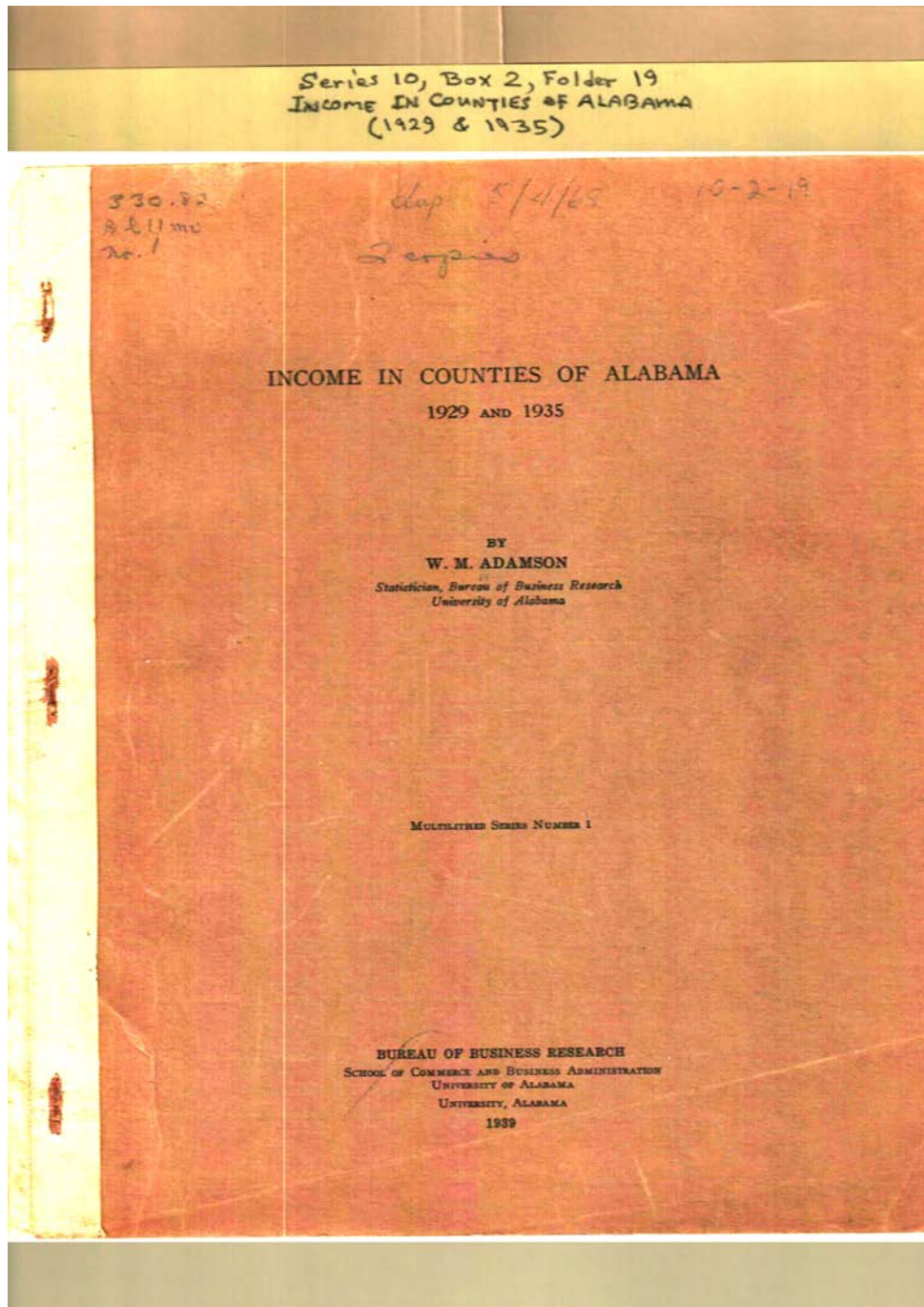


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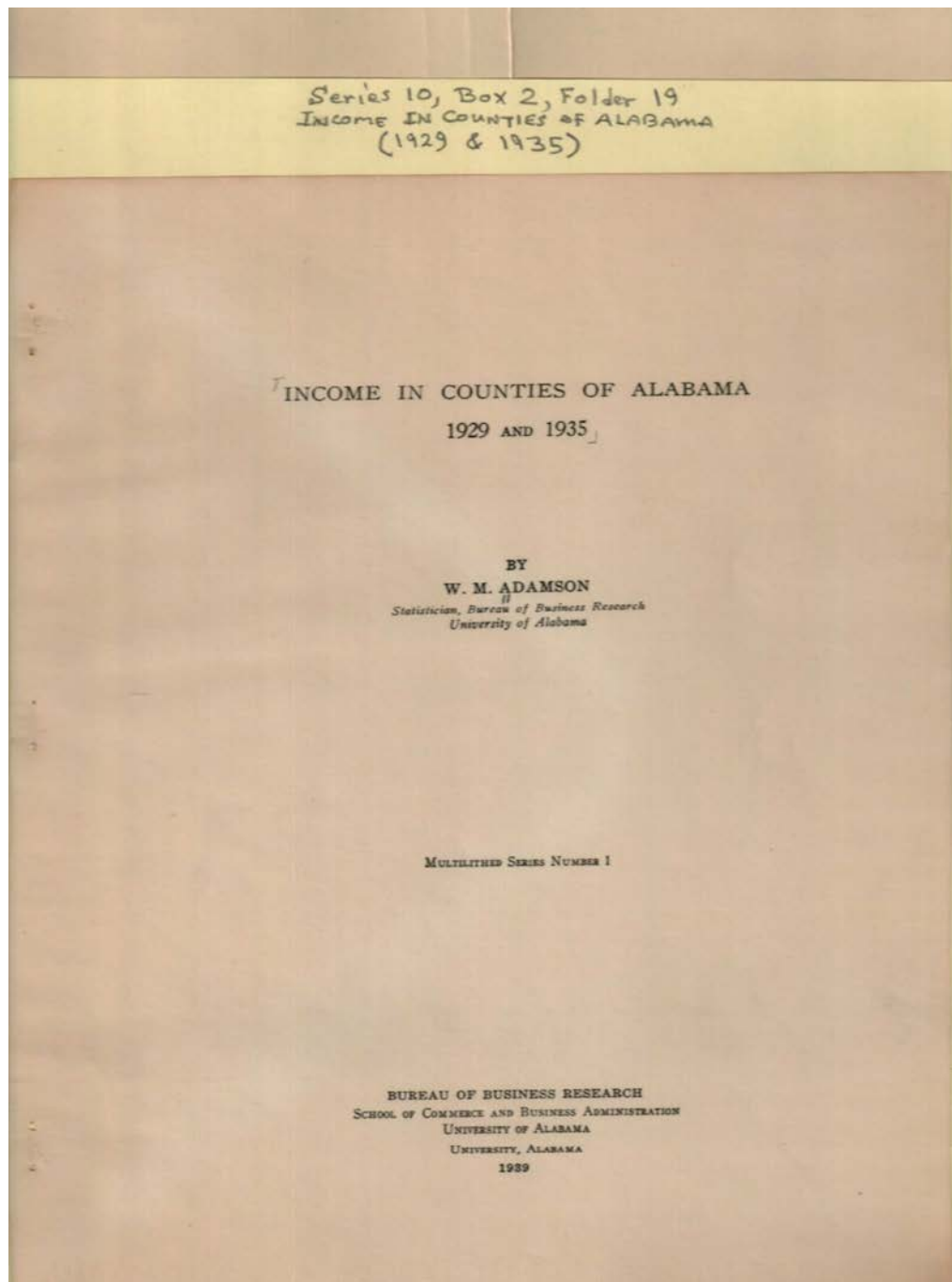
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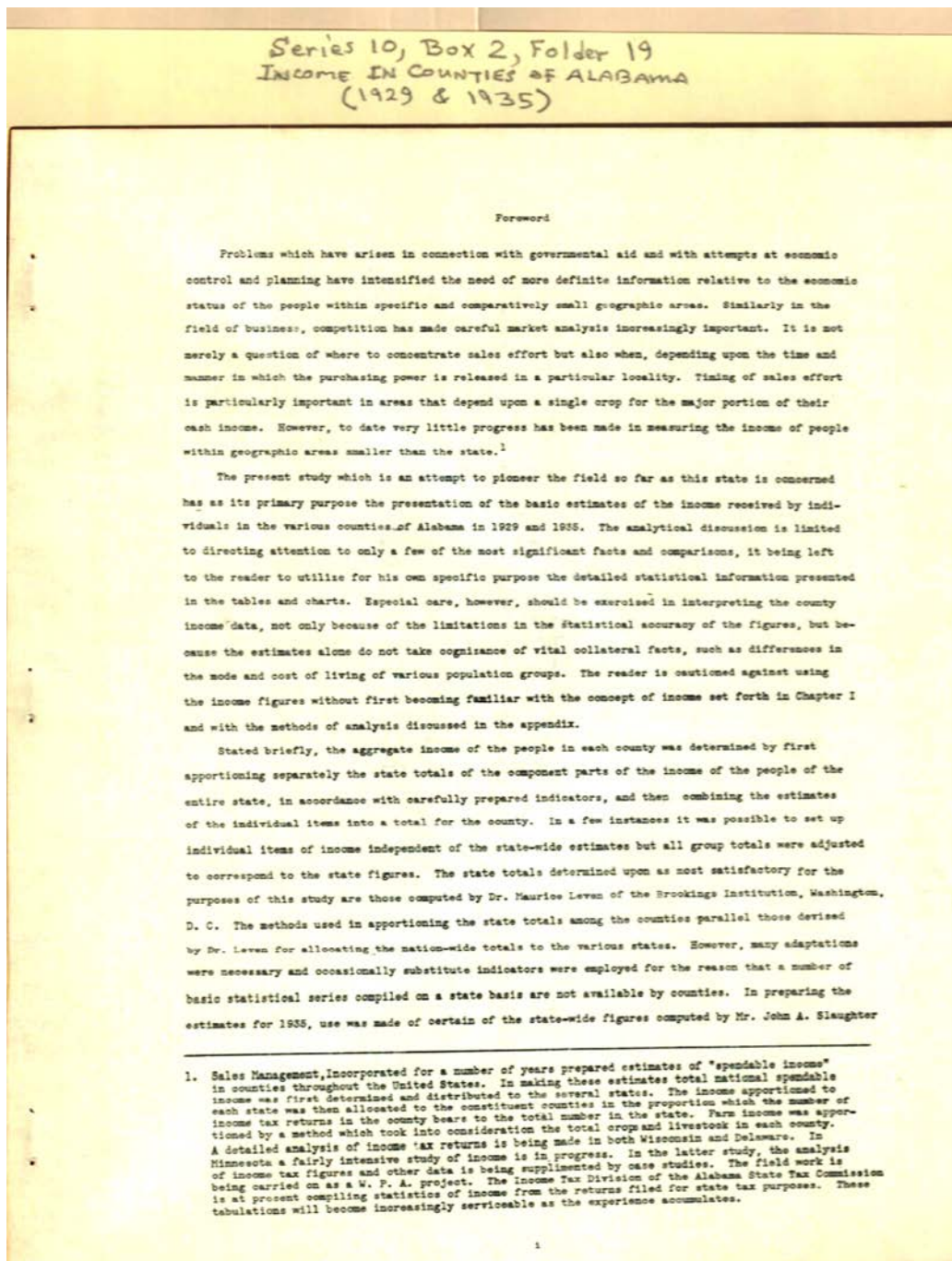
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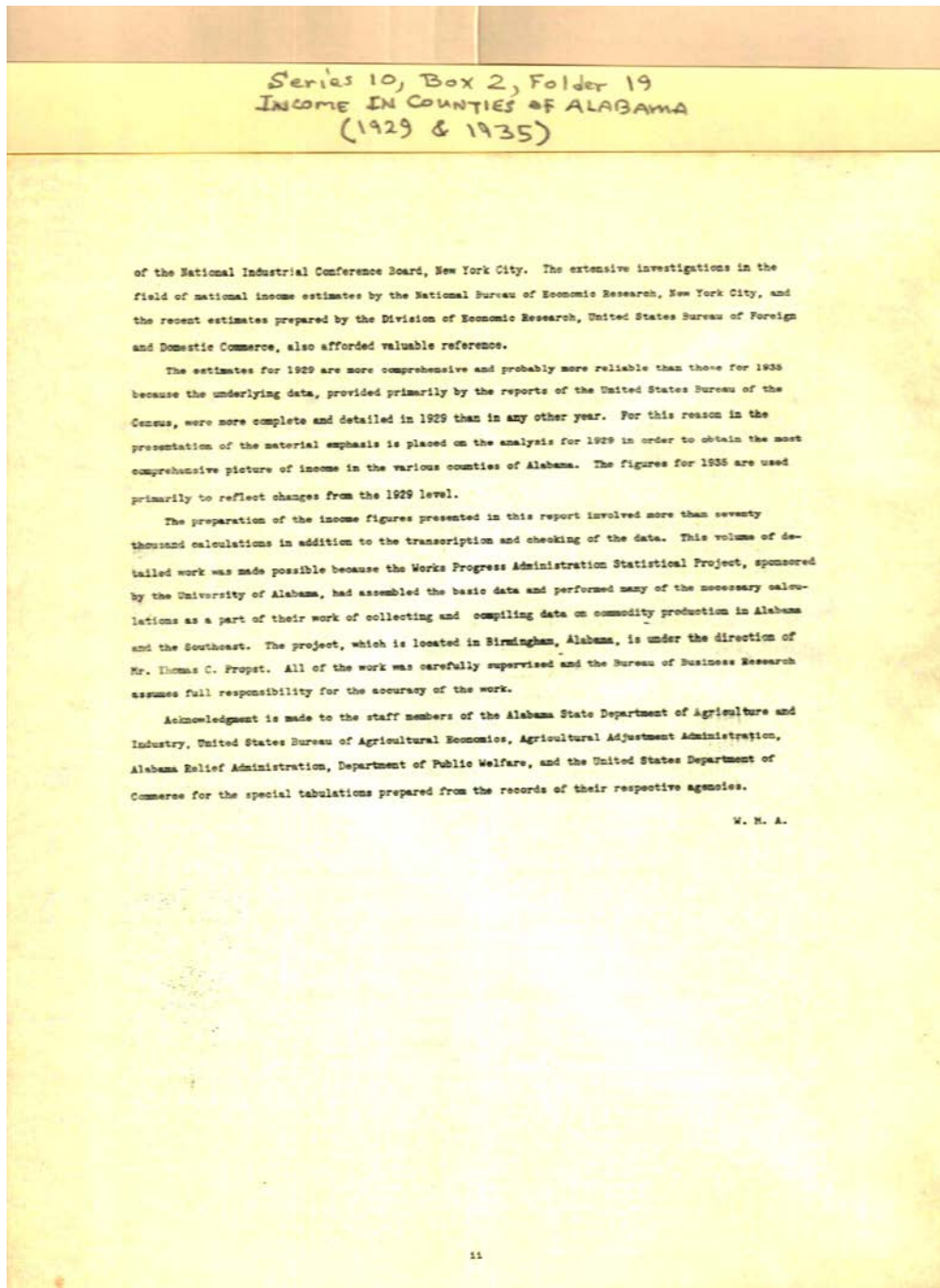
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Leven, Maurice, Dr.

Slaughter, John A.

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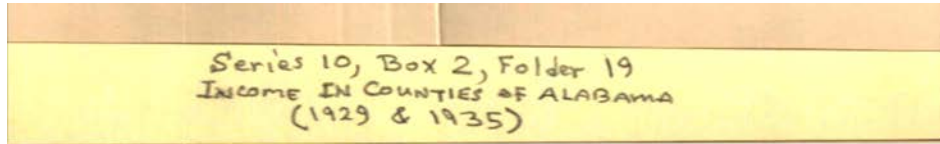
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Chapter I
Introduction

The amount of income received by a people is perhaps the most comprehensive single measure of the effectiveness of its economy. The sources from which it is derived reveal the character of the productive mechanism and distribution of income sheds light upon the economic well-being of the recipients. Income, however, does not lend itself to exact measurements. It is even difficult to determine accurately the amount of income received by an individual as anyone realizes who has prepared an income tax report for a person who derives income from a number of sources. But an attempt to determine the aggregate income of all individuals in a given geographic area is vastly more difficult. It is more akin to appraising the holdings of a public utility for the purpose of rate making than to preparing merely a profit and loss statement. This, in part, accounts for the fact that no attempt has been made in this country to take census of income.¹ All attempts at measurement of income are at best approximations, the accuracy of which depends in a large measure upon the adequacy of the underlying data.²

State and national estimates. Attempts were made to estimate income in the United States before the World War.³ Efforts were intensified during the period of strife, but most of these analyses were based directly or indirectly upon the work of Dr. Willford I. King.⁴ In fact, Dr. King's estimates which originally extended from 1909 through 1925, with preliminary figures to 1928, constitute the most continuous series of reliable estimates of national income that is available.⁵ This series was carried forward through 1929 on as comparable a basis as possible by the National Bureau of Economic Research.⁶ In 1933 the United States Department of Commerce in cooperation with the National Bureau of Economic Research prepared an estimate of national income for each of the years 1929 through 1932.⁷ The Department of Commerce continued this series with certain revisions⁸ and has recently released an estimate for 1937.⁹ The estimates prepared

1. Australia is the only country which has taken a census of income. This census was taken as a war measure in 1916.
2. Excellent estimates have been made of national income of Great Britain and Germany where administered income taxes with low exemptions provide basic data. In the United States the untiring efforts of individuals and research organizations have resulted in estimates of income which approximate the accuracy obtained in these two countries. Estimates of national income in other countries are probably less reliable than those mentioned because of inadequate statistics.
3. The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States, Dr. Charles B. Spahr, 1896, and The Distribution of Income in the United States, Dr. Frank H. Straightoff, published in Columbia University Studies, 1912.
4. The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States, Dr. Willford I. King, Macmillan and Company, 1918.
5. Published in The National Income and Its Purchasing Power, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City, 1930.
6. These estimates were not published directly by the National Bureau of Economic Research but were listed along with King's original series in America's Capacity to Consume, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1934.
7. National Income, 1929-1932, United States Department of Commerce, Senate Document 124, 73rd Congress, Second Session, 1934.
8. National Income in the United States, 1929-1935, United States Department of Commerce, 1936.
9. Published in Survey of Current Business, United States Department of Commerce, June 1938. Summaries of current estimates for other recent years have been published in previous issues of the Survey of Current Business.

Names:

King, Willford I., Dr.
Spahr, Charles B., Dr.

Streightoff, Frank H.,
Dr.

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by the Department of Commerce are not a direct continuation of Dr. King's series for the Department's figures not only utilize census data which have recently become available but are based upon a slightly different concept of income. In connection with his study of income and capital formation, Dr. Simon Kuznets prepared a complete revision of Dr. King's estimates for 1919 to 1928 and extended them through 1933.¹ The staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research is now revising the estimates for years prior to 1919. During the past decade the National Industrial Conference Board has also made important contributions to the development of estimates of national income.²

Differences in climate, natural resources, and composition and concentration of population in a country as vast as the United States give rise to marked variation in income in various geographic sections. The important bearing of these geographic variations upon basic economic issues led to the preparation of estimates for individual states. Dr. Oswald W. Knauth pioneered in the field by making a study of the distribution of income among states in 1919.³ Three years later Dr. Maurice Leven prepared a more detailed analysis of income in the various states.⁴ In 1934 the Brookings Institution included in its book, America's Capacity to Consume, a section on the geographic distribution of income. Dr. Leven was responsible for this section of the report. The latest available detailed analysis of income in the states is that published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Income Received in the Various States, 1929-1933, by Mr. John A. Slaughter. For reasons discussed below, these estimates of income in the individual states were prepared as breakdowns of the nation-wide totals. Other estimates have been prepared either for all of the states⁵ or for individual states⁶, but these investigations are not as extensive as those mentioned above. The United States Department of Commerce is at the present time engaged in a study of income in the various states.⁷

Need of estimates based upon geographical areas smaller than the state. Estimates of income in the state as a whole have the advantage of summarizing conditions and of affording a comparison between different sections of the country, but for the purpose of reflecting income within the state they have all the disadvantages of a total or an average. These totals although representative of the state as a unit may be deceptive when used as indicators of conditions in small areas within the state. State totals obscure and eliminate individual differences, no matter how great, in the data entering into their composition. Differences in the distribution of natural resources together with a number of historic and other factors, which govern the distribution and composition of the population, have caused various sections of a state to develop along distinctly different economic lines.

1. National Income and Capital Formation, 1919-1933, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City, 1937.
2. National Income and its Elements, 1934; Income in Agriculture, 1929-1933, 1936, and numerous articles published in Conference Board Bulletin, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York City.
3. Distribution of Income by States in 1919, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City, 1921.
4. Income in the Various States, 1919, 1920 and 1921, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City, 1928.
5. "Income of the American People", Brookings Bulletin, Inc., New York City, April 27, 1936.
6. Iowa Income, 1909-1934, Howard Bowen, Bureau of Business Research, State University of Iowa.
7. This study is being made by Robert S. Nathan, Chief, National Income Section, Division of Economic Research, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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These individual differences must be taken into consideration in planning a scientific solution to many of our current problems. The geographic variations must necessarily be the very basis upon which federal and state funds are distributed if such allocations are to be made in accordance with the actual needs of the people. Similarly, if any form of planning or control is to be successful it must be based upon a knowledge of these differences including variations in income levels and living conditions. The question of equitable distribution of costs of public education through state and federal aid, in common with a number of other problems of state aid and taxation, is inseparably bound up with sectional differences. Business executives are likewise confronted with these variations in setting up sales quotas and in coordinating their various programs.

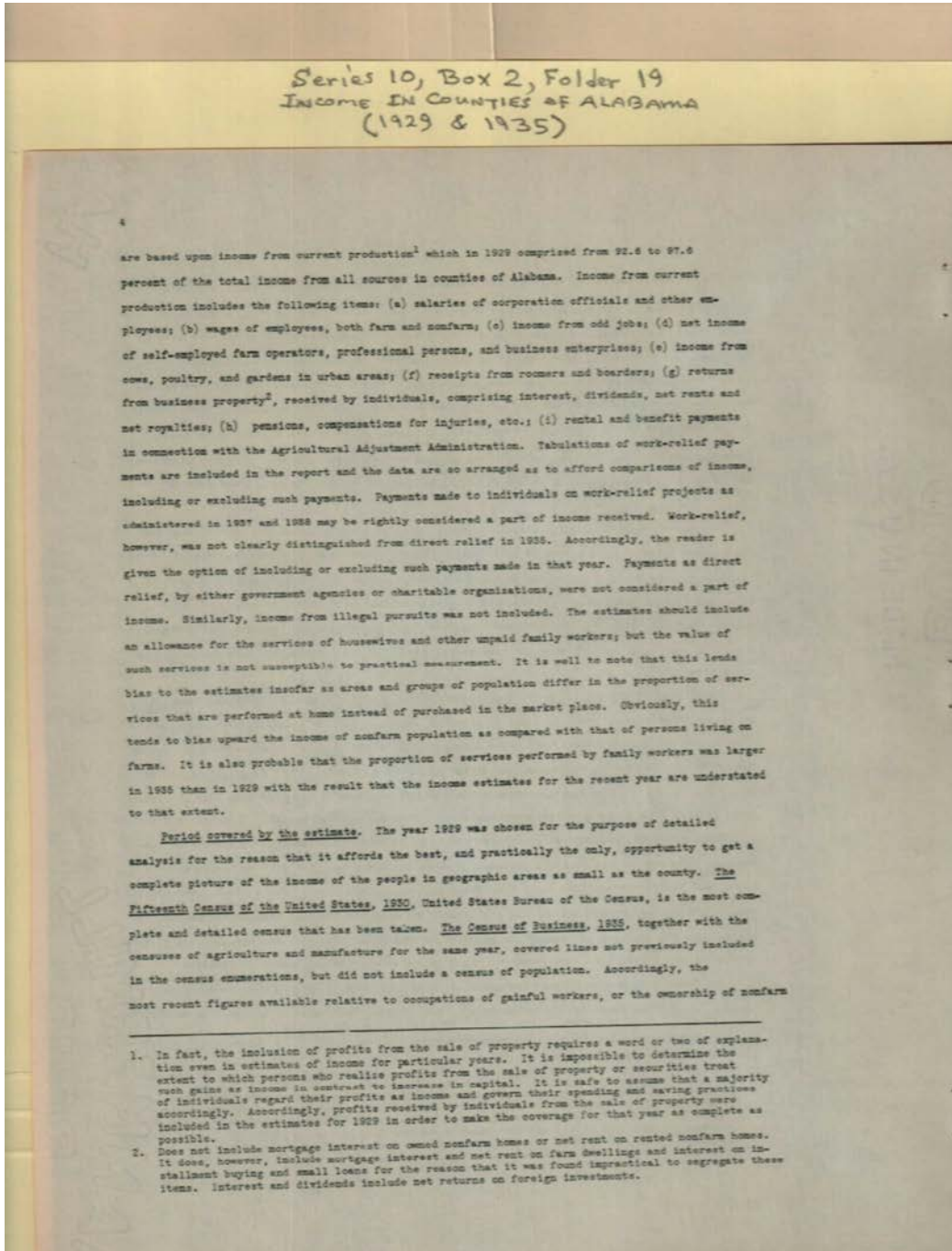
Despite the urgent need for estimates of income in geographic areas much smaller than the state, very little has been done in this field.¹ The volume of work involved has delayed investigation and the probability of increasing the error of estimate by restricting the geographic area has further discouraged efforts. In preparing estimates of income in geographic areas smaller than the state the county becomes the local unit for the reason that the United States Bureau of the Census and a number of other agencies have made the county the unit for reporting statistics.

Concept of income applicable to small geographical areas. In studies involving comparisons of income in geographic areas as small as a county, interest is most generally centered upon the income received by individuals within the county. This is the concept of income that is used by the Brookings Institution in the section of its report which treats of the geographic distribution of income. Income received by individuals includes, in addition to earnings from current production, returns from nonbusiness property and profits from the sale of property, but does not include surpluses earned by corporations which were not distributed to individuals.² Returns from non-business property include mortgage interest on owned nonfarm homes, net rent on leased nonfarm homes, and imputed income from owned farm dwellings and nonfarm homes. The estimates theoretically should include the imputed income from all durable goods in the hands of consumers. Imputed income from the services of consumption goods other than homes, however, was not included in this report for the reason that such services cannot be evaluated with any degree of accuracy.³

Available data do not warrant the preparation of estimates of returns from nonbusiness property or profits from the sale of property. Accordingly, the comparisons from 1929 to 1935

1. See footnote p. 1.
2. For the purpose of measuring changes in the "total income produced" in contrast to "income received by individuals" the undivided surpluses of corporations should be included.
3. The Brookings Institution did not include imputed income from durable consumption goods other than homes in its geographical distribution of income for the reason that the allocation "could be accomplished only by assuming that it is proportional to the income from all other sources, which would merely add a constant percentage". *America's Capacity to Consume*, pages 168-169. The total of this item for the nation as a whole was estimated at 3.4 billion dollars or 3.6 per cent of all income.

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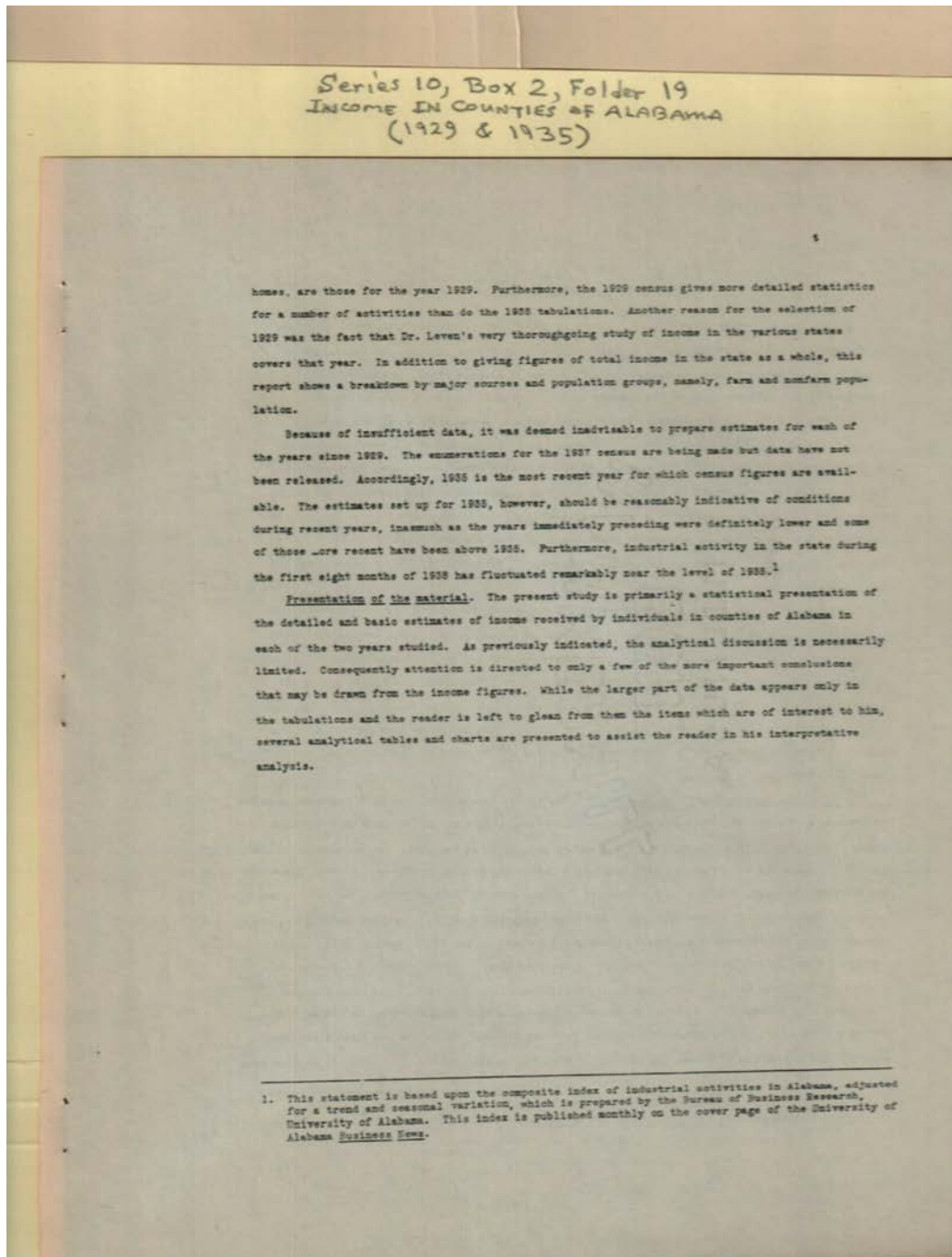


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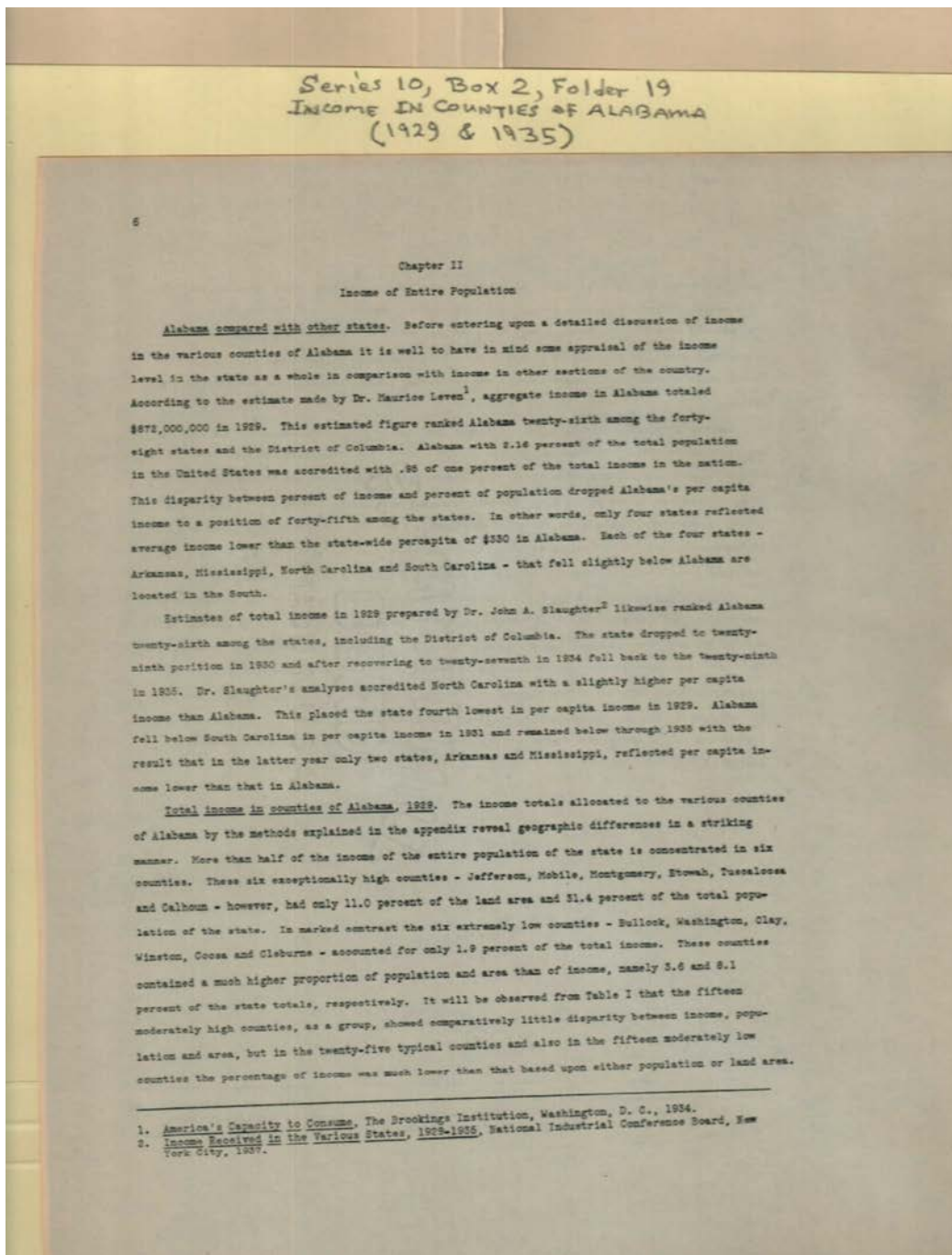


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Names:

Leven, Maurice, Dr.

Slaughter, John A.,
Dr.

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 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
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Table 1

Concentration of Income of Entire Population Received from all Sources, 1929
 Counties of Alabama, by Groups

Classification of counties	Income of entire population	Percent of state total based on		
		Total income	Total Population	Land area
6 exceptionally high	\$485,287,363	53.4	31.4	11.0
15 moderately high	176,211,872	20.2	24.7	21.8
25 typical	150,479,718	17.3	27.7	25.4
15 moderately low	63,758,904	7.3	12.8	19.7
6 extremely low	16,852,143	1.9	3.6	8.1
All 67 counties	\$872,000,000	100.0	100.0	100.0

The concentration is particularly marked in Jefferson county. With slightly more than 2 percent of the land area and 16.3 percent of the population, Jefferson county claimed 32.6 percent of the entire income in the state. Its aggregate income of \$386,477,999 in 1929 was approximately five times the total income of the next ranking county, namely, Mobile, with aggregate income of \$88,026,087, and one hundred forty-three times the total income of \$2,005,993 in Cleburne county, which county was the lowest in the state. Residents of Mobile county constituting 4.5 percent of total population in the state, received 6.7 percent of the aggregate income. Montgomery county which ranked third in total income having 8.6 percent of the state total income contained only 3.7 percent of the entire population of the state.

The aggregate income apportioned to each of the counties of Alabama is set out in Table 3. This table expresses the income and population figures for each county as percentages of the state total. Two counties - Cleburne and Coosa - had less than .3 of one percent of the state total income. Thirty-seven counties received less than .7 of one percent each and forty-seven had less than one percent each of the Alabama total. Only seven of the counties were accredited with more than 2 percent each of all income in the state.

Table 2 is designed to assist primarily in the interpretation of the relative position of the individual counties shown in Table 3. The county having the largest aggregate income and the one with the smallest amount are listed in this table to show the extent of variation between the

Table 2

Median and Quartile Position of Counties based on Total Income of Entire Population Received from all Sources, Alabama, 1929

Position	County	Total income		Percent of state total		
		Amount	Ratio to median	Total income	Total Population	Land area
Highest county	Jefferson	\$386,477,999	50.2	32.6	16.3	2.2
Upper quartile	Marshall	9,297,438	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.6
Median average	Monroe	6,711,364	1.0	.7	1.1	2.0
Lower quartile	Russell	4,432,430	.6	.5	1.0	1.3
Lowest county	Cleburne	2,005,993	.4	.3	.3	1.1

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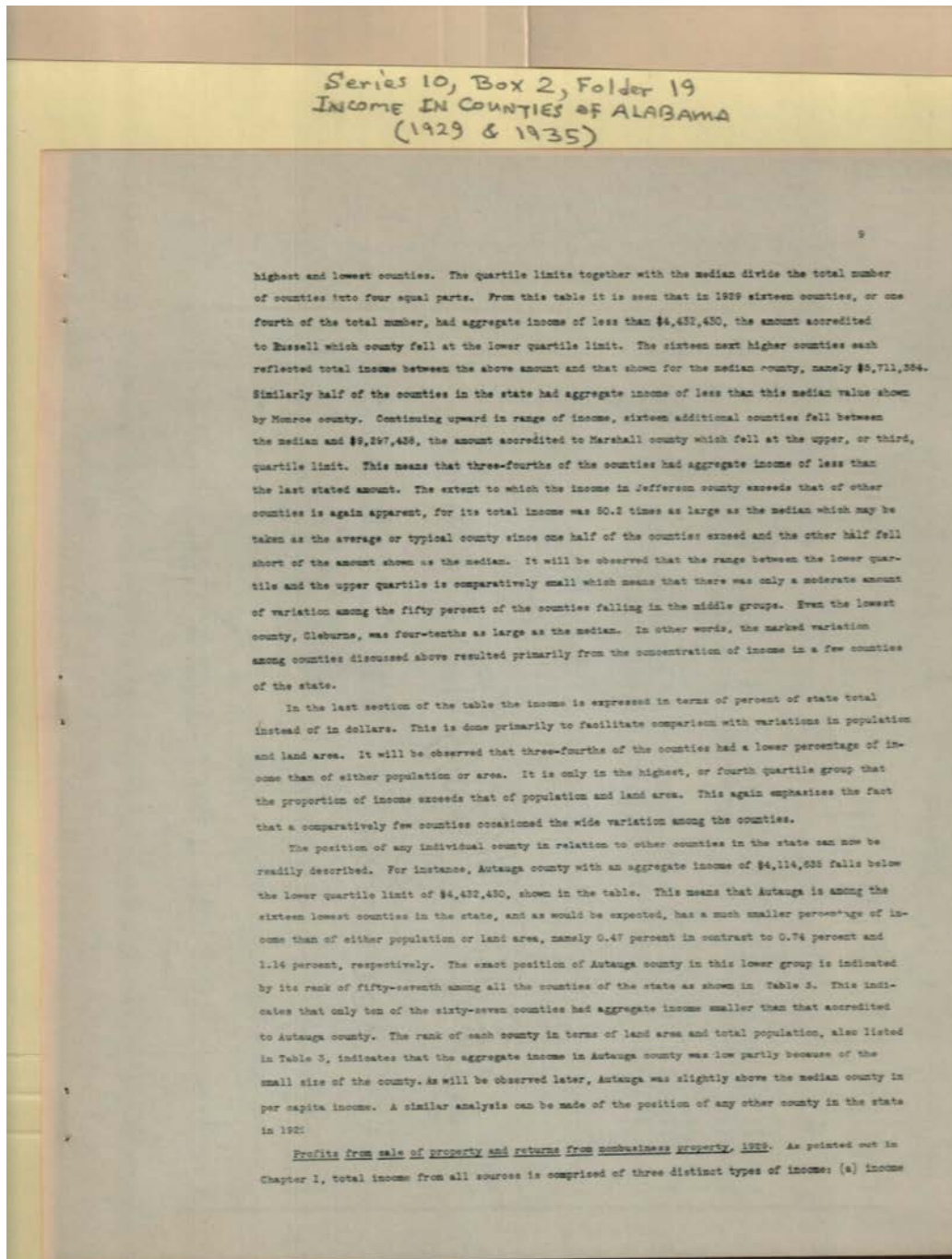
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Table 3

Income of Entire Population Received from all Sources, 1929
 Counties of Alabama

County	Total income		Population*		Per capita income		Rank in state according to			
	Amount	Percent of state total	Entire population	Percent of state total	Amount	Ratio to state per capita	Land area	Entire population	Total income	Per capita income
Autauga	\$4,114,655	.47	19,494	.74	\$209	63.3	60	60	87	31
Baldwin	7,155,137	.82	24,289	1.07	293	78.7	1	22	26	17
Barbour	5,980,960	.68	32,425	1.22	182	55.2	14	25	35	53
Bibb	4,721,428	.54	20,780	.78	227	58.8	44	33	43	28
Blount	5,625,507	.64	28,020	1.05	201	52.9	28	33	32	39
Bulloch	5,365,147	.61	20,016	.75	189	50.9	53	38	62	41
Butler	5,520,549	.63	30,185	1.14	196	50.4	25	38	33	43
Calhoun	20,980,949	2.41	55,511	2.10	377	114.2	49	8	5	3
Chambers	10,057,511	1.15	39,212	1.49	256	77.5	52	18	15	16
Cherokee	5,899,551	.68	20,219	.75	198	50.0	53	37	38	40
Chilton	4,982,808	.57	26,175	.92	203	51.9	31	40	44	34
Choctaw	4,525,340	.52	20,513	.78	208	52.1	13	36	36	35
Clarks	5,345,284	.60	26,016	.98	202	51.2	4	43	40	38
Clay	5,030,381	.58	17,788	.67	177	51.8	50	53	54	59
Clayborne	2,005,893	.23	12,877	.49	156	47.3	64	65	87	87
Coffee	2,504,864	.29	12,124	.43	188	51.2	54	24	37	60
Colbert	9,155,196	1.05	29,890	1.13	307	82.0	47	31	18	8
Connehatchee	4,184,162	.48	26,429	.98	166	50.0	18	48	68	64
Cook	2,069,529	.24	12,480	.46	185	50.3	36	67	95	83
Covington	10,794,248	1.23	41,558	1.56	242	75.5	8	13	14	21
Crenshaw	4,784,524	.55	23,656	.89	202	51.2	47	31	47	37
Cullman	5,545,205	.64	41,051	1.55	228	59.1	25	15	27	27
Dale	4,427,461	.51	23,175	.88	191	57.9	65	82	91	89
Dallas	18,868,122	2.18	58,094	2.08	326	87.3	11	9	9	9
DeKalb	5,338,841	.61	40,104	1.50	208	53.0	35	16	23	33
Etowah	7,888,422	.91	44,580	1.62	215	55.2	49	23	24	30
Etowah	5,531,882	.64	27,988	1.08	234	70.9	11	24	29	23
Fayette	4,407,920	.51	23,175	.88	191	57.9	65	82	91	89
Franklin	5,824,968	.67	28,672	1.09	205	52.1	28	34	39	34
Geneva	5,590,149	.64	23,745	.89	185	56.1	43	42	46	52
Greene	5,583,921	.64	26,255	.99	188	56.4	41	43	50	43
Greene	4,826,511	.56	22,020	.82	198	50.0	54	54	11	14
Henry	4,807,453	.56	46,338	1.74	264	80.0	61	11	19	25
Houston	12,126,779	1.39	36,881	1.39	180	54.5	5	19	25	25
Jackson	5,620,941	.65	31,483	1.18	184	50.2	5	1	1	1
Jefferson	288,877,999	32.95	431,493	16.31	664	201.2	56	62	61	47
Jefferson	5,906,497	.68	18,001	.68	196	50.1	68	14	13	13
Lamar	5,967,841	.69	41,130	1.52	206	50.6	33	38	43	49
Lawrence	5,170,812	.59	26,942	1.02	192	49.2	32	38	32	19
Lee	9,100,897	1.04	34,053	1.26	252	78.4	54	25	19	19
Limestone	8,111,523	.93	36,029	1.33	221	57.0	57	20	23	19
Louisiana	5,645,575	.65	22,878	.86	189	48.2	25	53	60	66
Madison	4,771,039	.55	27,103	1.02	178	53.3	30	37	48	58
Madison	18,522,372	2.13	64,523	2.44	287	87.0	20	4	7	10
Madison	5,547,558	.64	36,428	1.33	229	58.4	10	21	23	28
Marion	4,327,968	.50	26,967	.99	205	52.1	28	44	39	34
Marshall	9,297,438	1.07	39,802	1.46	234	70.9	35	17	17	24
Mobile	38,026,037	4.36	118,363	4.47	490	148.5	3	2	3	3
Monroe	5,711,364	.66	30,070	1.14	190	57.5	9	30	34	51
Montgomery	15,385,650	1.75	98,671	3.73	518	152.4	21	5	5	2
Montgomery	5,186,868	.59	46,178	1.74	333	100.9	39	10	10	7
Perry	4,034,782	.47	24,902	.94	198	50.0	17	47	46	41
Pike	5,707,807	.66	32,240	1.22	208	53.0	35	26	27	32
Pike	5,224,547	.60	26,821	1.02	195	49.1	58	40	41	45
Randolph	4,432,830	.51	27,377	1.03	167	49.1	36	36	50	65
Randolph	5,971,189	.69	27,076	1.04	233	76.4	39	30	30	30
St. Clair	5,169,051	.60	24,810	.90	182	51.2	19	38	38	18
St. Clair	5,354,481	.62	26,929	1.02	199	50.3	15	39	38	40
Sumter	11,818,248	1.36	45,241	1.71	261	79.1	27	12	12	12
Tallapoosa	8,867,866	1.02	31,189	1.18	284	86.1	26	27	20	12
Tallapoosa	22,918,899	2.62	64,153	2.42	327	108.2	2	5	5	5
Tallapoosa	17,030,842	1.96	59,448	2.25	286	85.7	22	7	8	11
Tallapoosa	3,187,780	.37	16,366	.62	185	59.1	7	54	62	66
Wilcox	4,394,668	.50	24,880	.94	177	53.6	15	48	54	57
Winston	2,803,243	.33	15,596	.59	167	50.6	46	65	68	62
State	\$872,000,000	100.00	2,645,248	100.00	330	-	-	-	-	-

*Population as of April 1, 1930, United States Census of Population, 1930.



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 Income in Counties of ALABAMA
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Table 4

Total Income Received by Entire Population, by Sources, 1929
 Counties of Alabama

County	Total Income from all sources	Income from current production	Returns from non- current business property	Profits from sale of property	Percent of total income in county received from		
					Current production	Nonbusiness property	Sale of property
Autauga	\$4,114,635	\$3,987,128	\$121,909	\$ 25,600	96.42	2.98	.62
Baldwin	7,135,137	6,715,437	323,300	110,400	93.85	4.90	1.85
Barbour	5,890,990	5,590,517	308,043	82,400	94.72	4.21	1.06
Bibb	4,771,483	4,554,461	146,667	65,400	95.46	1.06	.48
Blount	5,423,507	5,462,764	186,133	14,400	97.11	2.64	.25
Bullock	3,365,147	3,326,851	115,466	24,800	95.89	2.37	.74
Butler	5,920,349	5,888,978	210,271	61,200	90.98	3.55	.87
Calhoun	20,980,949	19,928,028	781,724	281,200	94.98	4.83	1.19
Chambers	10,027,911	9,787,326	297,006	33,800	96.71	1.29	.34
Cherokee	5,929,081	5,901,749	86,302	12,000	97.58	2.15	.26
Chilton	4,382,806	4,781,079	171,327	30,400	95.90	3.44	.62
Cheetaw	4,302,240	4,075,488	117,952	9,800	96.90	2.31	.21
Clarke	3,343,284	3,048,772	164,112	50,400	96.29	3.13	.58
Clay	3,050,351	2,929,787	101,564	8,000	96.35	2.25	.25
Cleburne	2,006,282	2,244,983	46,410	5,000	96.96	2.76	.33
Colflee	2,504,834	2,381,519	198,933	14,400	96.13	5.61	.26
Colbert	3,135,386	3,077,983	404,732	180,800	93.61	4.42	1.07
Conecuh	4,184,183	3,984,143	161,619	38,400	96.22	2.88	.30
Cook	2,029,629	1,997,495	75,634	5,800	96.03	2.70	.27
Covington	10,284,248	9,838,453	373,785	84,000	96.15	5.83	.82
Crenshaw	5,348,020	5,012,687	269,218	65,200	95.44	2.88	.68
Dale	4,427,461	4,227,043	171,618	38,800	95.47	2.98	.55
Dallas	15,886,122	14,906,898	606,325	332,800	96.85	3.82	2.22
DeKalb	8,338,541	8,059,633	234,188	44,500	96.77	2.69	.54
Etowah	7,381,433	7,101,878	225,148	58,400	96.16	3.02	.79
Etowah	6,331,962	6,221,063	240,819	70,400	95.74	3.58	1.09
Fayette	21,346,910	24,632,886	933,524	328,800	90.12	2.69	4.49
Franklin	4,407,820	4,376,584	109,796	21,600	97.22	2.49	.49
Geneva	5,924,283	5,731,990	187,869	26,400	96.74	2.91	.45
Greene	3,999,143	3,351,485	204,254	24,400	95.73	3.63	.62
Greene	3,852,231	3,524,187	109,244	28,800	96.23	2.98	.79
Hale	4,896,611	4,731,150	129,461	36,000	96.92	1.64	.74
Henry	4,907,433	4,541,920	142,312	23,200	96.35	3.16	.21
Houston	12,129,779	11,421,667	526,712	177,600	96.19	4.34	1.47
Jackson	6,630,941	6,356,248	234,933	40,800	95.59	3.40	.61
Jefferson	286,477,999	286,825,720	12,434,379	8,217,600	93.79	4.34	2.87
Lamar	3,505,487	3,400,282	86,215	9,000	97.29	2.32	.35
Lanier	10,967,661	10,370,467	407,974	179,200	94.64	3.72	1.64
Lawrence	5,170,915	5,034,103	116,710	20,000	97.93	2.36	.69
Lee	9,100,697	8,859,807	332,590	149,000	94.06	4.32	1.82
Linebors	8,311,329	7,796,620	231,108	64,800	96.10	3.10	.80
Lowndes	3,581,678	3,343,122	88,463	12,000	97.24	2.43	.33
Macon	4,771,029	4,597,027	165,213	48,800	95.92	3.46	1.02
Madison	18,333,372	17,875,846	626,826	231,200	96.27	3.28	1.32
Madison	8,387,838	8,003,324	216,334	74,400	96.46	2.63	.89
Marion	5,337,966	5,174,959	137,837	15,200	97.13	2.59	.28
Marshall	9,297,438	9,029,521	302,317	65,600	96.04	5.25	.71
Mobile	55,026,057	53,717,803	2,850,054	1,558,400	92.87	4.57	2.96
Monroe	5,711,384	5,484,923	186,861	37,600	96.03	3.31	.65
Montgomery	50,941,849	47,446,019	2,032,830	1,463,200	93.14	3.99	2.87
Morgan	15,385,650	14,544,006	612,044	229,800	94.53	3.98	1.49
Murphy	3,186,966	3,001,243	128,123	37,600	96.42	2.47	1.11
Nichols	4,934,732	4,756,349	156,033	42,400	96.39	3.18	.43
Okfuskee	5,707,607	5,236,714	232,983	116,000	95.81	4.36	1.73
Randolph	5,224,547	5,018,188	173,559	32,800	96.05	3.32	.63
Russell	4,432,430	4,271,023	148,607	12,800	96.36	3.35	.29
St. Clair	6,189,031	6,070,134	174,117	24,800	96.78	2.92	.46
Shelby	6,971,189	6,709,877	211,312	40,800	96.24	3.18	.58
Suwannee	5,254,481	5,128,873	167,808	48,000	95.97	3.15	.90
Talladega	11,818,348	11,330,102	380,246	108,000	95.87	3.22	.91
Tallapoosa	9,887,866	8,972,235	284,831	40,800	96.67	2.87	.46
Tuscaloosa	22,913,809	21,698,685	791,716	423,200	94.70	3.46	1.86
Walker	17,030,942	16,396,771	532,371	112,800	96.27	3.07	.68
Washington	3,187,780	3,032,250	89,930	5,600	97.00	2.82	.18
Wilcox	4,394,668	4,237,332	134,436	32,800	96.19	3.06	.78
Winston	2,403,243	2,426,337	91,806	15,200	95.89	3.53	.58
State	\$673,000,000	\$622,825,082	\$31,188,948	\$16,000,000	94.36	3.80	1.84

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from current production, (b) returns from nonbusiness property and (c) profits from the sale of property. The amount received from the latter two sources is small in comparison with the income from current production. Profits from the sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., constituted less than one percent of the income from all sources in 1929 in forty-eight counties and more than two percent in only four counties, Table 4. Income from this source is definitely concentrated in the counties having the larger cities, Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery. Jefferson county claimed more than half of the state total and Mobile and Montgomery counties accounted for an additional twenty percent. Tuscaloosa ranked fourth among the counties with Etowah in fifth place. Calhoun lost its rank as sixth to Dallas county. In fact, Dallas received a higher percentage of its income from the sale of property than did either Tuscaloosa or Etowah.

The returns from nonbusiness property which include mortgage interest and net rent on nonfarm homes¹ and imputed income from both farm and nonfarm dwellings were more evenly distributed among counties than were the profits from the sale of property. Jefferson county claimed 17.6 percent of the state total from non-business property in contrast to 31.4 percent of the profits from the sale of property. The six exceptionally high counties had 59.1 percent of the state total which was slightly larger than their proportion of total income from all sources. Baldwin, Barbour, Colbert, Conecuh, Dale, Houston, Lee, Morgan and Pike counties each claimed a higher percentage of the state total returns from nonbusiness property than they did of income from either current production or the sale of property. Baldwin derived 4.6 percent of its total income from nonbusiness property which was the highest percentage shown by any county. Seven counties including five of those last mentioned above received more than four percent of their total income from nonbusiness property. Cherokee county received the lowest percentage from this source, namely, 2.1 percent.

Income from current production, 1929 and 1935. From Table 6 it will be observed that the proportion of income derived from current production in 1929 varied from 92.6 percent in Mobile county to 97.6 percent in Cherokee. Since income from current production constitutes such a high percentage of the total, the comparisons among counties based upon income from this major source are very similar to those based upon total income. In fact, the rank order of the first eighteen counties remained unchanged. Fourteen counties are shifted one position and only three counties are shifted as much as two positions in relation to other counties. Similarly the concentration of income in a comparatively few counties

Table 5

Concentration of Income of Entire Population in 1935 Compared with that in 1929
 Counties of Alabama, by Group

Classification of counties	1929		1935			
	Income from current production	Percent of state total Income Population	Income from current production	Percent of state total Income Population		
6 exceptionally high	\$453,298,638	32.6	31.4	\$289,819,757	42.5	31.8
15 moderately high	197,929,879	30.4	24.8	121,024,808	22.5	24.5
25 typical	144,465,234	17.5	27.5	100,347,565	18.8	25.5
15 moderately low	\$1,470,700	7.5	12.7	40,316,015	7.4	12.4
6 exceptionally low	18,628,600	1.8	3.6	10,086,344	1.8	2.6
All 67 counties	\$139,831,089	100.0	100.0	\$684,324,383	100.0	100.0

1. As explained in Chapter 2, page 3, it was found impractical to separate mortgage interest and net rent on farm dwellings from the returns on business property.

