30
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	31
6	6	8	12	18	20	17	20	24	27	34	46	56	62	66	65	32
224	325	555	605	659	629	717	982	839	711	806	781	938	653	756	652	33
118	185	352	363	420	378	435	706	532	404	485	419	556	270	373	226	34
107	140	203	242	239	251	282	275	307	306	321	362	382	383	383	425	35
100	116	136	154	167	175	197	213	245	276	304	333	367	381	408	423	36
35	36	38	36	42	70	128	126	111	119	154	132	142	159	177	195	37
5	6	10	19	22	21	18	20	21	22	28	36	41	43	50	57	38

## Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
10,387	13,493	18,456	22,856	25,478	26,380	26,965	28,416	31,233	30,943	34,193	38,900	41,528	43,153	42,927	46,313	1
6,346	8,476	12,031	15,712	17,492	17,611	15,977	17,255	19,181	19,115	21,113	24,952	27,363	28,738	28,513	30,641	2
192	223	290	353	389	424	485	540	616	571	556	620	600	608	603	617	3
337	428	516	583	667	660	710	930	1,062	850	936	1,058	1,008	985	850	957	4
263	335	410	458	529	513	544	727	832	618	696	784	705	656	509	565	5
39	45	45	51	72	82	89	108	125	129	132	148	168	185	206	239	6
35	48	60	73	65	65	77	95	106	103	109	127	135	144	143	153	7
252	557	962	760	520	507	622	851	1,030	1,018	1,152	1,542	1,901	1,927	1,715	1,721	8
1,581	2,157	2,981	3,833	4,215	4,025	4,033	4,800	5,362	5,071	5,796	6,624	7,094	7,755	7,610	8,461	9
1,006	1,207	1,302	1,441	1,632	1,883	2,537	3,009	3,345	3,443	3,723	4,116	4,504	4,715	4,819	5,213	10
217	240	253	268	304	340	432	492	567	605	688	767	857	945	1,045	1,157	11
87	96	96	99	107	120	149	193	243	211	243	277	314	352	388	428	12
130	146	157	169	197	220	283	322	375	394	446	489	543	593	657	729	13
537	633	821	999	1,226	1,268	1,348	1,404	1,508	1,443	1,498	1,735	1,833	1,869	1,793	1,899	14
400	463	596	674	821	789	888	960	877	903	1,043	1,043	1,069	1,039	952	968	15
51	64	82	93	113	119	129	147	174	193	232	267	310	355	373	437	16
86	107	142	232	293	360	356	368	374	373	363	425	455	475	468	494	17
166	191	212	229	240	266	350	412	497	524	563	636	707	771	819	858	18
68	82	94	110	122	140	193	217	256	268	282	320	361	394	422	455	19
97	109	117	119	118	125	157	195	242	258	281	315	346	377	397	403	20
642	737	898	1,055	1,196	1,336	1,502	1,705	1,808	1,867	2,020	2,215	2,400	2,528	2,587	2,861	21
42	47	51	58	71	83	107	114	117	118	124	138	147	154	157	174	22
357	401	498	591	684	778	809	886	894	897	971	1,043	1,038	1,114	1,081	1,192	23
33	41	48	56	66	75	102	122	132	133	141	162	194	219	232	273	24
44	51	54	58	70	79	101	121	127	121	131	137	144	147	148	152	25
165	196	245	290	305	322	382	473	543	592	653	735	827	895	969	1,069	26
1,387	2,071	3,755	6,147	7,050	6,846	3,895	3,048	3,316	3,655	4,112	5,563	6,377	6,553	6,581	6,815	27
668	790	1,081	1,619	1,624	1,496	1,066	1,108	1,205	1,303	1,660	1,896	1,896	1,944	1,890	2,023	28
165	700	2,074	3,882	4,722	4,567	1,773	869	914	987	1,219	2,162	2,544	2,504	2,400	2,317	29
554	581	601	647	704	781	910	1,113	1,294	1,463	1,586	1,741	1,937	2,098	2,291	2,470	30
28	30	39	45	52	56	61	65	69	66	67	76	81	81	82	82	31
77	81	96	124	181	230	238	302	374	413	521	630	695	786	835	936	32
2,441	3,261	4,480	5,172	5,748	5,911	6,690	6,515	7,213	6,386	6,729	7,849	7,744	7,619	7,043	7,867	33
1,277	1,659	2,423	2,725	3,111	3,113	3,544	3,521	3,952	3,140	3,266	4,035	3,726	3,547	2,986	3,465	34
1,165	1,602	2,057	2,446	2,637	2,798	3,146	2,994	3,261	3,246	3,463	3,814	4,018	4,072	4,056	4,402	35
1,239	1,382	1,621	1,778	1,916	2,036	2,354	2,531	2,829	3,060	3,459	3,660	3,884	4,096	4,379	4,604	36
361	400	416	404	522	969	2,033	2,146	1,979	2,324	2,828	2,352	2,430	2,528	2,864	3,087	37
80	106	186	334	382	378	326	333	342	353	457	545	487	614	708	823	38

Table 34.—VIRGINIA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	1,054	933	899	691	696	780	870	985	1,081	1,022	1,127
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	636	604	550	447	439	510	558	626	694	673	753
3	Farms.....	28	26	21	15	14	16	20	21	24	22	23
4	Mining.....	18	16	13	9	9	14	15	17	20	21	22
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	14	12	10	7	7	12	13	14	16	19	19
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	( <sup>2</sup> ) 3
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	21	16	13	7	6	9	11	14	19	21	30
8	Contract construction.....	142	130	118	92	92	111	123	139	158	133	160
9	Manufacturing.....	104	97	88	72	71	81	86	93	105	106	117
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	30	28	27	22	20	22	23	25	28	28	29
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	11	11	10	9	8	9	9	10	11	10	9
12	Banking and other finance.....	19	18	16	13	12	14	14	15	17	17	20
13	Insurance and real estate.....	87	81	69	52	50	54	59	65	72	67	74
14	Transportation.....	70	66	56	42	40	43	47	51	56	53	57
15	Railroads.....	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	13	12	10	8	7	8	8	10	11	10	11
17	Other transportation.....	16	17	15	13	12	13	13	14	16	17	18
18	Communications and public utilities.....	6	6	6	5	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	10	10	9	8	7	8	8	9	10	11	11
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	78	74	64	52	47	52	54	60	67	63	69
21	Services.....	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	46	41	34	25	23	26	27	31	36	32	36
23	Personal services and private households.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
24	Business and repair services.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5
25	Amusement and recreation.....	19	20	19	17	16	16	17	18	19	20	21
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	108	114	119	109	113	135	150	172	179	189	206
27	Government.....	37	38	40	38	41	56	61	83	81	86	98
28	Federal, civilian.....	27	28	29	27	27	31	32	34	38	40	42
29	Federal, military.....	44	48	49	44	44	49	57	55	61	63	65
30	State and local.....	6	6	6	4	4	4	5	4	6	6	6
31	Other industries.....	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	9
32	Other labor income.....	238	154	161	87	123	126	175	174	219	188	201
33	Proprietors' income.....	137	68	92	45	83	67	106	92	127	95	100
34	Farm.....	101	86	69	41	41	59	69	83	92	93	101
35	Nonfarm.....	157	152	144	126	106	117	111	132	142	131	142
36	Property income.....	19	20	40	28	25	24	24	49	27	31	32
37	Transfer payments.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	9
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....											

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 35.—WEST VIRGINIA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	794	712	623	450	456	551	604	703	754	678	723
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	538	488	404	301	315	397	427	495	542	474	514
3	Farms.....	8	7	6	6	4	4	5	5	6	5	5
4	Mining.....	154	129	102	66	74	111	122	143	161	127	137
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	140	117	90	60	68	103	114	134	152	120	129
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	11	9	10	6	6	7	6	7	8	7	7
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	3	3	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	2	2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1
8	Contract construction.....	15	17	10	4	4	8	7	6	7	8	11
9	Manufacturing.....	130	114	88	64	72	91	100	113	133	103	124
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	63	58	53	43	37	44	47	51	59	57	58
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	14	14	12	10	9	10	10	10	11	12	12
12	Banking and other finance.....	7	6	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
13	Insurance and real estate.....	7	8	7	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7
14	Transportation.....	62	56	46	32	31	35	37	42	45	39	42
15	Railroads.....	54	49	40	28	27	30	32	37	39	33	36
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
17	Other transportation.....	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4
18	Communications and public utilities.....	21	22	20	16	15	17	18	20	21	19	20
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	17	18	16	13	12	14	15	16	17	16	16
21	Services.....	35	34	29	23	21	23	25	28	30	29	30
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
23	Personal services and private households.....	16	15	12	9	8	9	10	11	12	11	12
24	Business and repair services.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
25	Amusement and recreation.....	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	11	12	11	10	9	10	10	11	11	12	12
27	Government.....	36	37	39	38	45	54	57	76	69	75	75
28	Federal, civilian.....	8	8	8	8	12	19	19	45	36	40	38
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
30	State and local.....	27	28	30	29	36	35	37	30	33	34	36
31	Other industries.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	Other labor income.....	8	8	8	7	6	7	7	8	9	9	9
33	Proprietors' income.....	123	97	94	54	61	69	91	92	110	97	102
34	Farm.....	56	36	48	27	37	30	47	41	55	44	46
35	Nonfarm.....	67	61	46	27	24	39	44	52	55	53	56
36	Property income.....	110	105	89	67	54	59	59	74	79	72	80
37	Transfer payments.....	14	15	29	21	20	20	21	34	21	32	24
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	6

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.



Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,267	1,729	2,590	2,945	3,269	3,375	3,336	3,278	3,565	3,626	4,024	4,737	5,130	5,220	5,193	5,494	1
857	1,236	1,955	2,276	2,548	2,583	2,331	2,291	2,482	2,551	2,823	3,464	3,818	3,948	3,846	4,101	2
24	28	33	37	42	41	49	53	56	54	54	59	57	54	55	54	3
24	33	39	44	48	46	47	62	69	55	62	73	71	64	48	57	4
21	29	34	38	43	41	41	55	61	47	64	64	61	53	38	45	5
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6
3	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	11	7
38	103	192	115	67	61	83	109	125	137	150	191	212	207	196	214	8
185	267	346	396	400	393	413	500	553	542	605	697	758	813	790	852	9
128	158	180	188	206	233	307	358	398	399	430	482	533	558	572	611	10
29	34	38	39	40	45	59	68	78	78	91	101	116	125	135	152	11
10	12	13	13	14	15	18	20	23	24	28	32	36	41	45	50	12
19	22	25	26	27	30	41	47	55	54	63	69	80	84	90	102	13
84	98	120	155	196	193	191	196	209	196	204	243	255	253	232	264	14
64	73	90	99	118	120	120	128	138	124	124	147	147	140	117	137	15
6	9	11	12	12	13	16	18	22	23	28	32	36	40	42	49	16
14	16	20	45	66	69	55	49	48	49	51	65	72	73	73	79	17
18	21	24	26	29	31	41	48	55	60	63	72	80	88	92	97	18
8	10	12	14	16	19	24	28	31	33	35	40	46	51	53	56	19
10	11	11	12	12	13	17	20	24	27	29	32	34	38	39	41	20
74	84	101	114	132	149	165	186	196	203	222	250	272	286	290	322	21
5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	13	14	14	16	16	17	17	18	22
39	43	54	62	72	85	92	92	92	103	103	113	123	122	117	129	23
4	4	5	6	7	7	9	11	12	13	14	16	19	21	22	25	24
5	6	7	9	10	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	25
22	24	30	32	36	40	47	58	65	70	78	90	99	111	120	135	26
245	404	873	1,153	1,377	1,379	965	700	733	819	934	1,288	1,454	1,491	1,425	1,468	27
109	169	275	391	427	393	333	309	328	369	414	545	577	597	566	620	28
70	167	529	689	872	901	530	269	264	292	346	554	668	662	604	573	29
67	68	69	73	78	84	102	122	141	158	173	189	210	232	255	275	30
6	7	8	10	11	13	12	13	12	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	31
10	10	12	14	18	23	25	31	38	42	54	66	73	80	83	92	32
218	288	394	439	490	515	587	534	607	548	579	669	674	591	618	628	33
97	118	171	188	230	242	281	243	294	235	246	300	278	196	227	206	34
120	170	223	250	261	273	306	291	314	312	333	369	396	395	391	423	35
158	175	226	238	240	245	286	298	334	370	388	343	447	469	500	527	36
35	36	38	40	54	95	172	178	156	171	248	191	204	223	250	271	37
10	15	35	61	81	86	66	55	53	56	69	87	86	92	103	126	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
777	933	1,123	1,285	1,404	1,519	1,683	1,936	2,176	2,050	2,203	2,439	2,540	2,547	2,419	2,555	1
563	686	822	954	1,064	1,117	1,150	1,393	1,585	1,442	1,540	1,758	1,772	1,814	1,648	1,776	2
6	7	9	10	10	10	12	12	12	14	13	16	13	12	12	11	3
154	197	241	274	319	306	333	446	503	382	420	492	444	411	318	356	4
148	189	232	265	301	288	314	424	489	369	408	478	430	397	303	341	5
6	7	8	16	16	17	20	20	12	11	10	11	11	12	12	12	6
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	7
10	21	37	39	19	22	32	49	62	58	58	63	70	84	70	74	8
141	184	230	272	286	297	303	365	407	380	409	477	499	544	503	549	9
62	72	73	77	84	98	134	160	189	192	200	217	226	232	224	238	10
12	13	13	14	14	16	20	23	26	28	30	33	36	38	40	42	11
5	6	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	12
7	8	8	9	9	10	13	14	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	13
45	53	68	77	92	90	96	108	120	111	118	136	136	138	124	137	14
39	46	58	65	79	74	77	86	95	85	92	107	106	105	93	101	15
2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	14	15	17	17	20	16
4	4	6	8	8	10	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	17
24	27	29	31	23	24	30	37	54	54	57	64	68	72	75	76	18
4	5	5	6	6	7	10	12	16	16	16	17	18	21	23	25	19
20	22	23	25	17	17	20	25	25	39	41	47	51	51	52	51	20
33	35	41	43	49	55	65	77	83	88	92	100	105	112	107	114	21
2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	22
13	14	17	18	21	24	28	31	33	32	33	36	36	36	34	36	23
2	2	3	3	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	24
2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	9	8	8	25
13	14	15	16	18	20	24	30	31	37	40	43	47	52	49	52	26
74	76	80	118	167	199	124	116	127	133	141	160	173	169	174	180	27
36	35	27	21	20	22	26	26	29	30	34	39	41	38	38	41	28
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	50	96	119	32	11	10	7	6	15	18	17	18	17	29
38	41	44	47	52	57	66	79	88	96	100	106	114	114	118	122	30
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
10	10	11	14	16	20	25	40	57	59	83	99	101	112	106	120	32
106	134	167	197	192	216	244	243	276	251	245	276	280	260	257	252	33
43	52	67	78	72	87	96	95	107	86	78	98	94	72	78	61	34
64	82	100	119	120	129	148	148	169	165	168	179	186	188	178	191	35
80	86	103	106	111	117	139	157	178	198	212	209	224	230	241	253	36
24	27	30	26	33	64	143	126	104	124	154	130	199	167	207	199	37
7	8	10	12	13	14	18	22	24	23	31	34	36	36	40	45	38

Table 36.—KENTUCKY: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>1,020</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>855</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>533</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>494</b>
3	Farms.....	16	14	13	8	8	8	10	11	14	14	15
4	Mining.....	68	58	42	28	30	43	49	59	64	53	54
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	63	53	38	25	27	39	45	54	59	49	49
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2
8	Contract construction.....	20	16	11	7	7	7	8	10	12	13	16
9	Manufacturing.....	110	93	71	50	60	71	85	92	102	85	97
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	83	78	66	55	49	56	60	66	77	75	75
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	20	20	18	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	17
12	Banking and other finance.....	10	10	9	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
13	Insurance and real estate.....	10	10	9	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	9
14	Transportation.....	87	76	61	44	41	43	47	54	58	52	57
15	Railroads.....	75	66	52	36	35	37	40	46	49	44	48
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4
17	Other transportation.....	10	9	7	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
18	Communications and public utilities.....	13	13	12	10	8	9	10	11	12	12	12
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	6	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	7	7	6	6	5	6	6	7	7	7	7
21	Services.....	60	57	48	39	34	36	37	40	44	42	43
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
23	Personal services and private households.....	29	25	20	15	13	14	16	18	21	19	20
24	Business and repair services.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
25	Amusement and recreation.....	8	8	7	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	17	18	17	15	14	14	13	14	14	15	15
27	Government.....	56	56	59	57	66	71	81	96	97	107	107
28	Federal, civilian.....	13	13	13	13	17	24	27	50	45	54	55
29	Federal, military.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
30	State and local.....	41	41	44	42	48	46	52	43	48	50	49
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>291</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>216</b>
34	Farm.....	196	104	125	71	77	80	123	109	213	138	129
35	Nonfarm.....	96	82	62	38	38	55	63	76	84	82	88
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>166</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>112</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 37.—TENNESSEE: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>982</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>886</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>531</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>539</b>
3	Farms.....	11	10	8	6	7	8	10	11	11	11	12
4	Mining.....	12	10	8	6	7	8	8	10	12	11	11
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	7	6	5	4	4	5	5	7	8	6	6
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											(?)
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	5	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
8	Contract construction.....	21	25	11	6	7	13	9	17	20	13	16
9	Manufacturing.....	149	131	103	73	85	107	116	134	154	134	155
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	105	94	74	55	59	75	84	88	97	95	98
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	22	23	20	17	17	20	20	21	21	18	20
12	Banking and other finance.....	10	9	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9
13	Insurance and real estate.....	13	14	12	10	10	13	13	13	13	10	11
14	Transportation.....	68	62	52	38	37	39	42	47	51	47	50
15	Railroads.....	59	53	44	32	31	32	35	39	42	38	39
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6
17	Other transportation.....	6	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	5
18	Communications and public utilities.....	12	11	10	8	7	8	9	9	11	12	12
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	8	7	6	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	7
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
21	Services.....	74	69	57	45	40	44	48	52	57	54	56
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
23	Personal services and private households.....	46	40	32	24	20	24	26	29	33	29	31
24	Business and repair services.....	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	3
25	Amusement and recreation.....	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	4
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	17	18	16	15	13	12	13	13	14	15	15
27	Government.....	56	59	60	57	61	80	87	101	93	100	107
28	Federal, civilian.....	14	14	14	14	19	38	40	60	51	55	60
29	Federal, military.....											(?)
30	State and local.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>287</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>209</b>
34	Farm.....	181	100	109	65	85	85	113	112	168	125	109
35	Nonfarm.....	107	96	66	43	44	70	77	95	102	95	100
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>138</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>102</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
914	1,118	1,498	1,854	1,986	2,067	2,235	2,383	2,719	2,624	2,834	3,318	3,524	3,644	3,594	3,728	1
536	674	901	1,170	1,266	1,271	1,225	1,377	1,598	1,554	1,734	2,096	2,298	2,388	2,270	2,437	2
16	20	25	30	34	34	39	42	41	44	40	42	41	37	36	35	3
64	79	93	105	125	125	131	171	196	148	177	190	173	168	141	148	4
59	73	86	97	116	115	120	158	182	134	162	172	155	148	121	126	5
3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	9	10	11	11	11	12	14	6
2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	8	8	8	9	7
16	28	58	38	28	26	42	58	76	74	82	140	231	221	163	143	8
108	151	207	276	316	293	293	359	403	390	451	534	554	628	609	713	9
80	99	108	121	124	142	185	223	257	266	282	310	338	360	363	392	10
17	19	20	22	22	24	29	33	38	41	45	50	55	60	64	70	11
8	9	9	10	10	11	12	14	16	18	19	22	24	27	29	32	12
9	10	11	12	12	13	16	19	22	24	26	28	31	33	35	38	13
62	70	90	100	121	118	130	143	161	152	158	182	186	182	173	173	14
52	58	74	80	99	94	102	110	122	111	115	135	135	127	118	112	15
4	5	6	8	8	9	10	12	16	18	21	22	25	28	29	35	16
6	7	9	12	14	15	18	20	23	23	22	25	26	26	26	26	17
13	15	17	17	18	20	27	33	40	44	47	52	56	62	66	69	18
5	6	7	8	9	10	14	16	20	21	22	24	26	29	31	33	19
7	9	10	9	9	10	13	17	20	23	25	28	31	33	35	36	20
46	55	69	88	82	87	100	114	127	132	144	156	170	181	186	206	21
3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	22
22	26	32	38	39	41	45	49	51	52	56	61	64	66	64	70	23
2	3	4	4	4	4	6	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	13	15	24
4	4	5	6	6	8	10	10	11	12	12	11	12	12	13	13	25
16	18	24	35	27	29	34	41	49	51	59	65	73	81	87	97	26
113	138	212	372	394	401	248	200	257	261	306	438	492	485	465	484	27
53	57	63	85	73	67	62	66	66	70	75	103	127	126	119	117	28
10	30	99	232	263	269	111	56	98	89	120	216	233	218	194	202	29
50	50	51	54	58	65	70	82	93	102	111	120	132	141	152	165	30
1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	31
8	8	10	12	16	19	20	29	37	40	55	66	70	80	81	93	32
231	288	418	503	523	546	625	604	708	627	573	706	693	668	683	616	33
132	162	247	322	322	341	388	370	446	366	301	402	363	330	344	282	34
99	126	171	206	201	205	237	234	262	261	272	304	330	338	339	334	35
113	124	146	152	153	162	191	216	237	241	273	294	302	328	346	365	36
35	36	38	38	48	90	196	183	165	189	235	200	211	230	269	282	37
10	12	14	21	21	20	22	26	27	27	36	45	49	50	56	64	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
995	1,290	1,640	2,108	2,464	2,592	2,634	2,776	3,006	2,992	3,288	3,633	3,796	4,050	4,038	4,288	1
599	783	1,004	1,371	1,615	1,653	1,515	1,649	1,832	1,819	2,016	2,320	2,496	2,692	2,689	2,850	2
12	14	18	21	22	26	30	34	40	41	36	41	37	36	37	35	3
15	20	24	23	24	23	25	32	36	30	33	35	32	29	28	30	4
9	11	14	14	16	16	16	21	24	17	19	19	16	13	12	12	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
7	9	9	9	7	7	8	11	12	12	14	16	16	16	16	18	7
19	57	91	136	160	128	66	84	99	93	120	158	153	188	198	161	8
174	233	317	409	478	504	486	551	605	575	655	756	823	931	894	993	9
108	129	139	153	175	199	207	314	347	354	383	422	457	469	481	516	10
22	24	25	27	46	50	51	57	65	67	75	82	88	99	110	112	11
9	10	10	10	11	12	16	18	20	22	25	29	33	36	40	43	12
13	14	15	17	35	38	35	39	46	46	50	53	55	62	70	69	13
54	64	84	101	123	124	135	139	151	145	154	176	184	188	177	175	14
40	47	62	72	91	86	92	92	101	92	95	110	113	108	98	89	15
7	8	10	12	12	13	16	20	20	24	29	34	38	47	50	58	16
6	9	12	17	19	24	28	29	30	29	29	31	32	33	28	27	17
11	12	12	14	16	18	25	29	34	36	40	44	50	53	56	60	18
8	9	10	12	13	15	21	24	28	28	31	35	39	42	44	48	19
3	3	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	10	10	10	11	12	12	20
62	69	84	101	118	132	150	168	178	187	199	213	234	238	240	273	21
3	4	4	5	6	8	9	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	22
35	38	46	55	65	75	80	85	85	83	90	95	100	99	97	106	23
3	4	4	6	7	7	10	13	14	14	15	17	15	15	25	39	24
4	4	5	6	7	7	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	25
16	19	24	29	33	34	41	52	60	70	74	79	87	91	95	104	26
123	160	209	386	453	448	279	239	274	290	319	391	436	458	466	492	27
(2)	73	83	120	120	110	106	104	112	114	128	159	174	180	184	190	28
50	54	64	207	270	267	87	32	39	37	42	75	94	91	84	84	29
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	31
7	7	8	12	19	25	25	28	34	38	49	59	64	76	80	89	32
248	340	450	534	603	635	668	648	698	629	632	721	764	723	654	710	33
132	170	237	258	269	302	347	350	377	312	289	346	319	323	250	283	34
116	170	213	276	334	334	322	298	321	317	342	375	385	399	404	427	35
107	128	148	171	196	201	222	244	257	290	346	348	359	377	399	415	36
41	42	44	43	55	100	229	237	218	248	290	235	229	240	284	299	37
7	10	13	22	24	24	27	30	32	33	44	50	55	58	68	76	38

Table 38.—NORTH CAROLINA:

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>1,046</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,111</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> .....	<b>567</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>644</b>
3	Farms.....	15	14	10	8	9	12	14	16	17	17	17
4	Mining.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	17	18	10	6	6	12	14	17	20	16	21
9	Manufacturing.....	224	206	171	131	157	184	199	223	250	226	262
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	86	79	70	56	55	66	68	80	94	92	98
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	26	23	20	16	15	17	18	19	21	21	23
12	Banking and other finance.....	10	8	6	6	5	6	6	7	7	8	8
13	Insurance and real estate.....	16	15	13	10	10	11	12	12	14	13	15
14	Transportation.....	42	38	35	27	25	26	28	31	34	32	36
15	Railroads.....	36	33	30	22	21	22	23	25	27	26	28
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5
17	Other transportation.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
18	Communications and public utilities.....	14	13	12	10	9	9	10	11	13	13	14
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	7	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	7	6	7	6	6	5	6	7	8	8	8
21	Services.....	76	70	58	47	42	48	50	56	63	60	64
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
23	Personal services and private households.....	52	45	36	27	24	28	30	34	39	35	38
24	Business and repair services.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
25	Amusement and recreation.....	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	15	15	15	14	12	13	14	14	16	17	17
27	Government.....	63	62	61	56	59	70	78	90	89	99	106
28	Federal, civilian.....	13	13	13	13	18	26	26	40	35	42	47
29	Federal, military.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4
30	State and local.....	47	47	45	40	39	41	49	47	51	54	56
31	Other industries.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>322</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>322</b>
34	Farm.....	206	154	111	80	150	180	221	188	240	195	207
35	Nonfarm.....	115	99	72	42	41	69	79	98	112	107	115
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>138</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>114</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 39.—SOUTH CAROLINA:

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>470</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>511</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> .....	<b>263</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>314</b>
3	Farms.....	12	12	9	7	7	8	10	11	12	12	14
4	Mining.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	10	10	7	4	1	2	3	6	8	8	10
9	Manufacturing.....	89	80	64	51	67	80	82	94	112	94	108
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	39	36	33	26	26	32	34	37	42	41	44
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	10	9	8	6	6	7	8	8	8	7	8
12	Banking and other finance.....	5	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
13	Insurance and real estate.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5
14	Transportation.....	23	21	18	13	12	13	13	14	16	15	16
15	Railroads.....	19	18	15	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	12
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17	Other transportation.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
18	Communications and public utilities.....	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	4
21	Services.....	39	35	29	23	21	24	26	28	31	29	31
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	28	24	19	14	13	15	16	18	20	18	20
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	7	8	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
27	Government.....	32	33	34	32	41	46	50	61	60	68	76
28	Federal, civilian.....	10	10	10	10	15	19	20	33	29	36	42
29	Federal, military.....	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	8	8	8
30	State and local.....	19	19	20	18	22	23	24	20	23	24	26
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>140</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>131</b>
34	Farm.....	98	76	50	35	56	65	88	80	88	75	86
35	Nonfarm.....	42	36	28	17	16	26	31	38	42	41	44
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Personal Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,171	1,533	2,063	2,515	2,779	2,892	3,198	3,372	3,620	3,596	4,108	4,613	4,768	4,885	4,959	5,371	1
711	930	1,259	1,678	1,776	1,803	1,796	1,979	2,186	2,196	2,519	2,854	3,074	3,221	3,242	3,528	2
21	25	32	40	45	45	54	62	67	61	62	68	71	74	79	78	3
2	3	4	6	5	5	6	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	13	13	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
2	3	4	6	5	4	6	6	6	7	8	10	10	11	12	13	6
24	58	96	60	33	32	69	90	102	100	121	152	154	150	143	160	8
284	364	467	554	582	582	674	802	907	852	987	1,102	1,154	1,226	1,190	1,342	9
108	124	128	140	167	198	266	332	357	307	409	448	490	513	521	564	10
23	25	26	26	27	30	40	48	54	58	66	74	84	94	103	114	11
9	10	10	10	10	12	16	18	20	22	26	29	34	38	42	45	12
15	16	16	17	17	18	25	30	33	36	40	44	50	56	61	69	13
40	48	62	74	90	90	104	105	114	111	121	142	156	164	160	174	14
30	34	44	49	59	57	66	63	67	62	62	74	76	74	69	71	15
6	8	11	12	13	14	17	20	24	28	36	44	54	63	66	77	16
4	5	8	12	18	18	21	22	23	22	22	24	25	27	25	26	17
15	17	19	20	22	24	32	37	44	47	50	57	65	71	77	78	18
6	7	9	10	11	12	17	20	23	23	25	29	33	36	39	41	19
9	10	10	10	11	12	14	18	22	24	24	28	32	35	38	36	20
68	77	92	107	124	138	161	190	201	203	226	249	265	277	286	308	21
3	3	4	4	5	5	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	22
40	45	55	66	78	87	94	107	106	106	117	126	129	134	129	142	23
2	4	4	5	6	7	9	13	14	13	14	16	18	18	19	20	24
4	5	5	5	6	7	10	11	11	12	12	14	13	13	12	12	25
18	21	25	27	29	32	42	52	62	64	74	84	96	102	116	123	26
123	185	330	647	678	654	385	301	329	384	454	549	618	634	664	691	27
52	51	71	116	113	93	84	70	69	75	81	74	101	103	105	119	28
11	70	191	456	481	462	201	114	134	134	177	262	280	275	282	286	29
60	64	67	75	83	92	100	127	145	175	196	214	236	256	277	286	30
2	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	31
7	7	8	10	15	20	23	30	36	39	47	57	64	71	76	85	32
312	440	630	661	793	806	980	915	937	850	951	1,146	1,062	1,014	1,012	1,104	33
180	250	391	394	510	504	621	568	566	482	545	700	605	561	566	598	34
132	190	239	267	283	301	359	346	371	368	406	446	457	454	446	506	35
117	132	147	166	185	206	236	258	296	322	354	382	403	402	429	450	36
33	36	37	36	47	95	198	226	203	227	288	231	227	240	276	290	37
7	11	18	36	37	36	35	35	37	38	52	57	62	64	76	86	38

Personal Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
584	769	1,089	1,262	1,412	1,428	1,484	1,554	1,755	1,700	1,869	2,284	2,468	2,543	2,391	2,557	1
373	529	769	914	989	973	877	970	1,127	1,096	1,203	1,524	1,724	1,779	1,688	1,754	2
13	12	19	25	28	29	32	33	41	34	32	36	34	33	35	36	3
1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
16	33	35	24	15	14	28	42	53	47	52	102	217	220	127	84	8
120	163	218	242	250	261	319	398	464	440	501	559	576	622	614	683	9
48	58	61	66	74	87	118	140	157	163	178	200	223	230	228	245	10
9	10	10	10	11	13	17	20	25	28	33	38	44	50	55	61	11
4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	19	12
5	6	6	7	7	8	12	14	18	19	23	26	30	33	38	42	13
18	22	29	34	42	42	48	44	47	45	46	53	55	55	53	56	14
14	17	22	26	31	31	35	33	34	30	30	33	33	31	29	29	15
2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	15	16	18	16
2	2	3	4	6	7	8	5	7	7	8	9	9	9	8	9	17
6	7	9	10	11	13	16	18	21	23	26	28	31	34	37	38	18
2	3	4	4	5	6	8	8	12	15	13	15	17	18	20	22	19
4	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	11	11	13	13	14	16	16	16	20
34	41	51	60	67	75	80	89	95	96	104	114	121	126	123	135	21
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	22
23	27	34	39	45	52	53	58	60	58	62	67	69	70	66	73	23
1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	8	24
1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	25
8	10	12	15	15	15	17	20	23	26	29	33	37	40	42	46	26
107	180	334	440	488	436	217	183	218	214	224	388	417	403	411	408	27
50	72	105	147	152	119	70	53	56	56	58	82	90	92	86	92	28
30	77	196	258	299	275	95	66	91	78	81	208	215	189	197	182	29
27	32	33	35	37	42	52	64	72	79	85	97	112	122	128	134	30
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	31
4	4	5	6	8	11	12	15	19	21	24	28	32	36	39	44	32
141	162	234	265	324	322	404	356	387	326	345	462	426	423	336	417	33
86	83	137	151	200	191	254	230	230	171	179	273	221	215	129	199	34
55	78	96	114	124	131	150	140	157	155	166	189	205	208	207	218	35
52	61	74	78	86	92	108	115	132	148	165	174	195	208	220	234	36
18	19	21	21	27	51	102	117	111	128	157	128	123	129	145	153	37
4	6	13	21	23	21	18	19	20	19	25	31	33	33	37	44	38

Table 40.—GEORGIA: Personal

(Millions of dollars)

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	1,015	897	750	584	602	712	789	895	946	897	967
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	563	525	447	359	361	425	457	513	562	532	586
3	Farms.....	18	16	12	10	12	15	17	19	21	19	20
4	Mining.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	12	9	6	4	3	4	6	8	10	12	16
9	Manufacturing.....	145	140	106	80	94	114	117	137	158	130	155
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	106	98	87	68	62	75	82	89	100	98	105
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	30	27	24	20	19	20	23	24	25	24	26
12	Banking and other finance.....	13	11	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
13	Insurance and real estate.....	18	16	15	12	11	13	14	15	16	15	16
14	Transportation.....	65	59	52	38	36	39	41	45	50	45	49
15	Railroads.....	57	51	45	33	31	33	35	37	41	37	40
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
17	Other transportation.....	6	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5
18	Communications and public utilities.....	20	19	18	14	13	14	15	17	20	19	20
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	11	11	10	7	6	7	7	9	10	10	10
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	9	10	10	10
21	Services.....	87	79	66	50	44	51	55	60	67	62	67
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
23	Personal services and private households.....	58	50	39	28	24	28	30	34	40	36	39
24	Business and repair services.....	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
25	Amusement and recreation.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	16	17	16	14	12	13	13	14	14	15	15
27	Government.....	66	68	69	66	73	85	95	106	103	115	122
28	Federal, civilian.....	17	17	18	16	24	32	35	56	47	54	59
29	Federal, military.....	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	9	10	10	10
30	State and local.....	42	43	44	41	42	46	52	41	46	51	53
31	Other industries.....	11	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	6	6
32	Other labor income.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7
33	Proprietors' income.....	302	226	154	103	131	171	217	223	246	229	234
34	Farm.....	189	132	82	58	90	105	141	130	147	132	126
35	Nonfarm.....	112	94	72	45	41	65	76	92	99	97	108
36	Property income.....	132	124	107	89	81	84	87	108	113	109	117
37	Transfer payments.....	16	18	39	30	25	29	25	47	26	27	30
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	7

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 41.—FLORIDA: Personal

(Millions of dollars)

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	753	683	589	478	440	537	592	726	813	801	892
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	422	391	334	277	264	326	350	404	449	452	490
3	Farms.....	20	20	17	14	14	19	19	21	24	22	24
4	Mining.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	(?)
8	Contract construction.....	16	11	7	4	5	9	12	19	20	18	22
9	Manufacturing.....	65	63	45	40	32	43	45	51	57	54	61
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	87	81	73	58	55	70	77	88	101	104	111
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	30	21	17	15	14	16	18	20	22	22	22
12	Banking and other finance.....	15	8	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8
13	Insurance and real estate.....	15	13	11	9	8	10	11	13	14	15	14
14	Transportation.....	45	42	36	28	26	28	30	33	38	36	40
15	Railroads.....	33	31	26	20	18	19	20	21	24	23	26
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
17	Other transportation.....	10	10	8	6	6	7	8	10	11	11	12
18	Communications and public utilities.....	12	12	11	9	8	9	10	11	13	13	14
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	7	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	5	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	7	7
21	Services.....	77	72	62	51	46	53	56	64	74	72	77
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	7	6	6	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
23	Personal services and private households.....	43	38	30	23	21	25	27	31	38	35	39
24	Business and repair services.....	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
25	Amusement and recreation.....	9	9	9	7	5	6	6	8	8	8	8
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	16	17	15	14	13	13	13	14	15	16	16
27	Government.....	58	57	57	52	60	72	76	89	90	101	109
28	Federal, civilian.....	12	12	12	11	17	22	23	38	34	42	46
29	Federal, military.....	8	8	6	6	4	4	7	9	10	10	11
30	State and local.....	38	37	38	35	39	46	46	42	46	48	52
31	Other industries.....	9	8	6	5	5	6	6	5	7	6	6
32	Other labor income.....	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	6
33	Proprietors' income.....	138	129	103	71	62	90	111	131	156	140	162
34	Farm.....	44	49	41	31	22	31	40	40	55	39	52
35	Nonfarm.....	94	80	61	40	40	59	71	92	102	101	110
36	Property income.....	177	146	121	105	92	98	108	148	182	180	204
37	Transfer payments.....	15	15	29	22	20	22	20	38	26	28	34
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	5

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES, SINCE 1929

*Income by Major Sources, 1929-55*

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>4,046</b>	<b>4,337</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>4,882</b>	1
638	861	1,185	1,619	1,850	1,829	1,652	1,750	1,943	1,966	2,203	2,629	2,928	3,000	3,052	3,326	2
20	22	29	33	37	42	44	47	66	54	54	64	62	62	60	62	3
2	2	3	6	5	6	8	10	11	10	10	12	13	13	14	16	4
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5
2	2	3	6	5	5	7	10	10	10	10	12	13	13	14	16	6
23	53	65	52	30	31	58	82	96	89	102	126	185	151	145	158	8
165	228	306	444	515	469	457	522	586	562	665	763	814	878	880	999	9
112	138	146	157	181	212	291	348	384	389	420	470	512	539	552	598	10
26	30	32	34	36	41	54	62	71	75	85	97	110	119	128	144	11
10	11	11	12	12	14	18	20	23	25	29	33	38	42	46	52	12
17	19	21	23	23	26	36	41	48	50	56	64	71	77	82	92	13
53	66	84	113	132	140	156	147	152	145	151	175	185	188	185	199	14
43	50	63	72	88	87	99	96	100	94	98	110	115	113	105	106	15
5	6	8	9	10	11	14	15	17	19	24	28	32	37	39	41	16
5	9	12	31	34	42	44	36	34	32	29	36	38	38	41	42	17
21	26	27	27	29	33	45	51	59	62	66	74	81	86	90	94	18
11	13	15	17	19	21	30	32	36	37	38	43	47	50	52	57	19
11	13	13	10	10	12	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	38	38	20
74	86	104	122	136	150	167	189	195	198	216	240	260	267	270	297	21
3	4	4	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	13	22
45	51	62	73	84	97	99	111	110	108	117	126	132	130	126	139	23
5	6	7	6	8	9	13	16	17	17	19	22	26	28	28	30	24
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	25
16	20	24	32	31	30	37	44	48	52	58	67	78	85	90	100	26
137	204	383	622	737	694	359	282	309	368	418	591	689	680	713	744	27
61	85	98	173	166	159	124	107	110	122	138	185	214	212	201	220	28
19	83	226	385	500	456	144	71	79	111	136	239	282	265	298	294	29
56	56	58	64	70	79	91	104	120	135	144	167	193	203	214	230	30
5	5	7	9	10	12	14	13	14	14	16	17	16	15	15	15	31
7	7	8	11	16	21	21	26	31	35	42	52	59	66	72	80	32
271	318	450	531	562	608	664	674	670	609	683	817	773	814	664	814	33
141	198	226	272	280	304	306	336	309	255	300	394	332	370	227	324	34
130	180	223	259	282	304	358	337	362	354	383	423	440	444	437	489	35
118	137	169	185	198	207	243	260	284	307	352	370	403	394	422	444	36
33	37	42	40	51	95	195	214	193	216	276	234	235	249	280	302	37
7	10	17	32	38	36	31	33	33	35	46	55	60	62	72	84	38

