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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
Fletcher H. Rawls, Acting Director

STATE INCOME PAYMENTS, 1929-37

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Inc
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Summary

In 1937 total income payments in the District of Columbia and 7 states, including Nevada, Florida, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Idaho, and Virginia, were above the 1929 levels while the total for the country as a whole in 1937 was 12 percent below that of 1929. On the other hand, in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, and Kansas, income payments in 1937 were one-sixth or more below the 1929 levels.

Differences in the timing and magnitude of fluctuations in income among the various states are shown in this report. Approximately three-fourths of the states recorded depression lows in 1933, the balance showing a rise in 1933 from the troughs in 1932. As compared with the maximum drop of 43 percent for the country, there were 6 states (North Dakota, South Dakota, Alabama, Mississippi, Montana, and Michigan) in which a drop of more than 50 percent was recorded from 1929 to the low year of the depression, either 1932 or 1933 for the various states. From the low year to 1937 income payments more than doubled in Michigan, North Dakota, and Idaho.

There were 26 states in which the average income per person showed substantial improvement relative to the national average between 1929 and 1937. The per capita income in these states was somewhat below the national average in 1929 and approximately equal to the national average in 1937. For the 8 states in which per capita incomes declined substantially relative to the national per capita from 1929 to 1937, the 1929 per capita income was well above the national average. Thus the states with the lower average incomes improved relatively from 1929 to 1937. Those states in which the per capita incomes in 1929 were below the national average showed 7 percent less total income payments in 1937 than in 1929 while those states with higher than national per capita incomes in 1929 showed a 14 percent decline from 1929 to 1937. This evidence indicates a tendency toward reduced differences in per capita incomes among the states.

There were 20 states and the District of Columbia in which the average income per man, woman and child in 1937 was above the United States average of \$547. In 1929 only 15 states and the District of Columbia reported average incomes above the national level. In Delaware, Nevada, New York, California, and the District of Columbia average incomes in 1937 were more than 50 percent above the national average, while in Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and South Carolina the 1937 average was less than half the figure of the country as a whole.

Although all but 7 states shifted in their relative position during the depression, they were in much the same rank in 1937. Thus, of the 10 states with highest 1929 average incomes, 8 were among the first 10 in 1937 - New Jersey and Illinois falling just outside the top states in 1937. Similarly, out of the 10 states which recorded the lowest per capita incomes in 1929, all but 2 were among the lowest 10 in 1937 - Virginia and New Mexico moving out of this group.

Wages and salaries accounted for between 50 and 65 percent of income payments in 1937 in most states. The percentage of income payments flowing as salaries and wages was less than 50 in 9 states and more than 65 in 4 states. In 1937, entrepreneurial withdrawals - income from unincorporated businesses - accounted for between 15 and 30 percent of total income payments in most states. Generally, the proportion was highest in the agricultural states. Dividends, interest and net rents and royalties - the return on capital - represented between 10 and 20 percent of total income payments in most states, but these payments were more than 20 percent of totals in 7 states and less than 10 percent of totals in 8 states.

TABLE I
Total Income Payments, By States, 1929 to 1937
(Millions of dollars)

State	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
United States	79,988	73,261	62,263	48,368	45,782	53,057	57,368	66,187	70,645
Maine	445	440	395	316	305	341	368	411	423
New Hampshire	281	266	245	194	191	219	228	244	257
Vermont	203	187	163	130	120	133	146	167	171
Massachusetts	3,504	3,336	3,005	2,516	2,296	2,505	2,639	2,885	2,955
Rhode Island	552	513	465	380	358	393	418	455	471
Connecticut	1,444	1,342	1,193	940	892	1,003	1,081	1,230	1,335
New York	13,983	13,281	11,575	9,059	8,350	9,196	9,647	10,692	11,138
New Jersey	3,155	3,038	2,696	2,179	1,957	2,149	2,283	2,561	2,706
Pennsylvania	7,020	6,500	5,502	1,194	3,903	4,525	4,799	5,513	5,899
Ohio	4,671	4,117	3,445	2,547	2,476	2,956	3,268	3,848	4,206
Indiana	1,803	1,564	1,314	977	963	1,163	1,290	1,568	1,715
Illinois	6,502	5,950	4,718	3,512	3,294	3,723	4,024	4,672	5,063
Michigan	3,537	2,965	2,419	1,811	1,593	2,099	2,412	2,855	3,259
Wisconsin	1,863	1,657	1,360	1,046	992	1,143	1,312	1,539	1,652
Minnesota	1,423	1,355	1,177	883	855	999	1,112	1,319	1,382
Iowa	1,292	1,276	994	654	699	803	921	1,092	1,090
Missouri	2,134	1,992	1,687	1,316	1,251	1,426	1,535	1,754	1,839
North Dakota	315	236	165	111	133	158	178	211	223
South Dakota	295	287	232	118	143	174	188	234	217
Nebraska	741	758	623	375	415	488	493	595	578
Kansas	974	926	740	520	519	616	668	771	810
Delaware	243	206	190	146	133	160	191	221	241
Maryland	1,118	1,072	960	793	737	837	883	1,008	1,092
District of Col.	628	629	610	553	486	560	625	733	789
Virginia	955	877	777	657	611	742	798	913	968
West Virginia	764	695	581	455	459	560	600	710	762
North Carolina	919	786	671	553	594	768	812	917	997
South Carolina	452	387	330	270	290	369	391	461	490
Georgia	923	785	661	546	535	674	741	850	887
Florida	727	672	590	479	452	560	616	732	806
Kentucky	917	798	667	543	498	627	685	802	860
Tennessee	880	744	618	503	483	638	693	806	862
Alabama	809	616	486	401	377	514	539	651	671
Mississippi	499	381	271	243	234	310	331	432	419
Arkansas	515	385	313	275	256	330	357	427	435
Louisiana	829	724	653	499	480	582	623	724	783
Oklahoma	1,007	822	647	506	529	592	661	755	824
Texas	2,587	2,273	1,918	1,548	1,537	1,806	1,958	2,280	2,538
Montana	340	283	239	162	173	253	276	308	318
Idaho	225	207	163	116	126	160	179	212	240
Wyoming	150	137	119	89	91	108	122	138	145
Colorado	627	617	524	391	380	431	472	564	608
New Mexico	161	149	127	97	101	128	141	171	176
Arizona	253	224	185	136	132	160	177	205	238
Utah	269	245	205	149	151	177	197	230	251
Nevada	79	74	69	55	51	60	69	79	92
Washington	1,099	1,010	825	633	608	716	777	961	1,018
Oregon	608	549	451	351	333	404	451	544	586
California	5,266	4,935	4,302	3,440	3,249	3,615	3,993	4,736	5,153