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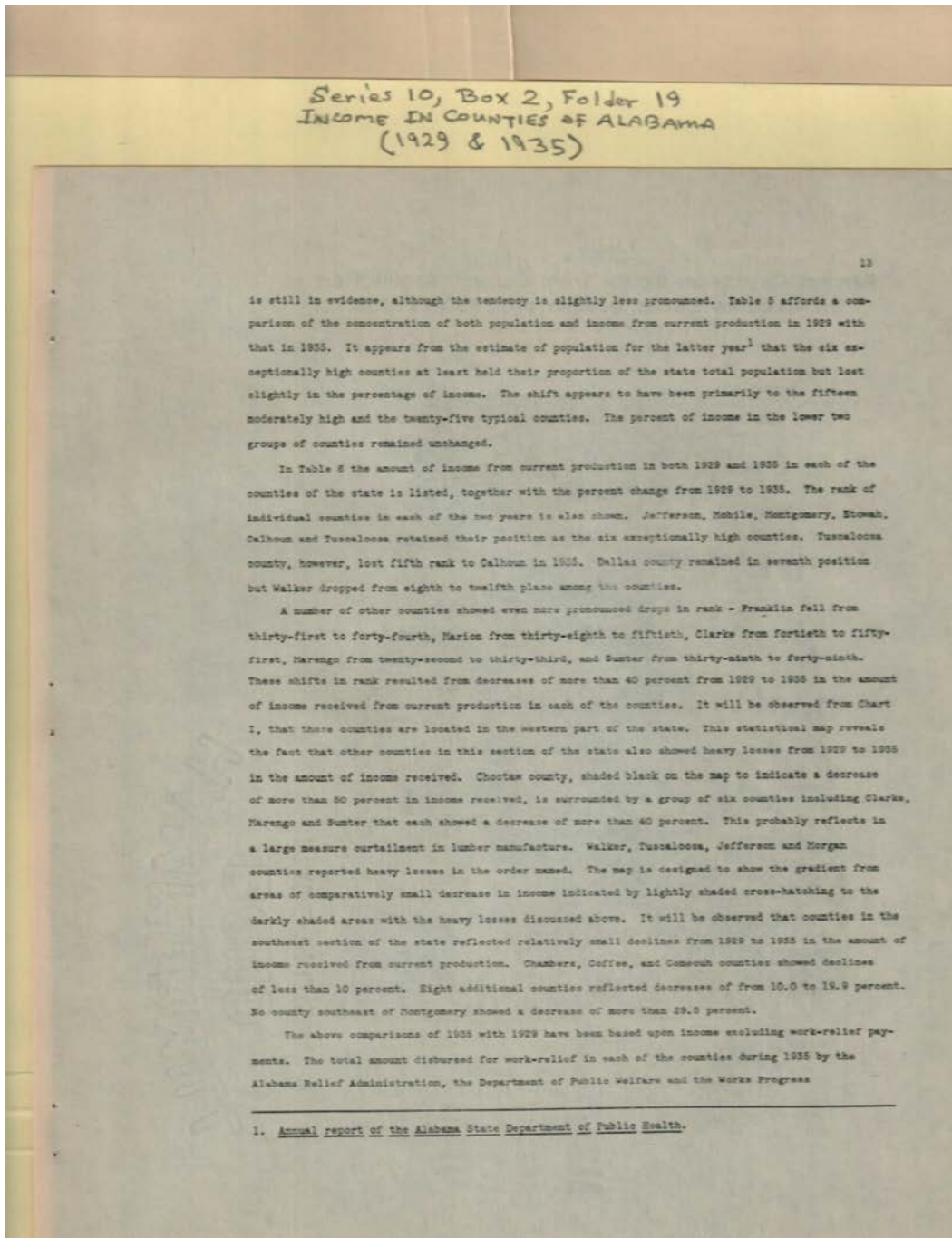
Table 6

Income from Current Production Received by Entire Population, 1929 and 1935*
 Counties of Alabama

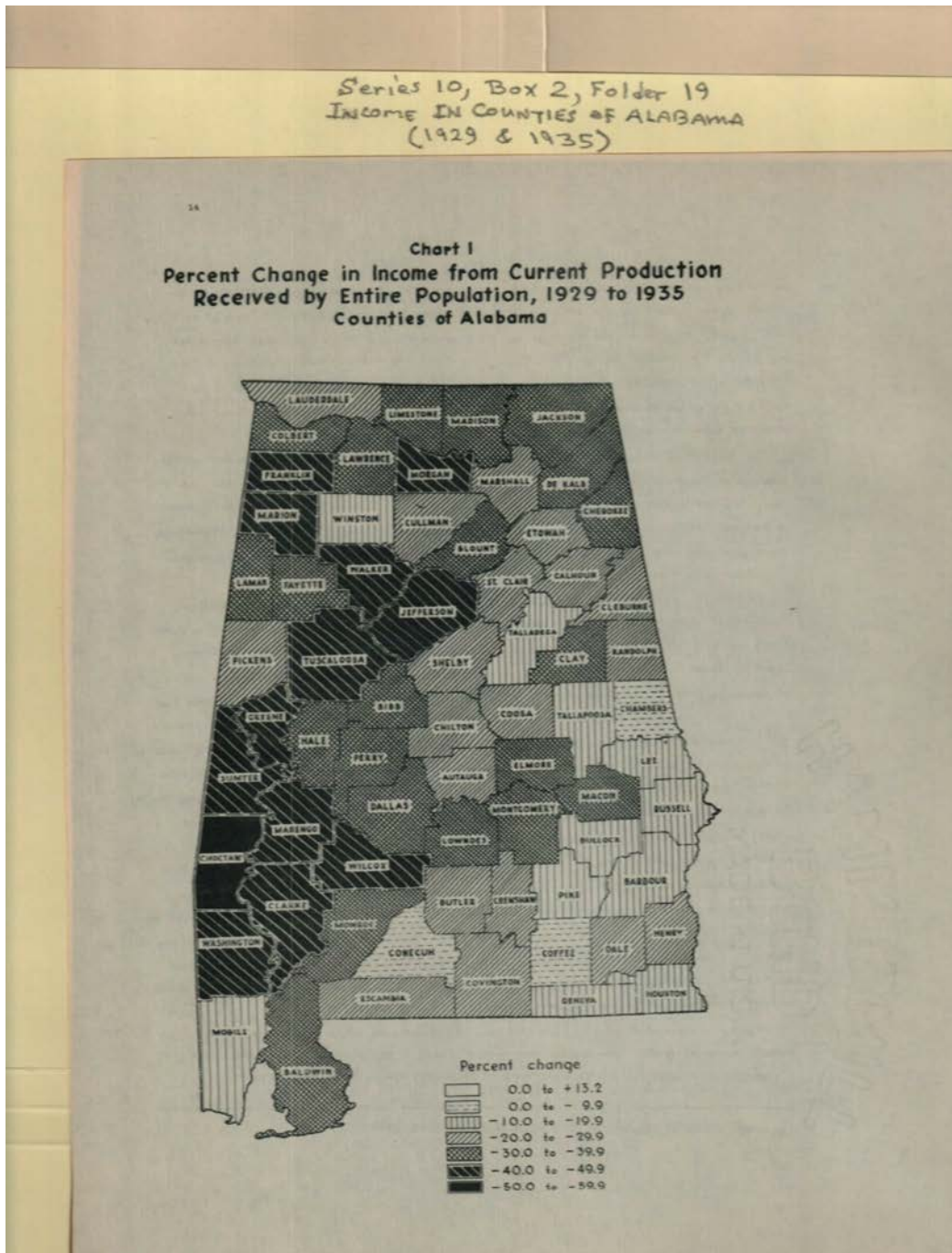
County	1929		1935		Percent change from 1929 to 1935	Rank in state according to total income from current production 1935
	Amount	Percent of state total	Amount	Percent of state total		
Autauga	\$3,967,126	.48	\$2,818,349	.33	-29.9	97
Baldwin	5,713,437	.82	4,599,205	.54	-21.4	25
Barbour	3,950,517	.69	4,722,463	.57	+20.8	49
Bibb	4,554,461	.65	2,756,710	.31	-39.4	35
Blount	3,455,794	.66	3,472,558	.64	+10.1	62
Bullock	3,225,831	.39	2,808,323	.49	+29.5	32
Butler	5,858,878	.89	3,987,166	.73	-29.9	5
Calhoun	19,828,025	2.41	18,999,117	2.17	- 3.5	15
Chambers	9,727,305	1.13	9,445,910	.65	-27.3	58
Cherokee	3,903,748	.47	3,445,910	.45	-12.0	36
Chilton	4,761,079	.94	3,800,399	.70	-20.5	44
Choctaw	4,075,488	.90	1,793,071	.32	-55.8	60
Clarke	5,046,772	.61	3,975,499	.55	-21.1	60
Clay	2,935,387	.35	1,775,577	.35	-39.2	64
Clayborne	2,944,983	.34	1,421,321	.28	-51.4	67
Coffee	5,291,319	.64	5,247,804	.96	- 1.0	27
Culbert	5,877,863	1.04	5,337,033	1.03	- 9.4	21
Conecuh	3,984,145	.48	3,809,698	.66	- 4.5	56
Coosa	1,267,495	.24	1,472,482	.27	+15.8	66
Covington	9,335,483	1.93	7,580,481	1.36	-18.7	14
Crenshaw	4,810,233	.56	3,385,231	.82	-29.7	47
Cullman	9,012,887	1.10	6,808,923	1.25	-23.5	54
Dale	4,227,048	.51	3,143,555	.58	-25.6	54
Dallas	14,903,396	1.81	9,886,854	1.82	-33.9	9
DeKalb	5,069,633	.98	5,383,431	1.03	+ 6.3	24
Etowah	7,101,875	.83	6,840,358	.82	- 3.6	39
Etowah	6,221,062	.75	6,515,324	.88	+ 4.7	4
Fayette	24,083,086	3.00	19,594,507	3.62	-18.6	1
Franklin	4,278,564	.52	3,735,337	.61	-12.4	51
Geneva	5,731,390	.70	5,244,132	.60	- 8.6	28
Jenney	5,351,495	.65	4,500,817	.53	-15.5	60
Jordan	3,524,187	.43	3,321,263	.39	- 5.7	65
Madison	4,731,130	.58	3,958,300	.54	-16.2	65
Male	4,341,300	.53	3,254,386	.69	-24.2	50
Henry	11,421,487	1.39	9,794,161	1.71	-14.6	11
Houston	6,558,248	.77	6,600,076	.81	+ 0.6	27
Jackson	268,525,720	33.31	150,918,082	27.73	-43.7	1
Jefferson	3,803,383	.41	2,183,358	.40	-42.0	61
Lamar	10,370,467	1.26	7,337,429	1.28	-29.2	13
Lauderdale	5,054,103	.61	3,004,084	.57	-40.9	41
Lawrence	8,889,807	1.04	7,336,612	1.33	-17.3	30
Lee	7,795,820	.95	4,930,080	.86	-35.8	29
Limestone	3,543,122	.43	3,220,353	.60	- 9.3	59
Louisa	4,557,027	.55	3,123,610	.57	-31.4	45
Madison	17,675,546	2.15	11,471,237	2.11	-35.1	7
Madison	8,059,124	.98	6,048,306	.74	-24.9	22
Marion	3,174,929	.38	2,988,740	.68	-6.2	38
Marshall	5,929,521	1.09	5,989,510	1.25	+ 1.0	19
Mobile	53,717,303	6.53	45,094,387	7.91	-14.8	2
Monroe	5,484,323	.67	3,798,782	.70	-30.7	54
Montgomery	47,446,918	5.77	31,121,182	5.72	-34.4	3
Montgomery	14,544,006	1.77	9,541,435	1.57	-33.9	10
Perry	5,001,243	.61	3,487,918	.64	-30.3	45
Pickens	4,796,549	.58	3,523,337	.67	-26.9	49
Pike	6,299,714	.77	6,150,368	.94	- 2.4	28
Randolph	5,018,188	.61	5,720,020	.68	+14.1	42
Russell	4,271,023	.52	3,622,887	.67	-14.2	52
St. Clair	6,970,134	.73	4,880,188	.65	-30.6	30
Shelby	6,706,877	.82	6,123,924	.64	- 8.9	26
Sumter	5,138,875	.63	3,014,337	.66	-41.3	39
Tallapoosa	11,350,102	1.38	9,964,068	1.83	-12.1	12
Tallapoosa	8,572,235	1.04	7,392,730	1.36	-13.8	19
Tallapoosa	21,898,883	2.64	19,122,501	2.73	-12.7	8
Walker	16,369,771	1.99	9,900,910	1.84	-39.1	6
Washington	3,056,250	.38	1,712,810	.31	-44.1	63
Wilcox	4,227,332	.51	2,491,049	.46	-41.1	53
Winston	2,458,237	.30	3,074,352	.58	+24.8	65
State	\$22,833,052	100.00	\$44,294,482	100.00	-32.9	-

* Includes rental and benefit payments made under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, but does not include payments for either direct relief or work relief.

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Administration¹ is listed in Table 7. This table also shows the total income from current production including work-relief and the percentage change from 1929 to 1935 based upon these figures which include work-relief. It will be observed that the work-relief expenditures were not large enough to make noticeable changes in many of the counties. In fact, the differences are too slight to make any change in the cross-hatching shown on the statistical map, Chart I. Expenditures for work-relief in Walker county, however, are sufficiently large to lower its percentage of decrease from 45.7 percent to 42.7 percent. The inclusion of work-relief expenditures likewise places Etowah county in slightly more favorable light in regard to decrease in income from 1929 to 1935. As previously pointed out work-relief was not clearly segregated from direct relief in 1935. Accordingly the reader is given the option of using either the data which include or those which exclude the work-relief payments.

Per capita income from all sources, 1929. Inasmuch as the population varies substantially among the counties per capita income affords for many purposes a more significant basis for comparing counties than does aggregate income even when attention is called to the disparity between income and population. On a per capita basis the three counties, Jefferson, Mobile and Montgomery still lead all other counties in the state. Montgomery, however, replaces Mobile as the second ranking county when comparison is made on the basis of per capita income. Jefferson county, with a per capita income of \$664 in 1929, exceeded by a substantial margin Montgomery's per capita of \$516. The average in Jefferson county was also more than three times as large as the median per capita in the state.

The per capita income based upon the entire population in each of the counties is shown graphically in Chart 2. In this chart the solid black bars representing the amount of per capita income are ranked in order of magnitude to facilitate comparison. Jefferson county with by far the largest per capita income in the state is placed at the top, then the other counties are listed in order of size with the lowest per capita in any county in the state at the bottom, namely, Cleburne. It will be observed that the bar for Jefferson county is slightly more than four times as long as that for Cleburne which represents a per capita income of \$156. Jefferson county's bar is likewise more than twice as long as that of any other county in the state except the highest six counties. This emphasizes again the fact that a comparatively few counties account for the wide variation in income in the state.

Advancing from the low end of the scale we find Monroe with a per capita income of \$190 falling at the first quartile limit. This amount did not greatly exceed the sixteen counties in the lowest quartile group. Marion county falls at the center of the array, that is, at the median position with a per capita income of \$208, which is only 20 percent greater than that of the lowest county. The variation becomes slightly more pronounced in the third quartile group and then appears

1. Data of expenditures made by the Works Progress Administration, however, do not include expenditures made during September and October, 1935. Data are not available relative to expenditures made in each of the counties during these first two months of the operation of the Works Progress Administration.

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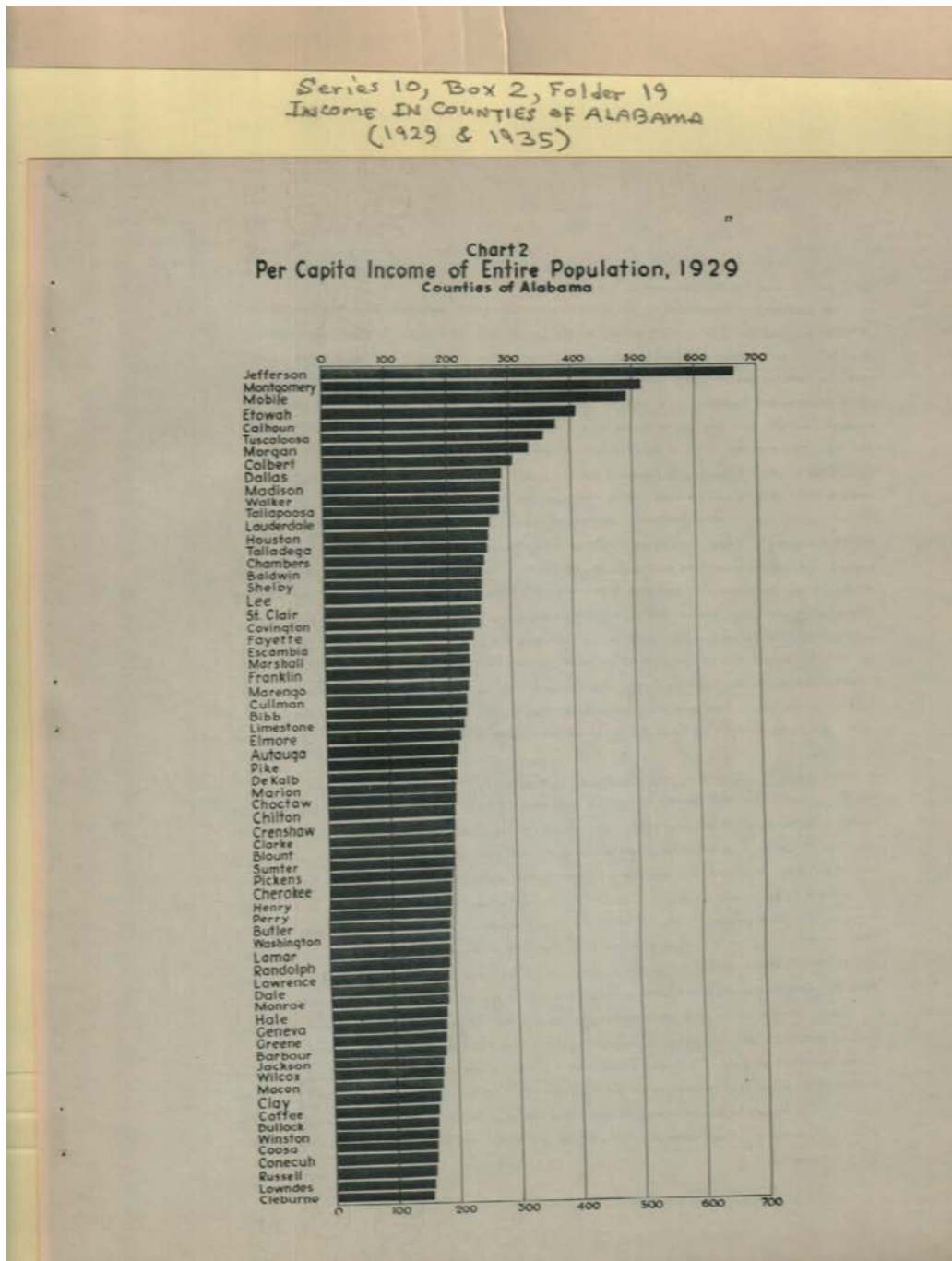
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 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

16 Table 7
 Income of Entire Population Received from Current Production Including Work-Relief Payments, 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	Income from current production	Work-relief payments*		Income from production including work-relief		Percent change from 1929 to 1935
		Amount	Percent of state in total	Amount	Percent of state in total	
Autauga	\$1,919,249	\$24,641	.26	\$2,055,890	.81	-28.1
Baldwin	4,099,203	85,441	.91	4,091,644	.88	-20.2
Barbour	4,723,463	33,918	.28	4,748,379	.88	-14.9
Bibb	2,786,710	40,980	.46	2,797,690	.81	-21.2
Bloom	2,475,298	40,204	.54	2,521,442	.84	-21.8
Bolivar	2,806,829	29,287	.31	2,837,018	.68	-22.8
Butler	3,967,166	40,263	.44	4,007,419	.73	-20.4
Calhoun	15,989,117	269,374	2.95	16,258,491	2.88	-2.0
Chambers	2,411,700	24,454	.27	2,436,154	.44	-20.2
Cherokee	2,445,910	17,008	.19	2,462,918	.89	-18.1
Chilton	2,800,399	24,314	.27	2,824,713	.89	-20.2
Choctaw	1,792,071	34,839	.38	1,827,910	.55	-20.3
Clarke	2,972,499	39,787	.44	3,012,286	.64	-21.8
Clay	1,775,477	12,383	.14	1,788,040	.32	-21.8
Clayborne	1,411,231	8,099	.09	1,419,330	.26	-17.0
Coffee	2,247,804	38,181	.40	2,285,985	.88	-14.9
Colbert	2,027,033	20,187	1.02	2,047,220	1.02	-8.8
Cook	2,803,398	22,900	.26	2,826,298	.68	-18.1
Cook	1,472,482	11,737	.13	1,484,219	.27	-18.1
Covington	7,282,481	52,163	.89	7,334,644	1.74	-18.1
Crenshaw	3,952,231	22,522	.28	3,974,753	1.23	-18.1
Cullman	2,806,828	22,522	.28	2,829,350	.89	-18.1
Dale	3,143,563	38,333	.88	3,181,896	.27	-18.1
Dallas	9,989,884	111,468	1.23	10,101,352	1.88	-18.1
DeKalb	2,983,421	16,858	.11	2,999,279	1.01	-18.1
Elmore	4,540,488	14,810	.18	4,555,298	.82	-18.1
Etowah	4,818,324	84,241	.93	4,902,565	.83	-18.1
Etowah	18,584,507	358,802	3.94	18,943,309	.80	-18.1
Fayette	2,756,037	24,333	.27	2,780,370	.60	-18.1
Franklin	2,244,158	87,812	.89	2,331,970	.84	-18.1
Geneva	4,800,417	36,781	.39	4,837,198	.68	-18.1
Greene	1,921,282	6,489	.06	1,927,771	.84	-18.1
Hale	2,929,200	38,422	.38	2,967,622	.89	-18.1
Henry	2,234,283	18,428	.38	2,252,711	.89	-18.1
Houston	9,282,161	58,868	.88	9,341,029	2.79	-18.1
Jackson	4,400,076	38,147	.40	4,438,223	.80	-18.1
Jefferson	180,918,083	3,911,894	42.21	184,829,977	27.82	-18.1
Lamar	2,182,368	8,700	.10	2,191,068	.40	-18.1
Laurens	7,337,429	142,647	1.88	7,480,076	1.33	-18.1
Lawrence	3,046,054	15,071	.17	3,061,125	.84	-18.1
Lee	7,236,812	31,559	.37	7,268,371	1.33	-18.1
Limestone	4,890,060	31,015	.34	4,921,075	.88	-18.1
Llewellyn	2,109,353	20,554	.22	2,240,709	.40	-18.1
Madison	3,128,810	18,273	.20	3,147,083	.57	-18.1
Madison	11,471,337	200,603	2.31	11,671,940	2.11	-18.1
Marion	4,045,306	43,439	.48	4,088,745	.74	-18.1
Martinsburg	2,988,749	28,422	.31	3,017,171	.85	-18.1
Marshall	8,680,510	29,170	.32	8,709,680	1.21	-18.1
Mobile	41,004,387	804,991	9.89	41,809,378	7.30	-18.1
Monroe	2,796,783	10,339	.33	2,807,122	.69	-18.1
Montgomery	31,121,142	581,464	6.42	31,702,606	3.73	-18.1
Morgan	8,541,433	68,542	.75	8,609,975	.83	-18.1
Perry	2,457,918	16,593	.18	2,474,511	.83	-18.1
Pickens	3,628,337	45,777	.41	3,674,114	.83	-18.1
Pike	2,130,368	37,246	.41	2,167,614	.88	-18.1
Polk	2,700,000	24,605	.27	2,724,605	.87	-18.1
Russell	3,622,867	77,004	.86	3,700,871	.88	-18.1
St. Clair	4,080,185	89,117	.89	4,169,302	.94	-18.1
Shelby	2,123,263	100,180	1.11	2,223,443	.85	-18.1
Stokes	2,016,837	12,038	.14	2,028,875	1.81	-18.1
Talladega	2,984,088	70,061	.77	3,054,149	1.54	-18.1
Tallapoosa	7,986,730	16,286	.18	8,003,016	2.23	-18.1
Tuscaloosa	11,122,501	147,234	1.83	11,269,735	1.70	-18.1
Walker	2,908,219	429,847	5.47	3,338,066	.32	-18.1
Washington	1,712,810	38,331	.42	1,751,141	.32	-18.1
Wilcox	2,491,049	28,596	.32	2,519,645	.46	-18.1
Winston	3,074,622	18,234	.17	3,092,856	.38	-18.1
State	\$84,294,482	\$9,063,740	100.00	\$93,358,222	100.00	-32.8

* Comprises all payments for work-relief made during 1935 by the Alabama Relief Administration, the Department of Public Welfare and the Works Progress Administration except for expenditures by the Works Progress Administration, during September and October, 1935. Data of expenditures made by the latter agency in each of the counties during these two months are not available.

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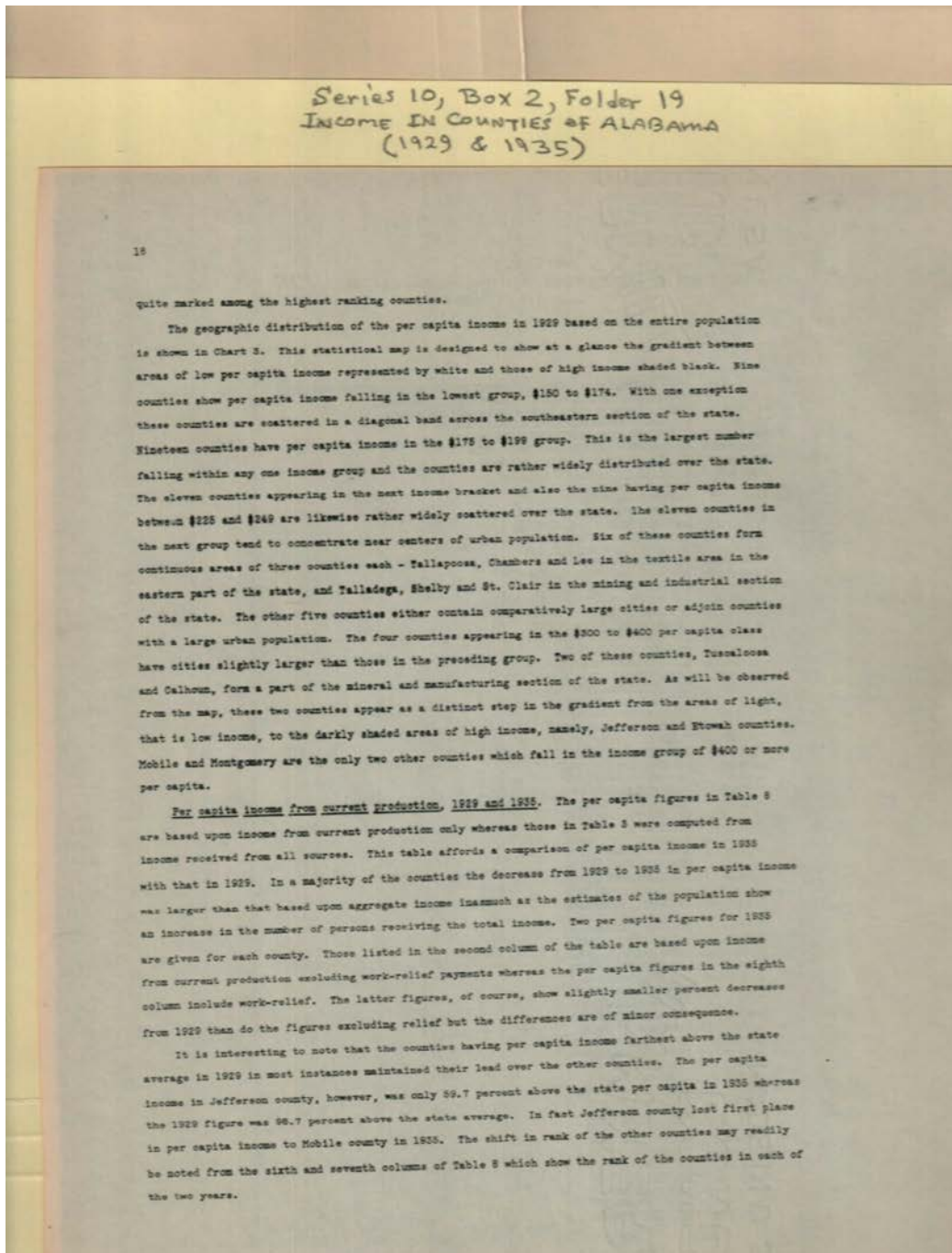
Per Capita Income of Alabama
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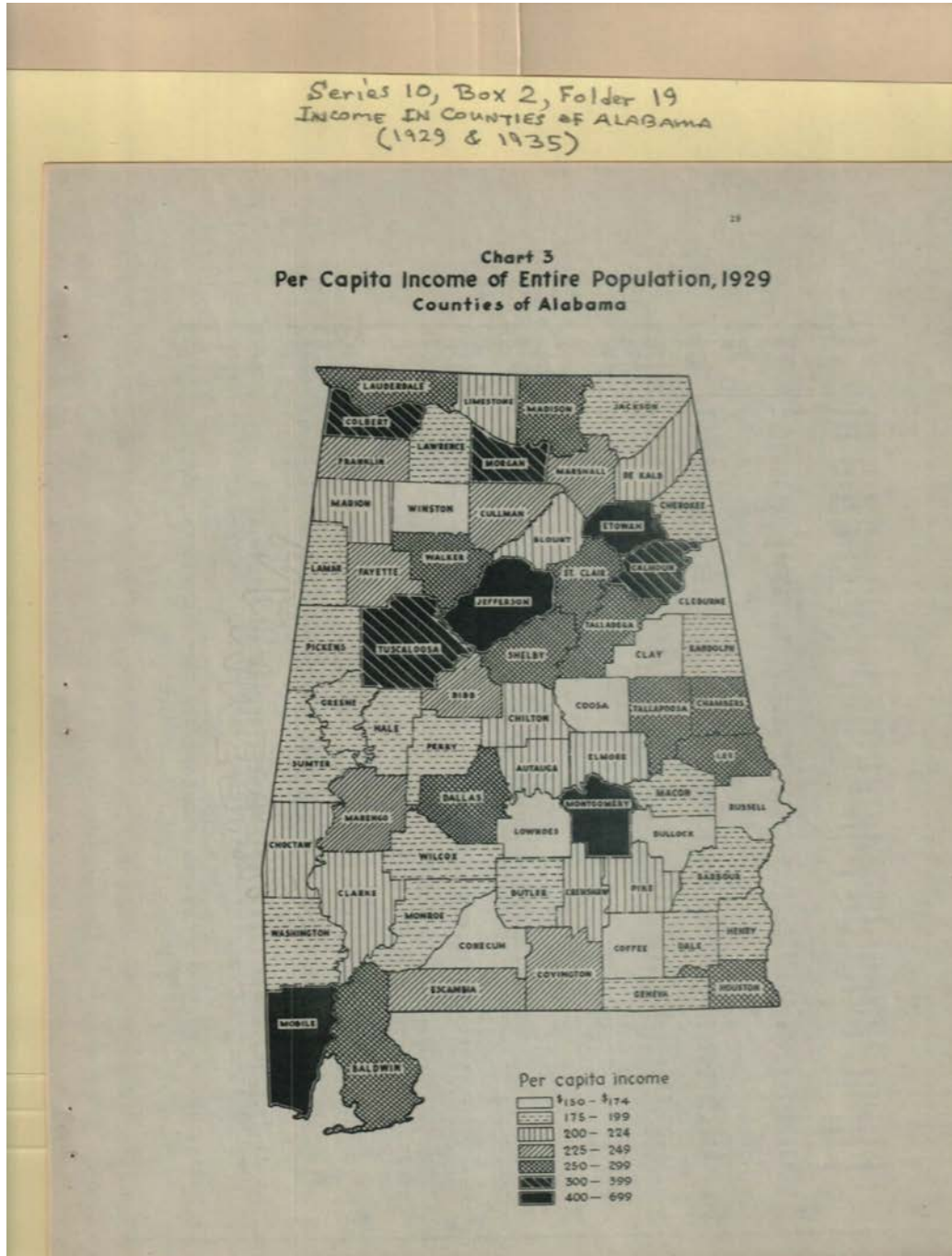
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Per Capita Income of Alabama
Population of

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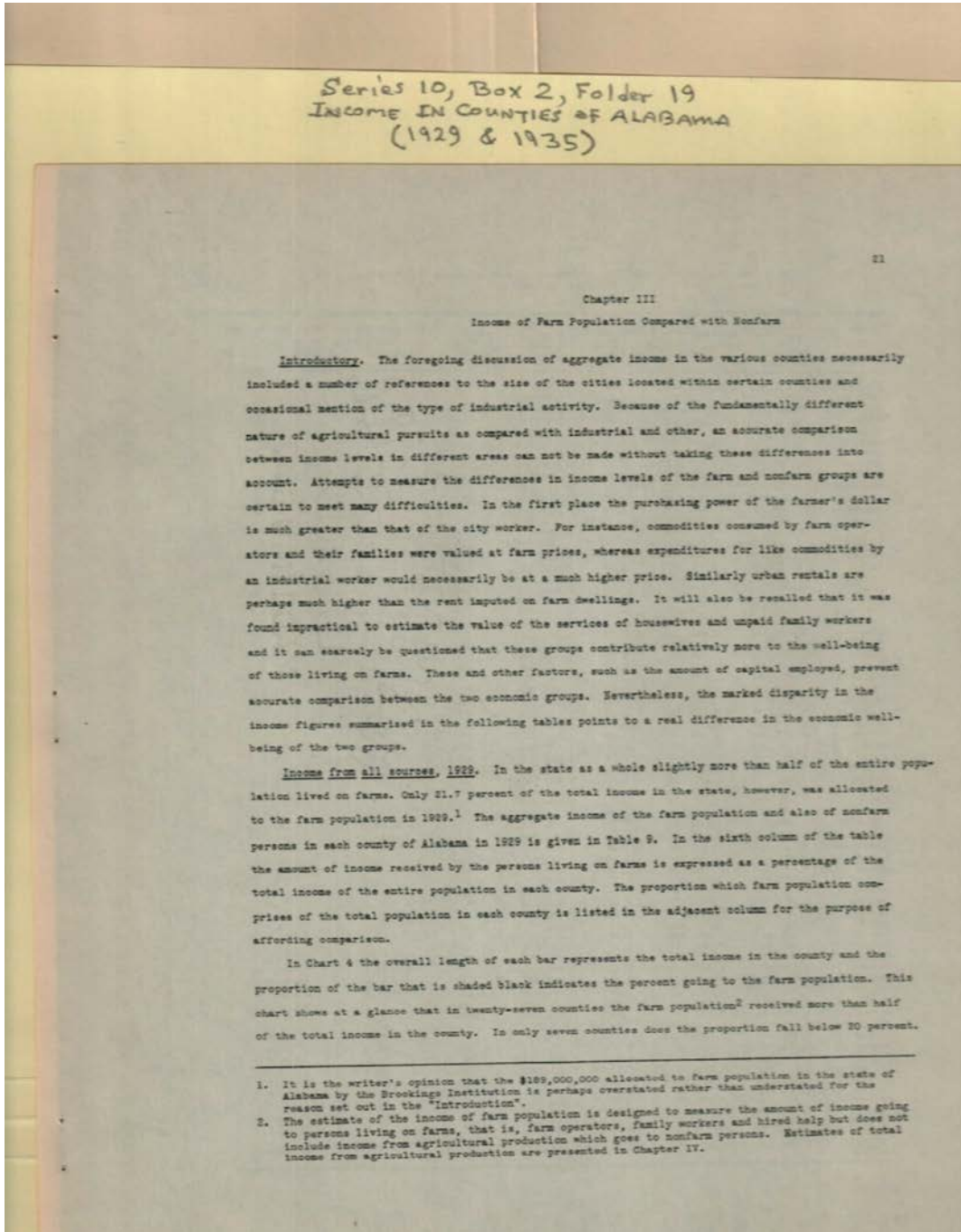
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 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
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Table 8

Per Capita Income of Entire Population Received from Current Production, 1929 and 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	Income from current production excluding work-relief payments			Income from current production including work-relief payments		
	1929	1935	Percent change 1929 to 1935	1929	1935	Percent change 1929 to 1935
Autauga	\$301	\$140	-53.5	94.6	72.3	21
Baldwin	237	143	-39.7	76.2	73.7	21
Barbour	178	144	-19.3	85.3	74.2	56
Bibb	219	133	-39.3	70.4	88.8	28
Blount	198	119	-39.0	82.7	61.9	56
Bulloch	181	150	-17.2	81.8	87.0	51
Bullock	187	151	-19.9	80.1	87.8	47
Calhoun	358	235	-34.4	118.1	121.1	5
Chambers	247	239	-3.2	79.4	125.2	16
Cherokee	192	121	-37.3	82.1	81.4	40
Chilton	128	149	19.8	82.7	76.8	58
Choctaw	199	87	-56.3	64.0	44.8	54
Clarke	194	114	-41.2	82.4	89.8	39
Clay	184	100	-46.0	82.7	81.9	39
Clayton	151	110	-27.2	48.5	56.7	27
Coffee	183	155	-14.8	82.4	76.9	60
Colbert	227	188	-17.2	82.3	86.4	8
Conecuh	187	140	-25.2	80.3	72.2	84
Cook	180	119	-33.9	81.4	85.8	33
Covington	238	171	-28.1	79.5	98.7	19
Crawford	198	140	-29.3	82.7	72.2	57
Cullman	220	151	-31.4	70.7	77.8	27
Dale	182	134	-26.4	38.5	69.1	51
Dallas	271	181	-33.2	87.1	89.5	12
DeKalb	201	130	-35.3	84.8	87.3	32
Elmore	207	150	-27.5	86.6	83.9	50
Etowah	221	150	-32.1	71.4	77.3	28
Fayette	289	289	0.0	125.1	132.5	4
Franklin	232	149	-35.8	74.5	78.9	21
Freshwater	226	180	-20.8	78.7	61.5	23
Geneva	178	151	-14.6	87.2	77.8	54
Greene	178	93	-47.8	57.2	47.9	55
Hale	180	108	-39.4	57.4	56.7	52
Henry	190	138	-27.4	61.2	71.1	43
Houston	249	185	-25.7	80.1	88.4	18
Jackson	173	118	-31.4	85.3	80.8	56
Jefferson	616	308	-50.3	198.1	197.7	1
Lamar	189	121	-36.0	80.3	82.4	45
Lauderdale	232	179	-23.0	81.0	80.2	13
Lawrence	197	109	-44.1	80.1	58.2	48
Lee	237	232	-2.1	76.2	119.6	20
Limestone	218	119	-44.1	88.9	61.8	29
Lowndes	186	97	-47.4	49.8	50.0	65
Madison	169	111	-34.3	54.0	87.2	58
Macon	169	151	10.7	88.1	83.0	11
Madison	278	111	-59.9	54.0	87.2	58
Marion	221	110	-50.2	71.1	56.7	26
Marshall	199	107	-45.2	64.0	55.2	33
Marshall	224	194	-13.4	72.0	79.4	24
Mobile	494	341	-30.8	186.0	178.9	3
Monroe	182	124	-31.9	58.5	83.9	50
Montgomery	621	293	-52.8	184.7	151.0	2
Morgan	318	173	-45.3	101.3	89.2	7
Perry	190	129	-31.9	61.1	65.8	44
Pike	191	146	-23.6	61.4	79.3	41
Pike	198	128	-35.4	61.7	81.4	38
Randolph	187	138	-26.2	80.1	71.1	49
Russell	156	107	-31.4	50.2	55.2	65
St. Clair	244	167	-31.6	78.9	89.1	17
Shelby	243	204	-16.0	78.1	109.2	19
Sumter	193	109	-42.9	61.4	56.2	42
Talladega	250	210	-16.0	80.4	109.2	14
Tallapoosa	275	232	-15.8	88.4	119.6	10
Tuscaloosa	338	184	-45.6	108.7	94.8	6
Walker	276	159	-42.2	88.7	71.6	9
Washington	189	98	-48.3	60.2	50.5	46
Wilcox	170	100	-41.2	64.7	51.8	57
Winston	180	128	-29.0	61.6	65.0	61
State	\$311	\$194	-37.5	-	-	-

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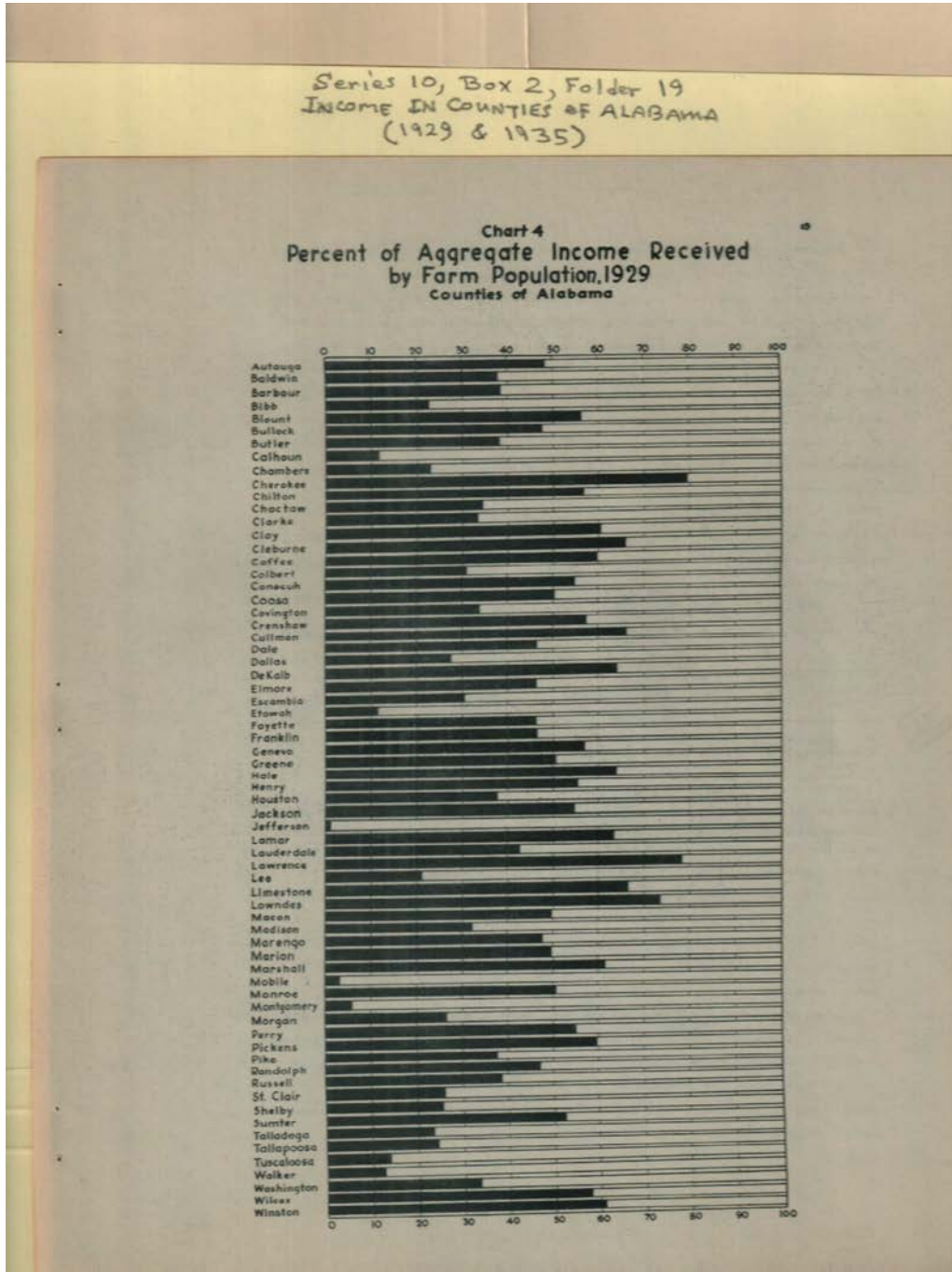
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INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
(1929 & 1935)

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Table 3
Total Income of Farm Population Compared with that of Nonfarm Population, 1929
Counties of Alabama

County	Total income received by				Income of farm population as a percent of total income in county in county		
	Entire population, amount	Farm population Amount	Farm population Percent of state total	Nonfarm population Amount			
Artisan	\$4,114,656	\$1,984,500	1.08	\$2,130,156	.51	49.2	72.9
Baldwin	7,153,137	2,721,600	1.44	4,431,537	.65	38.1	47.0
Barbour	5,890,980	2,288,000	1.20	3,602,980	.53	36.6	65.3
Bibb	4,721,428	1,077,500	1.87	3,644,928	.13	21.8	47.8
Blount	5,658,807	2,166,800	1.87	3,492,007	.36	26.1	78.7
BullOCK	3,568,147	1,056,800	.85	2,511,347	.28	47.7	74.7
Butler	5,920,549	2,288,000	1.20	3,632,549	.55	38.3	53.9
Calhoun	10,960,949	2,478,900	1.31	8,482,049	2.71	11.8	32.3
Chambers	10,087,811	2,508,800	1.23	7,579,011	1.14	22.8	53.6
Cherokee	2,999,861	2,175,300	1.68	824,561	.10	79.4	90.1
Chilton	4,982,808	2,816,100	1.49	2,166,708	.32	36.5	77.8
Choctaw	4,202,240	1,436,400	.76	2,765,840	.40	34.2	69.2
Clarke	5,343,394	1,738,800	.92	3,604,594	.51	31.2	64.5
Clay	5,030,151	1,833,500	.87	3,196,651	.18	60.8	61.9
Cleburne	2,009,993	1,322,000	.70	687,993	.10	68.0	80.5
Coffee	5,504,854	3,286,600	1.74	2,218,254	.32	59.7	73.8
Colbert	9,183,398	2,836,000	1.90	6,347,398	.92	23.9	49.9
Conecuh	4,184,182	2,508,800	1.23	1,675,382	.28	58.1	71.3
Coosa	2,059,429	1,059,500	.55	1,000,929	.15	50.2	78.1
Covington	10,194,268	2,439,800	1.82	7,754,468	1.00	32.4	37.1
Crenshaw	4,784,534	2,740,500	1.45	2,044,034	.50	37.3	79.8
Cullman	9,348,308	5,180,300	3.27	4,168,008	.48	46.1	82.4
Dale	4,427,461	2,080,100	1.09	2,347,361	.35	48.9	69.7
Dallas	19,884,133	4,400,700	2.33	15,483,433	1.68	27.7	60.6
DeKalb	8,336,641	5,548,700	2.83	2,787,941	.44	64.1	83.0
Elmore	7,385,423	2,420,900	1.81	4,964,523	.58	46.2	71.7
Etowah	5,531,982	1,984,800	1.09	3,547,182	.67	30.4	65.2
Stovall	28,846,710	5,045,900	1.51	23,800,810	3.55	11.7	32.3
Fayette	4,807,783	2,043,500	1.04	2,764,283	.35	48.3	79.1
Franklin	6,924,888	2,778,300	1.47	4,146,588	.48	46.9	69.9
Geneva	5,590,149	2,178,200	1.88	3,411,949	.35	56.8	72.8
Greene	5,682,151	1,855,200	.98	3,826,951	.27	50.6	80.1
Hale	4,896,611	3,137,400	1.66	1,759,211	.25	64.1	80.9
Henry	4,507,455	2,484,800	1.32	2,022,655	.29	55.4	77.9
Houston	12,128,779	4,892,700	2.43	7,236,079	1.10	37.9	56.1
Jackson	5,630,941	3,828,800	1.92	1,802,141	.44	64.8	75.2
Jefferson	286,477,999	2,820,800	1.73	283,657,199	41.47	1.1	4.8
Lamar	3,505,497	2,320,200	1.18	1,185,297	.19	63.8	83.5
Lauderdale	10,987,641	4,587,300	2.48	6,400,341	.92	42.8	64.7
Lawrence	5,170,613	4,044,500	2.14	1,126,113	.16	78.2	90.4
Lee	9,107,697	1,927,800	1.02	7,179,897	1.05	21.2	48.1
Lincoln	8,111,328	5,405,400	2.88	2,705,928	.40	66.8	81.4
Louisiana	2,643,375	2,883,800	1.43	959,575	.14	73.7	87.6
Macon	4,771,089	2,562,800	1.28	2,208,289	.38	49.5	74.8
Madison	18,532,372	5,991,500	3.17	12,540,872	1.84	32.3	56.1
Marengo	5,347,158	3,987,900	2.11	1,359,258	.64	47.8	75.8
Marion	8,137,866	2,627,100	1.38	5,510,766	.40	49.3	74.8
Marshall	9,297,438	6,748,400	3.04	2,549,038	.52	61.8	79.1
Mobile	88,028,087	1,814,400	.98	86,213,687	8.23	5.1	7.7
Monroe	5,711,364	2,891,700	1.53	2,819,664	.42	50.6	74.0
Montgomery	50,941,849	3,008,100	1.59	47,933,749	7.02	5.9	24.1
Morgan	15,185,950	4,083,400	2.16	11,102,550	1.68	26.5	53.5
Perry	1,148,968	2,853,800	1.51	1,335,168	.34	59.5	78.2
Pike	4,234,782	2,648,400	1.46	1,586,382	.29	59.8	80.2
Pike	6,707,407	2,532,800	1.34	4,174,607	.61	37.7	66.1
Randolph	9,234,847	2,487,000	1.30	6,747,847	.41	47.0	76.0
Russell	4,432,430	1,719,800	.91	2,712,630	.40	38.8	64.8
St. Clair	6,189,651	1,808,800	.86	4,380,851	.87	28.0	56.0
Shelby	6,971,189	1,770,500	.94	5,200,689	.76	38.4	61.9
Sumter	8,384,481	2,616,100	1.40	5,768,381	.37	52.4	76.4
Tallapoosa	11,918,948	3,616,100	1.49	8,302,848	1.22	23.8	51.7
Tallapoosa	8,987,866	2,175,500	1.15	6,812,366	.98	24.5	61.7
Tuscaloosa	22,913,599	3,215,000	1.70	19,700,599	2.98	14.0	37.4
Walker	17,030,942	2,154,800	1.14	14,876,142	2.18	12.7	33.9
Washington	3,187,780	1,077,300	.87	2,110,480	.31	32.8	61.6
Wilcox	4,884,588	2,351,500	1.33	2,533,088	.27	58.1	82.0
Winston	2,823,242	1,387,500	.84	1,435,742	.18	61.0	73.7
State	\$872,000,000	\$189,000,000	100.00	\$683,000,000	100.00	21.7	80.7

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Income

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 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
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Jefferson, Mobile, and Montgomery stand out in marked contrast to the other counties with less than 8 percent of their total income claimed by farm population. The counties having the next lowest percentage of income allocated to the farm population form a band around Jefferson county. This group of counties, which together with Jefferson, comprises the mining and industrial section of the state, is in turn surrounded by counties in which the proportion of farm income is high. A high proportion of income going to persons living on farms, of course, means that the area is dependent upon agriculture for its chief source of income but does not necessarily indicate that the amount of income is large. In fact reference to Chart 3 indicates that income even on a per capita basis in the counties surrounding the mining and industrial section of the state is exceptionally low.

The comparisons presented in Table 10 indicate clearly that the income received by nonfarm population is more concentrated in a few counties than is the income of the farm population. The six counties - Cullman, Madison, Marshall, Limestone, DeKalb, Lauderdale - which rank first in the amount of income received by farm persons account for 17.6 percent of the state total income of farm population.

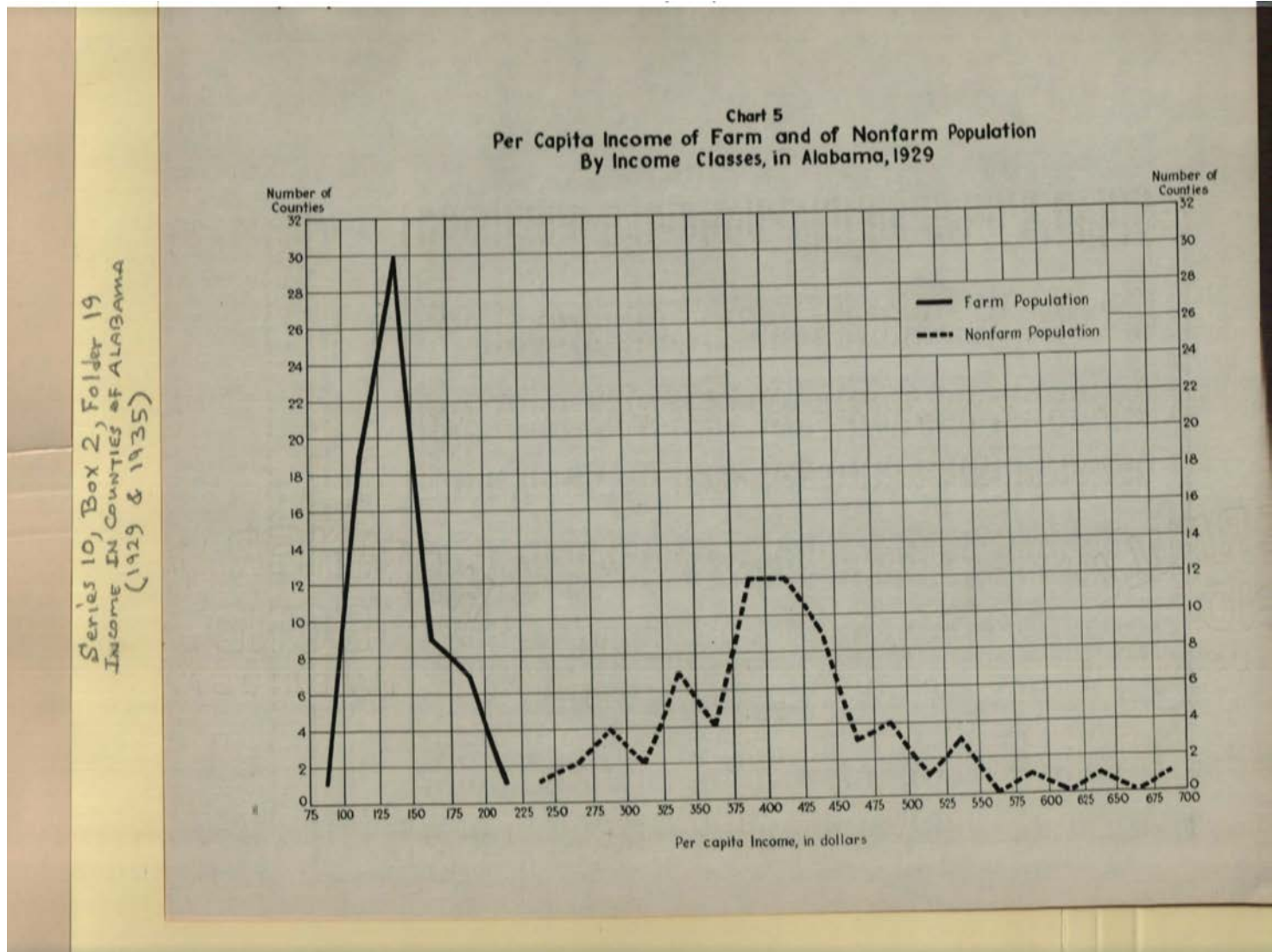
Table 10
 Concentration of Income of Farm Population Compared with that of Nonfarm Population, 1929
 Counties of Alabama, by Groups

Classification of counties	Farm Population		Nonfarm Population	
	Income from all sources	Percent of state total Income	Income from all sources	Percent of state total Income
6 exceptionally high	\$35,358,800	17.6	\$448,485,261	65.7
15 moderately high	53,997,500	26.5	122,118,893	17.9
25 typical	69,819,700	34.9	78,237,383	11.4
15 moderately low	28,274,400	14.0	28,231,457	4.2
6 exceptionally low	7,561,100	4.0	9,839,204	1.3
All 67 counties	\$199,000,000	100.0	\$683,000,000	100.0

In contrast the six ranking counties - Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Etowah, Tuscaloosa, and Calhoun - in regard to income of nonfarm population were credited with 65.7 percent of all nonfarm income in the state. It should be noted, however, that the nonfarm population is also more concentrated in these exceptionally high counties than is farm population in the leading agricultural counties. The nonfarm income is so concentrated in the exceptionally high counties that the fifteen moderately high counties as a group contained a lower percentage of the nonfarm income than of the nonfarm population.