*Income by Major Sources, 1929-55*

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
<b>982</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>5,041</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>5,923</b>	1
546	707	1,104	1,709	1,946	1,970	1,656	1,758	1,870	1,905	2,099	2,487	2,868	3,145	3,338	3,681	2
23	27	36	47	53	62	68	73	78	73	72	86	83	92	97	100	3
3	5	5	7	7	8	11	14	16	17	18	22	26	28	30	28	4
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5
3	5	5	7	7	7	10	13	15	16	18	22	25	25	28	26	6
39	57	94	80	49	54	103	145	171	148	183	222	246	286	299	345	8
67	83	138	271	302	296	188	204	226	216	242	290	335	370	407	450	9
117	137	144	173	247	347	411	447	463	463	507	570	649	693	732	817	10
25	28	29	32	36	43	61	68	80	85	99	111	124	142	171	198	11
9	10	9	11	11	13	17	19	22	25	29	34	40	47	56	66	12
16	18	20	22	25	30	44	49	58	60	70	77	84	95	116	133	13
46	54	74	98	114	119	140	149	156	157	161	185	207	219	225	243	14
29	33	44	51	63	62	73	72	76	71	72	84	92	92	88	90	15
3	4	6	7	8	8	11	12	14	14	17	19	23	27	30	35	16
13	17	26	40	43	48	56	65	67	72	72	82	92	100	106	118	17
15	17	18	20	23	27	36	42	50	53	58	66	77	88	97	108	18
8	9	10	12	14	16	23	25	29	31	33	38	44	50	56	64	19
8	8	8	8	9	11	14	17	20	22	25	29	33	38	41	43	20
88	102	117	141	175	201	235	270	277	278	298	336	376	413	443	499	21
12	13	12	18	24	24	35	39	39	42	48	52	56	62	67	72	22
46	52	63	79	99	115	118	130	127	128	139	153	162	173	173	192	23
5	6	5	7	11	11	17	20	21	22	23	28	35	46	50	54	24
9	10	9	9	9	12	14	20	26	26	29	32	32	34	36	38	25
17	21	28	34	37	38	45	58	64	64	68	79	95	105	125	148	26
117	191	439	830	964	961	453	366	353	402	446	580	727	795	818	873	27
48	57	107	180	192	191	130	102	99	110	113	142	166	174	172	190	28
16	77	273	587	705	692	224	136	100	114	136	214	306	333	320	318	29
53	57	59	63	67	78	99	128	153	178	197	224	255	288	326	365	30
6	6	8	10	12	12	15	16	15	15	14	17	19	19	19	19	31
7	6	8	10	15	18	19	24	28	31	36	45	53	61	71	77	32
182	245	310	465	511	556	632	546	529	627	700	744	752	830	834	967	33
43	68	95	196	210	224	231	159	121	225	262	262	229	267	244	289	34
139	177	216	269	302	332	401	387	408	402	438	482	524	562	589	678	35
213	217	233	273	296	308	368	398	453	454	549	590	652	764	830	884	36
39	44	47	46	60	101	175	212	207	228	292	266	280	309	351	412	37
6	8	18	44	58	60	37	34	34	36	46	54	62	68	82	97	38

Table 42.—ALABAMA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	856	705	589	427	440	550	584	679	723	677	704
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	470	410	331	246	251	311	326	387	429	402	441
3	Farms.....	10	9	6	4	5	6	6	8	10	10	10
4	Mining.....	36	29	19	10	12	15	16	25	28	25	27
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	27	23	14	8	8	12	12	20	22	18	19
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	9	6	5	2	4	3	4	5	6	6	8
8	Contract construction.....	18	11	8	3	4	11	10	13	12	9	13
9	Manufacturing.....	129	107	81	57	63	79	85	106	130	108	125
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	76	68	55	42	39	47	49	55	60	58	61
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	18	15	13	10	10	12	13	13	13	12	13
12	Banking and other finance.....	9	8	6	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
13	Insurance and real estate.....	8	7	7	5	5	7	8	8	7	6	6
14	Transportation.....	57	51	41	30	27	28	30	34	37	33	36
15	Railroads.....	47	42	34	24	22	22	24	26	28	25	26
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
17	Other transportation.....	9	8	6	4	4	4	5	6	7	6	7
18	Communications and public utilities.....	12	11	10	8	8	8	9	10	11	12	12
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	8
21	Services.....	62	55	45	35	31	34	35	40	44	41	44
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
23	Personal services and private households.....	41	36	28	20	18	20	20	23	26	24	26
24	Business and repair services.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
25	Amusement and recreation.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	13	12	12	10	9	9	10	10	11	11	11
27	Government.....	50	51	51	46	52	70	72	83	82	93	97
28	Federal, civilian.....	13	13	13	12	18	32	31	48	42	51	55
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
30	State and local.....	37	37	37	32	33	36	40	33	37	39	41
31	Other industries.....	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	256	176	137	89	108	155	177	185	201	180	166
34	Farm.....	174	111	90	61	82	108	124	120	131	115	95
35	Nonfarm.....	81	65	47	28	27	46	53	65	70	65	72
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	112	100	84	65	57	58	58	66	75	68	73
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	15	16	33	25	22	24	20	39	21	28	25
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	7	7

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 43.—MISSISSIPPI: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	570	407	346	252	266	339	361	461	459	426	444
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	225	203	157	125	123	152	158	190	198	197	216
3	Farms.....	8	8	5	4	5	6	7	10	11	10	10
4	Mining.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1	1	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
8	Contract construction.....	8	8	4	2	3	3	3	6	8	8	11
9	Manufacturing.....	57	43	27	21	20	28	30	36	40	34	40
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	44	41	32	25	21	24	24	28	32	32	34
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	8	8	6	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
12	Banking and other finance.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
13	Insurance and real estate.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
14	Transportation.....	33	28	23	16	14	16	16	18	20	18	18
15	Railroads.....	29	24	19	13	11	13	14	15	16	14	15
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
17	Other transportation.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
18	Communications and public utilities.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
21	Services.....	33	30	24	19	16	18	19	22	24	23	25
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	22	19	15	11	9	11	12	13	16	14	16
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	1	1	(²)	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	7	8	7	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
27	Government.....	29	31	31	30	36	48	49	62	52	60	65
28	Federal, civilian.....	12	12	12	12	15	22	23	38	31	36	40
29	Federal, military.....	(²)	1	1	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
30	State and local.....	17	18	18	18	21	26	26	24	20	24	25
31	Other industries.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	275	142	123	73	95	136	155	204	208	178	173
34	Farm.....	212	91	88	53	76	108	122	163	162	134	122
35	Nonfarm.....	63	52	35	20	19	29	33	42	46	45	52
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	58	48	40	34	31	32	33	38	39	37	39
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	11	12	26	19	16	18	14	28	14	15	16
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.



Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
801	1,089	1,520	1,880	2,058	2,161	2,162	2,337	2,542	2,429	2,659	3,030	3,223	3,344	3,239	3,674	1
505	693	1,034	1,313	1,442	1,472	1,279	1,417	1,557	1,500	1,644	1,962	2,152	2,257	2,217	2,445	2
10	12	16	20	21	22	25	30	37	36	34	40	38	41	37	41	3
33	42	56	59	66	66	66	85	94	69	70	71	64	68	55	63	4
24	29	39	39	48	49	49	64	69	46	49	46	39	42	33	39	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
9	12	17	20	18	17	17	21	24	22	21	25	24	25	21	23	7
17	42	85	44	22	29	40	51	61	66	71	100	121	96	93	108	8
146	232	356	430	462	433	383	479	530	480	547	621	660	723	706	789	9
69	86	96	106	121	136	180	213	241	272	299	299	325	335	339	367	10
16	18	19	20	24	28	36	42	47	52	59	66	73	76	85	95	11
7	7	8	8	9	10	12	13	15	17	19	22	25	26	29	31	12
10	11	12	13	16	18	25	29	32	35	40	43	48	50	56	64	13
40	51	68	81	110	131	133	127	133	120	120	138	141	143	142	140	14
28	36	48	54	64	63	75	71	78	71	71	80	80	80	78	74	15
3	4	6	6	19	16	8	8	10	11	14	17	20	24	25	29	16
8	11	15	21	27	35	50	48	46	39	35	41	41	45	40	38	17
14	16	17	18	20	19	26	32	38	40	43	50	55	61	64	66	18
5	6	6	7	8	9	13	15	18	18	19	23	26	28	30	31	19
9	10	11	11	12	10	13	17	20	22	23	27	29	33	35	35	20
51	59	76	89	94	105	116	132	143	144	155	168	181	196	201	226	21
2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	22
34	38	50	60	61	70	73	79	82	81	86	92	95	98	95	104	23
2	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	10	9	10	11	12	17	20	29	24
2	2	3	3	4	4	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	25
11	14	17	19	21	22	26	33	40	42	46	51	59	67	72	78	26
107	135	241	442	500	501	270	223	231	243	272	407	491	515	491	546	27
59	64	90	159	137	121	96	88	90	94	102	144	194	202	202	215	28
5	28	106	233	307	317	99	40	34	30	45	125	143	148	114	126	29
43	43	45	50	55	63	75	96	107	119	126	138	154	165	174	205	30
1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	31
6	7	8	11	16	20	18	23	29	33	44	52	56	66	72	82	32
191	275	356	433	455	468	530	544	608	505	524	604	602	601	495	665	33
105	151	186	236	247	246	280	311	353	250	249	298	280	289	188	313	34
86	124	170	197	208	222	250	234	255	255	275	305	323	312	307	351	35
79	96	112	122	132	144	165	176	191	212	240	253	263	263	281	293	36
29	30	29	29	40	84	195	204	187	210	245	206	203	210	234	261	37
8	11	18	27	27	27	25	28	30	31	39	47	52	53	61	71	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
474	684	970	1,191	1,329	1,304	1,254	1,395	1,564	1,391	1,590	1,740	1,862	1,889	1,811	2,018	1
239	343	510	728	785	750	629	658	701	710	796	922	987	1,030	1,049	1,088	2
12	16	19	23	26	32	39	48	54	51	51	54	56	60	53	55	3
2	2	3	3	5	8	8	12	11	9	8	10	11	12	13	15	4
2	2	2	2	4	7	7	11	10	8	7	8	9	10	11	13	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	6
15	26	49	23	17	17	24	31	37	42	42	57	52	53	46	49	8
45	66	93	120	137	129	140	157	158	141	173	200	222	242	247	277	9
37	44	47	53	62	73	101	119	134	140	151	165	180	184	186	195	10
7	7	8	9	9	10	13	16	17	19	22	25	28	32	35	38	11
3	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	12
3	4	4	5	5	7	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	17	18	20	13
19	20	28	33	40	39	38	44	48	46	47	53	54	55	53	55	14
16	16	23	25	30	28	27	32	34	32	32	35	36	34	32	32	15
2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	9	9	10	11	14	14	16	16
1	2	3	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	8	7	7	6	7	17
6	7	7	8	9	10	15	17	21	23	25	28	31	34	36	37	18
3	3	4	5	5	6	6	10	12	12	12	14	16	17	18	18	19
3	4	4	4	4	4	6	8	10	11	12	14	15	17	18	19	20
28	32	42	48	58	65	71	76	79	82	90	98	104	105	106	112	21
2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	22
18	20	26	30	37	41	42	44	44	44	48	50	51	52	51	56	23
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	25
7	8	11	12	14	15	19	21	24	26	29	34	39	38	40	40	26
67	122	212	406	420	364	177	135	138	153	183	228	244	249	270	249	27
39	43	46	67	61	56	49	42	43	48	50	57	59	58	60	65	28
(2)	51	137	307	323	269	82	32	26	32	53	82	87	89	94	67	29
27	28	29	32	36	40	47	60	68	74	80	88	98	102	116	117	30
1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	31
2	2	2	3	6	9	8	8	10	13	16	20	22	25	28	31	32
177	268	387	392	456	422	413	515	641	427	498	551	610	580	463	618	33
116	182	275	265	315	272	242	355	466	250	313	347	402	374	263	386	34
61	86	111	127	140	150	171	160	175	178	185	204	208	206	200	232	35
41	47	55	64	72	82	90	89	102	116	127	135	138	144	155	162	36
19	27	24	21	28	56	127	138	122	138	169	134	128	135	145	156	37
3	4	8	18	18	15	13	13	13	14	17	22	24	24	29	36	38

Table 44.—LOUISIANA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	866	753	676	514	493	573	638	731	786	790	834
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	480	452	387	305	301	345	370	415	467	475	498
3	Farms.....	16	14	11	10	10	11	11	14	16	16	17
4	Mining.....	10	10	9	7	6	11	15	18	23	25	25
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	8	9	8	6	5	10	14	16	21	23	23
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
8	Contract construction.....	14	14	11	7	5	7	7	9	14	18	21
9	Manufacturing.....	116	101	73	50	56	66	72	82	95	93	95
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	86	84	76	65	59	65	68	69	81	87	91
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	26	26	26	17	15	17	18	18	21	20	20
12	Banking and other finance.....	12	11	11	9	7	8	8	9	10	9	9
13	Insurance and real estate.....	14	15	15	8	7	9	9	9	11	11	11
14	Transportation.....	69	61	47	35	33	35	38	43	49	44	48
15	Railroads.....	46	40	30	21	19	20	21	23	24	22	23
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
17	Other transportation.....	20	18	14	11	11	12	13	16	19	17	20
18	Communications and public utilities.....	13	14	13	11	10	10	11	12	15	15	15
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	7	8	8	7	6	6	7	8	10	9	9
21	Services.....	70	66	56	44	39	43	46	51	58	56	59
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
23	Personal services and private households.....	41	36	29	22	20	23	25	27	31	28	30
24	Business and repair services.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
25	Amusement and recreation.....	9	8	7	5	4	4	4	5	6	6	6
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	13	14	12	11	10	10	11	12	13	14	14
27	Government.....	58	61	65	58	69	77	83	97	93	100	106
28	Federal, civilian.....	14	15	15	14	20	26	27	50	42	45	48
29	Federal, military.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
30	State and local.....	44	46	49	44	48	51	55	46	50	54	56
31	Other industries.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	Other labor income.....	6	5	6	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
33	Proprietors' income.....	220	140	125	82	84	114	156	168	182	172	183
34	Farm.....	129	61	64	43	47	60	94	95	98	86	88
35	Nonfarm.....	91	79	61	39	37	54	62	73	84	86	94
36	Property income.....	147	142	126	101	85	90	90	102	113	115	122
37	Transfer payments.....	15	15	34	23	21	21	19	42	24	27	30
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	7

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 45.—ARKANSAS: Personal

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	564	415	386	284	287	333	380	452	470	436	471
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	251	226	182	145	144	172	182	215	227	218	236
3	Farms.....	12	10	8	8	8	10	10	12	14	14	15
4	Mining.....	12	11	8	4	5	6	6	15	15	9	8
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	10	10	3	2
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	6	5	3	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	4
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	11	10	6	4	4	7	7	7	5	4	7
9	Manufacturing.....	49	39	25	18	20	26	26	31	36	32	36
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	52	48	40	30	27	31	33	36	39	37	40
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	12	11	9	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	8
12	Banking and other finance.....	7	7	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
13	Insurance and real estate.....	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
14	Transportation.....	38	34	26	20	18	19	21	23	25	23	24
15	Railroads.....	34	30	23	17	16	16	18	20	21	19	20
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
17	Other transportation.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
18	Communications and public utilities.....	6	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
21	Services.....	28	26	22	17	15	16	18	20	22	20	22
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
23	Personal services and private households.....	15	13	10	8	6	7	8	9	11	10	11
24	Business and repair services.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
25	Amusement and recreation.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	7	8	8	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
27	Government.....	29	31	32	30	36	45	48	58	56	64	67
28	Federal, civilian.....	10	10	10	10	14	19	21	36	32	39	43
29	Federal, military.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
30	State and local.....	19	21	22	20	21	25	27	22	23	24	24
31	Other industries.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
32	Other labor income.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
33	Proprietors' income.....	226	113	127	77	88	105	143	162	183	160	173
34	Farm.....	164	62	93	55	69	73	107	118	136	116	124
35	Nonfarm.....	63	51	34	22	19	32	36	43	47	44	49
36	Property income.....	69	57	44	36	32	35	36	40	42	42	46
37	Transfer payments.....	16	17	32	25	22	20	18	34	19	16	17
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
861	1,123	1,508	2,008	2,179	2,153	2,106	2,272	2,601	2,789	2,937	3,248	3,540	3,721	3,742	3,910	1
532	715	997	1,396	1,535	1,445	1,266	1,381	1,586	1,655	2,775	2,020	2,268	2,453	2,479	2,595	2
16	17	23	31	34	40	42	44	48	42	44	40	44	43	42	41	3
28	33	32	35	43	49	56	68	91	99	104	116	135	151	171	201	4
26	29	27	31	39	45	50	60	83	91	95	106	124	137	155	184	5
3	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	12	14	16	17	6
29	60	82	114	66	40	54	76	110	123	125	156	178	205	186	174	8
104	132	223	318	375	320	269	332	375	352	385	435	488	550	542	564	9
96	113	124	145	158	179	234	268	298	320	341	366	394	420	441	476	10
22	23	23	25	27	29	37	42	48	54	60	67	74	81	89	98	11
10	10	10	10	11	13	16	18	20	23	25	28	31	34	38	42	12
12	13	14	15	15	16	22	24	28	31	35	39	43	47	51	56	13
51	60	75	90	113	127	120	143	152	153	156	183	201	206	198	208	14
24	28	40	45	55	53	56	58	65	61	66	76	80	82	73	74	15
6	6	9	10	11	12	14	16	19	20	22	25	31	30	31	34	16
21	25	27	34	47	62	51	68	68	72	68	83	89	94	94	100	17
16	19	24	27	30	33	42	48	58	56	60	68	77	83	88	92	18
7	8	9	10	12	13	18	19	23	25	26	30	34	36	39	41	19
10	11	15	16	19	20	24	29	35	32	34	39	43	47	50	51	20
61	70	84	102	116	126	134	150	165	185	199	212	226	239	246	273	21
3	4	4	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	13	22
33	35	43	51	59	64	65	70	73	80	86	88	92	96	94	105	23
4	6	8	10	12	12	14	14	15	16	17	20	23	26	30	30	24
6	6	6	8	9	10	12	13	15	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	25
15	18	22	26	30	32	35	44	55	66	72	80	87	92	99	109	26
107	186	305	507	568	497	272	203	235	262	293	368	443	464	465	459	27
45	52	65	98	100	103	83	68	69	76	71	75	96	98	96	96	28
4	73	177	342	396	316	106	35	35	35	59	117	154	156	125	100	29
57	61	63	67	73	77	83	100	131	152	163	176	194	211	244	263	30
2	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	31
8	9	12	16	26	32	30	36	41	46	50	64	76	86	95	106	32
178	234	330	428	430	436	463	488	561	530	526	618	639	624	576	576	33
70	90	148	187	174	176	176	216	258	215	202	272	273	247	198	194	34
108	145	182	240	256	260	287	271	304	315	325	347	366	377	378	382	35
116	132	142	157	171	184	203	218	252	280	316	327	346	354	378	396	36
34	41	41	39	47	82	166	173	186	307	306	260	257	254	271	301	37
7	8	14	28	30	26	23	24	26	29	36	42	47	50	58	64	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
501	664	934	995	1,190	1,270	1,316	1,320	1,544	1,438	1,539	1,735	1,797	1,809	1,781	1,913	1
248	319	491	585	678	744	600	632	715	720	762	916	979	1,010	997	1,061	2
19	24	30	36	39	42	50	62	77	67	64	75	64	62	60	69	3
8	10	15	20	20	18	18	22	25	21	21	23	25	25	24	26	4
3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	5
3	3	5	6	7	6	6	7	9	9	10	10	11	12	13	12	6
2	3	6	11	8	7	8	10	8	8	9	9	10	11	10	12	7
5	18	77	35	14	54	24	32	39	40	47	73	82	66	49	51	8
41	53	82	100	112	106	107	132	148	142	165	192	211	226	227	250	9
42	50	56	62	68	79	107	123	136	151	167	179	179	182	180	192	10
8	9	9	9	10	11	14	16	18	19	22	24	27	29	30	33	11
4	5	4	4	4	5	6	6	8	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	12
4	4	5	5	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	19	13
25	28	38	44	53	53	57	59	64	60	62	69	74	78	73	75	14
20	23	31	36	44	43	44	46	49	44	46	52	56	58	52	53	15
3	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	10	10	10	11	13	14	15	16
2	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	17
6	7	9	10	10	12	16	20	24	27	29	33	36	39	42	42	18
3	3	4	4	4	6	8	9	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	18	19
4	4	5	5	6	6	9	11	13	15	16	18	20	22	24	24	20
23	27	36	41	45	52	57	64	68	72	75	81	85	89	88	97	21
2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	22
11	13	17	21	24	28	29	31	31	32	33	36	36	36	35	39	23
2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	5	6	7	8	8	8	24
2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
6	8	12	13	13	15	15	20	22	25	27	29	31	33	34	37	26
68	89	137	226	304	313	146	100	113	126	122	175	194	209	219	221	27
42	43	43	61	62	56	44	34	37	40	43	54	57	64	62	64	28
(2)	20	66	135	211	222	62	17	24	28	18	56	65	67	70	68	29
25	27	28	30	32	35	41	49	52	58	61	66	72	78	88	90	30
2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	31
2	3	4	6	9	13	12	12	14	16	19	23	25	28	31	35	32
188	271	356	325	407	381	480	449	591	458	472	535	528	492	452	500	33
132	195	243	202	281	225	322	302	428	293	300	343	329	303	272	329	34
55	76	114	123	126	156	158	147	163	164	172	192	199	189	180	171	35
45	50	65	67	77	89	102	102	110	120	136	145	153	163	177	184	36
21	26	25	24	30	56	135	137	126	138	167	137	134	141	151	162	37
3	4	7	11	12	13	12	12	13	14	17	21	23	24	27	30	38

Table 46.—SOUTHWEST: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	4,254	3,648	3,069	2,303	2,276	2,573	2,961	3,360	3,810	3,684	3,820
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	2,229	2,062	1,723	1,351	1,303	1,499	1,632	1,884	2,110	2,095	2,148
3	Farms.....	133	110	80	53	56	64	72	84	103	100	100
4	Mining.....	241	209	142	108	113	148	161	186	232	218	208
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	14	12	8	4	5	5	6	7	6	5	4
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	169	153	108	92	98	130	140	155	182	182	168
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	58	44	26	12	10	13	15	24	44	31	36
8	Contract construction.....	114	96	78	41	38	40	40	62	65	73	82
9	Manufacturing.....	308	284	215	163	177	213	213	247	297	287	296
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	480	439	367	285	254	297	315	361	413	410	420
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	103	102	90	71	64	66	67	76	84	87	89
12	Banking and other finance.....	53	52	46	36	32	33	34	38	40	39	40
13	Insurance and real estate.....	50	50	44	35	32	34	34	38	44	48	49
14	Transportation.....	276	245	207	155	143	157	172	192	217	202	208
15	Railroads.....	194	171	140	101	92	98	107	118	130	119	125
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	15	14	14	13	13	16	18	21	25	25	26
17	Other transportation.....	67	61	52	41	38	43	47	52	62	58	58
18	Communications and public utilities.....	72	75	66	55	49	54	56	61	69	70	72
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	32	33	28	23	20	22	23	25	28	28	29
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	40	42	38	32	29	31	33	36	41	41	42
21	Services.....	234	223	193	153	138	157	166	184	206	199	210
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	19	18	16	13	12	14	15	16	18	18	18
23	Personal services and private households.....	124	111	90	68	60	70	75	85	99	90	95
24	Business and repair services.....	14	14	11	10	9	11	12	15	16	16	18
25	Amusement and recreation.....	18	17	16	12	11	13	15	16	16	15	15
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	60	63	60	52	46	49	49	53	57	61	64
27	Government.....	258	271	277	260	280	334	363	426	416	442	455
28	Federal, civilian.....	63	65	66	62	87	121	123	206	183	200	209
29	Federal, military.....	20	20	19	18	17	17	19	22	24	23	24
30	State and local.....	175	186	192	180	176	196	222	198	209	219	222
31	Other industries.....	9	8	9	7	7	4	6	6	9	7	7
32	Other labor income.....	29	30	27	25	22	25	27	33	33	33	34
33	Proprietors' income.....	1,203	831	630	404	491	568	815	766	1,013	868	936
34	Farm.....	682	390	309	204	312	292	497	360	560	427	459
35	Nonfarm.....	522	441	321	200	179	276	318	407	452	441	477
36	Property income.....	727	657	537	416	365	387	392	486	549	581	586
37	Transfer payments.....	71	75	156	113	100	101	102	197	128	130	142
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	24	25	26

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 47.—OKLAHOMA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	1,077	884	718	516	530	590	699	749	861	797	805
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	576	523	416	318	308	356	389	438	470	449	449
3	Farms.....	33	24	16	9	10	11	15	15	16	16	16
4	Mining.....	120	102	62	44	45	59	61	64	73	62	62
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	7	7	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	104	88	55	40	40	54	56	57	64	57	56
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	9	7	3	2	3	3	3	4	7	4	4
8	Contract construction.....	25	21	16	8	7	8	9	12	11	9	13
9	Manufacturing.....	71	65	48	38	36	42	47	54	62	56	56
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	120	107	87	64	60	67	69	76	86	84	83
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	27	27	23	17	14	15	16	18	19	18	18
12	Banking and other finance.....	16	16	14	10	8	8	9	10	10	10	9
13	Insurance and real estate.....	10	11	10	7	6	7	7	8	9	9	9
14	Transportation.....	52	46	38	29	26	29	31	34	36	33	33
15	Railroads.....	32	28	23	16	15	16	17	19	20	17	17
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	4
17	Other transportation.....	18	16	14	11	10	11	11	12	14	12	12
18	Communications and public utilities.....	17	18	14	12	11	12	12	14	15	15	15
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	8	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	7	7	7
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	9	9	8	6	6	6	7	8	9	8	8
21	Services.....	50	46	40	32	28	31	32	35	38	36	38
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
23	Personal services and private households.....	24	22	17	13	11	13	13	15	17	15	16
24	Business and repair services.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
25	Amusement and recreation.....	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	13	14	13	11	10	11	11	11	12	12	13
27	Government.....	59	64	67	63	68	81	94	116	110	118	114
28	Federal, civilian.....	14	14	14	13	20	29	30	59	51	57	56
29	Federal, military.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5
30	State and local.....	42	47	50	46	46	49	61	53	54	56	54
31	Other industries.....	4	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
32	Other labor income.....	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	8	7	7	7
33	Proprietors' income.....	294	176	140	84	117	125	202	147	236	197	200
34	Farm.....	161	66	65	37	75	60	128	56	136	104	102
35	Nonfarm.....	132	110	75	47	43	65	75	91	99	93	98
36	Property income.....	181	157	114	80	74	83	81	104	116	114	113
37	Transfer payments.....	21	22	43	30	26	22	22	54	38	34	41
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	5	4	4

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
4,090	4,988	7,007	9,226	10,160	10,272	10,578	11,822	12,919	13,816	14,666	16,794	18,172	18,670	19,622	20,166	1
2,281	2,836	4,162	5,940	6,594	6,621	5,912	6,515	7,517	7,923	8,694	10,296	11,582	12,135	12,331	13,254	2
106	132	187	235	265	293	323	380	420	427	395	407	376	376	356	398	3
220	246	255	290	341	358	395	482	611	619	666	779	892	929	957	1,032	4
5	5	7	8	9	8	9	11	12	10	10	9	9	8	5	5	5
173	187	178	204	266	298	326	396	504	518	559	660	758	791	817	874	6
42	54	70	79	67	51	60	74	94	92	97	110	126	130	134	153	7
87	181	421	388	212	196	303	439	559	539	608	772	864	820	780	848	8
312	396	700	1,142	1,314	1,102	875	1,045	1,214	1,229	1,382	1,713	1,958	2,184	2,220	2,452	9
446	514	550	639	740	869	1,182	1,371	1,572	1,624	1,769	1,974	2,183	2,268	2,308	2,489	10
94	103	107	113	118	133	180	206	240	308	347	401	445	484	530	580	11
41	46	47	46	50	57	72	83	95	107	125	143	164	184	198	219	12
52	57	60	67	69	76	108	123	145	156	184	203	237	262	286	312	13
215	246	316	382	485	516	571	602	669	664	688	789	865	891	860	902	14
130	152	203	235	302	295	309	305	335	327	337	384	405	407	376	388	15
26	31	39	49	55	64	79	88	106	112	132	154	181	193	199	221	16
58	63	74	98	128	158	183	209	228	225	219	251	278	291	285	293	17
77	86	95	104	111	127	170	203	249	277	297	337	378	424	434	463	18
32	37	43	52	56	66	89	100	123	135	143	163	182	200	205	220	19
46	50	52	51	55	61	81	103	126	142	154	174	196	224	229	244	20
223	258	323	404	466	517	592	668	754	792	864	970	1,074	1,110	1,127	1,217	21
19	21	24	30	35	40	46	47	51	55	56	60	65	66	65	74	22
102	116	148	185	225	259	271	285	298	305	334	362	384	395	390	427	23
17	21	24	30	34	39	56	64	84	80	89	118	136	124	134	137	24
16	18	20	23	27	30	39	43	48	51	54	57	62	63	64	68	25
69	83	107	136	144	149	181	228	302	302	332	373	428	462	474	511	26
495	663	1,198	2,232	2,528	2,496	1,311	1,108	1,214	1,473	1,701	2,187	2,567	2,663	2,780	2,896	27
228	243	345	558	556	531	410	370	392	452	488	648	738	748	730	788	28
40	174	596	1,397	1,669	1,641	512	264	278	403	532	803	1,021	1,024	1,058	1,046	29
227	246	256	278	303	324	389	474	543	618	680	736	808	891	992	1,063	30
7	9	11	11	14	14	12	12	15	16	16	21	23	24	25	26	31
37	37	48	68	109	132	122	141	169	195	216	279	337	376	409	448	32
1,075	1,373	1,942	2,315	2,461	2,286	2,707	3,149	3,150	3,442	3,168	3,714	3,621	3,340	3,288	3,325	33
537	663	985	1,118	1,184	952	1,184	1,630	1,411	1,731	1,705	1,705	1,478	1,209	1,169	1,030	34
538	710	957	1,198	1,277	1,334	1,545	1,519	1,739	1,712	1,817	2,008	2,144	2,130	2,119	2,295	35
578	598	718	829	899	963	1,141	1,253	1,410	1,549	1,719	1,855	1,980	2,096	2,237	2,323	36
146	177	196	194	234	411	808	881	796	840	1,044	860	885	967	1,039	1,142	37
28	33	59	121	137	140	111	116	121	133	172	210	234	244	262	327	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
867	982	1,390	1,706	1,940	1,958	2,000	2,166	2,359	2,432	2,514	2,806	3,060	3,161	3,159	3,328	1
464	531	758	1,052	1,181	1,186	1,001	1,087	1,259	1,312	1,412	1,650	1,848	1,935	1,965	2,092	2
16	23	34	40	46	40	38	40	51	47	39	45	41	40	35	39	3
62	68	73	80	93	100	106	126	152	155	164	186	207	220	229	243	4
2	2	3	4	4	4	5	7	7	6	7	7	6	6	5	5	5
54	58	60	65	79	88	91	110	137	141	149	169	190	206	216	228	6
6	8	10	11	9	8	10	9	8	9	8	10	11	8	9	10	7
11	19	73	66	25	23	44	59	76	85	89	103	118	116	112	120	8
60	74	125	202	234	204	139	162	190	187	204	247	291	323	325	364	9
86	95	101	117	133	152	202	230	263	273	295	323	345	355	367	384	10
18	20	22	23	23	24	31	36	42	44	51	56	60	64	69	74	11
9	10	10	10	11	12	14	16	18	20	23	25	28	32	32	33	12
9	10	11	12	12	13	17	20	24	24	28	31	32	33	36	38	13
33	37	47	56	68	70	77	85	96	95	96	109	119	121	120	125	14
17	19	25	29	37	37	38	38	40	39	38	43	44	44	40	41	15
4	5	7	8	9	11	12	14	17	18	22	25	29	32	33	36	16
12	13	15	19	22	22	27	33	38	38	36	41	45	45	46	48	17
15	17	18	20	22	25	34	39	52	52	55	59	66	71	74	80	18
7	8	9	11	12	14	18	20	25	27	28	31	35	37	39	40	19
8	9	9	10	11	11	16	19	23	25	27	28	31	34	35	40	20
40	45	54	68	78	86	95	106	116	120	135	144	159	169	174	180	21
3	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	22
17	18	22	27	33	39	40	42	43	44	47	50	53	52	52	56	23
3	3	4	5	5	7	7	10	12	11	12	14	16	20	25	21	24
3	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	25
14	17	22	28	30	30	33	40	45	49	59	63	73	78	78	83	26
121	130	209	378	456	457	231	200	222	249	280	373	437	451	455	478	27
54	51	64	97	105	107	83	78	86	97	108	147	167	170	165	171	28
13	22	88	222	290	280	69	32	37	42	55	96	126	120	120	124	29
54	57	57	59	61	69	79	90	99	110	117	130	145	161	170	183	30
3	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	6	31
8	7	10	13	21	26	22	24	29	33	37	46	56	62	69	75	32
243	284	442	456	535	491	582	631	649	627	558	640	652	612	549	553	33
137	150	257	230	300	240	294	359	344	318	234	295	289	246	180	151	34
107	134	185	226	235	250	287	272	305	309	324	345	362	366	369	402	35
113	115	140	155	166	176	210	224	247	273	303	304	332	362	387	401	36
43	50	51	48	60	102	204	220	196	209	234	202	214	234	240	265	37
5	6	10	19	23	23	19	20	21	23	30	36	41	43	51	59	38

Table 48.—TEXAS: Personal

(Millions of dollars)												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	2,752	2,399	2,044	1,561	1,524	1,720	1,950	2,247	2,548	2,498	2,600
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	1,406	1,318	1,122	890	858	979	1,063	1,232	1,393	1,406	1,451
3	Farms.....	81	67	50	33	34	40	44	55	70	69	69
4	Mining.....	74	71	57	53	59	78	84	98	120	127	114
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	2	1	1	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	65	64	53	51	57	75	81	94	114	119	106
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	7	6	3	2	1	2	2	3	5	7	7
8	Contract construction.....	79	67	54	26	24	26	27	42	44	52	57
9	Manufacturing.....	216	203	155	118	118	127	156	181	219	218	226
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	317	294	249	196	172	202	213	248	285	284	293
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	70	69	62	49	46	47	48	54	60	63	65
12	Banking and other finance.....	34	32	29	23	23	23	23	26	28	27	28
13	Insurance and real estate.....	36	36	32	26	24	25	25	28	32	36	37
14	Transportation.....	194	174	147	110	102	112	123	137	157	146	151
15	Railroads.....	135	119	98	70	64	68	75	82	90	84	87
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	12	12	12	11	11	12	14	17	19	19	20
17	Other transportation.....	47	43	37	29	28	31	34	39	47	43	44
18	Communications and public utilities.....	50	51	46	39	35	38	39	42	47	48	50
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	22	22	20	16	14	15	16	17	19	19	20
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	28	29	27	23	21	22	23	25	28	29	30
21	Services.....	161	153	132	106	96	109	115	129	145	141	150
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	12	11	10	8	7	9	9	10	11	11	12
23	Personal services and private households.....	89	80	65	49	44	51	55	62	73	67	71
24	Business and repair services.....	8	8	7	6	6	7	9	11	11	11	13
25	Amusement and recreation.....	12	12	10	8	8	9	10	11	11	10	10
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	40	42	40	34	32	33	32	35	38	42	44
27	Government.....	160	166	166	157	168	196	210	242	241	254	272
28	Federal, civilian.....	32	34	34	32	47	65	64	104	94	100	113
29	Federal, military.....	16	15	14	14	13	13	15	17	18	18	19
30	State and local.....	112	117	118	110	107	118	132	121	129	136	140
31	Other industries.....	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	5	4	4
32	Other labor income.....	19	18	18	16	14	16	18	22	23	23	23
33	Proprietors' income.....	798	575	435	289	335	393	532	536	686	587	643
34	Farm.....	454	282	219	156	217	208	320	260	378	285	312
35	Nonfarm.....	345	293	215	133	118	184	212	275	307	302	332
36	Property income.....	489	446	378	302	261	274	278	341	388	422	421
37	Transfer payments.....	43	45	95	68	60	62	63	121	76	78	81
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	16	18	18