TABLE II

Indexes of Income Payments By States - 1929 to 1937

State	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
United States	100	92	78	61	57	66	72	83	88
Maine	100	99	89	71	69	77	83	92	95
New Hampshire	100	95	87	69	68	78	81	87	91
Vermont	100	92	81	64	59	66	72	82	84
Massachusetts	100	95	86	72	66	71	75	82	84
Rhode Island	100	93	84	69	65	71	76	82	85
Connecticut	100	93	83	65	62	69	75	85	92
New York	100	95	83	65	60	66	69	76	80
New Jersey	100	96	85	69	62	68	72	81	86
Pennsylvania	100	93	78	60	56	64	68	79	84
Ohio	100	88	74	55	53	63	70	82	90
Indiana	100	87	73	54	53	65	72	87	95
Illinois	100	92	73	54	51	57	62	72	78
Michigan	100	84	68	51	45	59	68	81	92
Wisconsin	100	89	73	56	53	61	70	83	89
Minnesota	100	95	83	62	60	70	78	93	97
Iowa	100	99	77	51	54	62	71	85	84
Missouri	100	93	79	62	59	67	72	82	86
North Dakota	100	75	52	35	42	50	57	67	71
South Dakota	100	97	79	40	48	59	64	79	74
Nebraska	100	102	84	51	56	66	67	80	78
Kansas	100	95	76	53	53	63	69	79	83
Delaware	100	85	78	60	55	66	79	91	99
Maryland	100	96	86	71	66	75	79	90	98
District of Col.	100	100	97	88	77	89	100	117	126
Virginia	100	92	81	69	64	78	84	96	101
West Virginia	100	91	76	60	60	73	79	93	100
North Carolina	100	86	73	60	65	84	88	100	108
South Carolina	100	86	73	60	64	82	87	102	108
Georgia	100	85	72	59	58	73	80	92	96
Florida	100	92	81	66	62	77	85	101	111
Kentucky	100	87	73	59	54	68	75	87	94
Tennessee	100	85	70	57	55	72	79	92	98
Alabama	100	76	60	50	47	64	67	80	84
Mississippi	100	76	54	49	47	62	66	87	84
Arkansas	100	75	61	53	50	64	69	83	84
Louisiana	100	87	79	60	58	70	75	87	94
Oklahoma	100	82	64	50	53	59	66	75	82
Texas	100	88	74	60	59	70	76	88	98
Montana	100	83	70	48	51	74	81	91	94
Idaho	100	92	72	52	56	71	80	94	107
Wyoming	100	91	79	59	61	72	81	92	97
Colorado	100	98	84	62	61	69	75	90	97
New Mexico	100	93	79	60	63	80	88	106	109
Arizona	100	88	73	54	52	63	70	81	94
Utah	100	89	76	55	56	66	73	86	93
Nevada	100	94	87	70	65	76	87	100	116
Washington	100	92	75	58	55	65	71	87	93
Oregon	100	90	74	58	55	66	74	89	96
California	100	94	82	65	62	69	76	90	98

STATE INCOME PAYMENTS. 1929-37¹

Various estimates of income for the United States as a whole have been prepared and published regularly by the Department of Commerce in recent years. Estimates of the national income and of income paid out classified by industrial source as well as a breakdown of income paid out by type of payment have been made available on an annual basis since 1929. ^{2/} In addition the Department has developed monthly estimates of income payments beginning with January 1929, which appear currently in the Survey of Current Business. ^{3/} The concepts and scope of these national estimates have been discussed in some detail in the publications of the Department dealing with this subject.

This article presents the first official estimates of income ever developed by the Federal Government for geographic divisions of the United States. While state lines have limited significance as economic boundaries, they provide a practicable unit for allocating income geographically. The estimates shown in the accompanying tables are for each of the 48 states and the District of Columbia. There has been a growing demand for information of this nature and the figures should prove of great value to the business community as well as to government agencies and research organizations. Their proper use depends in large measure upon an understanding of what is included in the figures and the limitations of the estimates. These matters are discussed briefly in this article and the reader is advised to give careful consideration to the text, especially those sections dealing with concepts, scope, limitations, and methods. A comprehensive bulletin, including the 1938 figures and a more detailed discussion of the estimates and their uses, is planned.

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- ^{1/} This release was prepared in the Income Section of the Division of Economic Research, which is under the supervision of Nathaniel H. Engle, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The estimates presented herein were prepared under the general direction of Lowell J. Chawner, Chief of the Division of Economic Research, and under the immediate supervision of Robert R. Nathan, Chief of the Income Section, with the assistance of John L. Martin. Estimates in the various fields were compiled by the following present and former members of the staff of the Income Section: Frederick M. Cone, Richard H. Crawford, Adolph J. Goldenthal, Herman Lasken, Oswald Nielsen, Robert Sherman, John W. Barrett, Jean L. Bennett, Anna C. Downey, Gladys Greer, and Helen E. Reed. Acknowledgement must also be made to numerous public and private organizations, as well as individuals, for their splendid cooperation.
- ^{2/} The latest bulletin containing the national figures is Income In The United States 1929-37, November 1938, Washington, 10 cents.
- ^{3/} This series is described briefly in an article, Revised Estimates of Monthly Income Payments in the United States 1929-38, which appeared in the October 1938 issue of the Survey of Current Business.

State Per Capita Incomes in 1937

The conversion of total state income figures to a per capita basis yields results subject to some limitations for certain states because of the difficulty in some instances of assigning persons and their incomes to the same states. Wage and salary items are generally assigned to the place of payment, which is usually the place of employment and, in large measure, the place of residence of the recipient. However, when a person resides in one state and works in another, his income is nearly always counted in the state where he is employed whereas he and his family are included in the population figures of the state in which he resides. The per capita income figures will thus be in error wherever persons are employed in states other than those in which they are counted as residents. Many employees work in the District of Columbia and reside in nearby Maryland and Virginia, thus introducing a substantial upward bias in the per capita income figures computed for the District of Columbia. The same problem exists in New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, and other states where large cities located on or near state boundary lines draw employees who are resident in other states or where labor is attracted from homes in other states for the duration of a limited period of employment.

The average income per man, woman, and child resident in the United States was \$547 in 1937, which equals approximately \$2,200 per family of four persons. Twenty states and the District of Columbia recorded higher per capita incomes in 1937 than the national average per person and the other 28 states showed a lower figure. There were 4 states (Delaware, Nevada, New York, and California) and the District of Columbia in which the incomes per person in 1937 were more than 50 percent above the national per capita. At the other extreme, there were 4 states (Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and South Carolina) in which the average incomes were less than half the national level. In addition, there were 8 other states in which the per capita incomes were more than one-third below the national figure in 1937 (North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Dakota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Virginia). Per capita incomes are derived by dividing total income payments by the population estimates of the Bureau of the Census.

An analysis of the nine geographic regions into which the states are divided by the Bureau of the Census shows all of the East South Central, West South Central, and West North Central States with 1937 per capita incomes lower than the figures for the entire country, whereas all of the Middle Atlantic and Pacific States and four out of five of the East North Central States had average incomes which exceeded the national per capita income. Within the regions, there was also considerable variation as evidenced by the range in the West North Central states from \$314 in South Dakota to \$521 in Minnesota, and in the Pacific States from \$570 per person in Oregon to \$837 in California.