Income from current production, 1929 and 1935. Table 11 presents the estimates of income received by farm population in each of the counties of Alabama in 1929 and in 1935. This table also gives county data of the income from current production received by nonfarm population in each of the two years. Two estimates are given for the year 1935, the first excludes work-relief payments whereas the second includes the total amount paid for work-relief by all government agencies in each of the counties during 1935. This table is designed to show primarily a comparison

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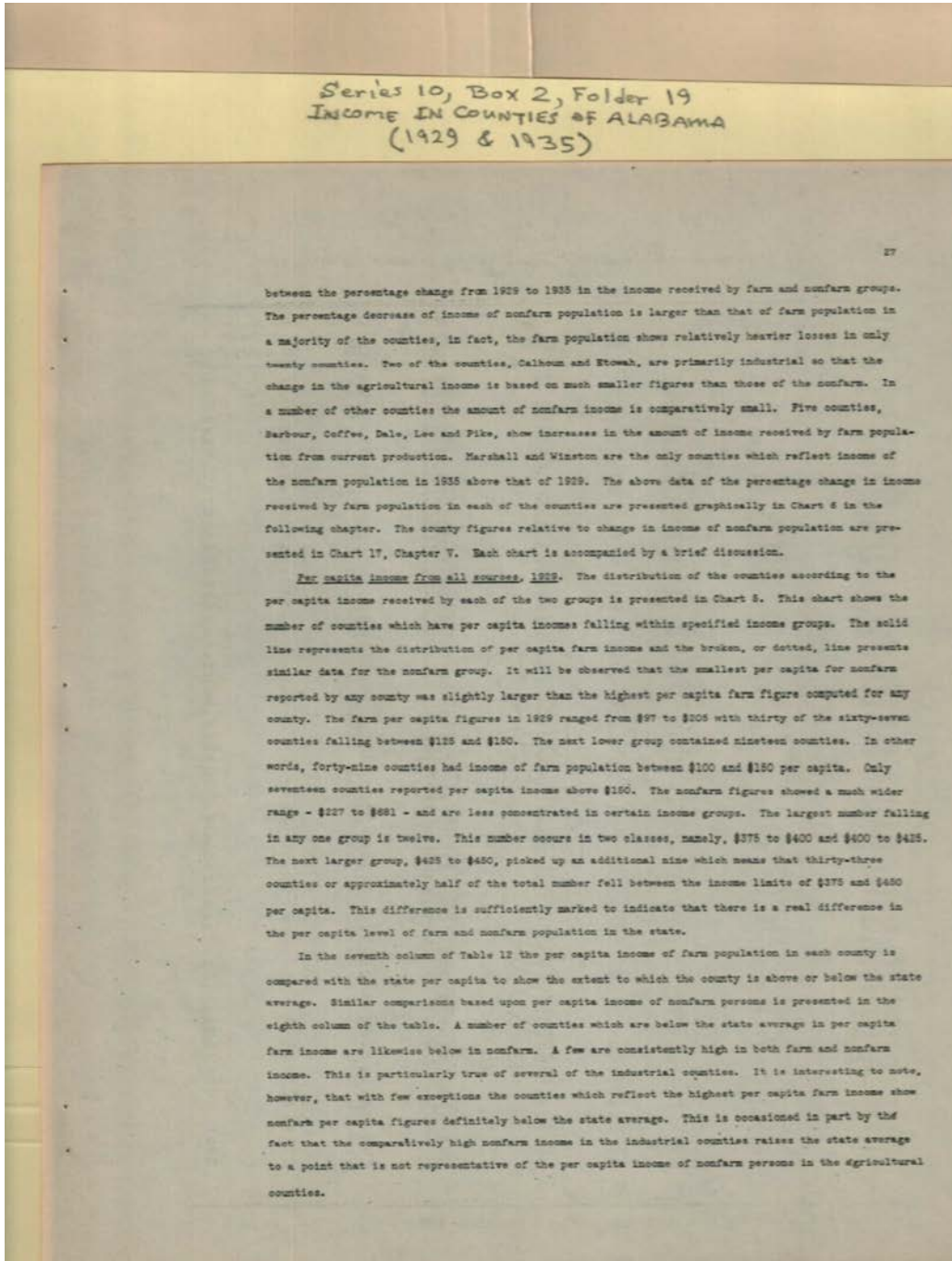
Per Capita Income

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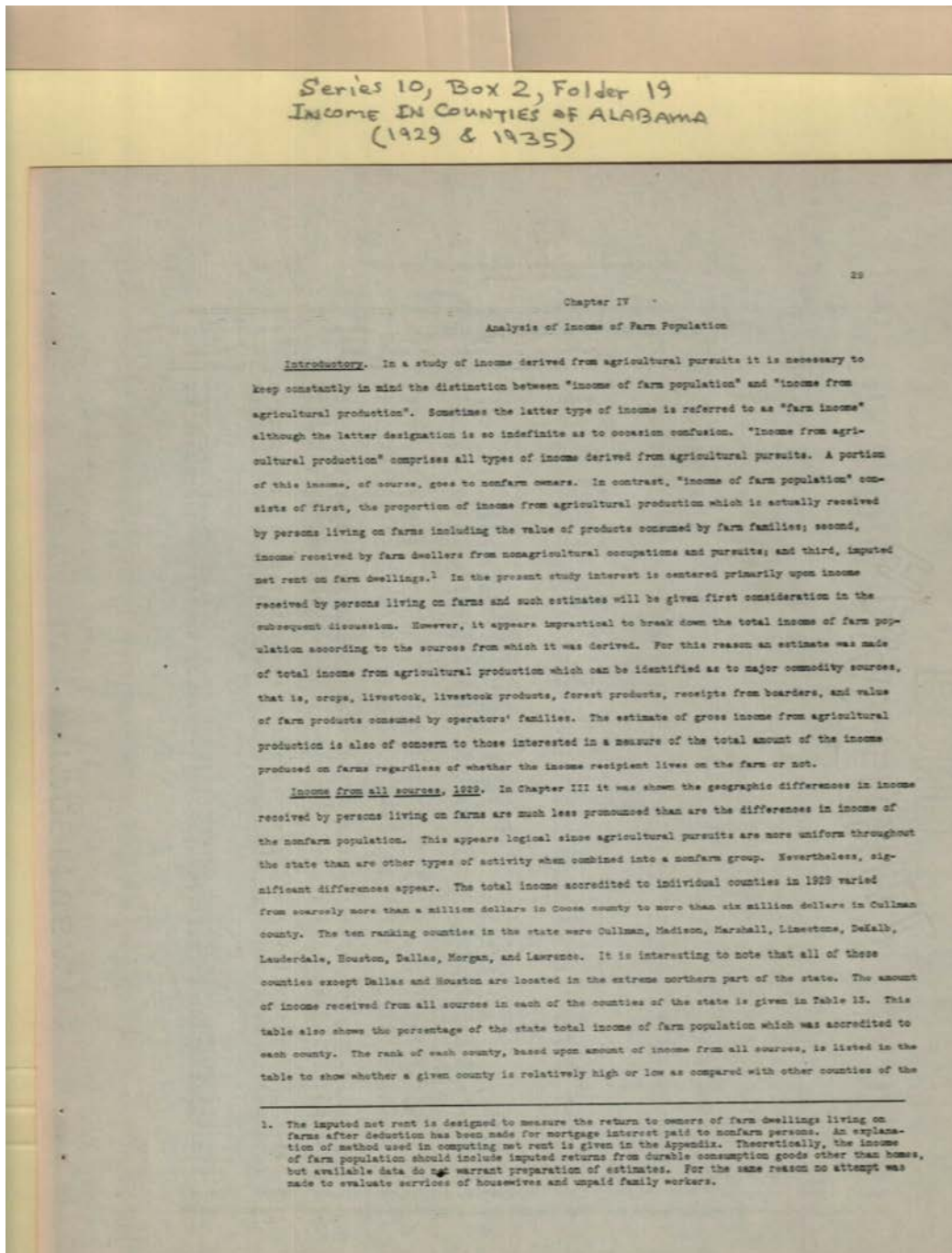
Table 12

Per Capita Income of Farm Population Compared with that of Nonfarm Population, 1929
 Counties of Alabama

County	Population*		Per capita income from all sources		Ratio of county per capita to state per capita		Rank in state according to per capita income	
	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm
Autauga	14,396	5,338	\$138	\$399	97.9	74.3	31	37
Baldwin	15,297	14,992	205	296	145.4	86.6	1	31
Barbour	21,127	11,296	107	321	75.9	81.4	61	39
Bibb	9,896	10,884	109	335	77.3	84.1	38	38
Blount	22,048	5,972	143	413	101.4	79.0	28	28
Bullack	14,960	5,086	107	347	75.9	65.3	59	32
Buller	19,206	10,889	118	332	83.7	63.8	63	37
Calhoun	17,965	37,648	138	492	97.9	94.1	33	33
Chambers	21,794	17,519	106	443	75.2	84.7	64	17
Cherokee	18,128	1,994	174	413	133.4	75.0	9	35
Chilton	19,117	5,462	147	397	104.3	75.9	21	35
Choctaw	14,068	6,465	103	428	72.3	81.8	65	32
Clarke	16,771	9,248	104	379	73.8	72.8	66	48
Clay	14,882	2,918	123	411	87.2	75.5	48	30
Cleburne	10,410	2,467	127	277	90.1	53.0	44	64
Coffee	24,214	8,542	137	289	97.2	69.5	34	65
Colbert	14,821	14,979	192	422	135.5	80.7	2	34
Conecuh	16,100	7,329	127	268	90.1	64.4	43	68
Cook	7,321	2,639	105	390	78.2	74.6	23	44
Covington	22,784	17,872	145	390	100.8	68.5	17	30
Crenshaw	17,959	5,717	133	358	108.5	68.5	5	12
Cullman	24,320	6,821	181	464	128.4	86.7	3	12
Dale	18,194	7,021	158	337	90.9	84.4	39	5
Dallas	20,390	21,704	132	328	83.8	101.0	39	5
Dalhousie	22,840	6,464	139	463	112.8	88.5	14	13
Elmore	24,980	9,700	139	409	96.8	78.2	29	31
Etowah	18,928	15,038	154	302	108.2	57.7	16	60
Escambia	20,478	42,821	148	335	105.0	103.3	19	4
Fayette	14,420	4,023	142	388	100.7	112.4	27	4
Franklin	17,490	7,882	159	399	115.8	74.3	15	36
Geneva	21,406	8,198	145	285	102.8	66.4	22	62
Greene	18,810	3,265	117	460	83.0	88.0	54	14
Hale	21,765	4,800	144	391	102.1	74.8	25	41
Henry	17,773	5,047	140	399	99.3	71.3	6	46
Houston	25,721	20,184	178	373	126.2	76.3	8	38
Jackson	27,787	9,094	131	329	92.9	82.9	40	38
Jefferson	19,837	411,566	163	988	115.6	131.5	15	1
Lamar	18,029	2,972	146	429	105.0	82.0	18	30
Lauderdale	26,391	14,739	178	425	126.2	81.3	7	23
Lawrence	24,245	2,897	166	434	117.7	85.0	10	19
Lee	17,704	18,359	109	391	77.3	74.8	57	42
Limestone	29,868	6,763	181	400	128.4	76.9	4	35
Louisa	20,008	2,872	134	334	95.0	63.9	36	54
Macon	20,076	6,827	117	353	83.0	67.5	56	51
Madison	26,257	28,366	185	445	117.0	84.7	11	16
Marengo	27,619	8,807	184	490	102.1	94.6	24	8
Marion	19,420	6,347	135	413	96.7	79.0	35	27
Marshall	21,078	8,727	185	407	121.2	77.9	3	32
Mobile	10,329	109,094	178	520	124.8	99.4	8	7
Monroe	22,098	7,812	150	361	92.2	59.0	41	49
Montgomery	23,771	74,900	126	640	83.4	122.4	45	2
Morgan	24,728	21,451	165	527	117.0	100.8	12	6
Perry	20,838	5,760	138	405	97.9	77.4	30	33
Pike	19,969	4,933	148	403	108.0	77.1	20	34
Plemons	21,307	10,933	119	382	84.4	73.0	62	45
Randolph	20,410	6,451	130	429	85.1	82.0	50	21
Russell	17,583	5,094	97	280	68.8	53.5	87	63
St. Clair	14,217	10,293	113	443	80.1	84.7	56	15
Shelby	14,802	6,812	133	391	97.5	74.8	48	40
Suwannee	21,117	8,812	133	437	94.3	83.6	38	28
Talladega	23,409	21,832	130	432	85.1	78.8	51	18
Tallapoosa	17,271	15,815	125	485	88.7	92.7	46	11
Tapolooka	24,007	40,146	134	491	95.0	95.2	37	10
Walker	20,064	39,381	107	378	75.9	72.5	60	47
Washington	10,083	6,282	107	336	75.9	64.2	62	54
Wilcox	20,396	4,485	138	411	88.7	78.6	47	29
Winston	11,800	4,098	138	248	97.9	47.4	32	67
State	1,340,277	1,305,971	141	523	-	-	-	-

* Population as of April 1, 1930, United States Census of Population, 1930

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state. A county which ranks sixteenth or above is in the upper quartile or the highest fourth of the counties and according to Table 14 had an aggregate income of farm population of more than \$3,213,000 - the amount shown by Tuscaloosa county which ranks seventeenth. Lowndes county,

Table 14
 Median and Quartile Positions - Aggregate Income from all Sources
 Received by Farm Population in Alabama, 1929

Position	County	Aggregate income of farm population		Percent of state based on	
		In thousands	Ratio to median	Total aggregate income of farm population	Total number of persons living on farms
Highest county	Cullman	\$6,180,300	2.3	3.27	2.55
Third quartile	Tuscaloosa	3,213,000	1.2	1.70	1.79
Median average	Lowndes	2,685,900	1.0	1.42	1.43
First quartile	Autauga	1,984,800	.7	1.08	1.07
Lowest county	Cocosa	1,039,000	.4	.58	.73

with a total of \$1,685,800, ranked thirty-fourth and thus fell at the median position among all counties of the state. Autauga county, with income of \$1,984,800, fell at the first quartile limit. Accordingly sixteen or approximately one-fourth of the counties reflected total income of farm population less than this amount. It is interesting to observe that the income in the county ranking highest in income of farm population, namely Cullman, was only two and one-third times as large as the median county which may be considered as a typical or average county. Income in the lowest county was four-tenths of that in the median county. In contrast, the highest ranking county in nonfarm income, namely Jefferson county, was almost ninety-five times as large as the median county in nonfarm income and the county ranking lowest in nonfarm income, Cleburne county, was two-tenths of the median. This again indicates the relatively more even distribution of income of farm population than of nonfarm in the state.

Imputed rent on farm dwellings, 1929. In Table 13 total income received from all sources is segregated according to type, namely, income from current production and imputed rent on farm dwellings. Income from current production, which comprises cash income and the value of products consumed by farm families, will be considered in detail in subsequent discussions. The percentage of total income in each county which represents imputed rent is shown in the last column of the table. These percentages vary from 1.6 percent for Marengo county to 3.5 percent in Mobile county. Although imputed rent is small in comparison with other income items it is nevertheless included in the 1929 figures in order to make the estimates of income of farm population more nearly comparable with those of nonfarm. Obviously some allowance should be made for the use of farm dwellings if comparison is to be made with the income of nonfarm workers.

A number of the more prosperous agricultural counties as well as those containing centers of urban population were accredited with a much higher proportion total income of the state derived from rent of farm dwellings than of total income from current farm production. For instance Mobile county is accredited with .96 of one percent of the total income from current production received

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by farm population and 1.82 percent of the total income from imputed rent on farm dwellings. Based on income from current production Mobile ranked fifty-sixth among the counties whereas it stood twenty-fourth in the amount of imputed rent. Similarly Jefferson county which ranked seventeenth in income from current production stood second highest in the amount of imputed rent. Cullman county occupied first place in both types of income. Baldwin county ranked fifteenth based upon imputed rent in contrast to thirty-third in total income from current production received by farm population.

Income from current production, 1929 and 1935. As indicated above income from current production comprises from 96.5 percent to 98.4 percent of the total income of farm population in the various counties of Alabama in 1929. Accordingly, comparisons based upon income from this major source are necessarily very similar to those previously presented in the discussion of income from all sources in 1929. The estimates of income from current production, however, afford a comparison of change from 1929 to 1935. Such is the primary purpose of Tables 15 and 16. Subsequent tables show changes in the two types of income which comprise the total from current production, namely, cash income and value of products consumed by farm families. Table 15 presents a comparison of the

Table 15
Concentration of Income of Farm Population in 1935 Compared with that in 1929*
Counties of Alabama, by Groups

Classification of counties	1929		1935	
	Income from current production	Percent of state total	Income from current production	Percent of state total
6 exceptionally high	\$32,766,750	17.7	\$21,456,529	15.7
10 moderately high	\$2,920,757	28.6	\$8,901,141	26.5
25 typical	\$4,440,909	34.8	\$9,887,800	26.4
15 moderately low	\$7,621,484	14.9	21,455,253	15.7
6 exceptionally low	7,366,236	4.0	8,082,333	3.7
All 67 counties	\$185,116,126	100.0	\$136,831,056	100.0

* Based upon income received from current production.

concentration of farm income in 1935 with that in 1929. It will be observed that the fifteen moderately high counties retained their 1929 proportion of the state total. The six exceptionally high counties and likewise the six exceptionally low counties apparently lost to the twenty-five typical counties and the fifteen moderately low counties. In connection with this it is interesting to note that income from current production in the highest ranking county, Cullman, in 1929 was two and one-third times that of the median county. In contrast the income of this county in 1935, although still the highest in the state, was only twice as large as the median or typical county.

Table 16 gives the amount of income from current production received by the farm population in each of the counties in both 1929 and 1935 together with percentages of the state total in each of the years. The rank of the individual counties in 1929 and in 1935 are presented in parallel columns to facilitate the comparisons in ranks and to call attention to any shifting. This table also lists

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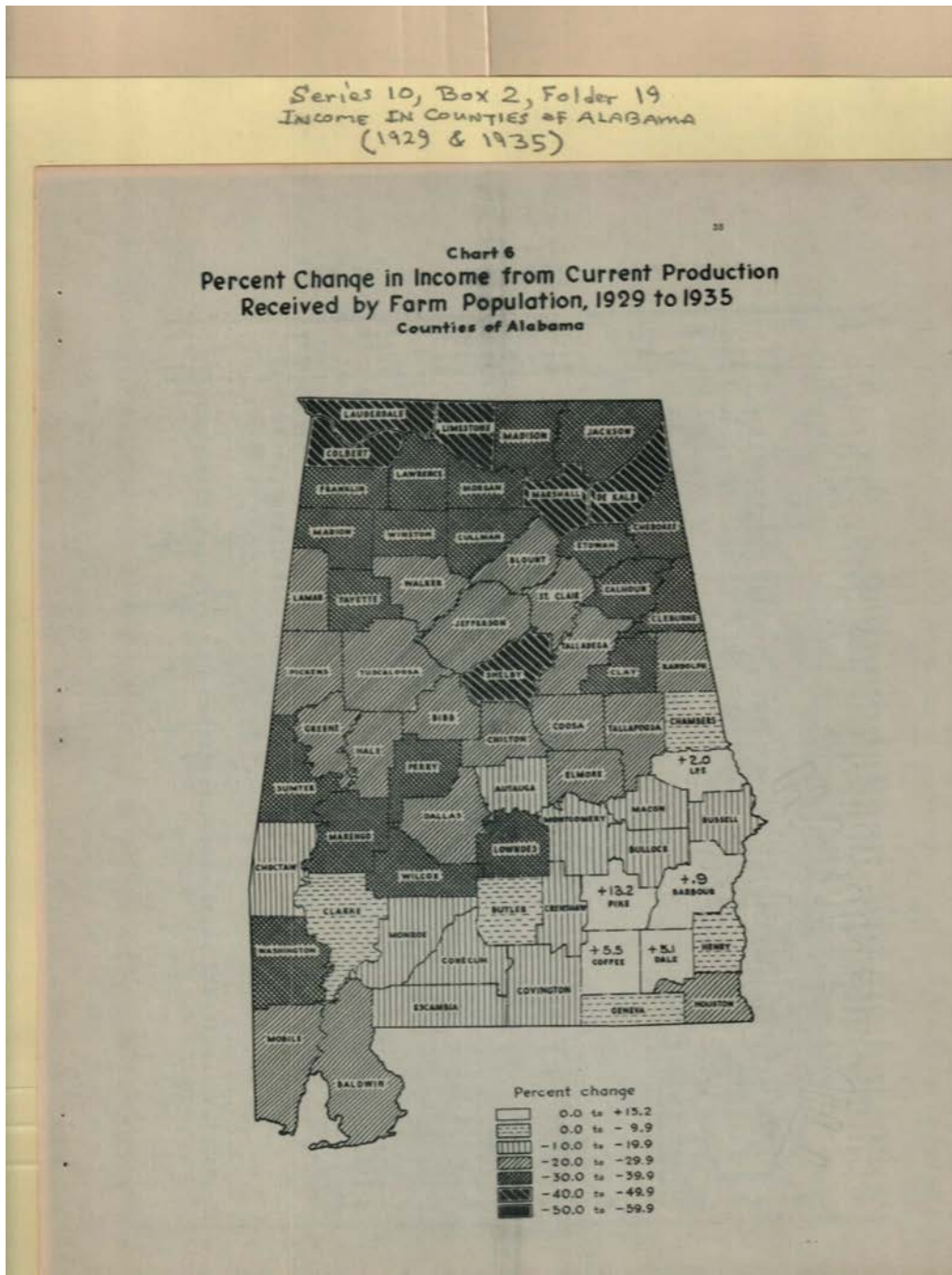
the percentage change from 1929 to 1935 in the amount of income received in each of the counties. These percentages are presented graphically in the statistical map on the following page. It will be observed that the income in five of the counties was apparently larger in 1935 than in earlier years. Each of these counties, Pike, Coffee, Dale, Barbour and Lee, are located in the southeast section of the state. The gains range from 13.2 percent in Pike to 2.0 percent in Lee. With the exception of Houston each of the other counties in this section of the state show a decrease of less than twenty percent from 1929 and hence are shaded lightly in contrast to the areas of heavier losses. Houston's decrease was only 22.8 percent. The darkly shaded counties with the exception of Shelby are located in the northern part of the state - Colbert, Lauderdale, Limestone, Marshall and DeKalb. Each reflect a decrease of from 40 to 49.9 percent in the amount of income received by farm population from current production. Despite their relatively large declines, Marshall, DeKalb and Limestone continue among the ten ranking counties of the state. Lauderdale dropped from sixth to fourteenth place. The decrease of 40.1 percent in Shelby county stands in marked contrast to the comparatively uniform decline shown by the majority of the counties in the central part of the state. With few exceptions the losses in this section of the state ranged from 20 to 30 percent.

Chart 6, Chart 17 (a map which shows changes in income of nonfarm population), and Chart 1, (a map which represents changes in the income of the entire population) were prepared with a uniform classification and system of cross-hatching in order to facilitate comparisons of change in income in the two major population groups. Reference to Chart 17 will disclose the fact that the percentages of decrease from 1929 to 1935 in the income of nonfarm persons was in general larger than the decreases shown for farm population in the accompanying chart. The cash income received by farm population as will be noted later decreased slightly more than did all income from current production including value of products consumed, but even the cash incomes of the farm population under went proportionately smaller shrinkages than did the incomes of nonfarm persons. Incidentally the income of the farm population includes the proportion of the government rental and benefit payments which were allocated to persons living on the farm. Whereas the data of nonfarm income used in preparing the map does not include work-relief payments. The inclusion of work-relief payments, however, does not change the general statement relative to the proportionately larger decrease in the amount of income going to nonfarm persons.

Value of products consumed by farm operators' families, 1929 and 1935. The value of farm products consumed¹ by the operators' family in each of the counties of Alabama in 1929 and 1935 is set out in Table 17. Included in this table are figures which represent the value of products consumed expressed as percentages of the total income from current production in each county respectively.

1. The value of products was computed on the basis of the farm price of commodities.

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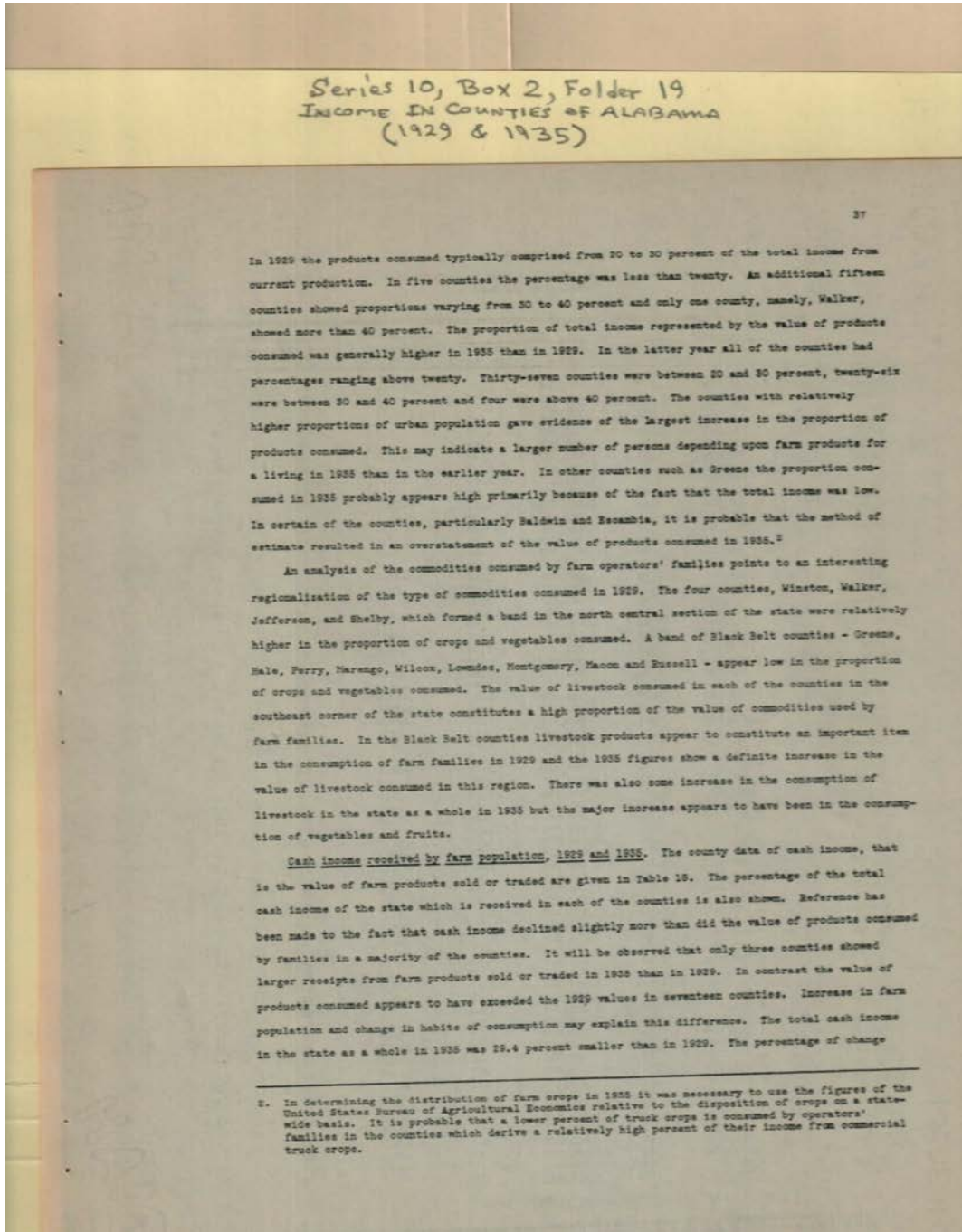
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Table 17

Value of Products Consumed by Farm Operators' Families, 1929 and 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	1929		1935		Percent change from 1929 to 1935	Rank in state according to value of products consumed	
	Value of products consumed	Percent of total current income	Value of products consumed	Percent of total current income		1929	1935
Autauga	\$436,634	22.5	\$550,674	22.4	-19.7	58	62
Baldwin	844,664	24.3	759,273	26.5	+17.8	33	11
Barbour	530,239	24.0	675,118	25.8	+ 8.6	52	35
Bibb	342,417	32.6	243,598	32.3	-28.9	65	67
Blount	863,441	27.9	714,959	32.1	-17.2	17	16
Bullock	393,379	25.0	324,574	24.2	-17.5	61	63
Butler	945,235	29.1	829,032	30.4	- 3.3	34	30
Calhoun	619,462	26.6	417,738	27.6	-32.6	40	55
Chambers	532,240	24.7	673,409	28.0	+ 3.8	50	36
Cherokee	905,237	25.8	667,318	29.1	-26.1	22	24
Chilton	831,486	30.2	600,864	30.9	-27.8	20	31
Choctaw	507,466	26.2	487,457	41.3	- 3.9	56	49
Clarke	669,867	29.2	625,928	40.0	- 6.6	30	28
Clay	669,662	28.1	439,194	36.8	-33.5	44	52
Cleburne	484,119	37.3	295,524	26.2	-43.0	24	9
Coffee	787,669	24.4	809,853	22.7	+ 2.5	36	54
Colbert	825,266	22.4	426,073	26.1	-48.2	48	23
Conecuh	555,237	24.7	659,083	25.5	+18.5	62	54
Cook	380,726	38.8	301,942	29.2	-22.7	27	25
Covington	1,001,401	29.8	751,469	25.7	-25.0	9	26
Crenshaw	708,034	28.4	641,077	28.2	- 9.5	28	28
Cullman	1,207,145	21.5	1,119,597	27.4	-61.3	1	1
Dale	823,640	26.0	602,301	28.5	+18.2	53	31
Dallas	1,006,403	23.3	695,568	22.5	-30.8	8	20
DeKalb	1,479,923	28.2	921,783	29.6	-37.0	3	4
Elmore	889,377	20.6	625,664	25.8	- 8.3	27	25
Escambia	476,522	24.6	526,331	22.4	-12.6	57	43
Etowah	878,662	29.8	591,407	29.1	-32.7	18	33
Etowah	623,487	31.5	484,919	25.0	-21.6	26	26
Franklin	892,899	32.7	634,438	32.7	-29.9	12	17
Geneva	524,624	26.6	707,323	24.1	-18.3	66	57
Greene	327,410	19.6	395,512	29.2	+17.2	42	47
Hale	506,976	19.7	514,674	22.3	- 6.9	11	8
Henry	598,272	24.0	547,729	22.7	-10.7	21	7
Houston	913,328	20.3	815,770	22.5	-17.1	14	6
Jackson	1,014,160	28.5	840,842	27.8	- 3.5	42	41
Jefferson	884,255	25.1	802,869	26.2	- 9.0	6	10
Lamar	596,648	27.2	548,748	22.4	-26.2	16	16
Lauderdale	1,106,963	24.0	794,848	26.2	-28.0	23	24
Lawrence	848,067	21.3	721,184	30.0	+ 7.6	59	51
Lee	419,344	22.4	482,215	22.6	-15.1	5	5
Limestone	1,270,261	23.9	842,505	28.3	-33.6	43	53
Louisa	592,991	22.4	438,678	24.6	- 6.9	49	46
Madison	1,388,359	23.6	1,027,128	22.8	-26.0	4	2
Marengo	891,479	22.6	650,940	26.2	-26.6	15	21
Marion	799,760	31.0	630,847	27.8	-18.6	23	24
Marshall	1,505,783	25.7	961,466	28.1	-36.8	2	3
Mobile	237,047	15.5	372,318	28.8	+57.1	67	60
Monroe	662,192	19.9	673,198	28.7	+15.5	47	21
Montgomery	318,659	17.7	360,221	22.4	+ 9.8	24	37
Morgan	640,137	25.7	722,907	26.2	-12.6	10	14
Perry	652,114	23.2	509,601	26.9	-21.9	21	48
Pickens	822,333	28.5	628,192	29.0	-23.7	21	27
Pike	638,699	25.6	703,007	26.1	+10.1	25	19
Randolph	685,867	28.6	580,081	30.3	-15.8	28	40
Russell	370,122	21.2	389,107	23.9	+ 4.9	64	58
St. Clair	642,375	24.9	416,027	26.8	-35.8	31	36
Shelby	492,709	28.7	361,093	23.9	-26.2	60	61
Sumter	622,609	22.9	569,013	22.5	- 8.0	39	36
Talladega	629,060	22.8	666,622	27.9	+11.3	37	39
Tallapoosa	648,440	20.6	622,867	22.4	-19.4	32	45
Tuscaloosa	709,228	22.5	700,820	30.6	- 1.6	25	18
Walker	691,278	42.4	734,910	44.1	+17.3	13	13
Washington	379,729	26.1	272,401	42.9	-26.3	63	66
Wilcox	677,161	27.0	527,582	22.9	-22.1	29	44
Winston	667,390	26.3	373,449	25.6	-44.2	65	59
State	\$49,218,782	26.1	\$39,674,277	28.2	-17.3	-	-

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Table 18

Cash Income from Current Production Received by Farm Population, 1929 and 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	1929		1935		Percent change from 1929 to 1935	RANK IN STATE according to cash income from agricultural production	
	Cash income	Percent of state total	Cash income	Percent of state total		1929	1935
Autauga	\$1,505,746	1.10	\$1,218,214	1.28	-19.1	48	42
Baldwin	2,004,833	1.46	1,321,409	1.37	-34.1	21	29
Barbour	1,981,825	1.23	1,828,112	1.71	- 1.5	44	21
Bibb	707,409	.82	811,422	.53	-37.7	65	85
Blount	2,230,612	1.63	1,513,266	1.57	-32.2	23	28
Bullock	1,181,270	.86	1,014,651	1.05	-14.1	32	32
Butler	1,570,260	1.15	1,424,539	1.47	- 9.3	46	34
Calhoun	1,798,695	1.31	1,028,479	1.12	-39.7	38	49
Chambers	1,687,335	1.22	1,433,825	1.69	- 5.2	43	22
Charlottesville	2,315,458	1.69	1,439,084	1.48	-38.3	19	33
Chilton	1,919,420	1.40	1,343,313	1.39	-30.0	33	38
Choctaw	889,195	.65	692,446	.72	-22.1	63	61
Clarke	1,032,954	.73	941,285	.97	- 8.9	60	55
Clay	1,193,489	.87	741,067	.79	-36.2	58	59
Cleburne	812,511	.60	820,192	.64	-36.2	64	64
Coffee	2,436,027	1.78	2,596,122	2.89	+ 6.6	16	4
Colbert	2,194,619	1.58	1,205,651	1.25	-44.4	24	43
Conner	1,693,971	1.24	1,233,741	1.30	-26.0	42	40
Cook	616,047	.45	465,152	.49	-23.9	87	66
Covington	2,359,159	1.72	2,167,981	2.24	+ 8.1	18	10
Crenshaw	1,975,834	1.44	1,631,482	1.69	-17.4	32	23
Cullman	4,196,830	3.04	2,965,841	3.07	-29.7	2	1
Dale	1,471,296	1.08	1,214,405	1.27	+ 1.5	49	27
Dallas	3,316,492	2.42	2,389,828	2.47	-27.9	8	8
DeKalb	3,768,160	2.75	2,198,783	2.28	-41.5	5	14
Elmore	2,631,479	1.94	1,786,050	1.85	-32.5	12	46
Etowah	1,463,390	1.07	1,117,458	1.16	-23.6	52	30
Etowah	2,092,237	1.53	1,445,399	1.49	-30.8	26	36
Franklin	1,375,488	1.01	883,822	.91	-35.8	36	43
Fayette	1,855,031	1.34	1,122,549	1.17	-39.3	20	7
Geneva	2,278,351	1.65	2,323,180	2.30	+ 2.3	20	54
Greene	1,481,371	1.08	954,911	1.00	-34.9	14	18
Hale	2,479,447	1.81	1,897,319	1.75	-23.5	19	19
Henry	1,858,289	1.36	1,766,130	1.83	- 5.0	34	3
Houston	2,590,612	1.92	2,490,696	2.75	-33.9	6	3
Jackson	2,540,413	1.86	1,969,812	1.62	-22.2	15	25
Jefferson	2,258,718	1.65	1,405,396	1.45	-37.5	45	33
Lamar	1,384,808	1.17	1,008,834	1.04	-26.5	7	20
Lauderdale	3,501,441	2.58	1,950,597	1.72	-43.7	9	19
Lawrence	3,122,833	2.29	1,880,504	1.74	-45.3	13	23
Lee	1,455,742	1.08	1,460,098	1.51	+0.3	53	29
Limestone	4,044,761	2.93	2,184,045	2.26	-46.0	4	2
Lowndes	2,045,242	1.50	1,345,170	1.39	-34.4	30	37
Madison	1,757,894	1.28	1,437,221	1.42	-18.2	40	32
Madison	4,426,932	3.23	2,823,458	3.06	-34.3	1	2
Marion	3,042,702	2.22	1,856,292	1.93	-38.7	11	12
Marion	1,777,480	1.30	1,073,087	1.11	-39.6	35	51
Marshall	4,140,392	3.01	2,429,063	2.51	-41.3	3	5
Mobile	1,514,273	1.11	931,292	.96	-36.5	47	56
Monroe	2,287,446	1.68	1,714,009	1.77	-24.4	21	17
Montgomery	2,416,058	1.78	1,869,365	1.92	-23.0	17	13
Montgomery	3,033,728	2.23	1,781,284	1.81	-41.7	10	15
Morgan	2,154,697	1.57	1,413,068	1.46	-34.4	25	28
Perry	2,050,455	1.51	1,539,465	1.59	-25.3	29	26
Pike	1,837,987	1.34	2,029,576	2.17	+14.3	35	11
Randolph	1,711,987	1.25	1,233,785	1.28	-27.9	41	41
Randolph	1,320,018	.96	1,108,434	1.19	-16.0	68	67
St. Clair	1,018,928	.75	745,170	.77	-26.5	63	60
Shelby	1,233,729	.90	680,171	.71	-44.3	56	62
Sumter	2,144,128	1.57	1,190,338	1.23	-44.5	26	44
Talladega	2,130,503	1.56	1,441,816	1.49	-32.3	27	51
Talladega	2,473,095	1.82	1,090,326	1.13	-55.8	31	48
Tallapoosa	2,429,729	1.78	1,896,312	1.65	-24.2	15	24
Walker	1,211,354	.89	921,573	.96	-23.1	67	57
Washington	871,334	.63	361,298	.38	-58.0	86	87
Wilcox	1,827,072	1.33	1,075,446	1.11	-41.1	37	50
Winston	954,544	.72	676,627	.70	-29.0	62	63
State	\$156,697,344	100.00	\$96,656,781	100.00	-29.4	-	-

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based upon state totals appears to be fairly representative of a majority of the counties since thirty-four of the individual counties show decreases ranging from 25 to 39 percent. Eleven additional counties reflect decreases ranging from 40 to 82.4 percent. These eleven counties include Colbert, DeKalb, Lauderdale, Limestone, Marshall and Shelby, shaded darkly on Chart 6, and Lawrence, Morgan, Sumter, Washington and Wilcox. Seven are in the Tennessee Valley. The heavy losses in this relatively prosperous farm area reflect primarily the decrease in the value of cotton including rental and benefit payments. Three of the other four counties, Sumter, Wilcox, and Washington, are located in the southwest section of the state. Sumter county dropped from twenty-sixth to forty-fourth in the amount of cash income received and Wilcox fell from thirty-seventh to fiftieth. The cash income in Washington county, amounting to only \$368,290, was the smallest in any county of the state. This county ranked sixty-sixth in 1929.

Cash income from agricultural production, by sources, 1929 and 1935. As explained in Chapter I, available data do not permit accurate determination of the amount of cash income received from each commodity source by persons living on farms. The census figures, however, do reflect rather accurately the sources from which the total cash income from agricultural production is derived. If it may be assumed that the proportion of income going to nonfarm persons is reasonably uniform among the various types of commodities, the breakdown of cash income from agricultural production is fairly representative of the sources from which the farm population received its income.

Tables 19A, 19B and 19C present a summary and an analysis of the cash income derived from major sources in each county of Alabama in 1929. Part A gives the amount of cash income received from each major source. Part B shows the percentage distribution among counties of the state total cash income received from each of the major agricultural sources. In this analysis the state total for each commodity group is the base or 100 percent for all the percentages shown for that group. Part C shows the percentage of the agricultural cash income in the county that is derived from each of the major sources. In this table the total cash income from agricultural production in any given county constitutes the base for the percentages shown for that particular county. The first column of Table 19A gives the total value of all farm products sold or traded¹ in 1929. The total received from all sources is segregated into five major groups, (a) cotton including cottonseed, (b) crops other than cotton, (c) livestock, (d) livestock products, (e) forest products. The first two of these are combined into a subtotal to show the value of all crops² including cotton. The amount received

1. The value of products sold or traded, designated cash income, does not directly reflect the effective income from products for the reason that a substantial proportion of the cash received from certain crops, particular cotton, is required to pay for fertilizer used in production. In the preparation of the estimates of the income of farm population, expenditures for fertilizer and feed purchased off the farm were deducted from total receipts before the distribution was made. The amount spent for fertilizer and feed in each of the counties in 1929 is available from United States Census of Agriculture, 1930, Vol. II, Part 2.
2. The term crops as used in this report includes all vegetables, fruits and nuts, flowers, and nursery products in addition to field crops.

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Table 198
Percent Distribution among Counties of Cash Income from Agricultural Production in Alabama, by Sources, 1929

County	All agricultural production	Crops including vegetables, flowers, etc.			Livestock	Livestock products	Forest products
		All crops	Cotton, lnc. cottonseed	Crops other than cotton			
Autauga	1.15	1.14	1.17	.86	2.04	.72	1.25
Baldwin	1.88	1.32	.23	8.57	2.49	4.27	1.27
Barbour	1.31	1.41	1.39	1.65	.95	.70	1.12
Bibb	.82	.82	.83	.48	.40	.81	1.31
Blount	1.54	1.69	1.72	1.44	1.13	1.61	1.62
Bullock	.84	.74	.75	.68	2.28	.73	1.19
Butler	1.21	1.27	1.22	1.37	.91	.84	1.21
Calhoun	1.50	1.50	1.39	.58	.89	1.21	1.02
Chambers	1.42	1.48	1.59	.58	.82	1.24	1.87
Cherokee	1.89	1.88	2.03	.72	.71	.70	1.08
Chilton	1.42	1.51	1.49	1.78	.65	1.20	1.18
Chocoma	.64	.66	.66	.62	.48	.39	1.71
Clarke	.72	.69	.69	.69	.86	.97	1.12
Clay	.90	.85	.86	.80	1.19	1.25	1.12
Clatsome	.82	.63	.67	.29	.42	.52	1.17
Coffee	1.86	2.00	1.71	4.18	2.00	.60	1.21
Colbert	1.51	1.71	1.86	.83	.73	.67	.82
Comoch	1.28	1.36	1.29	1.94	.82	.61	.89
Cocca	1.81	.43	.45	.44	.72	.54	1.03
Covington	.47	1.82	1.78	2.14	2.12	1.30	2.89
Crenshaw	1.48	1.53	1.33	1.94	1.56	.73	1.98
Cullman	3.03	3.27	.97	3.33	1.59	2.08	2.40
Dale	1.13	1.12	2.21	1.94	2.88	2.50	.45
Dallas	2.28	2.27	3.12	1.31	1.88	2.07	2.14
DeKalb	2.72	2.91	3.12	1.11	1.99	1.07	1.48
Elmore	1.91	2.02	2.14	2.21	.70	.78	1.08
Escambia	1.08	1.15	.92	1.80	1.10	2.33	1.38
Etowah	1.88	1.94	.99	.59	.72	.72	3.68
Fayette	.96	.94	1.45	.73	1.07	.74	1.12
Franklin	1.29	1.37	1.64	2.41	2.98	.87	1.78
Geneva	1.73	1.73	1.14	.50	1.28	.48	1.40
Greene	1.03	1.07	1.77	.87	1.07	1.47	.68
Hale	1.65	1.66	1.25	2.94	1.15	.49	1.09
Henry	1.39	1.53	2.75	2.78	2.15	1.46	.88
Houston	2.85	1.76	1.64	1.10	2.31	1.90	2.00
Jackson	2.81	.80	.32	4.50	1.60	13.08	.72
Jefferson	2.04	.60	.68	.48	.56	.80	2.11
Lamar	1.14	1.23	1.33	1.40	1.90	1.71	1.18
Lauderdale	2.34	2.51	2.65	.78	1.06	.66	.73
Lawrence	2.20	2.50	2.73	.97	1.06	1.43	1.29
Lee	1.18	1.11	1.13	.97	1.06	1.43	1.56
Limestone	2.76	3.07	3.30	1.27	1.30	1.37	1.66
Lowndes	1.43	1.19	1.20	.98	2.68	2.73	1.46
Macon	1.37	1.41	1.49	.82	1.21	1.14	1.27
Madison	2.24	3.48	3.60	2.58	2.34	2.27	1.01
Madison	2.00	1.97	2.10	1.00	3.12	1.67	.91
Marion	1.26	1.28	1.34	.82	1.36	.85	1.52
Marshall	2.97	3.21	3.48	1.11	2.08	1.87	1.82
Mobile	1.39	.98	.17	7.04	1.09	5.40	.39
Monroe	1.63	1.61	1.87	1.28	1.32	.88	.89
Montgomery	1.73	1.08	1.20	1.88	4.96	6.01	2.82
Morgan	2.17	2.31	2.49	.95	1.67	1.46	1.56
Murray	1.48	1.46	1.66	.73	1.04	1.62	1.64
Perry	1.41	1.52	1.62	.72	.88	.74	1.77
Pickens	1.46	1.47	1.94	2.52	2.11	.75	2.21
Pike	1.46	1.47	1.50	.98	1.08	1.21	1.48
Randolph	1.37	1.38	1.50	.77	1.23	.79	2.28
Russell	.99	.97	1.00	.43	.65	1.02	1.06
St. Clair	.73	.70	.74	.74	.62	1.92	.60
Shelby	.85	.78	.78	.78	3.67	.74	.75
Sumter	1.46	1.56	1.45	.94	.90	1.89	1.06
Talladega	1.56	1.60	1.74	.59	.95	1.06	2.21
Tallapoosa	1.15	1.11	1.18	.59	.85	2.72	2.23
Tuscaloosa	1.78	1.72	1.75	1.49	.85	1.38	2.49
Walker	.82	.82	.77	.94	.87	.55	3.87
Washington	.47	.55	.27	.93	5.73	.52	.80
Wilcox	1.25	1.01	1.02	.93	.42	.34	1.07
Winston	.72	.77	.72	.62	.42	.34	1.07
State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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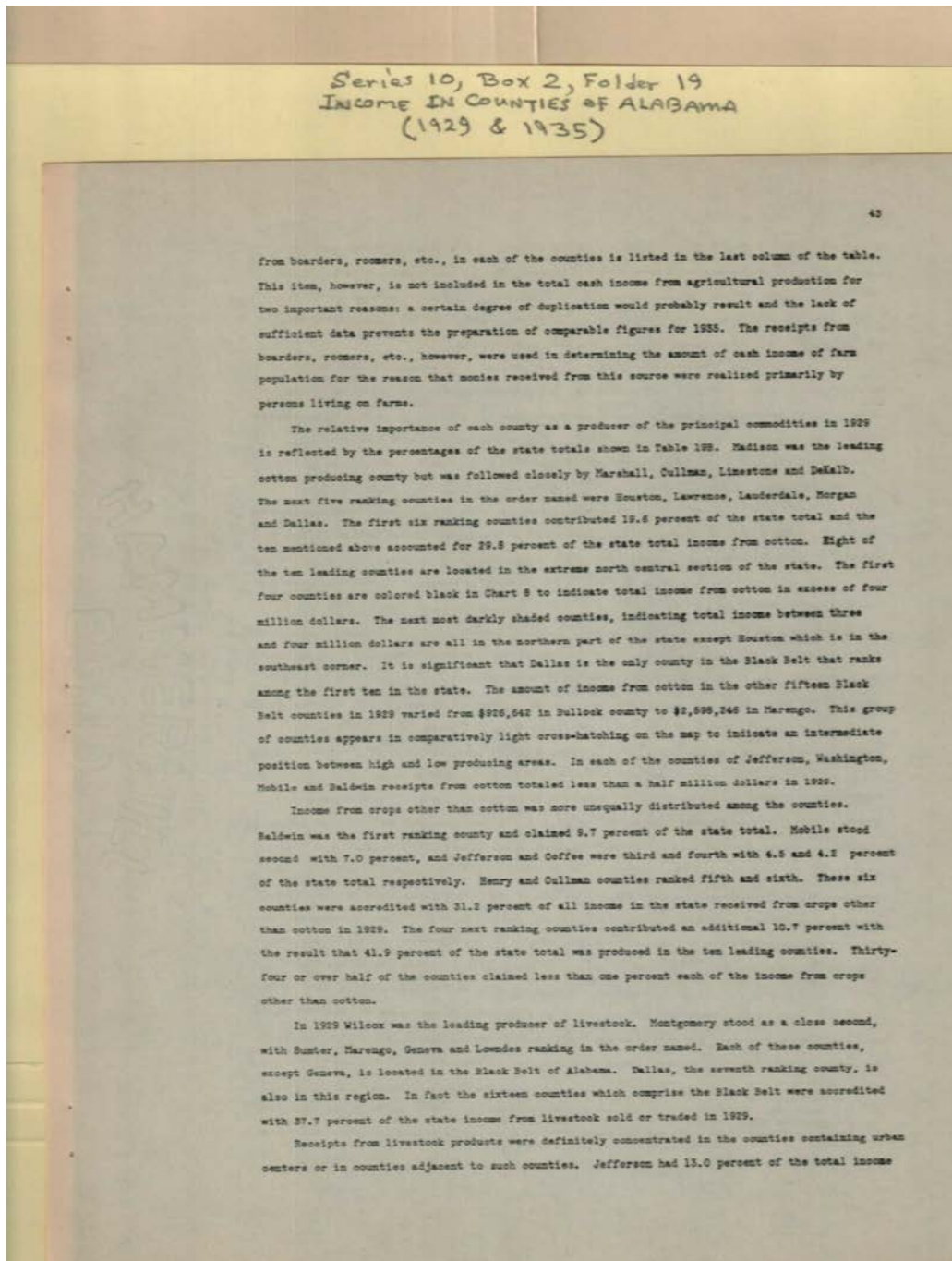
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Table 19C
Percent of Agricultural Cash Income Received from each Major Source, 1929
Counties of Alabama

County	All agricultural production	Crops including vegetables, flowers, etc.			Livestock	Livestock products	Forest products
		All crops	Cotton, less cottonseed	Crops other than cotton			
Autauga	100.00	80.53	73.59	7.04	11.26	8.06	2.18
Baldwin	100.00	84.36	8.96	54.40	3.36	24.77	1.52
Barbour	100.00	88.46	78.55	11.91	4.60	8.23	1.71
Bibb	100.00	80.82	78.88	8.54	4.76	9.48	4.94
Blount	100.00	84.18	78.90	8.38	4.34	9.12	1.98
Bulloch	100.00	71.99	84.38	7.94	14.85	8.36	2.60
Butler	100.00	86.30	74.05	12.25	4.77	8.78	2.17
Calhoun	100.00	82.00	77.78	4.22	2.87	14.56	1.57
Chambers	100.00	81.28	81.42	3.84	3.63	8.49	2.62
Cherokee	100.00	92.01	87.97	4.04	2.68	4.03	1.28
Chilton	100.00	87.29	75.59	11.70	2.90	8.19	1.62
Choctaw	100.00	84.11	74.99	9.12	4.71	8.87	4.31
Clarke	100.00	78.94	69.97	8.97	7.86	7.63	3.87
Clay	100.00	75.53	68.37	6.16	8.56	13.53	2.48
Cleburne	100.00	82.78	79.37	4.39	4.26	8.19	3.79
Coffee	100.00	87.69	86.56	21.13	6.77	4.13	1.39
Colbert	100.00	92.80	89.27	5.33	2.07	3.64	.69
Conecuh	100.00	89.51	74.87	14.84	4.87	4.73	1.09
Cook	100.00	74.43	68.63	8.80	9.88	11.32	4.37
Covington	100.00	82.49	71.31	11.14	7.38	6.99	3.14
Crawford	100.00	65.92	75.96	9.96	6.87	4.65	2.58
Cullman	100.00	88.52	78.69	8.33	3.30	6.61	1.87
Dale	100.00	81.62	82.16	19.36	9.68	4.73	4.18
Dallas	100.00	81.62	73.58	8.04	7.32	10.87	.39
Dekalb	100.00	87.43	82.90	6.53	3.66	7.35	1.90
Elmore	100.00	86.54	81.07	5.47	6.55	5.41	1.58
Escambia	100.00	86.90	82.34	24.56	4.07	7.05	1.98
Etowah	100.00	80.50	75.23	8.87	3.72	14.37	1.71
Fayette	100.00	80.52	74.51	5.81	4.73	7.32	7.63
Franklin	100.00	87.46	82.09	8.97	5.24	5.57	1.73
Geneva	100.00	82.26	69.07	13.19	10.82	4.87	2.08
Greene	100.00	84.98	80.39	4.69	7.81	4.51	2.70
Hale	100.00	82.59	77.64	4.95	7.91	6.68	.82
Henry	100.00	89.66	88.69	19.69	5.18	3.43	1.81
Houston	100.00	88.44	78.18	10.29	5.31	5.87	.68
Jackson	100.00	79.58	73.84	5.72	8.05	10.21	2.20
Jefferson	100.00	32.11	11.33	20.78	4.98	62.24	.70
Lamar	100.00	88.96	84.97	3.89	3.09	4.28	3.89
Laurens	100.00	87.87	82.22	3.85	4.08	7.10	.98
Lawrence	100.00	88.48	90.07	3.34	3.03	2.87	.87
Lee	100.00	79.54	73.54	7.90	3.71	12.51	3.24
Limestone	100.00	91.08	84.78	4.33	2.97	4.83	1.18
Lowndes	100.00	87.89	81.08	8.51	11.75	18.63	2.03
Macon	100.00	84.65	78.80	5.65	5.58	8.12	1.84
Madison	100.00	88.01	80.58	7.43	4.86	6.81	.62
Marion	100.00	91.09	78.38	4.71	9.85	8.16	.91
Marshall	100.00	83.38	77.18	8.13	8.90	6.37	3.25
Mobile	100.00	86.82	84.99	2.53	6.38	6.10	1.02
Monroe	100.00	66.77	5.00	47.77	4.94	37.73	.68
Montgomery	100.00	80.87	83.13	7.42	5.10	3.27	1.08
Morgan	100.00	80.87	41.70	9.17	18.02	28.10	3.01
Nevada	100.00	87.44	82.32	4.12	4.86	6.34	1.18
Perry	100.00	83.87	74.46	6.01	4.50	10.74	2.09
Pickens	100.00	88.58	83.89	4.89	3.80	5.12	2.80
Pike	100.00	82.81	83.41	14.41	9.14	5.02	3.02
Randolph	100.00	83.56	79.58	3.98	3.00	9.29	2.18
Russell	100.00	79.90	72.60	7.30	7.82	7.76	4.52
St. Clair	100.00	78.27	72.77	3.50	6.40	13.46	2.87
Shelby	100.00	71.05	65.47	7.78	6.84	20.87	1.33
Sumter	100.00	78.13	72.07	6.08	15.90	4.94	1.03
Talladega	100.00	84.44	80.89	3.50	3.66	10.54	1.38
Tallapoosa	100.00	80.94	78.97	4.97	5.29	9.34	4.43
Tuscaloosa	100.00	79.27	71.33	7.94	3.03	14.87	2.83
Walker	100.00	75.44	61.20	12.04	6.79	14.40	5.37
Washington	100.00	80.74	41.88	18.82	11.65	11.31	16.30
Wilcox	100.00	66.87	38.91	6.86	28.80	4.06	1.27
Winston	100.00	88.14	79.13	9.01	4.29	4.62	2.95
State	100.00	81.68	72.54	9.44	6.31	9.72	1.99

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of the state derived from livestock products in 1929. Mobile and Montgomery showed more than 8.0 percent each. Baldwin stood fourth with 4.3 percent. Dallas and Tuscaloosa ranked fifth and sixth. Lowndes, Etowah, Madison, DeKalb and Cullman each had over two percent of the state total. The ten leading counties, comprising all those named except Cullman, contributed 42.4 percent of the state total income received from livestock products.