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 49.—NEW MEXICO: Personal

(Millions of dollars)												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	171	142	125	92	94	112	136	163	178	171	184
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	88	82	71	58	57	69	76	92	103	103	106
3	Farms.....	8	8	6	5	5	4	5	6	7	6	6
4	Mining.....	12	10	7	5	5	6	8	10	14	14	14
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	(2)	5	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	6	6
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	7	5	3	2	2	3	3	3	7	5	6
8	Contract construction.....	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	5	5	5
9	Manufacturing.....	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	15	13	11	9	8	10	13	14	16	17	18
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
12	Banking and other finance.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Insurance and real estate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	(2)	1	1	1	1
14	Transportation.....	15	13	11	8	7	8	9	10	12	11	12
15	Railroads.....	14	12	10	7	6	7	7	8	9	9	10
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Other transportation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Communications and public utilities.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
21	Services.....	8	8	7	6	5	6	7	8	8	8	8
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	(2)	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
27	Government.....	18	19	20	19	20	26	28	33	32	34	34
28	Federal, civilian.....	8	9	9	8	9	12	15	22	20	21	21
29	Federal, military.....											
30	State and local.....	10	11	11	11	10	14	14	11	12	13	13
31	Other industries.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
32	Other labor income.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	Proprietors' income.....	59	36	29	14	20	24	38	44	50	42	50
34	Farm.....	41	20	17	5	12	12	24	25	29	22	28
35	Nonfarm.....	18	15	12	8	8	12	14	19	21	20	22
36	Property income.....	20	21	16	13	11	12	14	17	19	20	22
37	Transfer payments.....	3	4	8	7	6	7	7	10	6	6	7
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	1	(2)	1	1	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
2,776	3,459	4,822	6,464	7,123	7,169	7,400	8,332	9,054	9,778	10,375	11,826	12,712	13,013	13,300	14,116	1
1,555	1,983	2,907	4,160	4,667	4,666	4,221	4,643	5,365	5,672	6,229	7,381	8,240	8,573	8,705	9,307	2
74	88	126	160	180	201	230	280	311	314	290	288	253	251	239	265	3
122	135	128	147	193	213	237	287	309	378	412	488	557	571	595	638	4
1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5
114	125	115	133	179	202	224	270	347	357	388	465	532	543	565	605	6
8	10	13	14	14	11	13	16	22	21	24	22	25	27	29	33	7
66	141	284	269	164	141	211	310	403	374	422	558	627	569	529	572	8
236	305	547	890	1,010	828	682	815	954	972	1,092	1,349	1,514	1,675	1,711	1,866	9
313	367	393	457	532	627	852	990	1,139	1,178	1,233	1,433	1,599	1,637	1,660	1,791	10
69	76	78	83	87	97	131	151	175	194	227	256	300	335	363	397	11
29	32	34	33	35	40	51	59	67	76	89	103	118	132	142	157	12
40	44	45	50	52	57	80	92	108	118	137	153	182	203	221	240	13
155	174	223	270	345	374	416	442	495	493	515	592	651	673	646	678	14
91	104	139	159	204	198	211	210	236	233	244	281	298	301	278	287	15
19	22	29	36	40	46	58	65	80	84	98	113	132	139	143	160	16
45	48	55	74	101	129	147	166	179	176	173	198	221	232	225	231	17
54	60	66	72	77	88	116	138	170	190	205	228	254	282	291	309	18
22	26	30	37	39	46	62	69	86	94	101	115	127	138	139	147	19
32	35	36	35	38	42	54	70	84	96	104	113	127	145	151	162	20
160	187	234	290	336	377	431	485	539	573	621	695	762	795	801	867	21
12	14	16	20	24	26	30	30	32	36	37	40	43	42	42	46	22
77	89	114	141	171	197	205	214	229	229	252	274	290	299	296	323	23
13	16	18	23	25	29	41	45	53	53	59	72	81	83	87	94	24
11	13	14	17	19	22	27	30	33	35	38	41	44	45	45	45	25
48	56	71	89	97	103	128	163	197	219	235	268	303	326	331	355	26
301	445	822	1,515	1,734	1,712	907	737	800	996	1,153	1,450	1,717	1,769	1,854	1,908	27
132	149	229	380	386	341	262	232	242	280	288	394	454	451	434	468	28
26	142	431	956	1,170	1,166	393	193	201	307	410	601	737	742	768	744	29
143	154	162	179	198	205	252	312	357	408	455	485	526	576	652	695	30
4	5	6	6	8	8	8	7	9	10	10	14	15	16	16	16	31
25	26	34	48	76	91	86	103	120	140	156	206	248	275	299	326	32
723	949	1,298	1,629	1,684	1,557	1,835	2,196	2,131	2,421	2,201	2,496	2,404	2,237	2,244	2,334	33
345	442	623	777	772	616	748	1,114	891	1,208	917	1,074	893	735	759	710	34
378	507	676	852	912	941	1,087	1,082	1,240	1,212	1,284	1,421	1,511	1,502	1,485	1,624	35
411	423	504	592	646	691	817	903	1,013	1,107	1,229	1,338	1,426	1,493	1,591	1,651	36
81	103	120	120	145	262	520	567	509	529	678	549	554	601	651	717	37
20	24	42	84	96	98	79	81	84	92	119	145	160	166	190	218	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
199	238	319	404	457	491	509	575	649	717	798	935	1,005	1,055	1,077	1,134	1
112	132	184	262	302	330	291	324	374	414	478	570	655	719	722	789	2
7	8	12	15	16	18	18	20	22	25	24	29	29	29	28	32	3
15	17	20	25	24	19	21	29	42	40	43	51	66	70	61	72	4
2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	3	3	2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	5
5	4	4	5	7	9	11	16	20	20	23	26	36	41	36	41	6
8	10	12	16	12	6	7	9	18	16	18	22	28	27	24	30	7
4	9	19	16	9	15	23	36	35	45	53	57	52	56	55	60	8
5	5	6	8	13	19	23	28	24	27	38	51	62	68	73	85	9
19	20	20	24	28	34	49	54	63	69	78	88	98	110	110	122	10
2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	12	13	16	18	20	22	11
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	10	12
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	8	8	9	10	12	13	13
13	16	21	25	32	32	34	33	35	34	35	41	44	45	43	46	14
11	13	18	20	27	26	24	26	25	25	29	30	30	30	28	29	15
1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	8	9	9	10	16
1	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	17
3	3	4	4	4	5	7	8	10	11	13	22	27	33	31	31	18
1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	19
2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	6	8	15	19	23	20	19	20
9	10	13	15	18	20	26	28	44	43	47	51	56	60	63	70	21
1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	6	7	22
4	4	5	7	8	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	16	16	16	18	23
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	15	12	10	12	12	13	13	12	24
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	25
2	3	4	4	5	5	8	9	12	13	16	18	19	22	25	29	26
36	39	66	129	156	162	85	81	90	110	134	166	203	229	236	246	27
22	22	26	38	40	41	32	29	32	38	47	57	60	69	70	79	28
13	1	24	73	96	100	28	20	21	30	41	59	87	96	96	90	29
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	30
1	1	2	2	3	5	4	4	6	7	9	11	14	17	18	21	31
57	71	91	100	112	106	132	155	168	186	179	225	201	174	180	164	32
32	40	52	51	56	44	58	84	80	94	79	118	88	56	63	49	33
25	32	39	49	55	62	74	88	88	92	100	107	114	118	118	116	34
23	27	36	37	37	40	50	56	68	75	83	93	98	103	110	115	35
8	9	9	9	11	20	38	43	40	44	60	48	50	56	63	65	36
1	2	3	6	8	9	6	7	7	8	11	12	13	14	17	20	37

Table 50.—ARIZONA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	254	223	182	134	128	151	176	201	223	218	231
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	159	139	114	84	81	95	103	122	144	137	143
3	Farms.....	11	10	8	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	10
4	Mining.....	35	26	15	7	4	6	8	13	24	16	19
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	35	26	15	7	4	6	8	13	24	16	19
8	Contract construction.....	7	5	6	5	6	5	3	4	5	7	6
9	Manufacturing.....	16	13	9	6	5	6	7	10	12	10	10
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	29	25	20	15	14	17	20	22	26	26	27
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4
12	Banking and other finance.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
13	Insurance and real estate.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
14	Transportation.....	16	14	11	8	7	8	9	11	12	12	13
15	Railroads.....	14	12	10	7	6	7	8	9	10	10	11
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
17	Other transportation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Communications and public utilities.....	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2
21	Services.....	16	15	14	10	9	10	11	12	14	13	14
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
23	Personal services and private households.....	7	6	5	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
27	Government.....	21	22	24	22	24	30	31	35	33	37	36
28	Federal, civilian.....	8	9	9	8	10	15	15	22	19	21	20
29	Federal, military.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	State and local.....	11	12	13	13	13	14	15	12	13	15	16
31	Other industries.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	Other labor income.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
33	Proprietors' income.....	52	44	27	18	20	26	43	40	41	41	44
34	Farm.....	26	22	8	6	9	11	25	18	17	17	18
35	Nonfarm.....	27	22	18	12	11	15	18	22	25	25	26
36	Property income.....	37	33	29	22	19	18	19	24	27	26	30
37	Transfer payments.....	4	5	10	9	8	10	10	13	9	12	13
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	1	1	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	2	2	2

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 51.—ROCKY MOUNTAIN:

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	Personal income.....	1,614	1,485	1,179	932	888	1,031	1,248	1,453	1,466	1,441	1,494
2	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>1</sup> .....	960	877	732	581	549	655	730	847	911	865	885
3	Farms.....	84	75	53	36	35	39	46	53	56	58	56
4	Mining.....	111	92	66	43	39	45	59	72	94	70	71
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	38	30	25	18	17	20	21	23	22	22	22
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	17	16	12	8	7	10	10	11	12	10	8
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	55	46	29	17	15	18	29	40	59	37	43
8	Contract construction.....	28	23	24	18	13	23	27	35	30	28	34
9	Manufacturing.....	148	128	98	70	68	79	92	108	127	106	115
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	182	166	142	116	103	121	136	148	169	164	170
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	38	35	33	28	25	27	27	28	30	29	29
12	Banking and other finance.....	21	20	18	15	13	14	14	15	15	14	14
13	Insurance and real estate.....	17	16	15	13	11	13	13	13	14	14	15
14	Transportation.....	128	114	89	68	63	70	81	95	106	97	98
15	Railroads.....	111	98	76	57	52	59	68	80	89	79	79
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Other transportation.....	14	13	11	8	7	8	9	10	11	11	11
18	Communications and public utilities.....	35	32	28	22	20	22	24	28	31	30	31
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	14	13	12	9	9	9	10	11	13	13	13
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	20	19	16	13	12	13	14	16	18	17	18
21	Services.....	83	82	72	58	52	56	60	66	71	68	70
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	9	9	8	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8
23	Personal services and private households.....	33	30	25	18	16	18	19	22	25	22	23
24	Business and repair services.....	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
25	Amusement and recreation.....	10	10	8	6	5	6	6	6	8	7	7
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	26	27	26	23	21	21	23	24	24	25	25
27	Government.....	124	128	127	123	131	172	177	213	196	215	210
28	Federal, civilian.....	39	40	40	38	50	69	69	118	95	112	106
29	Federal, military.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6
30	State and local.....	80	83	83	81	77	99	103	91	95	97	97
31	Other industries.....	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	Other labor income.....	13	13	12	11	10	11	13	15	15	15	15
33	Proprietors' income.....	362	334	178	133	140	171	295	317	295	327	340
34	Farm.....	190	190	65	61	75	75	178	170	135	170	172
35	Nonfarm.....	172	145	113	72	65	97	118	147	160	157	168
36	Property income.....	250	230	195	157	141	146	154	186	187	176	186
37	Transfer payments.....	32	33	65	52	51	51	58	90	67	69	78
38	Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	10	11

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.



## PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES, SINCE 1929

## Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
248	309	476	652	640	654	669	749	857	889	979	1,227	1,395	1,441	1,486	1,588	1
150	191	313	466	444	439	399	461	519	525	573	695	840	907	940	1,067	2
9	12	15	21	24	34	37	40	36	41	42	45	52	56	54	62	3
21	27	34	38	32	25	30	40	47	46	48	55	63	69	72	80	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
21	27	34	38	32	25	30	40	47	46	47	55	63	69	72	80	6
6	12	45	37	14	16	25	34	44	35	44	54	67	79	84	96	8
11	13	21	42	57	51	30	39	45	43	48	65	90	117	112	137	9
28	32	36	42	46	56	79	96	106	104	112	130	150	166	170	192	10
4	5	4	5	6	8	13	14	16	16	18	21	25	28	32	37	11
2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	11	12	14	16	12
2	2	3	3	4	5	8	8	10	9	10	12	14	16	18	21	13
15	19	26	32	40	40	44	42	44	41	42	42	52	52	50	54	14
12	16	22	26	34	33	35	32	32	29	30	37	33	32	30	32	15
2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	9	12	13	13	14	16
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	8	17
4	6	7	8	8	10	13	17	22	23	24	28	32	38	39	42	18
2	2	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	9	10	13	15	16	20	19
3	4	4	5	5	6	8	10	13	15	15	17	19	23	22	23	20
14	16	23	31	33	34	40	49	55	56	62	80	98	85	89	100	21
2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	7	7	8	9	9	9	12	22
5	6	8	10	12	14	16	19	20	20	21	23	26	26	26	30	23
1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	4	7	20	26	8	9	9	24
1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	25
4	6	10	14	13	10	12	16	18	20	22	25	33	36	40	44	26
37	49	100	210	182	166	88	88	103	119	133	168	209	215	235	265	27
20	20	26	42	45	46	32	30	37	37	46	51	58	57	62	69	28
1	9	54	146	113	95	22	18	19	23	26	47	70	67	75	88	29
16	19	20	22	24	28	34	40	51	59	61	70	81	90	98	108	30
(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	31
2	3	3	6	8	10	9	9	13	14	14	15	19	22	24	26	32
52	69	111	130	131	132	158	167	201	208	229	353	364	317	314	274	33
22	30	54	59	56	51	62	73	96	110	120	218	208	173	167	119	34
29	38	58	71	74	81	96	94	105	99	109	136	156	143	147	154	35
31	34	38	46	50	56	64	69	83	94	104	119	124	138	148	156	36
14	16	16	16	18	27	45	52	50	58	71	61	67	77	84	96	37
2	2	4	11	11	10	8	9	9	10	12	16	19	20	25	30	38

## Personal Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,598	1,941	2,665	3,222	3,247	3,405	3,718	4,209	4,545	4,552	5,010	5,770	6,091	6,158	6,136	6,569	1
920	1,072	1,543	1,932	1,965	2,025	2,032	2,291	2,571	2,669	2,884	3,388	3,728	3,855	3,887	4,200	2
54	74	98	123	131	137	142	167	178	158	153	162	153	145	137	138	3
86	100	124	141	138	129	126	161	179	171	174	207	238	252	230	262	4
22	27	37	45	51	52	47	54	53	46	44	46	45	46	28	31	5
8	9	9	11	15	17	21	27	36	34	31	41	54	64	73	82	6
57	64	79	86	71	59	59	81	93	90	99	120	140	143	129	149	7
31	54	194	131	70	61	94	129	171	182	214	274	292	264	265	306	8
120	146	226	277	244	255	269	338	381	429	509	554	554	597	586	655	9
180	200	213	235	255	292	402	479	538	554	595	667	713	749	764	829	10
31	32	33	35	38	42	55	62	72	77	89	99	111	122	134	151	11
15	16	16	18	18	19	24	28	32	35	40	45	51	56	62	71	12
16	16	17	19	20	22	31	34	40	42	49	54	60	66	72	80	13
98	120	157	196	245	242	246	261	291	296	340	340	372	379	360	380	14
77	96	126	153	190	185	186	193	212	215	243	260	256	234	234	239	15
9	11	13	16	18	19	24	30	37	39	44	53	63	72	77	88	16
12	13	18	26	37	38	35	39	42	42	40	43	49	51	50	52	17
33	35	37	40	42	46	61	73	83	92	97	109	126	136	139	150	18
14	16	18	21	23	25	35	40	45	50	52	60	73	77	79	85	19
18	19	19	20	20	21	26	33	38	43	45	49	53	58	61	65	20
74	78	91	102	112	128	163	192	218	230	248	275	297	320	332	370	21
9	9	10	11	12	13	18	21	22	24	25	26	29	30	30	35	22
24	25	28	34	40	45	52	60	63	65	71	75	78	79	76	84	23
6	6	6	7	9	10	15	17	20	20	21	24	28	30	31	35	24
8	8	9	10	10	12	15	17	19	21	22	23	24	25	25	28	25
27	30	38	40	41	48	63	77	94	100	110	127	139	156	169	187	26
212	233	370	652	688	692	474	427	459	522	582	744	870	888	938	957	27
106	105	135	212	215	220	193	180	188	203	221	290	353	361	337	349	28
7	21	125	324	350	337	121	62	59	83	108	175	209	194	232	207	29
100	107	109	115	122	136	160	185	212	236	254	278	309	333	368	400	30
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	31
15	15	17	20	29	36	34	40	49	56	65	79	90	102	108	123	32
391	561	782	952	923	950	1,090	1,251	1,261	1,076	1,200	1,450	1,381	1,270	1,139	1,195	33
202	320	435	558	526	530	594	769	715	533	621	819	713	602	475	493	34
189	241	346	394	397	420	482	482	546	543	578	631	668	668	664	702	35
196	220	259	271	274	291	351	386	436	510	567	620	646	672	721	757	36
87	89	87	84	98	144	251	284	275	294	360	312	338	355	388	421	37
12	14	22	37	41	41	39	45	48	52	65	80	92	96	107	126	38

[Millions of dollars]

Table 52.—MONTANA: Personal

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>312</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>294</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>203</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>179</b>
3	Farms.....	22	21	13	10	8	9	12	10	10	15	14
4	Mining.....	30	23	14	7	6	7	12	17	24	14	16
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	4	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	2
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	23	17	9	4	3	3	8	13	20	10	13
8	Contract construction.....	6	4	7	4	3	9	8	8	6	5	7
9	Manufacturing.....	27	21	15	10	11	12	16	19	23	18	20
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	33	30	26	21	19	23	28	31	33	30	31
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
12	Banking and other finance.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	Insurance and real estate.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14	Transportation.....	28	25	20	16	14	16	18	20	22	21	21
15	Railroads.....	26	23	18	14	13	14	16	17	19	18	18
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Other transportation.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
18	Communications and public utilities.....	7	6	5	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	5	5	4	2	3	3	4	5	4	4	4
21	Services.....	14	14	12	10	8	10	11	12	12	12	12
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
23	Personal services and private households.....	5	5	4	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
27	Government.....	28	29	28	27	30	39	38	48	45	51	47
28	Federal, civilian.....	13	13	13	12	14	19	19	31	27	33	29
29	Federal, military.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
30	State and local.....	15	15	15	15	15	20	18	17	18	18	18
31	Other industries.....											
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>56</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>
34	Farm.....	24	20	-3	22	11	10	45	9	22	41	42
35	Nonfarm.....	32	26	20	12	10	18	22	26	29	26	30
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

[Millions of dollars]

Table 53.—IDAHO: Personal

Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>225</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>226</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>120</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>
3	Farms.....	17	14	10	7	7	8	9	12	14	14	13
4	Mining.....	8	7	5	4	4	4	6	8	11	9	10
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											( <sup>2</sup> )
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											( <sup>2</sup> )
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	8	7	5	4	4	4	6	8	11	9	10
8	Contract construction.....	3	5	6	4	2	3	4	6	5	4	4
9	Manufacturing.....	25	19	13	8	8	12	14	17	20	18	17
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	22	20	18	15	12	16	19	20	24	23	24
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
12	Banking and other finance.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
13	Insurance and real estate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Transportation.....	13	12	10	7	7	8	9	11	12	12	12
15	Railroads.....	12	11	8	6	6	7	8	9	10	10	9
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
17	Other transportation.....	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1
18	Communications and public utilities.....	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
21	Services.....	9	8	8	6	6	6	7	8	9	8	8
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
27	Government.....	15	17	16	16	18	27	25	29	27	31	30
28	Federal, civilian.....	6	6	6	5	9	12	10	15	12	15	15
29	Federal, military.....											
30	State and local.....	10	11	11	11	10	14	15	14	15	16	15
31	Other industries.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>75</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>73</b>
34	Farm.....	51	63	31	18	7	56	49	58	31	39	46
35	Nonfarm.....	24	23	20	12	10	15	20	26	29	28	27
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
318	388	467	545	550	568	657	772	865	791	957	1,050	1,066	1,093	1,074	1,160	1
183	200	238	277	286	300	323	377	426	454	479	539	590	604	605	653	2
14	19	26	32	31	32	33	41	39	35	33	36	35	32	32	29	3
23	26	33	37	32	26	26	31	35	34	36	44	52	55	48	59	4
2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	5
2	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	9	11	11	13	6
19	22	28	30	24	18	18	23	27	27	29	36	40	42	35	44	7
7	6	12	8	8	9	14	19	28	33	38	45	46	40	46	47	8
21	24	30	36	35	33	38	48	54	55	60	65	72	77	76	91	9
32	34	33	34	39	46	63	76	88	94	100	112	115	120	121	130	10
4	4	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	16	17	19	11
2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	12
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	13
21	25	31	37	46	46	50	54	60	62	63	72	77	79	74	77	14
17	21	26	32	40	40	42	45	50	51	51	58	62	62	59	60	15
1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	16
2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	7	7	8	17
6	7	7	7	7	8	10	11	13	15	15	17	22	21	22	23	18
2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	7	12	10	10	12	19
5	5	5	4	4	5	6	6	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	11	20
12	13	14	14	16	18	24	29	32	37	40	44	48	50	51	56	21
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	22
4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	10	11	23
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	24
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	25
5	6	7	6	7	8	10	13	14	17	19	22	26	26	28	31	26
42	41	47	67	66	77	61	60	68	80	83	93	109	114	117	122	27
23	21	20	22	21	23	23	23	26	28	30	30	34	35	32	34	28
(2)	(2)	6	23	22	28	8	5	6	10	9	15	19	20	20	19	29
19	20	21	22	24	25	29	32	37	42	44	49	55	59	65	69	30
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	31
3	4	4	4	5	6	5	7	8	10	11	13	15	16	18	21	32
87	139	176	215	206	198	233	283	321	200	329	361	302	322	292	318	33
53	98	126	161	146	133	157	208	224	102	228	254	188	207	176	205	34
34	41	50	55	60	65	76	75	98	98	101	107	115	115	116	113	35
32	34	40	41	43	46	60	71	80	94	95	102	110	108	117	122	36
15	15	14	12	14	23	41	41	38	43	54	49	64	57	60	66	37
2	3	3	4	4	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	15	15	17	19	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
242	298	435	501	555	546	595	653	706	706	757	849	916	883	861	895	1
134	155	229	272	314	293	291	334	367	384	414	470	508	517	514	547	2
14	17	22	30	33	32	31	40	39	36	36	37	34	35	34	36	3
12	13	18	18	14	12	14	19	20	20	22	23	26	23	21	21	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
12	13	17	18	14	12	14	19	20	20	22	23	26	23	21	21	7
3	4	46	18	11	10	17	21	24	30	34	44	43	39	38	39	8
18	20	25	28	33	34	42	51	61	62	72	86	93	93	95	106	9
26	32	34	38	41	47	64	75	82	82	87	94	100	103	102	111	10
3	3	3	3	4	4	6	7	9	9	11	12	12	14	15	17	11
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	12
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	13
11	13	18	24	27	26	29	34	37	38	40	45	48	49	46	47	14
9	11	15	19	22	21	25	25	28	29	31	35	37	38	34	35	15
2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	16
1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	17
4	5	5	5	6	6	8	11	12	14	15	16	18	18	18	19	18
2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	10	11	19
3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	20
9	10	10	13	14	17	21	26	28	30	33	35	36	43	44	49	21
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
3	3	4	5	5	6	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	23
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	24
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	25
3	3	4	4	5	6	8	10	11	12	15	16	17	24	25	28	26
33	36	47	96	131	104	59	51	56	63	64	78	96	98	100	100	27
17	17	21	28	27	27	22	19	19	20	21	25	29	30	28	28	28
16	2	9	50	85	56	10	2	3	5	2	11	23	18	19	16	29
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	30
2	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	7	8	8	10	11	13	13	15	31
77	109	164	190	200	201	229	234	249	218	223	255	287	242	215	208	33
46	69	100	124	132	128	143	152	161	131	130	156	184	138	114	109	34
30	40	65	66	68	73	86	82	88	87	93	99	103	104	101	100	35
20	23	33	30	33	34	41	46	52	63	72	82	78	77	81	84	36
11	11	10	10	12	19	34	40	37	40	49	43	44	48	52	58	37
1	2	3	5	8	6	5	6	6	7	9	11	12	13	14	17	38

Table 54.—WYOMING: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>151</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>145</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>
3	Farms.....	11	10	7	5	5	6	8	9	8	8	8
4	Mining.....	21	20	15	10	9	11	13	14	16	14	12
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	9	7	6	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	12	12	9	6	5	7	7	8	9	7	5
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1
8	Contract construction.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	4
9	Manufacturing.....	7	7	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	5	6
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	13	12	11	9	8	8	10	10	12	11	12
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
12	Banking and other finance.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Insurance and real estate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1
14	Transportation.....	16	15	12	9	9	9	11	13	15	14	14
15	Railroads.....	15	13	10	8	7	8	10	11	12	11	11
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1
17	Other transportation.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
18	Communications and public utilities.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Services.....	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
24	Business and repair services.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Government.....	12	13	12	12	13	17	17	19	19	20	20
28	Federal, civilian.....	4	4	4	4	5	7	7	10	8	9	9
29	Federal, military.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
30	State and local.....	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	7	8	8	8
31	Other industries.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>
34	Farm.....	22	15	7	4	9	6	16	14	25	20	23
35	Nonfarm.....	14	12	10	6	6	9	11	12	14	14	16
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 55.—COLORADO: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>642</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>578</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>370</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>339</b>
3	Farms.....	27	24	18	10	10	11	13	16	17	16	16
4	Mining.....	26	22	18	14	13	15	18	21	25	20	19
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	17	14	12	9	8	8	9	9	10	10	10
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	7	7	5	4	4	6	8	11	14	9	9
8	Contract construction.....	11	8	7	6	6	7	10	14	12	10	14
9	Manufacturing.....	58	54	44	31	30	35	37	44	51	42	48
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	82	75	64	53	47	52	55	61	70	69	72
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	19	18	16	14	13	13	14	15	16	15	15
12	Banking and other finance.....	10	9	8	7	6	7	7	7	8	7	7
13	Insurance and real estate.....	10	9	8	7	6	7	7	8	8	8	8
14	Transportation.....	44	39	30	22	21	23	27	34	37	32	32
15	Railroads.....	38	33	25	18	17	19	23	28	31	26	26
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
17	Other transportation.....	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
18	Communications and public utilities.....	13	13	11	10	9	9	10	11	13	13	13
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	8	7	6	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	6	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
21	Services.....	40	40	35	28	25	27	28	31	34	32	33
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	4
23	Personal services and private households.....	16	15	12	10	8	9	10	11	12	11	12
24	Business and repair services.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
25	Amusement and recreation.....	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	12	13	13	11	10	10	11	11	12	12	12
27	Government.....	49	51	51	48	48	60	66	82	73	78	77
28	Federal, civilian.....	12	13	13	12	14	20	22	44	34	39	38
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
30	State and local.....	36	37	37	35	32	39	43	36	38	37	38
31	Other industries.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>134</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>104</b>
34	Farm.....	61	64	25	5	32	4	46	59	45	49	38
35	Nonfarm.....	73	60	46	30	28	39	46	58	64	62	67
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>120</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES, SINCE 1929

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
152	195	235	281	295	302	339	381	418	440	474	552	543	547	536	547	1
84	107	140	167	187	188	186	221	265	277	286	319	349	364	360	361	2
6	11	13	14	15	17	19	24	26	20	21	23	20	20	19	18	3
12	14	17	22	26	28	26	31	39	38	35	42	46	46	46	46	4
6	8	11	14	15	17	14	15	14	12	12	12	12	11	5	4	5
5	5	5	7	9	10	10	14	23	23	20	26	30	34	36	36	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	4	5	5	6	7
4	6	9	10	8	6	10	16	24	25	24	24	27	25	24	27	8
6	7	9	10	12	13	15	19	22	22	22	25	28	31	31	31	9
12	14	13	14	16	19	27	32	38	41	43	46	50	54	54	56	10
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	11
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	12
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	13
14	18	25	33	40	39	38	40	42	42	44	50	53	55	52	53	14
11	14	19	25	31	30	29	31	32	34	36	41	43	44	41	41	15
1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	16
2	3	5	7	8	7	7	7	6	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	17
2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	10	10	10	12	18
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	19
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	20
5	6	7	8	8	9	13	15	20	19	20	22	24	26	28	30	21
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	7	22
2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	23
( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	24
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	25
2	2	3	2	3	3	4	5	8	7	7	8	9	11	12	12	26
20	28	42	51	55	51	32	35	44	57	63	72	82	84	86	78	27
9	10	9	11	12	12	11	12	16	18	20	22	23	23	21	22	28
2	9	24	31	33	27	6	7	10	19	21	25	32	30	31	17	29
8	9	9	10	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	25	27	30	34	39	30
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	31
1	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	13	13	14	32
44	62	69	86	77	79	108	109	99	96	109	158	116	100	85	91	33
27	40	43	54	43	43	64	66	49	45	58	106	60	43	28	37	34
18	22	26	32	34	36	44	44	50	51	51	53	57	56	56	54	35
18	20	22	25	27	25	30	32	36	48	53	52	54	57	62	64	36
6	6	5	5	6	10	15	17	16	18	26	21	22	23	26	28	37
1	1	2	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	10	12	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
617	728	1,010	1,185	1,195	1,317	1,429	1,654	1,760	1,794	1,930	2,284	2,468	2,492	2,519	2,729	1
350	408	594	726	734	792	804	895	995	1,019	1,127	1,371	1,528	1,574	1,623	1,774	2
15	20	29	36	39	42	45	45	58	50	46	50	47	43	39	41	3
21	25	29	32	32	32	32	38	40	35	34	34	34	54	57	67	4
10	12	15	17	19	18	16	18	18	15	13	14	13	12	9	10	5
1	1	1	2	2	3	6	7	7	5	5	7	10	15	21	28	6
11	12	13	14	11	10	11	13	15	15	15	20	28	28	27	29	7
12	22	70	24	16	22	34	49	61	61	77	112	128	115	108	130	8
50	66	111	136	113	123	124	152	164	161	186	224	246	269	259	285	9
75	82	89	97	103	119	165	200	226	229	249	286	308	323	335	367	10
16	16	16	17	18	21	27	30	33	36	41	47	53	58	64	72	11
7	7	7	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	16	19	22	25	28	33	12
8	9	9	10	11	12	17	18	20	21	25	28	31	32	35	40	13
33	39	49	59	81	79	80	82	95	97	97	110	122	123	120	132	14
25	30	39	45	58	55	56	54	60	59	57	64	67	63	56	58	15
4	4	5	6	7	8	10	13	16	17	20	25	30	34	38	46	16
4	4	5	7	16	17	14	15	19	21	20	22	25	26	26	28	17
14	15	16	17	19	20	28	33	37	40	43	48	54	61	63	68	18
7	8	9	11	12	13	18	20	22	24	25	29	34	38	39	40	19
6	7	7	7	7	8	10	13	15	17	18	19	21	23	25	27	20
35	36	42	47	52	60	77	88	102	106	114	129	141	149	153	173	21
4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	9	10	11	11	11	14	22
12	12	14	16	19	21	24	28	30	31	35	37	40	40	38	42	23
3	3	3	3	4	5	7	8	10	10	11	11	14	14	14	16	24
3	3	4	4	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	13	16	25
13	14	18	19	19	23	32	37	46	47	50	59	63	70	76	85	26
80	86	143	261	260	274	192	178	179	204	239	323	378	378	423	438	27
38	38	46	70	71	73	71	68	67	74	81	113	143	145	141	149	28
3	6	56	148	146	152	63	41	33	43	65	106	116	108	141	132	29
39	41	42	43	44	49	58	69	78	88	93	104	118	126	141	156	30
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
6	6	6	8	12	14	13	14	17	19	24	29	33	38	41	45	32
127	170	251	296	294	327	364	459	433	409	279	479	486	437	382	406	33
52	76	119	151	142	159	166	265	218	194	145	213	203	156	102	88	34
75	94	132	145	152	167	197	194	214	214	234	266	283	281	280	318	35
96	109	124	126	123	135	159	173	200	227	256	287	302	315	339	358	36
42	42	42	43	47	64	105	130	132	138	167	147	151	165	177	195	37
4	5	8	14	14	16	15	17	17	18	24	30	34	36	41	49	38

Table 56.—UTAH: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	284	257	194	160	156	164	206	245	238	241	251
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	174	158	129	101	98	115	129	146	161	152	157
3	Farms.....	7	7	6	4	5	5	5	7	6	6	5
4	Mining.....	25	20	14	8	7	8	10	12	18	13	14
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	8	6	4	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	4
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	17	14	10	5	4	5	6	8	13	9	(²) 10
8	Contract construction.....	6	5	4	2	2	3	4	5	4	5	5
9	Manufacturing.....	30	27	20	16	15	16	20	22	26	23	24
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	32	29	24	18	17	22	24	26	31	30	31
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	8	8	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
12	Banking and other finance.....	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
13	Insurance and real estate.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
14	Transportation.....	26	23	18	14	12	14	16	18	21	18	19
15	Railroads.....	20	18	14	10	9	10	12	15	17	15	15
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Other transportation.....	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
18	Communications and public utilities.....	8	7	6	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	6
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	5	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	3
21	Services.....	14	14	12	9	8	9	10	10	11	11	12
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Amusement and recreation.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
27	Government.....	18	19	20	20	22	29	30	35	32	35	36
28	Federal, civilian.....	5	5	5	5	8	10	11	18	14	17	17
29	Federal, military.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	State and local.....	13	14	14	14	14	18	18	16	17	18	18
31	Other industries.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	60	52	22	23	26	16	42	54	37	48	52
34	Farm.....	32	28	4	12	16	(²)	22	30	11	21	24
35	Nonfarm.....	28	24	17	11	11	16	19	24	26	27	28
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	43	40	31	26	23	23	24	28	29	27	28
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	5	5	10	8	8	8	9	14	10	13	13
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2	2	2

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 57.—FAR WEST: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	7,394	6,791	5,755	4,444	4,231	4,781	5,346	6,407	6,808	6,743	7,034
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	4,175	3,957	3,371	2,698	2,552	2,913	3,231	3,737	4,197	4,144	4,350
3	Farms.....	218	214	162	112	99	114	126	141	173	167	174
4	Mining.....	86	79	60	41	41	58	66	79	94	89	90
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	54	50	37	25	26	36	39	44	49	51	47
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	28	25	20	14	13	20	25	32	41	35	39
8	Contract construction.....	189	143	95	66	68	70	85	130	133	155	171
9	Manufacturing.....	944	838	632	449	460	577	641	763	912	818	904
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	880	876	754	600	523	584	659	760	881	884	903
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	250	229	206	178	174	173	177	195	209	214	216
12	Banking and other finance.....	122	111	101	87	85	84	84	91	96	90	89
13	Insurance and real estate.....	128	119	105	91	89	89	94	104	113	124	127
14	Transportation.....	421	377	307	234	212	234	260	299	348	314	343
15	Railroads.....	212	188	149	111	98	108	122	141	161	146	155
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	37	36	33	30	30	33	39	44	52	51	52
17	Other transportation.....	172	153	124	93	85	92	98	114	135	116	136
18	Communications and public utilities.....	134	135	126	104	93	103	110	121	139	143	146
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	70	68	61	50	45	50	53	60	71	72	76
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	64	67	65	54	48	53	57	61	68	71	71
21	Services.....	549	535	484	401	359	398	443	498	560	561	583
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	51	48	40	30	25	32	34	36	40	42	44
23	Personal services and private households.....	198	181	149	114	97	109	117	135	159	148	154
24	Business and repair services.....	45	49	41	36	32	36	41	49	51	51	54
25	Amusement and recreation.....	120	121	123	106	99	115	138	154	178	180	185
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	135	136	130	116	106	107	112	124	132	140	146
27	Government.....	484	512	527	497	508	587	646	735	724	778	800
28	Federal, civilian.....	94	97	98	92	114	161	166	302	262	286	289
29	Federal, military.....	39	41	41	40	38	40	44	47	49	53	61
30	State and local.....	352	374	388	365	356	386	436	386	413	439	450
31	Other industries.....	19	20	18	15	14	15	18	17	23	20	20
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	56	55	50	46	40	43	48	59	61	65	69
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	1,314	1,130	806	509	582	769	968	1,170	1,195	1,146	1,176
34	Farm.....	402	352	142	142	227	282	370	414	368	325	295
35	Nonfarm.....	912	778	581	368	354	486	597	756	827	820	881
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	1,734	1,530	1,306	1,019	892	885	895	1,135	1,167	1,162	1,172
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	126	130	233	185	177	184	217	329	248	294	339
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	11	12	12	12	13	14	14	24	60	67	72

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
269	332	518	710	652	672	698	749	796	821	892	1,035	1,098	1,143	1,146	1,238	1
169	201	342	489	445	451	429	464	518	534	578	689	753	796	785	864	2
5	6	8	11	13	14	15	18	16	17	16	16	16	15	14	13	3
18	22	28	33	34	32	29	42	47	44	48	57	64	69	58	69	4
4	5	8	10	13	13	13	17	18	16	16	17	18	20	13	15	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	5	5	6
14	16	20	23	21	18	15	24	28	26	30	37	42	45	40	49	7
5	16	57	70	27	14	19	24	35	34	41	50	48	45	48	64	8
24	27	52	67	51	51	50	68	80	84	90	109	115	128	124	141	9
34	38	43	52	55	60	82	96	104	108	116	130	140	149	152	165	10
6	7	7	8	8	9	12	13	15	16	19	20	23	25	28	32	11
3	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	12
3	3	4	4	4	5	7	7	8	8	10	10	12	13	15	17	13
20	24	33	42	51	51	50	52	57	57	56	64	72	73	67	70	14
15	19	26	33	40	39	38	38	42	42	41	46	51	49	43	45	15
1	2	3	4	4	4	5	6	8	8	8	10	13	14	15	17	16
3	3	4	6	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	8	9	9	8	17
6	6	7	8	8	9	12	13	15	16	17	19	22	25	26	28	18
3	3	3	4	5	5	7	8	8	9	11	11	12	14	14	16	19
3	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	11	12	20
13	14	17	20	22	23	29	34	37	39	42	46	49	52	56	62	21
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	22
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	11	23
2	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	24
2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	25
4	5	7	8	8	8	10	12	14	17	20	22	23	25	28	31	26
38	42	90	177	175	186	130	102	112	118	133	178	206	214	212	219	27
18	20	40	82	85	85	64	57	60	64	69	102	124	128	115	116	28
2	3	30	73	66	74	34	7	7	6	11	18	18	18	22	23	29
18	20	20	22	24	27	32	38	45	48	54	58	64	68	76	80	30
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	31
3	3	4	5	6	8	7	8	10	12	14	17	20	23	23	28	32
56	80	122	164	145	145	156	167	159	154	159	197	188	170	166	172	33
24	36	48	68	63	66	64	79	63	62	60	90	78	59	55	54	34
32	44	74	96	82	79	91	88	95	93	99	107	111	111	111	117	35
30	34	41	48	48	50	61	64	68	79	91	97	101	115	123	129	36
14	16	15	15	18	28	55	56	52	54	63	53	57	62	74	75	37
2	3	6	10	10	11	10	10	11	12	15	19	22	22	25	30	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

(Millions of dollars)

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
7,767	9,909	13,802	18,207	19,931	20,357	21,415	22,297	23,753	23,987	26,378	30,257	33,125	34,921	35,520	38,279	1
4,716	6,092	9,168	12,646	13,836	13,632	13,185	14,084	15,234	15,256	16,553	19,775	22,090	23,594	23,870	26,103	2
170	207	290	392	443	472	512	545	564	518	493	548	553	566	558	561	3
101	107	103	111	119	119	132	151	170	167	163	190	213	234	230	248	4
4	4	6	5	6	5	5	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5
49	48	46	58	71	77	81	93	110	110	102	117	132	144	143	151	6
48	55	51	48	42	36	46	53	55	52	57	69	77	86	84	94	7
196	347	615	625	565	524	691	909	1,107	987	1,147	1,364	1,445	1,587	1,600	1,756	8
1,008	1,568	3,002	4,518	4,678	3,622	2,844	3,212	3,524	3,434	3,912	4,943	5,701	6,271	6,353	7,137	9
1,008	1,194	1,329	1,536	1,712	1,963	2,652	3,051	3,236	3,206	3,376	3,753	4,072	4,344	4,402	4,844	10
222	240	254	272	298	338	469	517	575	592	670	736	791	856	935	1,070	11
92	97	100	104	112	132	172	188	208	218	245	277	307	333	368	417	12
130	143	154	168	187	205	297	329	367	374	425	459	484	523	566	653	13
362	422	549	739	941	1,005	1,021	1,064	1,126	1,084	1,138	1,323	1,440	1,503	1,456	1,550	14
165	199	269	324	415	405	424	415	447	458	468	529	572	580	542	567	15
58	72	97	116	127	140	169	188	206	207	235	281	322	352	359	400	16
139	151	183	299	399	460	429	461	466	430	435	513	545	571	555	583	17
155	172	187	202	220	249	349	408	465	500	506	564	622	691	721	777	18
79	92	106	121	136	157	224	246	281	302	304	340	382	430	456	509	19
76	80	81	80	84	92	124	161	184	198	202	224	240	261	265	268	20
610	681	796	967	1,140	1,269	1,586	1,720	1,744	1,765	1,830	2,017	2,204	2,340	2,436	2,738	21
47	51	58	77	100	102	124	134	140	138	148	163	175	172	183	222	22
168	181	227	275	333	389	440	461	462	454	474	498	522	554	549	627	23
51	59	70	88	107	125	178	206	211	216	226	284	323	371	374	434	24
185	208	226	264	297	332	445	441	388	374	362	385	415	408	444	505	25
159	180	214	264	302	322	398	478	542	583	630	702	781	831	896	990	26
863	1,129	2,010	3,250	3,676	4,026	2,878	2,439	2,648	2,928	3,242	4,254	4,961	5,109	5,083	5,323	27
300	368	632	1,051	1,185	1,247	1,014	849	867	930	992	1,360	1,510	1,458	1,391	1,466	28
96	256	846	1,636	1,891	2,107	1,057	591	574	630	792	1,265	1,611	1,576	1,417	1,387	29
468	504	532	563	600	672	808	999	1,207	1,368	1,457	1,629	1,841	2,074	2,275	2,470	30
21	24	32	34	43	47	52	68	74	73	78	84	89	93	97	100	31
76	77	100	132	183	204	207	247	274	307	371	480	555	617	674	748	32
1,409	1,979	2,778	3,624	3,939	4,105	4,772	4,348	4,400	4,135	4,489	5,112	5,278	5,132	5,026	5,184	33
368	598	939	1,262	1,300	1,327	1,582	1,392	1,320	1,145	1,273	1,611	1,629	1,429	1,347	1,362	34
1,041	1,381	1,839	2,362	2,639	2,778	3,189	2,956	3,080	2,990	3,216	3,501	3,649	3,703	3,679	3,822	35
1,254	1,472	1,554	1,704	1,829	2,023	2,312	2,546	2,832	3,000	3,383	3,703	3,926	4,211	4,482	4,692	36
392	388	367	364	452	720	1,240	1,363	1,307	1,588	1,956	1,641	1,786	1,913	2,106	2,285	37
80	98	164	263	309	326	302	291	295	300	373	456	511	548	638	734	38