In general it may be observed that large populations and high population density are associated with high average income. No analysis of any possible casual relationship between these factors has been made in this report. Of the ten largest states in terms of total population, eight showed higher than national average incomes in 1937, Texas and Missouri being the exceptions. The four states with the largest populations (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois) accounted for 29.2 percent of the nation's population in 1937 and 37.2 percent of the nation's income payments were received by their residents. The 10 most heavily populated states contributed 52.3

TABLE III
Per Capita Income Payments By States - 1929 to 1937*

State	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
United States	658	595	502	387	364	419	450	515	547
Maine	560	551	487	386	368	407	436	481	494
New Hampshire	607	569	515	402	391	442	454	480	503
Vermont	566	519	449	353	322	356	388	439	445
Massachusetts	830	784	702	586	533	579	603	652	668
Rhode Island	810	747	677	555	524	577	613	668	692
Connecticut	908	832	728	566	531	590	629	710	767
New York	1,125	1,053	912	711	653	716	748	827	859
New Jersey	793	749	656	524	466	506	532	592	623
Pennsylvania	734	673	564	426	394	452	477	544	580
Ohio	710	619	516	381	369	441	487	573	625
Indiana	561	481	399	294	286	342	376	453	494
Illinois	862	778	613	455	425	478	515	596	643
Michigan	744	614	505	381	338	449	510	597	675
Wisconsin	639	564	464	358	340	393	451	529	565
Minnesota	558	527	455	340	328	382	423	501	521
Iowa	524	515	399	261	278	318	363	429	427
Missouri	591	546	455	350	328	369	392	443	461
North Dakota	465	346	240	160	191	227	254	301	316
South Dakota	428	415	335	171	206	252	271	338	314
Nebraska	540	550	453	273	303	358	362	436	424
Kansas	520	493	394	277	277	329	356	409	435
Delaware	1,025	862	780	590	530	633	746	855	923
Maryland	691	656	584	481	445	503	529	602	650
District of Col.*	1,301	1,278	1,198	1,052	895	1,000	1,052	1,184	1,259
Virginia	396	360	313	261	238	285	303	342	358
West Virginia	447	401	331	257	257	311	330	388	409
North Carolina	294	247	207	168	178	227	238	265	285
South Carolina	261	222	187	151	161	203	213	248	261
Georgia	317	269	224	184	179	224	244	278	288
Florida	508	455	392	312	290	353	382	446	483
Kentucky	353	303	249	200	180	223	241	278	295
Tennessee	339	283	231	185	176	229	245	281	298
Alabama	308	232	180	147	136	183	190	227	233
Mississippi	250	189	135	121	117	155	165	215	207
Arkansas	279	206	166	143	132	167	178	211	212
Louisiana	399	344	309	236	227	275	294	341	367
Oklahoma	425	342	267	206	214	238	264	298	323
Texas	451	389	325	260	257	299	322	373	411
Montana	631	528	445	302	324	477	519	581	590
Idaho	507	464	360	252	270	337	375	437	486
Wyoming	671	605	520	387	395	467	524	592	616
Colorado	609	594	502	373	361	407	445	529	568
New Mexico	383	352	301	230	239	303	335	406	417
Arizona	592	517	434	325	321	395	437	504	577
Utah	533	481	401	291	294	344	382	445	483
Nevada	873	814	739	576	533	612	700	788	911
Washington	710	644	521	396	377	441	476	585	614
Oregon	646	573	465	358	336	405	447	535	570
California	955	866	746	591	553	609	666	782	837

* Comparison of per capita income payments in different states is sometimes limited by technical difficulties in making estimates. See text for more complete discussion. This consideration is especially important for the District of Columbia.

percent of the population and accounted for 63.4 percent of the income. Of the 10 most densely populated states, i.e., states with the largest number of residents per square mile, all had per capita incomes above the national level in 1937 and 6 of these 10 states were among the 10 states with the highest per capita incomes. The 21 states in which average incomes were higher than the per capita for the United States as a whole included 54.5 percent of the population and accounted for 69.3 percent of the income received. The 10 states with the highest per capita incomes included 25.9 percent of the population and 37.5 percent of the income. At the other extreme, the 15 states with the lowest average incomes included 29.4 percent of the population and accounted for only 16.9 percent of total income payments.

Trends in Total Income Payments

For the country as a whole, total annual income payments were at the low point of the depression in 1933. Approximately three-fourths of the states also recorded depression lows in 1933, the balance showing recovery in 1933 from the troughs in 1932. Differences in the timing of the decline is further evidenced by the fact that very small changes were recorded between 1929 and 1930 in the District of Columbia, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa and Colorado, whereas in four states (Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and North Dakota) income payments were approximately one-fourth lower in 1930 than in 1929. Similar variability between the states is shown from year to year over the entire period.

As compared with the maximum drop of 43 percent for the country, there were six states (North Dakota, South Dakota, Alabama, Mississippi, Montana, and Michigan) in which a drop of more than 50 percent was recorded from 1929 to the low year of the depression. In 5 of these 6 states, the average incomes per person in 1929 were below the national per capita. In only the District of Columbia, Maine, and New Hampshire did total income payments decline less than one-third from 1929 to the low point of the depression.

The gains subsequent to 1932 and 1933 also varied substantially from state to state. From the low year to 1937, total income more than doubled in Michigan, North Dakota and Idaho. In 1937, total income payments in the District of Columbia and 7 states were equal to or above the 1929 levels. At the other extreme, there were 6 states (North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, and Kansas) in which total income payments in 1937 were one-sixth or more below 1929.

Shifts in Per Capita Income Payments Between 1929 and 1937

Changes in the relationship of per capita income payments in states to per capita payments for the nation between 1929 and 1937 were important. In 25 states and the District of Columbia, the ratios of state per capita incomes to national per capita income increased five one-hundredths or more from 1929 to 1937; in 15 states, the ratios changed by less than five one-hundredths; and in 8 states they declined by more than that amount. Of the 8 states showing decreases, 4 still had per capita incomes above the national figure in 1937.

These changes are illustrated quantitatively in Table IV.

TABLE IV

Analysis of Shifts in Per Capita Income Payments by States,
Relative to the United States Per Capita, 1929 and 1937

Group	Income Payments (Millions of dollars)		Percentage Dis- tribution of Income Payments		Per Capita Income Payments	
	1929	1937	1929	1937	1929	1937
26 states showing..... significant* relative increases	30,942	29,909	38.7	42.3	\$601	\$545
15 states showing..... practically no relative change	14,633	12,824	18.3	18.2	502	413
8 states showing..... significant* relative decreases	34,411	27,909	43.0	39.5	842	645
United States total.....	79,988	70,645	100.0	100.0	658	547

*A change of more than five one-hundredths in the ratio of state per capita incomes to the national per capita income is assumed to be significant. To illustrate, a change from 1.10 to 1.13 in the ratio is not regarded as significant while a change from 1.10 to 1.16 is classed as significant.

Table IV shows the shifting relationships of per capita income payments in states to the national figure. It also reveals the tendency for states at given levels in 1929 to be at different levels relative to the national per capita income in 1937. The 26 states registering significant relative increases had a per capita income in 1929 more than 8 percent below the figure for all states but the per capita income for the same states in 1937 was almost exactly the same as that for the nation. On the other hand, 8 states registering significant relative decreases had a per capita income in 1929 about 28 percent above national income payments per person but their per capita income in 1937 was only 18 percent above the figure for all states. The per capita income for states in the lower portion of the income scale held about the same positions relative to the national per capitias in both years.

Details of the relationship of per capita income payments in states to the per capitias for the nation are given in Table V.