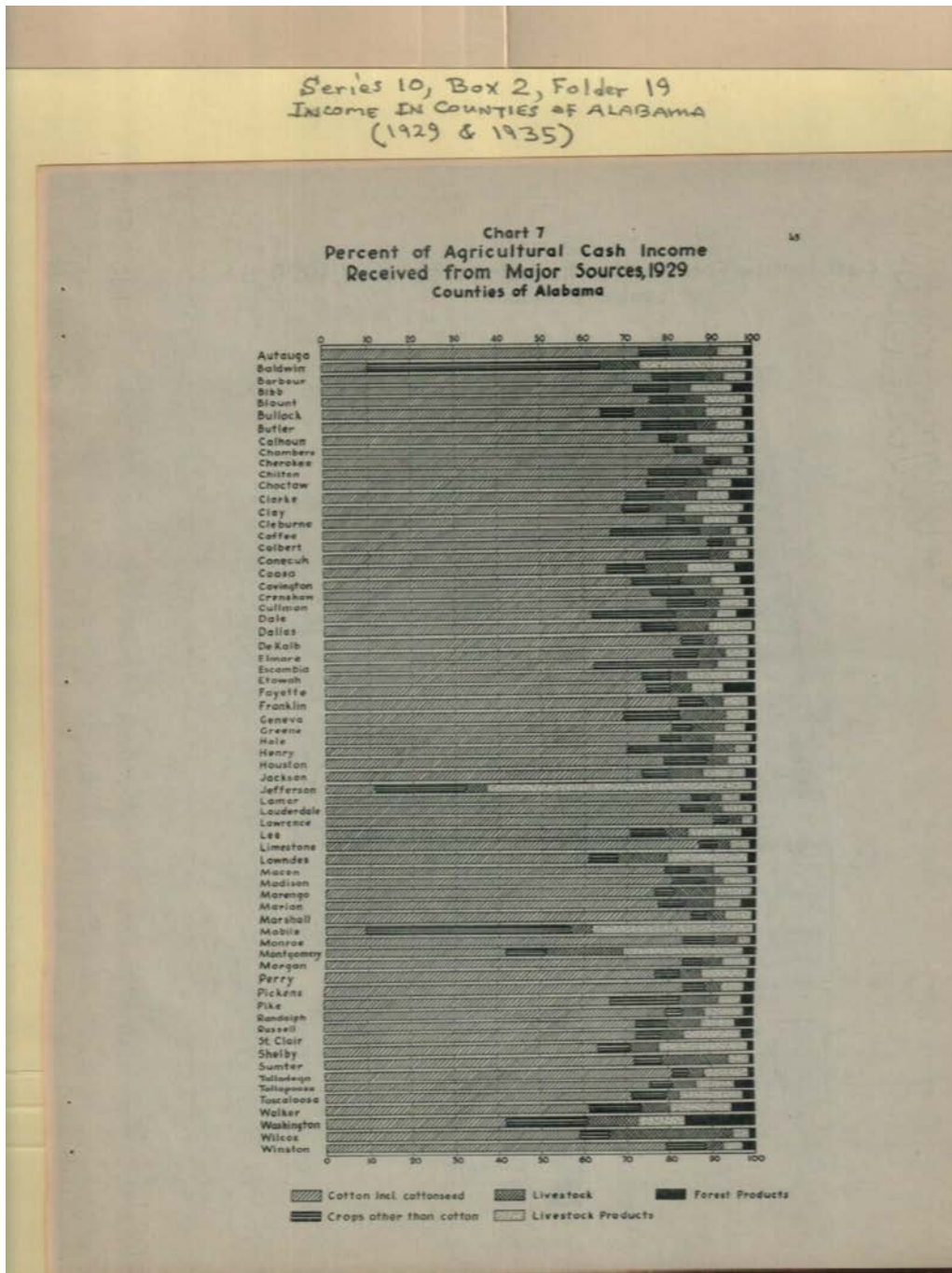
The value of forest products sold by farm operators is small in comparison with the other major crops. Receipts from this source, however, are rather uniformly distributed among the counties. The largest percentage falling in any county was 3.9 percent, accredited to Washington county. The ten leading counties contributed only 27.8 percent of the state total and only thirteen counties showed less than one percent of the state total from forest products in 1929.

The percentages of agricultural cash income which were derived from each of the major sources within the various counties of Alabama are shown in Table 19C and graphically in Chart 7. Chart 8 shows the amount of income received from cotton including cottontseed in each of the counties in 1929. The geographic variations in the proportion of agricultural cash income received from cotton¹ is presented graphically in Chart 9, which chart is comparable with those shown for the other major commodity groups.

Cotton as a source of agricultural income. In Chart 7 the segment of each bar which begins at the left hand side of the chart and extends to the right, shaded with diagonal lines represents the percentage of cash income which is derived from cotton including cottontseed. It is readily seen that the value of cotton constitutes more than sixty percent of the total cash income in all except six of the counties. The six exceptions are Baldwin, Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Washington and Wilcox. In the first three of these counties the value of crops other than cotton and also the value of livestock products exceeds the value of the cotton crop. In the last three named counties, however, cotton comprises more than 41 percent of the total cash income. The source from which these counties derive the remainder of their income will be discussed later. Chart 9 reveals a number of interesting facts concerning the relation of the location of the counties to the proportion of their income received from cotton. Each of the counties in the Tennessee Valley region received more than 80 percent of their cash income from cotton. Three of the counties, Colbert, Lawrence and Limestone, derived over 88 percent of their agricultural income from this source. Cherokee and Marshall counties located in the northeast section of the state likewise depended upon cotton for over 86 percent of their income. DeKalb county was only slightly lower with 82.9 percent. In fact Jackson is the only county in the extreme northern part of the state that received less than this latter percentage. It is significant that the counties in the northern part of the state not only received the largest amount of income from cotton but also derived a higher proportion of their income from this source than did other sections of the state.

1. The percentages of the agricultural cash income received from cotton in the several counties are given in Table 23, page 61. This table contains data for both 1929 and 1935 and hence affords a comparison between the two years. For this reason it is not presented until after the detailed statistics for 1935 have been presented in Tables 20 through 22.

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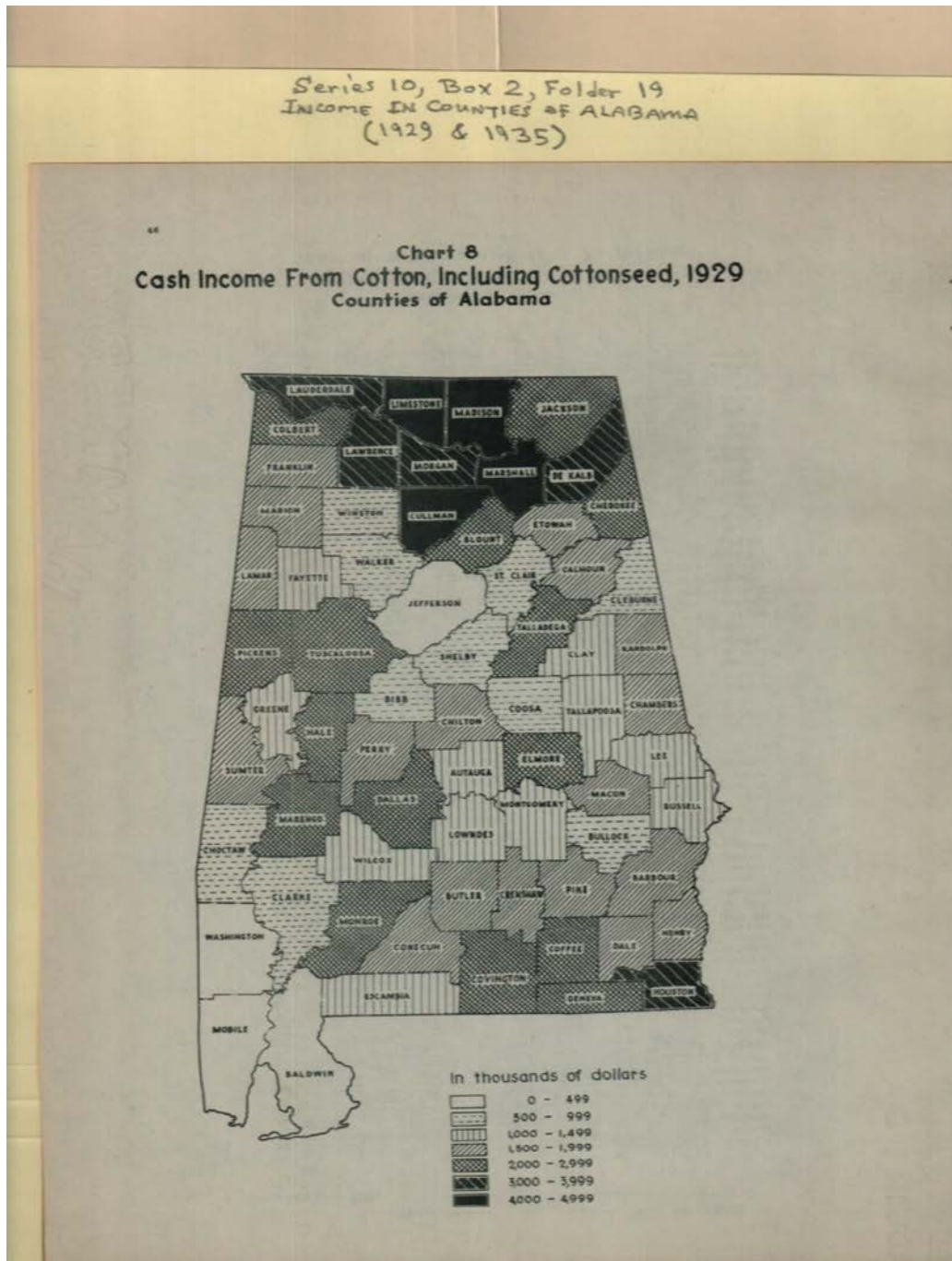
Cash Income from
Major Sources

Types:

report

Dates:

1929



Names:

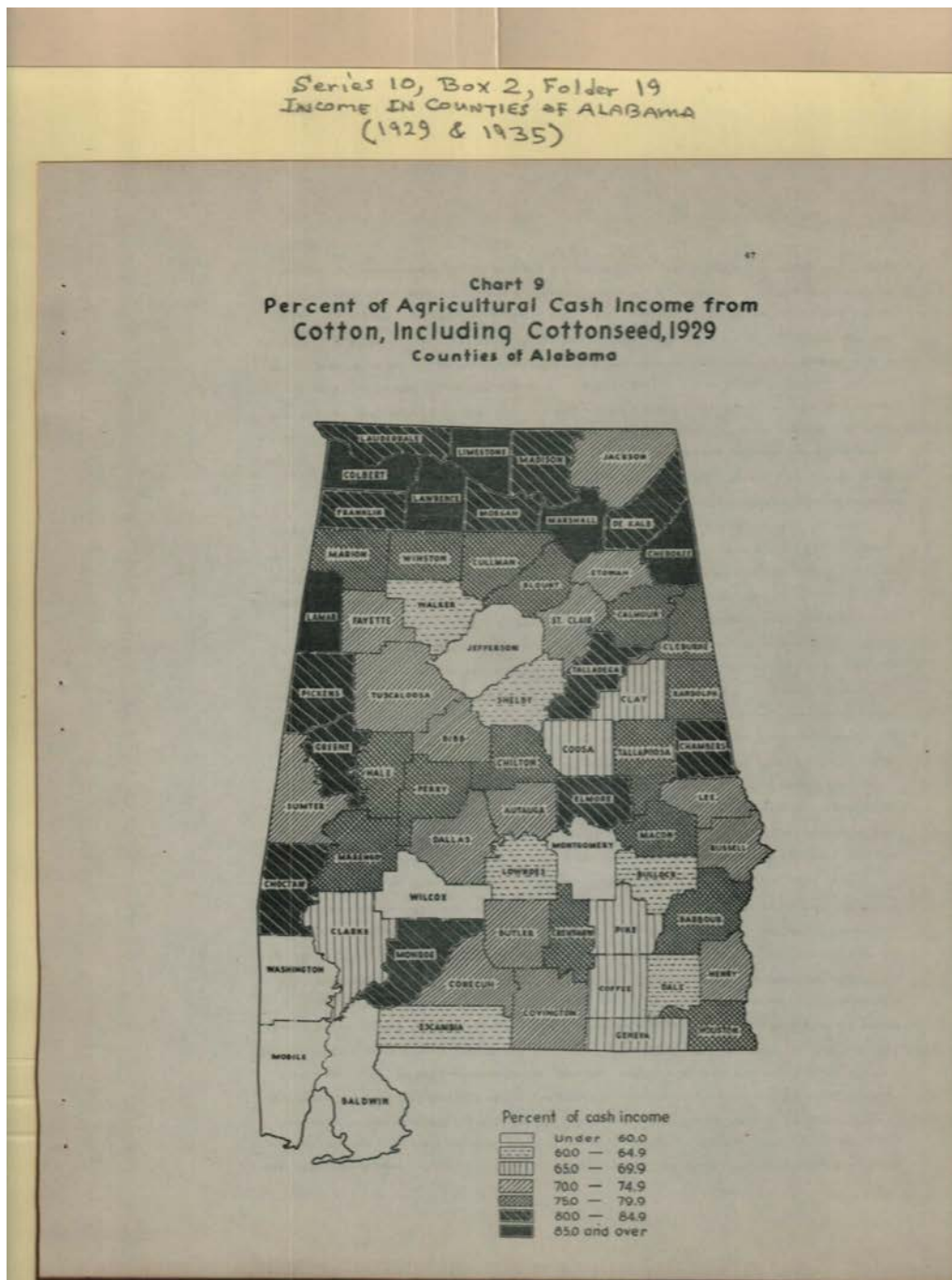
Cash Income from
Cotton

Types:

map

Dates:

1929



Names:

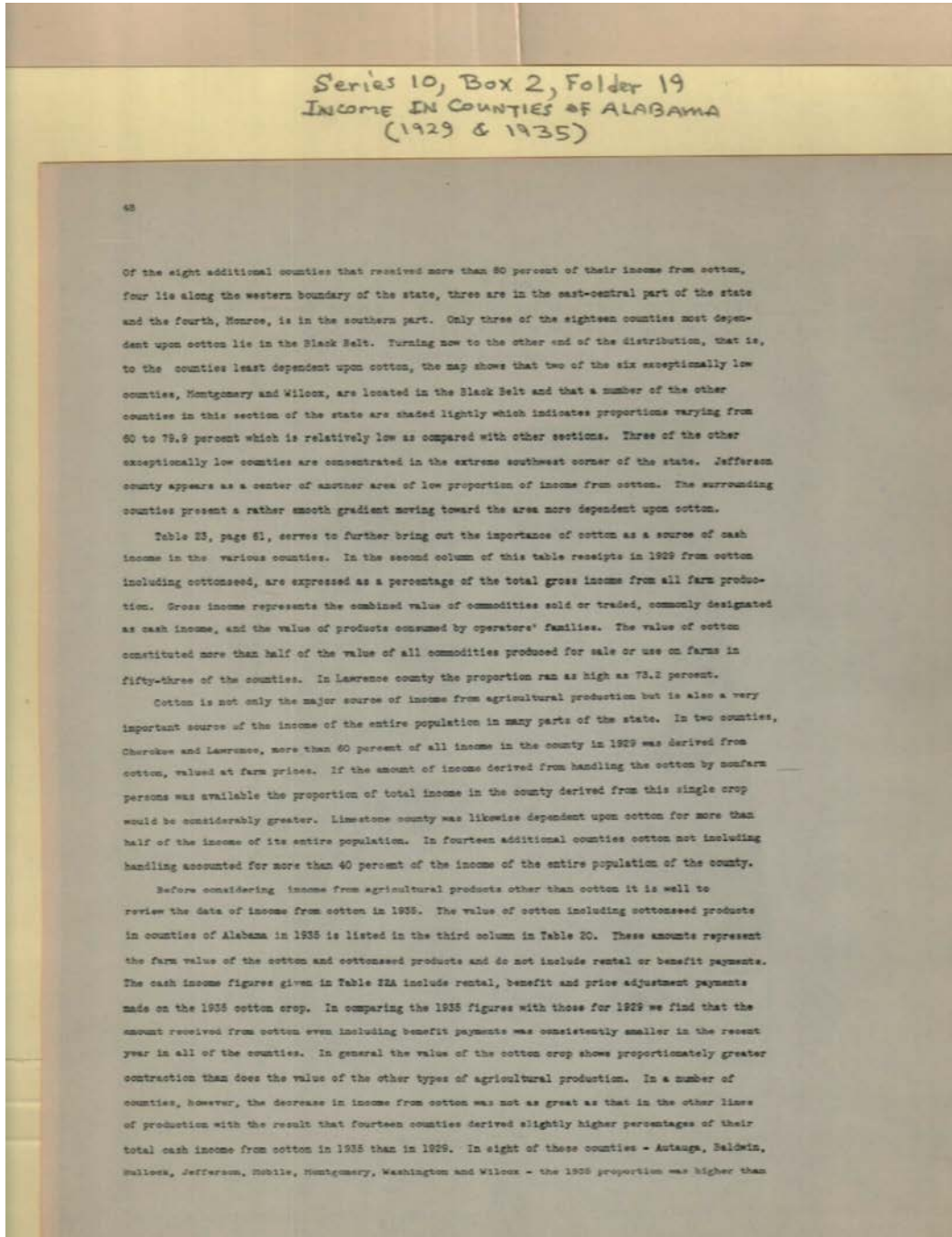
Income from Cotton

Types:

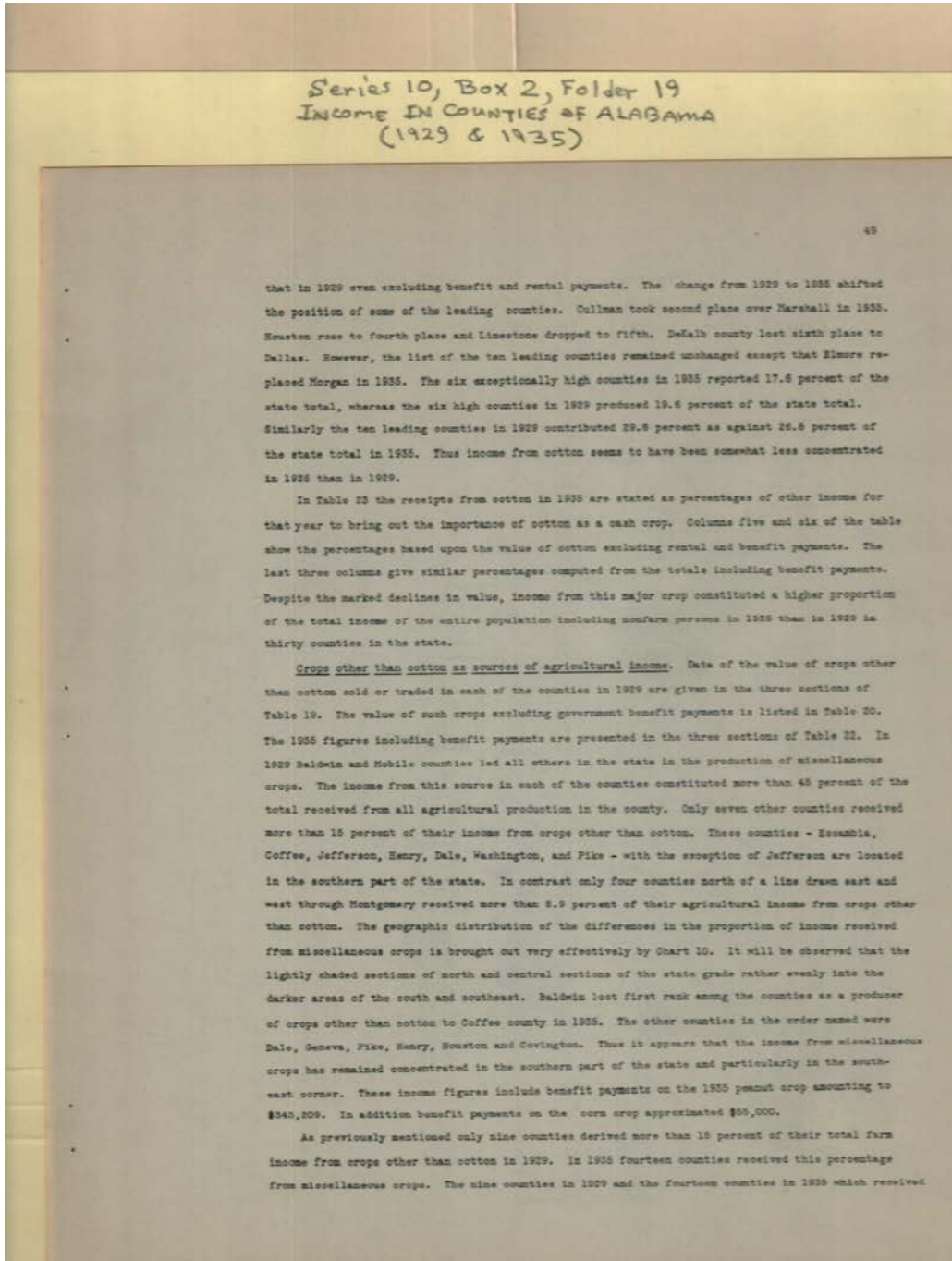
map

Dates:

1929



Types:
report

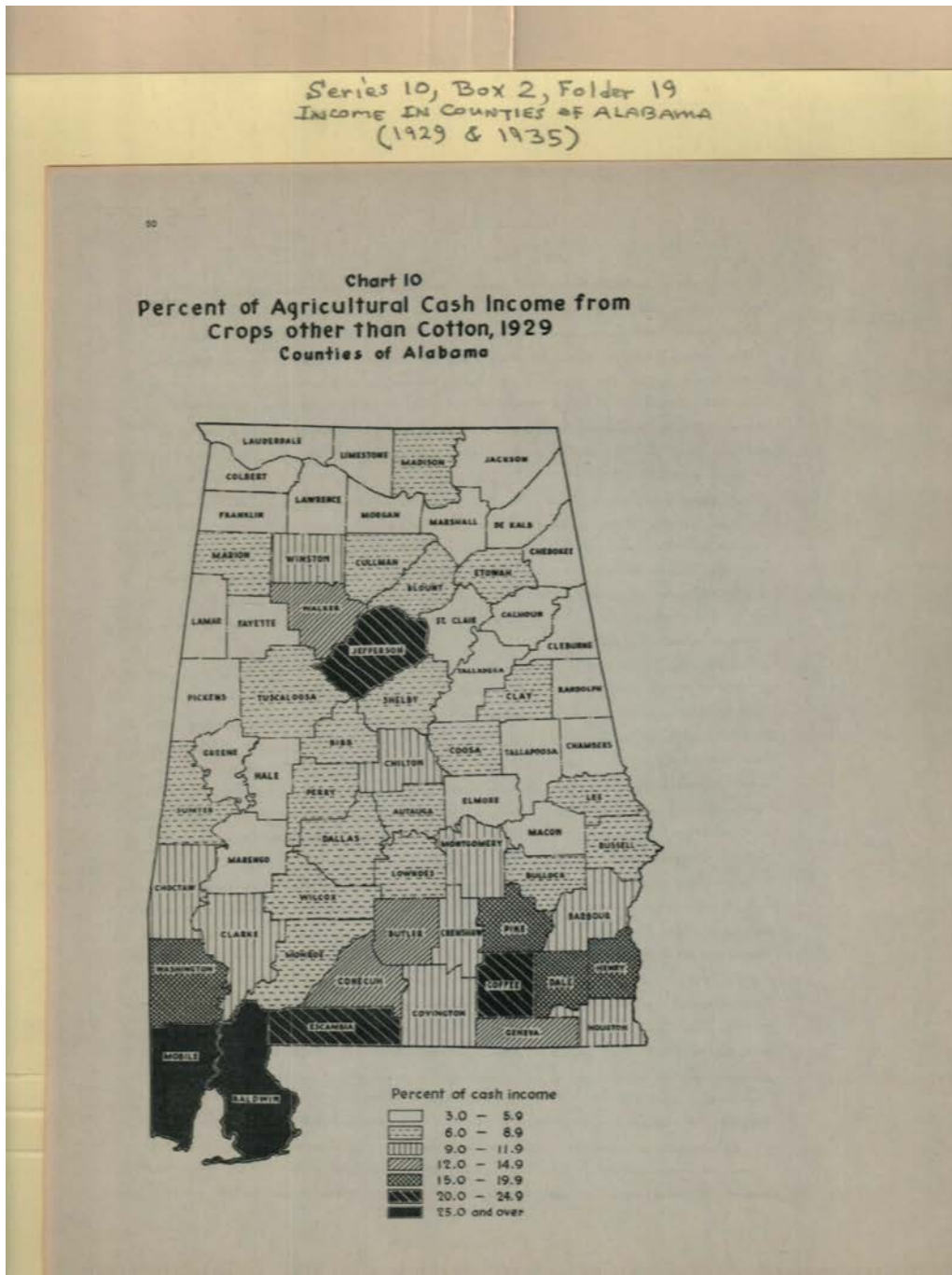


Types:
report

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19

Adamson, W. M. "Income in Counties of Alabama," 1939

Image 58 r10_02-19-000-0204 [Contents](#) [Index](#) [About](#)



Names:

Cash Income from
Crops other than

Cotton

Types:

map

Dates:

1929

Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
(1929 & 1935)

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more than 15 percent of the cash agricultural income from crops other than cotton are listed in Tables 24 and 25 respectively. These tables show the cash income from the individual crops, vegetables, fruits and nursery products which made up the total of all crops other than cotton. It will be observed that the cash income from potatoes in both 1929 and 1935 in Baldwin county was more than twice as large as the income from cotton. The value of vegetables sold in this county and also in Mobile county exceeded the value of cotton in 1929 but fell short of the cotton figure in 1935. In Jefferson county the value of vegetables was second only to cotton. Peanuts are of major importance in Barbour, Coffee, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston and Pike counties. The value of the peanut crop including benefit payments in each of these counties in 1935 constituted more than 70 percent of the value of crops other than cotton. In 1929 the value of fruits and pecans comprised more than 40 percent of the county total from miscellaneous crops in both Mobile and Escambia counties. Receipts from this source were relatively less important in 1935. Nursery products were of especial importance in Mobile and Jefferson counties.

Livestock as a source of agricultural income. The proportion of total income derived from livestock is surprisingly small throughout the state. In 1929 only four counties received more than 10 percent of their farm income from this source. Wilcox county was the leading producing county in the state and derived 26.6 percent of its total income from livestock sold or traded. Montgomery, Sumter, and Bullock counties derived from 12 to 13 percent of their income from livestock. In contrast, sixteen counties, all of which are in the northern half of the state, received less than 5 percent of their total farm income from this source. Chart 11 brings out the geographic variation in the distribution of livestock receipts and indicates clearly that income from this source is relatively more important in the Black Belt than in other sections of the state. The estimates of the value of livestock sold or traded in 1935 indicate that receipts from this source were more evenly distributed among the counties in the recent year than in 1929. Six of the Black Belt counties nevertheless remained among the seven leading livestock counties of the state. The statistical data relative to the value of livestock sold in the state are more limited than that treating of other types of agricultural production. Accordingly, the 1935 estimates of the value of livestock sold or traded in the counties of Alabama are probably the least accurate of the income figures.

Livestock products as a source of agricultural income. Receipts from livestock products, particularly dairy and poultry, are relatively more important in areas near the larger cities. In Jefferson county slightly less than half of the total agricultural income is made up of livestock products. Similarly the other two counties containing the next largest cities of the state, namely, Mobile and Montgomery derived 37.7 and 28.1 percent respectively of their farm income from livestock products. Baldwin, which adjoins Mobile, received 24.6 percent of its income from livestock products. Shelby, which is near Birmingham, received 25.6 percent and Lowndes, adjacent to Montgomery, derived 18.6 percent of its income from this source. Chart 12 brings out this concentration in the urban counties very clearly. The areas receiving a low percentage of income from livestock products are indicated

Types:
report

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INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
(1929 & 1935)

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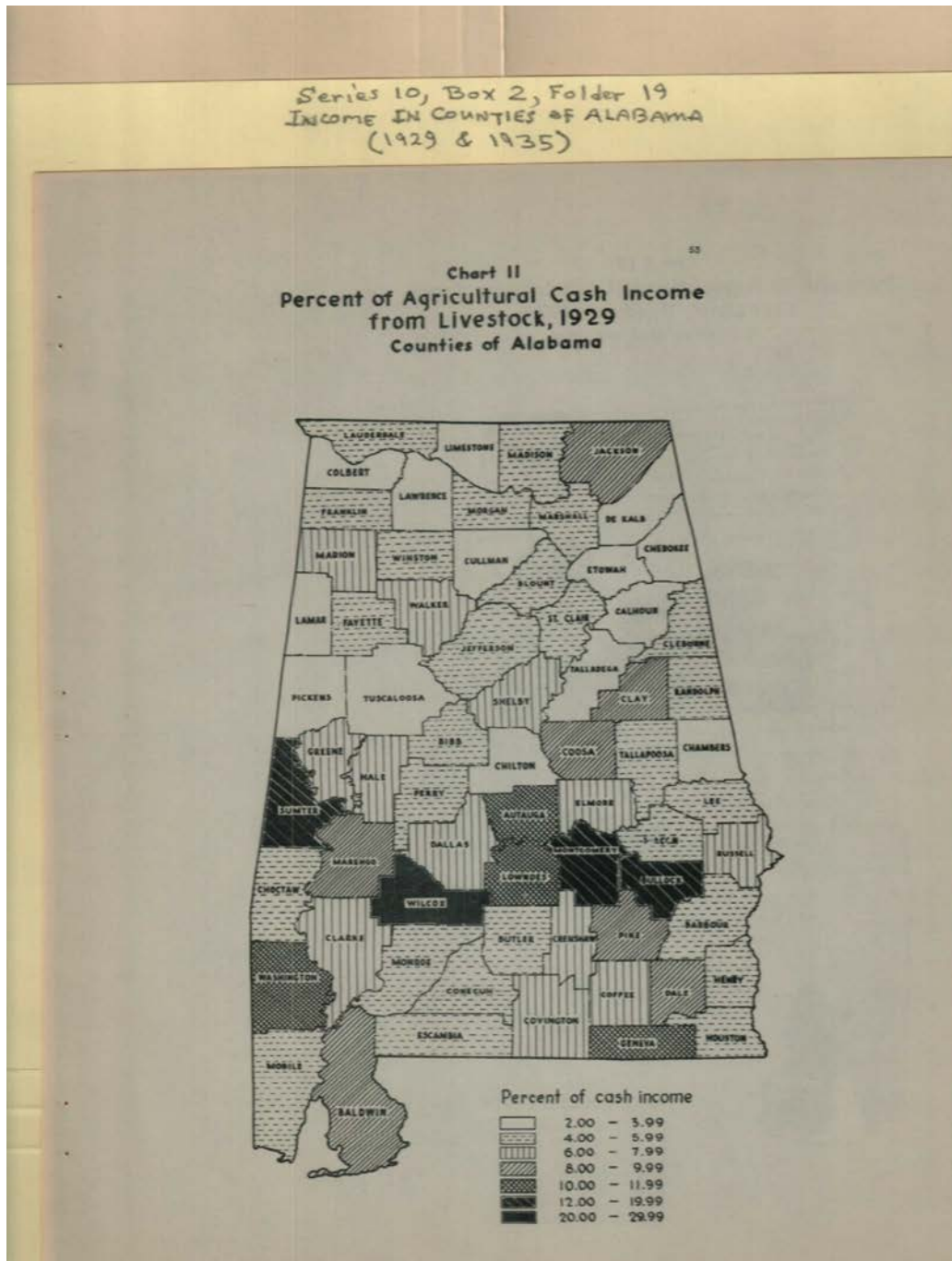
by light cross-hatching on the map. Jefferson, Montgomery, Mobile and Bullock counties continued to be the leading producers of livestock products in 1935. Lowndes lost fifth place to Hale. Tuscaloosa retained sixth place. The six exceptionally high counties in 1935 claimed 28.1 percent of the state total whereas the six high counties in 1929 had 33.2 percent of the state total. Jefferson continued to receive more than half of its agricultural income from livestock products in 1935. Livestock products likewise constituted more than 30 percent of the farm income in both 1929 and 1935 in Mobile county. Baldwin showed only a slightly lower percentage of its income from this source. Shelby county also received more than 20 percent from livestock products in each of the years.

Forest products as a source of agricultural income. Receipts of farmers from forest products are rather widely distributed throughout the state especially in 1929 as indicated in Chart 13. Only two counties, Washington and Fayette, are accredited with more than three percent of the state total. In these counties forest products sold constituted 15.3 percent and 7.6 percent of their total cash incomes, respectively. Nine counties received less than two percent of their income from this source and in forty-one additional counties the percentages ranged between 1.0 and 2.0 percent. Income from forest products appears to have been less evenly distributed in 1935. Eight counties were accredited each with more than three percent of the state total and thirty-five received less than one percent each. In both Walker and Washington counties receipts from forest products by the farmers constituted more than ten percent of the farm income in the county. Winston, Franklin, Fayette and Marion counties each received more than four percent of the income from this source. In thirty counties, however, forest products in the recent year comprised less than one percent of the total cash receipts from agricultural pursuits.

Attention has been called to the fact that the data of cash income from agricultural production in 1935 given in Table 20 excludes rental and benefit payments made in that year. Table 22A gives income figures from agricultural production including rental and benefit payments in 1935. Table 21 is included for the benefit of those who are interested in a condensed summary of rental and benefit payments in comparison with other farm income items. This table shows the amount of cash income from products produced in the first column. Total government payments on crops and livestock are given in the second column. These two items are combined for each county to show the cash income including the benefit payments. These are the amounts that are broken down by major sources in Table 22A. In order to give a final summary of the gross amount derived from agricultural pursuits the value of products consumed by farm operators' families in each of the counties is added to the cash income including benefit payments. This amount, designated gross income, comprises the value of all farm products sold, traded or used by farm families and all government benefit payments.

Per capita income of farm population received from all sources, 1929. Table 23 gives per capita income figures of farm population in 1929. In addition to showing the total per capita income of farm population this table gives a breakdown of the per capita figures to show the

Types:
report



Names:

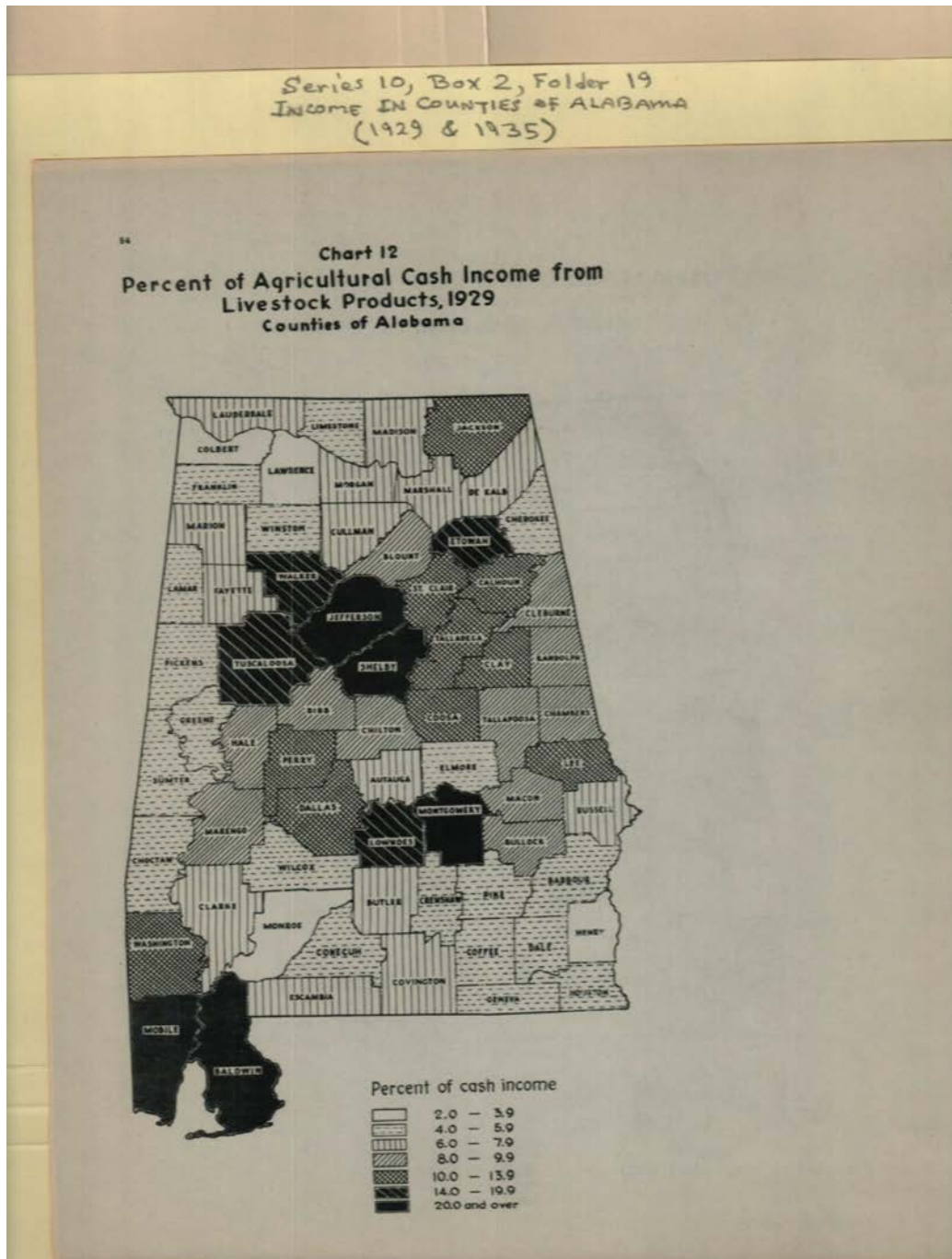
Cash Income from
Livestock

Types:

map

Dates:

1929



Names:

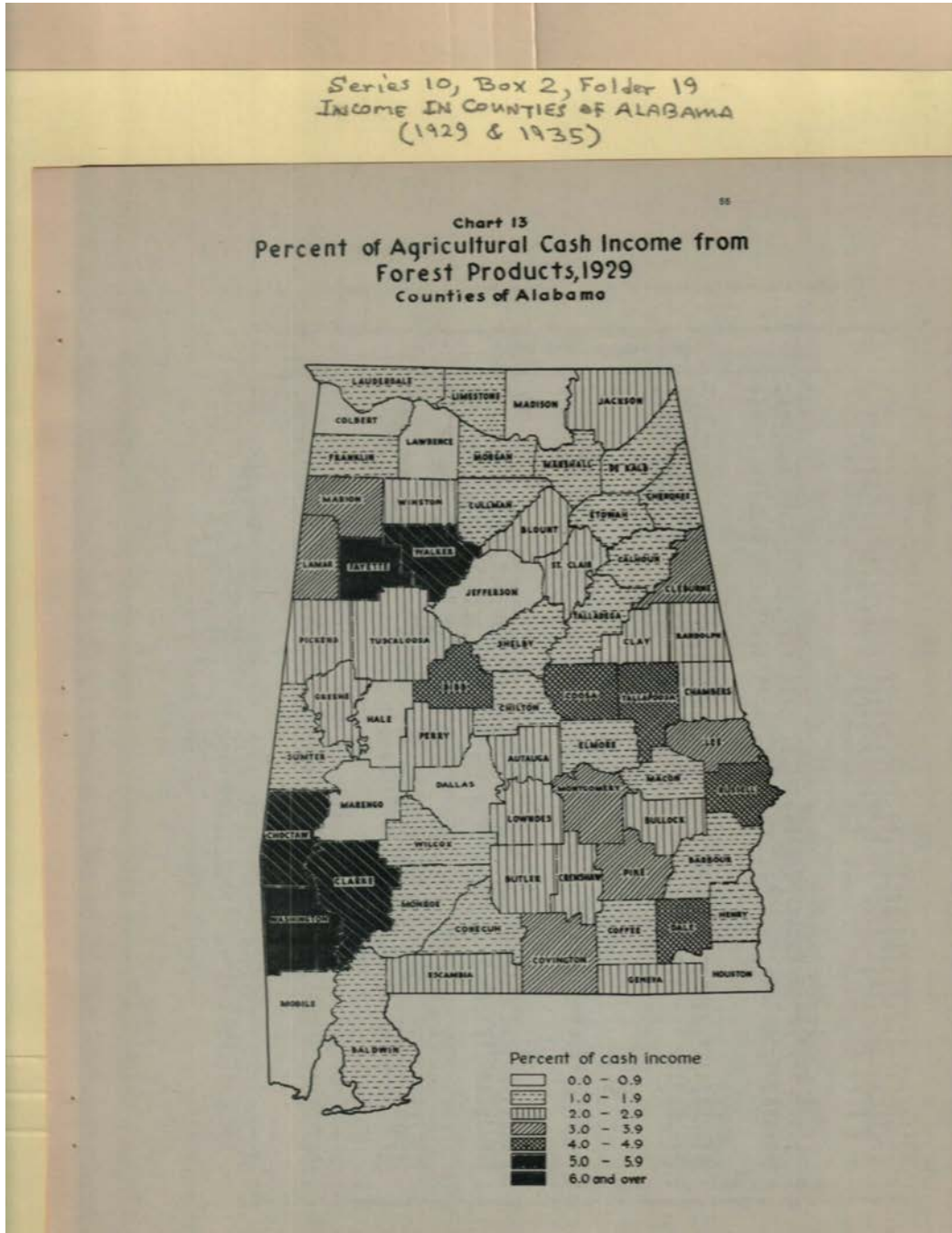
Cash Income from
Livestock Products

Types:

map

Dates:

1929



Names:

Cash Income from
Forest Products

Types:

map

Dates:

1929

Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
(1929 & 1935)

Table 22A
Cash Income from Agricultural Production Including Rental and Benefit Payments by Source, 1935
Counties of Alabama

County	All farms products	Gross including vegetables, fruits, etc.	Fibers, etc.	Livestock	Livestock	Forest
		Cotton, ins.	Crops other than cotton		products	products
Autauga	\$1,516,701	\$1,320,848	\$1,205,736	\$112,812	\$ 89,574	\$ 80,148
Baldwin	1,645,190	1,057,881	978,438	788,818	180,132	353,208
Barbour	2,051,893	1,805,105	1,412,836	382,879	171,130	72,313
Bibb	636,818	508,873	480,403	48,470	55,488	50,358
Blount	1,584,046	1,461,177	1,276,342	204,835	117,097	227,834
Bullock	1,253,281	1,037,054	928,623	100,441	159,192	62,342
Butler	1,778,590	1,508,798	1,288,200	219,596	155,910	82,982
Calhoun	1,351,443	1,048,868	978,180	70,386	84,234	194,285
Chambers	2,034,148	1,700,930	1,410,230	30,700	130,787	186,812
Cherokee	1,778,860	1,566,381	1,407,354	99,027	85,198	111,408
Chilton	1,072,481	1,431,120	1,192,408	150,723	97,171	128,587
Choctaw	862,111	878,258	594,200	83,328	127,193	39,412
Clarke	1,171,019	881,873	772,802	108,371	182,214	65,179
Clay	947,844	718,583	643,195	73,327	64,665	184,118
Clayborne	847,849	530,120	465,352	46,758	47,383	62,838
Coffee	3,029,224	2,959,855	1,854,830	1,104,732	183,333	77,921
Colbert	1,498,569	1,228,558	1,222,301	70,237	116,699	78,092
Conecuh	1,680,933	1,547,714	1,067,316	280,398	140,002	95,088
Cook	884,103	440,738	389,408	51,332	55,831	89,042
Covington	2,899,180	2,347,243	1,791,888	556,154	197,654	138,338
Crenshaw	2,031,227	1,802,885	1,538,684	448,781	139,900	69,658
Cullman	3,486,531	3,173,109	2,641,482	531,487	158,395	288,882
Dale	1,886,465	1,544,427	978,674	666,853	197,384	86,042
Dallas	2,975,384	2,340,898	2,166,458	178,480	283,049	283,859
DeKalb	2,737,491	2,321,866	2,136,174	185,692	143,708	255,067
Elmore	2,225,608	1,963,240	1,800,007	153,233	128,408	127,164
Escambia	1,592,257	1,149,610	810,712	338,898	137,337	96,283
Etowah	1,797,061	1,476,658	1,342,809	133,829	98,644	181,391
Fayette	1,099,131	874,295	787,102	87,157	78,196	68,401
Franklin	1,410,046	1,122,332	1,024,310	87,022	114,771	98,533
Geneva	2,787,878	2,477,436	1,824,420	653,028	170,949	107,457
Greene	1,201,334	996,023	978,968	77,084	188,445	78,381
Hale	2,113,198	1,604,038	1,489,856	110,602	178,237	316,922
Henry	3,198,854	2,007,226	1,268,964	636,282	122,113	60,514
Houston	3,312,618	2,968,789	2,289,921	870,428	187,729	154,401
Jackson	1,994,467	1,537,217	1,288,723	148,494	190,507	204,858
Jefferson	1,749,746	666,859	335,534	331,225	156,681	896,081
Lee	1,265,769	1,034,198	954,801	78,695	76,227	100,985
Lauderdale	2,087,426	1,705,201	1,648,422	183,779	183,876	183,284
Lawrence	2,092,769	1,819,890	1,706,884	113,006	168,183	91,914
Lawrence	1,617,849	1,501,523	1,268,450	119,176	118,374	147,430
Lee	2,719,179	2,350,840	2,193,781	157,069	178,602	164,848
Libertine	1,874,764	1,166,843	1,071,377	95,166	219,894	278,852
Madison	1,789,281	1,630,316	1,418,404	110,812	134,567	108,772
Marengo	2,877,089	2,180,517	2,858,672	234,848	237,180	347,081
Marion	2,223,872	1,924,541	1,888,782	141,078	281,748	179,179
Marshall	1,535,977	1,080,542	933,223	117,319	84,298	129,884
Marshall	3,024,232	2,637,821	2,440,778	196,743	182,014	216,041
Mobile	1,180,348	878,397	803,100	373,297	102,080	478,366
Monroe	2,133,878	1,863,032	1,788,893	135,039	174,877	85,027
Montgomery	2,514,946	1,426,448	1,096,262	199,186	208,483	742,538
Morgan	2,180,388	1,847,283	1,694,211	153,052	141,069	171,207
Perry	1,789,294	1,387,821	1,282,348	116,173	170,014	208,167
Pickens	1,916,690	1,591,843	1,408,251	183,592	159,209	120,081
Pike	2,814,014	2,338,440	1,693,784	644,656	181,254	84,420
Randolph	1,636,087	1,289,827	1,199,969	84,058	111,158	109,978
Russell	1,380,372	1,128,798	1,033,286	96,454	72,291	169,948
St. Clair	827,782	676,172	602,061	74,212	75,915	162,388
Shelby	881,061	582,215	510,835	71,380	206,941	98,798
Sumter	1,481,996	1,162,613	1,025,535	137,078	114,275	167,542
Talladega	1,798,090	1,483,713	1,385,906	96,207	114,275	167,542
Tallapoosa	1,541,213	1,106,208	1,014,184	91,055	121,491	120,044
Tuscaloosa	1,989,920	1,476,860	1,319,132	158,425	186,489	215,822
Walker	1,199,961	748,080	651,613	111,447	103,229	187,023
Washington	461,064	294,821	207,376	87,448	107,882	37,180
Wilcox	1,338,962	1,006,486	907,453	99,032	254,441	61,623
Winston	841,687	678,003	620,450	55,553	61,224	50,623
State	\$20,339,617	\$97,996,082	\$83,388,841	\$14,626,241	\$8,546,899	\$11,032,896
						\$1,782,740

Types:
report

Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

Table 22B
 Percent Distribution Among Counties of Cash Income from Agricultural Production
 Including Rental and Benefit Payments in Alabama, by Source, 1935

County	All farms products	Crops including vegetables, flowers, etc.			Livestock	Livestock products	Forest products
		All crops	Cotton, Inc.	Crops other than cotton			
Autauga	1.20	1.35	1.45	.78	.94	.73	1.30
Baldwin	1.37	1.09	.53	2.59	1.89	2.22	2.22
Barbour	1.71	1.84	1.71	2.52	1.79	.66	.76
Bibb	.83	.82	.88	.33	.69	.44	.88
Blount	1.87	1.81	1.85	1.40	1.23	2.06	2.30
Bullock	1.05	1.06	1.17	.69	1.67	.87	.21
Butler	1.47	1.53	1.94	1.50	1.74	.75	1.07
Calhoun	1.11	1.07	1.17	.48	.88	1.78	1.98
Chambers	1.69	1.73	1.93	.82	1.26	1.71	1.35
Cherokee	1.48	1.40	1.78	.88	.89	1.01	.95
Chilton	1.39	1.48	.42	1.72	1.02	1.18	.88
Choctaw	.72	.69	.77	.87	1.33	.58	.98
Clarke	.97	.90	.93	.74	1.91	.59	2.48
Clay	.79	.73	.77	.80	.88	1.40	.89
Cleburne	.84	.84	.88	.32	.90	.87	.43
Coffee	2.69	2.02	2.23	7.58	1.98	.71	.66
Colbert	1.26	1.32	1.47	.48	1.22	.69	.78
Conner	1.30	1.37	1.28	1.92	1.47	.89	.43
Cook	.49	.48	.47	.35	.69	.83	.48
Covington	2.24	2.40	2.15	3.80	2.07	1.25	.91
Crenshaw	1.89	1.84	1.62	3.07	1.47	.81	1.05
Cullman	2.07	2.04	2.17	3.82	1.84	2.82	4.21
Dale	1.37	1.68	1.17	4.55	1.68	.80	1.00
Dallas	2.47	2.59	2.80	1.20	2.96	2.87	2.88
DeKalb	2.27	2.37	2.57	1.25	1.50	2.31	.99
Elmore	1.88	1.99	2.18	1.05	1.35	1.15	.93
Etowah	1.15	1.17	.97	2.32	1.44	.47	.44
Fayette	1.49	1.51	1.61	.81	1.03	1.44	2.20
Franklin	.91	.89	.94	.80	.79	.87	2.02
Franklin	1.17	1.15	1.23	.97	1.30	.89	4.22
Geneva	2.30	2.63	2.19	4.46	1.79	.97	.68
Greene	1.00	.98	1.05	.53	1.65	.70	.86
Hale	1.78	1.84	1.72	.78	1.87	2.87	.79
Henry	1.83	2.05	1.84	4.38	1.28	.90	.79
Houston	2.78	3.02	2.87	3.90	1.96	1.40	.66
Jackson	1.62	1.97	1.87	1.02	2.00	1.86	1.24
Jefferson	1.45	.68	.40	2.25	1.43	2.12	2.94
Lamar	1.04	1.05	1.15	.54	.80	.92	2.52
Lauderdale	1.72	1.74	1.86	1.05	1.72	1.87	.93
Lawrence	1.74	1.86	2.05	.77	1.78	.83	.74
Lee	1.81	1.83	1.98	.81	1.24	1.34	2.85
Limestone	2.25	2.40	2.03	1.07	1.87	1.45	1.41
Lowndes	1.39	1.19	1.29	.68	2.30	2.52	.85
Macon	1.49	1.56	1.70	.76	1.41	.98	.92
Madison	3.05	3.25	3.43	2.22	2.48	2.24	.70
Marion	1.93	1.86	2.02	.97	2.95	1.82	2.17
Marion	1.11	1.07	1.12	.80	.99	1.17	2.48
Marshall	2.51	2.69	2.92	1.35	1.59	1.96	1.05
Mobile	.87	.99	.84	2.55	1.07	4.32	.31
Monroe	1.77	1.90	2.07	.92	1.83	.59	1.73
Montgomery	1.92	1.32	1.32	1.36	2.81	6.73	.48
Morgan	1.81	1.86	2.03	1.05	1.48	1.58	1.16
Perry	1.45	1.40	1.50	.79	1.78	1.89	.77
Pike	1.89	1.62	1.69	1.28	1.67	1.89	2.59
Pike	2.17	2.39	2.03	4.41	1.90	.77	.66
Randolph	1.28	1.31	1.44	.88	.93	1.50	1.11
Russell	1.10	1.15	1.24	.66	1.16	1.00	1.87
St. Clair	.77	.69	.72	.51	.76	1.64	.53
Shelby	.71	.69	.61	.49	.80	1.65	.66
Sumter	1.23	1.19	1.23	.94	2.17	.88	.89
Talladega	1.49	1.50	1.66	.87	1.20	1.52	2.68
Tallapoosa	1.13	1.13	1.22	.82	1.27	1.05	.82
Tuscaloosa	1.68	1.81	1.88	1.08	1.74	2.84	1.89
Walker	.96	.74	.74	.74	1.08	1.70	7.14
Washington	.38	.28	.28	.32	1.13	.34	2.91
Wilcox	1.11	1.03	1.09	.88	2.66	.66	.93
Winston	.72	.68	.74	.38	.64	.46	2.08
State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Types:
 report

Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

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Table 25C

Percent of Cash Income from Productions* Derived from Each Major Source, 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	All farm products	Crops including vegetables, flowers, etc.			Livestock products	Livestock	Forest products
		All crops	Cotton, Inc. cottonseed	Crops other than cotton			
Autauga	100.00	87.07	79.58	7.51	5.91	5.28	1.74
Baldwin	100.00	64.90	15.95	47.95	10.95	21.59	2.98
Barbour	100.00	87.84	88.99	18.55	8.30	3.81	.68
Bibb	100.00	79.21	72.50	7.71	10.58	7.91	1.90
Blount	100.00	78.81	87.74	10.87	8.22	18.08	3.09
Bullock	100.00	82.09	74.14	7.95	12.80	5.02	.29
Butler	100.00	84.90	72.52	12.38	9.25	4.88	1.07
Calhoun	100.00	77.89	72.58	5.31	8.23	14.38	1.80
Chambers	100.00	83.85	79.15	4.45	5.94	8.27	1.17
Cherokee	100.00	88.00	82.44	5.56	4.80	8.28	.94
Chilton	100.00	85.89	70.70	14.99	8.81	7.87	.95
Choctaw	100.00	78.88	89.01	9.87	14.75	4.87	2.00
Clarke	100.00	75.00	85.95	9.23	15.55	5.56	2.89
Clay	100.00	75.82	87.88	7.74	8.82	14.27	1.29
Clayborne	100.00	81.88	74.83	7.12	7.32	8.87	1.16
Coffee	100.00	91.87	89.59	24.18	8.87	3.41	.38
Colbert	100.00	86.28	81.58	4.89	7.79	8.08	.88
Conecuh	100.00	85.24	88.38	17.28	9.01	4.17	.48
Cook	100.00	72.46	85.87	8.79	11.27	11.82	1.45
Covington	100.00	84.95	86.39	20.57	7.32	5.13	.89
Crenshaw	100.00	88.73	88.84	22.09	6.89	3.43	.80
Cullman	100.00	85.93	71.54	14.32	6.54	7.82	2.01
Dale	100.00	87.22	81.90	33.32	8.25	3.50	.90
Dallas	100.00	78.88	72.78	7.90	8.51	9.53	2.28
DeKalb	100.00	84.79	78.10	6.89	8.29	9.32	.94
Elmore	100.00	87.84	80.95	6.89	8.78	5.72	.65
Etowah	100.00	82.03	88.27	24.26	9.89	4.82	.88
Fayette	100.00	79.55	74.72	7.48	8.48	10.09	2.23
Franklin	100.00	79.59	72.84	6.95	8.14	8.99	5.28
Geneva	100.00	89.50	85.21	23.59	6.15	3.88	.44
Greene	100.00	79.58	72.17	5.41	12.19	6.41	.82
Hale	100.00	75.21	70.88	5.23	8.43	15.00	.94
Henry	100.00	91.29	82.28	29.03	6.88	2.52	.64
Houston	100.00	89.32	72.10	17.22	8.87	4.86	.55
Jackson	100.00	78.85	71.05	7.53	9.75	10.48	1.12
Jefferson	100.00	89.11	19.19	18.23	7.81	51.21	2.87
Lamar	100.00	82.26	74.01	6.38	6.07	8.04	2.53
Lauderdale	100.00	82.58	74.94	7.44	7.88	8.90	.79
Lawrence	100.00	88.98	81.55	5.40	8.04	4.29	.62
Lee	100.00	82.81	75.05	6.88	8.51	8.11	2.77
Limestone	100.00	86.85	80.88	5.77	8.87	6.06	.92
Louisiana	100.00	89.85	83.97	8.88	13.13	14.84	.88
Lowndes	100.00	88.52	79.32	8.20	7.82	8.08	.91
Madison	100.00	86.80	77.88	8.84	6.40	8.72	.83
Marion	100.00	78.51	72.42	6.08	12.13	7.71	1.88
Marion	100.00	78.82	89.85	8.78	7.08	9.71	4.80
Marshall	100.00	87.21	80.71	8.50	8.03	7.14	.62
Mobile	100.00	49.87	17.80	32.17	8.80	41.05	.48
Monroe	100.00	87.33	81.00	6.33	8.19	8.58	1.43
Montgomery	100.00	85.98	47.88	8.80	11.80	22.07	.87
Morgan	100.00	84.72	77.70	7.02	8.47	7.88	.88
Perry	100.00	77.73	71.18	6.88	8.87	11.82	.77
Pickens	100.00	83.05	73.47	9.88	8.21	8.28	2.58
Pike	100.00	89.45	84.80	24.85	6.23	8.22	.58
Randolph	100.00	83.88	79.05	8.51	8.80	9.37	1.27
Russell	100.00	81.85	74.85	4.99	8.08	7.87	2.13
St. Clair	100.00	72.89	64.89	8.00	7.79	18.23	1.00
Shelby	100.00	88.25	89.88	8.27	9.02	21.87	1.56
Sumter	100.00	78.45	89.20	9.25	13.96	6.53	1.08
Talladega	100.00	82.85	77.18	5.47	8.37	9.53	1.85
Tallapoosa	100.00	81.19	74.50	6.89	8.92	8.82	1.08
Tuscaloosa	100.00	74.20	82.84	7.98	8.27	15.76	1.87
Walker	100.00	84.05	84.45	9.21	8.91	15.17	10.88
Washington	100.00	86.48	45.87	10.52	23.52	8.24	11.55
Wilcox	100.00	75.17	87.77	7.40	19.00	4.80	1.23
Winston	100.00	80.32	73.72	8.80	7.28	6.01	8.59
State	100.00	81.43	89.28	12.15	7.94	9.17	1.46

* Includes rental, benefit and price adjustment payments.