Table 58.—WASHINGTON: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	1,166	1,043	851	638	601	707	797	939	1,008	995	1,058
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	727	664	536	411	382	450	495	588	654	647	692
3	Farms.....	36	34	26	14	11	14	16	18	22	18	25
4	Mining.....	6	5	4	3	2	3	4	5	8	6	6
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	1	1	1	(²)	1	2	2	4	3	(²) 2
8	Contract construction.....	33	29	17	8	5	10	12	14	13	27	34
9	Manufacturing.....	209	169	116	83	88	110	122	153	177	148	170
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	149	145	120	92	80	91	103	118	134	135	136
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	31	30	25	21	18	19	20	22	24	28	28
12	Banking and other finance.....	14	13	11	10	8	9	9	10	11	10	10
13	Insurance and real estate.....	17	17	14	11	9	11	11	12	13	17	18
14	Transportation.....	88	76	59	44	41	45	50	57	64	56	61
15	Railroads.....	46	40	32	24	22	24	27	29	32	28	30
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	8
17	Other transportation.....	36	30	22	15	14	16	18	21	25	20	24
18	Communications and public utilities.....	20	20	19	15	13	14	16	18	20	20	20
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	10	10	9	8	7	7	8	9	10	11	11
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	9	10	10	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	10
21	Services.....	62	59	53	42	37	41	44	50	57	56	59
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	6	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
23	Personal services and private households.....	24	21	18	13	11	13	14	16	18	17	17
24	Business and repair services.....	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	6	6	6	6
25	Amusement and recreation.....	6	6	6	4	4	4	5	6	7	6	6
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	21	21	20	18	16	16	17	19	20	21	24
27	Government.....	91	94	94	87	85	100	106	130	132	149	149
28	Federal, civilian.....	22	23	23	22	27	37	38	62	56	69	65
29	Federal, military.....	8	8	8	7	6	6	8	9	9	9	11
30	State and local.....	60	63	63	58	51	56	60	59	67	71	73
31	Other industries.....	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	10	10	9	8	7	8	8	10	10	10	11
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	219	178	130	83	91	126	168	177	182	187	185
34	Farm.....	88	65	48	33	45	60	86	76	73	72	64
35	Nonfarm.....	130	114	82	50	46	66	82	101	109	115	120
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	190	172	138	108	92	95	94	111	128	118	131
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	22	22	40	31	31	30	35	56	42	40	46
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	8

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 59.—OREGON: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	647	593	496	373	355	432	464	568	591	580	629
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> ¹.....	388	360	298	229	215	260	290	336	372	355	384
3	Farms.....	22	20	16	11	10	14	15	18	20	19	18
4	Mining.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)					(²)
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											(²)
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
8	Contract construction.....	12	12	9	6	5	7	8	10	8	11	13
9	Manufacturing.....	114	95	67	44	49	64	73	90	108	94	106
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	77	75	63	48	42	48	56	64	74	71	75
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	15	15	14	12	10	11	11	12	12	13	13
12	Banking and other finance.....	8	8	8	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
13	Insurance and real estate.....	7	7	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	8
14	Transportation.....	45	40	32	24	20	22	25	29	32	29	34
15	Railroads.....	29	26	19	14	12	12	14	16	17	15	18
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	6
17	Other transportation.....	13	12	10	7	6	7	7	8	9	8	9
18	Communications and public utilities.....	14	14	13	11	9	10	11	12	13	13	14
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	7	8	8	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8
21	Services.....	40	38	33	27	23	26	28	31	34	33	35
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
23	Personal services and private households.....	16	14	12	9	8	9	9	10	12	11	12
24	Business and repair services.....	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
25	Amusement and recreation.....	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	11	12	12	13
27	Government.....	46	48	49	46	45	56	60	67	67	71	74
28	Federal, civilian.....	11	12	12	11	14	20	20	32	28	31	32
29	Federal, military.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1	1	1
30	State and local.....	35	36	37	34	30	36	39	34	38	39	40
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	5	6	5	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	8
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	144	123	92	61	63	94	95	129	127	127	140
34	Farm.....	56	45	33	24	30	44	35	54	45	46	53
35	Nonfarm.....	88	78	59	37	33	49	60	76	82	80	88
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	97	92	76	59	55	56	56	64	67	66	73
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	14	14	26	20	19	19	19	34	22	28	28
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.



Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
1,152	1,562	2,291	2,979	3,282	3,190	3,208	3,331	3,609	3,641	3,986	4,414	4,694	4,883	4,963	5,179	1
755	1,006	1,577	2,126	2,361	2,196	1,976	2,085	2,305	2,352	2,509	2,941	3,148	3,278	3,314	3,511	2
27	32	50	63	73	72	73	73	75	65	62	69	68	71	68	68	3
7	8	10	10	11	9	9	11	13	12	12	12	14	13	12	12	4
3	4	6	5	6	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(*)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
3	4	5	5	5	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	10	9	8	8	7
35	55	109	139	99	71	91	120	188	161	166	212	225	227	249	235	8
192	290	556	789	901	667	460	534	595	635	766	808	867	864	864	964	9
146	178	201	229	256	280	364	414	448	454	478	530	563	586	597	649	10
29	32	35	38	42	46	63	71	79	81	90	98	105	112	125	138	11
11	12	12	13	15	17	22	25	28	29	32	36	39	41	45	50	12
18	21	23	25	27	29	42	46	51	52	58	62	66	71	79	87	13
63	75	95	124	154	167	158	173	184	183	193	227	234	246	237	243	14
30	35	43	52	63	60	65	73	80	83	85	98	103	104	98	99	15
9	11	15	18	20	21	26	28	31	31	35	40	43	45	47	50	16
24	29	36	54	72	86	67	72	72	69	74	89	87	96	92	94	17
21	24	27	30	32	36	50	54	62	66	68	71	76	84	88	88	18
11	13	16	18	20	23	31	32	38	40	40	44	48	54	56	61	19
10	11	11	12	12	14	19	22	24	26	28	27	28	30	32	27	20
64	74	88	111	138	141	165	184	195	198	206	224	241	249	253	277	21
6	6	8	12	23	14	14	14	16	16	17	17	19	19	19	20	22
19	22	28	34	42	47	51	53	52	51	52	55	56	58	57	64	23
6	8	10	12	13	16	20	22	23	22	24	27	27	30	31	36	24
7	8	10	11	12	13	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	25
26	29	33	41	47	52	64	78	89	93	99	110	122	125	129	141	26
168	232	398	586	649	698	530	437	453	536	586	718	802	810	810	825	27
67	93	155	249	274	279	207	165	162	179	195	269	302	271	257	258	28
25	60	160	245	276	308	190	113	109	152	175	212	236	249	246	234	29
75	79	84	91	100	111	133	159	182	204	216	237	264	291	307	334	30
4	5	8	8	7	9	12	14	13	13	12	14	13	13	13	12	31
12	12	16	20	26	30	30	35	42	47	56	69	75	82	89	98	32
198	312	443	567	608	624	731	707	728	642	691	741	779	762	747	715	33
57	116	173	212	224	238	299	308	289	217	245	258	280	270	251	221	34
142	195	270	355	384	386	432	399	439	424	446	483	498	493	496	494	35
144	182	211	235	252	260	287	316	363	386	426	468	488	532	572	598	36
53	63	66	66	78	125	223	225	209	256	356	258	272	296	322	348	37
10	12	22	36	43	44	39	37	38	42	52	63	68	69	81	91	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
677	897	1,286	1,720	1,767	1,740	1,874	2,071	2,261	2,235	2,451	2,748	2,914	2,934	2,903	3,090	1
414	532	813	1,140	1,158	1,069	1,067	1,258	1,380	1,362	1,490	1,721	1,829	1,860	1,846	1,994	2
18	22	28	37	42	45	55	61	55	51	51	54	54	54	53	53	3
3	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6
3	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7
14	27	58	51	41	36	57	74	84	82	95	114	109	105	99	102	8
116	178	347	522	525	411	322	401	454	417	484	574	604	607	589	656	9
82	98	112	131	144	164	200	278	294	294	310	344	365	375	372	405	10
14	15	16	21	23	30	34	39	42	47	53	57	61	65	69	69	11
6	6	7	7	8	9	12	14	16	18	20	23	26	27	29	32	12
8	9	10	12	13	13	18	20	23	24	27	30	31	34	36	38	13
38	46	60	78	92	93	97	103	110	108	120	139	149	152	146	154	14
21	28	38	47	59	58	57	56	61	60	64	74	79	81	76	79	15
6	8	11	14	15	16	19	23	26	25	29	34	39	41	40	44	16
10	10	12	18	20	20	24	24	22	23	27	32	31	30	30	31	17
15	16	17	19	20	22	32	37	46	49	52	57	61	64	64	67	18
6	7	8	10	10	12	18	20	26	26	29	31	34	35	35	38	19
8	9	9	9	9	10	14	16	20	23	25	28	30	30	29	29	20
38	42	50	62	72	81	98	112	122	121	126	138	148	158	159	175	21
3	3	4	5	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	22
12	13	16	20	25	28	32	36	40	37	38	39	40	40	38	42	23
4	4	6	7	8	8	12	14	15	14	15	17	20	22	20	22	24
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	25
15	17	20	24	27	30	37	43	50	51	55	62	68	74	80	88	26
77	83	120	216	197	188	148	148	166	189	195	238	272	274	289	303	27
34	35	36	50	51	52	52	53	54	59	63	76	86	78	80	87	28
2	7	41	119	96	80	28	12	10	10	12	26	31	29	29	29	29
42	41	43	46	51	57	68	83	102	121	119	136	156	168	181	189	30
1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	31
8	8	9	11	15	16	16	20	24	27	32	40	44	47	51	57	32
151	239	332	428	437	468	530	509	548	491	537	608	599	566	524	538	33
50	87	123	165	152	171	184	172	194	146	165	206	197	170	145	144	34
102	152	209	263	286	297	346	337	354	346	372	402	402	396	379	393	35
80	96	113	128	138	142	165	188	222	248	266	284	293	331	350	366	36
29	29	28	29	35	60	111	116	109	129	156	133	190	173	181	192	37
5	6	10	16	16	14	16	20	22	23	30	38	43	43	49	58	38

Table 60.—NEVADA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	79	76	61	52	48	52	65	83	77	80	90
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	52	47	42	35	32	38	42	47	56	52	54
3	Farms.....	6	5	4	4	2	3	4	4	5	4	4
4	Mining.....	11	9	6	3	3	4	5	6	10	9	10
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....											
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	11	9	6	3	3	4	5	6	10	9	10
8	Contract construction.....	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3
9	Manufacturing.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	7	7	6	6	5	6	7	9	10	10	10
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Banking and other finance.....	1	1	1	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
13	Insurance and real estate.....	(?)	(?)	1	1	1	1	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
14	Transportation.....	10	9	7	5	5	5	6	7	8	7	7
15	Railroads.....	9	8	6	5	4	5	5	6	7	6	6
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
17	Other transportation.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
18	Communications and public utilities.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	1	1	1	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	1	1	1
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	Services.....	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	1	1	1	(?)	(?)	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Personal services and private households.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Business and repair services.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
25	Amusement and recreation.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	Government.....	7	7	7	7	8	10	11	12	11	12	12
28	Federal, civilian.....	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	7	6	6	6
29	Federal, military.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
30	State and local.....	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	5
31	Other industries.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	12	14	3	4	5	1	9	17	4	12	17
34	Farm.....	2	6	-4	(?)	1	-4	2	8	-6	3	6
35	Nonfarm.....	10	8	7	4	4	6	7	9	10	9	11
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	13	14	13	10	9	10	10	14	15	14	15
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	1	1

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Table 61.—CALIFORNIA: Personal

[Millions of dollars]												
Line	Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	5,502	5,079	4,347	3,381	3,227	3,590	4,020	4,817	5,132	5,088	5,257
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	3,008	2,886	2,495	2,022	1,922	2,164	2,404	2,766	3,115	3,090	3,218
3	Farms.....	154	155	117	82	75	83	91	100	126	125	127
4	Mining.....	68	64	50	34	36	49	55	66	74	73	72
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....											
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	54	50	37	25	26	36	39	44	49	51	47
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	14	14	13	9	10	13	16	22	25	22	24
8	Contract construction.....	142	101	66	49	56	51	64	104	110	115	121
9	Manufacturing.....	620	572	447	321	322	401	445	518	626	576	626
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	648	649	564	454	396	439	492	570	663	668	682
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	202	184	166	145	145	142	145	160	172	173	174
12	Banking and other finance.....	100	90	82	71	71	69	69	75	79	74	73
13	Insurance and real estate.....	102	94	84	74	74	73	76	86	94	99	101
14	Transportation.....	279	251	209	161	146	162	178	206	244	222	241
15	Railroads.....	129	113	92	68	60	68	76	90	106	97	101
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	27	26	24	22	22	25	29	33	38	37	37
17	Other transportation.....	123	112	92	71	64	69	73	84	100	88	102
18	Communications and public utilities.....	99	99	93	77	69	77	82	91	104	108	111
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	53	51	46	38	34	38	41	46	54	56	58
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	46	48	47	39	35	39	41	45	50	53	53
21	Services.....	442	432	393	329	296	328	367	412	464	467	484
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	41	39	32	24	20	25	27	29	31	33	35
23	Personal services and private households.....	156	144	118	91	78	87	94	108	127	118	124
24	Business and repair services.....	36	39	34	30	26	29	33	39	41	41	43
25	Amusement and recreation.....	107	108	110	97	92	106	129	143	165	169	173
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	101	102	98	87	80	80	85	93	99	106	109
27	Government.....	340	363	377	358	371	421	470	525	514	546	565
28	Federal, civilian.....	57	59	60	56	69	99	103	201	172	180	185
29	Federal, military.....	31	32	33	32	31	33	36	37	39	43	49
30	State and local.....	253	272	285	269	271	289	331	286	302	323	331
31	Other industries.....	15	16	14	12	11	11	15	14	18	16	16
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	40	39	35	32	28	30	34	41	44	46	49
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	939	815	580	361	423	548	695	847	882	819	834
34	Farm.....	255	237	148	85	152	183	247	276	256	204	172
35	Nonfarm.....	684	578	432	276	272	365	448	570	626	616	662
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	1,434	1,253	1,079	842	737	724	735	946	957	964	953
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	89	94	165	132	125	134	162	236	182	224	261
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	8	8	9	9	9	10	11	20	48	55	59

For footnotes, see table 4, p. 146.

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
																1
99	119	215	227	229	233	249	258	273	276	314	369	428	462	506	572	2
61	75	150	161	159	159	158	162	173	172	194	234	285	327	359	414	3
4	5	5	6	6	8	9	11	11	7	8	9	8	7	7	7	4
12	14	11	12	11	8	10	12	12	10	11	13	18	23	25	29	5
			(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		(2)	6
12	14	11	12	11	8	10	12	12	10	11	13	18	23	25	28	7
3	6	53	27	7	10	17	16	18	16	18	21	34	41	45	50	8
2	2	12	24	17	8	8	10	11	10	12	15	18	20	20	23	9
11	13	16	17	18	20	28	31	32	31	33	38	44	52	59	70	10
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	7	9	11
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	12
(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	13
7	9	13	15	20	20	21	20	21	21	22	26	29	29	29	31	14
6	8	11	13	16	17	17	16	17	16	17	19	20	20	18	19	15
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	16
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	17
1	2	2	2	2	4	5	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	11	18
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	19
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	20
6	6	10	13	15	18	26	32	35	35	40	50	59	68	76	101	21
1	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	11	12	14	19	19	19	31	22
2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	10	23
(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	24
2	2	4	4	5	7	12	14	16	15	18	21	24	33	38	48	25
1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	8	6	6	7	8	26
13	17	25	42	61	62	30	23	26	32	41	52	64	72	82	84	27
7	8	10	12	15	15	11	10	10	12	15	20	23	23	24	24	28
(2)	3	9	23	38	39	8	1	2	5	12	19	19	25	30	26	29
6	6	6	7	8	8	11	12	15	16	17	19	22	23	28	34	30
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	31
1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	10	32
17	21	44	46	44	46	54	51	54	56	60	74	76	66	69	74	33
4	4	9	11	13	13	13	16	19	23	25	31	27	14	13	13	34
13	16	34	35	31	33	41	35	35	33	35	43	49	52	56	61	35
17	19	19	18	23	23	28	34	35	36	45	49	53	52	58	62	36
4	4	3	3	4	6	10	11	10	12	15	13	14	16	20	22	37
1	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	6	6	7	9	11	38

Income by Major Sources, 1929-55

[Millions of dollars]

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Line
5,839	7,331	10,010	13,281	14,653	15,194	16,084	16,637	17,610	17,835	19,627	22,726	25,089	26,642	27,148	29,438	1
3,485	4,480	6,628	9,219	10,158	10,208	9,985	10,579	11,376	11,370	12,359	14,880	16,828	18,130	18,352	20,184	2
121	148	207	285	322	347	374	401	424	395	374	416	423	435	430	434	3
79	81	78	85	95	99	109	124	142	141	136	159	176	192	188	201	4
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	5
49	47	46	58	71	77	81	93	109	110	101	116	131	143	142	150	6
30	34	32	27	24	22	28	31	32	30	34	42	44	49	46	52	7
145	258	395	407	418	406	526	698	818	728	867	1,017	1,077	1,215	1,206	1,370	8
699	1,099	2,087	3,183	3,236	2,536	2,054	2,266	2,464	2,423	2,780	3,588	4,271	4,778	4,881	5,493	9
769	905	1,000	1,158	1,295	1,498	2,040	2,328	2,463	2,427	2,553	2,841	3,100	3,330	3,375	3,721	10
179	201	214	234	268	373	409	454	466	529	582	624	677	739	854	11	
75	78	80	83	88	105	137	148	162	170	191	216	240	290	330	12	
104	114	121	131	147	163	236	261	292	296	338	366	384	416	448	13	
253	293	381	522	675	725	746	768	812	772	801	931	1,028	1,076	1,045	1,122	14
108	129	177	213	277	270	285	270	295	287	301	338	370	375	351	370	15
42	52	70	83	91	102	122	135	147	149	169	203	235	251	266	300	16
104	112	134	226	307	353	339	363	370	336	332	389	423	440	428	452	17
118	130	141	151	166	186	262	312	352	380	381	431	478	535	560	611	18
61	71	81	92	104	121	173	191	214	233	234	264	299	337	359	402	19
56	59	60	59	62	66	89	121	138	147	147	167	179	198	201	209	20
503	558	648	781	915	1,030	1,295	1,393	1,392	1,412	1,457	1,605	1,756	1,865	1,948	2,185	21
37	40	45	57	67	78	95	103	108	104	102	108	118	127	124	122	22
135	145	181	217	263	310	353	368	368	362	378	397	420	448	446	512	23
41	46	54	69	86	100	145	169	171	179	188	240	271	316	320	371	24
173	194	208	243	272	304	407	400	344	331	316	336	363	348	378	428	25
117	133	160	196	226	238	295	353	400	436	472	523	585	627	679	752	26
605	797	1,466	2,407	2,769	3,078	2,170	1,831	2,002	2,171	2,420	3,247	3,823	3,952	3,902	4,111	27
191	233	431	740	845	901	744	621	641	680	719	994	1,099	1,086	1,031	1,097	28
69	186	636	1,248	1,482	1,681	830	464	453	463	596	1,016	1,325	1,274	1,113	1,101	29
345	378	399	418	442	496	596	745	908	1,028	1,104	1,237	1,400	1,592	1,758	1,913	30
16	18	23	25	33	36	36	48	55	55	60	64	72	76	79	82	31
55	56	74	99	140	155	158	189	205	229	279	367	429	480	525	583	32
1,043	1,408	1,959	2,582	2,850	2,967	3,456	3,081	3,070	2,946	3,200	3,689	3,824	3,738	3,686	3,858	33
258	390	633	873	911	905	1,086	895	818	759	838	1,116	1,125	976	939	983	34
785	1,018	1,325	1,709	1,939	2,062	2,371	2,186	2,252	2,187	2,363	2,573	2,699	2,763	2,747	2,874	35
1,013	1,175	1,211	1,322	1,416	1,598	1,832	2,009	2,212	2,330	2,645	2,902	3,092	3,295	3,502	3,666	36
306	292	269	266	335	529	897	1,011	978	1,192	1,429	1,237	1,310	1,427	1,583	1,723	37
64	79	130	208	246	264	244	231	232	232	286	349	394	428	500	575	38

Table 62.—TERRITORY OF HAWAII: Personal Income by Major Sources, 1939-55

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1	<b>Personal income</b> .....	<b>218</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>946</b>
2	<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>157</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>711</b>
3	Farms.....	35	36	35	37	45	47	50	52	67	68	63	64	70	71	70	72	70
4	Mining.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	1	1	1	1	1	(?)	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Bituminous and other soft coal mining.....																	
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas.....																	
7	Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	1	1	1	1	1	(?)	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Contract construction.....	5	11	33	90	44	17	19	25	36	31	22	25	33	34	37	33	33
9	Manufacturing.....	16	18	23	28	35	39	42	46	54	55	53	53	58	61	63	63	65
10	Wholesale and retail trade.....	21	24	31	34	41	49	52	59	72	77	71	74	81	86	90	92	101
11	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	12	11	13	13	14	15	16
12	Banking and other finance.....	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
13	Insurance and real estate.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	5	6	6	7	7	8
14	Transportation.....	7	8	12	16	20	24	22	21	29	25	24	25	26	29	28	28	31
15	Railroads.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	Highway freight and warehousing.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	4	5	5	5	5
17	Other transportation.....	5	6	9	12	16	20	18	16	23	21	20	20	22	25	24	23	25
18	Communications and public utilities.....	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	10	12	12	12	13	13	15	16	17	17
19	Telephone, telegraph, and other communications.....	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9
20	Electric, gas, and other public utilities.....	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9
21	Services.....	13	13	16	19	24	28	31	33	37	39	37	40	43	47	49	51	56
22	Hotels and other lodging places.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	8
23	Personal services and private households.....	5	5	6	7	10	11	10	9	10	11	10	10	11	12	12	12	13
24	Business and repair services.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
25	Amusement and recreation.....	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
26	Professional, social, and related services.....	4	5	5	7	8	10	11	13	15	16	16	17	18	20	21	22	23
27	Government.....	51	61	97	257	434	675	638	304	224	228	216	203	259	295	306	297	320
28	Federal, civilian.....	12	17	31	112	190	210	207	146	102	103	94	80	104	113	113	104	110
29	Federal, military.....	23	26	48	125	221	436	399	122	80	79	72	71	99	125	129	128	143
30	State and local.....	16	17	18	20	23	29	32	36	42	46	50	53	55	57	64	65	68
31	Other industries.....	1	1	1	(?)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
32	<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>
33	<b>Proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>84</b>
34	Farm.....	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	10
35	Nonfarm.....	21	24	35	68	77	92	86	79	82	72	59	51	68	81	71	66	74
36	<b>Property income</b> .....	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>98</b>
37	<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>
38	<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>

For footnotes, see table 4, p 146.

Table 63.—Broad Industrial Sources of Personal Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929-55  
 [Millions of dollars]

State and region	1929					1933					1940				
	Total personal income	Farm income <sup>1</sup>	Government income disbursements <sup>2</sup>		Private nonfarm income <sup>3</sup>	Total personal income	Farm income <sup>1</sup>	Government income disbursements <sup>2</sup>		Private nonfarm income <sup>3</sup>	Total personal income	Farm income <sup>1</sup>	Government income disbursements <sup>2</sup>		Private nonfarm income <sup>3</sup>
			Federal	State and local				Federal	State and local				Federal	State and local	
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>85, 661</b>	<b>7, 259</b>	<b>2, 037</b>	<b>4, 031</b>	<b>72, 334</b>	<b>47, 122</b>	<b>3, 045</b>	<b>2, 279</b>	<b>4, 643</b>	<b>37, 155</b>	<b>78, 522</b>	<b>5, 603</b>	<b>5, 434</b>	<b>5, 759</b>	<b>61, 726</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>7, 125</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>6, 454</b>	<b>4, 413</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>3, 749</b>	<b>6, 398</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>5, 417</b>
Maine.....	479	53	17	20	389	307	24	16	23	244	444	33	31	33	347
New Hampshire.....	322	15	13	15	279	200	10	13	18	159	285	10	23	22	230
Vermont.....	225	33	8	8	176	121	17	8	9	87	184	22	13	11	138
Massachusetts.....	3, 862	50	72	194	3, 546	2, 442	33	81	240	2, 088	3, 385	35	222	272	2, 856
Rhode Island.....	596	7	20	24	545	379	5	19	29	326	534	5	46	34	449
Connecticut.....	1, 641	37	21	64	1, 519	964	25	23	71	845	1, 566	30	51	88	1, 397
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>27, 465</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1, 262</b>	<b>25, 024</b>	<b>16, 019</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1, 615</b>	<b>13, 459</b>	<b>23, 949</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1, 503</b>	<b>1, 835</b>	<b>20, 171</b>
New York.....	14, 105	223	213	673	12, 996	8, 322	121	233	907	7, 061	11, 713	174	554	1, 019	9, 966
New Jersey.....	3, 714	60	51	186	3, 417	2, 172	45	55	205	1, 867	3, 433	52	155	228	2, 998
Pennsylvania.....	7, 531	197	129	319	6, 886	4, 122	111	138	399	3, 474	6, 417	152	375	470	5, 420
Delaware.....	240	15	3	8	214	140	7	4	11	118	270	14	9	12	235
Maryland.....	1, 260	64	65	52	1, 079	787	31	61	65	630	1, 309	48	125	74	1, 062
District of Columbia.....	615	-----	159	24	432	476	-----	139	28	309	807	-----	285	32	490
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>20, 235</b>	<b>1, 244</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>17, 686</b>	<b>9, 737</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>1, 000</b>	<b>7, 845</b>	<b>17, 818</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1, 256</b>	<b>14, 682</b>
Michigan.....	3, 803	166	53	208	3, 376	1, 668	92	63	200	1, 313	3, 610	169	164	251	3, 026
Ohio.....	5, 178	275	98	237	4, 568	2, 631	126	109	252	2, 144	4, 606	196	246	309	3, 855
Indiana.....	1, 973	205	52	90	1, 626	982	85	52	99	746	1, 898	143	105	135	1, 515
Illinois.....	7, 280	344	117	310	6, 509	3, 434	97	129	325	2, 883	5, 964	249	323	411	4, 981
Wisconsin.....	2, 001	254	38	102	1, 607	1, 022	89	50	124	759	1, 740	194	91	150	1, 305
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>7, 584</b>	<b>1, 594</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>5, 410</b>	<b>3, 781</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>2, 826</b>	<b>6, 515</b>	<b>1, 170</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4, 381</b>
Minnesota.....	1, 539	262	33	85	1, 159	832	58	43	89	642	1, 467	213	100	132	1, 022
Iowa.....	1, 419	403	37	68	911	633	84	38	66	445	1, 272	368	63	90	751
Missouri.....	2, 275	234	59	106	1, 876	1, 276	102	62	109	1, 003	1, 982	186	133	135	1, 528
North Dakota.....	253	97	8	13	135	98	4	11	14	69	224	77	24	17	106
South Dakota.....	288	121	10	13	144	89	-14	14	15	74	230	67	26	21	116
Nebraska.....	811	258	23	41	489	382	58	24	40	260	578	121	50	48	359
Kansas.....	999	219	39	45	696	471	54	36	48	333	762	138	60	65	499
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>9, 990</b>	<b>1, 958</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>7, 244</b>	<b>5, 777</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>3, 870</b>	<b>10, 387</b>	<b>1, 469</b>	<b>1, 063</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>7, 203</b>
Virginia.....	1, 054	165	74	48	767	696	97	80	53	466	1, 267	122	201	75	869
West Virginia.....	794	64	17	30	683	456	41	21	44	350	777	49	50	45	633
Kentucky.....	1, 020	211	31	45	733	554	85	36	55	378	914	148	87	58	621
Tennessee.....	982	192	27	46	717	560	92	33	49	386	995	144	97	62	692
North Carolina.....	1, 046	221	23	52	750	678	159	31	50	438	1, 171	201	82	70	818
South Carolina.....	470	109	17	21	323	305	63	26	26	190	584	99	92	31	362
Georgia.....	1, 015	208	31	46	730	602	102	43	49	408	1, 060	161	102	64	733
Florida.....	753	63	29	42	619	440	36	32	45	327	982	66	90	67	759
Alabama.....	856	184	19	41	612	440	86	29	40	285	801	115	84	50	552
Mississippi.....	570	220	17	20	313	266	81	24	26	135	474	127	53	30	264
Louisiana.....	866	145	21	48	652	493	57	29	56	351	861	86	67	71	637
Arkansas.....	564	176	18	25	345	287	77	25	29	156	501	151	58	29	263
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>4, 254</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3, 133</b>	<b>2, 276</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1, 552</b>	<b>4, 090</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2, 822</b>
Oklahoma.....	1, 077	194	28	46	809	530	85	35	53	357	867	153	86	76	552
Texas.....	2, 752	535	66	122	2, 029	1, 524	251	85	128	1, 060	2, 776	419	207	163	1, 987
New Mexico.....	171	49	10	11	101	94	17	13	11	53	199	39	27	16	117
Arizona.....	254	36	12	12	194	128	15	16	15	82	248	32	29	21	166
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>1, 614</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1, 191</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>1, 598</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1, 050</b>
Montana.....	312	47	16	17	232	162	19	18	20	105	318	67	31	23	197
Idaho.....	225	68	8	11	138	106	14	11	12	69	242	60	22	20	140
Wyoming.....	151	33	7	6	105	84	14	9	7	54	152	33	15	10	94
Colorado.....	642	88	22	40	492	380	43	26	44	267	617	67	58	63	429
Utah.....	284	39	7	14	224	156	20	11	17	108	269	29	25	25	190
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>7, 394</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>6, 192</b>	<b>4, 231</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>3, 251</b>	<b>7, 767</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>6, 000</b>
Washington.....	1, 166	125	40	65	936	601	57	44	65	435	1, 152	84	121	93	854
Oregon.....	647	78	19	38	512	355	40	22	38	255	677	68	51	52	506
Nevada.....	79	8	4	4	63	48	3	4	5	36	99	8	10	8	73
California.....	5, 502	409	136	276	4, 681	3, 227	227	155	320	2, 525	5, 839	379	415	478	4, 567
<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	246	40	45	20	141

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 63.—Broad Industrial Sources of Personal Income, by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929-55—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

State and region	1946					1950					1955				
	Total personal income	Farm income <sup>1</sup>	Government income disbursements <sup>2</sup>		Private nonfarm income <sup>3</sup>	Total personal income	Farm income <sup>1</sup>	Government income disbursements <sup>2</sup>		Private nonfarm income <sup>3</sup>	Total personal income	Farm income <sup>1</sup>	Government income disbursements <sup>2</sup>		Private nonfarm income <sup>3</sup>
			Federal	State and local				Federal	State and local				Federal	State and local	
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>175, 701</b>	<b>16, 506</b>	<b>22, 068</b>	<b>7, 912</b>	<b>129, 215</b>	<b>225, 473</b>	<b>16, 020</b>	<b>22, 770</b>	<b>13, 541</b>	<b>173, 142</b>	<b>303, 391</b>	<b>14, 374</b>	<b>31, 948</b>	<b>18, 991</b>	<b>238, 078</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>12, 286</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1, 353</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>9, 910</b>	<b>15, 180</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1, 397</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>12, 522</b>	<b>20, 075</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>2, 026</b>	<b>1, 219</b>	<b>16, 484</b>
Maine.....	933	102	104	47	680	1, 087	87	104	68	828	1, 443	103	189	85	1, 066
New Hampshire.....	567	25	70	28	444	699	25	71	39	564	958	28	106	53	771
Vermont.....	362	54	33	18	257	448	48	42	25	333	568	49	57	37	425
Massachusetts.....	6, 342	98	741	407	5, 096	7, 799	91	770	538	6, 400	10, 010	76	1, 082	672	8, 180
Rhode Island.....	1, 066	10	181	45	830	1, 287	11	174	69	1, 033	1, 599	10	259	93	1, 237
Connecticut.....	3, 016	81	224	108	2, 603	3, 860	79	236	181	3, 364	5, 497	80	333	279	4, 805
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>47, 066</b>	<b>1, 166</b>	<b>5, 630</b>	<b>2, 059</b>	<b>38, 211</b>	<b>59, 448</b>	<b>1, 047</b>	<b>5, 656</b>	<b>3, 553</b>	<b>49, 192</b>	<b>77, 718</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>7, 767</b>	<b>4, 578</b>	<b>64, 484</b>
New York.....	22, 712	472	2, 164	1, 141	18, 935	28, 054	418	2, 158	1, 809	23, 669	36, 255	357	2, 832	2, 532	30, 534
New Jersey.....	6, 886	158	784	259	5, 685	8, 699	145	694	401	7, 459	12, 304	121	1, 027	644	10, 512
Pennsylvania.....	12, 576	383	1, 421	505	10, 267	16, 477	345	1, 417	1, 079	13, 636	20, 724	295	1, 961	1, 011	17, 457
Delaware.....	460	28	33	14	385	689	35	36	27	591	980	28	72	42	838
Maryland.....	2, 924	125	562	98	2, 139	3, 755	104	624	175	2, 852	5, 463	88	1, 055	270	4, 050
District of Columbia.....	1, 508	---	666	42	800	1, 774	---	727	62	985	1, 992	---	820	79	1, 093
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>38, 332</b>	<b>2, 893</b>	<b>3, 433</b>	<b>1, 687</b>	<b>30, 319</b>	<b>50, 744</b>	<b>2, 584</b>	<b>3, 517</b>	<b>2, 615</b>	<b>42, 028</b>	<b>69, 832</b>	<b>2, 333</b>	<b>4, 902</b>	<b>3, 803</b>	<b>58, 794</b>
Michigan.....	7, 743	420	631	424	6, 268	10, 803	332	630	635	9, 206	15, 632	300	895	982	13, 455
Ohio.....	9, 853	543	901	411	7, 998	12, 891	468	973	617	10, 833	18, 442	446	1, 392	930	15, 674
Indiana.....	4, 419	501	408	187	3, 323	6, 006	474	394	299	4, 809	8, 201	437	571	416	6, 777
Illinois.....	12, 487	836	1, 208	481	9, 962	15, 984	799	1, 208	775	13, 202	20, 988	705	1, 596	1, 063	17, 624
Wisconsin.....	3, 830	593	285	184	2, 768	5, 060	511	312	289	3, 948	6, 569	445	448	412	5, 264
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>15, 341</b>	<b>3, 729</b>	<b>1, 584</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>9, 313</b>	<b>19, 854</b>	<b>3, 935</b>	<b>1, 659</b>	<b>1, 217</b>	<b>13, 043</b>	<b>24, 439</b>	<b>2, 755</b>	<b>2, 353</b>	<b>1, 591</b>	<b>17, 740</b>
Minnesota.....	3, 213	628	303	168	2, 114	4, 184	571	315	313	2, 985	5, 394	549	425	370	4, 050
Iowa.....	2, 978	1, 025	243	128	1, 582	3, 799	1, 093	257	222	2, 227	4, 213	692	356	287	2, 878
Missouri.....	4, 459	606	514	181	3, 158	5, 705	616	495	296	4, 298	7, 560	544	690	418	5, 908
North Dakota.....	596	276	53	33	234	781	295	72	55	359	882	273	84	62	463
South Dakota.....	637	286	61	33	257	793	272	84	59	378	850	171	120	72	487
Nebraska.....	1, 446	425	156	72	793	1, 949	559	170	113	1, 107	2, 147	264	255	155	1, 473
Kansas.....	2, 012	483	254	100	1, 175	2, 643	529	266	159	1, 689	3, 393	262	423	227	2, 481
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>26, 965</b>	<b>4, 031</b>	<b>4, 837</b>	<b>1, 058</b>	<b>17, 039</b>	<b>34, 193</b>	<b>3, 823</b>	<b>4, 915</b>	<b>2, 007</b>	<b>23, 448</b>	<b>46, 313</b>	<b>4, 078</b>	<b>6, 840</b>	<b>3, 018</b>	<b>32, 377</b>
Virginia.....	3, 336	331	1, 003	109	1, 893	4, 024	301	980	190	2, 553	5, 494	259	1, 424	296	3, 515
West Virginia.....	1, 683	108	194	75	1, 306	2, 203	91	178	123	1, 811	2, 555	72	238	153	2, 092
Kentucky.....	2, 235	427	364	81	1, 363	2, 834	341	404	141	1, 948	3, 728	317	564	208	2, 609
Tennessee.....	2, 634	378	407	101	1, 748	3, 288	326	417	190	2, 355	4, 288	318	522	265	3, 183
North Carolina.....	3, 198	676	470	110	1, 942	4, 108	607	517	221	2, 763	5, 371	676	649	325	3, 721
South Carolina.....	1, 484	286	257	59	882	1, 869	211	280	101	1, 277	2, 557	235	402	158	1, 762
Georgia.....	2, 744	350	445	106	1, 843	3, 510	355	504	185	2, 466	4, 882	386	739	297	3, 460
Florida.....	2, 813	298	492	123	1, 900	3, 632	334	475	249	2, 574	5, 923	387	829	421	4, 286
Alabama.....	2, 162	306	380	87	1, 389	2, 659	283	365	154	1, 857	3, 674	354	557	251	2, 512
Mississippi.....	1, 254	281	252	55	666	1, 590	364	258	100	868	2, 018	441	266	148	1, 163
Louisiana.....	2, 106	218	339	102	1, 447	2, 937	246	337	262	2, 092	3, 910	235	382	375	2, 918
Arkansas.....	1, 316	372	234	50	660	1, 539	364	200	91	884	1, 913	398	268	121	1, 126
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>10, 578</b>	<b>1, 485</b>	<b>1, 617</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>6, 963</b>	<b>14, 666</b>	<b>1, 747</b>	<b>1, 858</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>10, 179</b>	<b>20, 166</b>	<b>1, 426</b>	<b>2, 705</b>	<b>1, 314</b>	<b>14, 721</b>
Oklahoma.....	2, 000	332	312	129	1, 227	2, 514	273	329	190	1, 722	3, 328	190	474	275	2, 389
Texas.....	7, 400	978	1, 119	314	4, 989	10, 375	1, 207	1, 267	560	7, 341	14, 116	974	1, 783	825	10, 504
New Mexico.....	509	76	93	29	311	798	104	136	56	502	1, 134	81	219	89	745
Arizona.....	669	99	93	41	436	979	163	126	76	614	1, 588	181	229	125	1, 053
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>3, 718</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2, 243</b>	<b>5, 010</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>3, 283</b>	<b>6, 569</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>4, 558</b>
Montana.....	657	190	72	35	360	957	262	89	55	551	1, 160	234	116	79	731
Idaho.....	595	174	63	33	325	757	167	65	50	475	895	144	94	66	591
Wyoming.....	339	82	32	17	208	474	79	64	27	304	547	55	66	43	383
Colorado.....	1, 429	211	216	85	917	1, 930	191	261	147	1, 331	2, 729	128	403	225	1, 973
Utah.....	698	79	145	41	433	892	76	130	64	622	1, 238	67	196	95	880
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>21, 415</b>	<b>2, 096</b>	<b>3, 086</b>	<b>1, 016</b>	<b>15, 217</b>	<b>26, 378</b>	<b>1, 768</b>	<b>3, 159</b>	<b>2, 004</b>	<b>19, 447</b>	<b>38, 279</b>	<b>1, 919</b>	<b>4, 480</b>	<b>2, 960</b>	<b>28, 920</b>
Washington.....	3, 208	373	563	190	2, 082	3, 986	307	588	358	2, 733	5, 179	289	762	408	3, 720
Oregon.....	1, 874	239	183	85	1, 367	2, 451	216	207	148	1, 880	3, 090	197	279	220	2, 394
Nevada.....	249	23	28	13	185	314	33	37	20	224	572	20	69	37	446
California.....	16, 084	1, 461	2, 312	728	11, 583	19, 627	1, 212	2, 327	1, 478	14, 610	29, 438	1, 413	3, 370	2, 295	22, 360
<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	<i>719</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>946</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>494</i>

1. Consists of net income of farm proprietors, farm wages, and farm "other" labor income, less employee contributions under the OASI program. 2. Consists of income disbursed directly to persons by the Federal and State and local governments. Comprises wages and salaries (net of employee contributions for social insurance), other labor income, interest, and transfer payments. 3. Equals total personal income less farm income and government income disbursements.