TABLE V

Ratios of Per Capita Income Payments in States* to Per Capita Payments for the Nation, 1929 and 1937

State	1929	1937	State	1929	1937	State	1929	1937
Maine.....	.85	.90	North Dakota.....	.71	.58	Arkansas.....	.42	.38
New Hampshire.....	.92	.92	South Dakota.....	.65	.57	Louisiana.....	.61	.67
Vermont.....	.86	.81	Nebraska.....	.82	.78	Oklahoma.....	.65	.59
Massachusetts.....	1.26	1.22	Kansas.....	.79	.80	Texas.....	.69	.75
Rhode Island.....	1.23	1.27						
Connecticut.....	1.38	1.40	Delaware.....	1.56	1.69	Montana.....	.96	1.08
			Maryland.....	1.05	1.19	Idaho.....	.77	.89
New York.....	1.71	1.57	Dist. of Col.*.....	1.98	2.30	Wyoming.....	1.02	1.13
New Jersey.....	1.21	1.14	Virginia.....	.60	.65	Colorado.....	.93	1.04
Pennsylvania.....	1.12	1.06	West Virginia.....	.68	.75	New Mexico.....	.58	.76
			North Carolina.....	.45	.52	Arizona.....	.90	1.05
Ohio.....	1.08	1.14	South Carolina.....	.40	.48	Utah.....	.81	.88
Indiana.....	.85	.90	Georgia.....	.48	.53	Nevada.....	1.33	1.67
Illinois.....	1.31	1.18	Florida.....	.77	.88			
Michigan.....	1.13	1.23				Washington.....	1.08	1.12
Wisconsin.....	.97	1.03	Kentucky.....	.54	.54	Oregon.....	.98	1.04
			Tennessee.....	.52	.54	California.....	1.45	1.53
Minnesota.....	.85	.95	Alabama.....	.47	.43			
Iowa.....	.80	.78	Mississippi.....	.38	.38			
Missouri.....	.90	.84						

*Comparison of per capita income payments in different states is sometimes limited by technical difficulties in making estimates. See text for more complete discussion. This consideration is especially important for the District of Columbia.

In 1937 there were 21 states in which the per capita income was above the national per capita income as compared with only 16 in 1929. Of the 33 states with incomes below the national average per person in 1929, 21 increased relative to the change for the country as a whole between 1929 and 1937 and 9 decreased relatively. On the other hand, 11 of the 16 states with higher per capitās than the national figure in 1929 showed a greater increase relatively from 1929 to 1937 than did the national average per person.

Although all but seven states shifted in their relative position during the depression, they were in much the same rank in 1937. Thus, of the 10 states with highest 1929 average incomes, 8 were among the first 10 in 1937 - New Jersey and Illinois falling just outside the top states in 1937. Similarly, out of the 10 states which recorded the lowest per capita incomes in 1929, all but two were among the lowest 10 in 1937 - Virginia and New Mexico moving out of this group.

Whereas in 1929 there were 6 states in which the per capita incomes were less than half the United States average per person, there were only 4 in this category in 1937. On the other hand, only 2 states and the District of Columbia exceeded the national per capita by as much as 50 percent in 1929, while 4 states and the District of Columbia were above the national figure by this proportion in 1937.

Types of Income Payments

Income payments to individuals include returns on labor, capital, and on the ownership and operation of unincorporated business enterprises. Variance in economic organization among the states is illustrated by the different proportions of income payments flowing in each of these channels. The trends of payments of different types for the United States as a whole are indicated in Table VI and similar analyses for individual states can be made from Table VII.

TABLE VI

Income Payments, By Type
United States - 1929 to 1937
(Millions of dollars)

Year	Total Payments	Wages and Salaries	Other Labor Income and Relief	Entrepreneurial Withdrawals	Dividends, Interest, & Net Rents & Royalties
1929	79,988	50,901	975	13,330	14,782
1930	73,261	46,545	1,065	11,470	14,181
1931	62,263	39,166	2,189	8,895	12,013
1932	48,368	30,348	1,693	6,741	9,587
1933	45,782	27,833	2,231	7,160	8,557
1934	53,057	31,609	3,147	8,849	9,453
1935	57,368	34,133	3,425	10,088	9,721
1936	66,187	38,074	5,560	11,407	11,146
1937	70,645	42,246	3,868	12,343	12,189

Percentages of Total Payments

1929	100.0	63.6	1.2	16.7	18.5
1930	100.0	63.5	1.5	15.7	19.4
1931	100.0	62.9	3.5	14.3	19.3
1932	100.0	62.7	3.5	13.9	19.8
1933	100.0	60.8	4.9	15.6	18.7
1934	100.0	59.6	5.9	16.7	17.8
1935	100.0	59.5	6.0	17.6	16.9
1936	100.0	57.5	8.4	17.2	16.8
1937	100.0	59.8	5.5	17.5	17.3

Wages and salaries accounted for between 50 and 65 percent of income payments in 1937 in most states. The percentage of income payments flowing as salaries and wages was less than 50 in 9 states and more than 65 in 4 states.

In most states from 5 to 8 percent of total income payments took the form of other labor income and relief, but these payments fell outside this range in 12 states. At the extremes were Delaware, where other labor income contributed to total income payments to the extent of only 2 percent and North and South Dakota, where the percentages were 13 and 14, respectively. These extremes were the result primarily of differences in relief activities in the various states.

Entrepreneurial withdrawals generally varied in relative importance inversely with salaries and wages, i.e., withdrawals are a higher proportion where salaries and wages are lower and vice versa. In 1937, entrepreneurial withdrawals - income from unincorporated businesses - accounted for between 15 and 30 percent of total income payments in most states. Generally, the proportion was highest in the agricultural states. In 7 states entrepreneurial withdrawals in 1937 accounted for more than 30 percent of total income payments and in 12 states they were less than 15 percent of totals.

When salaries and wages are combined with entrepreneurial withdrawals to approximate the returns to individuals on current effort, the proportion of total income payments taking this form is less variable from state to state than the proportions for either of the components. The combined percentages ranged between 70 and 85 percent of total payments in 44 states and the District of Columbia in 1937; only Delaware showed less than 70 percent and 3 states showed more than 85 percent.

Dividends, interest and net rents and royalties - the return on capital - represented between 10 and 20 percent of total income payments in most states, but these payments were more than 20 percent of totals in 7 states and less than 10 percent of totals in 8 states.

Income Items Included in States Estimates

Income items included in these state estimates are of four general types:

- a. Salaries and wages, including tips, commissions, bonuses, and payments in kind. Salary and wage payments are net after deducting Social Security contributions of employees as well as payments by employees to other retirement funds under control of the Federal Government. Salaries and wages paid on work relief projects are not included in this category but are classified with other labor income.
- b. Other Labor Income and Relief, including both direct and work relief, Social Security benefit payments, payments out of other Governmental Retirement Funds, workmen's compensation benefits, payments to veterans on adjusted service certificates, and payments from private pension or retirement funds.
- c. Entrepreneurial Withdrawals, which may be defined generally as that portion of receipts from the operation of unincorporated enterprises which the owners withdraw for personal or non-business uses. They are returns on capital or labor or both, according as the entrepreneurs contribute capital or labor or both to their enterprises. Because the nature of economic activities carried on through non-corporate enterprises is generally such as to require a combination in production of relatively fewer units of capital and more units of labor, entrepreneurial withdrawals tend to be more analogous to returns on effort than to returns on capital. In agriculture, entrepreneurial withdrawals are taken as equivalent to net incomes of entrepreneurs in compiling the state estimates, this representing a departure from the method followed in developing national estimates in which the net income of farm operators has heretofore been apportioned between withdrawals and business savings and only the former included in the estimates of income pay-

ments. The national estimates for this segregation are largely conjectural and the state figures would probably be subject to even greater error.

d. Dividends, Interest, and Net Rents and Royalties which may be termed the realized return on capital. Net rents might also be classified as analogous to entrepreneurial income since they include the return to the owner of the property for his management thereof as well as the net return on the services of the property as such. Total dividends and interest paid are adjusted to eliminate intercorporate payments as well as the net international flow of interest and dividends. Net rents and royalties may be defined as gross rents and royalties less expenses, depreciation, and depletion.