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 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

Table 23

Importance of Cotton as a Cash Crop, 1929 and 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	Cash income from cotton as a percentage of:								
	1929			1935			1935		
	Cash income	Gross income	All income from current production	Excluding rental & benefit payments	Gross income	Including rental & benefit payments	Cash income	Gross income	All income from current production
Autauga	73.6	80.2	38.5	74.7	80.5	79.6	48.6	42.8	
Baldwin	10.0	8.1	4.2	19.2	10.9	16.9	11.6	8.1	
Barbour	76.6	81.6	30.6	87.7	81.4	89.0	83.9	30.1	
Bibb	72.3	82.2	18.3	88.7	87.4	72.3	82.3	16.7	
Blount	78.9	87.8	38.9	82.3	43.1	87.3	49.1	36.8	
Bullock	64.3	50.8	28.7	71.5	55.4	74.1	59.0	35.9	
Butler	74.0	86.2	26.9	89.6	49.4	72.8	35.7	32.2	
Calhoun	77.8	85.6	8.6	87.1	45.0	72.4	56.3	7.0	
Chambers	81.4	88.1	20.5	78.0	87.4	79.2	61.8	17.1	
Cherokee	88.0	88.8	64.8	78.8	56.0	82.4	82.0	80.1	
Chilton	75.6	65.2	38.3	88.7	46.2	70.7	32.0	31.1	
Choctaw	78.0	81.1	30.1	80.9	40.6	69.0	44.1	35.2	
Clarke	70.0	48.1	17.0	82.7	38.4	68.0	43.0	26.0	
Clay	69.4	49.7	36.4	82.6	40.9	87.9	46.4	36.2	
Cleburne	79.4	84.1	42.8	70.7	48.1	74.6	31.2	34.2	
Coffee	66.6	33.3	40.0	55.8	43.3	87.4	48.9	36.3	
Colbert	89.3	71.7	18.8	77.8	57.5	81.8	63.5	22.1	
Conecuh	74.9	59.2	40.0	64.6	43.8	68.4	48.1	29.7	
Cook	68.8	43.8	18.3	82.0	38.7	86.7	43.9	26.4	
Covington	71.3	83.6	22.4	82.4	47.8	88.4	51.9	24.3	
Crenshaw	76.0	80.1	41.0	63.7	46.8	66.6	50.7	40.2	
Cullman	79.7	89.1	48.7	66.6	49.2	71.6	54.9	38.8	
Dale	62.2	48.7	38.3	50.5	36.9	51.9	29.3	31.1	
Dallas	73.6	58.3	19.2	88.8	54.0	72.8	59.0	21.7	
DeKalb	82.9	62.8	47.8	75.7	52.3	82.1	68.3	38.2	
Elmore	81.1	66.9	37.2	78.2	58.9	80.9	63.2	39.6	
Escambia	62.3	49.8	18.8	82.9	36.8	88.3	42.1	18.0	
Etowah	73.6	85.4	8.0	70.7	51.1	74.7	56.2	7.2	
Fayette	74.5	38.5	28.5	87.3	44.5	71.6	48.7	28.5	
Franklin	82.1	58.3	31.4	87.5	43.9	72.6	50.1	31.6	
Geneva	69.1	53.8	38.0	63.8	49.3	68.9	32.5	39.7	
Greene	80.4	87.3	40.1	89.5	50.5	78.2	58.0	48.7	
Hale	77.6	62.8	48.1	86.7	53.2	70.7	66.8	30.8	
Henry	70.0	88.0	38.3	88.2	46.0	82.3	49.8	42.3	
Houston	78.1	64.5	29.7	89.2	53.8	72.1	57.9	25.7	
Jackson	73.8	55.6	36.9	86.9	44.2	71.1	49.7	31.6	
Jefferson	11.3	9.0	.1	17.1	13.4	18.2	12.9	.2	
Lamar	86.0	64.8	48.3	71.2	46.7	78.0	82.8	42.7	
Lauderdale	82.2	84.1	31.6	88.6	47.3	74.9	54.1	21.1	
Lawrence	80.1	73.2	87.0	77.2	54.0	81.5	60.9	59.1	
Lee	70.6	88.2	18.3	72.7	86.6	86.0	80.9	19.1	
Limestone	86.8	68.2	52.3	74.8	85.0	80.7	61.2	46.8	
Lowndes	81.1	49.0	41.9	60.3	46.7	64.0	50.7	48.3	
Madison	78.8	88.6	40.4	78.0	86.9	79.3	61.6	48.4	
Madison	80.6	84.3	28.2	78.1	54.6	77.7	80.7	24.9	
Marion	76.4	80.3	32.3	86.4	51.6	72.4	56.4	41.6	
Marshall	77.2	86.2	32.1	88.6	42.1	88.9	47.0	31.2	
Marshall	85.0	83.4	68.2	76.6	55.4	80.7	61.4	36.6	
Mobile	8.0	6.2	.4	18.0	11.2	17.9	18.8	.8	
Monroe	83.1	88.0	41.5	78.0	87.1	81.0	61.6	48.8	
Montgomery	41.7	38.4	2.8	43.2	34.1	47.4	38.0	2.8	
Morgan	83.3	86.2	21.2	73.6	53.7	77.7	58.5	19.6	
Perry	76.7	80.6	38.2	87.1	50.4	71.2	38.2	36.2	
Pike	83.7	86.2	43.2	72.8	52.6	73.1	55.6	38.6	
Pike	66.4	82.8	26.2	61.8	47.5	64.9	51.1	23.0	
Randolph	78.6	81.4	36.9	74.1	82.0	78.1	87.6	32.2	
Russell	72.8	89.5	28.8	72.0	54.8	74.9	58.4	28.6	
St. Clair	72.8	80.4	18.3	89.4	39.1	64.9	44.9	12.9	
Shelby	63.5	47.8	14.4	53.9	35.8	59.9	42.4	10.0	
Sumter	72.1	87.5	34.8	85.2	45.4	89.2	50.0	34.0	
Talladega	80.9	85.3	18.9	72.9	53.3	77.2	56.9	12.9	
Tallapoosa	79.0	86.6	17.1	70.1	48.1	74.3	52.8	19.7	
Tuscaloosa	71.3	87.7	10.0	61.5	43.7	64.2	48.9	10.9	
Walker	81.2	88.9	3.8	49.8	29.0	54.6	33.8	7.1	
Walker	41.9	28.5	10.9	42.0	29.5	66.0	29.7	12.1	
Washington	88.9	44.6	29.8	83.6	44.0	87.8	48.6	26.4	
Wilcox	79.1	83.9	38.8	89.0	43.1	73.7	61.1	28.9	
Winston	72.6	84.4	15.0	60.2	47.1	68.3	62.0	18.2	

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 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

Table 81
 Cash Income from Crops other than Cotton in Selected* Counties of Alabama, 1939

County	Total - all crops other than cotton	Corn	Small grains	Wheat	Oats	Buckwheat	Peas	Hay, etc.	Other field crops	Vegetables	Fruit and nuts	Berry products
Alabama	\$1,914,469	\$11,100	\$1,030	\$539,655	\$179,881	\$1,555	\$20,505	\$15,117	\$155,149	\$125,416	\$30,130	
Coffee	965,093	21,637	36	7,000	79,799	994,034	10,017	9,289	4,280	4,999	4,300	
Cotton	517,975	15,613	17	5,294	51,817	252,611	25,539	1,209	1,881	8,665	75	
Wheat	125,095	10,695	63	6,497	16,291	7,997	1,449	4,604	3,162	9,000	2,280	
Oats	124,799	10,434	75	4,157	7,566	3,671	21,667	901	7,482	9,000	1,280	
Buckwheat	40,479	1,633	75	50,948	10,736	4,108	81,887	901	954,774	81,692	120,927	
Peas	1,398,774	6,217	11	50,948	10,736	834	19,882	6,913	180,795	640,672	101,855	
Hay, etc.	379,168	17,762	99	5,036	69,197	210,409	33,460	2,662	17,229	14,539	-	
Other field crops	129,004	6,684	34	6,995	17,694	1,135	4,760	4,880	36,551	10,610	-	
Vegetables												
Fruit and nuts												
Berry products												
Percent of county total, 1939†												
Baldwin	100.00	.02	.12	34.78	12.95	.11	2.03	1.09	35.71	9.04	2.45	
Coffee	100.00	3.45	.00	1.43	13.26	69.40	7.74	1.63	.86	1.15	.04	
Cotton	100.00	4.55	.00	1.61	11.09	63.67	6.71	1.41	4.66	2.39	.02	
Wheat	100.00	2.69	.01	1.74	12.31	1.95	2.12	2.00	4.96	18.05	.85	
Oats	100.00	3.30	.05	1.93	17.75	64.56	4.91	2.00	1.70	6.96	.29	
Buckwheat	100.00	2.37	.01	4.48	13.71	.03	3.67	.15	32.25	24.06	19.29	
Peas	100.00	.45	.03	6.51	3.47	.02	1.82	.46	36.40	15.82	11.54	
Hay, etc.	100.00	4.69	.03	1.55	12.25	57.61	2.87	.79	34.41	3.78	-	
Other field crops	100.00	3.60	.03	9.57	30.43	2.91	3.28	3.40	27.68	19.01	-	
Vegetables												
Fruit and nuts												
Berry products												

* Counties all counties in which the cash income from crops other than cotton constituted more than 15 percent of the total cash income from all agricultural production.

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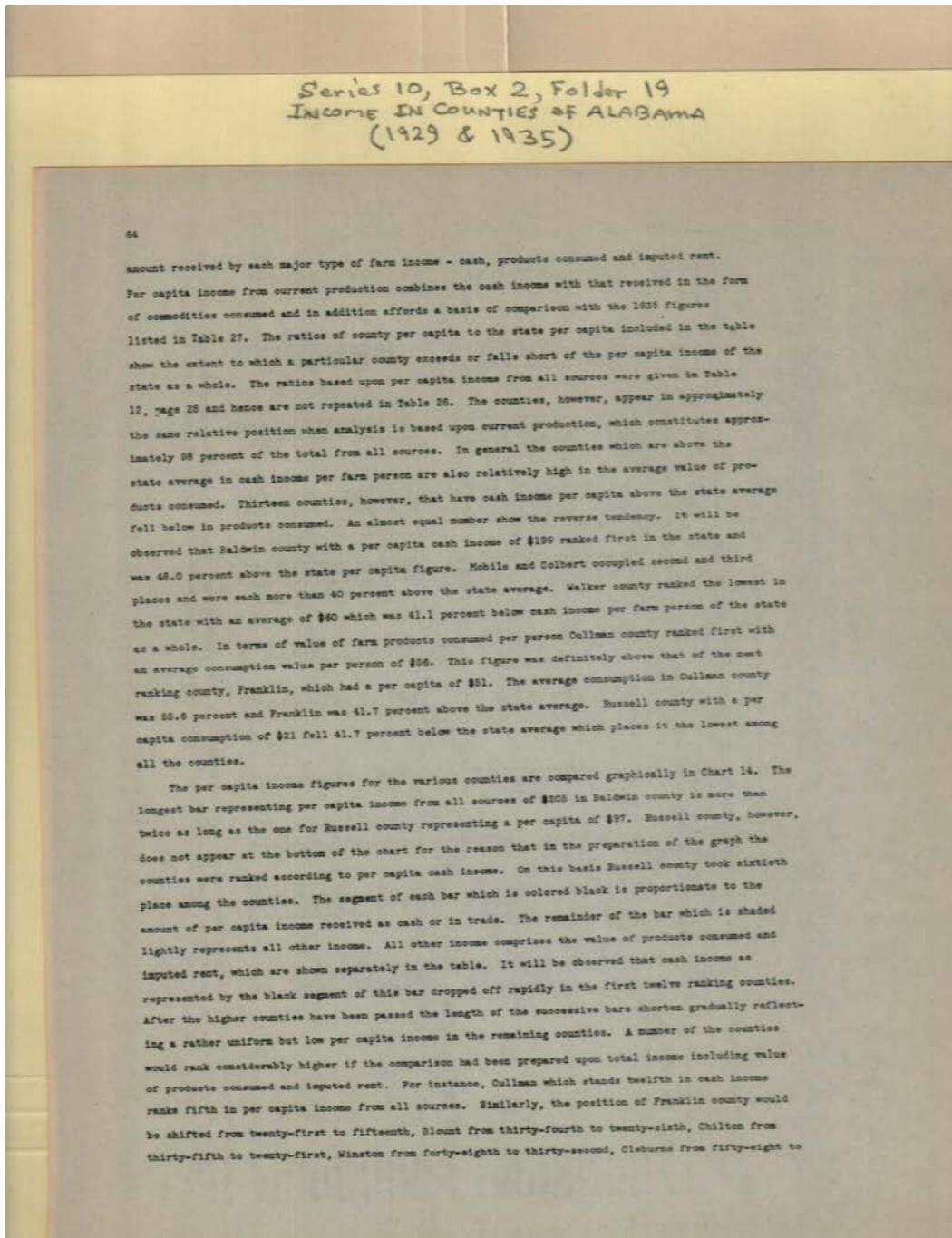
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 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

Table 25
 Cash Income from Crops other than Cotton in Selected Counties of Alabama, 1935

County	Total - all crops other than cotton	Corn	Small grains	White potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Peanuts	Hay, etc.	Other field crops	Vegetable and fruits	Nursery products
1. Amount of cash income, 1935:										
Baldwin	\$76,017	\$10,970	\$130	\$406,110	\$30,895	\$15,096	\$15,148	\$1,003	\$172,021	\$21,202
Barbour	340,377	23,928	1,111	1,178	16,315	225,884	2,728	32,469	1,331	9,427
Coffee	971,392	33,563	61	1,178	21,625	640,670	28,165	20,566	1,137	6,320
Conecuh	273,277	26,891	30	2,364	16,601	107,652	5,144	30,001	6,983	73,439
Covington	925,344	34,669	1,213	5,640	16,650	369,342	9,138	80,467	11,670	11,771
Crenshaw	121,000	3,071	9	2,370	16,094	321,179	8,296	22,221	1,710	36,963
Dale	87,199	1,465	1,860	1,860	12,074	191,574	32,155	20,388	16,153	1,193
Etowah	337,495	8,189	2,462	11,935	11,413	165,207	6,426	32,719	7,493	1,662
Franklin	526,216	26,022	217	1,763	11,203	125,855	11,596	13,337	1,250	7,779
Geneva	599,469	17,335	899	1,072	13,660	429,457	9,057	15,537	20,595	6,779
Houston	535,771	34,926	166	15,076	21,351	135,216	10,232	7,995	117,444	6,035
Jefferson	326,470	20,938	16	15,076	21,351	135,216	10,232	7,995	117,444	6,035
Mobile	372,471	10,139	17	99,668	9,135	579	7,125	5,368	312,266	84,666
Wetlow	687,662	20,845	6	1,567	16,795	509,393	10,986	11,779	5,297	84,666
2. Percent of county total, 1935:										
Baldwin	100.00	2.11	.02	65.09	3.98	19.6	1.97	.51	21.47	2.41
Barbour	100.00	6.77	.01	.31	4.79	76.01	2.79	5.83	1.29	2.48
Coffee	100.00	3.43	.01	.19	2.22	87.19	2.92	2.56	.43	.82
Conecuh	100.00	10.35	.01	.46	6.07	39.39	1.99	11.01	3.29	2.67
Covington	100.00	6.64	.01	.75	2.99	76.71	1.75	3.99	2.01	6.00
Crenshaw	100.00	2.50	.01	.15	1.57	16.27	2.11	3.51	.46	.80
Dale	100.00	1.60	.01	2.13	1.37	22.27	2.41	3.21	.46	.80
Etowah	100.00	7.80	.01	11.23	1.27	9.47	2.41	6.49	1.46	.49
Franklin	100.00	1.45	.01	.31	2.31	20.22	2.51	3.30	1.97	1.46
Geneva	100.00	2.94	.01	.31	1.41	17.11	1.66	2.86	.72	1.23
Houston	100.00	6.57	.01	.46	2.60	76.40	1.70	2.91	5.25	1.66
Jefferson	100.00	6.23	.01	4.86	6.40	1.40	5.81	2.19	35.56	7.32
Mobile	100.00	2.74	.01	25.93	2.45	.16	1.91	1.41	31.41	22.40
Wetlow	100.00	1.46	.01	.25	2.67	81.16	3.00	1.71	.41	2.23

* Comprises all counties in which the cash income from crops other than cotton constituted more than 15 percent of the total cash income from all agricultural production.

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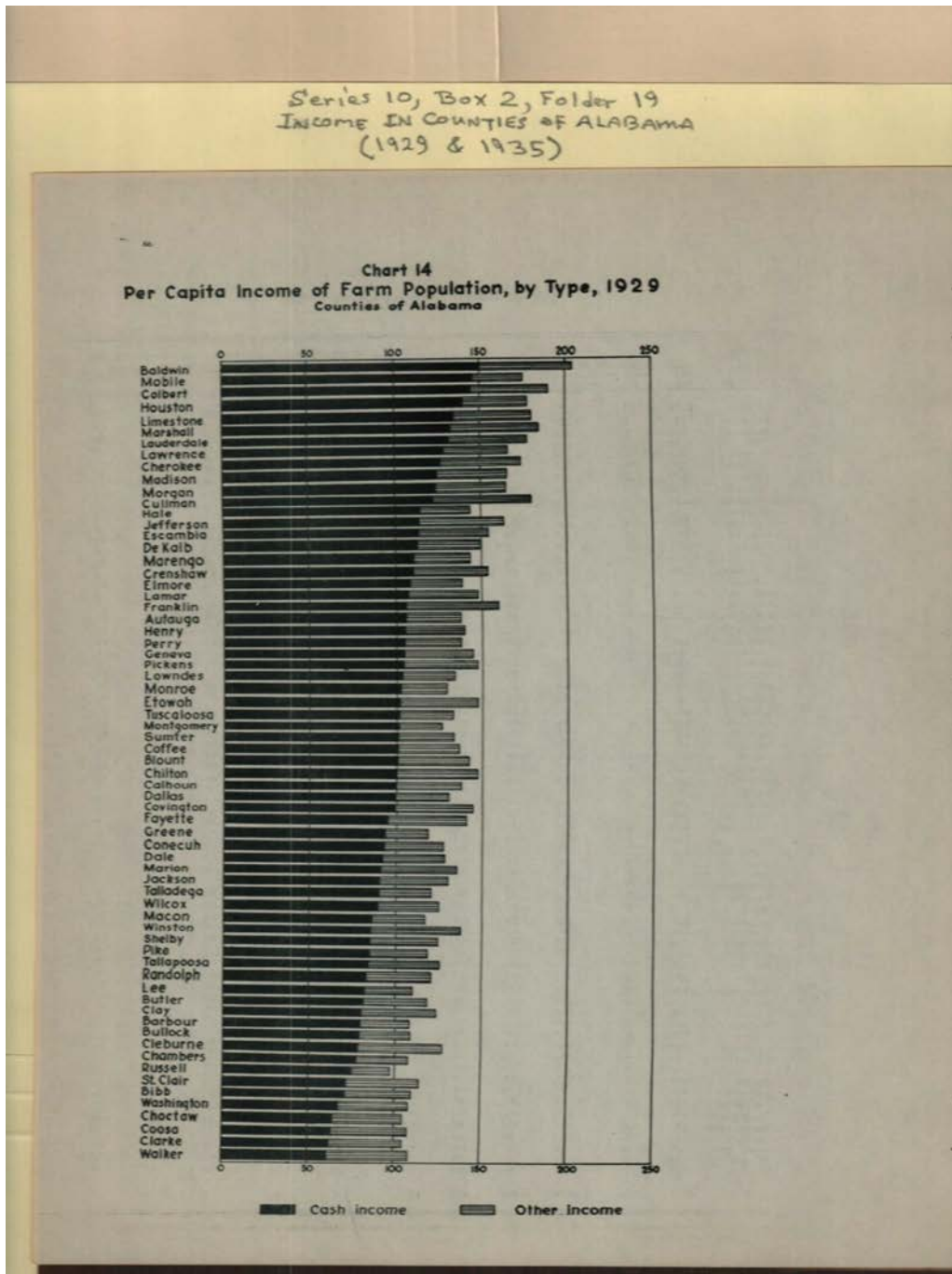
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Table 26
 Per Capita Income of Farm Population, by Type, 1929
 Counties of Alabama

County	Per capita income of farm population					Ratio of county to state per capita*			Ratio in state according to per capita income*		
	All income	Imputed rent	Current production	Cash income consumed	Products consumed	Current production	Cash income consumed	Products consumed	Current production	Cash income consumed	Products consumed
Autauga	\$138	\$5	\$135	\$108	\$90	97.8	102.9	85.5	32	22	45
Baldwin	308	5	305	181	48	144.2	148.0	133.3	1	1	4
Barbour	107	3	105	80	25	76.1	78.4	69.4	51	56	62
Bibb	109	3	106	71	35	78.8	83.6	67.2	57	62	68
Blount	143	3	140	101	39	101.4	99.0	106.5	26	24	25
Bulloch	107	2	105	79	26	76.1	77.5	72.2	59	57	55
Butler	119	2	115	82	33	85.3	80.4	91.7	53	54	41
Calhoun	138	3	135	100	35	97.8	98.0	97.2	33	36	39
Chambers	106	3	103	77	25	74.6	75.5	69.4	53	59	60
Cherokee	174	3	172	127	44	124.6	124.5	122.2	8	9	2
Chilton	147	3	144	100	44	104.5	96.0	102.2	21	22	12
Choctaw	102	3	99	63	35	71.7	61.8	100.0	65	64	34
Clarke	104	2	102	62	40	73.9	60.8	111.1	55	66	20
Clay	123	3	120	80	40	87.0	78.4	111.1	49	50	22
Cleburne	127	2	125	78	47	90.6	76.5	130.6	42	28	6
Coffee	127	3	124	101	33	97.1	89.0	91.7	34	33	44
Colbert	121	3	125	148	42	128.2	143.1	116.7	2	3	16
Comanche	127	3	124	94	31	89.9	92.2	86.1	44	41	48
Cook	106	3	103	65	40	74.8	61.8	111.1	66	68	22
Cornington	145	4	141	99	42	102.2	97.1	112.7	17	18	34
Crenshaw	153	3	150	110	40	102.7	107.8	111.1	5	12	1
Cullman	121	3	122	121	56	128.3	118.6	155.6	5	12	1
Dale	128	3	125	92	32	90.6	90.2	88.9	43	42	45
Dallas	132	2	129	99	30	93.8	97.1	83.3	39	37	50
DeKalb	159	3	156	112	44	115.0	109.8	122.2	14	16	10
Elmore	139	3	136	106	38	104.5	105.9	77.8	30	19	55
Etowah	154	3	150	113	37	108.7	110.8	102.8	16	15	32
Etowah	145	3	144	102	43	104.3	100.0	119.4	20	29	13
Fayette	142	2	139	95	44	100.7	93.1	122.2	27	35	11
Franklin	159	3	156	105	51	115.0	102.9	141.7	15	21	2
Geneva	140	3	142	104	38	102.3	102.2	108.6	23	23	23
Greene	117	2	115	94	21	83.3	92.2	36.3	54	40	66
Hale	144	2	142	114	28	102.9	111.8	77.8	24	15	56
Henry	140	3	138	105	33	100.0	102.0	91.7	28	23	43
Houston	178	3	175	139	35	126.8	136.3	97.2	6	4	35
Jackson	121	3	128	91	37	82.8	89.2	102.8	40	44	33
Jefferson	153	3	158	113	44	114.5	110.8	122.2	13	14	8
Jesse	148	3	145	108	40	105.8	103.9	111.1	18	20	23
Lamar	178	3	175	133	42	126.8	130.4	116.7	7	7	17
Lauderdale	178	3	175	133	42	126.8	130.4	116.7	7	7	17
Lawrence	186	3	184	129	35	115.8	125.5	97.2	10	8	35
Lee	109	3	106	82	14	75.8	80.4	66.7	58	53	63
Limestone	181	3	178	135	43	129.0	132.4	119.4	4	5	14
Lowndes	134	2	132	102	30	96.7	100.0	83.3	36	27	62
Macon	117	2	114	87	27	83.0	83.3	76.0	53	47	37
Madison	165	3	162	124	38	117.4	121.8	100.6	11	10	28
Madison	144	2	142	110	32	102.9	107.8	88.9	22	17	45
Marion	135	3	133	92	41	96.4	90.2	113.9	35	43	19
Marshall	185	3	182	133	46	131.9	130.4	133.3	3	6	5
Mobile	176	3	170	147	23	123.2	144.1	63.9	9	2	64
Monroe	150	3	147	102	25	92.0	100.0	69.4	41	28	81
Montgomery	126	3	123	102	32	89.1	100.0	61.1	45	31	95
Morgan	165	3	162	124	38	117.4	121.8	105.6	12	11	27
Perry	138	2	136	104	32	98.6	102.0	88.9	29	24	47
Pike	148	3	145	103	41	105.1	101.0	113.9	19	16	19
Pike	119	3	116	88	30	84.1	84.3	85.3	52	60	51
Randolph	120	3	117	84	34	84.8	82.4	94.4	51	32	40
Russell	97	2	96	75	21	69.6	73.5	56.3	67	60	67
St. Clair	113	3	110	72	38	79.7	70.5	105.5	35	31	28
Shelby	124	3	121	86	35	87.7	84.3	97.2	45	49	37
Sumter	133	2	131	102	29	94.9	100.0	80.6	38	32	54
Talladega	120	2	118	91	27	85.5	89.2	78.0	50	45	68
Tallapoosa	125	3	122	85	37	88.4	83.3	102.8	47	51	31
Tuscaloosa	134	3	131	102	30	94.9	100.0	83.3	37	30	53
Walker	107	3	105	80	44	76.1	86.8	122.2	60	67	7
Washington	107	3	104	87	58	75.4	85.7	105.5	62	63	30
Wilcox	122	2	123	90	33	89.1	86.2	91.7	46	46	42
Winston	138	2	136	86	49	98.6	84.3	134.1	31	48	3
State	\$141	\$5	\$138	\$102	\$66	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The ratio of county to state per capita and the rank in state based upon income from all sources are given in Table 8.

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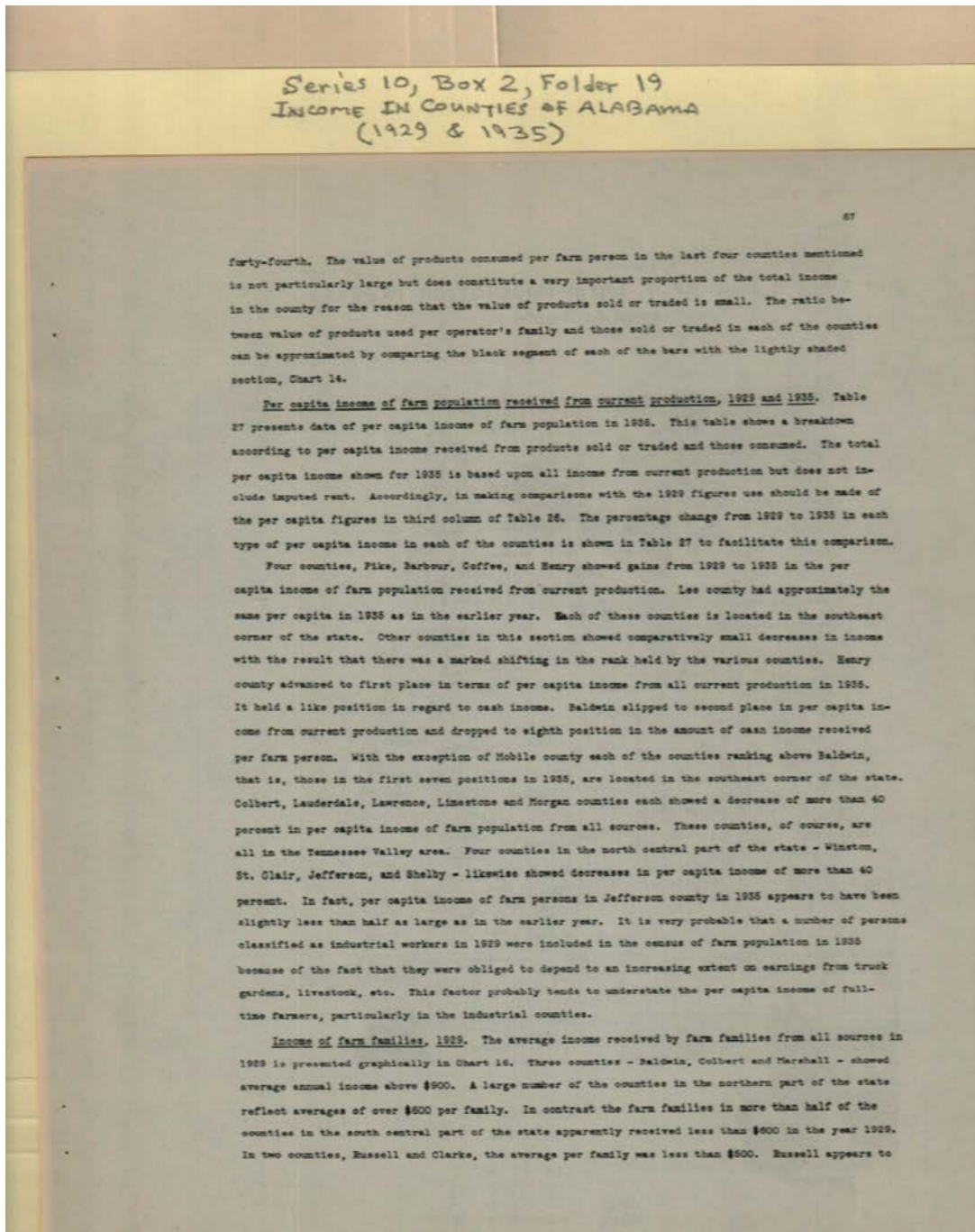
Per Capita Income of Farm Population

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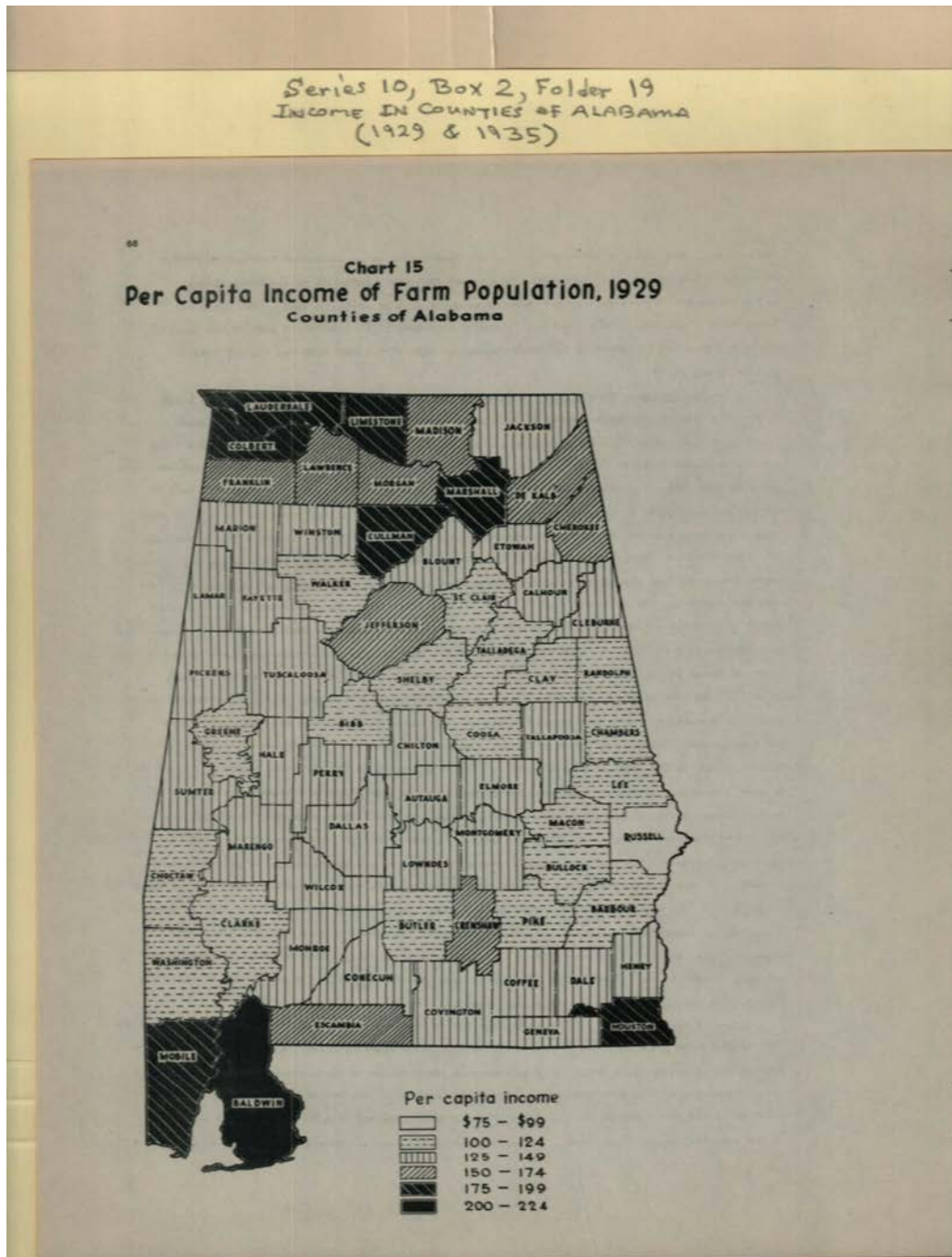
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Per Capita Income of Farm Population

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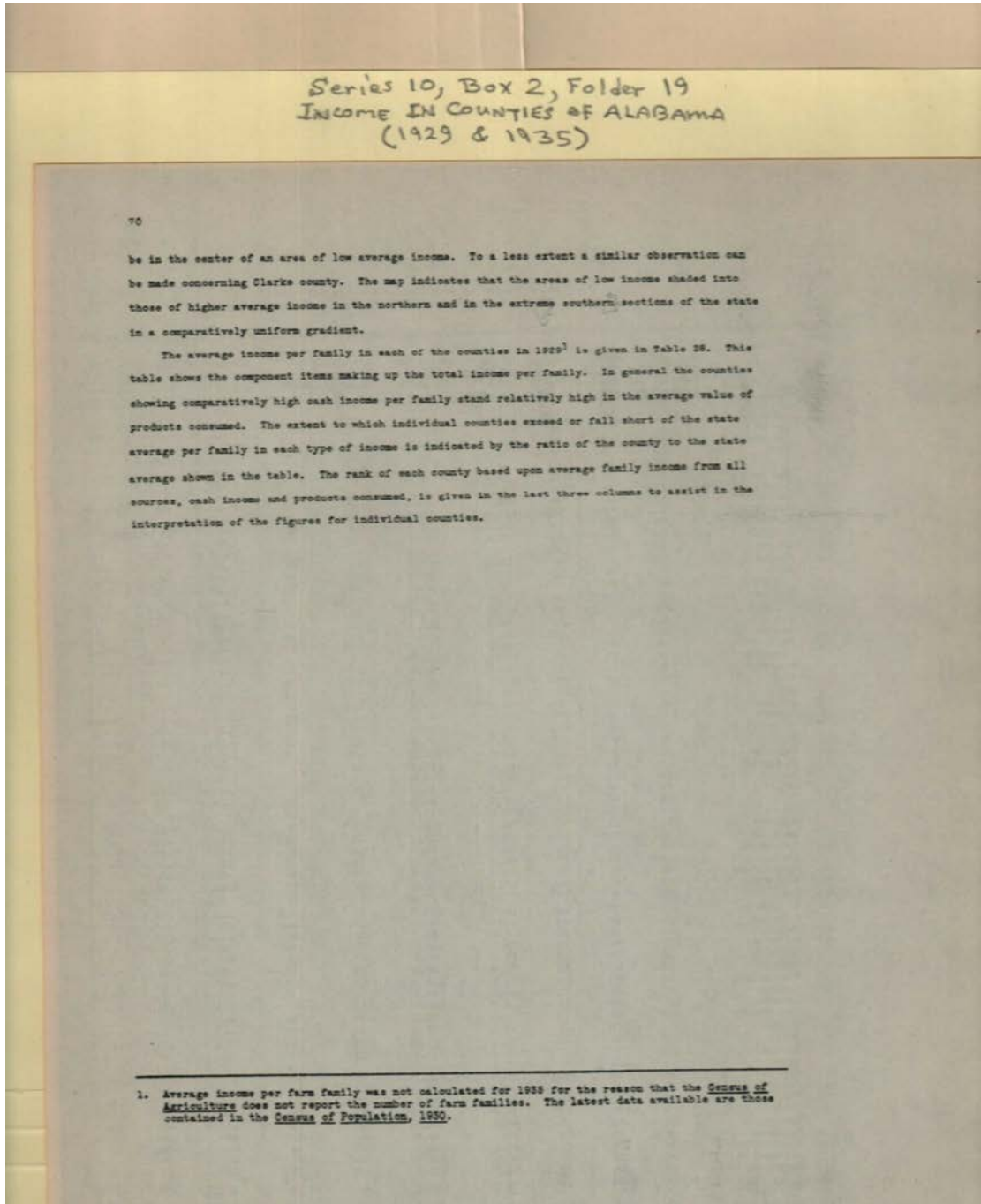
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 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

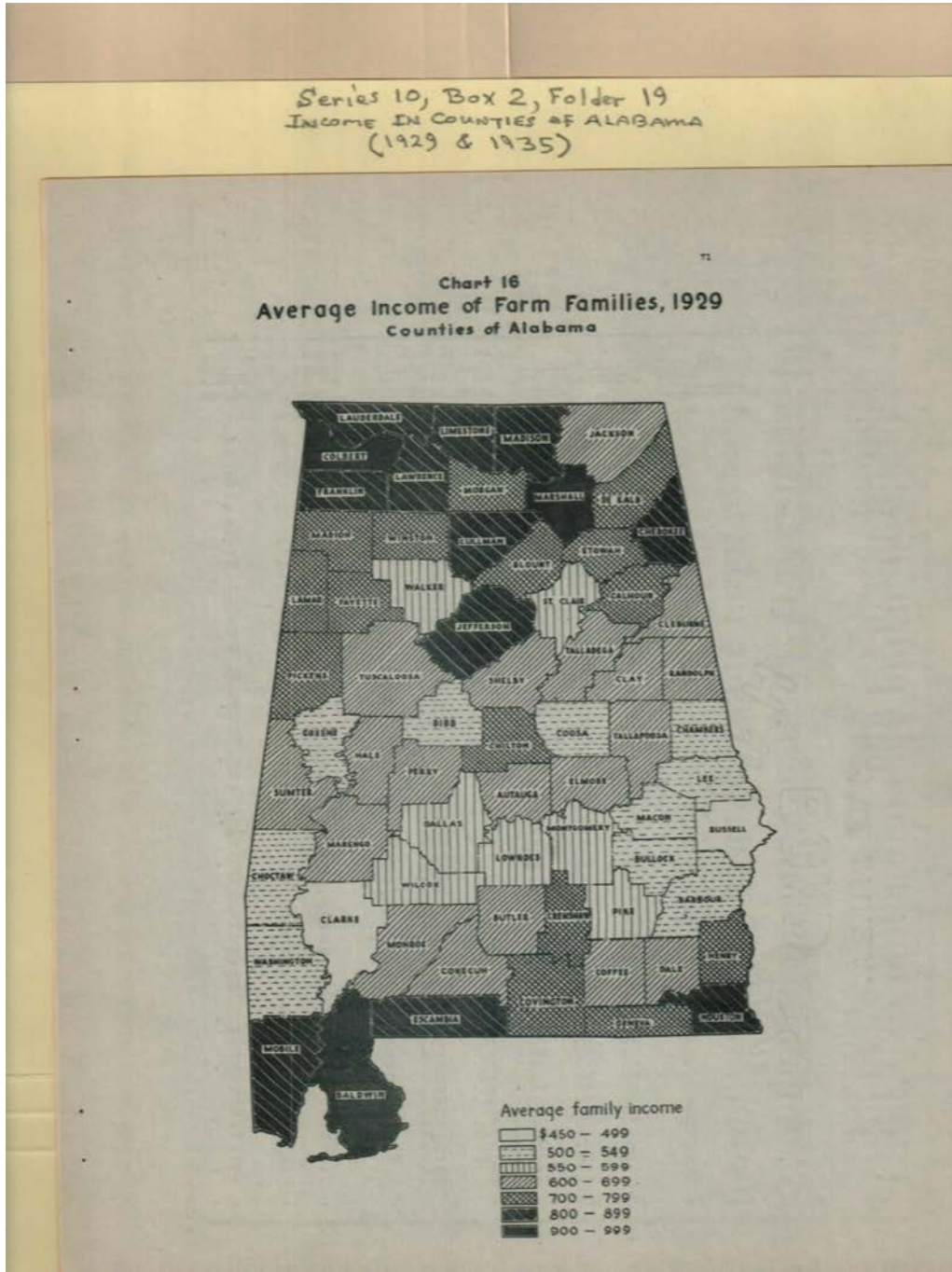
Table 27
 Per Capita Income of Farm Population, by Type, 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	Per capita income of farm population			Ratio of county to state per capita			Rank in state according to per capita			Percent change from 1929 to 1935		
	Current	Cash	Products	Cash	Products		Cash	Products		Current	Cash	Products
	production	income	consumed	income	consumed		income	consumed		production	income	consumed
Autauga	\$106	\$82	\$24	117.1	82.8	12	59			-21.8	-21.9	-30.0
Baldwin	144	92	83	130.0	122.8	8	1			+27.8	+39.1	+10.4
Barbour	112	83	29	118.6	100.0	11	33			+ 6.7	+ 3.8	+15.0
Bibb	79	53	25	78.7	66.2	54	51			-28.8	-25.4	-28.6
Blount	81	62	33	88.8	100.0	44	31			-38.0	-38.6	-39.6
Bulloch	90	68	22	97.1	75.9	31	59			-14.3	-12.9	-18.4
Butler	91	64	28	91.4	84.6	40	38			-30.9	-22.0	-19.2
Calhoun	83	60	23	84.7	79.3	48	52			-38.8	-40.0	-34.3
Chambers	101	78	28	107.1	89.7	23	48			- 1.9	- 3.8	+ 4.0
Cherokee	113	80	33	114.3	118.6	18	15			-34.3	-37.0	-38.0
Chilton	100	69	31	98.6	108.9	29	21			-50.8	-31.0	-39.9
Choctaw	83	49	34	70.0	117.2	60	9			-16.2	-22.0	- 5.6
Clarke	88	51	34	72.9	117.2	60	9			-18.7	-17.7	-10.0
Clay	78	47	27	87.1	80.1	53	53			-37.3	-41.3	-32.6
Cleburne	80	51	29	72.9	100.0	58	32			-36.0	-34.6	-38.8
Coffee	143	109	34	158.7	117.2	2	13			+ 4.0	+ 7.9	+ 5.0
Colbert	102	70	27	107.1	95.1	22	47			+8.7	+8.6	+9.7
Conecuh	94	62	33	98.6	113.8	43	17			-34.2	-33.3	+ 8.9
Coosa	75	48	29	85.7	100.0	53	28			-27.2	-27.0	-27.5
Covington	124	92	32	131.4	110.3	7	19			-12.1	- 7.1	-23.8
Crenshaw	124	89	30	137.1	120.7	9	6			-17.3	-19.1	-12.5
Cullman	110	82	31	117.1	106.9	14	23			- 2.4	- 3.4	+ 9.4
Dale	122	87	35	134.3	120.7	10	8			-28.4	-26.3	-30.0
Dallas	95	73	21	104.3	72.4	24	66			-32.1	-40.2	-24.4
DeKalb	98	67	28	98.7	96.6	35	37			-24.3	-20.6	- 3.8
Elmore	103	76	27	108.6	83.1	21	12			-30.7	-38.1	- 8.1
Escambia	104	70	34	100.0	117.2	28	28			-34.7	-34.3	-37.2
Etowah	94	67	27	98.7	80.1	54	42			-34.3	-37.9	-37.3
Fayette	91	59	32	84.3	110.3	49	18			-37.8	-41.0	-21.4
Franklin	97	62	35	88.6	120.7	42	7			- 4.2	- 1.0	-13.2
Geneva	136	103	33	147.1	118.6	5	5			-27.8	-37.2	+14.3
Greene	83	59	24	84.3	82.8	50	55			-28.4	-36.1	-10.7
Hale	106	82	28	117.1	86.3	15	33			+ 4.3	+ 5.8	+ 2.0
Henry	144	110	34	157.1	117.2	1	10			+18.9	+11.6	- 9.7
Houston	142	109	33	158.7	118.6	3	14			-33.6	-33.6	-18.9
Jackson	88	55	30	78.6	100.4	52	2			-33.8	-38.3	+36.4
Jefferson	73	46	28	85.7	96.6	64	40			-31.8	-38.7	-12.0
Lamar	100	65	35	92.9	120.7	38	5			-46.3	-51.9	+16.2
Lawrence	94	64	31	91.4	103.4	39	25			-40.2	-44.9	-17.1
LeFlore	98	68	29	97.1	100.0	32	29			0.0	- 1.2	+ 4.2
Lee	106	81	28	118.7	82.8	18	52			-43.3	-46.7	-32.6
Limestone	101	72	29	102.9	100.0	28	38			-32.6	-34.3	-28.7
Lowndes	89	67	22	95.7	75.9	33	64			-14.8	-17.8	- 3.7
Macon	97	72	28	102.9	89.7	26	50			-31.5	-32.5	-23.7
Madison	111	82	29	117.1	100.0	13	34			-37.3	-40.0	-29.1
Marion	89	66	23	94.3	79.3	37	61			-39.8	-46.1	-28.8
Marshall	80	50	30	71.4	108.9	58	26			-38.5	-39.8	-35.4
Mobile	112	80	31	114.3	108.9	17	20			-19.4	-33.5	+28.6
Montgomery	137	98	39	140.0	134.6	6	5			-14.2	-23.5	+14.0
Monroe	109	79	31	112.9	105.9	19	22			-17.1	-23.8	+ 9.1
Morgan	102	78	24	111.4	82.8	20	36			-40.1	-44.4	-28.3
Perry	89	66	24	94.3	82.8	36	39			-34.6	-36.8	-28.0
Pickens	101	71	29	101.4	100.0	27	30			-30.3	-31.7	-29.3
Pike	141	106	35	151.4	120.7	4	4			+21.2	+ 23.3	+18.7
Randolph	87	50	27	85.7	80.1	47	44			-25.6	-28.6	-30.6
Russell	82	61	21	87.1	72.4	46	47			-14.6	-17.6	0.0
St. Clair	64	41	23	58.6	79.3	66	63			-41.9	-43.1	-19.3
Shelby	70	46	24	85.7	82.8	52	60			-43.1	-46.5	-21.4
Sumter	81	55	26	78.6	89.7	53	49			-38.2	-46.1	-10.3
Talladega	85	61	24	87.1	82.8	48	57			-28.0	-31.0	-11.1
Tallapoosa	83	56	27	80.0	83.1	51	45			-32.0	-34.1	-27.0
Tuscaloosa	90	63	29	90.0	86.6	41	41			-31.7	-38.2	- 6.7
Walker	87	58	30	84.3	103.4	67	27			-38.2	-36.7	-31.8
Washington	71	43	31	88.6	108.9	66	34			-31.7	-37.9	-18.4
Wilcox	74	49	24	70.0	82.8	59	54			-39.8	-45.6	-27.3
Winston	78	50	28	71.4	96.6	57	39			-42.6	-42.5	-42.9
State	\$99	\$70	\$29	100.0	100.0	-	-			-26.3	-31.4	-19.4

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Chapter V

Income of Nonfarm Population

Income from all sources, 1935. The total income of the nonfarm population in Alabama is far more concentrated in a few counties of the state than is the income of the farm population, or of the entire population. Jefferson county alone is accredited with \$283,327,000 of nonfarm income. This amount comprises 41.5 percent of the state total. The concentration of the income is in part the result of the unequal distribution of the nonfarm population. Jefferson county also claims 31.5 percent of all persons not living on farms in the state. Mobile, the next ranking county, had an aggregate income of \$66,212,000, or 8.2 percent of the state total, and 8.3 percent of the nonfarm population. Montgomery with a total income of \$47,537,000, or 7.0 percent of the state total, followed as a close third but had a slightly lower percentage of the nonfarm population, namely, 5.7 percent of all persons not living on farms. Stovall, Tuscaloosa, and Calhoun counties occupy the next three positions in order of amount of total income. These six counties contain the seven largest cities of the state and have 54.8 percent of all nonfarm persons. The aggregate income in these six counties totaled slightly less than one half billion dollars as shown in Table 29. This was 65.7 percent of the total income of all nonfarm persons in Alabama. The contrast between the six highest and six lowest counties is brought out very forcefully in the table. The six lowest counties - Lawrence, Coosa, Winston, Lowndes, Cherokee and Cleburne - together had only 16,665 persons not living on farms, which was merely 1.3 percent of the state total. The proportion of income in this group of counties was even smaller, namely, eight-tenths of one percent. The aggregate income in Jefferson county was more than fifty times the total for these six extremely low counties combined. It will be observed

Table 29
 Concentration of Income of Nonfarm Population Received from all Sources
 Counties of Alabama, by Groups

Classification of counties	Income of nonfarm population	Percent of state total		Per capita nonfarm
		Income	Population	
6 exceptionally high	\$448,485,265	65.7	54.8	\$527
18 moderately high	122,116,692	17.9	22.1	423
25 typical	78,237,383	11.5	15.9	377
15 moderately low	28,221,457	4.2	2.0	264
6 extremely low	8,539,504	.8	1.3	258
All 67 counties	\$683,000,000	100.0	100.0	\$523

from the table that in each of the analytical groups except the highest the percent of income is smaller than the percent of population which means that the per capita income of nonfarm persons in each of these groups was lower than in the six exceptionally high counties. In fact the per capita income appears smaller in each successive group. This is another way of saying that the disparity between percent of income and percent of population is greater in the counties having comparatively small aggregate nonfarm income. The difference in per capita income between the first two groups is very marked but less pronounced between the second and third groups. The last three groups which are comprised of all counties except the highest twenty-one show relatively little

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variation in per capita income of the nonfarm persons.