Table 64.—Industrial Sources of Civilian Income Received by Persons for Participation in Current Production, by States and Regions, 1929<sup>1</sup>

(Millions of dollars)

Line	State and region	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	Government <sup>2</sup>	Other
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>65,380</b>	<b>7,259</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>8,518</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>181</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>5,180</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>17</b>
3	Maine.....	361	53	1	24	101	64	13	24	8	45	24	4
4	New Hampshire.....	247	15	2	23	96	34	8	11	5	32	21	( <sup>3</sup> )
5	Vermont.....	175	33	5	15	47	27	6	11	3	18	10	-----
6	Massachusetts.....	2,783	50	2	158	1,005	557	173	148	67	410	205	8
7	Rhode Island.....	429	7	( <sup>3</sup> )	23	200	71	20	17	11	50	29	1
8	Connecticut.....	1,185	37	3	94	476	182	93	52	28	153	63	4
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>19,506</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>5,709</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>28</b>
10	New York.....	9,663	223	17	640	2,648	2,020	936	642	333	1,554	641	9
11	New Jersey.....	2,789	60	10	249	989	449	190	195	69	385	186	7
12	Pennsylvania.....	5,596	197	451	297	1,794	1,018	271	473	126	623	341	5
13	Delaware.....	150	15	( <sup>3</sup> )	12	55	18	8	13	2	17	9	1
14	Maryland.....	874	64	5	55	201	157	50	93	18	150	76	5
15	District of Columbia.....	434	-----	-----	23	22	69	20	26	12	101	160	1
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>15,912</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>5,363</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>19</b>
17	Michigan.....	2,917	166	38	206	1,131	511	136	137	70	304	215	3
18	Ohio.....	4,163	275	46	233	1,555	715	180	332	89	477	255	6
19	Indiana.....	1,652	205	30	79	575	260	64	145	31	161	101	1
20	Illinois.....	5,593	344	91	345	1,600	1,204	351	454	132	728	337	7
21	Wisconsin.....	1,587	254	5	101	502	267	62	94	33	155	112	2
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>6,223</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>14</b>
23	Minnesota.....	1,262	262	24	54	199	269	62	120	26	147	95	4
24	Iowa.....	1,179	403	10	48	138	213	44	96	20	125	79	3
25	Missouri.....	1,827	234	18	95	372	421	104	169	42	241	127	4
26	North Dakota.....	223	97	2	6	7	45	7	17	3	20	19	( <sup>3</sup> )
27	South Dakota.....	254	121	4	6	10	49	7	13	3	22	18	1
28	Nebraska.....	671	258	1	20	55	122	30	56	12	66	51	( <sup>3</sup> )
29	Kansas.....	807	219	30	33	83	166	30	94	14	81	55	2
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>8,288</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>59</b>
31	Virginia.....	852	165	18	31	149	143	37	92	16	109	81	11
32	West Virginia.....	669	64	157	23	134	90	18	66	22	59	36	( <sup>3</sup> )
33	Kentucky.....	829	211	70	34	114	121	27	93	13	90	54	2
34	Tennessee.....	823	192	12	37	156	144	30	73	12	109	57	1
35	North Carolina.....	887	221	2	30	234	137	32	46	14	106	61	4
36	South Carolina.....	401	109	2	13	92	59	12	24	6	53	29	2
37	Georgia.....	862	208	2	24	156	152	36	69	20	124	59	12
38	Florida.....	553	63	4	24	70	115	39	48	12	115	50	13
39	Alabama.....	729	184	37	30	136	113	21	60	12	83	50	3
40	Mississippi.....	500	220	( <sup>3</sup> )	13	61	78	12	34	4	47	29	2
41	Louisiana.....	705	145	10	22	121	117	36	72	14	103	59	6
42	Arkansas.....	478	176	14	18	52	80	15	39	6	46	29	3
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>3,440</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>14</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	874	194	128	38	75	177	39	56	18	87	57	5
45	Texas.....	2,207	535	89	125	230	455	100	208	51	262	145	7
46	New Mexico.....	148	49	12	5	4	22	3	16	2	16	18	1
47	Arizona.....	211	36	36	10	17	38	7	16	4	27	19	1
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>1,330</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>119</b>	( <sup>3</sup> )
49	Montana.....	262	47	31	9	28	47	8	30	8	26	28	-----
50	Idaho.....	197	68	8	5	26	32	5	15	5	18	15	( <sup>3</sup> )
51	Wyoming.....	129	33	22	4	8	18	2	18	2	12	10	( <sup>3</sup> )
52	Colorado.....	506	88	27	18	61	108	28	48	13	67	48	( <sup>3</sup> )
53	Utah.....	236	39	26	10	31	42	11	27	8	24	18	( <sup>3</sup> )
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>5,501</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>30</b>
55	Washington.....	948	125	6	47	217	196	46	94	21	108	83	5
56	Oregon.....	535	78	2	22	120	107	24	49	14	71	46	2
57	Nevada.....	66	8	12	2	2	10	2	10	2	11	7	( <sup>3</sup> )
58	California.....	3,952	409	72	237	665	858	296	298	102	680	312	23
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

1. Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. For explanation of industrial classification and of "Adjustments for Residence," see pp. 68 and 100-2, respectively. 2. Does not include earnings of military personnel. 3. Less than \$500,000.

Table 65.—Industrial Sources of Civilian Income Received by Persons for Participation in Current Production, by States and Regions, 1933<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	Government <sup>2</sup>	Other
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>34, 688</b>	<b>3, 045</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>8, 056</b>	<b>5, 995</b>	<b>2, 252</b>	<b>2, 691</b>	<b>1, 091</b>	<b>5, 048</b>	<b>4, 876</b>	<b>120</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>2, 973</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1, 007</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>9</b>
3	Maine.....	212	24	( <sup>3</sup> )	6	62	36	9	14	7	28	24	2
4	New Hampshire.....	142	10	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	53	18	5	6	4	20	22	( <sup>3</sup> )
5	Vermont.....	90	17	2	3	18	14	4	7	2	12	11	-----
6	Massachusetts.....	1, 625	33	1	43	527	304	114	87	51	252	209	4
7	Rhode Island.....	251	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	107	37	14	9	8	32	33	1
8	Connecticut.....	653	25	1	18	240	101	59	29	21	94	63	2
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>10, 837</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>2, 730</b>	<b>1, 876</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1, 732</b>	<b>1, 545</b>	<b>19</b>
10	New York.....	5, 444	121	6	123	1, 241	999	572	385	240	971	779	7
11	New Jersey.....	1, 520	45	3	51	486	239	119	107	54	230	182	4
12	Pennsylvania.....	2, 923	111	211	55	841	490	169	238	93	359	352	4
13	Delaware.....	87	7	-----	5	29	10	6	8	1	11	10	( <sup>3</sup> )
14	Maryland.....	527	31	1	16	116	90	36	47	15	90	82	3
15	District of Columbia.....	336	-----	-----	14	17	48	20	16	9	71	140	1
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>7, 640</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2, 306</b>	<b>1, 323</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1, 028</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>14</b>
17	Michigan.....	1, 352	92	10	26	485	211	64	70	41	161	190	2
18	Ohio.....	2, 085	126	25	37	677	350	107	169	57	280	253	4
19	Indiana.....	800	85	12	14	251	114	35	72	20	90	106	1
20	Illinois.....	2, 632	97	38	55	688	519	182	243	89	409	307	5
21	Wisconsin.....	771	89	1	19	205	129	36	48	22	88	132	2
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>2, 958</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>9</b>
23	Minnesota.....	646	58	5	17	107	148	40	64	18	89	97	3
24	Iowa.....	503	84	5	11	68	98	25	48	14	70	78	2
25	Missouri.....	1, 001	102	10	26	199	206	66	92	30	144	123	3
26	North Dakota.....	75	4	1	1	4	20	4	9	2	11	19	( <sup>3</sup> )
27	South Dakota.....	67	-14	5	2	6	20	4	7	2	12	23	( <sup>3</sup> )
28	Nebraska.....	297	58	1	9	30	57	18	29	8	38	49	( <sup>3</sup> )
29	Kansas.....	369	54	17	9	44	66	17	47	10	44	60	1
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>4, 659</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>37</b>
31	Virginia.....	540	97	9	8	94	81	24	54	12	66	86	9
32	West Virginia.....	380	41	75	5	74	44	10	34	15	34	48	( <sup>3</sup> )
33	Kentucky.....	435	85	30	10	61	58	17	46	9	53	65	1
34	Tennessee.....	461	92	7	11	87	68	20	41	7	65	62	1
35	North Carolina.....	571	159	1	9	160	66	18	28	10	60	57	3
36	South Carolina.....	255	63	1	2	68	30	7	13	4	29	37	1
37	Georgia.....	490	102	1	5	97	73	22	39	14	65	66	6
38	Florida.....	325	36	2	7	33	63	18	28	8	67	56	7
39	Alabama.....	362	86	12	6	65	47	12	29	8	44	51	2
40	Mississippi.....	218	81	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	21	26	6	15	3	25	36	1
41	Louisiana.....	389	57	6	7	57	67	18	35	10	59	69	4
42	Arkansas.....	233	77	5	5	20	33	7	20	4	25	35	2
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>1, 796</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>9</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	427	85	46	9	38	71	20	29	11	49	66	3
45	Texas.....	1, 191	251	61	33	123	200	60	112	36	155	155	5
46	New Mexico.....	77	17	5	3	2	10	2	8	2	9	19	( <sup>3</sup> )
47	Arizona.....	101	15	5	7	5	16	4	8	2	15	23	1
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>692</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>(<sup>3</sup>)</b>
49	Montana.....	128	19	6	3	11	21	5	16	4	14	29	-----
50	Idaho.....	87	14	4	3	9	15	2	8	3	10	19	( <sup>3</sup> )
51	Wyoming.....	67	14	9	1	4	9	2	9	1	7	11	-----
52	Colorado.....	285	43	13	7	32	53	17	23	9	40	48	( <sup>3</sup> )
53	Utah.....	125	20	7	3	15	20	7	13	4	14	22	( <sup>3</sup> )
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>3, 133</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>23</b>
55	Washington.....	474	57	2	7	90	93	23	45	14	61	78	4
56	Oregon.....	281	40	1	7	51	49	14	23	10	40	45	1
57	Nevada.....	38	3	3	3	1	6	2	5	1	6	8	( <sup>3</sup> )
58	California.....	2, 340	227	36	78	337	452	190	159	72	430	341	18
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

1. Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. For explanation of industrial classification and of "Adjustments for Residence," see pp. 68 and 100-2, respectively. 2. Does not include earnings of military personnel. 3. Less than \$500,000.



Table 66.—Industrial Sources of Civilian Income Received by Persons for Participation in Current Production, by States and Regions, 1940<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	Government <sup>2</sup>	Other
1	Continental United States.....	62, 851	5, 603	1, 367	2, 444	16, 320	12, 920	2, 892	3, 972	1, 607	7, 706	7, 847	173
2	New England.....	4, 788	135	6	204	1, 730	951	252	205	124	596	568	17
3	Maine.....	336	33	( <sup>3</sup> )	10	104	68	11	18	9	38	42	3
4	New Hampshire.....	217	10	1	10	76	41	7	8	6	27	31	( <sup>3</sup> )
5	Vermont.....	146	22	2	5	38	27	5	8	4	18	17	-----
6	Massachusetts.....	2, 506	35	1	109	831	534	141	118	66	327	335	9
7	Rhode Island.....	391	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	18	164	73	17	12	10	43	48	1
8	Connecticut.....	1, 192	30	2	52	517	208	71	41	29	143	95	4
9	Mideast.....	18, 434	440	335	710	5, 348	3, 827	1, 124	1, 146	556	2, 567	2, 351	30
10	New York.....	8, 791	174	18	315	2, 199	2, 055	696	501	302	1, 456	1, 065	10
11	New Jersey.....	2, 749	52	7	118	1, 070	502	143	167	77	327	281	5
12	Pennsylvania.....	5, 101	152	305	177	1, 715	946	206	363	132	527	573	5
13	Delaware.....	172	14	1	12	62	26	8	12	2	18	14	3
14	Maryland.....	1, 003	48	4	54	278	194	46	80	27	126	141	5
15	District of Columbia.....	618	-----	-----	34	24	104	25	23	16	113	277	2
16	Great Lakes.....	14, 784	951	165	501	5, 243	2, 919	578	898	352	1, 588	1, 569	20
17	Michigan.....	3, 069	169	26	87	1, 366	542	97	112	66	295	306	3
18	Ohio.....	3, 813	196	37	129	1, 428	755	134	248	85	401	394	6
19	Indiana.....	1, 612	143	20	52	601	289	49	106	33	146	172	1
20	Illinois.....	4, 851	249	79	189	1, 407	1, 051	252	363	135	605	514	7
21	Wisconsin.....	1, 439	194	3	44	441	282	46	69	33	141	183	3
22	Plains.....	5, 397	1, 170	69	167	784	1, 184	213	402	127	569	699	13
23	Minnesota.....	1, 203	213	17	43	182	284	52	88	27	130	162	5
24	Iowa.....	1, 080	368	7	33	136	207	33	62	21	102	108	3
25	Missouri.....	1, 618	186	12	51	336	383	78	132	43	193	200	4
26	North Dakota.....	194	77	1	4	6	39	4	12	4	16	31	( <sup>3</sup> )
27	South Dakota.....	196	67	6	5	11	39	5	8	4	16	35	( <sup>3</sup> )
28	Nebraska.....	479	121	1	14	42	104	21	41	11	50	74	( <sup>3</sup> )
29	Kansas.....	627	138	25	17	71	128	20	59	17	62	89	1
30	Southeast.....	8, 687	1, 469	348	386	1, 658	1, 569	265	581	171	966	1, 227	47
31	Virginia.....	1, 012	122	25	51	192	185	34	90	18	108	176	11
32	West Virginia.....	677	49	157	16	145	93	14	49	25	55	74	( <sup>3</sup> )
33	Kentucky.....	764	148	65	28	113	128	21	69	13	74	103	2
34	Tennessee.....	854	144	16	32	181	163	26	59	11	97	123	2
35	North Carolina.....	1, 016	201	2	41	297	172	26	45	15	101	112	4
36	South Carolina.....	488	99	1	22	124	78	11	19	7	48	78	1
37	Georgia.....	896	161	2	39	174	176	32	57	22	109	118	6
38	Florida.....	719	66	4	60	72	176	34	49	16	130	102	10
39	Alabama.....	698	115	34	26	154	115	20	42	14	72	104	2
40	Mississippi.....	416	127	2	22	50	69	9	21	6	42	67	1
41	Louisiana.....	712	86	31	41	112	144	27	54	17	92	103	5
42	Arkansas.....	435	151	9	8	44	70	11	27	7	38	67	3
43	Southwest.....	3, 349	643	247	134	338	704	125	236	80	373	457	12
44	Oklahoma.....	701	153	66	18	65	138	26	37	16	70	108	4
45	Texas.....	2, 275	419	144	102	256	495	91	169	57	259	277	6
46	New Mexico.....	168	39	15	6	5	31	2	14	3	17	35	1
47	Arizona.....	205	32	22	8	12	40	6	16	4	27	37	1
48	Rocky Mountain.....	1, 315	256	89	47	128	277	40	109	34	130	205	( <sup>3</sup> )
49	Montana.....	272	67	24	10	22	50	6	22	7	22	42	-----
50	Idaho.....	212	60	12	5	20	43	4	13	5	17	33	( <sup>3</sup> )
51	Wyoming.....	126	33	12	5	7	22	2	16	2	10	17	( <sup>3</sup> )
52	Colorado.....	480	67	22	18	54	113	20	37	14	58	77	( <sup>3</sup> )
53	Utah.....	225	29	19	9	25	49	8	21	6	23	36	( <sup>3</sup> )
54	Far West.....	6, 097	539	108	295	1, 091	1, 489	295	395	163	917	771	34
55	Washington.....	938	84	7	49	202	212	40	70	22	103	143	6
56	Oregon.....	571	68	3	22	126	130	20	43	16	65	76	2
57	Nevada.....	79	8	13	4	2	17	1	8	2	11	13	( <sup>3</sup> )
58	California.....	4, 509	379	85	220	761	1, 130	234	274	123	738	539	26
59	Territory of Hawaii.....	182	40	( <sup>3</sup> )	13	19	34	5	9	5	22	34	1

1. Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. For explanation of industrial classification and of "Adjustments for Residence," see pp. 68 and 100-2, respectively. 2. Does not include earnings of military personnel. 3. Less than \$500,000.

Table 67.—Industrial Sources of Civilian Income Received by Persons for Participation in Current Production, by States and Regions, 1946<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	Government <sup>2</sup>	Other
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>140,947</b>	<b>16,506</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>6,179</b>	<b>39,402</b>	<b>30,428</b>	<b>5,054</b>	<b>9,122</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>15,612</b>	<b>12,614</b>	<b>424</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>9,482</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>53</b>
3	Maine.....	740	102	1	33	253	139	16	40	17	66	62	11
4	New Hampshire.....	440	25	1	20	184	77	11	18	12	47	43	2
5	Vermont.....	292	54	2	10	92	50	7	17	7	29	23	1
6	Massachusetts.....	4,826	98	5	202	1,924	1,036	209	239	117	547	422	27
7	Rhode Island.....	792	10	1	31	374	147	26	28	21	79	72	3
8	Connecticut.....	2,392	81	2	107	1,137	423	113	86	54	257	123	9
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>37,492</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>12,693</b>	<b>8,115</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>4,593</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>77</b>
10	New York.....	18,078	472	32	605	5,730	4,363	1,137	1,131	483	2,542	1,554	29
11	New Jersey.....	5,616	158	12	270	2,399	1,038	212	379	134	613	390	11
12	Pennsylvania.....	10,060	383	569	403	3,746	1,961	309	721	228	959	767	14
13	Delaware.....	339	28	( <sup>3</sup> )	19	131	62	13	25	5	35	20	1
14	Maryland.....	2,255	125	8	122	646	477	78	173	54	257	302	13
15	District of Columbia.....	1,144	-----	-----	37	41	214	39	55	30	187	532	9
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>31,827</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>11,961</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>51</b>
17	Michigan.....	6,506	420	37	275	2,857	1,301	165	242	137	600	463	9
18	Ohio.....	8,116	543	84	355	3,253	1,617	227	527	153	760	582	15
19	Indiana.....	3,724	501	46	147	1,357	722	86	244	65	304	246	6
20	Illinois.....	10,270	836	153	411	3,428	2,249	404	765	245	1,067	697	15
21	Wisconsin.....	3,211	593	9	126	1,066	641	81	144	63	268	214	6
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>12,659</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>26</b>
23	Minnesota.....	2,653	628	32	123	489	609	85	189	49	241	201	7
24	Iowa.....	2,497	1,025	8	85	332	474	57	131	40	193	146	6
25	Missouri.....	3,599	606	23	157	797	868	131	288	80	377	265	7
26	North Dakota.....	519	276	3	12	13	96	8	27	7	35	42	( <sup>3</sup> )
27	South Dakota.....	549	286	5	14	24	98	9	21	7	37	47	1
28	Nebraska.....	1,207	425	2	44	111	261	38	91	21	103	109	2
29	Kansas.....	1,635	483	45	68	203	339	38	138	34	141	143	3
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>21,124</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>103</b>
31	Virginia.....	2,412	331	49	106	440	474	68	202	44	239	437	22
32	West Virginia.....	1,385	108	342	45	317	213	24	102	33	108	92	1
33	Kentucky.....	1,759	427	136	66	309	314	36	141	29	161	138	2
34	Tennessee.....	2,121	378	26	103	514	439	64	146	26	228	195	2
35	North Carolina.....	2,597	676	6	111	726	447	48	114	34	243	185	7
36	South Carolina.....	1,199	286	2	40	335	206	21	51	17	115	123	3
37	Georgia.....	2,193	350	8	94	495	489	66	165	48	245	217	16
38	Florida.....	2,081	298	11	148	211	533	90	149	39	347	231	24
39	Alabama.....	1,726	306	68	61	414	325	43	139	28	165	173	4
40	Mississippi.....	969	281	9	36	158	204	18	42	16	103	98	4
41	Louisiana.....	1,651	218	61	70	300	390	47	129	44	210	169	13
42	Arkansas.....	1,031	372	21	38	120	197	20	61	18	92	87	5
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>8,224</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>22</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	1,534	332	112	68	156	361	45	86	36	167	165	6
45	Texas.....	5,746	978	283	322	765	1,436	181	446	125	673	523	14
46	New Mexico.....	398	76	22	31	26	88	8	36	7	46	57	1
47	Arizona.....	546	99	31	34	34	124	19	47	14	74	69	1
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>3,036</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>2</b>
49	Montana.....	553	190	27	19	42	106	10	52	10	44	53	( <sup>3</sup> )
50	Idaho.....	517	174	15	26	47	113	8	32	9	42	50	1
51	Wyoming.....	291	82	27	14	18	52	5	39	4	24	26	-----
52	Colorado.....	1,118	211	35	52	135	272	38	86	30	126	132	1
53	Utah.....	557	79	30	30	55	132	16	53	12	52	98	( <sup>3</sup> )
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>17,103</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>2,364</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>90</b>
55	Washington.....	2,546	373	10	126	496	591	92	169	54	274	341	20
56	Oregon.....	1,584	239	4	91	367	387	47	105	35	181	121	7
57	Nevada.....	205	23	11	22	9	47	4	22	5	40	22	( <sup>3</sup> )
58	California.....	2,768	1,461	118	750	2,326	3,226	537	789	282	1,869	1,347	63
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	<i>530</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>3</i>

1. Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. For explanation of industrial classification and of "Adjustments for Residence," see pp. 68 and 100-2, respectively. 2. Does not include earnings of military personnel. 3. Less than \$500,000.

Table 68.—Industrial Sources of Civilian Income Received by Persons for Participation in Production, by States and Regions, 1948<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	Government <sup>2</sup>	Other
1	Continental United States.....	171,825	19,779	3,800	9,587	49,020	35,641	6,017	10,402	4,082	18,430	14,537	530
2	New England.....	11,162	392	18	552	4,667	2,166	452	441	295	1,230	884	65
3	Maine.....	878	114	2	49	308	162	19	40	21	76	74	13
4	New Hampshire.....	527	27	1	26	219	94	14	21	16	57	50	2
5	Vermont.....	342	53	3	15	105	62	9	19	9	37	29	1
6	Massachusetts.....	5,615	101	8	273	2,240	1,178	245	233	153	653	498	33
7	Rhode Island.....	926	12	1	41	438	172	31	30	28	94	75	4
8	Connecticut.....	2,874	85	3	148	1,357	498	134	98	68	313	158	12
9	Mideast.....	44,355	1,192	815	2,192	14,978	9,535	2,084	2,788	1,196	5,437	4,041	97
10	New York.....	20,940	483	47	918	6,358	5,133	1,302	1,244	612	2,972	1,831	40
11	New Jersey.....	6,634	152	16	394	2,819	1,243	258	393	176	740	427	16
12	Pennsylvania.....	12,445	402	740	596	4,851	2,306	368	861	292	1,168	842	19
13	Delaware.....	417	33	( <sup>3</sup> )	24	164	72	15	37	7	39	24	2
14	Maryland.....	2,700	122	12	208	741	550	97	197	74	316	369	14
15	District of Columbia.....	1,219			52	45	231	44	56	35	202	548	6
16	Great Lakes.....	40,380	3,777	469	2,012	15,631	7,836	1,151	2,254	880	3,661	2,640	69
17	Michigan.....	8,296	486	50	400	3,798	1,562	195	310	182	732	569	12
18	Ohio.....	10,211	700	119	536	4,217	1,929	268	641	207	907	664	23
19	Indiana.....	4,891	685	72	237	1,864	868	108	294	90	371	295	7
20	Illinois.....	12,988	1,280	217	649	4,319	2,712	481	827	315	1,325	843	20
21	Wisconsin.....	3,994	626	11	190	1,433	765	99	182	86	326	269	7
22	Plains.....	16,444	5,236	176	815	2,548	3,301	441	1,061	321	1,372	1,145	28
23	Minnesota.....	3,445	881	52	189	612	737	104	237	68	301	256	8
24	Iowa.....	3,429	1,529	11	142	457	585	71	156	52	235	185	6
25	Missouri.....	4,434	772	32	232	1,028	1,014	156	333	106	445	308	8
26	North Dakota.....	716	391	4	29	18	126	9	36	11	40	52	
27	South Dakota.....	795	441	7	34	34	126	11	25	11	48	57	1
28	Nebraska.....	1,593	634	2	72	140	314	46	106	24	126	127	2
29	Kansas.....	2,032	588	68	117	259	399	44	168	49	177	160	3
30	Southeast.....	25,814	4,571	1,158	1,451	5,653	4,971	689	1,622	532	2,641	2,407	119
31	Virginia.....	2,861	350	74	156	580	559	88	223	58	279	470	24
32	West Virginia.....	1,904	119	537	82	424	272	31	128	58	134	117	2
33	Kentucky.....	2,243	487	214	113	419	389	46	174	42	195	160	4
34	Tennessee.....	2,521	417	40	147	631	508	79	164	37	260	235	3
35	North Carolina.....	3,040	633	7	157	956	537	63	126	47	289	215	10
36	South Carolina.....	1,438	270	3	74	481	242	29	51	23	134	128	3
37	Georgia.....	2,561	374	11	149	620	569	83	163	63	282	230	17
38	Florida.....	2,322	200	17	234	245	618	112	168	53	396	253	26
39	Alabama.....	2,155	390	100	91	558	379	54	141	40	199	198	5
40	Mississippi.....	1,323	520	17	54	173	230	21	53	23	116	112	4
41	Louisiana.....	2,151	306	105	137	406	448	59	162	62	251	200	15
42	Arkansas.....	1,295	505	33	57	160	220	24	69	26	106	89	6
43	Southwest.....	10,539	1,832	760	810	1,317	2,370	320	723	266	1,175	939	27
44	Oklahoma.....	1,896	395	166	114	207	413	59	106	51	194	185	6
45	Texas.....	7,406	1,203	501	592	1,036	1,701	229	533	182	811	601	17
46	New Mexico.....	525	102	45	46	26	103	10	37	10	75	69	2
47	Arizona.....	712	132	48	58	48	153	22	47	23	95	84	2
48	Rocky Mountain.....	3,815	893	206	243	406	808	95	308	92	361	401	2
49	Montana.....	750	263	50	36	57	134	13	64	14	56	63	( <sup>3</sup> )
50	Idaho.....	619	199	22	34	66	130	12	40	13	49	53	1
51	Wyoming.....	358	75	41	32	24	63	7	44	6	32	34	
52	Colorado.....	1,409	276	44	90	174	330	44	102	40	162	146	1
53	Utah.....	679	80	49	51	85	151	19	58	19	62	105	( <sup>3</sup> )
54	Far West.....	19,316	1,886	198	1,512	3,820	4,654	785	1,205	500	2,553	2,080	123
55	Washington.....	2,963	364	14	253	627	655	108	198	67	309	346	22
56	Oregon.....	1,941	249	7	129	495	455	58	120	51	211	156	10
57	Nevada.....	227	30	13	22	12	48	4	22	5	46	25	( <sup>3</sup> )
58	California.....	14,185	1,243	164	1,108	2,686	3,496	615	865	377	1,987	1,553	91
59	Territory of Hawaii.....	563	79	1	38	61	109	15	30	14	62	150	4

1. Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. For explanation of industrial classification and of "Adjustments for Residence," see pp. 68 and 100-2, respectively. 2. Does not include earnings of military personnel. 3. Less than \$500,000.

Table 69.—Industrial Sources of Civilian Income Received by Persons for Participation in Production, by States and Regions, 1950<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	Government <sup>2</sup>	Other
1	Continental United States.....	180,945	16,020	3,567	10,736	52,870	37,926	7,031	10,618	4,549	20,062	16,999	567
2	New England.....	11,772	341	19	635	4,775	2,294	521	451	303	1,338	1,030	65
3	Maine.....	856	87	2	40	306	166	23	41	22	78	79	12
4	New Hampshire.....	535	25	1	26	222	97	17	20	16	60	49	2
5	Vermont.....	352	48	3	17	107	66	10	19	9	40	32	1
6	Massachusetts.....	6,008	91	9	325	2,298	1,249	280	245	156	720	603	32
7	Rhode Island.....	968	11	1	49	448	182	37	30	27	97	82	4
8	Connecticut.....	3,053	79	3	178	1,394	534	154	96	73	343	185	14
9	Mideast.....	47,248	1,047	725	2,593	15,644	10,106	2,352	2,782	1,316	5,981	4,593	109
10	New York.....	22,230	418	48	1,083	6,616	5,373	1,456	1,208	674	3,242	2,063	49
11	New Jersey.....	7,163	145	18	446	2,972	1,348	299	406	193	816	503	17
12	Pennsylvania.....	13,087	345	649	705	5,032	2,465	414	878	324	1,297	957	21
13	Delaware.....	499	35	( <sup>3</sup> )	40	205	82	18	35	8	44	31	1
14	Maryland.....	2,963	104	10	250	772	594	116	199	81	362	460	15
15	District of Columbia.....	1,306			69	47	244	49	56	36	220	579	6
16	Great Lakes.....	42,337	2,584	453	2,175	17,138	8,272	1,326	2,351	982	3,940	3,037	79
17	Michigan.....	9,151	332	63	450	4,444	1,642	224	335	215	783	651	12
18	Ohio.....	10,668	468	109	563	4,502	2,053	309	652	229	976	782	25
19	Indiana.....	5,139	474	68	236	2,120	940	126	310	107	399	349	10
20	Illinois.....	13,156	799	199	696	4,523	2,804	549	862	337	1,420	944	23
21	Wisconsin.....	4,223	511	14	230	1,549	833	118	192	94	362	311	9
22	Plains.....	16,357	3,935	182	934	2,852	3,555	535	1,117	368	1,511	1,334	34
23	Minnesota.....	3,422	571	57	223	679	792	125	250	75	346	294	10
24	Iowa.....	3,179	1,093	11	154	505	629	84	159	63	252	221	8
25	Missouri.....	4,643	616	31	260	1,141	1,087	184	353	123	488	352	8
26	North Dakota.....	666	295	4	37	18	137	12	40	12	46	65	( <sup>3</sup> )
27	South Dakota.....	664	272	8	43	34	136	14	23	12	53	68	1
28	Nebraska.....	1,633	559	4	80	156	342	58	118	28	140	145	3
29	Kansas.....	2,150	529	67	137	319	432	58	174	55	186	189	4
30	Southeast.....	27,085	3,823	1,048	1,627	6,175	5,436	842	1,624	606	2,890	2,900	114
31	Virginia.....	3,105	301	69	185	641	601	104	219	68	311	590	16
32	West Virginia.....	1,859	91	469	78	434	283	36	126	61	144	135	2
33	Kentucky.....	2,236	341	199	123	475	418	55	172	50	213	186	4
34	Tennessee.....	2,647	326	36	178	691	550	88	168	43	286	278	3
35	North Carolina.....	3,333	607	10	186	1,057	601	79	135	53	319	277	9
36	South Carolina.....	1,486	211	4	74	521	269	39	51	28	143	143	3
37	Georgia.....	2,787	355	11	159	708	612	101	163	71	306	282	19
38	Florida.....	2,695	334	20	251	266	691	138	173	63	422	311	26
39	Alabama.....	2,163	283	77	107	588	419	70	129	46	212	228	4
40	Mississippi.....	1,254	364	12	63	192	253	29	52	26	126	131	6
41	Louisiana.....	2,288	246	115	154	422	501	74	168	65	292	235	16
42	Arkansas.....	1,232	364	26	69	180	238	29	68	32	116	104	6
43	Southwest.....	11,525	1,747	763	890	1,511	2,616	414	748	321	1,313	1,173	29
44	Oklahoma.....	1,948	273	174	135	224	454	72	108	60	215	226	7
45	Texas.....	8,163	1,207	495	627	1,195	1,882	299	557	221	916	746	18
46	New Mexico.....	624	104	45	70	40	123	18	38	14	77	93	2
47	Arizona.....	790	163	49	58	52	157	25	45	26	105	108	2
48	Rocky Mountain.....	4,034	775	195	305	465	873	120	322	105	397	475	2
49	Montana.....	810	262	45	50	65	148	16	67	17	66	74	( <sup>3</sup> )
50	Idaho.....	641	167	23	47	77	133	15	44	16	56	62	1
51	Wyoming.....	381	79	38	33	26	68	9	46	8	32	42	
52	Colorado.....	1,461	191	38	115	200	360	56	105	46	175	174	1
53	Utah.....	741	76	51	60	97	164	24	60	18	68	123	( <sup>3</sup> )
54	Far West.....	20,587	1,768	182	1,577	4,310	4,774	921	1,223	548	2,692	2,457	135
55	Washington.....	3,075	307	13	225	681	687	122	208	74	324	412	22
56	Oregon.....	2,043	216	6	148	536	472	69	132	57	216	183	8
57	Nevada.....	249	33	12	22	13	49	6	24	6	52	32	( <sup>3</sup> )
58	California.....	15,220	1,212	151	1,182	3,080	3,566	724	859	411	2,100	1,830	105
59	Territory of Hawaii.....	512	75	1	29	59	98	14	28	15	57	133	3

1. Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. For explanation of industrial classification and of "Adjustments for Residence," see pp. 68 and 100-2, respectively. 2. Does not include earnings of military personnel. 3. Less than \$500,000.

Table 70.—Industrial Sources of Civilian Income Received by Persons for Participation in Production, by States and Regions, 1955<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Communications and public utilities	Services	Government <sup>2</sup>	Other
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>245,753</b>	<b>14,408</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>15,677</b>	<b>76,984</b>	<b>49,389</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>13,559</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>27,639</b>	<b>25,825</b>	<b>793</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>15,613</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>84</b>
3	Maine.....	1,124	103	2	81	370	220	33	52	31	104	115	13
4	New Hampshire.....	742	28	1	53	291	129	26	26	23	84	79	2
5	Vermont.....	448	49	5	18	137	87	15	24	12	55	44	2
6	Massachusetts.....	7,696	77	13	436	2,895	1,507	399	290	245	970	824	40
7	Rhode Island.....	1,176	10	1	64	493	223	53	38	37	123	129	5
8	Connecticut.....	4,427	81	5	284	2,048	724	231	126	110	496	300	22
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>62,443</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>21,297</b>	<b>12,515</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>8,006</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>159</b>
10	New York.....	28,944	359	64	1,431	8,724	6,508	2,014	1,537	947	4,246	3,044	70
11	New Jersey.....	10,157	122	24	667	4,191	1,851	431	555	290	1,185	816	25
12	Pennsylvania.....	16,833	296	472	958	6,816	2,976	605	1,048	473	1,713	1,441	35
13	Delaware.....	732	28	( <sup>3</sup> )	64	329	116	27	33	13	70	50	2
14	Maryland.....	4,303	88	12	349	1,186	801	181	254	117	523	771	21
15	District of Columbia.....	1,474			58	51	263	61	62	43	269	661	6
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>58,984</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>25,173</b>	<b>10,859</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>118</b>
17	Michigan.....	13,433	300	88	789	6,674	2,280	350	447	326	1,148	1,014	17
18	Ohio.....	15,555	447	117	1,021	6,917	2,706	490	835	342	1,408	1,234	38
19	Indiana.....	7,070	438	58	383	3,108	1,271	206	376	160	532	523	15
20	Illinois.....	17,450	705	176	1,059	6,332	3,550	796	1,068	471	1,904	1,353	36
21	Wisconsin.....	5,476	446	20	327	2,142	1,052	176	233	130	491	447	12
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>19,857</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>4,499</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>53</b>
23	Minnesota.....	4,463	549	88	372	968	970	190	316	111	463	421	15
24	Iowa.....	3,447	692	14	177	737	783	119	183	90	315	324	13
25	Missouri.....	6,109	544	38	430	1,669	1,378	269	448	181	655	483	14
26	North Dakota.....	747	273	10	40	23	172	19	50	18	65	77	( <sup>3</sup> )
27	South Dakota.....	679	172	10	46	46	174	23	28	17	67	95	1
28	Nebraska.....	1,728	265	11	107	244	431	86	146	43	181	210	4
29	Kansas.....	2,684	263	90	204	594	591	86	223	81	260	286	6
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>37,017</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>8,968</b>	<b>7,495</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>143</b>
31	Virginia.....	4,238	260	65	251	898	842	173	285	104	440	900	20
32	West Virginia.....	2,126	72	417	95	586	341	50	149	82	168	163	3
33	Kentucky.....	2,935	317	174	204	754	552	84	193	75	293	283	6
34	Tennessee.....	3,554	318	33	230	1,048	734	127	196	65	388	410	5
35	North Carolina.....	4,422	677	14	234	1,409	840	136	193	83	417	407	12
36	South Carolina.....	2,025	235	5	114	712	373	70	61	41	182	227	5
37	Georgia.....	3,915	387	16	234	1,052	859	168	216	101	411	452	19
38	Florida.....	4,397	389	30	456	479	1,115	258	262	116	701	557	34
39	Alabama.....	3,053	354	71	157	844	564	110	152	71	303	422	5
40	Mississippi.....	1,661	441	19	71	296	341	47	62	40	154	183	7
41	Louisiana.....	3,168	235	220	210	622	660	119	226	100	398	360	18
42	Arkansas.....	1,523	399	31	72	268	274	43	83	46	144	154	9
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>15,947</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>46</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	2,590	191	259	173	399	594	98	141	88	279	356	12
45	Texas.....	11,198	977	736	812	2,047	2,601	503	741	335	1,251	1,169	26
46	New Mexico.....	882	82	75	78	90	171	32	50	34	109	157	4
47	Arizona.....	1,277	181	82	122	145	249	50	58	46	162	178	4
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>5,293</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>4</b>
49	Montana.....	970	235	75	58	98	177	27	82	25	90	103	( <sup>3</sup> )
50	Idaho.....	752	145	23	53	111	154	23	53	21	83	85	1
51	Wyoming.....	447	55	49	35	38	79	15	57	12	46	61	
52	Colorado.....	2,088	129	74	188	304	520	92	145	73	254	307	2
53	Utah.....	1,036	68	73	89	153	213	41	75	30	96	197	1
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>30,599</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>186</b>
55	Washington.....	4,082	289	13	308	1,018	861	187	266	96	428	594	22
56	Oregon.....	2,556	197	8	150	698	582	99	172	74	288	278	10
57	Nevada.....	470	20	31	60	25	94	13	33	12	124	58	( <sup>3</sup> )
58	California.....	23,491	1,420	222	1,805	5,905	4,836	1,157	1,210	656	3,103	3,023	154
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	677	88	1	40	74	136	19	35	20	83	178	3

1. Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. For explanation of industrial classification and of "Adjustments for Residence," see pp. 68 and 100-2, respectively. 2. Does not include earnings of military personnel. 3. Less than \$500,000.