Comparison of Income Payments with Other Income Measures

Estimates of total income payments vary somewhat from year to year from the estimates of the national income and of income paid out as published by the Department of Commerce. National income is defined as the net value of all goods and services produced. Income paid out is defined as compensation paid to individuals for their personal or capital services. Income payments represent income currently flowing to individuals for which services may or may not be rendered.

Both income paid out and income payments differ from the national income by the amounts of business savings, which are positive when business enterprises retain part of their net product and are negative when business enterprises disburse more than they produce. Income payments differ further from national income and income paid out in that various items which accrue to individuals, but are not actually received, are excluded from income payments and many items which do not represent compensation for services currently rendered are included. Thus, income payments exclude employer and employee contributions under the Social Security program, the Railroad Retirement Act, and other retirement plans, all of which are included in national income and income paid out. On the other hand, income payments include direct relief, Social Security benefits, retirement plan benefits, and payments to war veterans on adjusted service certificates, all of which are excluded from national income and income paid out. In general, the estimates of income payments more closely approximate the unencumbered flow of income to individuals than do the other measures.

There are, however, several sources of money income or receipts of individuals not included in the estimates of income payments. Such money income includes realized capital gains, gifts, inheritances, insurance benefits, receipts from the sale of assets and similar items most of which represent transfers of income or of assets rather than current flow of income. They do, however, influence the purchasing ability of the recipients and of the transferrers and as such should be given some consideration by those who are interested in certain areas or certain classes of persons. It should be noted further that the estimates are confined to cash income with the exception of the value of commodities produced and consumed on the farm and income in kind received in lieu of salaries or wages by domestic servants and workers in some other industries. Agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm by the farm family are valued at prices prevailing on the farm, in accordance with the practice of the Department of Agriculture. The value of housewives' services performed

in the home and of other services performed for benefit of self or for other members of the family is not included in the estimates. Such goods and services rendered outside the market place are of considerable social and economic value to individuals but do not lend themselves readily to measurement. Also excluded is the income which might be imputed from the use and ownership of durable consumer goods.

Interpretation and Use of the Estimates

In analyzing the income estimates, it is necessary to give consideration to the statistical limitations and to the scope of the estimates in relation to particular purposes for which they might be used.

As for the technical limitations, the estimates of labor income are probably subject to a relatively small margin of error. For entrepreneurial income, the figures for agriculture and for professional service which account for more than half of the total entrepreneurial income possess reasonably accurate bases for estimation. Estimates for entrepreneurial income in other fields are much less satisfactory. For dividends, interest, and net rents and royalties, the allocation by states is subject to some error because of the necessity for apportioning the totals of these items by the amounts reported on income tax returns. Particularly important is the fact, previously mentioned, that the income figures are not always comparable with the population figures which are used in arriving at per capita incomes. This error probably relates more to labor income than to any other type of income because many employees work in one state and reside officially in another state. The error may be of only minor concern to persons interested in the disposition of income, since a portion of income disposition will often occur in the locality where it is received even though the recipient resides elsewhere.

The business man will find these measures useful as general indexes of the purchasing ability of individuals within a state, but it should be noted that no account is taken of many items such as gifts, inheritances, receipts from the sale of assets, capital gains, tourist expenditures, and related amounts. While transfers of income or of assets do not add to the purchasing capacity of all persons, they may result in substantial shifts of purchasing power from one area or one group of persons to another. Thus, remittances by workers of part of their earnings to their families in other states increase the funds available for expenditure in the state where the family resides and correspondingly reduce the funds available for current expenditures in the state where the employee works. Remittances from parents to out-of-state college students have a similar effect. No attempt has been made in this study to trace the flow of income beyond the original recipient and the above illustrations are given in order that the reader may better understand the exact meaning of the figures.

The figures as presented include all of the income flowing to individuals in accordance with the definitions as given and no deductions have been made for outlays over which the income recipient may exercise no choice, or only a limited choice. It has been suggested, for instance, that it would be desirable to deduct all or some taxes paid by individuals from their income in order to arrive at the amount available for current purchases. Further study is now being given to the problem of estimating tax payments of individuals. If such estimates can be prepared they will be presented in subsequent publications so that the reader can use the income figures either before or after tax payments. For some purposes it might also be desirable to deduct

insurance premiums, building and loan association and savings bank deposits currently made, or other items which, in the individual's budget, might command priority over other outlays. The determination of the deductions to be made would be influenced by the purpose for which the adjusted figures were to be used, and the number of possible combinations of items to be deducted is very large. Also, if some of these prior claims to income were excluded it might appear desirable to include in the income figures all insurance benefits, withdrawals from savings banks, and even perhaps the extension of installment or other consumer credit.

Living costs vary considerably from state to state and this introduces another important element in the interpretation of the figures. It should be noted that, because of this factor and because of the differences in the manner of living from one state to another, the per capita income figures should not be assumed to represent differences in standards of living from state to state. It is necessary to take account of the proportion of the population in urban and rural areas, the racial composition of the population, the proportion of the population employable and their skills and education, the size distribution of their income, climatic requirements, production of goods and services within the home, and other matters of equal importance which are essential to a proper interpretation of income figures before making comparisons from a welfare point of view.

Sources and Methods

The sources and methods employed in the preparation of the income estimates for the country as a whole were described in considerable detail in National Income in the United States 1929-35 and more briefly in Income in the United States 1929-37, both publications of the Department of Commerce. Generally, the same sources were used for arriving at state estimates of income payments as were followed in preparing estimates of income paid out for the entire country. The procedure was primarily one of allocating the national figures to states. For wages and salaries, which account for approximately 60 percent of income payments, the various industrial censuses provided reasonably satisfactory bases for state allocation in most industries. For those industries not covered by censuses, reports from certain agencies such as the U. S. Office of Education, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and departments of many state governments were used. In some instances it was necessary to rely on related series, such as the volume of traffic in water transportation. The Bureau of Labor Statistics employment and pay-roll indexes were particularly useful in developing estimates for intercensal years and for extending the estimates before and beyond periods covered by censuses.

Estimates of entrepreneurial income, which represent perhaps the least reliable of the estimates for the different types of income payments, were allocated by states on a less acceptable basis except for agriculture and professional services. In the case of agriculture, state income and expense data prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture permitted the development of fairly satisfactory estimates. For many of the professions, questionnaire surveys conducted by the Department of Commerce provided reliable source material for state income estimates. In some other fields, the employment figures from the 1930 Census of Occupations and pay-roll data for related industries were used in estimating entrepreneurial income.

Dividends, interest, and net rents and royalties were distributed by states on the basis of data compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue from individual income tax returns. The dividends reported on income tax returns account for approximately 70 percent of the estimated total of dividends paid to individuals directly or through savings institutions such as insurance companies, savings banks, and building and loan associations. The proportion is much smaller in the case of interest. It was assumed that the geographic distribution of dividends and interest flowing to individuals but not appearing in income tax returns was the same as that proportion reported on such returns. An element of error is introduced by this assumption.

Table VII

Income Payments to Individuals, by States.

Payments by Type and Per Capita Payments for 1929-37; Percent Distributions for 1937
(Payments, except per capita, in millions of dollars)

* Total not equal to sum of components because of rounding.

Note: Please refer to the text for a brief explanation of the significance of these figures.