The amount of income received by the nonfarm population from all sources in each of the counties in 1929 is listed in Table 31. As will be observed fifty-two of the counties claimed less than one percent of the state total and only seven showed more than two percent of the total. The rank of each county based upon income from all sources in 1929 is listed in order to show the relative position of the various counties in the state. For comparative purposes this table also shows the percentage of the state total income of farm population which was allocated to each county.

Table 30 which shows the median and quartile positions of the counties is designed to assist the reader in interpreting the significance of the county figures. Cleburne, with an indicated income of \$682,993 or one-tenth of one percent of the state total, ranked lowest in the state, namely

Table 30

Median and Quartile Positions of Counties based on Total Income from all Sources Received by Nonfarm Population, Alabama, 1929

Position	County	Total income of nonfarm population		Percent of state total based on	
		In thou- sands	Ratio to median	Income of nonfarm	Nonfarm population
Highest county	Jefferson	\$285,227,199	94.7	41.5	31.5
Upper quartile	Colbert	6,328,993	2.1	.9	1.2
Median average	DeKalb	2,929,941	1.0	.4	.5
Lower quartile	Washington	2,110,460	.7	.3	.5
Lowest county	Cleburne	682,993	.2	.1	.2

sixty-seventh. Its income was only one-fifth of the median county, DeKalb. The range between the lower quartile county, Washington, and the upper quartile, Colbert, is \$4,217,515. This means, of course, that thirty-three or approximately half of the counties of the state fell within this range of variation. In contrast the range between the upper quartile limit and the highest county was \$277,000,000 which again emphasizes the fact that the greatest variation in income is found among the exceptionally high counties. As previously noted the total for Jefferson county was slightly less than ninety-five times as large as that in the median county. Incidentally, each of the five counties having the smallest aggregate income received by nonfarm population is adjacent to one of the seven counties which ranked highest in the amount of aggregate income.

Returns from nonbusiness property and profits from the sale of property. The total income of nonfarm population in 1929 is segregated in Table 31 according to the major sources from which it was derived: (a) income from current production, (b) returns from nonbusiness property and (c) profits from sale of property. The percentage of the county total derived from each of these major sources is shown in the table. The amount realized as profits from the sale of property is small in comparison with the other income items. Only two counties in the state, Dallas and Montgomery, derived more than three percent of the total nonfarm income from this source. In twenty-eight counties the proportion varied from one to two percent. The remaining eighteen counties received less than one percent of the total income from the sale of property. The amount received in Jefferson county, however, totaled over eight million dollars which was more than half of the state

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total. Montgomery and Mobile were each accredited with approximately a million and a half. The six ranking counties which include Tuscaloosa, Dallas and Etowah in addition to the three named, were accredited with approximately seventy-eight percent of the entire amount realized from such profits in the state.

Returns from nonbusiness property which include net rent on leased nonfarm homes and mortgage interest and imputed rent on owned nonfarm homes are more evenly distributed among the counties than are profits from the sale of property. Jefferson county, however, received over forty percent of the state total and Montgomery and Mobile were accredited with 6.7 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively. Only four other counties claimed more than two percent each of the state total. The six leading counties received 65.5 percent of the amount estimated as returns from nonbusiness property. The importance of this source of income in the individual counties is shown in Table 31. Winston and Coffee counties derived slightly more than six percent of their total income from nonbusiness property. Twelve additional counties received more than five percent from this source. All of the other counties except Choctaw derived from 3.0 to 4.9 percent of their total nonfarm income from property not used in current production.

Income from current production, 1929 and 1935. For the several counties income from current production comprised from 91.6 to 96.9 percent of income from all sources in 1929. The amount received by nonfarm population from this major source in both 1929 and 1935 in each of the counties is shown by Table 32. The dollar figures are accompanied by percentages of the state total. The relative position of the various counties in the state is also reflected by the rank of the individual counties included in the table. Percentage changes of 1935 as compared with 1929 are also shown. Table 32 is designed to assist in the interpretation of the county figures.

Table 32
 Concentration of Income of Nonfarm Population in 1935 Compared with that in 1929*
 Counties of Alabama, by Groups

Classification of counties	1929		1935	
	Income from current production	Percent of state total	Income from current production	Percent of state total
6 exceptionally high	\$416,931,182	65.4	\$287,868,651	63.3
16 moderately high	115,007,309	18.0	83,906,238	20.6
25 typical	73,618,742	11.6	47,876,199	11.7
18 moderately low	26,865,876	4.2	14,948,874	3.6
6 exceptionally low	5,295,747	.8	3,210,462	.8
All 67 counties	\$637,716,826	100.0	\$457,743,424	100.0

* Based on income received from current production.

Jefferson county was accredited with a lower percentage of the state total in 1935 than in 1929, namely 36.5 percent in contrast with 41.2 percent in the earlier year. Mobile county increased its percentage from 8.3 to 10.2 percent while Montgomery maintained its share of 7.0 percent. Etowah retained fourth place with slightly more than four percent of the state total. Tuscaloosa lost fifth place to Calhoun which had stood sixth in 1929. In other words the group of six exceptionally high

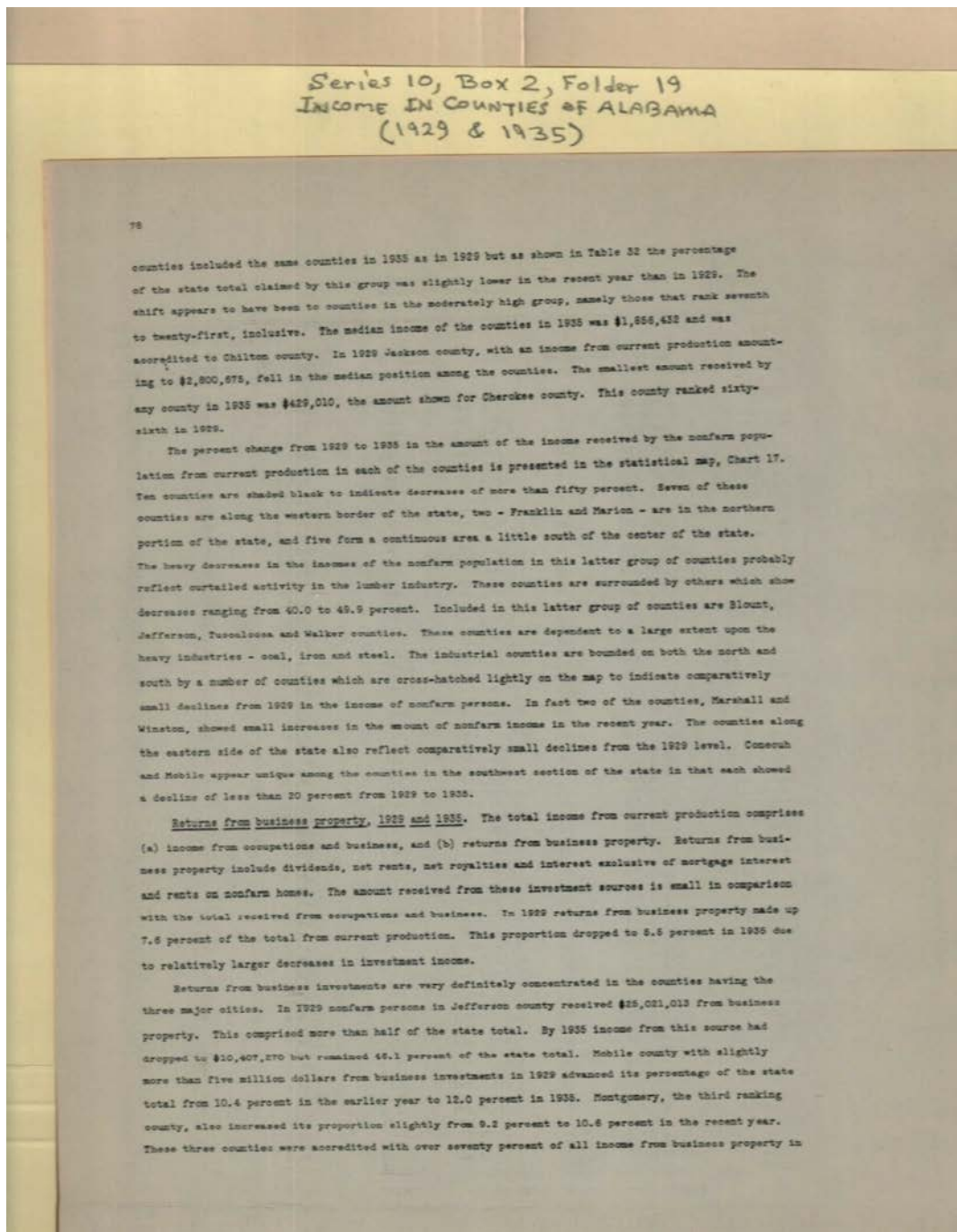
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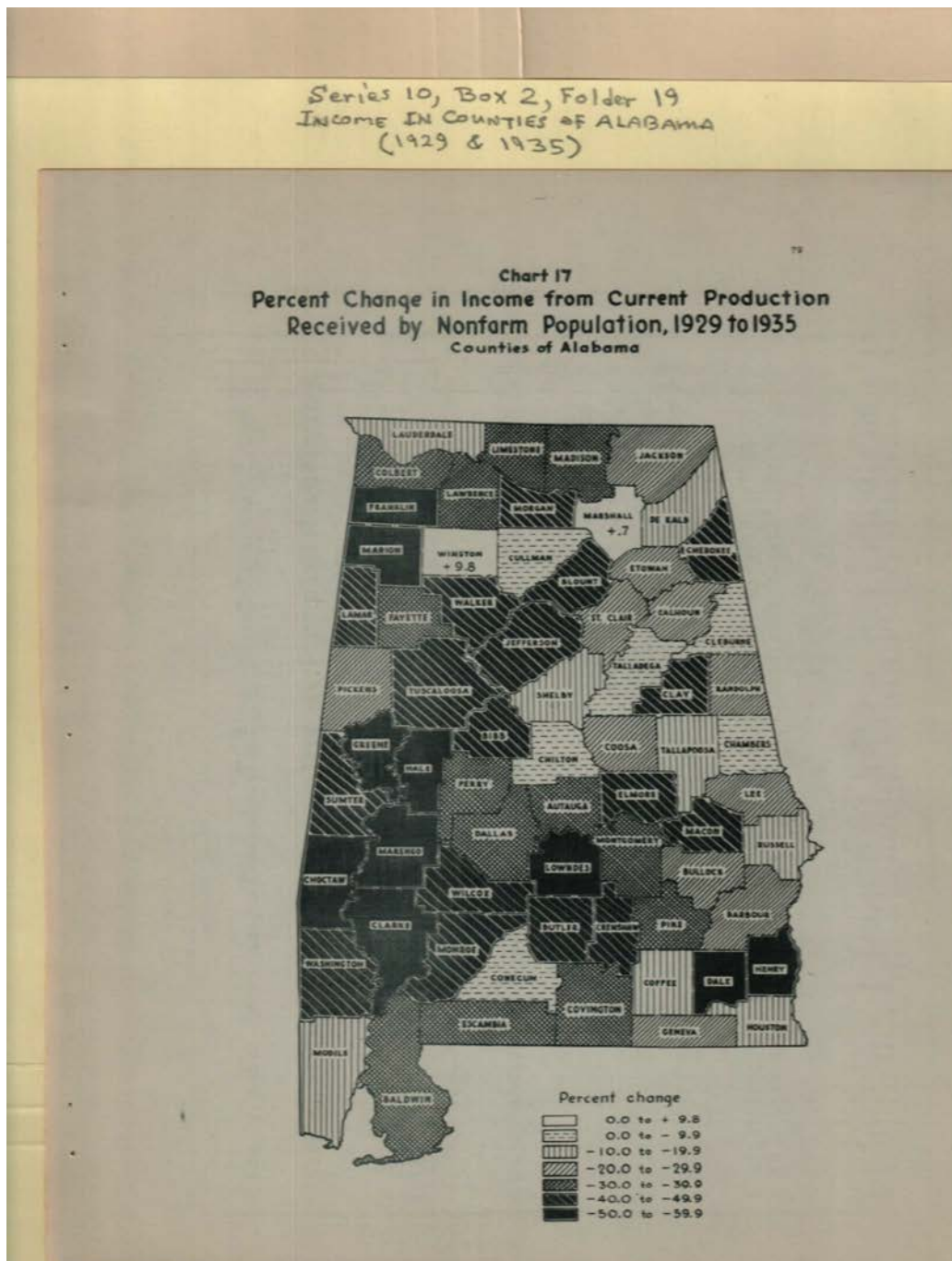
Table 33
 Income from Current Production Received by Nonfarm Population, 1929 and 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	1929		1935		Percent change from 1929 to 1935	Rank in state according to income from current production	
	Amount	Percent of state total	Amount	Percent of state total		1929	1935
Autauga	\$2,024,748	.32	\$1,590,381	.31	-38.2	21	49
Baldwin	4,063,940	.66	2,518,321	.62	-38.0	23	24
Barbour	3,568,753	.55	2,421,233	.61	-32.0	25	25
Bibb	2,504,585	.38	2,201,623	.48	-42.5	28	30
Bloom	2,368,701	.37	1,544,315	.31	-47.5	42	50
Bulleck	1,662,002	.26	1,289,704	.31	-43.1	38	46
Butler	3,448,383	.54	1,940,598	.47	-43.7	27	32
Calhoun	17,509,878	2.75	12,435,265	2.05	-29.5	5	5
Chambers	7,887,725	1.17	7,206,496	1.77	- 3.5	12	10
Cherokee	781,076	.12	429,010	.11	-45.1	66	67
Chilton	2,031,173	.32	1,856,432	.46	- 8.6	30	34
Choctaw	2,878,827	.42	613,166	.15	-77.1	25	62
Clarke	3,544,981	.52	1,406,476	.34	-58.0	29	44
Clay	1,137,946	.18	875,426	.14	-40.4	61	64
Cleburne	645,353	.10	595,508	.15	- 7.8	67	63
Coffee	2,067,833	.32	1,845,829	.45	-10.7	48	35
Colbert	5,784,988	.91	3,897,329	.96	-32.6	17	19
Connoch	1,734,433	.27	1,696,784	.42	- 2.1	35	36
Coosa	980,123	.15	701,290	.17	-28.4	63	59
Covington	6,478,353	1.02	4,481,044	1.09	-31.1	15	17
Crenshaw	1,928,385	.30	1,092,692	.27	-43.3	32	52
Cullman	2,948,622	.46	2,722,485	.67	- 7.7	31	23
Dale	2,712,107	.39	1,025,887	.25	-53.8	46	54
Dallas	19,585,101	1.86	6,901,670	1.69	-34.8	9	11
DeKalb	2,821,600	.44	2,452,896	.60	-13.1	33	28
Elmore	3,761,019	.59	2,129,044	.62	-43.4	26	20
Etowah	4,281,191	.67	2,861,515	.70	-33.2	21	22
Etowah	21,711,796	3.41	16,059,321	4.02	-25.7	4	4
Fayette	1,257,491	.19	1,090,296	.24	-38.7	43	45
Franklin	3,004,260	.47	1,477,168	.36	-50.8	31	41
Geneva	2,240,510	.35	1,670,184	.41	-25.5	45	37
Greene	1,705,456	.27	890,880	.18	-47.1	67	65
Hale	1,644,307	.26	746,207	.18	-54.6	59	58
Henry	1,898,359	.30	920,418	.23	-51.4	53	56
Houston	6,917,617	1.08	5,815,696	1.43	-15.9	13	13
Jackson	2,800,678	.44	1,989,422	.49	-29.0	34	31
Jefferson	262,581,747	41.19	146,669,799	36.46	-42.4	1	1
Lamar	1,117,926	.18	824,979	.19	-46.7	60	61
Lauderdale	5,762,063	.90	4,882,227	1.20	-15.3	18	16
Lawrence	1,063,403	.17	693,986	.17	-34.1	62	60
Lee	6,684,721	1.02	5,324,301	1.30	-20.4	14	15
Limestone	2,480,618	.39	1,643,420	.40	-33.7	40	38
Louisa	900,889	.14	436,606	.11	-51.6	65	66
Macon	2,244,824	.35	1,170,215	.29	-47.9	44	51
Madison	11,790,555	1.83	7,490,621	1.84	-36.5	8	8
Marion	4,129,343	.63	1,818,072	.37	-55.2	22	40
Marion	2,297,709	.41	1,284,845	.31	-43.3	36	47
Marshall	6,283,346	.93	2,504,981	.61	+ .7	30	21
Mobile	51,886,283	8.15	41,760,077	10.24	-19.8	3	2
Monroe	3,684,325	.52	1,411,880	.35	-61.8	35	43
Montgomery	44,512,322	6.98	28,692,506	7.04	-35.5	3	3
Morgan	10,539,144	1.62	6,064,544	1.48	-42.5	10	12
Perry	1,124,482	.18	1,335,332	.38	-30.0	47	39
Pikens	1,887,661	.29	1,467,667	.38	-21.9	34	27
Pike	3,822,428	.60	2,327,785	.57	-39.1	24	33
Randolph	2,820,664	.41	1,926,154	.47	-31.1	37	33
Russell	2,880,833	.43	2,128,116	.52	-17.6	39	29
St. Clair	4,404,634	.69	3,488,688	.85	-20.8	20	20
Shelby	4,979,369	.78	4,087,689	1.00	-17.9	19	18
Sumter	2,372,126	.37	1,297,185	.31	-45.0	41	48
Talladega	8,670,339	1.34	7,985,029	1.95	- 7.1	11	7
Tallapoosa	6,450,700	1.02	5,775,537	1.42	-10.5	16	14
Tuscaloosa	19,542,126	2.91	9,618,669	2.41	-47.1	5	6
Walker	14,293,139	2.24	7,239,326	1.77	-49.4	7	9
Washington	2,040,987	.32	1,078,114	.26	-47.2	49	53
Wilcox	1,723,068	.27	886,223	.22	-48.3	56	57
Winston	834,303	.13	1,028,093	.23	+ 9.8	64	68
State	\$37,716,926	100.00	\$407,763,424	100.00	-36.1	-	-

Types:
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Types:
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Names:

Change in Income by
Nonfarm

Population

Types:

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Dates:

1929-1935

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Table 34

Returns from Business Property Received by Nonfarm Population, 1929 and 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	1929		1935		Percent change from 1929 to 1935	Rank in state according to returns from busi- ness property	
	Amount	Percent of state total	Amount	Percent of state total		1929	1935
Autauga	\$77,947	.16	\$31,606	.14	-59.4	46	50½
Baldwin	336,147	.69	85,787	.38	-74.9	16	23
Barbour	189,996	.39	81,271	.36	-57.2	24	28
Bibb	88,204	.14	38,378	.17	-42.7	31	42½
Blount	43,845	.09	13,948	.06	-68.1	57	63
Bullock	78,511	.15	33,408	.14	-58.1	47½	50½
Butler	163,864	.32	72,341	.32	-55.7	27	31
Calhoun	886,648	1.82	492,144	2.18	+44.5	7	6
Chambers	102,308	.21	108,382	.48	+ 5.9	28	18
Cherokee	36,638	.07	18,403	.07	-50.7	60	61
Chilton	92,582	.19	51,923	.23	-43.9	42½	36
Choctaw	26,794	.05	6,773	.03	-74.7	62	67
Clarke	92,682	.19	36,121	.16	-61.0	42½	46
Clay	24,258	.05	18,403	.07	-23.1	63	61
Cleburne	17,051	.04	11,288	.05	-33.8	66	65
Coffee	43,845	.09	33,883	.15	-22.8	57½	49½
Colbert	550,001	1.13	417,645	1.85	-24.1	10	5
Conner	116,921	.24	38,378	.17	-67.2	34	40½
Cook	17,051	.04	11,288	.05	-33.8	66	65
Covington	266,784	.53	94,817	.42	-64.9	18	21
Crawford	88,204	.14	27,090	.12	-69.3	61	67
Cullman	192,432	.40	88,044	.39	-54.2	22	22
Dale	87,690	.18	31,606	.14	-64.0	43½	53½
Dallas	1,074,308	2.20	476,541	2.11	-55.7	5	7
DeKalb	159,407	.32	88,698	.39	-43.2	30	33
Elmore	177,817	.37	65,489	.29	-63.2	25	28
Etowah	214,354	.44	97,074	.43	-54.7	20	20
Fayette	1,001,132	2.05	577,931	2.56	+42.3	6	4
Franklin	85,788	.14	33,883	.15	-60.5	53	49½
Fulton	80,382	.16	28,348	.13	-65.5	45	56
Geneva	104,741	.21	38,378	.17	-63.4	37	42½
Greene	87,690	.18	33,883	.15	-61.4	45½	49½
Hale	109,613	.22	48,161	.20	-55.8	38	40
Henry	70,840	.14	26,121	.12	-62.9	49	46
Houston	540,758	1.11	214,458	.95	-60.3	12	13
Jackson	124,228	.25	74,499	.33	+60.0	32	29½
Jefferson	20,021,013	41.36	10,407,870	46.10	-55.4	1	1
Lamar	24,358	.05	18,403	.07	-23.1	63	61
Lauderdale	848,830	1.72	349,919	1.55	-58.9	11	10
Lawrence	80,898	.16	39,332	.17	-50.9	54	59
Lee	450,632	.93	189,834	.84	+63.1	13	14
Limestone	197,304	.41	74,499	.33	-62.2	22	29½
Lowndes	26,338	.05	24,833	.11	+ 2.4	68	58
Madison	148,287	.31	149,943	.66	+ 0.8	28	17
Macon	784,856	1.57	381,825	1.69	-50.1	8	9
Madison	228,534	.47	88,439	.39	-60.1	19	24
Marion	46,881	.09	20,518	.09	-56.1	55½	59
Marshall	199,739	.41	81,271	.36	-59.3	21	25
Mobile	4,049,009	10.56	2,700,021	11.96	-33.3	2	2
Monroe	114,480	.24	47,408	.21	-58.9	38	38
Montgomery	4,489,183	9.15	2,381,707	10.55	-48.0	3	3
Morgan	699,088	1.43	304,768	1.33	-56.4	9	11
Perry	175,361	.35	76,756	.34	-55.2	28	28
Pike	86,204	.14	31,606	.14	-63.7	51	53½
Poinsett	383,198	.73	173,831	.77	-54.8	14	15
Randolph	99,870	.21	33,883	.15	-66.1	39½	49½
Russell	28,974	.06	28,378	.12	+ 1.5	69	43½
St. Clair	76,811	.15	47,408	.21	-37.2	47½	38
Shelby	124,228	.25	78,014	.35	-36.4	32	27
Sumter	146,161	.30	54,181	.24	-62.9	29	35
Talladega	228,829	.47	214,497	.96	-54.5	17	12
Tallapoosa	124,228	.25	83,829	.37	-32.8	33	24
Tuscaloosa	1,388,563	2.80	666,643	2.91	-51.0	4	5
Walker	343,464	.70	167,058	.74	-51.4	15	16
Washington	17,051	.04	11,288	.05	-33.8	66	65
Wilcox	99,870	.21	47,408	.21	-52.5	35½	38
Winston	46,381	.09	26,121	.12	-43.0	58½	46
State	\$48,716,926	100.00	\$22,875,424	100.00	-53.7	-	-

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1929. The proportion was lower, namely 66.6 percent, in 1935. The percentage claimed by Calhoun, Colbert, Stowah, Lauderdale and Madison was considerably larger in 1935 than in the earlier year. Dallas and Tuscaloosa counties appear to have lost slightly in proportion of state total.

The amount of income received from business property in each of the counties in both 1929 and 1935 is listed in Table 34 together with the percentage change shown by each county. Three counties, Lawrence, Macon and Chambers, show returns in the recent year larger than those in 1929. The amount of income from investments in each one of these counties, however, is small. In forty of the counties the 1935 receipts were less than half as large as those in 1929.

Income from occupations and business, 1929 and 1935. Table 35 records the total amount received by nonfarm persons from occupations and business in each of the counties of Alabama in 1929 and 1935. The amounts are accompanied by percentages of the state total in each of the years and also by the percent change from 1929 to 1935. Income from this major source is quite naturally more evenly distributed among the counties than is income from business property, nevertheless, Jefferson county claimed more than forty percent of the state total and the six ranking counties - Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Stowah, Tuscaloosa and Calhoun - were accredited with 64.1 percent of the state total in 1929. In 1935 the percentage was 62.5 percent. A major part of the difference reflects a change in Jefferson county's contribution to the state total which dropped from 40.4 percent in 1929 to 38.9 percent in 1935.

Income from occupations and business in general shows a smaller decline from the earlier year than does returns from investments. However, since the income from property is comparatively small the changes from 1929 to 1935 based upon occupational income are very similar to those based upon total income from current production. Certain counties seem to have experienced especially large decreases. In the rather prosperous farming areas in the southeast part of the state a number of conspicuous declines in the income of nonfarm population occurred. The number of nonfarm persons and the amount of income from nonfarm occupations and business, however, is comparatively small. The counties in which textile mills are located such as Chambers, Marshall and Talladega show relatively small declines in occupational income. In fact Marshall county shows a gain of 4.8 percent in the amount received in 1935 as compared with 1929.

The rank of the six leading counties remained unchanged with the exception that Tuscaloosa lost fifth place to Calhoun county in 1935. Many of the counties that ranked high in the earlier year continued in approximately the same position in 1935.

Wage and salary income by major industrial source, 1929. The total income from occupations and business received by nonfarm population in 1929 is broken down in Table 36A so as to show the amount of wages and salaries received from each major industrial source. Industries for which data could be assembled in 1929 included mining, manufacturing, construction, wholesale trade, retail trade and other. The "other" group includes (a) salaries of public school teachers, (b) salaries of faculty in universities and colleges, and (c) employees in certain state offices. The percentage of the state total that was allocated to each county for each of the major lines in 1929 is set out in Table 36B. Jefferson was clearly the highest ranking county in each of the lines of activity.

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Table 35
 Income from Occupations and Business Received by Nonfarm Population, 1929 and 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	1929		1935		Percent change from 1929 to 1935	Rank in state according to income from occupations and business	
	Amount	Percent of state total	Amount	Percent of state total		1929	1935
Autauga	\$1,946,709	.53	\$1,216,755	.32	-37.3	50	48
Baldwin	3,777,703	.63	2,432,734	.63	-34.7	23	24
Barbour	3,178,759	.94	2,409,962	.63	-24.2	25	25
Bibb	2,436,261	.68	1,969,242	.51	-18.9	28	30
Blount	2,324,856	.60	1,230,768	.32	-47.1	40	47
Bullock	1,574,421	.27	1,138,098	.30	-27.8	58	50
Butler	3,287,489	.96	1,868,354	.49	-43.2	27	33
Calhoun	18,829,230	2.92	12,003,756	3.12	-37.8	5	9
Chambers	7,386,419	1.23	7,027,134	1.94	- 3.9	8	8
Cherokee	744,358	.13	413,207	.10	-44.5	66	66
Chilton	1,938,811	.33	1,804,509	.47	- 6.9	31	35
Choctaw	2,652,033	.45	806,393	.16	-77.1	35	61
Clarke	2,233,419	.55	1,970,325	.56	-11.9	29	43
Clay	3,119,988	.71	259,213	.16	-92.7	41	64
Clayborne	898,802	.11	584,217	.15	- 7.1	67	62
Coffee	2,033,988	.54	1,811,866	.47	-10.6	34	34
Colbert	8,234,457	.89	3,479,684	.90	+ 2.5	57	36
Conecuh	1,617,714	.27	1,858,418	.43	+16.0	63	38
Cook	983,072	.16	790,100	.20	-20.9	16	17
Covington	4,230,089	1.08	4,368,227	1.13	+42.7	22	22
Crawford	1,858,161	.32	1,069,802	.28	- 4.4	32	33
Cullman	2,756,280	.47	2,804,441	.68	+53.2	45	34
Dale	2,124,437	1.61	6,425,329	1.67	+32.4	10	11
Dallas	9,810,893	.48	2,394,199	.62	-10.6	33	26
DeKalb	2,883,080	.61	2,069,878	.64	-42.4	24	29
Elmore	5,980,202	.61	2,784,441	.72	-32.0	21	22
Escambia	4,066,937	.69	2,784,441	4.15	-32.8	4	4
Etowah	20,710,664	2.42	15,981,770	.35	-39.4	43	43
Fayette	2,201,823	.37	1,356,433	.38	-50.5	31	41
Franklin	2,923,877	.50	1,447,817	.38	-49.4	37	37
Geneva	2,136,789	.56	1,631,796	.42	-23.6	44	44
Greene	1,617,718	.27	626,297	.13	-61.3	59	59
Hale	1,535,194	.26	701,056	.18	-54.3	33	36
Henry	1,834,719	.31	884,236	.23	-51.5	13	14
Houston	6,378,859	1.08	5,801,230	1.45	-12.2	14	14
Jackson	2,876,447	.45	1,914,223	.50	-41.8	1	1
Jefferson	237,690,734	40.35	158,252,828	35.99	-49.0	60	60
Lamar	1,120,568	.20	909,176	.19	-13.1	18	18
Lauderdale	5,216,433	.89	4,332,308	1.18	-40.1	62	62
Lawrence	992,507	.17	594,864	.16	-17.6	15	15
Lee	8,234,089	1.06	5,154,021	1.33	-37.3	41	38
Limestone	2,283,314	.59	1,668,221	.41	-27.4	68	67
Lowndes	2,884,421	.15	411,872	.10	-85.9	46	53
Madison	2,098,237	.56	1,007,672	.28	-51.8	8	8
Madison	11,023,498	1.87	7,109,166	1.85	-35.2	23	23
Marion	3,902,809	.66	1,441,833	.38	-61.6	36	46
Marion	2,951,438	.62	3,223,889	.84	+ 4.5	30	21
Marshall	3,083,807	.82	39,080,086	10.14	+16.7	2	2
Mobile	48,916,774	7.97	2,394,172	.65	-95.1	3	3
Monroe	2,839,840	.43	2,394,172	.65	-17.9	37	28
Montgomery	40,007,199	6.80	26,210,799	6.83	-34.3	9	12
Montgomery	9,840,066	1.67	5,759,876	1.50	-41.5	12	30
Morgan	2,019,051	.54	1,458,496	.38	-27.8	48	40
Perry	1,799,357	.31	1,426,051	.37	-20.7	54	42
Pike	3,469,230	.59	2,153,954	.56	-37.9	25	27
Pike	2,920,784	.42	1,905,391	.49	-34.3	39	32
Randolph	2,341,859	.43	2,067,758	.54	-17.9	37	28
Russell	4,329,123	.74	3,441,580	.89	-20.1	20	30
St. Clair	4,855,141	.82	4,008,878	1.04	-17.4	19	18
Shelby	2,225,986	.56	1,203,004	.31	-45.9	42	49
Shelby	2,225,986	.56	1,203,004	.31	- 5.0	11	7
Talladega	6,241,700	1.40	7,751,182	2.01	+10.0	14	13
Tallapoosa	6,338,472	1.07	5,693,008	1.48	-46.4	6	6
Tuscaloosa	17,340,563	2.93	9,252,026	2.40	-46.3	7	10
Walker	13,948,886	2.37	7,072,278	1.84	-47.3	46	61
Washington	2,023,356	.34	1,066,826	.28	-48.2	55	57
Wilcox	1,823,198	.28	840,815	.22	-54.4	64	55
Winston	288,022	.15	288,272	.22	+ 0.1	-	-
State	\$69,000,000	100.00	\$36,186,000	100.00	-34.6	-	-

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Mobile stood second in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade. Montgomery came second in wages and salaries in construction industries and also in the all "other" group because of the inclusion of salaries of state employees. Walker county took second place in the amount received from mining. Many of the counties received little or no income from mineral products. Available basic data do not permit the segregation of all occupations from business earnings. Accordingly the last column is designated business and unidentified occupations. Income from all these sources combined showed 38.0 percent of the state total concentrated in Jefferson but Mobile and Montgomery stood relatively high primarily on account of trade activity. The next ranking county was Etowah and then came Calhoun and Tuscaloosa.

Table 35C is designed to show the importance of each industrial source within the various counties of Alabama in 1929. Two counties, Bibb and Walker, received more than 45 percent of the occupational income of their nonfarm employees from mining. Blount received 38.5 percent of its wage and salary income from mineral industries and in three additional counties - St. Clair, Shelby and Marion - more than 20 percent of all wages and salaries was derived from this source.

Wages and salaries in manufacturing constitute an important source of income in a majority of the counties. Chambers, Escambia, Etowah, Tallapoosa and Washington each received more than 40 percent of their occupational and business income from this source. Nine additional counties received more than 30 percent of the wage and salary income from manufacturing.

Construction appears small in comparison with the other sources of occupational income. Only three counties, Montgomery, Jefferson and Talladega, showed more than 2 percent of the total from occupations in business received as wages and salaries in construction activities.

Trade, especially retail trade, is an important source of income in a number of counties. Wages and salaries in the two types of trade combined constituted more than 10 percent of all income from occupations and business in twenty-seven counties. Montgomery derived 10.3 percent of its income from retail trade and an additional 5.7 percent from wholesale. This total of slightly less than 17 percent was the largest proportion shown by any county.

Salary and wage payments designated "other" which are primarily salaries of public school teachers comprised an important part of the occupational income in a number of the counties. Several of these counties showed a high percent derived from this source primarily because the total income from nonfarm occupations and business in the county is small. This is particularly true of counties like Cherokee and Cleburne. Lee county reflected a high percentage because of the location of one of the institutions of higher learning. The inclusion of the salaries of state officials and members of college or university faculties in a number of other counties, of course, increased the amount received from the miscellaneous salary group but the effect in these other counties was not so apparent because of the comparatively large income from other sources.

The last item shown in the table "business and unidentified occupations" constitutes a high percentage of the total income from occupations and business in each of the counties. This results from the fact that this item includes (a) wages and salaries in all lines for which detailed statistics are not available, (b) earnings of doctors, lawyers, and other professional men, and (c) income

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Table 363

Percent Distribution Among Counties of Income from Occupations and Business, by Industrial Source, 1929
 Counties of Alabama

County	All occupations and business	Wages and salaries						Business and unidentified occupations
		Mining	Mann- facturing	Construc- tion	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Other	
Autauga	.33	-	.41	.07	.06	.21	.48	.36
Baldwin	.63	-	.80	.27	.39	.58	1.02	.74
Barbour	.54	.08	.62	.14	.52	.54	.85	.57
Bibb	.68	4.70	.17	.09	.11	.21	.87	.40
Blount	.40	2.55	.21	.08	.13	.24	.81	.27
Bullock	.27	-	.21	.14	.12	.20	.42	.34
Butler	.39	-	.91	.15	.28	.63	.59	.50
Calhoun	2.82	.04	4.39	1.59	1.65	2.58	2.50	2.56
Chambers	1.23	-	2.75	.14	.07	.45	1.42	1.02
Cherokee	.12	.04	.02	.05	.10	.15	.27	.16
Chilton	.33	.06	.12	.11	.28	.39	.77	.43
Choctaw	.45	-	.78	.05	.13	.18	.44	.43
Clarke	.55	.03	.94	.15	.25	.42	.52	.51
Clay	.19	.12	.10	.12	.08	.15	.56	.23
Cleburne	.11	-	.07	.05	.02	.09	.41	.13
Coffee	.34	-	.27	.18	.29	.39	.86	.39
Colbert	.89	.25	.88	.21	.47	.93	1.05	1.01
Comanch	.27	-	.08	.13	.15	.40	.59	.38
Cook	.15	.05	.18	.05	.05	.07	.30	.18
Covington	1.05	-	1.16	.31	.73	1.13	1.34	1.16
Crenshaw	.32	-	.18	.08	.20	.42	.72	.39
Cullman	.47	.04	.20	.12	.26	.74	1.35	.64
Dale	.26	-	.29	.12	.25	.39	.75	.43
Dallas	1.51	.03	1.22	.31	2.43	2.03	1.33	1.90
DeKalb	.45	.01	.33	.12	.28	.41	1.23	.55
Elmore	.61	.10	.48	.34	.21	.60	.98	.74
Etowah	.65	-	1.27	.15	.23	.79	.91	.56
Etowah	5.52	.32	6.27	1.16	1.48	3.15	1.83	3.10
Fayette	.37	.05	.35	.07	.17	.29	.56	.39
Franklin	.90	1.90	.26	.08	.14	.52	.82	.81
Geneva	.36	-	.32	.11	.25	.52	.89	.39
Greene	.27	-	.27	.17	.10	.30	.31	.32
Hale	.25	-	.27	.05	.09	.36	.51	.28
Henry	.31	.06	.41	.13	.10	.28	.49	.32
Henry	1.08	-	.39	.30	.55	1.50	1.90	1.45
Jackson	.45	.20	.55	.21	.19	.22	.55	.45
Jackson	40.35	56.17	39.49	68.91	50.73	39.55	20.28	38.04
Jefferson	.20	-	.05	.04	.08	.18	.63	.28
Lamar	.89	-	.60	.28	1.30	1.45	2.09	.95
Lauderdale	.17	.10	.01	.03	.04	.20	.78	.22
Lawrence	.17	-	.66	.75	.63	.95	2.75	1.25
Lee	1.08	-	.06	.12	.22	.45	.85	.53
Limestone	.39	-	.09	.09	.08	.15	.41	.18
Lowndes	.15	-	.09	.09	.08	.15	.41	.18
Macon	.36	-	.33	.12	.16	.31	.53	.43
Madison	1.87	.05	2.21	.40	1.17	2.56	1.41	1.88
Marion	.66	.01	.75	.23	.41	.82	.75	.71
Marion	1.43	1.57	.28	.09	.28	.33	.94	.35
Marshall	.52	-	.19	.04	.34	.71	1.24	.68
Mobile	7.97	.23	6.75	3.80	12.15	9.12	4.51	9.20
Monroe	.43	-	.66	.21	.16	.55	.75	.41
Montgomery	5.80	.58	3.68	12.28	11.25	8.54	9.29	7.78
Morgan	1.97	.04	2.52	.35	.81	1.90	1.59	1.55
Ferry	.34	-	.27	.07	.12	.48	.80	.41
Pike	.31	-	.21	.08	.23	.25	.89	.38
Pike	.69	-	.49	.18	.32	.62	1.25	.68
Randolph	.43	-	.68	.08	.22	.29	.85	.40
Russell	.43	-	.32	.18	.04	.19	.29	.61
St. Clair	.74	3.53	.63	.13	.09	.32	.75	.51
Shelby	.82	3.79	.34	.17	.11	.48	2.81	.72
Sumter	.38	-	.41	.12	.12	.40	1.01	.40
Talladega	1.40	-	2.01	.16	.28	.52	.91	1.00
Tallapoosa	1.07	1.49	2.03	1.38	.87	1.75	1.18	1.21
Tuscaloosa	2.93	3.34	3.35	1.47	3.79	2.94	4.24	2.63
Walker	2.37	18.38	.97	.23	.39	1.33	1.84	1.59
Washington	.34	-	.65	.05	.07	.09	.44	.32
Wilcox	.28	-	.29	.09	.07	.24	.45	.22
Winston	.15	.02	.10	.07	.12	.15	.45	.17
State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
Income IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
(1929 & 1935)

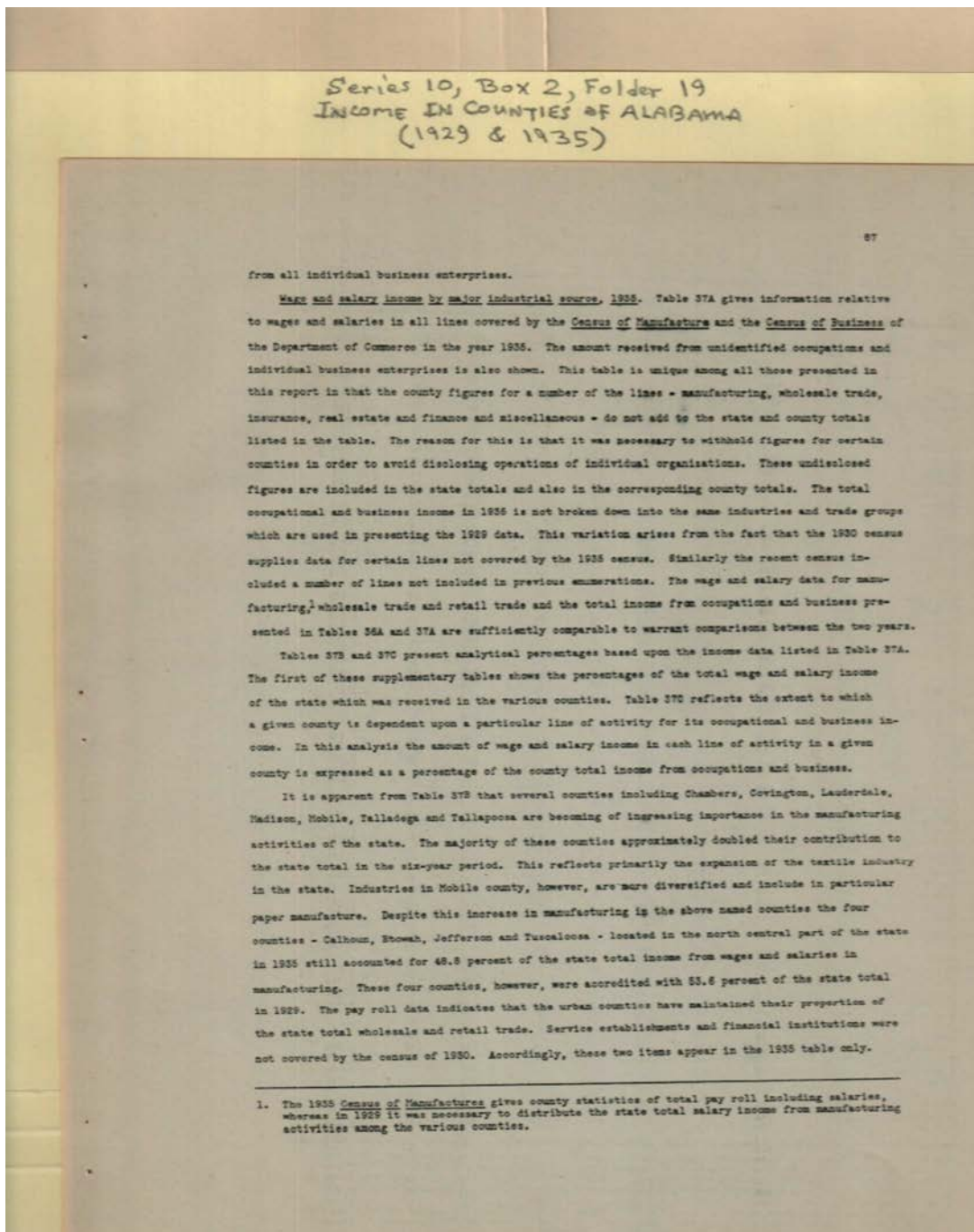
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Table 50C

Percent of Total Income from Occupations and Business Derived from each Major Industrial Source, 1929
Counties of Alabama

County	Total income from occupations and business	Wages and salaries						Business and unidentified occupations
		Mining	Farm- factoring	Con- struction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Other	
Artaga	100.00	-	26.85	.51	.80	5.29	4.13	61.42
Baldwin	100.00	-	20.95	1.08	1.46	7.45	4.87	65.48
Barbour	100.00	.89	25.84	.84	3.83	8.24	3.41	57.35
Bibb	100.00	47.74	8.33	.37	.78	4.34	2.54	37.22
Blount	100.00	28.32	11.89	.52	1.26	4.94	5.83	37.14
Bollock	100.00	-	17.45	1.34	1.85	5.98	4.45	68.87
Bulter	100.00	.01	36.02	.68	2.01	9.18	2.49	48.81
Calhoun	100.00	.09	34.60	1.43	2.35	7.78	2.80	51.17
Chambers	100.00	-	49.00	.29	.21	2.99	5.54	44.17
Charokee	100.00	1.84	2.89	1.03	1.38	9.40	12.53	56.73
Chilton	100.00	.81	7.98	.84	3.20	2.89	6.84	70.84
Choctaw	100.00	-	38.87	.29	1.12	2.90	2.78	54.27
Clarke	100.00	.54	37.66	.69	1.78	6.21	3.19	50.13
Clay	100.00	3.78	11.31	1.62	1.81	7.10	6.31	55.07
Cleburne	100.00	-	14.24	1.08	.87	7.00	10.89	56.12
Coffee	100.00	-	17.33	1.38	3.44	9.19	7.06	61.82
Colbert	100.00	1.52	22.14	.69	2.13	8.56	3.35	51.71
Conecuh	100.00	-	6.44	1.22	2.17	11.93	7.07	71.17
Cosa	100.00	1.09	24.88	.84	1.25	3.53	8.66	59.77
Covington	100.00	-	24.31	.75	2.78	8.78	3.58	59.64
Crenshaw	100.00	-	12.52	.65	2.52	10.81	6.40	67.12
Cullman	100.00	.50	9.88	.64	3.08	12.58	8.17	64.98
Dale	100.00	-	17.93	.87	2.79	7.81	5.87	56.73
Dallas	100.00	.11	16.83	.48	6.08	10.23	2.33	63.88
DeKalb	100.00	.18	16.18	.66	2.43	7.30	7.78	65.51
Etowah	100.00	.98	17.66	1.40	1.37	8.01	4.54	66.06
Etowah	100.00	-	40.86	.87	1.35	9.34	3.74	44.04
Etowah	100.00	.94	40.27	.84	1.70	7.31	1.47	47.87
Fayette	100.00	9.43	21.08	.44	1.79	6.40	4.21	56.65
Franklin	100.00	17.85	11.49	.43	1.14	8.62	4.69	55.78
Geneva	100.00	-	19.63	.80	2.59	11.94	6.64	58.40
Greene	100.00	-	21.77	1.58	1.40	8.78	3.21	53.26
Hale	100.00	-	22.96	.90	1.40	11.14	5.57	58.23
Henry	100.00	1.23	29.20	1.04	1.23	6.74	4.47	56.08
Houston	100.00	-	8.09	.70	5.83	11.34	3.13	73.23
Jackson	100.00	2.69	26.18	1.16	1.66	5.16	5.91	57.36
Jefferson	100.00	8.25	21.78	4.33	5.05	8.00	1.42	51.19
Lamar	100.00	-	8.75	.50	1.66	7.29	8.78	75.02
Lauderdale	100.00	-	15.05	.79	8.21	13.34	6.87	58.24
Lawrence	100.00	3.36	1.96	.50	.92	8.87	12.51	70.89
Lee	100.00	-	13.87	1.74	2.39	7.35	10.01	64.64
Limestone	100.00	-	3.68	.82	3.33	11.70	6.20	74.23
Louisa	100.00	-	13.71	.92	2.00	8.36	7.98	65.89
Macon	100.00	-	20.32	.89	1.79	7.20	4.20	65.80
Madison	100.00	.08	34.54	.54	2.51	11.17	2.43	48.73
Marion	100.00	.09	25.07	.87	2.49	10.10	3.20	58.18
Martin	100.00	21.94	14.88	.80	2.29	6.31	8.10	48.88
Marshall	100.00	-	8.00	1.18	8.66	11.06	8.87	70.82
Mobile	100.00	.17	18.83	1.21	6.13	9.38	1.80	62.71
Monroe	100.00	-	34.25	1.23	1.48	6.94	4.89	51.53
Montgomery	100.00	.90	12.04	4.58	6.65	10.28	3.85	62.11
Morgan	100.00	.13	26.01	.53	1.98	6.31	2.65	50.58
Perry	100.00	-	17.65	.83	1.39	11.34	4.15	64.94
Pike	100.00	-	15.29	.90	3.04	9.34	7.83	63.98
Pike	100.00	-	18.39	.78	3.58	8.43	5.03	61.69
Randolph	100.00	-	35.49	.47	2.11	5.59	5.59	50.75
Russell	100.00	.06	18.30	1.04	.35	1.62	1.89	76.74
St. Clair	100.00	-	16.30	1.04	.50	3.58	2.88	45.06
Shelby	100.00	28.47	19.08	.46	.84	4.80	9.62	48.09
Suwanee	100.00	-	24.22	.82	1.29	6.87	7.03	57.47
Talladega	100.00	6.51	33.20	2.49	1.91	6.76	2.38	48.56
Tallapoosa	100.00	-	41.68	.59	1.04	3.98	2.39	50.55
Tuscaloosa	100.00	6.75	25.59	1.27	5.19	7.91	4.78	48.73
Tuscaloosa	100.00	45.39	9.14	.27	.66	5.29	2.20	36.45
Walker	100.00	-	42.44	.45	.78	2.13	3.94	50.56
Washington	100.00	-	23.43	.80	.99	7.14	4.59	53.05
Wilcox	100.00	.97	15.38	1.14	3.23	8.89	9.17	61.22
Winston	100.00	-	15.38	1.14	3.23	8.89	9.17	61.22
State	100.00	5.83	22.23	2.53	4.02	8.17	2.82	54.30

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Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
 Income IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

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Table 37A

Income From Occupations and Business Received by Nonfarm Population by Industrial Source, 1935
 Counties of Alabama
 (In thousands of dollars)

County	Total income from occupations and business	Wages and salaries						Business and unidentified occupations	
		Manu- facturing trade	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Service	Insurance, real estate finance	Public school teachers		
Autauga	1,219	328	11	54	12	5	88	10	743
Baldwin	2,433	364	72	177	51	17	113	83	1,390
Barbour	2,410	872	81	174	80	18	84	38	1,425
Bibb	1,963	117	87	90	11	x	88	784	848
Bibb	1,231	127	17	77	15	11	103	364	237
Bullock	1,138	181	21	77	15	22	54	13	705
Butler	1,868	650	52	156	21	27	80	21	991
Calhoun	11,004	4,468	188	867	85	262	228	316	5,374
Chambers	7,097	3,884	x	197	21	x	179	40	2,788
Cherokee	413	12	8	26	9	13	82	9	348
Chilton	2,805	233	29	178	11	20	103	2	1,239
Choctaw	508	142	9	36	20	x	82	14	350
Clarke	1,370	252	26	144	14	14	83	8	785
Clay	980	1	10	80	14	4	51	5	372
Cleburne	884	88	x	28	4	5	119	2	413
Coffee	1,812	188	91	180	29	20	140	109	1,218
Colbert	3,480	804	80	299	54	37	89	9	2,136
Comanche	1,588	185	27	144	32	17	94	43	848
Cook	790	183	x	23	13	4	183	28	2,282
Covington	4,366	1,289	119	335	54	79	110	12	702
Crenshaw	1,068	78	12	204	49	34	171	70	1,672
Cullman	2,554	302	22	70	45	x	88	17	840
Dale	394	80	21	208	99	173	181	148	2,084
Dallas	6,425	943	288	140	26	28	168	14	1,583
DeKalb	2,394	286	21	158	52	54	120	18	1,404
Elmore	2,082	253	22	108	22	22	302	400	7,090
Etowah	2,764	788	54	321	28	32	114	80	991
Etowah	15,982	6,180	x	829	108	161	79	144	828
Fayette	1,358	303	21	117	12	16	110	79	828
Franklin	1,448	251	19	118	22	22	114	80	991
Genevieve	1,652	184	45	189	57	22	41	25	351
Greene	527	x	5	80	2	x	75	37	392
Hale	701	88	12	82	5	x	68	10	257
Henry	884	89	24	107	19	12	180	178	2,797
Houston	5,401	428	228	847	130	189	128	22	1,177
Jackson	1,919	323	82	124	28	28	2,652	14,821	70,214
Jefferson	136,183	26,474	7,002	10,297	1,486	2,197	90	9	2,892
Lamar	809	42	8	33	7	10	151	128	2,477
Lauderdale	4,532	822	125	619	59	114	105	2	392
Lawrence	594	-	8	87	7	12	126	626	3,189
Lee	2,115	681	82	372	28	70	117	40	1,218
Limestone	1,969	26	23	121	21	16	83	14	329
Lowndes	412	x	x	21	2	6	82	32	661
Madison	1,008	22	11	156	27	17	230	168	3,117
Madison	7,109	2,434	161	743	93	161	82	28	988
Marion	1,482	201	38	180	17	28	129	280	818
Marion	1,246	87	24	88	11	19	184	42	2,147
Marshall	2,224	492	22	326	42	43	810	1,097	23,494
Mobile	29,040	6,920	1,909	3,019	899	1,293	106	10	702
Montgomery	1,584	391	14	118	6	20	403	3,842	14,947
Montgomery	26,211	2,822	x	2,805	261	1,171	202	135	3,035
Morgan	2,780	1,426	134	563	80	196	62	19	970
Perry	1,428	231	8	140	16	12	106	17	867
Pike	1,428	242	41	118	23	12	108	120	1,542
Pike	2,154	303	58	231	23	23	132	11	1,012
Randolph	1,903	878	25	124	11	12	29	11	1,010
Russell	2,087	220	12	139	24	22	65	1,128	1,404
St. Clair	2,442	828	12	128	27	15	129	981	2,108
Shalby	4,009	590	18	159	18	10	79	48	723
Sumter	1,208	198	19	111	10	15	170	240	2,406
Talladega	7,751	2,245	74	489	26	88	132	84	2,190
Talladega	8,693	2,987	48	221	29	21	243	1,118	4,852
Tuscaloosa	9,533	1,745	x	973	147	375	281	2,859	2,982
Walker	7,072	631	46	472	74	37	66	20	287
Washington	1,097	369	10	40	24	x	70	27	516
Wilcox	841	29	20	24	8	8	76	22	219
Winston	982	127	12	72	20	x	11,189	28,228	206,420
State	368,188	79,228	14,201	20,380	4,237	10,217	11,189	28,228	206,420

x Combined with "Miscellaneous" to avoid disclosing the operation of individual organizations. The state total shown for classifications in which "x's" appear exceed the addition of the county totals by the amount which "x" indicates as having been withheld. The state total of the "Miscellaneous" column on the other hand, is less than the addition of the "Miscellaneous" county figures by the amounts represented by all the "x's".