Table 71.—Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing

[Millions of dollars]										
Line	State and region	Total manu- facturing	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other finished fabric products	Lumber and timber basic products	Furniture and finished lum- ber products	Paper and allied products	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>13,585.0</b>	<b>1,612.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>1,167.0</b>	<b>926.0</b>	<b>412.0</b>	<b>437.0</b>	<b>444.0</b>	<b>991.0</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>1,456.0</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>291.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>75.5</b>
3	Maine.....	92.0	6.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	22.3	1.3	7.0	4.6	19.1	2.6
4	New Hampshire.....	69.0	2.0	.6	15.9	.5	3.0	4.5	8.6	2.6
5	Vermont.....	31.0	1.7	-----	4.9	.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.4
6	Massachusetts.....	728.0	55.2	1.8	130.5	48.2	3.0	20.4	42.7	49.9
7	Rhode Island.....	147.0	6.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	69.8	2.0	.2	.9	1.6	5.2
8	Connecticut.....	389.0	10.0	.6	48.3	20.2	.8	3.4	7.6	13.8
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>4,377.0</b>	<b>414.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>386.8</b>	<b>590.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>376.5</b>
10	New York.....	1,946.0	203.0	4.1	111.0	415.5	6.3	53.0	67.8	241.4
11	New Jersey.....	788.0	63.4	8.8	80.5	70.3	2.0	14.8	18.5	29.5
12	Pennsylvania.....	1,360.0	107.0	14.6	175.9	81.2	6.6	25.4	36.4	79.0
13	Delaware.....	46.0	3.5	.1	3.5	1.5	.2	3.1	.5	1.2
14	Maryland.....	213.0	30.1	.2	15.9	22.3	2.4	4.0	4.9	13.0
15	District of Columbia.....	23.0	7.0	-----	-----	.1	.6	.2	.5	12.4
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>4,328.0</b>	<b>435.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>281.6</b>
17	Michigan.....	1,070.0	64.1	2.1	10.4	7.4	11.8	32.1	27.4	33.1
18	Ohio.....	1,183.0	84.8	3.7	12.6	32.7	3.6	32.7	31.2	69.0
19	Indiana.....	495.0	53.1	1.0	10.6	16.1	4.2	23.8	8.7	19.4
20	Illinois.....	1,208.0	183.5	1.4	16.9	62.9	7.6	46.9	32.9	138.7
21	Wisconsin.....	371.0	50.0	.3	13.8	5.3	11.6	15.4	34.6	21.4
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>692.0</b>	<b>220.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>75.4</b>
23	Minnesota.....	163.0	57.5	.1	4.4	6.3	3.3	5.9	7.4	21.5
24	Iowa.....	118.0	46.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.5	2.5	6.1	3.0	.9	11.8
25	Missouri.....	300.0	57.0	3.1	3.4	31.4	4.5	10.0	7.5	27.8
26	North Dakota.....	5.0	3.5	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	1.3
27	South Dakota.....	10.0	6.7	-----	-----	-----	.7	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.4
28	Nebraska.....	38.0	22.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	.5	.9	.5	5.5
29	Kansas.....	58.0	27.6	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	.5	.9	1.3	6.1
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>1,418.0</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>397.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>62.3</b>
31	Virginia.....	159.0	14.1	10.9	22.7	7.8	9.5	12.0	8.4	7.5
32	West Virginia.....	124.0	6.8	1.2	3.5	1.3	5.5	1.1	2.9	3.8
33	Kentucky.....	97.0	21.3	6.4	3.3	5.4	4.7	8.4	.3	7.0
34	Tennessee.....	155.0	17.4	1.2	33.2	9.2	9.5	8.9	3.5	8.6
35	North Carolina.....	262.0	13.3	23.9	156.3	4.4	13.1	18.6	5.8	5.7
36	South Carolina.....	108.0	5.5	1.3	77.0	1.1	8.4	3.2	3.3	2.2
37	Georgia.....	155.0	18.1	.1	65.4	12.3	7.3	6.2	4.3	7.4
38	Florida.....	61.0	13.6	7.7	.3	.6	10.8	5.8	3.4	6.8
39	Alabama.....	125.0	8.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	30.0	2.2	13.6	1.9	3.7	3.8
40	Mississippi.....	40.0	5.1	-----	3.6	4.5	13.2	4.7	1.1	1.4
41	Louisiana.....	95.0	22.2	1.0	1.8	3.7	16.9	3.6	8.5	5.6
42	Arkansas.....	36.0	5.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	.9	15.0	3.6	2.1	2.5
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>296.0</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	56.0	14.9	-----	.8	.3	2.2	.9	.4	6.4
45	Texas.....	226.0	51.8	.1	5.4	9.4	13.9	6.7	3.0	25.9
46	New Mexico.....	4.0	1.1	-----	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2	.1	-----	.8
47	Arizona.....	10.0	3.0	-----	-----	-----	1.6	.2	-----	1.6
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>115.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>	( <sup>2</sup> )	<b>.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>
49	Montana.....	20.0	5.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.5	.1	-----	2.1
50	Idaho.....	17.0	4.4	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	10.7	.1	-----	1.4
51	Wyoming.....	6.0	1.8	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7
52	Colorado.....	48.0	17.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.9	.6	1.0	.3	5.2
53	Utah.....	24.0	9.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	.4	.2	.2	.1	2.3
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>904.0</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>159.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>73.3</b>
55	Washington.....	170.0	28.6	-----	.7	2.5	72.7	7.0	15.5	9.9
56	Oregon.....	106.0	18.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.6	1.9	53.1	9.3	5.0	5.6
57	Nevada.....	2.0	.8	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	.4
58	California.....	626.0	153.4	1.7	6.8	27.7	34.0	24.7	9.6	57.4
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	16.0	11.9	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.1	.3	.1	1.8

1. Data in this table are not comparable as to industrial classification with those in tables 75-78 (see pp. 68-9). Also to be noted, the figures shown here are on a "where paid" basis

(see section on "Adjustments for Residence," pp. 100-2). For this reason, the manufacturing wage and salary totals in this table for some States and the District of Columbia differ from

Industries, by States and Regions, 1939<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Chemicals and allied products	Products of petroleum and coal	Rubber products	Leather and leather products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Iron and steel and their products, including ordnance	Nonferrous metals and their products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment except automobiles	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Line
<b>667.0</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>386.0</b>	<b>466.0</b>	<b>1,789.0</b>	<b>432.0</b>	<b>1,111.0</b>	<b>637.0</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>823.0</b>	<b>401.0</b>	<b>1</b>
41.1	5.4	41.1	118.6	25.2	142.4	94.2	149.6	77.8	44.8	4.8	52.3	2
.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	16.1	1.3	1.5	.1	3.9		4.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	3
.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	22.2	1.2	1.3	.1	4.4	.3	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.7	4
.3			1.2	5.5	1.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1		.6	5
27.6	4.1	22.7	76.1	12.4	58.5	19.8	59.6	45.6	19.0	3.3	28.0	6
1.5	.5	6.7	.3	1.0	13.1	11.7	13.7	3.8	.8	.5	7.7	7
10.9	.8	11.6	2.7	3.8	66.3	62.5	62.2	28.1	20.1	1.0	13.9	8
<b>254.8</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>592.9</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>285.1</b>	<b>244.5</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>213.6</b>	<b>9</b>
93.8	12.9	9.2	73.9	45.3	125.0	69.8	108.0	83.9	45.1	35.0	141.6	10
91.5	27.9	16.7	13.8	32.7	61.0	36.9	57.2	75.9	38.1	22.0	26.9	11
38.3	19.5	7.1	28.6	77.4	348.7	35.4	111.9	79.2	34.5	26.5	26.9	12
20.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	3.4	.3	4.5	.2	.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	13
10.1	4.2	2.8	3.4	6.6	53.4	5.3	6.8	5.4	1.7	3.1	17.4	14
.3			( <sup>2</sup> )	.8	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	.4	15
<b>170.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>779.3</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>535.0</b>	<b>269.9</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>685.3</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>16</b>
37.7	2.6	17.0	6.4	12.0	116.4	24.2	96.9	20.3	5.1	532.1	11.2	17
52.7	9.3	85.3	21.4	65.8	303.4	33.8	157.0	90.1	10.4	53.5	30.2	18
17.6	19.0	10.8	2.5	23.7	127.4	10.6	32.5	47.5	7.4	55.6	3.8	19
55.6	17.6	5.8	30.6	29.8	195.1	44.7	169.1	97.4	13.5	15.8	42.6	20
6.8	1.2	5.0	21.5	3.0	37.0	11.0	79.5	14.6	4.8	28.3	5.9	21
<b>34.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>22</b>
6.8	1.2	.1	1.4	8.7	13.5	2.0	12.0	5.1	.4	2.6	2.7	23
3.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	.8	5.4	7.0	1.0	19.7	1.1	1.9	.2	4.8	24
19.6	1.8	.9	34.3	13.8	26.2	6.3	15.5	15.2	3.7	12.2	5.9	25
( <sup>2</sup> )	.1		( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	26
.2	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )		.1	27
1.1	.1	.1	.2	1.1	1.3	.7	1.5	.2	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	28
3.6	6.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	2.4	3.2	.5	2.5	.3	1.9	.1	.3	29
<b>116.9</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>30</b>
27.7	.1	.5	5.5	5.1	5.7	1.5	1.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	14.9	2.3	1.1	31
19.6	1.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.6	26.6	38.9	5.5	1.5	.9	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.6	32
3.1	2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	3.4	16.6	2.1	3.1	4.0	.1	2.1	1.5	33
22.6	.2	3.0	5.7	6.0	12.7	6.4	3.0	.2	.2	1.9	1.3	34
8.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	1.1	3.5	1.9	1.2	2.5	.1	.6	.5	.6	35
2.7	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.9	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6		( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.2	36
10.0	.2	1.2	2.3	5.9	4.8	.4	3.5	.7	.1	3.6	1.4	37
4.9	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.8	.9	.2	.7	.1	2.1	.4	.7	38
4.2	1.4	2.1	.1	4.0	45.8	1.0	1.7	.3	.8	.2	.1	39
3.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.3	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	.1	.4	.1	.1	40
7.5	11.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	4.6	2.5	.5	2.2	.1	1.9	.6	.1	41
2.0	1.6	( <sup>2</sup> )		1.4	.6	.4	.1		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	42
<b>15.0</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>43</b>
1.8	13.3	.1	.1	3.5	3.7	2.1	4.3	.2	.3	.1	.3	44
12.3	48.0	.2	1.1	6.4	7.7	3.8	21.7	1.2	2.5	2.7	2.2	45
.2	.2			.1	.1	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	46
.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	.5	2.0	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	47
<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>48</b>
( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2		( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	.3	6.1	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )		.1	49
	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )		.3	.1	.1	.1		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	50
( <sup>2</sup> )	2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )		.3			( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	51
1.2	.3	2.9	.6	2.3	10.8	1.4	1.5	.1	.1	.3	.9	52
.8	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.8	1.6	5.2	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	.3	53
<b>32.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>54</b>
2.4	.3	.1	.4	3.8	7.2	3.0	3.3	.5	9.9	1.1	.9	55
1.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.4	1.1	4.2	.9	2.1	.2	.2	.1	.7	56
( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	57
28.6	35.9	11.7	3.9	26.6	56.2	11.0	35.5	14.2	60.3	14.4	12.2	58
.4		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	1.1	( <sup>2</sup> )			( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	59

those incorporated in tables 4-70.

2. Less than \$50,000.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table 72.—Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing

(Millions of dollars)										
Line	State and region	Total manu- facturing	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other finished fabric products	Lumber and timber basic products	Furniture and finished lum- ber products	Paper and allied products	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>21, 714. 0</b>	<b>1, 918. 0</b>	<b>115. 0</b>	<b>1, 603. 0</b>	<b>1, 209. 0</b>	<b>625. 0</b>	<b>600. 0</b>	<b>622. 0</b>	<b>1, 076. 0</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>2, 413. 0</b>	<b>94. 6</b>	<b>2. 0</b>	<b>440. 3</b>	<b>86. 0</b>	<b>23. 9</b>	<b>48. 2</b>	<b>100. 1</b>	<b>83. 9</b>
3	Maine.....	143. 0	8. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	35. 4	1. 7	12. 2	7. 0	25. 0	2. 7
4	New Hampshire.....	100. 0	2. 3	. 6	25. 3	. 8	3. 8	6. 0	11. 3	2. 9
5	Vermont.....	50. 0	2. 0	-----	6. 9	. 8	3. 7	4. 0	2. 5	1. 6
6	Massachusetts.....	1, 123. 0	62. 7	. 6	206. 7	55. 9	3. 1	25. 5	48. 3	54. 4
7	Rhode Island.....	231. 0	7. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	98. 6	3. 1	. 2	1. 4	2. 1	5. 6
8	Connecticut.....	767. 0	12. 2	. 8	67. 4	23. 7	. 9	4. 3	10. 9	16. 7
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>7, 010. 0</b>	<b>492. 1</b>	<b>37. 1</b>	<b>462. 4</b>	<b>766. 3</b>	<b>30. 3</b>	<b>141. 7</b>	<b>190. 3</b>	<b>407. 8</b>
10	New York.....	2, 870. 0	231. 5	8. 1	142. 2	515. 5	12. 8	76. 0	99. 1	260. 8
11	New Jersey.....	1, 330. 0	75. 6	9. 3	101. 3	91. 8	3. 0	18. 1	28. 3	31. 2
12	Pennsylvania.....	2, 319. 0	131. 7	19. 5	191. 0	128. 3	9. 9	38. 2	50. 7	85. 1
13	Delaware.....	82. 0	4. 8	. 1	4. 6	1. 8	. 4	2. 1	4. 7	1. 4
14	Maryland.....	380. 0	39. 9	. 1	23. 3	28. 8	3. 5	6. 9	6. 9	15. 4
15	District of Columbia.....	28. 0	8. 6	-----	-----	. 1	. 7	. 4	. 6	13. 9
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>7, 070. 0</b>	<b>527. 9</b>	<b>8. 0</b>	<b>82. 6</b>	<b>159. 5</b>	<b>57. 6</b>	<b>209. 2</b>	<b>184. 7</b>	<b>314. 5</b>
17	Michigan.....	1, 864. 0	75. 4	1. 9	17. 3	10. 1	18. 8	40. 0	37. 8	37. 5
18	Ohio.....	1, 977. 0	100. 3	3. 5	20. 0	41. 8	5. 0	44. 4	48. 5	77. 9
19	Indiana.....	844. 0	63. 9	1. 3	10. 5	21. 0	6. 6	34. 7	12. 8	21. 6
20	Illinois.....	1, 795. 0	223. 9	1. 0	19. 2	77. 8	10. 3	67. 8	39. 7	153. 2
21	Wisconsin.....	590. 0	64. 4	. 3	15. 6	8. 8	16. 9	22. 3	45. 9	24. 3
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>966. 0</b>	<b>265. 0</b>	<b>3. 0</b>	<b>11. 5</b>	<b>55. 6</b>	<b>22. 9</b>	<b>28. 0</b>	<b>23. 7</b>	<b>79. 1</b>
23	Minnesota.....	220. 0	64. 5	( <sup>2</sup> )	5. 8	7. 9	6. 4	10. 0	10. 2	21. 5
24	Iowa.....	164. 0	58. 8	( <sup>2</sup> )	1. 3	3. 7	8. 4	3. 4	1. 7	12. 7
25	Missouri.....	422. 0	67. 9	3. 0	4. 4	41. 7	6. 0	12. 4	9. 6	29. 7
26	North Dakota.....	6. 0	4. 4	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	1. 4
27	South Dakota.....	12. 0	8. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----	. 9	. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1. 4
28	Nebraska.....	47. 0	27. 6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	. 6	1. 0	. 5	5. 8
29	Kansas.....	96. 0	33. 5	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	1. 2	. 6	1. 1	1. 7	6. 6
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>2, 145. 0</b>	<b>193. 6</b>	<b>62. 5</b>	<b>579. 9</b>	<b>81. 2</b>	<b>203. 4</b>	<b>107. 2</b>	<b>74. 8</b>	<b>69. 8</b>
31	Virginia.....	265. 0	18. 8	13. 0	34. 9	11. 5	14. 9	17. 4	12. 1	8. 4
32	West Virginia.....	184. 0	7. 7	1. 4	4. 3	2. 3	8. 1	1. 8	4. 1	4. 0
33	Kentucky.....	141. 0	26. 7	8. 6	4. 7	7. 6	8. 3	11. 7	. 5	8. 2
34	Tennessee.....	233. 0	22. 4	1. 7	42. 5	13. 6	14. 8	12. 0	5. 1	10. 2
35	North Carolina.....	364. 0	18. 3	26. 1	220. 5	6. 4	21. 4	28. 0	10. 1	6. 5
36	South Carolina.....	163. 0	7. 3	1. 6	116. 4	2. 1	13. 4	4. 5	6. 5	2. 4
37	Georgia.....	228. 0	24. 5	( <sup>2</sup> )	99. 1	18. 2	17. 3	8. 3	5. 8	7. 8
38	Florida.....	83. 0	17. 5	9. 1	. 2	1. 1	13. 5	7. 3	5. 5	7. 7
39	Alabama.....	232. 0	11. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	48. 7	3. 9	22. 8	2. 7	6. 9	4. 3
40	Mississippi.....	66. 0	7. 0	-----	4. 8	8. 1	22. 0	3. 6	1. 5	1. 7
41	Louisiana.....	132. 0	25. 3	1. 0	2. 7	5. 1	22. 0	5. 2	13. 4	6. 0
42	Arkansas.....	53. 0	6. 8	-----	1. 1	1. 3	24. 9	4. 7	3. 3	2. 6
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>396. 0</b>	<b>85. 7</b>	<b>. 2</b>	<b>10. 4</b>	<b>15. 4</b>	<b>26. 1</b>	<b>11. 7</b>	<b>5. 5</b>	<b>30. 4</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	74. 0	17. 3	-----	1. 2	. 4	2. 7	1. 3	. 4	6. 2
45	Texas.....	305. 0	63. 3	. 2	9. 2	14. 8	19. 4	10. 0	5. 1	21. 7
46	New Mexico.....	5. 0	1. 4	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	1. 7	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	. 8
47	Arizona.....	13. 0	3. 7	-----	-----	-----	2. 3	. 4	-----	1. 7
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>146. 0</b>	<b>39. 4</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>. 7</b>	<b>1. 5</b>	<b>20. 1</b>	<b>2. 0</b>	<b>. 7</b>	<b>11. 9</b>
49	Montana.....	24. 0	5. 5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	5. 0	. 1	-----	2. 1
50	Idaho.....	20. 0	5. 1	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	12. 8	. 1	-----	1. 4
51	Wyoming.....	7. 0	1. 9	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 8	. 2	-----	. 8
52	Colorado.....	66. 0	17. 8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1. 0	1. 2	1. 1	. 5	5. 3
53	Utah.....	27. 0	9. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 7	. 5	. 3	. 5	. 2	2. 3
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>1, 568. 0</b>	<b>219. 7</b>	<b>2. 2</b>	<b>15. 2</b>	<b>43. 5</b>	<b>240. 7</b>	<b>52. 0</b>	<b>42. 2</b>	<b>78. 6</b>
55	Washington.....	290. 0	37. 4	-----	. 9	3. 1	104. 1	7. 7	22. 4	10. 4
56	Oregon.....	178. 0	20. 6	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 4	2. 4	88. 6	9. 5	7. 7	6. 2
57	Nevada.....	2. 0	. 9	-----	-----	-----	. 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	. 5
58	California.....	1, 099. 0	160. 8	2. 2	10. 9	38. 0	47. 8	34. 8	12. 1	61. 5
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	<i>23. 0</i>	<i>16. 7</i>	-----	-----	. 3	. 2	. 2	. 4	<i>2. 0</i>

1. Data in this table are not comparable as to industrial classification with those in tables 75-78 (see pp. 68-9). Also to be noted, the figures shown here are on a "where paid" basis

(see section "Adjustments for Residence," pp. 100-2). For this reason, the manufacturing wage and salary totals in this table for some States and the District of Columbia differ from



Industries, by States and Regions, 1941<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Chemicals and allied products	Products of petroleum and coal	Rubber products	Leather and leather products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Iron and steel and their products, including ordnance	Nonferrous metals and their products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment except automobiles	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Line
1,098.0	355.0	336.0	507.0	673.0	3,156.0	748.0	2,331.0	1,165.0	1,458.0	1,469.0	650.0	1
68.5	6.2	56.7	152.1	41.7	285.6	161.9	337.0	167.9	157.5	7.3	91.9	2
.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	19.8	1.8	3.2	.2	8.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	16.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	3
.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	30.0	1.8	2.6	.2	8.0	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.2	4
.3		1.0	.6	5.4	2.4	.1	16.8	.1			1.6	5
34.5	4.5	29.2	97.9	24.7	94.5	30.7	133.4	108.6	58.2	4.2	45.1	6
1.8	.6	8.9	.4	1.9	27.6	14.1	33.8	7.4	.6	1.0	14.7	7
30.8	1.1	17.3	3.4	6.1	155.3	116.6	136.6	51.3	82.5	2.1	26.9	8
434.5	115.9	58.0	164.6	235.8	1,126.9	234.0	559.9	502.7	551.0	146.1	352.4	9
149.7	25.2	11.1	97.4	65.3	231.7	106.9	214.7	166.2	157.7	61.1	237.4	10
143.6	33.8	29.3	17.7	46.1	101.1	61.2	107.0	152.4	184.6	34.1	60.3	11
84.0	51.4	12.2	40.5	112.9	713.2	56.3	219.2	166.0	116.7	44.8	47.8	12
39.7	.1	1.4	4.6	.4	6.8	.5	2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.5	.1	.5	13
17.0	5.4	4.0	4.3	10.0	73.6	9.0	16.8	17.8	85.5	5.8	6.0	14
.5			.1	1.1	.5	.1	.2	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.4	15
270.6	66.2	187.6	105.3	193.1	1,314.9	231.4	1,174.1	421.3	171.9	1,240.9	148.2	16
54.0	4.3	23.9	9.1	17.0	190.4	51.1	245.6	30.5	21.9	957.3	20.2	17
64.6	17.0	129.5	23.5	92.9	517.4	64.3	389.3	124.1	58.4	114.8	39.4	18
61.2	19.9	19.8	3.0	29.9	201.6	21.9	84.5	78.5	43.3	98.0	10.3	19
81.4	23.5	8.2	39.1	49.5	336.8	76.4	296.0	160.5	36.1	25.3	69.2	20
9.4	1.5	6.2	30.6	3.8	68.7	17.7	158.7	27.7	12.2	45.5	9.1	21
50.7	13.2	2.5	50.1	42.3	84.7	15.5	94.9	39.2	40.0	23.7	20.6	22
8.8	2.0	.1	2.3	11.6	18.0	2.2	31.6	9.4	.3	3.3	4.0	23
5.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2	1.3	6.2	16.3	.9	28.7	2.4	3.4	.7	6.6	24
29.5	2.4	1.0	46.1	19.9	42.9	8.9	28.6	26.3	14.8	18.3	8.3	25
( <sup>2</sup> )	.1		( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.2	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )		.1	.1	26
.3	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )		.1	27
1.5	.1	.2	.3	1.2	2.0	1.1	2.2	.3	.1	.1	1.0	28
4.7	8.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	3.1	5.1	2.3	3.6	.8	21.4	1.2	.5	29
201.1	28.7	10.6	25.4	96.0	198.3	44.7	36.7	7.8	89.9	18.4	14.9	30
57.1	.1	.8	7.4	6.9	9.0	2.8	2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	42.6	3.6	2.0	31
36.6	1.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.5	36.6	54.0	10.8	2.3	1.8	1.1		2.2	32
4.6	3.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.5	6.0	24.9	6.4	7.6	3.4	.9	3.3	1.9	33
36.7	.5	4.8	8.0	8.6	24.1	13.3	4.5	.3	4.6	3.2	2.2	34
6.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	1.6	4.4	2.8	2.0	3.8	.1	3.6	.9	.6	35
3.2	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	3.0	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.4		.4	.2	.1	36
11.9	.3	1.5	3.1	7.9	6.9	.5	6.4	.9	.3	5.2	2.4	37
5.0	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.6	1.5	.3	1.2	.1	8.1	.5	2.1	38
21.5	3.9	2.5	.1	6.9	69.9	6.5	4.1	.5	14.2	.5	.4	39
4.4	.1	.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.9	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	.6	5.0	.3	.2	40
11.0	16.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	6.2	3.9	.9	2.9	.1	9.1	.7	.4	41
2.3	1.8	( <sup>2</sup> )		2.0	.8	1.2	.1		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	42
21.9	72.6	.5	1.6	13.9	19.3	14.6	35.4	2.0	21.9	4.4	2.9	43
4.0	16.0	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.9	7.1	4.2	5.8	.4	.9	.4	.2	44
17.0	56.3	.2	1.6	8.5	11.4	7.3	29.4	1.6	21.0	4.0	2.6	45
.2	.3		( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.1	.4	.1			( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	46
.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	.7	2.7	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	47
5.9	6.2	4.6	1.4	5.5	18.5	16.3	7.1	.1	.6	.6	2.8	48
.8	1.4		( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	.4	8.1	.2		( <sup>2</sup> )		.1	49
	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	50
.1	2.9			.4			( <sup>2</sup> )				.1	51
3.8	.7	4.6	1.3	2.8	16.2	1.8	5.2	.1	.6	.5	2.0	52
1.2	1.0		.1	1.4	1.7	6.4	1.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.4	53
44.8	46.0	15.5	6.5	44.7	107.8	29.6	85.9	24.0	425.2	27.6	16.3	54
3.6	.4	.1	.4	4.6	9.7	7.3	11.2	.5	63.1	1.2	1.4	55
1.6	.1	.1	.5	1.1	6.9	.5	7.6	.5	18.1	.8	1.3	56
.4				.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )				( <sup>2</sup> )	57
39.2	45.5	15.3	5.6	38.7	91.2	21.8	67.1	23.0	344.0	25.6	13.6	58
.7			( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.5	.1	1.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.1	59

those incorporated in tables 4-70. 2. Less than \$50,000. NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table 73.—Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total manu- facturing	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other finished fabric products	Lumber and timber basic products	Furniture and finished lum- ber products	Paper and allied products	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
1	Continental United States.....	40,883.0	2,639.0	146.0	2,055.0	1,711.0	846.0	734.0	816.0	1,186.0
2	New England.....	4,093.0	112.7	2.5	543.9	108.0	31.8	58.6	129.0	84.9
3	Maine.....	303.0	12.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	47.1	2.2	15.3	8.9	31.0	2.6
4	New Hampshire.....	133.0	2.8	.8	37.9	1.2	6.0	8.0	13.8	3.3
5	Vermont.....	81.0	3.2	-----	11.1	1.5	4.5	5.9	3.0	1.7
6	Massachusetts.....	1,877.0	70.6	.9	250.3	73.6	4.5	27.9	64.8	54.4
7	Rhode Island.....	359.0	8.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	117.6	4.2	.4	1.4	2.8	5.5
8	Connecticut.....	1,340.0	15.4	.8	79.9	25.3	1.1	6.5	13.6	17.4
9	Mideast.....	12,136.0	628.2	42.8	571.3	1,081.4	45.3	163.4	237.3	457.0
10	New York.....	5,038.0	297.6	9.4	183.6	760.3	21.9	93.1	123.7	299.7
11	New Jersey.....	2,414.0	90.7	9.7	122.4	117.7	3.0	18.1	37.3	32.1
12	Pennsylvania.....	3,668.0	167.4	23.3	229.2	168.9	14.5	43.0	63.1	90.3
13	Delaware.....	140.0	6.6	.2	5.9	1.9	.4	1.4	4.1	1.5
14	Maryland.....	842.0	55.4	.2	30.2	32.5	4.8	7.5	8.1	16.4
15	District of Columbia.....	34.0	10.5	-----	-----	.1	.7	.3	1.0	17.0
16	Great Lakes.....	12,824.0	714.8	10.4	98.5	216.3	73.6	248.5	245.4	351.2
17	Michigan.....	3,601.0	103.8	1.8	9.5	13.5	21.6	51.5	50.4	38.9
18	Ohio.....	3,614.0	130.3	5.0	28.7	53.8	7.2	45.5	63.7	85.5
19	Indiana.....	1,562.0	83.8	1.9	14.5	27.7	10.2	49.2	17.2	23.9
20	Illinois.....	2,989.0	302.4	1.3	24.3	105.1	13.3	73.9	56.9	176.1
21	Wisconsin.....	1,058.0	94.5	.4	21.5	16.2	21.3	28.4	57.2	26.8
22	Plains.....	2,091.0	402.0	3.9	16.2	84.3	29.3	40.8	35.0	86.6
23	Minnesota.....	482.0	90.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	9.2	11.4	9.3	14.9	15.2	23.8
24	Iowa.....	312.0	87.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.8	6.5	9.1	4.9	2.0	13.0
25	Missouri.....	819.0	102.1	3.9	5.2	61.7	8.1	17.7	14.7	34.1
26	North Dakota.....	9.0	6.4	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	1.3
27	South Dakota.....	18.0	13.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----	1.0	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.5
28	Nebraska.....	126.0	46.9	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.4	.6	1.8	.5	5.9
29	Kansas.....	324.0	55.8	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.6	7.0
30	Southeast.....	3,800.0	284.4	83.3	794.1	119.3	274.6	134.4	102.8	75.2
31	Virginia.....	393.0	28.0	19.4	46.8	15.1	21.0	17.8	15.4	8.8
32	West Virginia.....	272.0	10.2	1.6	5.8	3.8	11.3	2.2	2.4	4.2
33	Kentucky.....	247.0	41.4	10.1	5.1	11.1	10.9	15.5	.7	8.6
34	Tennessee.....	409.0	32.7	2.1	50.8	21.7	18.4	15.1	7.7	11.1
35	North Carolina.....	554.0	24.1	34.0	292.3	8.5	26.3	35.4	13.0	6.9
36	South Carolina.....	242.0	10.1	2.2	170.4	4.1	18.8	4.9	10.2	2.7
37	Georgia.....	444.0	34.8	.1	140.3	24.2	27.1	11.5	13.3	8.8
38	Florida.....	271.0	28.9	12.2	.2	2.9	16.6	9.1	8.2	8.0
39	Alabama.....	430.0	17.1	.5	71.2	5.9	32.7	3.2	8.3	4.9
40	Mississippi.....	120.0	10.1	-----	6.0	12.6	31.7	5.6	2.0	2.0
41	Louisiana.....	318.0	36.4	1.1	3.7	7.0	27.8	6.9	17.1	6.4
42	Arkansas.....	100.0	10.6	-----	1.5	2.4	32.0	7.2	4.5	2.8
43	Southwest.....	1,142.0	132.9	.3	13.1	28.7	36.5	17.1	8.3	32.8
44	Oklahoma.....	202.0	26.2	-----	1.1	2.2	3.0	1.5	.6	6.8
45	Texas.....	890.0	99.3	.3	11.9	26.4	28.0	15.1	7.7	23.3
46	New Mexico.....	8.0	2.2	-----	.1	.1	2.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	.9
47	Arizona.....	42.0	5.2	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.2	.5	-----	1.8
48	Rocky Mountain.....	277.0	56.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	3.1	29.1	2.9	1.0	12.2
49	Montana.....	36.0	8.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	8.2	.1	-----	2.1
50	Idaho.....	28.0	7.2	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	17.3	.2	-----	1.3
51	Wyoming.....	10.0	2.3	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	.2	-----	.7
52	Colorado.....	136.0	25.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	1.9	1.8	.8	5.6
53	Utah.....	67.0	13.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	.8	.6	.6	.2	2.5
54	Far West.....	4,518.0	307.2	2.8	17.2	69.9	325.8	68.3	57.2	86.1
55	Washington.....	789.0	52.7	-----	1.1	5.3	129.0	11.5	27.1	11.4
56	Oregon.....	522.0	30.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.4	3.4	130.1	10.1	11.0	6.9
57	Nevada.....	24.0	1.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	.5
58	California.....	3,183.0	222.7	2.8	10.7	61.2	66.3	46.7	19.1	67.3
59	Territory of Hawaii.....	35.0	25.8	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	.4	.4	.5	2.6

1. Data in this table are not comparable as to industrial classification with those in tables 75-78 (see pp. 68-9). Also to be noted, the figures shown here are on a "where paid" basis

(see section on "Adjustments for Residence," pp. 100-2). For this reason, the manufacturing wage and salary totals in this table for some States and the District of Columbia differ from

Industries, by States and Regions, 1943<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Chemicals and allied products	Products of petroleum and coal	Rubber products	Leather and leather products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Iron and steel and their products, including ordnance	Nonferrous metals and their products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment except automobiles	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Line
<b>2,026.0</b>	<b>522.0</b>	<b>555.0</b>	<b>622.0</b>	<b>836.0</b>	<b>6,488.0</b>	<b>1,311.0</b>	<b>4,162.0</b>	<b>2,367.0</b>	<b>9,753.0</b>	<b>968.0</b>	<b>1,140.0</b>	1
<b>109.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>547.3</b>	<b>257.9</b>	<b>591.7</b>	<b>349.6</b>	<b>683.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>154.5</b>	2
1.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	20.5	1.3	12.8	.2	7.0	.1	140.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.8	3
.4		.4	31.3	1.7	3.0	.9	15.4	1.2	1.1	.1	3.9	4
.6		1.4	.6	4.7	5.7	.1	33.5		.5		3.1	5
49.8	6.9	54.5	118.3	28.9	207.8	49.7	233.2	234.7	265.3	2.5	77.6	6
2.9	.3	8.3	.5	4.7	49.6	14.0	50.7	19.1	50.0	.5	18.2	7
54.5	1.3	21.3	2.9	8.3	268.4	193.0	251.9	94.5	226.8	6.4	50.9	8
<b>611.8</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>205.7</b>	<b>307.5</b>	<b>2,131.0</b>	<b>379.6</b>	<b>957.4</b>	<b>1,050.6</b>	<b>2,239.6</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>655.9</b>	9
202.2	36.8	23.6	132.6	95.2	525.1	178.8	379.0	377.0	778.2	44.4	475.4	10
205.7	42.5	39.5	19.9	64.1	232.7	90.2	194.1	330.8	633.0	32.7	98.3	11
127.7	65.3	20.9	43.9	136.3	1,240.3	98.1	349.0	284.2	390.1	40.5	72.1	12
44.0	.2	2.2	4.6	.3	13.3	.5	6.3	.1	43.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.7	13
31.1	6.4	2.4	4.6	11.2	118.3	11.8	28.9	57.9	394.8	12.5	6.8	14
1.1			.1	.4	1.3	.2	.1	.6		.3	.6	15
<b>441.1</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>302.8</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>224.0</b>	<b>2,804.7</b>	<b>417.8</b>	<b>2,101.3</b>	<b>780.4</b>	<b>2,567.3</b>	<b>761.2</b>	<b>239.1</b>	16
81.2	5.4	35.0	11.1	19.6	598.8	109.0	606.0	58.7	1,429.4	288.8	67.1	17
112.7	23.5	223.5	27.3	111.0	983.7	134.6	582.5	223.1	580.7	138.9	52.4	18
64.3	25.6	37.0	3.6	35.3	339.5	42.9	181.9	182.6	223.8	181.7	15.4	19
138.9	36.6	6.0	52.1	54.1	767.6	98.3	430.7	247.8	258.8	53.3	91.8	20
44.0	1.7	1.3	38.5	4.0	115.1	33.0	300.2	68.2	74.6	98.5	12.4	21
<b>304.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>267.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>343.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	22
70.9	2.5	1.5	3.2	14.9	99.6	5.0	42.3	15.7	38.1	8.2	6.1	23
40.7		1.4	3.2	6.7	51.2	1.3	45.7	14.6	11.4	.8	10.4	24
171.3	3.3	1.6	55.7	24.1	73.7	11.2	56.4	66.5	78.7	17.2	11.8	25
( <sup>2</sup> )	.2		.1	.1	.2	.1	.3			.1	.1	26
.5	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	.2	.1	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	27
2.3	.3	.1	.3	1.7	19.7	2.6	3.4	1.4	35.2	.2	1.1	28
19.0	11.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	4.2	23.3	1.5	5.5	7.2	180.2	1.4	.5	29
<b>339.8</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>392.7</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>782.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	30
74.4	.6	1.3	8.3	7.2	18.7	3.6	2.5	.1	101.6	.5	2.3	31
66.5	3.2		2.7	46.8	76.5	14.5	4.8	3.7	7.0		3.8	32
16.4	4.9	.1	3.2	6.5	53.7	17.8	14.2	8.3	13.2	3.1	2.3	33
80.3	1.1	12.4	11.2	10.6	56.3	26.7	5.3	.6	40.8	.7	2.9	34
8.7		.3	2.3	4.0	12.7	3.0	5.9	1.7	72.0	2.8	.6	35
5.1	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	3.5	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.5		7.6	.1	.1	36
17.2	1.0	.1	3.6	7.1	25.8	1.2	9.3	2.0	113.1	2.7	1.1	37
6.9	.1	.1	.1	3.2	4.6	.4	1.8	.4	164.7	.8	2.4	38
27.4	5.0	6.6	.1	8.1	98.8	12.2	8.2	.4	117.4	.9	.8	39
7.5	.1	1.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.2	5.6		1.1	.9	25.5	.2	.6	40
21.9	31.1	.1	.1	7.9	21.5	2.9	6.3	.4	118.7	.5	.4	41
7.5	3.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.5	18.0	5.7	.2		.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	42
<b>63.0</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>486.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	43
18.3	21.5	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.9	11.1	4.8	11.4	.3	85.1	.3	.3	44
43.3	94.8	.4	2.8	11.2	55.9	13.0	67.0	1.7	381.8	2.4	4.4	45
.4	.7			.1	.1	.3	.1		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	46
1.0	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	1.4	6.6	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	19.1	.1	2.6	47
<b>69.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	48
1.0	2.2		( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	.4	12.2	.6			( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	49
( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	.6	.3	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	50
.1	4.7			.5	.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )		.3	51
44.2	.7	7.5	1.6	3.2	19.4	1.8	7.3	.1	8.3	1.4	2.5	52
23.7	1.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	2.1	6.2	8.7	1.3	3.0	.7	.1	.4	53
<b>87.3</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>249.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>208.3</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>2,641.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	54
6.0	.9	.2	.8	8.3	30.2	19.8	19.6	2.0	460.0	2.6	1.5	55
2.8	.3	.3	.7	1.4	13.7	3.3	16.2	1.6	280.5	3.0	1.4	56
19.0				.4	.1	2.6					( <sup>2</sup> )	57
59.5	73.2	41.9	9.3	52.3	205.4	72.4	172.5	53.8	1,901.0	16.8	28.7	58
1.0	.4	.4	.1	.2	.6	.1	1.3		.7	.2	.1	59

those incorporated in tables 4-70.