Type of Payment	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	%-37
<u>Alabama</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	494	426	337	255	245	292	305	360	398	59
Other Labor Income...	13	14	28	21	30	45	41	64	43	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	228	111	66	89	67	138	152	177	178	26
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	74	66	55	37	34	39	42	50	58	9
Total Income Payments	809	616*	486	401*	377*	514	539*	651	676*	100
Payments Per Capita..	308	232	180	147	136	183	190	227	233	-
<u>Arizona</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	173	151	124	95	86	96	103	121	145	61
Other Labor Income...	5	5	9	7	11	19	19	26	18	8
Entrep. Withdrawals..	47	40	29	18	22	30	35	36	49	21
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	29	28	22	16	14	17	20	22	26	11
Total Income Payments	253*	224	185*	136	132*	160*	177	205	238	100*
Payments Per Capita..	592	517	434	325	321	395	437	504	577	-
<u>Arkansas</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	273	240	192	144	138	152	164	184	194	45
Other Labor Income...	13	15	32	29	27	37	39	57	42	10
Entrep. Withdrawals..	186	99	66	84	72	116	129	155	163	37
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	42	31	23	17	19	26	25	31	36	8
Total Income Payments	515*	385	313	275*	256	330*	357	427	435	100
Payments Per Capita..	279	206	166	143	132	167	178	211	212	-
<u>California</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	3,132	2,992	2,568	2,077	1,886	2,051	2,238	2,542	2,823	55
Other Labor Income...	64	70	141	107	133	181	237	356	262	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	860	820	684	546	582	670	762	876	952	18
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	1,209	1,053	910	711	647	714	756	963	1,116	22
Total Income Payments	5,266*	4,935	4,302*	3,440*	3,249*	3,615*	3,993	4,736*	5,153	100
Payments Per Capita..	955	866	746	591	553	609	666	782	837	-
<u>Colorado</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	374	344	295	238	212	230	243	283	310	51
Other Labor Income...	10	11	22	16	23	36	42	64	51	8
Entrep. Withdrawals..	136	157	115	61	77	87	102	115	132	22
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	107	104	92	77	68	78	85	102	115	19
Total Income Payments	627	617*	524	391*	380	431	472	564	608	100
Payments Per Capita..	609	594	502	373	361	407	445	529	568	-
<u>Connecticut</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	956	852	727	562	539	604	665	746	848	64
Other Labor Income...	15	16	34	28	30	42	46	72	48	4
Entrep. Withdrawals..	124	116	105	84	80	90	97	110	121	9
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	349	357	328	266	243	267	273	302	318	24
Total Income Payments	1,444	1,342*	1,193*	940	892	1,003	1,081	1,230	1,335	100*
Payments Per Capita..	908	832	728	566	531	590	629	710	767	-
<u>Delaware</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	119	107	93	74	65	75	80	93	102	42
Other Labor Income...	2	2	4	3	5	4	4	8	5	2
Entrep. Withdrawals..	23	22	18	15	12	17	21	24	26	11
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	99	75	75	54	51	64	85	97	109	45
Total Income Payments	243	206	190	146	133	160	191*	221*	241*	100
Payments Per Capita..	1,025	862	780	590	530	633	746	855	923	-

Table VII - Continued

Type of Payment	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1937
<u>District of Columbia</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	427	415	408	369	317	370	438	499	541	69
Other Labor Income...	10	11	21	16	19	26	27	40	29	4
Entrep. Withdrawals..	60	56	54	48	41	44	49	57	63	8
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	131	147	127	120	110	119	111	138	156	20
Total Income Payments	628	629	610	553	486*	560*	625	733*	789	100*
Payments Per Capita..	1,301	1,278	1,198	1,052	895	1,000	1,052	1,184	1,259	-
<u>Florida</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	439	398	340	278	254	306	333	382	429	53
Other Labor Income...	11	11	23	17	27	39	35	59	42	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	138	137	121	90	86	110	125	141	164	20
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	139	126	105	93	84	105	124	150	171	21
Total Income Payments	727	672	590*	479*	452*	560	616*	732	806	100*
Payments Per Capita..	508	455	392	312	290	353	382	446	483	-
<u>Georgia</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	574	528	454	361	348	398	429	475	522	59
Other Labor Income...	15	16	34	23	31	47	50	75	49	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	243	159	99	103	101	163	190	212	216	24
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	91	83	74	60	57	65	71	83	100	11
Total Income Payments	923	785*	661	546*	535*	674*	741*	850*	887	100
Payments Per Capita..	317	269	224	184	179	224	244	278	288	-
<u>Idaho</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	132	119	99	76	68	80	92	107	121	50
Other Labor Income...	3	3	9	8	9	16	15	22	14	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	76	72	46	25	43	54	62	70	88	37
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	14	13	10	7	6	9	10	13	16	7
Total Income Payments	225	207	163*	116	126	160*	179	212	240*	100
Payments Per Capita..	507	464	360	252	270	337	375	437	486	-
<u>Illinois</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	4,297	3,715	3,050	2,291	2,079	2,360	2,557	2,838	3,177	63
Other Labor Income...	63	66	141	134	163	216	213	370	264	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	812	760	589	430	489	524	594	670	732	14
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	1,330	1,409	938	657	563	623	660	794	890	18
Total Income Payments	6,502	5,950	4,718	3,512	3,294	3,723	4,024	4,672	5,063	100
Payments Per Capita..	862	778	613	455	425	478	515	596	643	-
<u>Indiana</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	1,272	1,089	899	664	631	747	824	969	1,105	64
Other Labor Income...	33	34	65	52	56	76	80	138	95	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	318	278	218	164	187	234	269	307	337	20
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	180	163	132	97	89	106	117	154	178	10
Total Income Payments	1,803	1,564	1,314	977	963	1,163	1,290	1,568	1,715	100
Payments Per Capita..	561	481	399	294	286	342	376	453	494	-
<u>Iowa</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	662	632	542	428	370	403	436	479	512	47
Other Labor Income...	19	20	42	29	34	44	45	87	54	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	471	495	313	121	230	273	355	419	400	37
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	141	129	97	76	65	83	85	107	124	11
Total Income Payments	1,292*	1,276	994	654	699	803	921	1,092	1,090	100
Payments Per Capita..	524	515	399	261	278	318	363	429	427	-