* Includes places of amusement, motor trucking for hire, motor bus transportation, public warehousing, advertising agencies, radio broadcasting, tourist camps, chain store warehouses and "Miscellaneous" industries and trades covered by census, colleges and universities and certain state offices.

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Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
 Income IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

Table 37B

Percent Distribution Among Counties of Income from Occupations and Business, by Industrial Source, 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	All occupations and business	Wages and salaries						Business and unidentified occupations
		Manu- facturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Service	Finance & real estate	Public schools	
Autauga	.32	.41	.08	.18	.25	.08	.52	.04
Baldwin	.63	.46	.51	.58	.64	.18	1.01	.24
Barbour	.63	.72	.87	.87	.41	.18	.75	.12
Bibb	.51	.15	.40	.30	.23	x	.79	2.66
Blount	.32	.15	.12	.25	.31	.11	.52	1.21
Bullock	.30	.19	.15	.25	.33	.21	.48	.08
Butler	.49	.88	.37	.64	.64	.26	.72	.11
Calhoun	2.12	8.89	1.32	2.88	1.92	2.54	2.25	1.12
Chambers	1.84	4.88	x	.65	.64	x	1.60	.14
Cherokee	.10	.01	.04	.12	.12	.13	.74	.03
Chilton	.87	.28	.20	.59	.23	.19	.82	.01
Choctaw	.18	.18	.08	.12	.41	x	.48	.08
Clarke	.36	.32	.25	.47	.29	x	.78	.18
Clay	.15	.07	.20	.29	.29	.14	.74	.02
Clayborne	.15	.09	x	.13	.08	.08	.46	.03
Coffee	.67	.23	.36	.59	.80	.19	1.07	.03
Colbert	.90	.76	.56	.98	1.12	.36	1.25	.48
Conecuh	.43	.23	.19	.47	.68	.16	.90	.03
Cook	.20	.23	x	.10	.27	.04	.87	.13
Covington	1.15	1.62	.84	1.10	.70	.77	1.64	.13
Crenshaw	.28	.10	.11	.40	.39	.10	.99	.05
Cullman	.68	.56	.23	1.00	1.01	.33	1.53	.25
Dale	.28	.10	.06	.23	.85	x	.79	.08
Dallas	1.87	1.19	1.69	2.14	2.05	1.68	1.44	.82
DeKalb	.62	.74	.22	.46	.54	.24	1.51	.05
Elmore	.54	.32	.15	.52	.60	.23	1.30	.16
Escambia	.72	.99	.58	1.05	.58	.31	1.08	.08
Etowah	4.15	7.74	x	2.53	2.23	1.56	2.71	1.42
Fayette	.35	.38	.15	.40	.25	.16	.71	.51
Franklin	.38	.32	.13	.39	.46	.21	.99	.28
Geneva	.42	.21	.32	.62	1.14	.21	1.02	.18
Greene	.12	x	.04	.51	.04	x	.37	.12
Hale	.18	.11	.08	.30	.10	x	.87	.13
Henry	.23	.11	.17	.35	.38	.12	.59	.04
Houston	1.45	.53	1.58	1.81	2.69	1.64	1.61	.82
Jackson	.50	.41	.44	.45	.79	.98	1.13	.08
Jefferson	25.89	33.38	49.21	24.28	30.72	50.37	33.77	62.28
Lamar	.16	.06	.04	.17	.14	.10	.61	.03
Lauderdale	1.18	1.03	.88	2.04	1.22	1.10	1.73	.44
Lawrence	.15	.06	.06	.22	.14	.13	.94	.01
Lee	1.33	.86	.64	1.22	.79	.68	1.13	.21
Limestone	.41	.23	.23	.63	.64	.16	1.05	.14
Louisa	.10	x	x	.17	.06	x	.48	.06
Macon	.28	.03	.08	.51	.56	.18	.72	.11
Madison	1.85	2.06	1.18	2.45	1.92	1.56	2.06	.59
Marengo	.38	.25	.27	.53	.35	.27	.82	.10
Marion	.32	.11	.17	.29	.23	.18	1.25	1.27
Marshall	.84	.42	.57	.77	.89	.47	1.67	.15
Mobile	10.14	8.70	13.44	9.94	18.36	12.44	4.87	3.88
Monroe	.35	.49	.10	.38	.12	.19	.96	.04
Montgomery	8.85	3.87	x	2.08	7.48	11.35	5.81	13.88
Morgan	1.50	1.80	.94	1.85	1.24	1.30	1.81	.48
Perry	.38	.29	.04	.46	.33	.13	.56	.07
Pickens	.37	.30	.29	.39	.48	.12	.86	.06
Pike	.56	.26	.29	.83	.48	.21	.66	.42
Randolph	.48	.72	.18	.41	.23	.12	1.18	.04
St. Clair	.89	.28	.08	.46	.30	.31	.35	.04
Shelby	1.04	.79	.08	.42	.75	.13	.85	3.97
Sumter	1.04	.74	.13	.52	.31	.10	1.16	2.46
Talladega	.31	.25	.12	.27	.21	.15	.71	.17
Tallapoosa	2.01	4.08	.82	1.60	1.16	.84	1.60	.85
Tuscaloosa	1.48	3.73	.34	.83	.60	.30	1.09	.20
Tuscaloosa	2.40	2.19	x	2.88	3.04	2.87	2.20	3.94
Walker	1.84	.82	.32	1.55	1.53	.98	2.32	9.03
Washington	.28	.46	.07	.13	.50	x	.41	.07
Wilcox	.22	.12	.14	.28	.17	.16	.63	.10
Winston	.25	.21	.08	.24	.41	x	.88	.08
State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

x See footnote on Table 37A
 * See footnote on Table 37A

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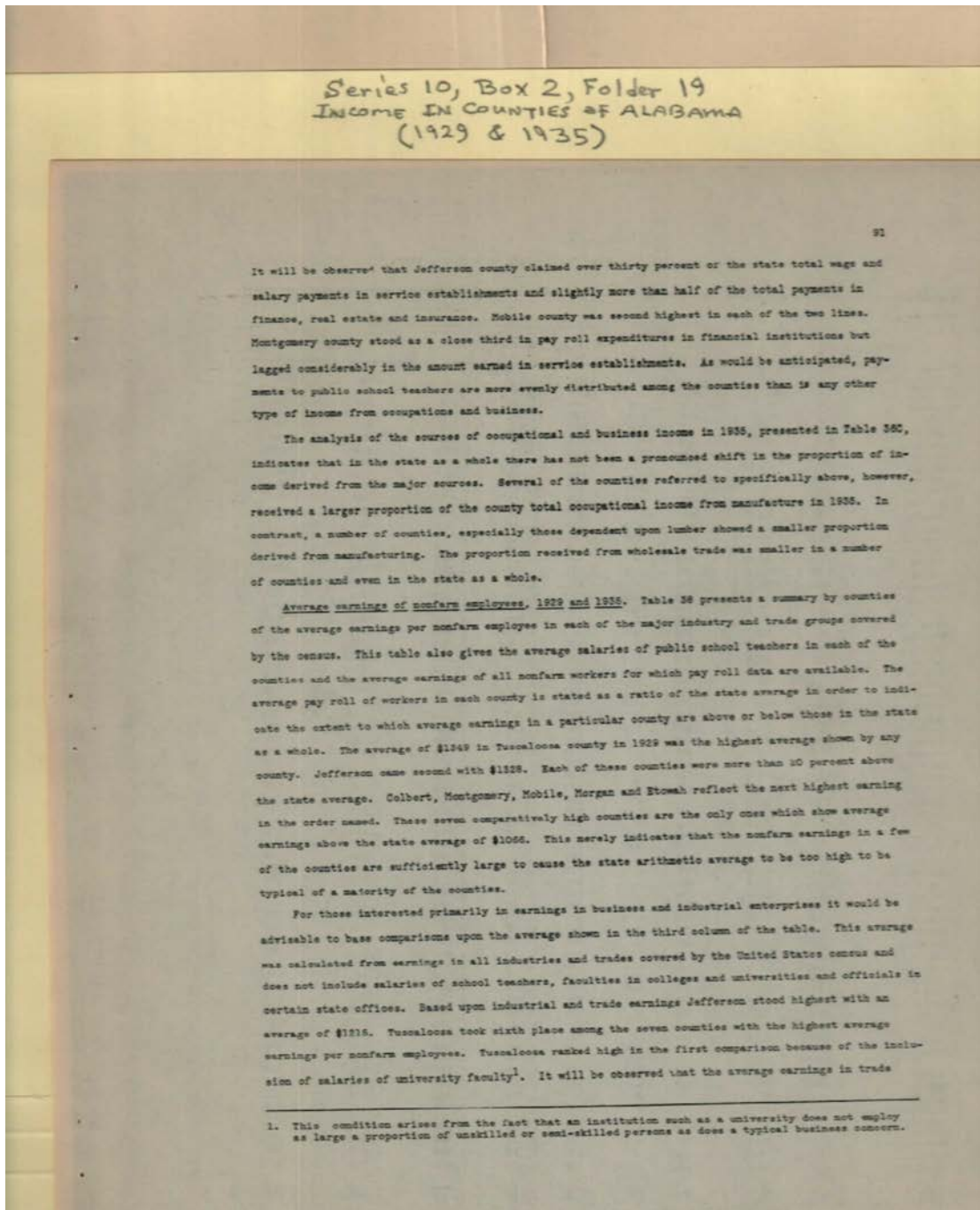
Table 37.

Percent of Total Income from Occupations and Business Derived from Each Major Industrial Source, 1935
 Counties of Alabama

County	All occupations and business	Wages and salaries					Business and unidentified		
		Manufacturing facturing trade	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance & real estate	Public schools	Miscellaneous occupations	unidentified	
Autauga	100.00	26.91	.90	4.43	.99	.25	4.78	.92	50.95
Baldwin	100.00	14.95	2.96	7.28	1.27	.70	4.64	2.84	51.35
Barbour	100.00	22.73	2.56	7.22	.82	.79	2.42	1.45	59.13
Bibb	100.00	2.96	2.90	4.25	.56	x	4.48	38.41	43.10
Blount	100.00	10.32	1.38	6.28	1.22	.89	8.27	27.94	43.52
Bullock	100.00	13.25	1.84	5.78	1.40	1.33	4.74	1.14	58.28
Butler	100.00	2.45	.28	1.08	.17	.13	.43	.17	5.31
Calhoun	100.00	37.05	1.87	7.02	.78	2.15	2.13	2.53	48.44
Chambers	100.00	54.72	x	2.75	.44	x	2.52	.55	39.27
Cherokee	100.00	8.81	1.44	8.72	1.42	3.18	20.10	2.18	59.28
Chilton	100.00	12.55	1.81	9.86	.61	1.11	2.71	.11	68.94
Choctaw	100.00	23.43	1.49	9.94	3.50	x	9.08	1.31	54.45
Clarke	100.00	18.59	2.52	10.51	1.02	x	8.35	3.87	57.30
Clay	100.00	.18	1.79	10.71	2.50	2.50	14.92	1.07	66.43
Clayborne	100.00	11.94	x	6.31	.68	.86	8.73	.88	70.72
Clayton	100.00	10.28	2.81	9.85	1.90	1.10	8.87	.50	67.23
Coffee	100.00	17.26	2.35	8.39	1.55	1.06	4.02	3.99	61.09
Colbert	100.00	11.04	1.85	8.68	1.99	1.03	5.37	.54	68.71
Conecuh	100.00	23.15	x	3.87	1.55	.61	8.10	5.44	37.47
Cook	100.00	29.52	2.72	7.87	.78	1.81	4.19	.82	52.49
Covington	100.00	7.13	1.41	11.22	1.78	.84	10.32	1.22	65.85
Crenshaw	100.00	11.47	1.21	11.54	1.95	1.29	6.49	2.68	63.48
Cullman	100.00	8.23	5.13	7.04	4.83	x	8.85	1.71	24.39
Dale	100.00	14.71	4.17	10.12	1.53	2.69	2.51	2.27	52.00
Dallas	100.00	24.48	1.29	8.85	1.09	1.04	7.05	.58	58.55
DeKalb	100.00	12.28	1.07	7.95	1.55	1.16	7.05	2.23	67.04
Etowah	100.00	28.21	1.82	11.61	1.01	1.16	4.34	.65	50.80
Etowah	100.00	28.54	x	5.37	.68	1.00	1.89	2.52	26.00
Fayette	100.00	22.26	1.23	8.15	1.59	1.18	5.23	10.62	48.78
Franklin	100.00	17.33	1.21	8.15	1.59	1.52	7.80	3.48	37.04
Geneva	100.00	10.05	2.78	11.58	3.49	1.35	8.99	3.06	60.72
Greene	100.00	x	.95	17.65	.38	x	7.78	6.94	52.80
Hale	100.00	12.98	1.71	13.13	.71	x	10.70	5.28	58.92
Henry	100.00	10.07	2.72	12.20	2.15	1.28	7.47	1.13	63.00
Houston	100.00	7.68	4.02	9.80	2.32	2.94	3.21	3.14	67.08
Jackson	100.00	14.87	3.24	7.10	1.99	1.81	8.68	1.15	61.48
Jefferson	100.00	19.15	5.08	7.52	1.07	3.78	1.92	10.73	50.79
Lamar	100.00	8.89	.99	8.70	1.15	1.84	14.78	1.68	54.37
Lauderdale	100.00	18.13	2.75	12.66	1.90	2.63	4.21	2.76	54.66
Lawrence	100.00	x	1.35	11.27	1.18	2.19	17.68	.94	65.99
Lee	100.00	13.26	1.21	7.28	.74	1.38	2.45	12.18	61.53
Limestone	100.00	1.98	2.10	12.17	1.99	1.02	7.48	2.58	71.08
Limestone	100.00	x	x	12.38	.75	x	11.86	3.88	70.15
Lowndes	100.00	2.18	1.09	15.48	2.68	1.69	8.13	3.17	65.58
Madison	100.00	54.24	2.32	10.48	1.81	2.28	3.24	2.54	42.94
Madison	100.00	13.75	2.60	10.94	1.18	2.60	6.22	1.92	60.74
Marion	100.00	8.99	1.93	7.07	.88	1.53	11.18	28.92	41.45
Marshall	100.00	15.38	1.94	7.23	1.50	1.92	5.09	1.30	69.60
Mobile	100.00	17.72	4.89	7.73	2.27	3.28	1.31	2.50	50.18
Monroe	100.00	28.87	1.03	8.43	.44	1.47	7.77	.73	51.45
Montgomery	100.00	11.11	x	10.13	1.37	4.43	1.93	14.00	58.81
Morgan	100.00	23.91	2.33	9.78	1.04	3.40	3.51	2.34	52.89
Perry	100.00	12.84	.41	9.80	1.10	.89	4.32	1.21	66.35
Pickens	100.00	18.97	2.88	8.28	1.61	.84	7.43	1.19	60.80
Pike	100.00	8.43	2.60	11.69	1.07	2.46	4.32	5.57	62.30
Randolph	100.00	30.27	1.31	6.52	.58	.53	6.24	.57	53.13
Russell	100.00	10.94	.87	6.66	1.18	1.53	1.88	.57	77.14
St. Clair	100.00	18.23	.35	3.72	1.07	.38	2.78	22.68	40.79
Shelby	100.00	14.72	.45	3.97	.37	.25	2.22	24.47	52.33
Sumter	100.00	18.46	1.58	9.22	.83	1.23	6.37	3.99	60.10
Talladega	100.00	41.87	.95	6.28	.72	.80	2.31	3.10	43.94
Tallapoosa	100.00	32.12	.64	4.43	.51	.55	2.14	.98	38.43
Tuscaloosa	100.00	18.88	x	9.43	1.59	2.27	2.65	12.05	52.44
Walker	100.00	9.21	.83	6.68	1.05	.82	3.97	36.18	41.74
Washington	100.00	34.58	.94	3.75	2.25	x	4.31	1.87	62.20
Wilcox	100.00	11.77	2.38	9.99	.95	2.02	6.52	3.21	61.26
Winston	100.00	15.89	1.21	7.38	2.02	x	7.68	2.23	62.89
State	100.00	20.65	3.69	7.88	1.26	2.68	2.90	7.35	53.99

x See footnote Table 37A
 * See footnote Table 37A

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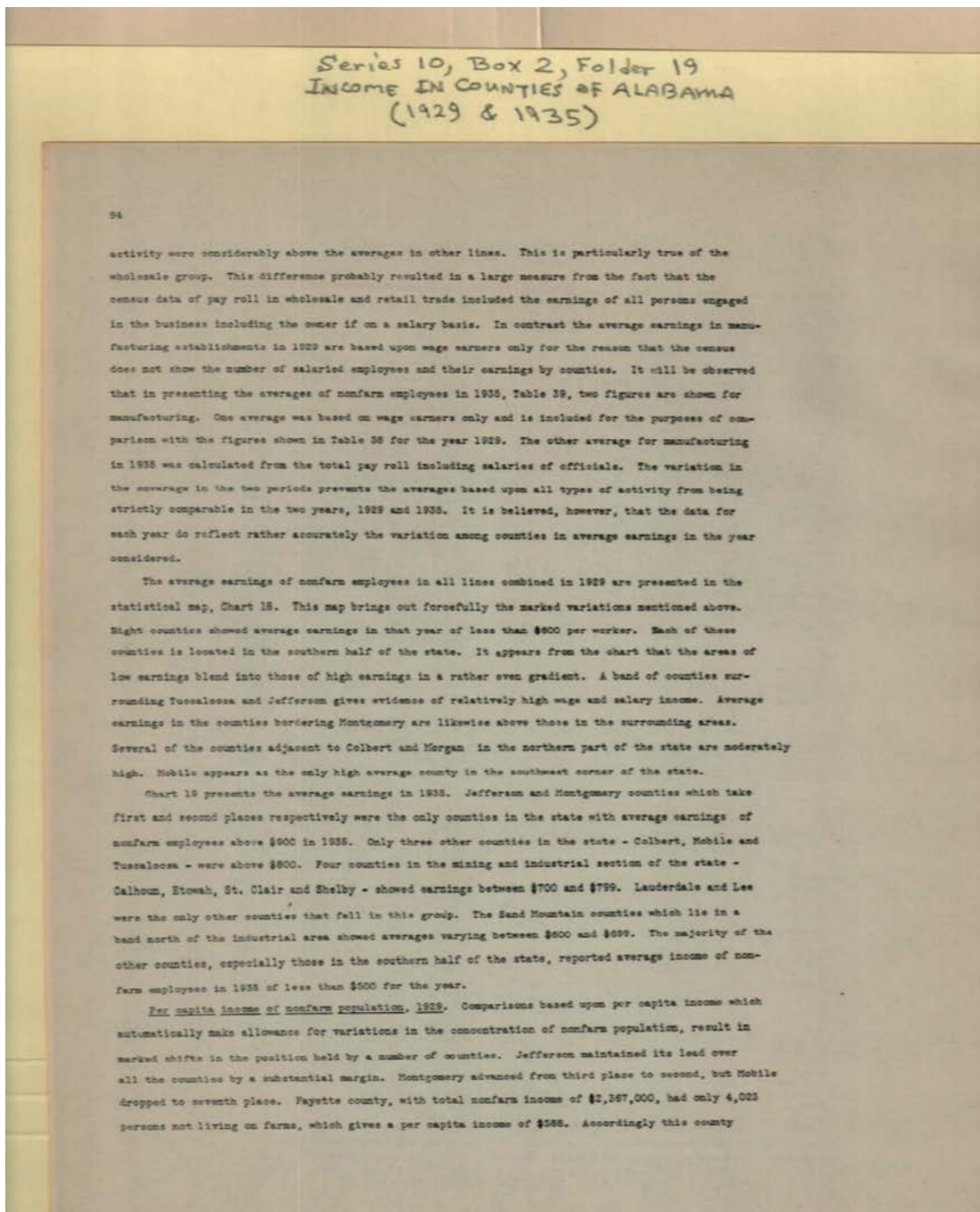
Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
Income in Counties of Alabama
(1929 & 1935)

Table 38

Average Earnings of Employees in Counties of Alabama, 1929

County	All identified occupations		Industries and trades covered by United States census					Public school teachers	
	Average earnings	Ratio to state average	All lines covered	Mining	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Wholesale trade		Retail trade
Autauga	\$229	77.8	\$778	-	\$730	\$1,054	\$3,881	\$888	\$596
Baldwin	727	88.2	800	-	829	1,078	1,190	968	752
Barbour	873	83.1	810	936	493	1,088	1,098	920	606
Bibb	852	79.9	804	807	528	1,097	2,264	1,038	889
Blount	814	78.4	778	748	733	1,035	1,888	908	845
Bullock	806	78.5	780	-	838	1,066	2,518	922	558
Butler	871	82.9	898	819	811	1,081	1,872	858	538
Calhoun	800	87.2	833	711	748	1,078	1,778	1,058	899
Chambers	788	73.8	885	-	608	1,003	1,307	917	769
Cherokee	793	78.5	828	444	482	1,099	407	1,077	889
Chilton	890	84.7	817	-	889	1,099	1,883	884	524
Choctaw	767	79.0	702	848	859	1,089	758	987	474
Clarke	711	86.7	889	808	818	1,108	2,318	782	885
Clay	780	75.4	788	-	602	1,168	1,399	1,100	829
Clayton	871	82.9	827	-	487	1,074	1,078	921	618
Colbert	1,198	112.2	1,189	1,090	1,131	1,087	1,890	1,188	772
Conecuh	839	78.7	949	-	816	1,054	2,709	1,040	804
Cook	738	88.9	892	7,845	888	1,152	1,358	781	713
Covington	827	77.1	748	851	813	1,080	1,971	1,040	804
Crenshaw	828	73.8	778	-	878	1,108	2,227	922	843
Dallas	882	82.7	889	989	631	1,088	1,884	1,000	748
Dale	770	72.2	718	-	870	1,058	1,801	949	704
Dallas	883	82.2	944	719	771	1,084	1,482	1,024	743
DeKalb	738	82.8	858	848	808	1,090	2,718	918	778
Elmore	832	78.0	788	804	837	1,078	4,907	1,081	887
Etowah	777	72.9	898	-	833	1,087	842	988	700
Fayette	1,080	101.5	1,024	1,118	977	1,078	1,478	1,194	834
Franklin	794	74.8	743	806	898	1,047	2,314	940	831
Fulton	837	78.5	783	760	882	1,081	2,383	937	722
GadSD	874	83.8	808	-	431	1,080	1,008	1,081	731
Greene	774	72.8	781	-	648	1,097	782	1,078	452
Hale	712	86.8	882	-	810	1,138	878	834	828
Henry	788	74.8	728	1,182	848	1,089	4,491	891	648
Houston	892	83.7	873	-	868	1,091	1,820	1,052	748
Jackson	738	89.0	871	874	884	1,087	2,118	978	848
Jefferson	1,328	124.6	1,218	1,034	1,202	1,190	1,784	1,220	1,540
Lamar	789	71.2	743	-	488	1,088	1,878	1,000	711
Lauderdale	824	88.7	849	-	851	1,071	1,181	889	778
Lawrence	792	74.3	802	888	817	1,074	9,109	1,101	880
Lee	1,001	83.9	792	-	839	1,061	2,109	948	704
Limestone	822	88.8	1,088	-	716	1,083	1,821	1,068	829
Louisa	820	88.8	840	-	488	1,138	2,208	740	487
Macon	827	77.8	792	-	718	1,083	2,348	828	807
Madison	788	73.8	710	891	898	1,078	1,399	1,100	883
Marion	889	81.8	813	878	881	1,088	1,882	1,081	871
Marshall	814	88.7	872	989	837	1,097	2,537	988	783
Marshall	897	84.1	802	-	843	1,082	3,799	939	781
Mobile	1,181	108.9	1,098	979	1,018	1,078	1,807	1,018	998
Monroe	704	86.0	840	-	887	1,074	8,307	1,000	888
Montgomery	1,189	111.8	1,108	837	878	1,077	2,728	1,131	900
Morgan	1,138	108.6	1,098	121	1,098	1,078	1,481	1,098	798
Perry	848	79.8	834	-	744	1,028	1,780	912	888
Pike	802	78.3	798	-	885	1,108	2,380	1,063	845
Pike	828	77.4	782	-	818	1,081	994	1,007	814
Randolph	780	70.4	878	-	810	1,128	2,128	800	641
Randolph	868	82.7	810	466	849	1,077	1,489	800	480
St. Clair	831	87.3	871	980	711	1,084	8,448	1,131	701
Shelby	999	82.7	848	903	810	1,089	2,899	1,048	713
Shelby	899	77.7	749	-	818	1,043	2,877	1,163	883
Tallapoosa	854	80.1	783	873	848	1,074	1,801	1,088	748
Tallapoosa	711	86.7	821	-	888	1,101	2,204	871	684
Tallapoosa	1,249	128.8	1,043	848	928	1,078	2,048	1,138	719
Tuscaloosa	881	83.9	896	842	898	1,081	1,948	1,170	772
Walker	881	82.2	898	-	808	1,117	2,840	1,048	888
Washington	881	83.9	898	-	808	1,117	2,840	1,048	888
Wilcox	719	88.4	882	-	877	1,120	3,204	1,018	860
Winston	877	88.8	833	708	483	1,083	2,808	778	641
State	1,086	100.0	986	986	883	1,123	1,721	1,108	800

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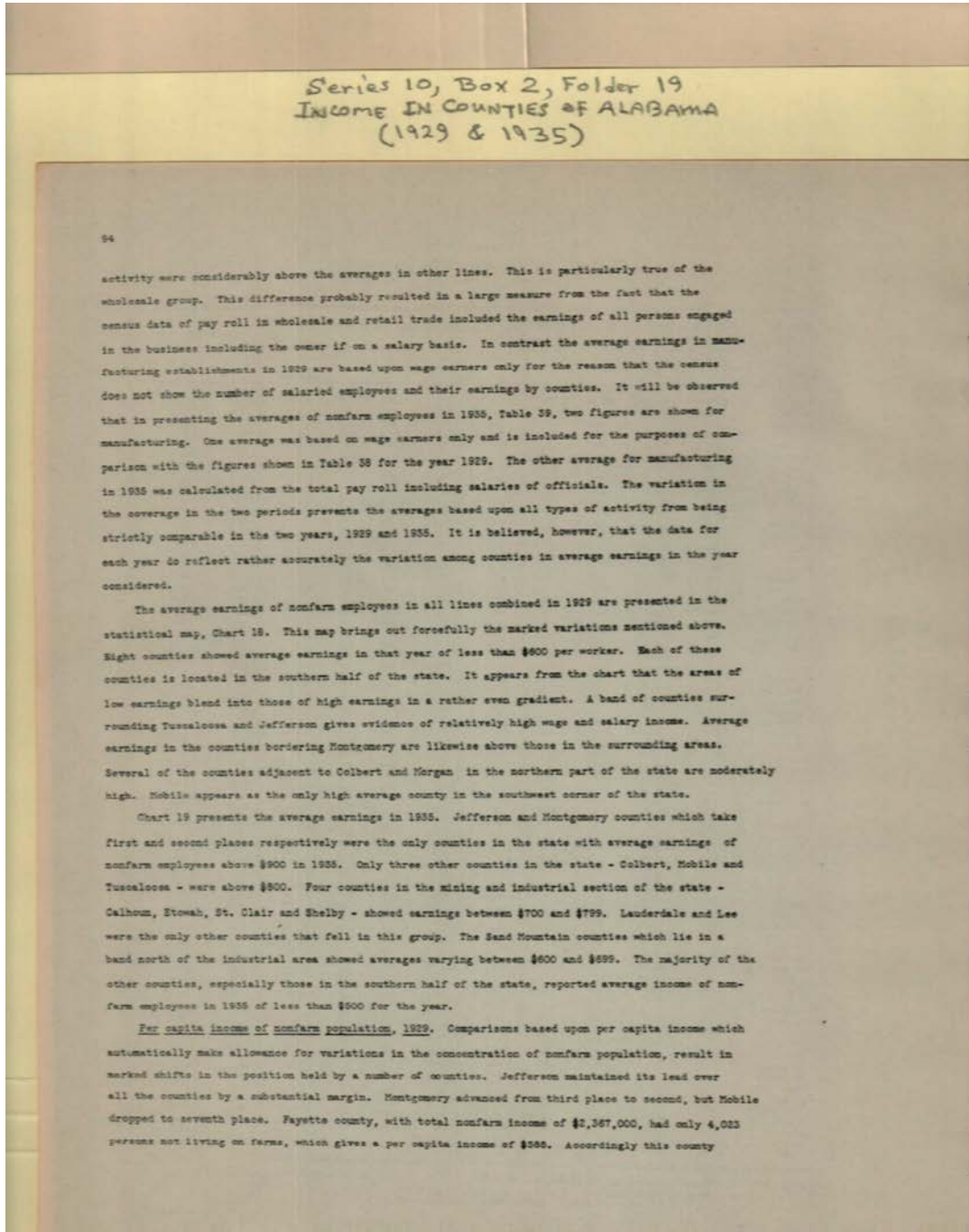
Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

Table 29
 Average Earnings of Nonfarm Employees, 1935
 Counties of Alabama

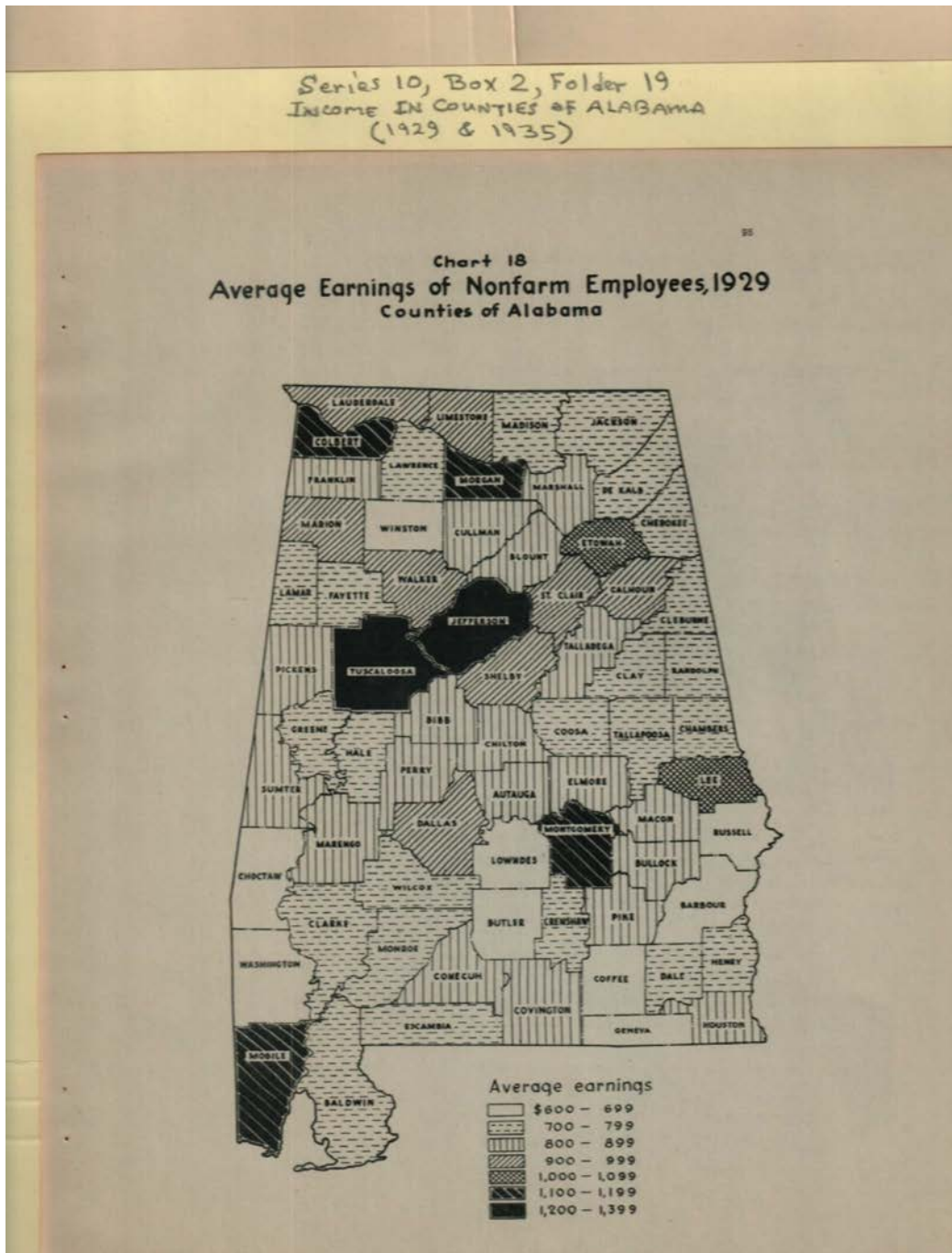
County	All identified earnings*	Ratio to state average	Industries and trades covered by United States census							Public school teachers
			All lines covered	Manufacturing		Retail trade		Services and real estate		
				Salaries and wages	Wages	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services	Finance and real estate	Other lines
			\$519	\$533	\$494	\$1,222	\$482	\$518	\$500	\$570
Lautauga	\$509	85.2	\$519	\$533	\$494	\$1,222	\$482	\$518	\$500	\$570
Madison	409	82.4	390	385	300	1,145	439	355	310	480
Marion	505	84.8	310	304	469	310	494	287	1,198	385
Monroe	872	86.0	894	432	428	1,800	370	478	x	745
Moultrie	525	80.0	569	756	583	1,000	328	353	1,000	688
Murphy	542	89.4	555	324	x	875	520	410	1,375	520
Noble	505	85.1	522	451	400	1,333	874	408	1,529	352
Okfuskee	754	95.3	751	733	827	1,372	708	564	1,418	704
Opal	828	81.4	838	842	x	x	585	440	x	370
Ozark	505	85.1	494	372	324	1,000	800	300	1,182	360
Perdrie	603	77.2	623	621	800	879	612	379	1,178	143
Phenix	355	85.5	356	397	350	318	350	183	x	350
Prichard	500	86.8	544	492	444	1,000	545	450	x	398
Shelby	555	71.5	565	187	339	1,350	806	350	1,275	273
St. Clair	530	87.9	522	519	505	x	528	333	1,000	500
Tallapoosa	521	86.7	530	477	372	761	804	300	908	390
Talladega	881	112.8	930	1,140	1,044	1,853	872	521	1,275	900
Tallula	588	72.7	601	846	513	1,380	640	418	1,063	490
Tarrant	517	66.2	515	323	308	x	544	200	800	383
Taylor	800	76.8	595	568	499	1,053	803	351	1,382	345
Trotter	583	74.9	618	357	480	323	595	286	1,111	484
Union	603	87.1	613	598	969	821	651	371	1,214	651
Walker	447	87.2	443	443	417	864	300	343	x	472
Washington	492	89.6	710	643	550	1,098	657	526	1,488	658
Wilcox	529	80.5	554	333	x	961	700	426	1,318	583
Winston	561	71.8	571	590	555	1,222	545	352	1,200	505
Yavapai	371	73.1	372	510	438	1,174	731	418	1,143	409
Yazoo	784	100.4	790	806	741	x	706	585	1,278	337
Franklin	500	70.4	557	480	457	875	614	373	1,455	276
Greene	371	72.1	379	540	542	1,387	576	343	845	348
Lawrence	445	87.0	429	341	337	882	495	352	1,222	310
Madison	503	84.4	582	x	x	625	690	303	x	447
Henry	482	89.1	458	344	317	1,300	332	353	x	649
Jefferson	320	67.3	323	404	321	1,412	328	244	323	345
Madison	488	83.9	467	703	376	1,000	510	396	1,208	343
Madison	595	75.9	619	330	385	372	621	342	1,308	431
Madison	890	125.8	889	1,041	992	1,498	806	783	1,432	841
Madison	556	71.2	534	429	355	800	545	290	909	1,000
Madison	744	95.3	747	687	588	1,087	773	521	1,407	604
Madison	510	78.1	647	-	-	1,800	615	568	1,083	400
Madison	732	96.9	680	621	x	984	618	494	1,346	389
Madison	371	73.1	396	391	320	846	377	470	941	388
Madison	423	84.2	522	x	x	x	542	429	x	480
Madison	525	71.1	533	615	789	804	523	361	1,133	361
Madison	688	85.5	670	640	599	1,162	682	522	1,211	513
Madison	472	80.4	473	372	345	1,152	375	290	1,189	373
Madison	646	82.7	649	821	494	1,446	642	314	1,118	658
Madison	680	83.9	674	637	x	1,080	712	538	1,389	627
Madison	881	110.5	883	874	782	1,290	741	503	1,374	740
Madison	538	87.8	550	499	409	1,800	601	439	1,333	345
Madison	929	119.0	898	827	695	x	787	715	1,498	1,015
Madison	759	98.9	784	775	690	1,222	695	371	1,308	500
Madison	525	87.2	537	608	552	800	470	564	667	432
Madison	618	86.3	618	524	506	681	802	287	1,091	296
Madison	631	80.9	610	518	245	727	619	311	1,303	680
Madison	594	73.3	572	548	494	1,389	690	394	800	423
Madison	553	88.8	554	364	484	1,000	531	316	1,333	379
Madison	740	94.8	755	379	x	1,714	790	376	815	922
Madison	756	94.1	678	607	541	1,385	611	455	825	759
Madison	534	68.4	525	499	432	864	565	313	1,500	316
Madison	682	90.9	633	411	580	1,223	692	479	1,289	772
Madison	619	79.5	623	626	590	1,116	528	432	1,348	500
Madison	818	104.7	779	797	683	x	714	308	1,501	731
Madison	655	81.3	656	603	548	1,137	621	561	690	615
Madison	387	49.6	390	409	372	808	541	141	x	643
Madison	485	82.1	498	343	314	1,207	636	306	810	844
Madison	534	88.4	530	344	331	687	503	237	x	687
State	\$781	100.0	\$787	\$758	\$604	\$1,330	\$714	\$511	\$1,418	\$777

* Averages are based upon totals which include salaries in colleges and universities and certain state offices not shown in this table.
 x Withheld to avoid disclosing activities of individual enterprises.

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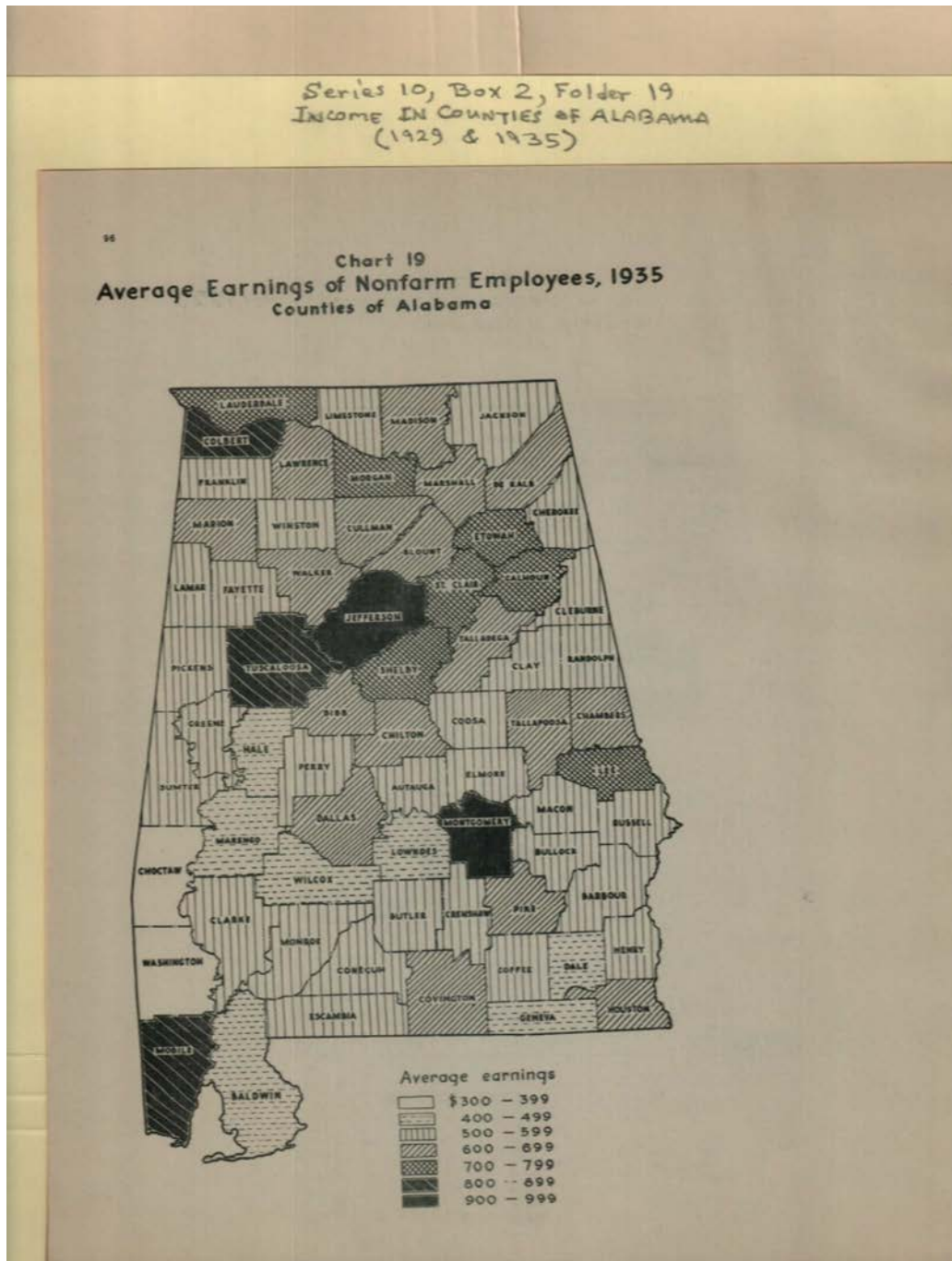
Earnings of Nonfarm
Employees

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Dates:

1929



Names:

Earnings of Nonfarm
Employees

Types:

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Dates:

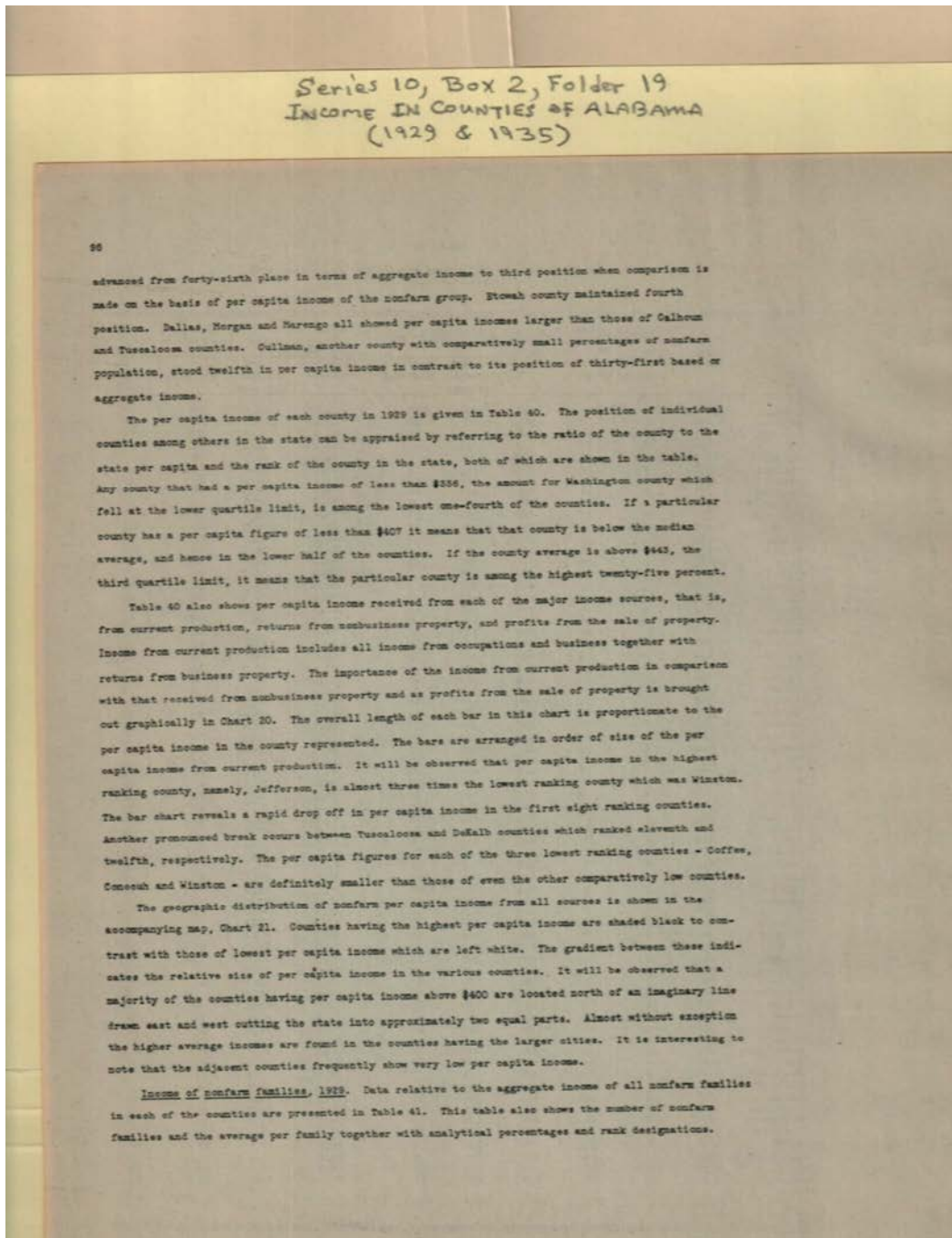
1935

Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19
 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA
 (1929 & 1935)

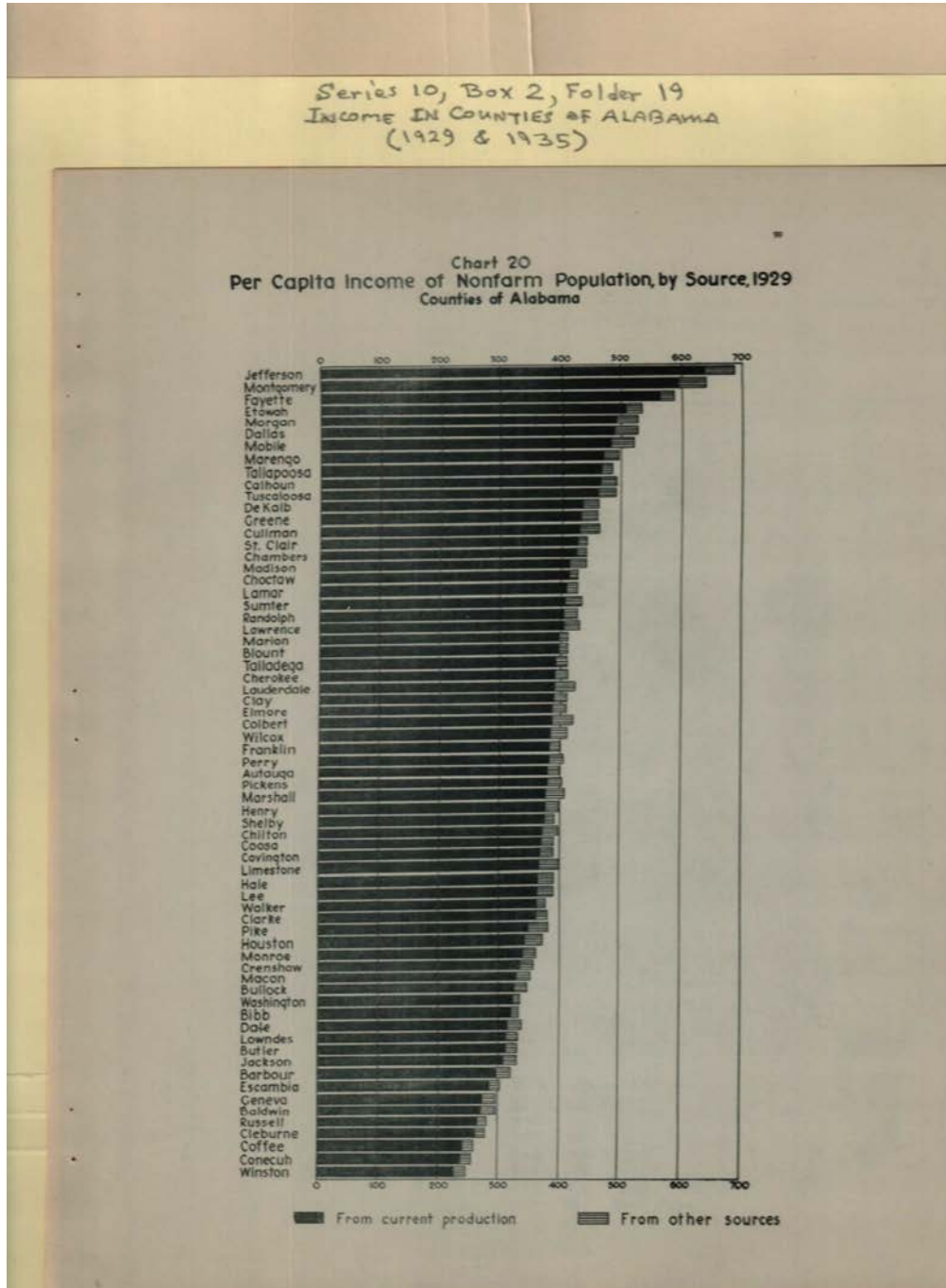
Table 40
 Per Capita Income of Nonfarm Population, by Source, 1929
 Counties of Alabama

County	Per capita income of nonfarm population						Ratio of county to state		Rank in state	
	Income from all sources	Profits from sale of property	Returns from non-property	Income from current production	Total	Occupations & business	All sources	Occupations & business	All sources	Occupations & business
Autauga	\$299	\$5	\$16	\$279	\$305	\$15	75.3	80.9	37	33
Baldwin	296	7	17	271	289	23	66.4	66.2	21	24
Barbour	321	6	17	298	281	17	61.4	62.3	29	29
Bibb	335	2	11	322	316	6	64.1	70.1	25	22
Blount	413	2	14	397	389	7	79.0	86.3	26	21
Bullock	347	2	16	326	311	15	65.3	69.0	22	23
Butler	332	2	14	314	299	15	63.8	66.1	2	8
Calhoun	482	2	19	469	442	24	94.1	96.0	2	2
Chambers	443	2	16	427	428	6	84.7	93.8	17	12
Cherokee	413	2	13	392	373	19	79.0	82.7	25	27
Chilton	397	6	19	372	355	17	75.9	78.7	39	36
Choctaw	428	1	12	415	411	4	81.8	81.1	22	18
Clarke	379	2	14	362	352	10	73.3	78.0	46	41
Clay	411	2	18	390	382	8	78.8	84.7	30	25
Clayborne	277	2	13	262	258	7	53.0	56.8	65	63
Coffee	359	2	16	342	327	5	69.5	71.8	65	62
Colbert	422	12	24	386	349	37	80.7	77.4	24	43
Conecuh	256	5	14	237	221	16	48.9	49.0	68	66
Cook	290	2	17	271	265	6	74.8	80.9	43	21
Covington	390	5	17	369	354	15	74.8	78.5	44	28
Crenshaw	358	4	17	337	325	12	68.5	72.1	50	42
Cullman	454	9	22	422	404	18	88.7	89.5	12	17
Dale	337	4	18	315	303	12	64.4	67.2	53	55
Dallas	528	16	24	488	458	40	101.0	97.1	5	9
DeKalb	463	7	19	436	415	21	88.8	92.0	13	14
Etowah	409	6	15	388	369	19	78.2	81.8	31	26
Etowah	302	5	13	285	270	14	57.7	59.9	60	60
Etowah	533	8	21	507	484	23	102.3	107.3	4	4
Payette	568	5	19	644	647	16	112.4	121.3	3	2
Franklin	399	3	15	381	371	10	78.3	82.3	36	28
Geneva	296	4	17	273	261	13	56.4	57.9	62	62
Greene	480	7	19	433	411	22	88.0	91.1	14	15
Hale	391	2	17	366	341	24	74.8	75.8	41	44
Henry	399	2	19	376	362	14	76.3	80.3	38	35
Houston	373	2	22	343	316	27	71.3	70.1	68	51
Jackson	329	4	17	308	294	14	62.9	65.1	58	58
Jefferson	698	20	30	658	577	81	121.5	127.9	1	1
Lamar	429	3	17	410	402	8	82.0	89.1	20	18
Lauderdale	426	12	22	391	364	27	81.3	78.5	23	39
Lawrence	454	2	20	426	382	44	83.0	84.7	19	24
Lee	391	2	19	364	340	24	74.8	75.4	42	45
Limestone	400	10	24	357	338	19	76.5	74.9	35	46
Louisa	334	4	16	314	301	13	63.8	66.7	56	56
Macon	353	7	17	329	307	22	67.8	68.1	61	54
Madison	443	9	18	418	389	27	84.7	86.0	18	23
Marion	496	8	18	469	445	24	94.4	98.2	8	7
Marion	413	2	13	397	390	7	79.0	86.9	27	30
Marshall	407	8	23	376	353	23	77.8	78.3	32	40
Mobile	520	15	24	481	434	47	99.4	98.2	7	10
Monroe	361	2	16	340	328	12	69.0	72.1	49	47
Montgomery	640	20	28	594	555	39	122.4	118.6	2	3
Morgan	527	11	25	491	459	33	100.8	101.8	6	5
Perry	406	10	14	381	351	30	77.4	77.8	33	42
Pickens	405	5	20	379	365	14	77.1	80.9	34	22
Pike	382	11	22	350	317	33	75.0	70.3	48	50
Randolph	429	2	18	406	391	15	82.0	84.7	21	19
Russell	380	1	12	369	362	4	63.8	58.1	63	61
St. Clair	443	2	13	428	421	7	84.7	83.2	15	13
Shelby	391	3	15	378	366	9	74.8	81.2	40	30
Sumter	437	2	20	408	383	25	83.6	84.9	18	22
Talladega	412	5	15	393	378	15	78.8	83.8	28	26
Tallapoosa	485	3	18	467	458	9	92.7	101.6	11	8
Tuscaloosa	491	11	18	462	430	32	95.9	95.3	10	11
Walker	378	3	12	363	354	9	72.3	78.5	47	37
Washington	336	1	10	325	322	3	64.2	71.4	54	49
Wilcox	411	7	19	384	362	22	78.6	80.3	19	24
Winston	248	4	16	228	217	11	47.4	48.1	67	67
State	\$222	\$12	\$22	\$488	\$451	\$37	-	-	-	-