2. Less than \$50,000.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table 74.—Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total manu- facturing	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other finished fabric products	Lumber and timber basic products	Furniture and finished lum- ber products	Paper and allied products	Printing, publishing, and allied industries
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>36,476.0</b>	<b>3,578.0</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>2,700.0</b>	<b>2,448.0</b>	<b>1,048.0</b>	<b>1,063.0</b>	<b>1,138.0</b>	<b>1,912.0</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>3,699.0</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>676.5</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>129.8</b>
3	Maine.....	239.0	18.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	59.3	3.0	26.7	14.3	42.9	3.9
4	New Hampshire.....	174.0	5.1	.9	50.1	2.7	8.2	10.6	16.5	5.3
5	Vermont.....	86.0	5.4	-----	13.2	2.7	6.1	8.3	5.3	2.5
6	Massachusetts.....	1,804.0	98.6	1.0	304.7	101.0	6.9	44.1	87.1	83.3
7	Rhode Island.....	352.0	11.8	.1	145.4	4.2	.5	1.7	4.9	7.9
8	Connecticut.....	1,044.0	20.7	1.0	103.8	35.5	1.4	8.6	18.5	26.9
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>11,576.0</b>	<b>855.6</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>774.8</b>	<b>1,603.6</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>248.2</b>	<b>332.1</b>	<b>749.4</b>
10	New York.....	5,280.0	409.7	8.6	237.7	1,159.2	31.0	140.5	173.2	501.4
11	New Jersey.....	2,071.0	126.0	10.6	170.1	162.7	5.1	32.9	56.0	50.0
12	Pennsylvania.....	3,466.0	224.3	33.8	323.5	235.9	22.2	61.5	86.9	145.1
13	Delaware.....	125.0	10.1	.2	7.1	2.1	.4	2.3	2.2	2.0
14	Maryland.....	588.0	73.0	.3	36.4	43.6	5.9	10.3	12.6	24.2
15	District of Columbia.....	46.0	12.5	-----	-----	.1	.7	.7	1.2	26.7
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>11,382.0</b>	<b>938.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>269.1</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>321.2</b>	<b>335.2</b>	<b>546.2</b>
17	Michigan.....	2,738.0	142.2	2.2	13.9	17.2	28.1	59.8	70.0	61.2
18	Ohio.....	3,134.0	163.9	6.2	42.1	67.6	10.0	74.3	86.2	126.1
19	Indiana.....	1,288.0	107.6	2.5	14.9	26.7	12.7	46.5	21.5	37.0
20	Illinois.....	3,204.0	393.5	1.8	32.6	137.0	14.3	102.7	76.5	284.0
21	Wisconsin.....	1,019.0	131.0	.5	25.0	20.6	22.7	37.9	81.0	37.9
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>1,836.0</b>	<b>492.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>137.2</b>
23	Minnesota.....	456.0	122.0	.1	11.7	15.3	11.5	14.0	22.3	43.7
24	Iowa.....	310.0	104.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.3	7.0	8.6	6.0	3.2	20.1
25	Missouri.....	747.0	121.8	3.8	7.2	72.3	12.8	26.7	20.7	49.6
26	North Dakota.....	12.0	7.7	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	2.0
27	South Dakota.....	22.0	14.2	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.5	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2
28	Nebraska.....	102.0	55.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	.8	2.4	.9	8.3
29	Kansas.....	186.0	67.0	-----	.1	3.3	1.2	2.5	3.1	11.3
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>3,997.0</b>	<b>413.9</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>1,054.5</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>367.7</b>	<b>209.1</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>123.7</b>
31	Virginia.....	408.0	39.3	23.1	63.9	18.2	27.0	26.5	22.3	14.3
32	West Virginia.....	303.0	14.7	1.9	7.3	4.7	15.5	3.5	3.2	6.3
33	Kentucky.....	263.0	59.1	9.0	6.9	15.8	13.3	22.0	1.0	14.0
34	Tennessee.....	486.0	47.0	2.9	64.1	26.2	23.4	26.1	8.9	17.5
35	North Carolina.....	674.0	33.5	50.0	391.3	13.1	38.1	53.8	19.6	11.6
36	South Carolina.....	319.0	14.7	2.1	218.7	11.7	25.1	8.1	14.7	4.1
37	Georgia.....	457.0	49.4	.3	190.9	41.0	40.8	19.2	16.9	15.5
38	Florida.....	188.0	51.4	16.9	.2	4.2	20.9	12.9	13.3	15.2
39	Alabama.....	383.0	23.1	.6	96.5	8.1	43.4	7.1	11.5	8.0
40	Mississippi.....	140.0	14.4	-----	8.9	15.0	38.8	8.7	9.1	3.0
41	Louisiana.....	269.0	50.8	1.2	3.7	9.1	39.4	9.1	29.8	9.7
42	Arkansas.....	107.0	16.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	2.8	42.0	12.1	6.0	4.5
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>875.0</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	139.0	33.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.6	1.3	4.0	3.3	1.0	10.9
45	Texas.....	682.0	117.7	.5	16.4	33.7	41.1	21.6	10.6	40.4
46	New Mexico.....	23.0	4.2	-----	.2	.3	3.5	.3	-----	1.6
47	Arizona.....	30.0	8.6	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	5.2	1.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.0
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>269.0</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>
49	Montana.....	38.0	10.1	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	8.6	.6	-----	2.9
50	Idaho.....	42.0	14.1	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	19.9	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.3
51	Wyoming.....	15.0	3.4	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.4	.3	-----	1.2
52	Colorado.....	124.0	33.9	-----	.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.2	8.7
53	Utah.....	50.0	17.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	.2	3.8
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>2,844.0</b>	<b>475.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>150.9</b>
55	Washington.....	460.0	76.3	-----	1.6	5.9	125.2	18.8	36.0	19.1
56	Oregon.....	322.0	46.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.5	4.8	150.1	19.1	12.4	11.8
57	Nevada.....	8.0	1.8	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	.9
58	California.....	2,054.0	350.3	2.9	16.2	105.6	77.6	75.4	27.6	119.1
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	46.0	32.1	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	.4	.9	.5	4.3

1. Data in this table are not comparable as to industrial classification with those in tables 75-78 (see pp. 68-9). Also to be noted, the figures shown here are on a "where paid" basis

(see section on "Adjustments for Residence," pp 100-2). For this reason, the manufacturing wage and salary totals in this table for some States and the District of Columbia differ from

Industries, by States and Regions, 1946<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Chemicals and allied products	Products of petroleum and coal	Rubber products	Leather and leather products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Iron and steel and their products, including ordnance	Nonferrous metals and their products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment except automobiles	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Line
1, 949. 0	697. 0	749. 0	876. 0	1, 128. 0	4, 502. 0	1, 353. 0	3, 987. 0	2, 215. 0	1, 762. 0	1, 877. 0	1, 309. 0	1
102. 7	11. 2	117. 6	256. 4	56. 1	337. 8	238. 5	503. 7	296. 6	155. 7	13. 1	178. 2	2
1. 8	-----	. 5	32. 2	2. 0	5. 5	. 2	14. 0	. 4	13. 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 9	3
1. 0	-----	. 6	42. 5	2. 3	4. 7	1. 0	12. 2	1. 8	2. 3	. 1	5. 4	4
. 8	. 3	2. 1	1. 0	9. 6	3. 0	. 1	19. 1	. 5	. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	5. 0	5
54. 9	7. 1	70. 0	174. 7	25. 9	129. 2	63. 0	207. 5	183. 3	58. 5	7. 6	95. 9	6
3. 9	1. 8	16. 0	1. 2	2. 8	29. 5	33. 3	39. 1	13. 0	2. 0	2. 5	29. 9	7
40. 3	2. 0	28. 4	4. 8	13. 5	165. 9	140. 9	211. 8	97. 6	79. 4	2. 9	41. 1	8
746. 3	201. 8	119. 1	308. 4	379. 6	1, 467. 4	438. 1	917. 8	878. 7	585. 3	172. 7	677. 9	9
254. 6	48. 1	24. 5	208. 8	113. 3	327. 8	218. 4	386. 5	315. 2	167. 0	89. 0	465. 8	10
252. 4	52. 1	47. 9	26. 3	73. 1	141. 9	95. 0	179. 5	272. 5	167. 8	31. 0	117. 9	11
148. 7	93. 0	31. 9	59. 7	176. 0	889. 4	112. 6	316. 5	250. 7	128. 8	45. 6	80. 1	12
62. 3	. 2	3. 9	6. 7	. 6	9. 4	. 9	6. 4	( <sup>2</sup> )	5. 5	. 5	1. 9	13
27. 8	8. 4	10. 9	6. 9	15. 9	97. 8	10. 9	28. 8	39. 8	116. 2	6. 6	11. 5	14
. 5			( <sup>2</sup> )	. 7	1. 1	. 3	. 1	. 5	-----	-----	. 7	15
428. 9	120. 2	396. 8	161. 3	314. 8	1, 948. 9	409. 2	1, 998. 9	852. 2	246. 0	1, 556. 7	308. 5	16
104. 4	7. 5	55. 9	12. 5	33. 0	388. 8	81. 0	433. 6	84. 9	34. 9	1, 068. 8	38. 4	17
112. 5	29. 3	273. 6	32. 6	146. 9	685. 5	104. 9	596. 1	220. 5	83. 2	196. 1	76. 0	18
57. 7	36. 1	36. 9	5. 6	48. 0	259. 8	46. 5	168. 2	142. 7	54. 9	142. 9	18. 9	19
136. 8	45. 0	12. 8	65. 9	79. 1	501. 9	134. 5	554. 6	346. 9	62. 1	69. 1	152. 2	20
17. 5	2. 3	17. 6	44. 7	7. 8	112. 9	42. 3	246. 4	57. 2	10. 9	79. 8	23. 0	21
96. 9	24. 7	13. 2	74. 8	76. 3	162. 8	45. 1	199. 4	94. 7	58. 4	48. 1	48. 3	22
17. 2	3. 6	2. 7	3. 6	22. 3	58. 9	9. 5	54. 3	21. 6	3. 2	8. 0	10. 6	23
14. 5	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 7	1. 9	10. 3	22. 9	3. 7	69. 7	9. 9	5. 5	1. 6	15. 0	24
45. 6	6. 3	3. 6	68. 5	34. 1	66. 1	25. 3	57. 9	54. 1	19. 9	32. 4	18. 5	25
. 1	. 2	-----	. 3	. 3	. 1	. 5	. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	. 3	26
. 7	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 9	. 2	. 5	1. 0	-----	. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	27
5. 4	. 3	. 9	. 5	2. 4	4. 2	3. 1	5. 4	4. 3	3. 0	. 9	2. 2	28
13. 4	14. 3	2. 3	. 3	6. 0	10. 4	2. 5	10. 8	4. 8	26. 7	5. 0	1. 5	29
380. 8	71. 1	40. 5	48. 5	164. 2	282. 0	86. 2	88. 6	29. 9	143. 6	29. 4	28. 8	30
79. 4	. 7	1. 7	10. 4	10. 0	14. 2	6. 4	3. 1	. 2	40. 6	2. 9	4. 2	31
62. 7	4. 6	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 5	70. 3	67. 3	15. 0	6. 1	8. 1	4. 3	. 8	2. 6	32
16. 1	3. 5	. 1	5. 0	8. 5	31. 5	17. 4	19. 0	8. 6	2. 0	6. 1	4. 0	33
119. 6	1. 3	20. 2	20. 4	17. 2	36. 2	26. 2	11. 9	4. 3	2. 8	3. 9	5. 5	34
11. 8	-----	1. 3	3. 3	8. 7	7. 3	3. 1	9. 8	3. 5	10. 7	2. 3	1. 5	35
7. 1	. 4	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 1	5. 5	1. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	2. 2	-----	2. 2	. 4	. 3	36
17. 9	1. 3	. 6	4. 2	11. 1	12. 8	2. 6	12. 5	2. 1	6. 7	7. 4	4. 1	37
12. 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 5	. 3	6. 3	4. 2	1. 2	5. 0	. 6	18. 4	. 9	2. 9	38
14. 4	5. 7	12. 4	. 5	11. 6	97. 3	11. 1	7. 5	. 6	21. 0	1. 9	1. 1	39
10. 0	. 2	3. 6	( <sup>2</sup> )	4. 0	1. 0	. 1	3. 8	1. 6	16. 5	1. 2	. 5	40
24. 4	48. 3	. 1	. 2	6. 4	7. 5	1. 2	7. 2	. 3	18. 2	1. 4	. 9	41
5. 2	5. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 6	4. 6	1. 4	1. 9	. 5	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	. 2	1. 2	42
71. 3	150. 7	4. 1	5. 3	33. 4	48. 6	33. 7	76. 0	4. 3	61. 8	10. 5	9. 0	43
4. 3	27. 9	3. 1	. 1	9. 6	9. 7	5. 9	14. 1	. 8	3. 7	2. 7	1. 3	44
59. 3	122. 0	1. 0	5. 0	21. 5	36. 4	18. 6	61. 7	2. 9	57. 7	7. 3	7. 1	45
6. 1	. 8	-----	. 1	. 7	. 2	. 5	. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 1	. 2	46
1. 6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 1	1. 6	2. 3	4. 2	. 1	. 6	. 4	. 4	. 4	47
5. 6	13. 7	14. 7	2. 6	10. 5	34. 1	20. 4	12. 8	. 5	1. 2	2. 1	7. 1	48
. 8	2. 3	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	1. 1	. 7	9. 8	. 6	-----	-----	. 1	. 3	49
. 3	. 4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 8	. 6	1. 1	1. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 4	50
. 1	7. 5	-----	-----	. 8	. 1	. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	. 2	51
2. 9	. 9	14. 7	2. 4	5. 2	23. 5	3. 5	9. 6	. 5	1. 2	1. 8	5. 3	52
1. 5	2. 6	-----	. 2	2. 6	9. 2	5. 7	1. 5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	. 9	53
116. 5	103. 6	43. 0	18. 7	93. 1	220. 4	81. 8	189. 8	58. 1	510. 0	44. 4	51. 2	54
22. 8	. 5	. 2	1. 0	9. 1	18. 9	14. 9	14. 4	2. 3	85. 8	3. 6	3. 7	55
3. 3	. 5	. 5	1. 1	3. 6	12. 6	2. 9	13. 1	1. 3	26. 0	2. 0	2. 9	56
1. 0	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 7	( <sup>2</sup> )	2. 7	. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----	. 2	57
89. 4	102. 6	42. 3	16. 6	79. 7	188. 9	61. 3	162. 2	54. 5	398. 2	38. 8	44. 4	58
1. 3	. 2	. 7	. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1. 0	. 1	1. 2	-----	1. 2	. 3	. 2	59

those incorporated in tables 4-70.

2. Less than \$50,000.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table 75.—Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total manu- facturing	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufac- tures	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other finished fabric products	Lumber and wood prod- ucts, except furniture	Furniture and fixtures	Paper and allied prod- ucts	Printing, publishing, and allied products
1	Continental United States.....	46, 459. 0	4, 359. 0	202. 0	3, 530. 0	2, 869. 0	1, 879. 0	969. 0	1, 502. 0	2, 523. 0
2	New England.....	4, 422. 0	194. 8	3. 0	846. 9	177. 7	103. 7	51. 7	216. 7	171. 7
3	Maine.....	295. 0	22. 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	77. 6	3. 0	44. 9	1. 8	59. 6	5. 4
4	New Hampshire.....	210. 0	5. 5	. 8	63. 2	3. 8	16. 8	3. 4	22. 9	6. 9
5	Vermont.....	100. 0	6. 8	-----	14. 5	4. 3	14. 0	4. 3	6. 2	3. 6
6	Massachusetts.....	2, 135. 0	120. 3	1. 2	381. 2	118. 6	22. 7	33. 7	100. 1	109. 0
7	Rhode Island.....	420. 0	13. 5	( <sup>2</sup> )	184. 5	5. 1	1. 2	1. 3	5. 5	11. 0
8	Connecticut.....	1, 261. 0	26. 5	1. 0	125. 9	42. 9	4. 1	7. 2	22. 4	35. 8
9	Mideast.....	14, 119. 0	1, 014. 7	54. 4	996. 8	1, 821. 7	136. 7	221. 7	410. 4	939. 0
10	New York.....	6, 126. 0	470. 5	7. 1	291. 2	1, 276. 3	64. 1	132. 4	204. 1	611. 1
11	New Jersey.....	2, 487. 0	154. 2	10. 5	226. 8	193. 6	15. 5	24. 5	74. 6	72. 5
12	Pennsylvania.....	4, 602. 0	280. 3	36. 3	427. 2	293. 0	42. 7	53. 6	113. 6	186. 6
13	Delaware.....	158. 0	11. 8	. 2	9. 6	2. 7	2. 2	. 1	1. 7	3. 1
14	Maryland.....	690. 0	83. 7	. 3	42. 0	55. 9	11. 1	9. 9	14. 9	32. 3
15	District of Columbia.....	56. 0	14. 2	-----	-----	. 2	1. 1	1. 2	1. 5	33. 4
16	Great Lakes.....	15, 062. 0	1, 179. 7	12. 0	149. 1	323. 7	199. 7	342. 9	445. 0	720. 7
17	Michigan.....	3, 674. 0	157. 6	1. 8	18. 1	20. 3	48. 1	66. 6	93. 1	86. 4
18	Ohio.....	4, 106. 0	209. 2	5. 9	42. 6	84. 6	31. 6	77. 4	112. 5	170. 5
19	Indiana.....	1, 786. 0	135. 2	2. 0	18. 1	33. 2	28. 0	57. 2	27. 5	52. 2
20	Illinois.....	4, 112. 0	517. 1	1. 9	39. 2	163. 8	42. 7	105. 1	94. 5	359. 0
21	Wisconsin.....	1, 384. 0	160. 6	. 4	31. 1	21. 8	49. 3	36. 6	117. 4	52. 6
22	Plains.....	2, 425. 0	623. 3	4. 1	24. 3	130. 3	64. 4	42. 5	64. 3	189. 5
23	Minnesota.....	582. 0	152. 8	( <sup>2</sup> )	13. 8	23. 3	22. 4	9. 3	30. 0	55. 4
24	Iowa.....	437. 0	131. 8	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 2	8. 9	15. 2	5. 4	4. 0	29. 9
25	Missouri.....	981. 0	160. 9	4. 1	7. 2	91. 3	19. 5	22. 1	25. 1	69. 7
26	North Dakota.....	16. 0	10. 0	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 1	. 1	-----	2. 9
27	South Dakota.....	32. 0	21. 1	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2. 9	. 1	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 3
28	Nebraska.....	133. 0	67. 1	-----	-----	2. 6	1. 7	2. 7	1. 1	11. 9
29	Kansas.....	244. 0	79. 6	-----	. 1	4. 2	2. 6	2. 8	4. 1	16. 4
30	Southeast.....	5, 312. 0	509. 6	125. 2	1, 452. 6	217. 6	569. 6	182. 3	233. 4	172. 6
31	Virginia.....	547. 0	45. 1	26. 3	98. 8	25. 1	44. 2	29. 9	30. 1	17. 6
32	West Virginia.....	407. 0	19. 0	2. 8	8. 4	6. 5	20. 6	2. 2	3. 8	8. 8
33	Kentucky.....	361. 0	73. 6	12. 6	8. 8	26. 1	22. 6	21. 3	1. 6	19. 5
34	Tennessee.....	605. 0	60. 4	3. 3	81. 5	31. 5	44. 2	18. 8	14. 1	26. 0
35	North Carolina.....	907. 0	42. 5	59. 2	535. 5	16. 9	60. 1	65. 3	27. 0	16. 0
36	South Carolina.....	464. 0	17. 3	3. 1	333. 8	14. 6	38. 5	4. 2	18. 8	6. 1
37	Georgia.....	586. 0	63. 2	. 8	241. 6	46. 0	64. 6	12. 5	25. 3	21. 8
38	Florida.....	226. 0	55. 8	15. 2	. 3	5. 4	38. 8	7. 4	24. 2	22. 1
39	Alabama.....	530. 0	29. 9	. 5	126. 6	12. 2	63. 6	3. 9	17. 4	11. 5
40	Mississippi.....	158. 0	17. 5	-----	9. 7	17. 5	54. 4	5. 2	14. 8	4. 2
41	Louisiana.....	375. 0	65. 8	1. 4	4. 6	11. 4	60. 0	3. 8	46. 3	12. 8
42	Arkansas.....	148. 0	19. 5	-----	3. 0	4. 4	58. 0	7. 8	10. 0	6. 2
43	Southwest.....	1, 214. 0	205. 5	. 4	22. 6	45. 3	87. 8	23. 3	16. 6	82. 6
44	Oklahoma.....	190. 0	39. 7	( <sup>2</sup> )	2. 8	2. 3	6. 8	3. 9	1. 0	15. 1
45	Texas.....	954. 0	150. 8	. 4	19. 6	42. 7	66. 8	18. 1	15. 5	59. 5
46	New Mexico.....	24. 0	4. 1	-----	. 2	. 1	5. 5	. 4	( <sup>2</sup> )	2. 5
47	Arizona.....	45. 0	10. 9	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	8. 7	. 9	. 1	5. 5
48	Rocky Mountain.....	381. 0	95. 0	( <sup>2</sup> )	1. 3	5. 4	57. 1	3. 5	1. 8	28. 6
49	Montana.....	54. 0	11. 8	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	15. 5	. 3	-----	4. 1
50	Idaho.....	61. 0	15. 9	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 1	32. 9	. 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 4
51	Wyoming.....	22. 0	3. 7	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	2. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	1. 6
52	Colorado.....	164. 0	43. 6	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	3. 4	4. 7	2. 0	1. 5	13. 5
53	Utah.....	80. 0	20. 0	( <sup>2</sup> )	1. 1	1. 9	1. 7	1. 0	. 3	6. 0
54	Far West.....	3, 524. 0	536. 4	2. 9	36. 4	147. 3	660. 0	101. 1	113. 8	218. 3
55	Washington.....	595. 0	79. 7	-----	2. 1	6. 6	204. 9	12. 6	51. 3	25. 4
56	Oregon.....	454. 0	49. 7	-----	8. 5	5. 6	278. 8	9. 8	17. 9	16. 6
57	Nevada.....	11. 0	1. 7	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	2. 0	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	1. 4
58	California.....	2, 464. 0	405. 3	2. 9	25. 8	135. 1	174. 3	78. 7	44. 6	174. 9
59	Territory of Hawaii.....	55. 0	42. 4	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 9	. 5	. 8	. 2	4. 8

1. Data in this table are not comparable as to industrial classification with those in tables 71-74 (see pp. 68-9). Also to be noted, the figures shown here are on a "where paid" basis

(see section on "Adjustments for Residence," pp. 100-2). For this reason, the manufacturing wage and salary totals in this table for some States and the District of Columbia differ from

Industries, by States and Regions, 1948<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Chemicals and allied products	Products of petroleum and coal	Rubber products	Leather and leather products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metals industries	Fabricated metal products, including ordnance	Machinery except, electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment except automobiles	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Instruments	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Line
<b>2,352.0</b>	<b>985.0</b>	<b>813.0</b>	<b>973.0</b>	<b>1,530.0</b>	<b>4,224.0</b>	<b>3,341.0</b>	<b>5,291.0</b>	<b>2,759.0</b>	<b>1,693.0</b>	<b>2,590.0</b>	<b>786.0</b>	<b>1,289.0</b>	<b>1</b>
98.1	16.2	133.6	269.2	69.6	231.4	359.0	583.7	349.4	143.7	19.4	123.8	258.2	2
2.1	.1	.2	35.0	2.3	1.1	7.0	22.7	.1	6.7	.1	.2	2.8	3
.6	-----	.4	47.6	3.4	2.1	4.4	19.3	3.3	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	4.3	4
.8	.3	2.3	1.1	12.5	1.6	1.3	18.4	1.6	.1	.2	1.5	4.4	5
61.6	10.6	76.4	179.0	33.9	74.5	121.3	246.4	224.4	39.6	12.6	63.2	105.7	6
4.5	2.5	18.4	1.5	3.1	24.3	24.0	36.9	16.1	.6	2.5	6.7	56.6	7
28.5	2.7	35.9	5.0	14.4	127.8	201.0	240.0	103.9	96.6	4.0	51.3	84.4	8
<b>872.5</b>	<b>287.9</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>320.0</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>1,556.5</b>	<b>847.8</b>	<b>1,184.0</b>	<b>1,103.4</b>	<b>527.2</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>444.0</b>	<b>526.0</b>	<b>9</b>
276.4	64.9	32.0	201.9	139.5	282.1	309.7	465.0	403.3	158.6	111.4	313.6	310.3	10
309.7	72.7	52.5	30.8	92.5	128.1	140.0	232.9	311.6	112.6	44.3	67.0	120.1	11
173.1	139.4	31.2	69.8	235.4	1,041.6	341.5	437.6	350.3	152.8	55.8	59.0	82.1	12
77.2	.4	6.0	8.6	.7	7.6	6.0	9.7	.1	2.4	5.4	.7	1.7	13
35.5	10.5	13.6	8.9	22.4	97.0	49.2	38.7	37.7	100.8	10.8	3.2	11.5	14
.6	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	.1	1.4	.1	.4	-----	-----	.5	.3	15
<b>522.5</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>416.1</b>	<b>190.6</b>	<b>443.9</b>	<b>1,705.7</b>	<b>1,501.5</b>	<b>2,713.0</b>	<b>1,051.5</b>	<b>352.7</b>	<b>2,129.4</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>341.2</b>	<b>16</b>
127.0	10.5	48.4	16.9	52.3	254.1	386.5	557.2	94.4	58.4	1,512.3	17.4	46.6	17
146.5	40.1	285.1	39.0	212.7	676.6	420.3	810.9	317.0	84.6	211.8	28.5	98.9	18
71.9	58.6	46.4	6.5	63.9	300.2	135.0	242.3	164.8	89.3	216.0	4.6	32.8	19
155.3	60.0	17.7	72.5	103.4	388.2	439.4	748.6	398.1	104.7	84.6	81.2	134.8	20
21.8	3.4	18.5	55.7	11.6	86.6	120.3	354.0	77.2	15.7	104.7	16.6	28.1	21
<b>116.6</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>162.0</b>	<b>307.5</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>22</b>
18.2	5.9	1.9	4.9	33.5	22.9	49.2	81.4	28.1	2.9	9.7	3.7	12.7	23
16.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.5	1.2	14.4	12.2	18.6	129.9	12.1	4.9	2.7	2.7	15.4	24
59.5	9.6	3.6	94.4	48.2	44.1	72.6	70.2	73.8	31.3	41.7	7.3	24.5	25
.2	.2	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	.4	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	.2	.3	26
.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	1.4	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.2	.3	27
5.9	.6	2.0	.4	3.4	1.4	6.3	8.4	5.8	2.9	1.8	4.4	2.2	28
15.6	20.2	3.4	.4	11.7	7.1	13.8	15.8	3.0	30.3	10.6	.3	1.9	29
<b>471.8</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>221.9</b>	<b>334.0</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>30</b>
102.6	.9	1.4	12.8	14.4	11.6	15.1	5.4	.3	53.9	5.1	2.6	4.1	31
86.6	8.5	.5	3.5	87.6	93.9	18.3	10.1	14.3	5.8	2.4	.4	3.0	32
18.3	5.0	.1	6.1	11.9	21.7	41.0	41.1	10.9	2.3	7.1	3.2	5.8	33
125.8	1.6	18.6	27.5	22.5	41.4	38.3	17.5	5.2	4.2	11.8	4.6	5.5	34
15.0	.2	1.4	3.6	12.8	7.4	6.2	15.5	14.6	1.8	2.1	.6	2.4	35
8.0	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	7.5	2.6	.7	3.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.9	.4	.6	1.2	36
21.6	1.7	.2	4.6	15.4	12.0	10.3	14.6	3.7	2.7	17.3	.6	5.9	37
15.4	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	9.6	1.2	8.2	4.7	.6	11.9	.7	.8	3.1	38
16.1	8.8	16.7	1.4	17.2	137.1	20.0	11.2	1.2	30.3	2.0	.3	1.4	39
12.1	.4	2.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.6	.3	1.3	3.8	1.3	5.0	1.4	.1	.5	40
43.8	67.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	11.4	1.8	11.8	7.2	.2	21.5	1.3	.2	1.4	41
6.5	8.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.8	6.0	3.0	2.5	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	2.6	2.7	1.6	42
<b>109.0</b>	<b>218.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>43</b>
4.9	40.5	4.3	.1	13.6	11.6	11.7	23.8	1.2	.3	3.8	1.4	1.2	44
95.4	177.1	4.1	4.4	31.4	40.5	42.6	91.6	4.0	67.9	10.6	3.0	8.6	45
6.1	1.2	-----	.1	.7	1.3	.6	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	46
2.6	.1	-----	.1	3.2	8.7	2.5	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.8	.1	.4	47
<b>9.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>48</b>
1.2	3.4	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.7	13.4	.8	1.0	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.	.1	.3	49
.2	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	4.6	.5	1.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.3	50
.1	11.9	-----	-----	1.2	.5	.5	.2	-----	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	51
5.0	1.2	15.9	3.6	6.5	31.3	8.4	12.9	.9	.8	2.3	1.6	4.5	52
2.5	4.7	.2	.2	4.4	29.3	2.9	2.0	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.1	53
<b>152.5</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>226.5</b>	<b>233.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>386.2</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>54</b>
44.0	.9	.2	1.2	12.1	32.8	15.9	20.9	1.8	73.0	5.4	.9	4.2	55
4.8	1.1	.4	1.1	5.0	11.6	11.0	16.1	1.7	4.3	4.3	2.0	4.2	56
1.5	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	3.4	.2	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	57
102.2	124.7	43.0	15.9	108.8	120.2	199.4	196.3	69.8	308.9	64.4	25.0	44.4	58
1.4	.4	-----	.1	.1	.1	1.2	1.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.3	.1	.2	59

those incorporated in tables 4-70.

2. Less than \$50,000.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table 76.—Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total manu- facturing	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufac- tures	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other finished fabric products	Lumber and wood prod- ucts, except furniture	Furniture and fixtures	Paper and allied prod- ucts	Printing, publishing, and allied products
1	Continental United States.....	49,393.0	4,654.0	219.0	3,569.0	2,952.0	1,977.0	1,123.0	1,684.0	2,816.0
2	New England.....	4,467.0	203.5	2.5	799.5	190.7	95.8	60.6	226.9	195.1
3	Maine.....	290.0	23.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	75.0	3.6	41.5	2.0	58.3	6.1
4	New Hampshire.....	212.0	5.9	.6	54.0	3.4	17.1	3.8	23.4	7.5
5	Vermont.....	100.0	6.2	-----	13.0	3.5	12.0	5.0	6.2	4.0
6	Massachusetts.....	2,170.0	126.1	1.1	350.2	127.6	18.8	40.1	107.1	123.5
7	Rhode Island.....	424.0	13.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	181.7	6.1	1.4	1.7	6.1	12.4
8	Connecticut.....	1,271.0	28.1	.8	125.6	46.5	5.0	8.0	25.8	41.6
9	Mideast.....	14,545.0	1,078.1	52.0	979.1	1,816.9	139.0	253.6	453.5	1,022.2
10	New York.....	6,305.0	491.7	7.8	300.5	1,215.2	64.1	143.3	220.7	652.3
11	New Jersey.....	2,592.0	166.8	10.7	212.6	207.2	16.7	32.4	85.3	86.3
12	Pennsylvania.....	4,688.0	301.0	33.0	423.0	327.3	43.4	63.4	127.1	205.8
13	Delaware.....	195.0	14.0	.2	9.8	9.3	1.9	.1	2.0	3.6
14	Maryland.....	704.0	89.9	.3	33.2	57.8	11.7	13.4	16.9	36.5
15	District of Columbia.....	61.0	14.7	-----	-----	.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	37.7
16	Great Lakes.....	16,224.0	1,217.9	11.3	156.4	319.4	213.4	402.2	514.0	799.3
17	Michigan.....	4,200.0	175.3	1.8	18.2	18.0	51.0	80.6	113.2	103.0
18	Ohio.....	4,308.0	211.2	5.6	47.0	83.9	30.5	84.1	128.9	185.5
19	Indiana.....	1,996.0	141.3	1.5	16.4	35.4	33.0	82.2	32.8	61.5
20	Illinois.....	4,244.0	515.1	1.9	43.2	162.2	45.6	114.8	107.6	386.9
21	Wisconsin.....	1,478.0	175.0	.5	31.6	19.9	53.3	40.5	131.5	62.4
22	Plains.....	2,692.0	685.2	3.5	23.2	138.7	72.3	47.4	73.5	215.5
23	Minnesota.....	639.0	166.7	-----	11.8	25.9	24.1	10.5	33.6	61.8
24	Iowa.....	479.0	153.5	-----	2.8	9.0	18.3	6.7	4.7	33.2
25	Missouri.....	1,078.0	173.8	3.5	8.5	95.6	21.4	23.8	29.0	79.9
26	North Dakota.....	17.0	9.3	-----	-----	.1	.1	-----	-----	3.5
27	South Dakota.....	33.0	20.5	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.1	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.7
28	Nebraska.....	148.0	79.5	-----	-----	2.7	2.3	3.3	1.1	13.9
29	Kansas.....	298.0	81.9	-----	.1	5.4	3.0	2.9	5.1	19.5
30	Southeast.....	5,744.0	560.7	146.6	1,549.2	276.5	582.2	215.2	265.3	207.8
31	Virginia.....	598.0	52.6	35.2	108.7	31.8	49.6	36.7	32.2	21.3
32	West Virginia.....	409.0	21.0	2.5	6.7	7.3	18.8	2.2	4.4	10.1
33	Kentucky.....	408.0	82.7	22.5	9.3	30.8	23.4	18.6	2.0	24.2
34	Tennessee.....	655.0	65.1	3.0	88.0	38.7	42.5	23.8	16.3	31.1
35	North Carolina.....	997.0	46.2	61.0	567.4	23.9	69.4	79.5	27.5	19.2
36	South Carolina.....	501.0	17.8	3.1	353.8	21.0	44.0	3.9	19.3	7.7
37	Georgia.....	665.0	71.5	.7	263.4	56.6	70.4	16.8	35.8	24.6
38	Florida.....	242.0	57.6	16.3	.4	7.9	38.7	8.9	25.0	26.2
39	Alabama.....	547.0	30.3	.9	131.6	16.7	63.1	4.9	23.2	13.7
40	Mississippi.....	173.0	18.9	-----	11.7	24.2	52.2	6.9	19.9	5.3
41	Louisiana.....	385.0	75.1	1.4	4.3	12.2	55.9	3.7	49.2	16.6
42	Arkansas.....	165.0	21.9	-----	3.9	5.4	54.2	9.3	10.5	7.8
43	Southwest.....	1,382.0	215.0	.4	24.6	54.3	89.1	29.2	21.6	98.9
44	Oklahoma.....	204.0	38.1	-----	2.9	2.7	7.0	4.9	1.2	17.0
45	Texas.....	1,092.0	161.6	.4	21.5	51.0	66.3	22.9	20.2	72.8
46	New Mexico.....	38.0	4.8	-----	.2	.2	6.5	.5	-----	3.3
47	Arizona.....	48.0	10.5	-----	-----	.4	9.3	.9	.2	5.8
48	Rocky Mountain.....	429.0	103.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.2	6.1	69.9	4.4	2.1	35.0
49	Montana.....	60.0	12.7	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	17.5	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.0
50	Idaho.....	72.0	15.9	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	41.5	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.7
51	Wyoming.....	22.0	3.9	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.3	.1	-----	2.1
52	Colorado.....	186.0	49.0	-----	.2	3.6	6.7	2.5	1.8	17.2
53	Utah.....	90.0	21.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	2.4	1.9	1.2	.3	7.0
54	Far West.....	3,912.0	590.5	2.7	35.8	149.4	715.3	110.4	127.1	242.2
55	Washington.....	635.0	84.4	-----	1.8	7.7	214.9	11.9	55.1	27.9
56	Oregon.....	484.0	51.9	-----	7.3	6.0	300.4	9.7	21.0	18.5
57	Nevada.....	12.0	1.9	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	1.5
58	California.....	2,780.0	452.3	2.7	26.7	135.7	197.8	88.8	51.0	194.3
59	Territory of Hawaii.....	53.0	39.2	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	.5	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.0

1. Data in this table are not comparable as to industrial classification with those in tables 71-74 (see pp. 68-9). Also to be noted, the figures shown here are on a "where paid" basis

(see section on "Adjustments for Residence," pp. 100-2). For this reason, the manufacturing wage and salary totals in this table for some States and the District of Columbia differ from



Industries, by States and Regions, 1950<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Chemicals and allied products	Products of petroleum and coal	Rubber products	Leather and leather products	Stone, clay and glass products	Primary metals industries	Fabricated metal products, including ordnance	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment except automobiles	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Instruments	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Line
2,551.0	1,027.0	868.0	1,000.0	1,678.0	4,444.0	3,617.0	5,114.0	2,945.0	1,670.0	3,248.0	872.0	1,365.0	1
99.7	16.2	140.0	288.4	76.2	239.7	372.3	556.6	330.6	163.3	27.4	108.4	273.9	2
2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	43.1	2.3	.7	6.0	16.4	.1	5.8	.1	.2	2.9	3
.7	.1	.8	53.2	3.3	1.2	5.0	18.4	8.3	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	3.9	4
.9	.4	2.4	1.1	12.8	1.9	2.5	19.1	3.2	.1	.4	1.2	3.9	5
60.2	10.6	79.5	182.2	38.8	78.0	131.1	239.0	197.0	68.1	18.2	54.9	118.8	6
4.4	2.5	19.0	1.7	4.2	21.9	22.2	33.2	18.6	.4	3.3	6.1	63.7	7
31.5	2.6	38.0	7.1	14.8	136.0	205.5	230.5	103.4	88.8	5.4	45.3	80.7	8
928.0	298.4	135.9	321.5	528.3	1,561.0	917.6	1,153.0	1,137.0	437.6	290.9	483.2	558.1	9
285.0	69.8	31.8	190.6	154.9	306.6	341.6	449.0	435.9	155.0	136.0	331.3	321.5	10
327.8	80.2	51.9	35.6	103.6	127.3	144.9	243.3	305.4	98.7	55.9	68.7	131.0	11
178.9	138.3	33.0	77.6	243.9	1,009.0	371.4	419.0	360.8	102.9	66.9	77.2	85.1	12
98.1	.4	3.7	8.0	.9	10.5	5.8	7.7	.1	1.4	11.0	.9	5.4	13
37.5	9.7	15.5	9.7	23.9	107.5	52.4	33.8	34.5	79.6	21.1	4.6	14.6	14
.7			( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	.1	1.5	.2	.3			.5	.5	15
567.0	188.3	440.0	193.6	494.9	1,838.3	1,634.8	2,596.1	1,178.9	305.2	2,636.1	163.3	353.9	16
139.6	11.6	54.5	16.9	55.4	297.7	436.6	505.3	103.6	26.0	1,927.1	18.0	45.6	17
160.8	47.5	296.8	40.8	239.2	708.5	459.5	793.6	328.9	82.4	233.5	34.5	105.3	18
73.5	55.6	52.3	6.3	69.0	324.9	141.5	228.7	234.0	97.4	267.9	6.0	34.8	19
170.8	70.2	17.9	67.9	117.8	414.5	459.8	729.6	419.2	89.4	82.6	85.4	141.9	20
22.3	3.4	18.5	61.7	13.5	92.7	137.4	338.9	93.2	10.0	125.0	19.4	26.3	21
125.3	38.4	22.4	101.8	128.8	89.5	172.1	302.7	123.6	103.4	108.4	52.4	61.4	22
19.5	6.3	2.2	5.0	41.5	23.5	42.5	81.1	21.5	2.3	12.2	32.4	15.5	23
17.2	.1	10.2	1.0	16.6	15.7	26.4	121.7	15.2	4.7	4.0	2.3	15.2	24
66.5	11.0	3.7	95.0	49.4	42.0	80.3	72.5	80.7	36.6	66.2	12.3	25.3	25
.2	.2			.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	.2	.4	26
.8	( <sup>2</sup> )			1.5		1.2	.9		( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.2	.2	27
4.0	.7	2.3	.3	4.4	1.6	6.0	11.7	3.5	1.4	1.4	4.7	2.7	28
17.1	20.1	4.0	.5	14.7	6.7	14.7	14.4	2.7	58.4	24.0	.3	2.1	29
521.4	101.5	48.4	66.5	232.8	359.0	182.3	144.1	71.2	80.0	70.5	21.5	40.9	30
111.8	.8	2.1	12.9	16.0	10.8	21.6	5.8	.4	31.6	7.7	3.5	5.1	31
88.1	6.1	.7	2.9	83.7	102.2	18.8	10.6	12.9	2.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	32
23.0	6.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.6	12.1	31.3	33.6	40.9	20.6	1.5	8.8	5.9	4.9	33
132.3	1.7	20.2	28.2	25.3	39.8	40.0	18.6	11.2	4.7	12.7	5.6	6.2	34
25.8	.3	2.5	2.9	14.8	8.4	8.7	16.2	16.1	.4	3.2	.7	2.9	35
9.9	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	8.0	2.0	.8	5.0	.9	.1	.3	.4	2.2	36
23.6	2.0	.6	4.9	17.5	9.2	11.6	16.8	2.9	1.9	27.1	1.1	6.0	37
14.8	.2		.7	11.2	1.6	12.3	5.2	.7	8.8	.9	.7	3.6	38
17.2	9.4	19.1	1.4	18.6	146.4	19.8	13.1	1.5	10.9	2.4	.3	2.2	39
12.8	.5	3.2		5.8	.4	1.5	3.5	1.0	2.0	1.3	.2	.7	40
47.4	66.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	12.8	2.1	10.5	7.0	.1	15.9	1.1	.7	1.7	41
14.7	7.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.7	7.0	4.8	3.1	1.4	2.9	.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	42
131.2	219.6	11.2	5.1	61.6	71.9	80.0	116.9	5.2	109.6	17.8	5.4	13.0	43
5.6	41.1	5.5	.2	17.9	11.7	17.0	23.6	1.1	.2	3.6	1.4	1.4	44
116.3	177.1	5.7	4.7	39.1	49.3	50.4	92.6	4.0	108.5	13.3	3.9	10.1	45
5.9	1.3		.1	1.1	1.7	9.4	.2		.7	.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	46
3.4	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	3.5	9.2	3.2	.5	.1	.2	.1	.1	.4	47
12.2	23.5	17.9	4.8	16.6	82.0	15.9	19.5	2.3	1.5	2.2	2.6	6.5	48
2.4	4.2		( <sup>2</sup> )	1.9	13.7	.9	.4		( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.1	.3	49
1.0	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.3	4.5	.5	1.9		.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.5	50
.1	12.1		( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )			.1	.1	51
6.0	1.5	17.1	4.6	7.3	32.7	9.5	14.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.0	4.5	52
2.7	5.3	.8	.2	5.0	31.1	4.5	2.5	.7	.1	.2	.3	1.1	53
166.2	141.1	52.2	18.3	138.8	202.6	242.0	225.1	96.2	469.4	94.7	35.2	57.3	54
41.4	1.0	.2	1.1	13.5	36.8	19.1	19.5	2.1	86.6	5.3	1.0	4.6	55
5.1	1.6	.4	1.2	5.1	12.3	13.7	15.6	2.0	3.4	2.9	2.7	4.1	56
1.5				.3	3.9	.1	.1				( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	57
118.2	138.5	51.6	16.0	119.9	149.6	209.1	189.9	92.1	379.4	86.5	31.5	48.3	58
1.6	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.2	.1	1.5	1.7		.8	.2	.1	.3	59

those incorporated in tables 4-70.