Table VII - Continued

Type of Payment	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1937
<u>Kansas</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	521	492	412	330	293	318	330	364	395	49
Other Labor Income...	19	19	36	25	30	40	47	75	48	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	322	326	218	112	148	189	219	239	260	32
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	112	89	74	52	48	68	72	93	107	13
Total Income Payments	974	926	740	520*	519	616*	668	771	810	100
Payments Per Capita..	520	493	394	277	277	329	356	409	435	-
<u>Kentucky</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	547	501	416	319	307	348	380	427	465	54
Other Labor Income...	18	20	41	31	37	41	46	80	57	7
Entrep. Withdrawals..	241	173	127	125	94	165	182	210	248	29
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	111	104	82	68	60	72	76	85	90	10
Total Income Payments	917	798	667*	543	498	627*	685*	802	860	100
Payments Per Capita..	353	303	249	200	180	223	241	278	295	-
<u>Louisiana</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	522	481	421	319	303	338	357	393	452	58
Other Labor Income...	12	13	30	25	35	42	41	66	47	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	184	126	109	84	84	125	139	160	169	22
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	111	104	93	71	58	77	86	103	115	15
Total Income Payments	829	724	653	499	480	582	623	724*	783	100*
Payments Per Capita..	399	344	309	236	227	275	294	341	367	-
<u>Maine</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	275	262	233	189	180	200	212	232	250	59
Other Labor Income...	9	9	17	13	15	19	21	33	20	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	80	84	59	45	48	51	66	72	76	18
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	82	85	85	69	63	70	69	74	77	18
Total Income Payments	445*	440	395*	316	305*	341*	368	411	423	100
Payments Per Capita..	560	551	487	386	368	407	436	481	494	-
<u>Maryland</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	704	649	570	458	421	476	510	582	660	60
Other Labor Income...	13	14	29	23	28	43	38	63	42	4
Entrep. Withdrawals..	129	114	100	82	84	100	112	126	140	13
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	272	295	261	230	204	219	223	238	251	23
Total Income Payments	1,118	1,072	960	793	737	837*	883	1,008*	1,092*	100
Payments Per Capita..	691	656	584	481	445	503	529	602	650	-
<u>Massachusetts</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	2,329	2,151	1,869	1,504	1,384	1,503	1,609	1,724	1,843	62
Other Labor Income...	45	52	105	91	105	142	166	252	181	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	325	300	269	228	207	230	250	273	286	10
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	805	833	761	693	601	630	615	636	646	22
Total Income Payments	3,504	3,336	3,005*	2,516	2,296*	2,505	2,639*	2,885	2,955*	100
Payments Per Capita..	830	784	702	586	533	579	603	652	668	-
<u>Michigan</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	2,455	2,059	1,640	1,284	1,123	1,453	1,679	1,912	2,268	70
Other Labor Income...	39	51	100	78	94	128	124	198	126	4
Entrep. Withdrawals..	400	342	272	214	216	274	318	367	420	13
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	642	513	408	235	160	245	291	379	445	14
Total Income Payments	3,537*	2,965	2,419*	1,811	1,593	2,099*	2,412	2,855*	3,259	100*
Payments Per Capita..	744	614	505	381	338	449	510	597	675	-

Table VII - Continued

Type of Payment	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	4-37
<u>Minnesota</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	848	812	710	576	506	562	611	679	748	54
Other Labor Income...	19	21	48	33	40	77	82	138	98	7
Entrep. Withdrawals..	368	347	254	147	193	226	284	343	360	26
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	188	176	164	128	116	134	134	159	175	13
Total Income Payments	1,423	1,355*	1,177*	883*	855	999	1,112*	1,319	1,382*	100
Payments Per Capita..	558	527	455	340	328	382	423	501	521	-
<u>Mississippi</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	250	220	175	137	124	139	144	170	185	44
Other Labor Income...	9	10	21	17	21	30	30	49	35	8
Entrep. Withdrawals..	205	125	57	75	76	122	137	189	170	41
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	35	25	18	13	14	19	20	25	29	7
Total Income Payments	499	381*	271	243*	234*	310	331	432*	419	100
Payments Per Capita..	250	189	135	121	117	155	165	215	207	-
<u>Missouri</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	1,366	1,277	1,077	847	768	849	890	973	1,050	57
Other Labor Income...	30	33	67	48	53	77	86	153	105	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	422	366	276	209	237	278	314	340	359	20
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	316	316	268	212	193	223	245	288	326	18
Total Income Payments	2,134	1,992	1,687*1,316	1,251	1,426*1,535	1,754	1,839*	100*		
Payments Per Capita..	591	546	455	350	328	369	392	443	461	-
<u>Montana</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	214	185	156	116	105	130	148	171	186	58
Other Labor Income...	5	5	10	8	13	21	21	34	26	8
Entrep. Withdrawals..	93	69	52	23	42	83	88	82	81	25
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	28	24	19	15	14	20	19	22	25	8
Total Income Payments	340	283	239*	162	173*	253*	276	308*	318	100*
Payments Per Capita..	631	528	445	302	324	477	519	581	590	-
<u>Nebraska</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	360	349	305	242	213	235	240	260	270	47
Other Labor Income...	10	10	22	14	15	26	32	53	40	7
Entrep. Withdrawals..	290	329	234	79	150	183	173	226	198	34
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	81	69	63	40	36	45	49	56	71	12
Total Income Payments	741	758*	623*	375	415*	488*	493*	595	578*	100
Payments Per Capita..	540	550	453	273	303	358	362	436	424	-
<u>Nevada</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	52	48	44	40	34	38	41	46	58	63
Other Labor Income...	1	1	2	1	2	4	4	6	4	4
Entrep. Withdrawals..	16	15	13	7	9	10	13	14	16	17
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	9	10	10	6	6	8	12	13	14	15
Total Income Payments	79*	74	69	55*	51	60	69*	79	92	100*
Payments Per Capita..	873	814	739	576	533	612	700	788	911	-
<u>New Hampshire</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	196	183	163	124	123	138	145	147	164	64
Other Labor Income...	4	5	9	7	8	11	12	20	14	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	35	32	28	24	23	28	32	34	35	14
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	46	47	45	39	37	41	40	42	43	17
Total Income Payments	281	266*	245	194	191	219*	228*	244*	257*	100
Payments Per Capita..	607	569	515	402	391	442	454	480	503	-

Table VII -- Continued

Type of Payment	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1-37
<u>New Jersey</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	2,120	1,987	1,697	1,349	1,189	1,323	1,408	1,546	1,703	63
Other Labor Income...	32	35	73	53	72	111	118	196	141	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	353	334	286	231	228	248	262	298	315	12
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	650	683	640	546	468	467	495	520	547	20
Total Income Payments	3,155	3,038*	2,696	2,179	1,957	2,149	2,283	2,561*	2,706	100
Payments Per Capita..	793	749	656	524	466	506	532	592	623	-
<u>New Mexico</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	96	90	79	65	61	67	74	88	94	53
Other Labor Income...	3	4	7	5	6	14	17	23	15	9
Entrep. Withdrawals..	48	40	28	18	25	37	37	45	49	28
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	14	15	14	10	9	11	13	15	18	10
Total Income Payments	161	149	127*	97*	101	128*	141	171	176	100
Payments Per Capita..	383	352	301	230	239	303	335	406	417	-
<u>New York</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	8,572	8,102	6,939	5,267	4,752	5,312	5,628	6,089	6,586	59
Other Labor Income...	119	132	261	213	316	454	520	800	559	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	1,665	1,541	1,319	1,040	957	1,046	1,177	1,311	1,402	13
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	3,626	3,506	3,056	2,540	2,325	2,384	2,321	2,492	2,591	23
Total Income Payments	13,983*	13,281	11,575	9,059*	8,350	9,196	9,647*	10,692	11,138	100
Payments Per Capita..	1,125	1,053	912	711	653	716	748	827	859	-
<u>North Carolina</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	562	535	448	357	363	418	447	502	554	56
Other Labor Income...	11	13	31	21	29	39	40	67	40	4
Entrep. Withdrawals..	257	156	119	117	141	237	248	256	300	30
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	90	82	73	58	62	73	77	91	102	10
Total Income Payments	919*	786	671	553	594*	768*	812	917*	997*	100
Payments Per Capita..	294	247	207	168	178	227	238	265	285	-
<u>North Dakota</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	133	121	103	84	72	78	84	89	95	43
Other Labor Income...	3	4	9	6	8	22	21	35	28	13
Entrep. Withdrawals..	132	100	44	12	45	49	65	77	89	40
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	47	11	10	8	8	9	9	10	12	5
Total Income Payments	315	236	165*	111*	133	158	178*	211	223*	100*
Payments Per Capita..	465	346	240	160	191	227	254	301	316	-
<u>Ohio</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	3,335	2,894	2,364	1,739	1,676	1,963	2,165	2,472	2,812	67
Other Labor Income...	66	68	127	95	139	186	196	334	225	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	593	519	429	335	334	425	493	554	615	15
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	677	636	524	378	322	381	413	488	553	13
Total Income Payments	4,671	4,117	3,445*	2,547	2,470*	2,956*	3,268*	3,848	4,206*	100
Payments Per Capita..	710	619	516	381	369	441	487	573	625	-
<u>Oklahoma</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	562	508	402	312	289	312	328	357	397	48
Other Labor Income...	15	16	40	36	35	48	49	91	70	9
Entrep. Withdrawals..	290	179	135	106	147	152	199	195	227	28
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	140	119	71	52	58	81	86	111	130	16
Total Income Payments	1,007	822	647*	506	529	592*	661*	755*	824	100*
Payments Per Capita..	425	342	267	206	214	238	264	298	323	-