2. Less than \$50,000.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Table 77.—Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing

[Millions of dollars]

Line	State and region	Total manu- facturing	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufac- tures	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other fin- ished fabric products	Lumber and wood prod- ucts, except furniture	Furniture and fixtures	Paper and allied prod- ucts	Printing, publishing, and allied products
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>69, 773. 0</b>	<b>5, 697. 0</b>	<b>279. 0</b>	<b>3, 595. 0</b>	<b>3, 396. 0</b>	<b>2, 250. 0</b>	<b>1, 323. 0</b>	<b>2, 216. 0</b>	<b>3, 490. 0</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>5, 945. 0</b>	<b>237. 9</b>	<b>2. 7</b>	<b>726. 4</b>	<b>227. 5</b>	<b>118. 7</b>	<b>72. 3</b>	<b>286. 0</b>	<b>235. 9</b>
3	Maine.....	356. 0	28. 6	.....	77. 3	4. 5	51. 3	2. 8	72. 2	7. 1
4	New Hampshire.....	263. 0	6. 4	. 6	52. 1	3. 6	21. 3	6. 0	29. 6	11. 0
5	Vermont.....	142. 0	7. 0	.....	11. 4	4. 5	15. 2	4. 6	7. 4	5. 0
6	Massachusetts.....	2, 758. 0	144. 9	1. 2	301. 7	155. 2	20. 8	45. 0	134. 2	141. 5
7	Rhode Island.....	502. 0	15. 5	( <sup>2</sup> )	167. 2	8. 8	1. 7	1. 7	8. 4	14. 8
8	Connecticut.....	1, 926. 0	35. 5	. 9	116. 7	50. 9	8. 4	12. 2	34. 2	56. 5
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>19, 859. 0</b>	<b>1, 294. 9</b>	<b>62. 9</b>	<b>926. 4</b>	<b>1, 993. 9</b>	<b>160. 8</b>	<b>297. 8</b>	<b>577. 8</b>	<b>1, 230. 5</b>
10	New York.....	8, 328. 0	567. 2	9. 7	290. 1	1, 283. 0	73. 0	161. 7	272. 0	766. 8
11	New Jersey.....	3, 616. 0	228. 7	12. 6	211. 0	232. 7	19. 2	34. 8	115. 4	111. 4
12	Pennsylvania.....	6, 517. 0	355. 0	40. 0	384. 0	399. 7	51. 4	84. 8	160. 4	255. 2
13	Delaware.....	288. 0	16. 1	. 2	11. 0	11. 8	2. 2	. 1	2. 7	5. 0
14	Maryland.....	1, 036. 0	111. 3	. 4	30. 3	66. 4	14. 2	15. 4	25. 9	44. 5
15	District of Columbia.....	74. 0	16. 6	.....	.....	. 3	. 8	1. 0	1. 4	47. 6
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>23, 214. 0</b>	<b>1, 488. 9</b>	<b>12. 0</b>	<b>168. 2</b>	<b>348. 2</b>	<b>249. 0</b>	<b>463. 4</b>	<b>643. 8</b>	<b>1, 019. 9</b>
17	Michigan.....	6, 092. 0	216. 0	2. 1	16. 5	26. 5	56. 3	96. 6	139. 5	134. 4
18	Ohio.....	6, 436. 0	264. 8	5. 1	65. 3	87. 8	39. 5	106. 8	164. 5	251. 4
19	Indiana.....	2, 884. 0	167. 7	2. 1	11. 6	39. 5	36. 9	87. 6	40. 1	76. 0
20	Illinois.....	5, 812. 0	619. 8	2. 1	44. 3	170. 4	54. 1	125. 9	140. 6	470. 5
21	Wisconsin.....	1, 989. 0	220. 6	. 6	30. 5	24. 0	62. 2	46. 5	159. 1	87. 6
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>4, 016. 0</b>	<b>836. 8</b>	<b>3. 1</b>	<b>23. 8</b>	<b>154. 3</b>	<b>86. 5</b>	<b>58. 0</b>	<b>99. 3</b>	<b>264. 6</b>
23	Minnesota.....	899. 0	202. 1	.....	11. 5	26. 4	31. 2	11. 5	42. 7	73. 6
24	Iowa.....	664. 0	184. 0	.....	2. 6	10. 2	20. 7	8. 1	7. 9	41. 6
25	Missouri.....	1, 603. 0	222. 4	3. 1	9. 5	107. 4	22. 3	30. 9	39. 3	98. 2
26	North Dakota.....	20. 0	11. 4	.....	.....	. 1	. 1	. 1	. 1	4. 2
27	South Dakota.....	40. 0	25. 7	.....	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 6	. 2	( <sup>2</sup> )	4. 6
28	Nebraska.....	221. 0	102. 8	.....	. 1	3. 3	4. 4	3. 7	1. 9	17. 0
29	Kansas.....	569. 0	88. 4	.....	. 1	6. 9	4. 2	3. 5	7. 5	25. 4
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>7, 686. 0</b>	<b>715. 3</b>	<b>196. 8</b>	<b>1, 681. 9</b>	<b>405. 4</b>	<b>604. 2</b>	<b>261. 0</b>	<b>393. 5</b>	<b>264. 3</b>
31	Virginia.....	803. 0	71. 6	42. 6	113. 3	42. 4	53. 8	40. 3	41. 8	27. 2
32	West Virginia.....	544. 0	24. 8	3. 3	6. 4	9. 8	19. 7	2. 8	5. 3	12. 4
33	Kentucky.....	570. 0	96. 2	32. 5	8. 1	39. 8	23. 9	21. 6	3. 5	31. 2
34	Tennessee.....	931. 0	79. 2	3. 7	97. 0	58. 1	47. 0	27. 3	30. 3	39. 5
35	North Carolina.....	1, 226. 0	61. 1	86. 6	628. 4	35. 6	75. 3	96. 3	41. 5	26. 4
36	South Carolina.....	622. 0	22. 3	4. 0	394. 8	35. 7	40. 7	6. 9	26. 4	9. 9
37	Georgia.....	878. 0	97. 0	1. 6	280. 1	77. 8	75. 8	20. 9	51. 0	30. 9
38	Florida.....	370. 0	77. 4	19. 6	1. 1	13. 0	42. 5	13. 7	45. 2	35. 5
39	Alabama.....	723. 0	41. 4	1. 1	129. 0	32. 2	64. 4	5. 3	34. 0	16. 7
40	Mississippi.....	242. 0	25. 5	.....	12. 3	37. 8	52. 8	8. 3	30. 1	6. 4
41	Louisiana.....	550. 0	89. 6	1. 8	6. 3	14. 9	53. 3	4. 1	68. 7	18. 8
42	Arkansas.....	226. 0	29. 2	.....	5. 1	8. 3	55. 0	13. 5	15. 7	9. 4
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>2, 184. 0</b>	<b>271. 5</b>	<b>. 3</b>	<b>27. 3</b>	<b>73. 6</b>	<b>87. 5</b>	<b>37. 7</b>	<b>32. 2</b>	<b>126. 8</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	323. 0	47. 1	.....	2. 6	4. 4	7. 1	5. 5	2. 3	19. 5
45	Texas.....	1, 675. 0	205. 0	. 3	24. 4	67. 8	62. 2	30. 4	29. 7	94. 4
46	New Mexico.....	68. 0	6. 5	.....	. 2	. 2	6. 2	. 5	( <sup>2</sup> )	4. 3
47	Arizona.....	117. 0	12. 9	.....	. 1	1. 2	12. 0	1. 3	. 2	8. 6
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>597. 0</b>	<b>128. 5</b>	.....	<b>1. 5</b>	<b>9. 2</b>	<b>90. 5</b>	<b>5. 4</b>	<b>2. 8</b>	<b>44. 4</b>
49	Montana.....	77. 0	13. 8	.....	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	22. 9	. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	6. 0
50	Idaho.....	93. 0	21. 9	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	52. 8	. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	4. 3
51	Wyoming.....	31. 0	4. 5	.....	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 7	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	2. 4
52	Colorado.....	269. 0	61. 9	.....	. 5	5. 1	8. 6	3. 3	2. 4	24. 1
53	Utah.....	128. 0	26. 4	.....	1. 0	3. 9	2. 5	1. 5	. 4	7. 6
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>6, 271. 0</b>	<b>723. 2</b>	<b>1. 2</b>	<b>39. 5</b>	<b>183. 9</b>	<b>852. 8</b>	<b>127. 4</b>	<b>180. 6</b>	<b>303. 6</b>
55	Washington.....	867. 0	96. 4	.....	1. 9	10. 1	231. 5	13. 0	72. 7	32. 1
56	Oregon.....	607. 0	62. 5	.....	9. 9	7. 0	358. 2	8. 7	28. 7	21. 8
57	Nevada.....	20. 0	2. 3	.....	.....	. 1	2. 3	. 1	.....	2. 3
58	California.....	4, 778. 0	562. 0	1. 2	27. 7	166. 7	260. 8	105. 6	79. 2	247. 4
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	<i>63. 0</i>	<i>44. 3</i>	.....	<i>. 1</i>	<i>1. 9</i>	<i>. 7</i>	<i>1. 0</i>	<i>1. 2</i>	<i>5. 7</i>

1. Data in this table are not comparable as to industrial classification with those in tables 71-74 (see pp. 68-9). Also to be noted, the figures shown here are on a "where paid" basis

(see section on "Adjustment for Residence," pp. 100-2). For this reason, the manufacturing wage and salary totals in this table for some States and the District of Columbia differ from

Industries, by States and Regions, 1953<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of dollars]

Chemicals and allied products	Products of petroleum and coal	Rubber products	Leather and leather products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metals industries	Fabricated metal products, including ordnance	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment except automobiles	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Instruments	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Line
<b>3,677.0</b>	<b>1,327.0</b>	<b>1,194.0</b>	<b>1,131.0</b>	<b>2,160.0</b>	<b>6,304.0</b>	<b>5,983.0</b>	<b>8,108.0</b>	<b>5,042.0</b>	<b>4,840.0</b>	<b>4,562.0</b>	<b>1,437.0</b>	<b>1,762.0</b>	1
137.2	18.5	192.7	336.9	96.5	290.4	543.9	859.9	571.9	435.6	50.3	174.9	328.8	2
2.4	-----	.4	51.8	3.4	1.6	12.5	19.3	.6	17.3	.1	.2	2.0	3
1.0	.1	1.0	61.5	4.6	1.9	6.5	24.4	19.4	5.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	4.9	4
1.0	.1	3.4	1.5	15.1	2.9	3.6	40.2	4.1	8.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.7	3.1	5
80.7	12.4	103.4	212.1	48.5	104.2	188.0	338.9	363.0	104.1	40.7	78.9	138.4	6
6.0	2.9	27.0	2.1	5.4	31.0	27.5	61.3	26.7	3.1	3.7	10.1	77.2	7
46.1	3.0	57.5	7.9	19.5	148.8	305.8	375.8	158.1	296.4	5.8	82.1	103.2	8
<b>1,198.7</b>	<b>365.5</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>344.3</b>	<b>665.8</b>	<b>2,228.9</b>	<b>1,573.3</b>	<b>1,794.0</b>	<b>1,907.1</b>	<b>1,181.0</b>	<b>418.2</b>	<b>776.5</b>	<b>667.7</b>	9
352.3	86.5	39.1	200.4	188.9	433.1	637.4	691.9	706.6	464.9	204.8	527.3	370.6	10
411.1	96.1	65.3	38.4	128.9	179.1	244.5	338.3	543.2	220.6	74.0	127.2	156.4	11
239.4	170.5	62.4	90.0	315.1	1,455.7	590.1	663.2	578.1	295.7	100.4	111.8	115.1	12
145.8	.9	3.9	7.9	1.0	13.5	23.7	15.3	.4	3.4	15.2	.9	6.7	13
49.1	11.5	22.8	7.6	30.6	147.5	76.0	58.4	77.6	196.4	23.8	8.4	18.3	14
1.0	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.3	-----	1.6	.2	1.2	-----	-----	.9	.6	15
<b>839.1</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>583.8</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>637.1</b>	<b>2,594.5</b>	<b>2,398.7</b>	<b>4,115.7</b>	<b>1,818.9</b>	<b>965.0</b>	<b>3,646.6</b>	<b>268.1</b>	<b>503.8</b>	16
198.9	18.8	64.5	19.0	70.5	405.1	659.0	909.4	160.1	167.8	2,609.9	43.8	76.2	17
217.8	58.8	400.2	44.4	304.4	1,029.4	697.1	1,325.8	438.1	311.7	422.4	51.2	149.8	18
129.0	69.1	70.0	6.6	92.1	480.4	261.1	338.3	344.1	199.1	370.6	12.7	50.3	19
243.1	84.2	26.4	76.8	150.8	549.2	607.5	1,102.8	692.6	227.8	104.3	127.1	191.6	20
50.3	4.9	22.7	65.7	19.3	130.4	174.0	439.4	184.0	58.6	139.4	33.3	35.9	21
<b>185.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>450.6</b>	<b>445.5</b>	<b>222.2</b>	<b>341.0</b>	<b>160.2</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>85.0</b>	22
24.4	6.7	3.3	6.1	50.4	29.1	112.1	126.1	41.4	1.6	14.9	62.7	22.0	23
21.9	.1	16.7	2.0	20.8	23.9	53.3	166.3	34.8	14.2	5.1	10.7	18.6	24
89.2	15.5	3.8	110.8	67.6	63.4	209.0	110.9	128.0	132.1	84.9	16.5	37.2	25
( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	-----	-----	1.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	.9	-----	-----	.4	.2	.5	26
.5	.1	-----	-----	1.7	-----	1.4	1.6	-----	-----	.1	.3	.2	27
6.1	.8	3.8	.3	5.1	2.0	28.3	15.8	8.0	2.4	2.1	9.3	3.5	28
43.4	26.4	6.8	.5	20.6	9.0	45.5	23.9	10.0	190.7	52.7	.6	3.0	29
<b>847.5</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>300.1</b>	<b>507.3</b>	<b>358.7</b>	<b>229.3</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>282.3</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	30
166.9	.4	3.6	14.1	21.1	13.8	32.6	9.4	.9	83.9	9.1	5.6	8.6	31
131.9	7.0	.9	2.6	98.8	140.4	23.5	15.1	22.7	6.1	4.6	.9	4.9	32
48.9	9.1	.5	6.4	17.1	39.2	45.9	65.3	49.8	3.1	16.8	5.0	6.2	33
210.2	2.1	29.2	32.2	31.6	64.7	85.2	30.9	25.5	3.2	14.5	11.0	9.0	34
39.9	.3	4.7	2.8	18.8	8.7	17.1	25.0	47.2	1.3	4.4	1.3	3.7	35
48.2	.6	.2	.3	14.3	2.6	2.1	7.6	1.6	1.3	.3	.4	2.2	36
29.9	2.9	1.3	6.1	23.0	17.3	20.2	20.7	5.9	66.9	39.2	.7	8.5	37
24.7	1.0	.3	1.6	18.5	2.3	26.9	10.8	3.3	24.9	1.3	1.5	5.5	38
33.5	13.1	25.5	1.8	23.0	189.3	46.0	16.5	8.1	34.2	4.7	.4	2.6	39
17.5	1.1	4.2	.5	8.3	1.9	2.8	6.0	1.9	20.3	3.1	.6	.9	40
73.3	82.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	17.0	17.3	41.8	18.9	.2	36.5	1.4	1.2	2.7	41
22.6	10.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	8.7	8.6	9.8	14.6	3.1	5.0	.6	1.1	3.7	2.2	42
<b>208.4</b>	<b>298.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>179.1</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>315.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	43
6.2	54.2	6.4	.3	22.1	15.1	25.1	38.8	4.4	52.2	4.7	3.0	2.0	44
184.9	241.3	9.7	6.4	52.9	93.9	118.7	155.9	16.5	233.4	24.3	8.1	14.7	45
10.2	2.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	1.6	1.9	30.3	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.6	1.1	.1	1.2	46
7.1	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	6.5	16.2	5.0	3.6	13.1	28.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	.6	47
<b>22.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	48
4.7	7.0	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	17.4	1.2	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	49
3.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	1.5	4.8	.7	2.4	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.1	.8	50
( <sup>2</sup> )	17.1	-----	-----	1.5	-----	.3	.5	.1	.1	-----	.2	.1	51
11.0	3.0	22.6	10.1	10.3	46.0	22.3	21.8	2.2	1.5	2.8	3.5	5.6	52
3.6	7.6	1.3	.2	6.7	48.6	7.6	5.6	1.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	.3	1.5	53
<b>237.9</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>188.0</b>	<b>311.6</b>	<b>446.6</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>312.1</b>	<b>1,318.0</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>92.7</b>	54
60.4	1.6	.3	1.0	16.4	60.3	29.0	28.8	5.5	189.8	8.6	1.2	6.3	55
7.6	1.7	.8	1.1	5.7	16.5	20.9	23.8	4.8	14.8	3.1	4.3	4.8	56
3.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	-----	1.6	5.5	.4	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	57
166.6	191.5	78.1	20.8	164.3	229.3	396.3	380.8	301.8	1,112.4	141.1	63.9	81.1	58
.2.0	.8	-----	.1	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.8	2.1	-----	.2	.1	.1	.3	59

those incorporated in tables 4-70.

2. Less than \$50,000.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

Table 78.—Wages and Salaries in Manufacturing

[Millions of dollars]										
Line	State and region	Total manu- facturing	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufac- tures	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other fin- ished fabric products	Lumber and wood prod- ucts, except furniture	Furniture and fixtures	Paper and allied prod- ucts	Printing, publishing, and allied products
1	<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>72, 132. 0</b>	<b>6, 070. 0</b>	<b>297. 0</b>	<b>3, 422. 0</b>	<b>3, 475. 0</b>	<b>2, 374. 0</b>	<b>1, 410. 0</b>	<b>2, 488. 0</b>	<b>3, 886. 0</b>
2	<b>New England</b> .....	<b>5, 828. 0</b>	<b>250. 3</b>	<b>2. 6</b>	<b>596. 0</b>	<b>236. 9</b>	<b>120. 9</b>	<b>76. 0</b>	<b>315. 1</b>	<b>262. 6</b>
3	Maine.....	354. 0	27. 6	-----	56. 9	5. 3	55. 2	2. 5	82. 9	8. 1
4	New Hampshire.....	278. 0	6. 5	. 5	46. 9	3. 7	20. 5	6. 3	32. 5	12. 0
5	Vermont.....	130. 0	8. 1	-----	7. 6	5. 0	14. 3	5. 1	8. 4	5. 6
6	Massachusetts.....	2, 734. 0	153. 1	1. 3	248. 1	164. 0	21. 5	48. 0	147. 0	159. 0
7	Rhode Island.....	466. 0	16. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	136. 5	9. 3	2. 1	1. 6	7. 2	16. 2
8	Connecticut.....	1, 866. 0	38. 7	. 8	100. 0	49. 6	7. 3	12. 5	37. 1	61. 7
9	<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>19, 956. 0</b>	<b>1, 362. 6</b>	<b>55. 8</b>	<b>853. 6</b>	<b>1, 999. 8</b>	<b>166. 2</b>	<b>300. 2</b>	<b>630. 9</b>	<b>1, 369. 8</b>
10	New York.....	8, 468. 0	604. 4	6. 6	269. 5	1, 282. 9	76. 4	163. 2	301. 1	852. 9
11	New Jersey.....	3, 655. 0	247. 4	10. 6	195. 8	224. 0	19. 8	37. 0	123. 0	127. 6
12	Pennsylvania.....	6, 356. 0	365. 6	38. 3	351. 7	414. 7	52. 5	82. 9	172. 6	283. 4
13	Delaware.....	309. 0	14. 7	( <sup>2</sup> )	10. 2	11. 5	2. 1	. 2	2. 6	5. 9
14	Maryland.....	1, 093. 0	114. 3	. 3	26. 4	66. 3	14. 7	15. 9	30. 3	50. 4
15	District of Columbia.....	76. 0	16. 2	-----	-----	. 4	. 7	1. 0	1. 3	49. 6
16	<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>23, 666. 0</b>	<b>1, 567. 6</b>	<b>11. 4</b>	<b>154. 7</b>	<b>330. 2</b>	<b>256. 4</b>	<b>474. 4</b>	<b>711. 2</b>	<b>1, 113. 3</b>
17	Michigan.....	6, 222. 0	230. 8	2. 3	14. 8	29. 9	50. 6	98. 7	152. 9	147. 6
18	Ohio.....	6, 573. 0	291. 9	4. 4	66. 6	81. 8	41. 6	105. 9	182. 2	275. 4
19	Indiana.....	2, 893. 0	172. 0	1. 9	6. 7	36. 8	40. 9	85. 8	44. 3	85. 5
20	Illinois.....	5, 948. 0	646. 9	2. 2	38. 9	158. 9	59. 0	134. 3	151. 4	509. 4
21	Wisconsin.....	2, 030. 0	226. 0	. 6	27. 7	22. 8	64. 3	49. 7	180. 4	95. 4
22	<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>4, 046. 0</b>	<b>889. 7</b>	<b>2. 5</b>	<b>20. 6</b>	<b>150. 2</b>	<b>89. 0</b>	<b>60. 7</b>	<b>113. 8</b>	<b>294. 1</b>
23	Minnesota.....	915. 0	215. 9	-----	9. 7	24. 9	31. 8	11. 5	50. 7	80. 4
24	Iowa.....	700. 0	202. 9	-----	2. 3	9. 8	22. 6	8. 2	7. 3	46. 0
25	Missouri.....	1, 577. 0	226. 9	2. 5	8. 5	105. 7	22. 7	32. 9	44. 4	108. 9
26	North Dakota.....	22. 0	11. 4	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 1	. 1	-----	4. 9
27	South Dakota.....	44. 0	28. 6	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 1	. 2	. 3	5. 1
28	Nebraska.....	231. 0	115. 1	-----	. 1	2. 9	4. 1	4. 1	2. 8	19. 6
29	Kansas.....	558. 0	88. 9	-----	-----	6. 9	4. 6	3. 7	8. 3	29. 2
30	<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>8, 393. 0</b>	<b>782. 5</b>	<b>223. 6</b>	<b>1, 731. 4</b>	<b>469. 0</b>	<b>602. 8</b>	<b>297. 3</b>	<b>454. 3</b>	<b>303. 3</b>
31	Virginia.....	842. 0	77. 0	49. 3	120. 7	45. 1	56. 0	46. 0	44. 9	31. 5
32	West Virginia.....	549. 0	25. 3	3. 1	7. 0	9. 2	20. 4	3. 1	6. 0	13. 1
33	Kentucky.....	655. 0	102. 4	39. 2	7. 7	42. 1	24. 9	22. 1	3. 5	33. 7
34	Tennessee.....	993. 0	87. 9	4. 0	94. 2	63. 4	50. 0	30. 7	36. 7	44. 8
35	North Carolina.....	1, 342. 0	67. 1	98. 2	652. 3	47. 1	73. 7	107. 3	47. 2	31. 2
36	South Carolina.....	683. 0	23. 9	4. 5	411. 6	46. 0	39. 3	8. 0	28. 5	11. 5
37	Georgia.....	999. 0	109. 0	1. 7	284. 9	89. 6	75. 5	23. 8	63. 8	35. 1
38	Florida.....	450. 0	88. 2	20. 5	1. 4	15. 8	41. 0	18. 6	56. 6	44. 5
39	Alabama.....	789. 0	45. 1	1. 3	128. 0	40. 3	59. 1	6. 3	38. 0	19. 7
40	Mississippi.....	277. 0	30. 1	-----	13. 4	44. 7	51. 1	10. 6	35. 3	8. 0
41	Louisiana.....	564. 0	93. 9	1. 8	5. 5	14. 9	54. 9	3. 8	75. 6	20. 4
42	Arkansas.....	250. 0	32. 6	-----	4. 7	10. 8	56. 9	17. 0	18. 2	9. 8
43	<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>2, 452. 0</b>	<b>292. 1</b>	<b>. 3</b>	<b>25. 7</b>	<b>80. 1</b>	<b>90. 5</b>	<b>44. 4</b>	<b>39. 2</b>	<b>143. 6</b>
44	Oklahoma.....	364. 0	50. 2	-----	2. 6	5. 4	7. 9	6. 8	3. 0	22. 4
45	Texas.....	1, 866. 0	221. 1	. 3	23. 0	72. 2	62. 0	35. 6	36. 0	106. 4
46	New Mexico.....	85. 0	7. 1	-----	. 1	. 3	7. 8	. 4	-----	4. 8
47	Arizona.....	137. 0	13. 7	-----	-----	2. 2	12. 8	1. 6	. 2	10. 0
48	<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>655. 0</b>	<b>132. 5</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>1. 0</b>	<b>8. 7</b>	<b>104. 8</b>	<b>6. 2</b>	<b>6. 3</b>	<b>50. 0</b>
49	Montana.....	91. 0	14. 8	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	30. 6	. 3	( <sup>2</sup> )	6. 7
50	Idaho.....	106. 0	23. 1	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	. 2	59. 6	. 3	3. 0	4. 5
51	Wyoming.....	31. 0	4. 3	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	3. 9	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	2. 6
52	Colorado.....	285. 0	62. 6	-----	. 4	4. 7	8. 1	3. 8	2. 9	27. 8
53	Utah.....	141. 0	27. 7	-----	. 6	3. 8	2. 6	1. 8	. 4	8. 4
54	<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>7, 137. 0</b>	<b>792. 7</b>	<b>. 8</b>	<b>39. 0</b>	<b>200. 1</b>	<b>943. 4</b>	<b>150. 8</b>	<b>217. 2</b>	<b>349. 3</b>
55	Washington.....	964. 0	99. 5	-----	2. 2	11. 4	246. 9	14. 0	82. 7	36. 8
56	Oregon.....	656. 0	67. 1	-----	10. 0	7. 2	390. 6	8. 2	32. 0	23. 6
57	Nevada.....	23. 0	2. 5	-----	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	2. 8	. 1	-----	3. 0
58	California.....	5, 493. 0	623. 6	. 8	26. 8	181. 5	303. 1	128. 5	102. 5	285. 9
59	<i>Territory of Hawaii</i> .....	<i>65. 0</i>	<i>43. 9</i>	-----	. 2	2. 7	. 7	1. 3	1. 5	6. 1

1. Data in this table are not comparable as to industrial classification with those in tables 71-74 (see pp. 68-9). Also to be noted, the figures shown here are on a "where paid" basis

(see section on "Adjustment for Residence," pp. 100-2). For this reason, the manufacturing wage and salary totals in this table for some States and the District of Columbia differ from

Industries, by States and Regions, 1955<sup>1</sup>

[Million of dollars]

Chemicals and allied products	Products of petroleum and coal	Rubber products	Leather and leather products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metals industries	Fabricated metal products, including ordnance	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment except automobiles	Automobiles and automobile equipment	Instruments	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Line
4,020.0	1,376.0	1,296.0	1,174.0	2,386.0	6,660.0	5,829.0	7,861.0	5,074.0	4,801.0	4,907.0	1,484.0	1,842.0	1
154.3	17.8	195.1	356.2	102.7	300.7	515.1	802.5	542.1	410.3	63.9	175.7	332.7	2
2.6		.4	59.4	3.4	1.1	11.6	14.8	1.2	17.8	.2	.2	2.4	3
1.4	.2	2.4	64.9	5.1	2.4	7.1	30.2	28.0	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.3	5.5	4
1.1	.2	3.2	1.8	14.0	2.3	2.9	34.5	4.4	4.9		2.8	3.9	5
88.1	11.5	104.4	220.0	51.7	106.4	184.7	328.6	342.8	76.7	53.7	82.8	141.7	6
9.9	2.8	25.2	2.0	5.7	36.7	29.4	47.8	22.7	.8	3.3	11.7	79.4	7
51.2	3.1	59.5	8.1	22.8	151.8	279.4	346.6	143.0	310.0	6.7	76.9	99.8	8
1,316.3	353.0	209.8	358.8	723.8	2,281.4	1,508.4	1,670.6	1,827.0	1,036.9	477.0	773.4	680.6	9
392.3	92.2	41.0	208.3	209.6	443.1	606.1	677.8	689.5	411.0	230.8	520.7	387.8	10
453.6	89.4	71.6	40.2	146.0	185.3	244.1	345.9	539.1	183.5	98.0	128.8	144.0	11
259.3	159.0	65.8	93.3	329.9	1,463.0	542.4	583.4	526.4	235.5	100.0	114.5	122.6	12
160.1	.9	5.3	9.1	1.2	17.1	22.4	12.4	.4	1.3	24.5	9.4	5.8	13
49.9	11.5	26.1	7.9	35.8	172.9	91.6	50.9	71.2	205.6	23.7	7.6	19.8	14
1.1			( <sup>2</sup> )	1.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.8	.2	.4			.9	.6	15
875.2	252.3	627.3	209.9	713.0	2,779.3	2,364.8	3,907.6	1,874.2	813.4	3,793.6	303.9	529.7	16
216.2	18.8	76.4	18.5	77.1	472.0	628.2	850.8	183.6	85.0	2,732.2	45.8	88.7	17
241.3	65.0	419.3	44.3	338.7	1,087.1	679.9	1,207.1	434.6	367.2	438.2	48.5	152.0	18
122.0	76.8	74.6	6.5	103.1	524.5	231.6	311.6	359.2	179.1	364.9	14.5	50.0	19
251.9	87.4	30.5	76.4	173.1	560.1	652.7	1,101.1	698.1	162.9	108.6	145.9	198.0	20
43.8	4.3	26.5	64.2	21.0	135.6	172.4	437.0	198.7	19.2	149.7	49.2	41.0	21
205.4	48.6	43.5	117.4	186.7	129.2	330.4	448.8	217.6	337.0	174.4	97.8	88.8	22
28.6	5.5	4.0	5.8	57.9	30.8	91.4	115.5	43.0	5.0	18.7	60.8	22.9	23
27.4	.3	20.6	1.8	22.4	26.8	43.0	172.3	36.5	14.3	6.5	10.1	18.5	24
100.9	16.4	4.4	109.0	71.8	63.1	145.6	107.0	125.9	124.3	99.6	17.0	39.5	25
.1	.4			1.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.1	1.0			.4	.3	.7	26
.8	.1			1.9		1.6	1.5		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	.3	27
8.5	.7	4.7	.4	6.2	2.4	17.0	15.6	9.5	2.5	2.6	8.7	3.7	28
39.1	25.2	9.8	.4	25.4	6.1	30.7	35.9	2.7	190.9	46.6	.6	3.2	29
933.5	137.4	80.8	86.0	329.1	555.1	383.9	295.2	185.0	301.8	134.8	32.3	73.4	30
155.7	.3	4.5	15.5	23.7	16.5	39.9	11.7	6.3	68.3	11.9	5.8	11.0	31
133.5	5.8	1.1	2.9	100.5	143.0	25.4	15.8	18.3	3.9	5.1	1.0	5.0	32
54.9	8.9	.9	6.1	15.9	44.9	65.0	109.8	31.8	3.7	24.5	6.9	6.4	33
229.2	2.5	26.7	36.9	32.2	68.5	80.5	37.9	26.4	3.8	15.9	9.5	11.1	34
47.0	.9	6.1	2.2	22.2	9.6	18.7	32.5	65.5	3.3	4.2	1.1	4.9	35
70.0	.6	.3	.4	15.8	3.5	3.0	7.6	1.6	1.8	.3	.5	4.7	36
35.2	2.6	1.9	7.4	25.6	19.3	21.0	24.8	11.0	95.0	58.6	1.3	11.5	37
40.8	1.9	.4	2.2	26.9	2.8	35.4	12.8	4.7	23.9	1.6	2.3	7.4	38
38.0	13.8	34.1	2.1	25.8	215.1	41.2	18.3	11.2	42.0	5.6	.4	3.5	39
19.9	1.0	4.4	1.5	9.9	.4	8.6	6.8	2.4	21.7	4.6	.5	2.2	40
84.4	87.9		.2	20.6	17.1	29.8	13.6	.3	32.8	1.3	1.0	4.0	41
24.9	11.2	.4	8.6	10.0	14.4	15.4	3.6	5.5	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.7	42
244.2	317.2	21.1	9.9	98.9	153.5	175.6	233.7	55.9	334.2	54.3	14.4	23.1	43
7.6	56.0	9.1	.6	24.7	16.8	27.0	47.0	4.7	61.7	5.9	2.8	1.6	44
219.1	258.4	12.0	9.0	67.1	113.7	104.6	180.8	25.1	241.4	47.8	11.3	18.7	45
10.9	2.7		.2	1.6	2.0	39.0	.8	.7	4.9	.5	.1	1.2	46
6.6	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	5.5	21.0	5.0	5.1	25.4	26.2	.1	.2	1.6	47
23.7	36.0	25.6	10.8	27.7	128.7	32.3	35.2	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.5	9.2	48
4.9	7.9		( <sup>2</sup> )	2.3	20.4	1.1	.6		.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.6	49
4.0		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.7	5.4	.9	2.5		( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	.1	.7	50
.1	16.8	( <sup>2</sup> )		2.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	.1	51
10.2	3.2	24.2	10.5	13.1	50.2	20.6	24.5	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.6	6.0	52
4.5	8.1	1.4	.3	8.6	52.7	9.3	7.3	.9	.1	.6	.3	1.8	53
267.4	213.7	92.8	25.0	204.1	332.1	518.5	467.4	368.0	1,564.0	205.5	82.0	104.5	54
67.7	4.0	.4	1.5	16.3	71.8	30.9	27.1	5.7	219.9	16.9	1.5	7.2	55
6.1	2.1	1.0	.9	5.9	21.5	24.7	25.2	7.9	11.1	3.9	2.9	5.0	56
4.1				2.6	5.0	.3	.4		1.0		( <sup>2</sup> )	.8	57
189.5	207.6	91.4	22.6	179.3	233.8	462.6	414.7	354.4	1,332.0	184.7	77.6	91.5	58
2.3	.9		.1	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.0	2.0		.2	.1	.1	.4	59

those incorporated in tables 4-70. 2. Less than \$50,000. NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.