Table VII - Continued

Type of Payment	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1937
<u>Oregon</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	396	374	304	237	215	246	276	318	356	61
Other Labor Income...	9	10	21	15	19	28	28	50	33	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	138	105	78	62	62	91	106	126	140	24
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	65	60	48	36	37	39	41	51	59	10
Total Income Payments	608	549	451	351*	333	404	451	544*	586*	100
Payments Per Capita..	646	573	465	358	336	405	447	535	570	-
<u>Pennsylvania</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	4,838	4,420	3,611	2,708	2,507	2,912	3,083	3,471	3,885	66
Other Labor Income...	75	81	161	111	187	261	331	504	358	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	739	665	559	450	394	462	526	587	647	11
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	1,369	1,335	1,171	925	815	889	859	952	1,009	17
Total Income Payments	7,020*	6,500*	5,502	4,194	3,903	4,525*	4,799	5,513*	5,899	100
Payments Per Capita..	734	673	564	426	394	452	477	544	580	-
<u>Rhode Island</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	375	338	291	225	217	236	262	278	301	64
Other Labor Income...	6	6	13	12	13	17	18	33	24	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	46	42	38	31	28	31	33	37	39	8
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	125	126	123	111	101	109	105	107	108	23
Total Income Payments	552	513*	465	380*	358*	393	418	455	471*	100
Payments Per Capita..	810	747	677	555	524	577	613	668	692	-
<u>South Carolina</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	287	271	231	185	188	217	229	262	292	60
Other Labor Income...	7	8	18	11	23	28	27	48	31	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	132	81	58	56	59	98	111	120	131	27
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	26	28	24	18	20	26	25	31	36	7
Total Income Payments	452	387*	330*	270	290	369	391*	461	490	100
Payments Per Capita..	261	222	187	151	161	203	213	248	261	-
<u>South Dakota</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	132	125	109	88	77	81	88	94	98	45
Other Labor Income...	4	4	11	7	12	29	22	37	30	14
Entrep. Withdrawals..	142	141	98	14	45	55	67	91	77	35
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	17	16	14	10	9	10	11	12	13	6
Total Income Payments	295	287*	232	118*	143	174*	188	234	217*	100
Payments Per Capita..	428	415	335	171	206	252	271	338	314	-
<u>Tennessee</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	558	510	416	322	322	389	417	468	510	59
Other Labor Income...	16	17	36	28	29	41	43	71	46	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	213	129	94	100	83	147	164	185	213	25
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	93	87	72	53	50	62	69	82	93	11
Total Income Payments	880	744*	618	503	483*	638*	693	806	862	100
Payments Per Capita..	339	283	231	185	176	229	245	281	298	-
<u>Texas</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	1,451	1,373	1,173	934	853	949	1,016	1,151	1,292	51
Other Labor Income...	32	35	80	55	70	101	106	183	125	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	697	497	361	319	381	452	518	542	649	26
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	406	368	305	240	233	304	318	405	472	19
Total Income Payments	2,587*	2,273	1,918*	1,548	1,537	1,806	1,958	2,280*	2,538	100*
Payments Per Capita..	451	389	325	260	257	299	322	373	411	-

Table VII - Continued

Type of Payment	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	4-37
<u>Utah</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	182	162	134	104	95	108	121	136	157	63
Other Labor Income...	3	3	8	6	11	17	18	25	17	7
Entrep. Withdrawals..	59	55	42	26	33	36	42	49	54	22
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	24	25	20	14	12	15	16	20	24	10
Total Income Payments	269*	245	205*	149*	151	177*	197	230	251*	100*
Payments Per Capita..	533	481	401	291	294	344	382	445	483	-
<u>Vermont</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	126	116	100	78	71	76	84	94	102	60
Other Labor Income...	3	4	7	5	6	7	7	14	8	5
Entrep. Withdrawals..	45	38	31	26	25	30	36	37	38	22
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	29	30	26	21	18	20	19	22	23	13
Total Income Payments	203	187*	163*	130	120	133	146	167	171	100
Payments Per Capita..	566	519	449	353	322	356	388	439	445	-
<u>Virginia</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	631	608	531	429	405	461	493	545	601	62
Other Labor Income...	14	16	35	23	26	37	39	71	43	4
Entrep. Withdrawals..	207	145	108	115	98	150	169	187	203	21
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	103	109	103	90	82	94	97	109	120	12
Total Income Payments	955	877*	777	657	611	742	798	913*	968*	100*
Payments Per Capita..	396	360	313	261	238	285	303	342	358	-
<u>Washington</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	738	687	558	430	389	441	488	565	619	61
Other Labor Income...	14	15	33	24	35	46	50	96	66	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	205	180	134	102	115	149	163	188	202	20
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	142	128	100	77	69	80	77	112	130	13
Total Income Payments	1,099	1,010	825	633	608	716	777*	961	1,018*	100
Payments Per Capita..	710	644	521	396	377	441	476	585	614	-
<u>West Virginia</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	566	527	428	326	328	394	422	476	533	70
Other Labor Income...	10	11	23	15	32	37	37	67	43	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	109	81	68	67	57	80	90	103	112	15
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	80	77	62	47	41	49	51	65	74	10
Total Income Payments	764*	695*	581	455	459*	560	600	710*	762	100*
Payments Per Capita..	447	401	331	257	257	311	330	388	409	-
<u>Wisconsin</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	1,179	1,041	852	654	591	674	757	848	960	58
Other Labor Income...	23	25	53	43	64	88	89	143	100	6
Entrep. Withdrawals..	384	334	246	166	185	225	277	335	359	22
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	277	256	209	184	151	156	190	213	233	14
Total Income Payments	1,863	1,657*	1,360	1,046*	992*	1,143	1,312*	1,539	1,652	100
Payments Per Capita..	639	564	464	358	340	393	451	529	565	-
<u>Wyoming</u>										
Salaries and Wages...	95	86	74	60	53	58	66	71	77	53
Other Labor Income...	2	2	5	3	4	8	7	15	10	7
Entrep. Withdrawals..	41	38	30	17	25	32	38	40	44	30
Div-Int-N Rents-Royal	11	11	10	8	9	10	11	13	14	10
Total Income Payments	150*	137	119	89*	91	108	122	138*	145	100
Payments Per Capita..	671	605	520	387	395	467	524	592	616	-