Types:
report



Types:
report



Names:

Per Capita Income of
Nonfarm

Population

Types:

report

Dates:

1929

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Chart 21
Per Capita Income of Nonfarm Population, 1929
Counties of Alabama



Names:

Per Capita Income of
Nonfarm

Population

Types:

map

Dates:

1929

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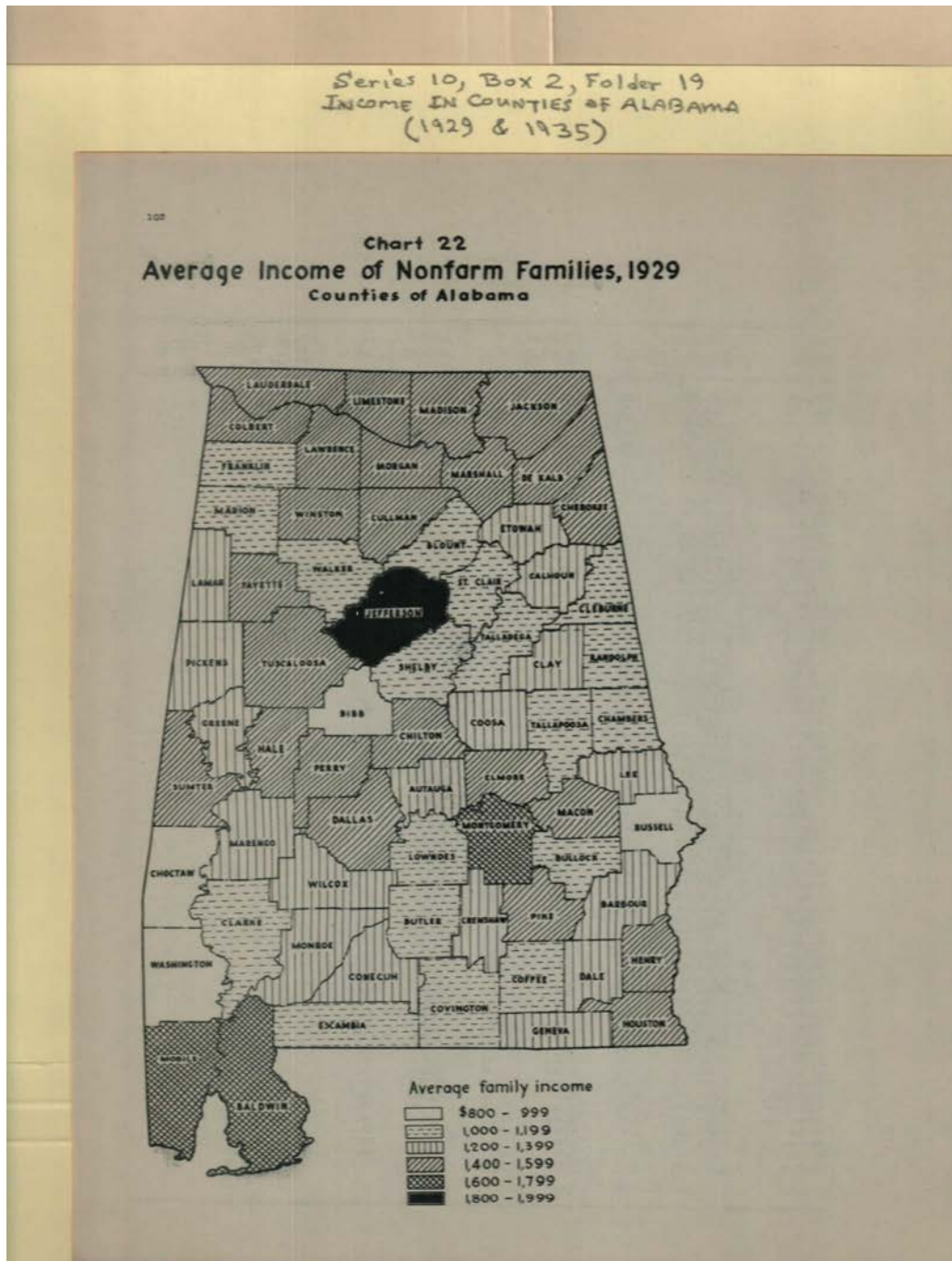
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Table 41

Income of Nonfarm Families, 1929
 Counties of Alabama

County	Income of all nonfarm families		Number of nonfarm families		Average income per nonfarm family		Rank in state according to		
	Amount	Percent of state total	Number	Percent of state total	Amount	Ratio to state avg.	Total income of families	Number of families	Average per family
Autauga	\$1,666,672	.54	1,294	.41	\$1,286	83.1	53	53	40
Baldwin	5,972,325	1.22	5,721	1.17	1,905	103.6	14	17	4
Barbour	2,467,400	.71	2,900	.91	1,208	77.8	22	22	44
Bibb	2,374,879	.48	2,373	.81	923	59.6	38	28	65
Blount	1,972,192	.34	1,472	.46	1,336	73.3	31	49	53
Bullock	1,925,545	.52	1,482	.46	1,283	89.9	38	50	80
Butler	2,177,824	.65	2,807	.89	1,132	73.0	24	23	54
Calhoun	11,426,497	2.33	8,663	2.73	1,319	85.1	8	7	37
Chambers	2,691,928	.76	2,988	1.25	1,201	64.6	30	15	25
Cherokee	718,434	.18	821	.18	1,454	92.8	68	47	24
Chilton	2,109,818	.43	1,437	.45	1,468	94.7	44	52	18
Choctaw	1,536,832	.31	1,628	.51	944	60.9	56	41	64
Clarke	2,750,800	.56	2,300	.73	1,198	77.2	29	29	46
Clay	935,028	.19	884	.22	1,287	89.2	63	64	31
Cleburne	871,028	.14	897	.19	1,124	72.8	67	66	37
Coffee	2,012,180	.41	1,966	.62	1,033	68.1	45	34	61
Colbert	2,703,995	1.18	2,805	1.20	1,499	98.7	15	14	14
Comanch	2,490,825	.50	1,857	.59	1,325	83.5	35	37	33
Coosa	783,021	.16	833	.20	1,237	79.8	65	55	43
Covington	4,419,270	.98	4,108	1.29	1,174	75.7	17	14	50
Crenshaw	1,923,400	.39	1,475	.46	1,304	84.1	46	48	39
Cullman	2,869,652	.82	1,843	.52	1,564	100.9	33	40	6
Dale	2,130,328	.43	1,784	.56	1,202	77.6	43	38	45
Dallas	2,008,465	1.88	2,999	1.89	1,535	99.0	8	9	10
DeKalb	2,213,152	.45	1,552	.49	1,428	92.0	40	45	25
Elmore	3,006,841	.61	2,131	.67	1,411	91.0	28	30	28
Etowah	3,971,038	.81	3,371	1.08	1,178	78.0	19	19	49
Evans	12,299,066	2.71	9,689	3.05	1,277	89.8	5	4	20
Fayette	1,483,782	.30	1,004	.32	1,448	93.4	58	59	23
Franklin	2,130,414	.43	1,859	.59	1,146	73.9	41	36	52
Geneva	2,733,552	.56	1,968	.62	1,389	89.6	30	33	29
Greene	1,531,817	.31	1,149	.36	1,333	86.0	37	38	33
Hale	1,797,144	.37	1,235	.39	1,454	93.8	48	53	22
Henry	1,758,762	.36	1,194	.38	1,473	96.0	30	27	17
Houston	7,042,084	1.43	4,636	1.46	1,519	99.0	11	12	13
Jackson	2,125,372	.44	2,129	.67	1,469	94.7	23	31	18
Jefferson	189,818,458	39.39	100,874	31.84	1,867	120.5	1	1	1
Jasper	973,566	.20	766	.24	1,271	82.0	62	61	41
Lauderdale	5,766,389	1.17	3,713	1.17	1,553	100.2	12	18	8
Lawrence	1,107,898	.23	703	.22	1,378	101.7	61	63	8
Lee	6,008,214	1.24	4,066	1.44	1,329	88.7	13	13	34
Limestone	2,810,484	.53	1,984	.62	1,341	89.4	32	39	9
Lowndes	828,383	.17	751	.24	1,103	71.2	64	62	58
Macon	2,220,074	.45	1,879	.60	1,406	90.7	39	42	28
Madison	10,044,421	2.05	6,887	2.17	1,463	94.4	7	8	20
Marion	2,056,193	.42	2,443	.77	1,231	80.7	26	27	42
Marshall	1,770,810	.36	1,530	.48	1,197	74.7	49	47	51
Marshall	3,031,380	.62	1,980	.62	1,531	98.8	27	32	11
Mobile	44,387,857	9.04	25,973	8.19	1,709	110.3	2	2	2
Monroe	2,497,625	.51	1,885	.59	1,325	88.5	34	35	36
Montgomery	33,810,812	6.94	19,032	6.00	1,786	113.9	3	3	2
Morgan	6,339,592	1.30	4,356	1.39	1,457	100.5	10	10	7
Perry	2,289,895	.47	1,868	.59	1,463	94.4	38	44	21
Pickens	1,624,732	.33	1,238	.39	1,314	84.8	33	34	36
Pike	4,097,289	.83	2,737	.86	1,497	96.6	18	24	15
Randolph	1,883,198	.38	1,579	.50	1,192	78.9	47	43	47
Russell	2,120,485	.43	2,435	.77	871	56.2	42	28	67
St. Clair	2,667,495	.54	2,445	.77	1,091	70.4	31	26	59
Shelby	3,681,144	.75	3,096	.98	1,189	76.7	21	20	48
Sumter	2,296,058	.47	1,542	.49	1,489	96.1	37	46	18
Tallahassee	8,504,577	1.72	4,867	1.53	1,131	73.0	16	11	56
Tallapoosa	3,485,820	.71	3,090	.97	1,138	72.8	23	21	56
Tuscaloosa	13,821,156	2.81	9,069	2.86	1,524	98.3	4	5	12
Walker	9,078,342	1.88	6,993	2.22	1,014	65.4	9	8	62
Washington	1,273,326	.26	1,446	.46	881	56.8	60	51	66
Wilcox	1,621,930	.33	1,208	.38	1,346	86.8	34	36	33
Winston	1,320,696	.27	926	.29	1,411	91.0	39	30	27
State	\$491,090,990	100.00	317,146	100.00	\$1,550	-	-	-	-

Types:
 report



Names:

Average Income of
Nonfarm Families

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Again very marked differences appear in the amount of aggregate income in the various counties. Jefferson, with total income of nonfarm families of \$188,518,000 in 1929 accounted for 36.4 percent of the state total. This county, however, had only 31.8 percent of all nonfarm families in the state. The next ranking counties were Mobile, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa in the order named. Each of these counties likewise had a higher percentage of income of the state than of the total number of families, a condition which accounts for the relatively high income per family. Furthermore, the high per family income figures exercised so great an influence upon the arithmetic average of the state that all other counties either merely approximated or fell short of the state-wide figure.

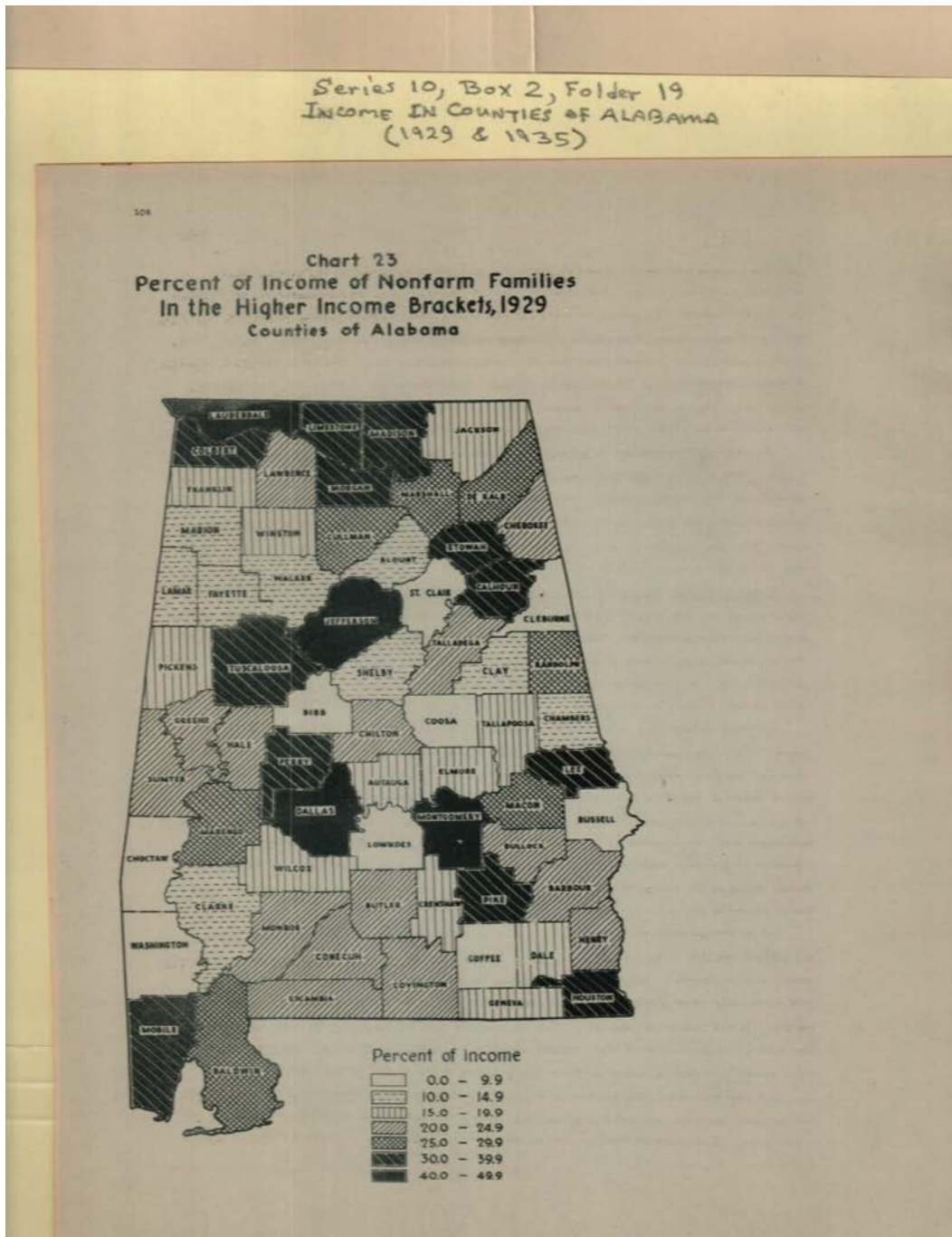
The geographic variations in the average income per family are shown in Chart 22. Four of the counties reflect average family income of less than \$1,000 per year. Two of the counties even fell below \$900. The average income of families was generally below \$1400 in the east central and extreme southern part of the state, except in Baldwin and Mobile counties. The counties in the northern part of the state reflected a marked uniformity with an average income between \$1,400 and \$1,599 in each of the twelve counties.

Income of nonfarm families in the higher income brackets, 1929. Inasmuch as income in the higher income brackets indicates capacity to consume what might be called luxury goods it was deemed advisable to segregate nonfarm families into two income groups. Families owning homes valued at more than \$5,000 or paying rentals of more than \$50 per month in 1929 were considered as being in the higher income brackets. The number of families in the higher brackets together with income which they received in 1929 is set out in Table 42.

Jefferson claimed 49.0 percent of all family income in the higher brackets and also had 49.6 percent of all families enjoying such income. Mobile, the next ranking county in terms of aggregate income of families in the higher brackets, accounted for 9.7 percent of the income and a like percentage of the number of families. Montgomery had a slightly lower proportion of the state total. Three other counties had between two and three percent each of the state total. These six counties together accounted with three-fourths of the state total income in the higher groups. Only seven of the remaining sixty-seven counties claimed more than one percent each of the state total. Washington county stands at the bottom of the list with only two hundredths of one percent of the state total family income in the higher brackets.

The percentage which the income in the higher brackets comprised of the county total income of all nonfarm families is also shown in the table. These percentages vary from 2.9 percent in Washington county to 46.4 percent of all nonfarm family income in Montgomery county. Jefferson county showed only a nominally lower proportion than Montgomery. The geographic variations can be observed more readily from the statistical map, Chart 23. The counties with the largest urban population tend to also have a high percentage of their nonfarm income in the higher income group. The nine counties which showed less than 10 percent of their family income in the higher brackets are rather widely scattered over the state. The gradient from light to dark in the map reveals the geographic variations. For instance, the Tennessee Valley region, which shows a relatively high proportion of income in the higher group, is bordered by counties with moderately large percentages of income of nonfarm families in the higher brackets.

Types:
report



Names:

Income Nonfarm in
Higher Income

Brackets

Types:

map

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Table 42

Income of Nonfarm Families in the Higher Income Brackets, 1929
 Counties of Alabama

County	Income of families in lower brackets		Income of families in higher brackets		Number of families in lower brackets		Percent of families in higher brackets*	Percent of income in higher brackets*
	Amount	Percent of state total	Amount	Percent of state total	In lower brackets	In higher brackets		
Autauga	\$1,411,871	.45	\$ 255,001	.14	1,257	37	2.87	15.30
Baldwin	4,299,988	1.37	1,872,217	.94	3,457	254	7.10	28.00
Barbour	2,784,980	.89	715,420	.40	2,747	153	5.38	20.37
Bibb	2,249,883	.72	125,394	.07	2,550	23	.90	8.28
Bloount	1,484,438	.48	177,754	.10	1,440	32	2.14	10.63
Bullock	1,245,958	.40	337,411	.19	1,362	80	5.49	21.31
Butler	2,503,253	.80	874,271	.48	2,964	143	5.10	21.22
Calhoun	7,984,858	2.50	3,441,951	1.74	7,920	204	8.01	30.12
Chambers	3,298,49	1.04	433,468	.24	3,374	84	2.11	11.47
Cherokee	559,083	.18	189,849	.09	490	21	4.27	22.18
Chilton	1,880,631	.54	428,866	.24	1,370	67	4.68	20.33
Choctaw	1,445,296	.47	74,336	.04	1,200	12	.75	4.85
Clarke	2,440,233	.78	310,865	.17	2,241	59	2.56	11.29
Clay	824,321	.26	110,707	.06	864	20	2.99	11.84
Cleburne	609,025	.19	82,003	.03	587	10	1.69	9.24
Coffee	1,860,188	.59	184,955	.09	1,227	39	2.00	7.69
Colbert	3,699,417	1.19	2,004,279	1.13	3,381	434	11.15	25.14
Conecuh	1,931,758	.62	238,767	.13	1,769	28	4.75	21.49
Cook	711,298	.23	71,725	.04	618	15	2.57	9.16
Covington	3,700,717	1.18	1,118,553	.63	3,374	231	5.53	23.21
Crenshaw	1,555,553	.51	327,747	.18	1,421	54	3.67	17.04
Cullman	1,817,815	.58	752,137	.42	1,463	190	9.10	29.27
Dale	1,719,162	.55	401,166	.22	1,478	68	4.88	18.92
Dallas	5,279,213	1.68	3,229,282	2.21	6,216	783	13.04	42.87
DeKalb	1,804,757	.51	606,395	.34	1,438	114	7.54	27.49
Elmore	2,410,584	.77	596,237	.34	2,033	98	4.62	18.83
Escambia	3,100,984	.99	870,054	.49	3,199	172	5.09	21.81
Etowah	2,058,561	.66	4,202,605	2.36	8,403	866	8.86	31.82
Fayette	1,241,829	.40	211,963	.12	965	39	3.90	14.98
Franklin	1,792,743	.57	337,671	.19	1,781	78	4.17	15.89
Geneva	3,263,108	.72	470,444	.26	1,886	82	4.15	17.21
Greene	1,174,750	.37	356,867	.20	1,091	56	5.02	23.30
Hale	1,332,890	.43	444,294	.25	1,156	80	6.81	24.72
Henry	1,408,803	.45	353,159	.20	1,180	64	5.37	20.08
Houston	4,486,808	1.43	2,386,376	1.44	4,125	311	11.02	24.30
Jackson	2,804,561	.89	621,011	.35	2,012	117	3.48	19.87
Jefferson	101,566,075	32.35	87,182,083	49.05	85,536	17,458	17.27	46.23
Lamar	852,177	.27	121,309	.07	742	24	3.17	12.45
Lauderdale	3,339,258	1.07	2,427,031	1.37	3,241	472	12.72	42.09
Lawrence	837,704	.27	270,234	.15	661	42	5.91	24.39
Lee	5,819,941	1.82	2,249,273	1.27	4,088	468	10.90	37.08
Limestone	1,709,064	.54	901,390	.51	1,510	184	10.88	24.53
Lowndes	778,835	.25	52,818	.03	740	11	1.49	5.54
Macon	1,618,112	.52	601,862	.34	1,471	108	8.87	27.11
Madison	6,811,473	2.17	3,224,948	1.82	6,270	597	8.70	32.20
Marion	2,230,718	.71	829,479	.46	2,088	175	7.18	27.21
Marion	1,891,069	.51	179,145	.10	1,502	28	1.85	10.12
Marshall	2,151,087	.69	880,313	.50	1,793	187	9.43	39.04
Mobile	27,088,470	8.64	17,302,397	9.74	22,612	3,361	12.94	38.98
Monroe	1,928,630	.63	530,995	.30	1,790	90	4.79	21.28
Montgomery	19,031,040	5.75	15,879,472	8.77	15,920	2,112	16.35	46.25
Morgan	5,899,072	1.82	2,840,220	1.49	4,818	541	10.11	31.66
Perry	1,842,420	.59	727,175	.41	1,456	109	6.99	31.78
Pike	1,361,087	.43	268,648	.15	1,185	53	4.39	16.33
Pike	2,503,058	.83	1,484,381	.84	2,443	294	10.74	35.67
Randolph	1,268,701	.44	316,467	.19	2,470	109	6.93	27.44
Russell	1,942,731	.62	178,154	.10	2,403	32	1.33	8.40
St. Clair	2,442,892	.78	224,603	.13	2,406	39	1.61	8.42
Shelby	3,238,363	1.03	482,781	.28	3,021	75	2.42	14.50
Sumter	1,812,782	.58	483,216	.27	1,469	53	5.37	21.08
Tallapoosa	4,278,358	1.37	1,225,219	.69	4,613	254	5.22	22.28
Tallapoosa	2,882,525	.92	602,995	.34	2,980	130	4.22	17.30
Tuscaloosa	8,881,068	2.77	5,140,088	2.89	8,082	987	10.90	37.19
Walker	3,066,107	.97	1,012,235	.57	8,798	215	2.40	11.18
Washington	1,237,110	.39	25,818	.02	1,266	60	.83	5.88
Wilcox	3,315,118	.82	508,818	.27	1,149	56	4.66	19.04
Winston	1,121,138	.36	189,857	.11	904	22	2.48	14.11
State	\$313,553,027	100.00	\$177,697,963	100.00	261,892	55,284	11.12	36.19

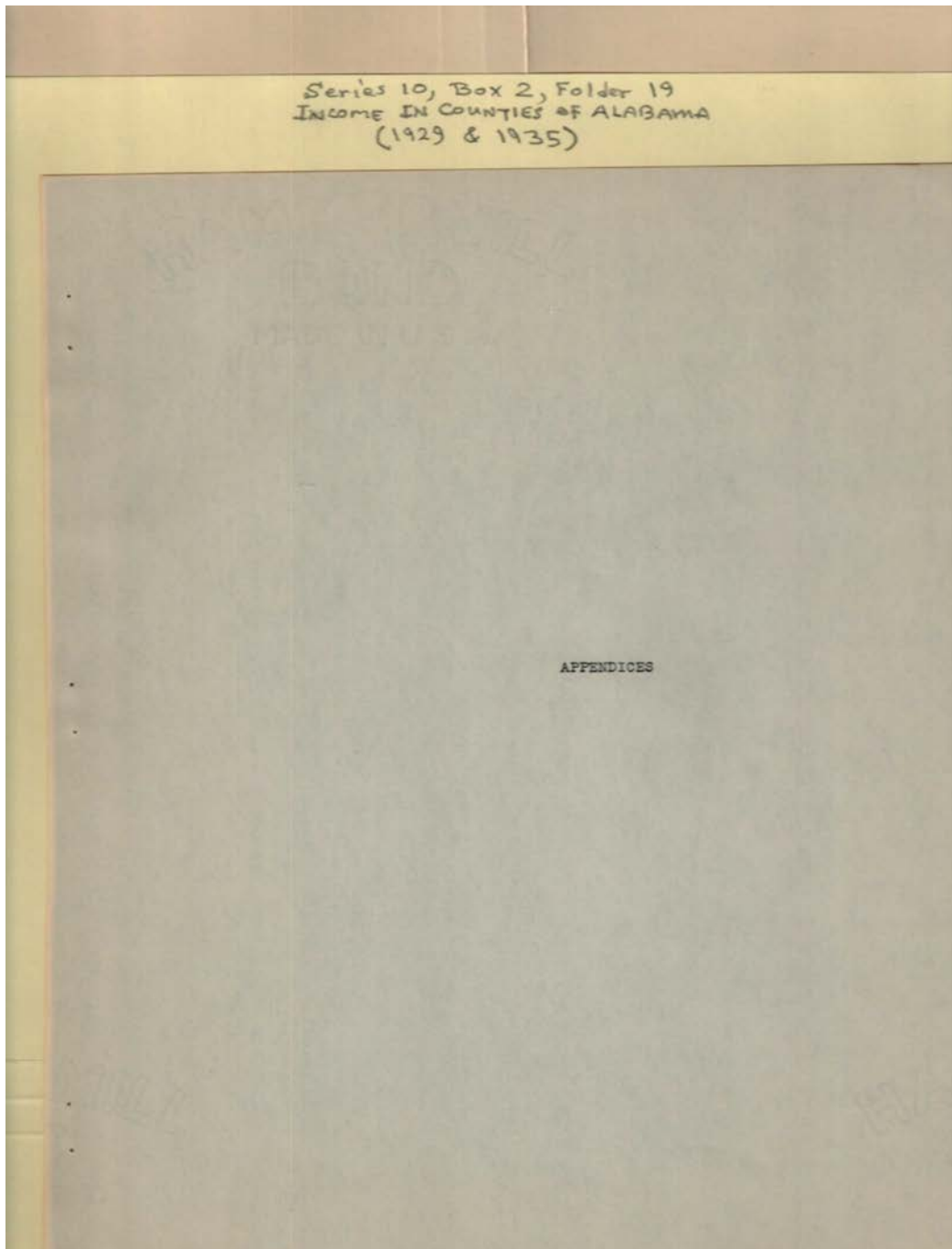
* Total of each county equals 100%.

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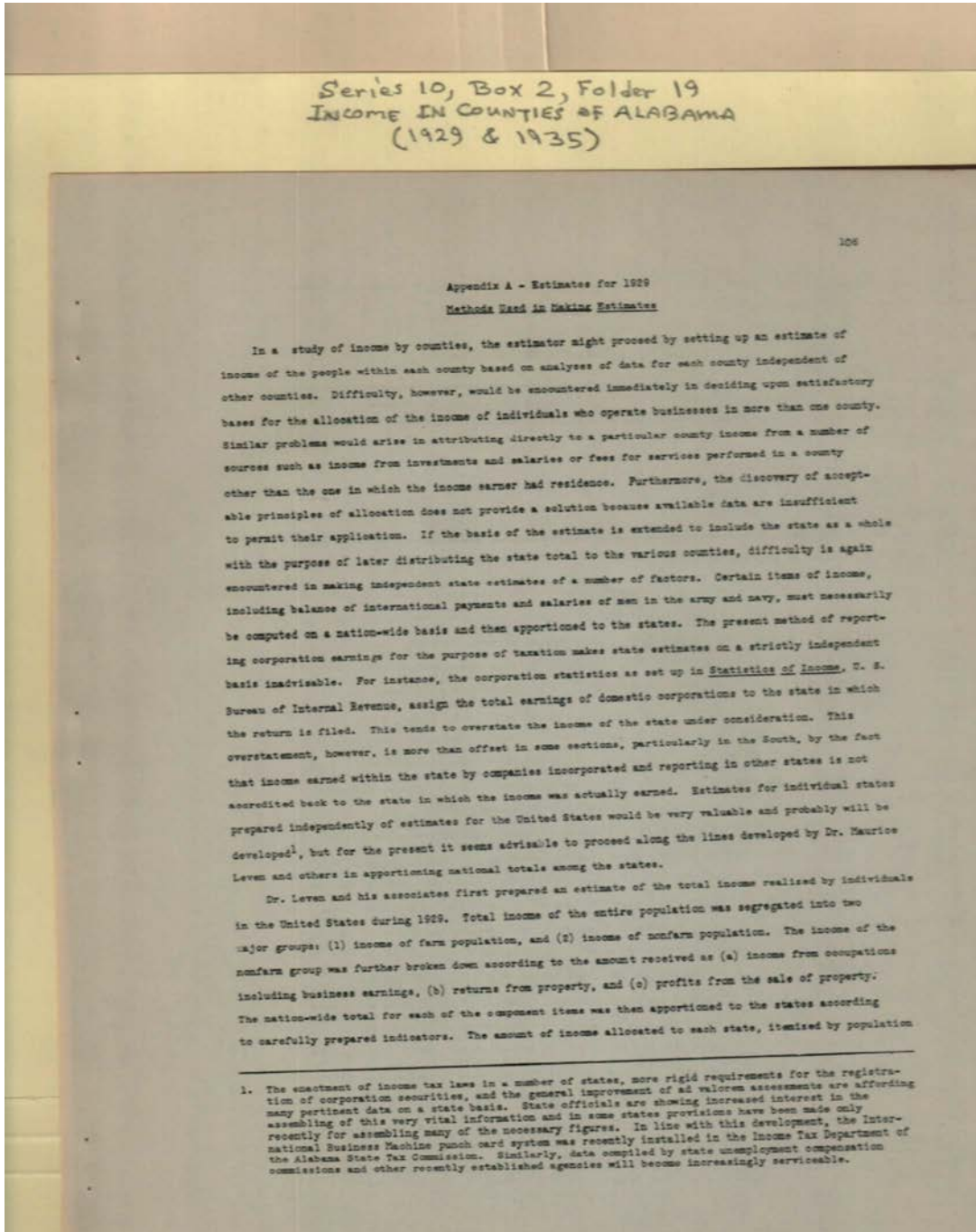
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and source groups, is listed in the appendix to America's Capacity to Consume¹. The data for Alabama are summarized in the following table.

Table 43
 Summary of Income in Alabama, by Major Sources and Population Groups, 1929^(a)

Population groups and source	Aggregate income (in thousands)	
	Detail	Total
Farm population		\$189,000
Nonfarm population		883,000
Income from occupations	\$189,000	
Returns from property	79,000	
Profits from sale of property	16,000	
Entire population		878,000

(a) America's Capacity to Consume, Brookings Institution, New York City, Appendix A, part III, pages 172 and 176.

The breakdown of total income according to major sources and population groups not only permits a more accurate allocation among the states but is also of vital importance in apportioning the state totals to their respective counties. The accuracy of the estimate of total income in the county is increased by first distributing separately the state totals for each component part of the aggregate income in accordance with carefully prepared indicators, and then combining the estimates for the individual items into totals which represent the income of the people in each county. This consideration together with the fact that the national estimates from which the state figures were derived were as complete and accurate as any prepared to date², led to the selection of the Brookings' estimates as the basis for the present study. Another important factor was that the state totals were available for 1929, the census year for which county data are most nearly complete.

If conditions were uniform throughout the state it would be a very easy matter to determine each county's share of the total income in the state. Uniform conditions, of course, imply an equal distribution of natural resources, equal accessibility to markets, similar composition of population and other like factors. Under such hypothetical conditions either the land area or the population in each county would serve as an index of the amount of income received by its inhabitants. However, as previously indicated conditions are far from uniform and, therefore, no single factor can be used with any degree of accuracy in determining the amount of income in the various counties. Accordingly, a number of factors must each be analyzed in detail. Several of the factors which were worked out with minute care exercise such a small influence on the final results as to raise the question as to whether such careful allocations are justified. A number of the items, however, have an interest of themselves aside from the part they contribute to the aggregate income of any county. Moreover, the principal followed in preparing the estimate for counties of Alabama was to apportion

1. Appendix A., part III, pages 172-176.

2. A number of special tabulations were prepared by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue and other agencies for the Brookings Institution. In addition, several preliminary and corollary studies were made in connection with the four detailed reports prepared by the Institution.

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each item as accurately as possible regardless of the amount involved. Theoretically some errors tend to offset each other and consequently the final estimates of total income are more accurate than the estimates of income derived from particular sources, but this concept was not used as a justification for slighting details of computation. Obviously, some of the items were allocated with a higher degree of accuracy than others. This fact will be brought out in the detailed discussion of methods below.

It should always be borne in mind that specific figures purporting to measure the amount of income received give a false impression of precision, and for this reason frequently lead to abuse and misapplication. Any statement of income, as previously mentioned, is at best an approximation and should be interpreted in light of this limitation. Fortunately, in a majority of instances where income figures are used reasonably accurate approximations afford as practical a basis for formulating policies as would exact measurements if such were available.

Apportionment of the Income of Farm Population

A mass of statistics is available from the Census of Agriculture, 1930, U. S. Bureau of the Census, and from various reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. These data provide an adequate basis for estimating the gross income from agricultural production, both as to total and by individual source. The figures used directly for this purpose, namely, value of all farm products traded, sold or used by operator's family, plus miscellaneous receipts from boarders, lodgers, etc., are reported for classified farms only. Accordingly, it is necessary to make adjustments to avoid understatement in several counties. From an analysis of the data for unclassified farms it appeared that such farms were not inferior to classified farms. Accordingly the farm values as reported were increased to include unclassified farms on the basis of acreage. These adjusted figures were used directly in the preparation of the estimates of gross income from agricultural production. Interest in this study, however, is centered primarily upon the income of farm population as contrasted with the total income from agricultural production. Notwithstanding the vast amount of detailed information relative to agriculture, little or no data exist which permit a segregation of agricultural income between persons living on farms and those living elsewhere, designated nonfarm population. The census publishes statistics of farm tenure but give no indication as to the residence of the owner. For this reason it was deemed inadvisable to attempt an allocation of farm income on the basis of proportion of tenancy. The United States Reclamation Administration, Montgomery, Alabama, has compiled information relative to the residence of land owners in a number of counties of the state. These figures are not adequate for application on a state-wide basis and furthermore, are for the year 1928.

In the absence of more adequate basis data it appeared advisable to allocate the state total income of farm population in Alabama among the counties in proportion to gross income from agricultural production less expenditures for food and fertilizer. If it may be assumed that the proportion of agricultural income going to nonfarm individuals is comparatively uniform throughout the

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state, this affords an accurate basis of allocation. To the extent that the proportion does vary among counties, the estimates are in error. In fact, this basis of apportioning the state total income of farm population is perhaps less satisfactory than most of the indicators used in distributing the income of nonfarm individuals.¹

In carrying through the allocation of the income of farm population, the figures on the total value of products sold, traded or used by operator's family together with receipts from boarders, lodgers, etc., were transcribed from the census reports.² These were added to obtain the gross agricultural income from classified farms in each county. The total for each county was then adjusted to include unclassified farms on the basis of percentage of total acreage in the classified farms. Next, farm expenditures for feed and fertilizer were deducted to determine the gross agricultural income less expenditures in each county. The final step was to distribute the Brooking's estimate of the aggregate income of farm population in the entire state among the counties in proportion to their respective percentages of the state total gross income less expenditures.

The census data relative to value of farm products merges all crops into one total. In order to determine the income from major crops it was necessary to first compile data of the values of each crop by counties and then to estimate the proportion of the crop that was sold or used by the operator's family. This analysis was based upon the reports of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics relative to the disposition of crops.

Cash income from farm production comprises the value of all farm products traded or sold, plus receipts from boarders, etc., but does not include the value of products consumed by the operator's family. The items occasionally referred to as net cash income represent cash income less farm expenditures for feed and fertilizer.

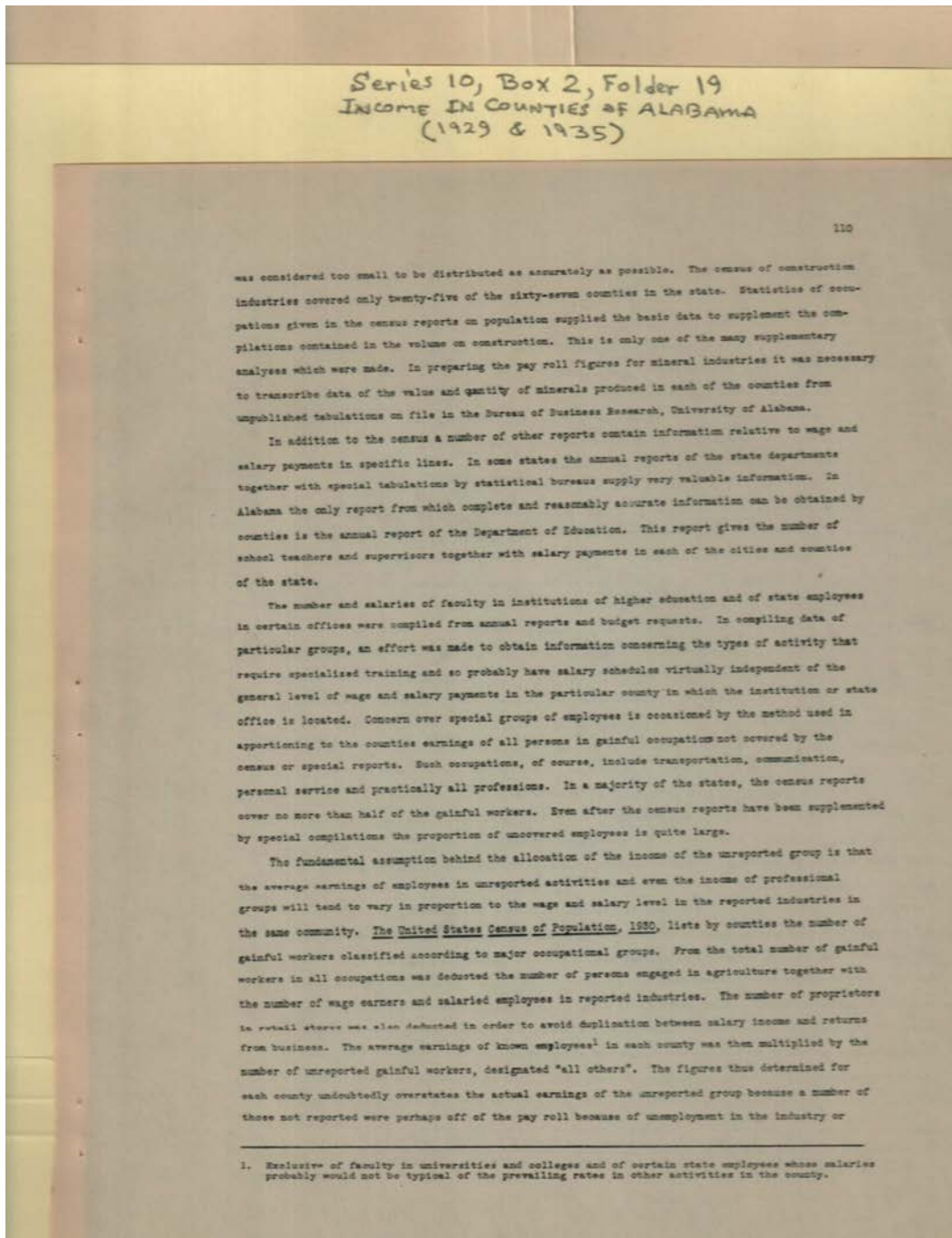
Apportionment of the Income of Nonfarm Population

The allocation of the income of the nonfarm group involves three distinct analyses inasmuch as state-wide totals are available for each of the items (a) income from occupations including business earnings, (b) returns from property, chiefly investment income, and (c) profits from the sale of property.

Incomes from occupations. The first step in making the estimate of income from occupations including business was to compile from all available sources data relative to the number and earnings of wage earners and salaried employees. The reports of the United States Bureau of the Census constitute the chief source of information. The Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, included censuses of Mines and Quarries, Manufacturing, Construction, and Wholesale and Retail Distribution. Each of these reports gives some data by counties, but without exception adjustments or allocations are necessary to determine the total number and earnings of both wage earners and salaried employees in each county. These adjustments and allocations were carried through in minute detail. No item

1. The index used by Dr. Leven in apportioning the nation-wide total to the various states implied "that on a geographic basis the total income of farms and paid agricultural laborers is proportional to farm income"; America's Capacity to Consume, page 171. This is the same assumption that is made in the present study. It is the writer's opinion that the \$189,000,000 apportioned to Alabama as "Income of Farm Population" overstates the amount of income actually received by individuals living on the farms in the state.
2. United States Census, 1930: Agriculture, Vol. III, Types of Farm.

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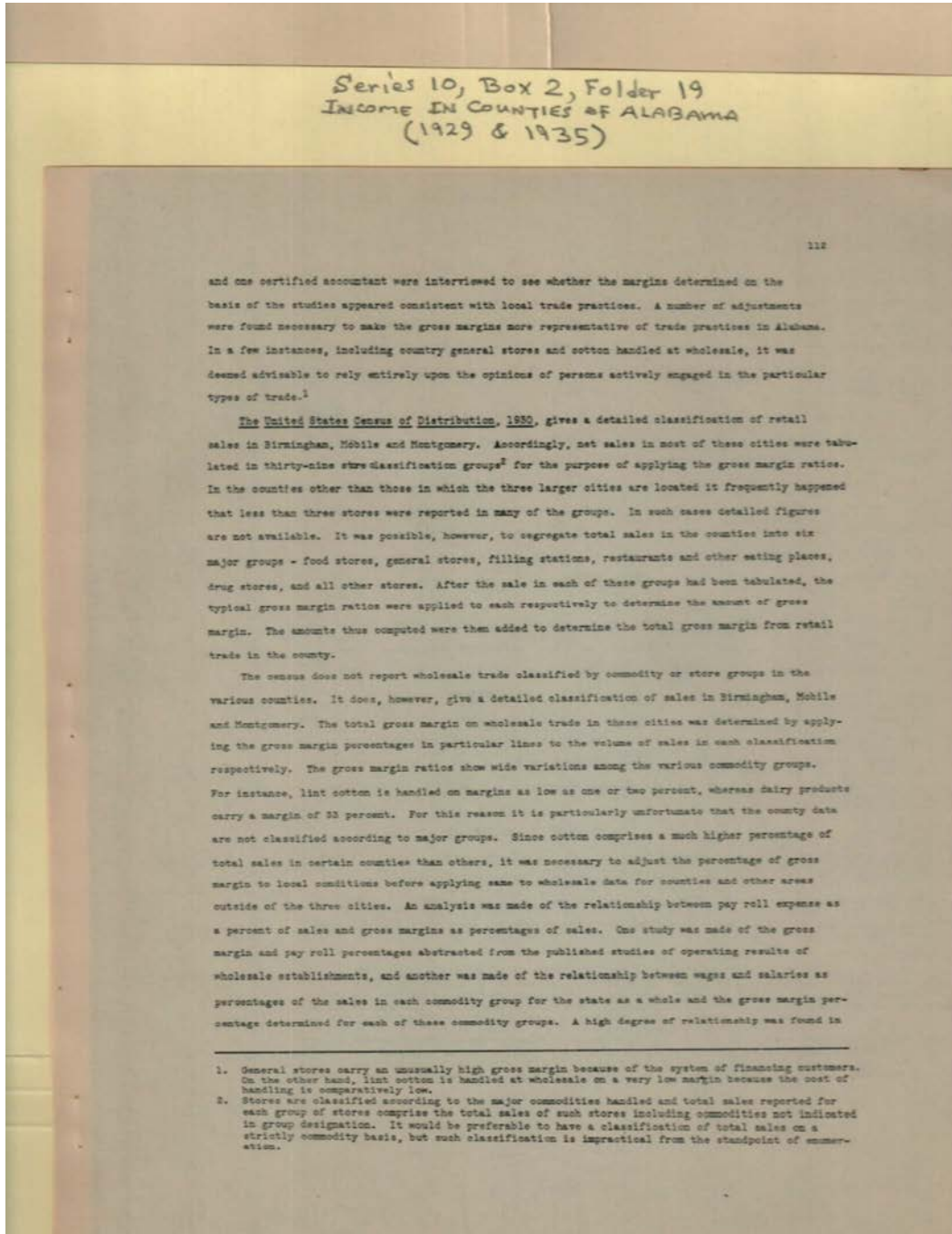
trade. The census classifies as "gainful workers" all persons who report an occupation although the individual may not have been employed at the time the census was taken. In fact, a partial census of employment was taken along with the regular enumeration of population on April 1, 1930. It was not deemed advisable, however, to make use of these figures for the reason that the number of unemployed as of the census date was unquestionably larger than was typical of 1929. If the proportion of unemployed persons was approximately the same in each of the counties of the state the inclusion of unemployed workers would not materially reduce the accuracy of the allocation. Insofar as the percentage of unemployment varies among counties, error is brought into this part of the apportionment of income from occupations and business.

Business profits. The state total income from occupations as set up by the Brookings's Institution includes business profits. Consequently to provide a basis for an accurate apportionment of that portion of the state total income from occupations which remains after deducting wages and salaries, it is necessary to have some measure of the returns to business in the various counties. The Census of Manufactures publishes figures designated as "value added by manufacture" which are calculated by deducting the cost of new materials, fuels, and other items from the value of products. If wage and salary payments are also deducted, we have a rough indication of the gross return to business, including overhead. This item is referred to as "gross return" from business in the absence of a more accurate designation but it must be borne in mind that this item includes in addition to profits all payments of rent, interest, insurance, taxes, depreciation, and other overhead expenses. It nevertheless gives some indication of the relative amount of business profits realized from manufacturing industries in the various counties. A reasonably comparable figure can be determined for mining and quarrying by deducting the cost of supplies, materials and contract work together with pay roll expense from the value of products.¹ In construction industries the expense items were deducted from the total value of construction to obtain the "gross return" from construction. In wholesale and retail trade a new problem was encountered for the reason that the cost of goods sold is not reported in the census. It was necessary, therefore, to make a preliminary study of typical gross margins.

This study involved a review of all available reports relative to the operating results of various types of retail and wholesale establishments. Thirty-seven studies of retail operations were examined for the purpose of abstracting pertinent data of gross margins and pay roll expense. Similarly eleven reports were reviewed to obtain gross margins in as many lines of wholesaling as possible. A number of these studies, particularly those prepared by the Bureau of Business Research, Harvard University, show the operating results of stores classified according to types of ownership, volume of sales, size of city, and geographic location of the store. All of these factors were considered in setting up typical gross margins for each commodity group. Theoretical gross margins had been determined for as many lines of retail and wholesale trade as possible, several merchants

1. This method of calculating "gross returns" in mineral industries in Alabama resulted in a negative value in a few counties. Which, however, is entirely possible in view of the conditions of the industry in some of the counties.

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each case.¹ In order to make use of the pay roll data in estimating gross margins in the various counties, it was necessary to determine an estimating equation. This was accomplished by fitting a straight line by the method of least squares to the state-wide data of pay rolls and typical gross margins.² To determine the gross margin in each county the wage and salary payments were first expressed as a percentage of net sales in the county. This percentage was then substituted in the equation to calculate the gross margin for the particular county.

After the gross margin on retail sales and also on wholesale trade in each county was determined in a manner described above, wage and salary payments in the two lines respectively were deducted from the calculated gross margins to obtain the gross return from wholesale and retail trade. The gross return from trade was then merged with that computed for mineral industries, manufacturing and construction in each county. The aggregate gross return figures for the various counties were then added to ascertain the state total. It is quite obvious that the figure for each county does not represent the amount received as business profits in the county but it is believed that these estimates do afford a reliable basis for allocating the total profits from business of the state among the various counties.

Available information does not permit an accurate segregation of business profits from earnings in unreported occupations and professions even on a state-wide basis. For this reason it was deemed advisable to combine the calculated earnings from unidentified occupations and professions with the estimated gross returns to business in each county. This combined figure in each county was then expressed as a percentage of the state total. The amount of income from unreported occupations and business was next distributed among the counties according to their respective percentages of the state total estimated gross returns and unreported earnings. The amount apportioned to each county was later added to the known wages and salaries to determine the total income from occupations and business in the county.

Returns from property. The second major item of nonfarm income, returns from property, consists primarily of investment income including imputed rent on owned homes.³ Since this item includes not only imputed rent on owned homes, but actual rent on rented homes and mortgage interest on homes, the census data of the value of owned homes and monthly rentals of rented homes afford a means of allocating a part of the returns from property among the counties. Imputed

1. The coefficient correlation based upon the data for Alabama was found to be .91² .016.

2. Estimates based upon this line of average relationship appear to be reliable for the probable error of estimate is only 1.98, which means that there is a fifty-fifty chance that the true percentage gross margin will fall within plus or minus 1.98 of the estimated margin. To illustrate, the gross margin for Autauga county is estimated at 22.78 percent. Therefore, the true ratio probably lies between 20.68 and 24.64 percent.

3. It also includes income from odd jobs of otherwise employed individuals, from roomers and boarders in private homes, and from gardens, cows, chickens, etc. Availability of data made it advisable to include these items under this head rather than in the classification of income from occupations and business. Returns from property do not include imputed income from durable consumption goods other than homes.

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rent and mortgage interest on owned homes was computed on the assumption of an average return of 5 percent of the value of the homes. Income from rented homes was calculated by assuming the same average rate of return and applying it to the estimated value of rented homes.¹ After the imputed returns from residential property were determined for each county these items were combined into a state total and this amount was deducted from the state total returns from property. The balance, amounting to slightly less than forty-nine million dollars in Alabama, Table 4, remained to be apportioned among the various counties.

Comparatively little of the income from property other than imputed rent is received by individuals who have small incomes. Accordingly it was necessary to devise some method of determining the approximate income of persons in the higher income brackets. Two independent studies were made. One was based upon the relationship between the size of the family income and the amount of rent, either paid on rented homes or imputed on owned homes. The second study comprised an estimate of the amount of income reported by individuals for taxation in each of the counties.

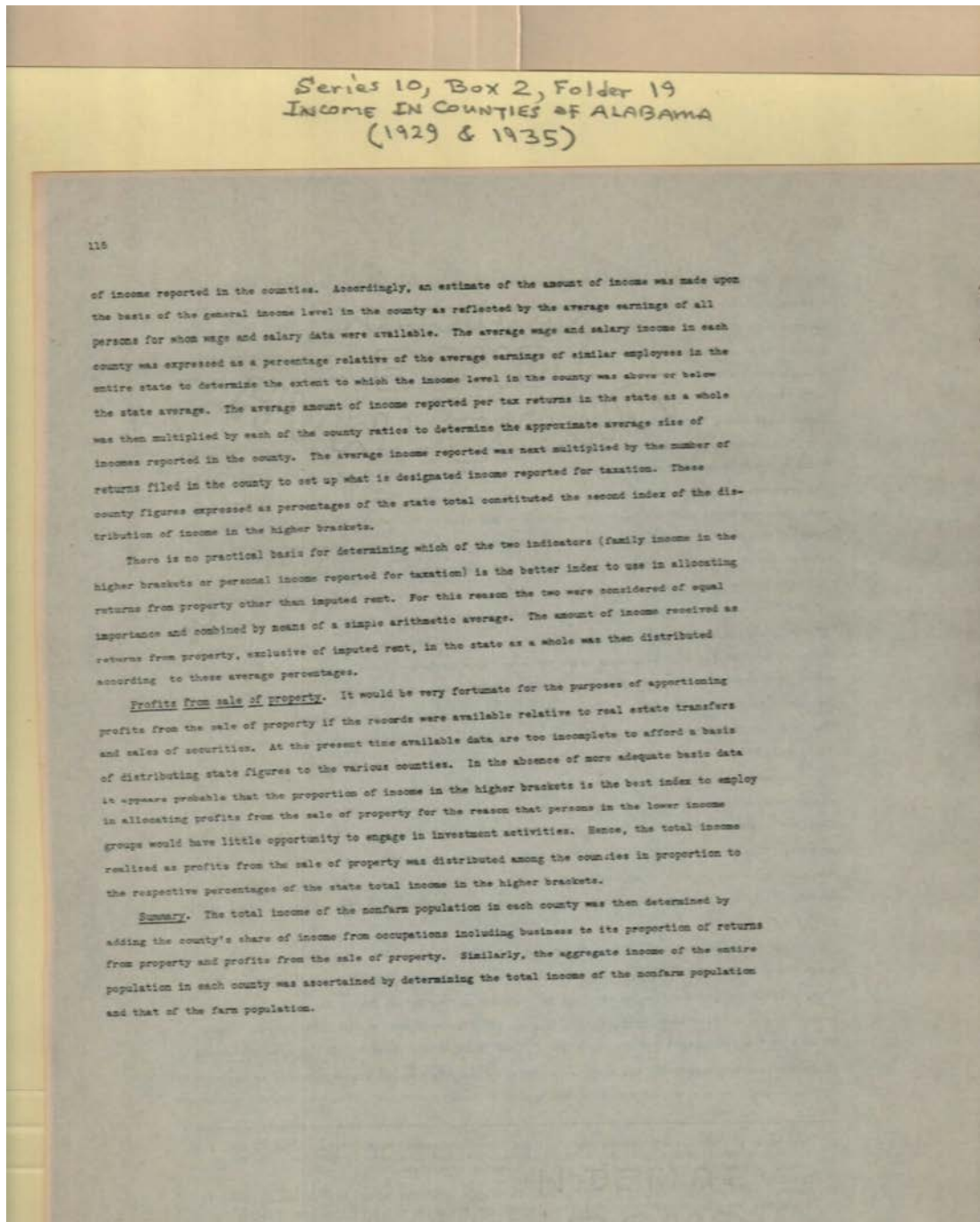
The United States Census of Population, 1930, provides information regarding the distribution of families according to the value of owned homes or monthly rental of rented homes. A study made by the Brookings Institution² indicates that there is a definite relationship between the income received by families and the amount spent for rent, when large groups of population are considered. Based upon this study the census data of value of owned homes were converted into indicated income as were also the monthly rental figures. The indicated income was then multiplied by the number of families falling within each group as classified in the census. Certain adjustments, however, had to be made to include families for which tenure was not reported in the census.

Inasmuch as the primary purpose of this analysis was to determine the amount of income in the higher brackets, a total was determined for each county which included only the indicated income of families either owning homes valued at more than \$5,000 or renting homes with monthly rental of \$50 or more. This definition of income in the higher brackets is arbitrary, but it does segregate families receiving incomes of approximately \$5,000 and more from those receiving less than this amount. As a final step the county figures were expressed as percentages of the state total, Table 4.

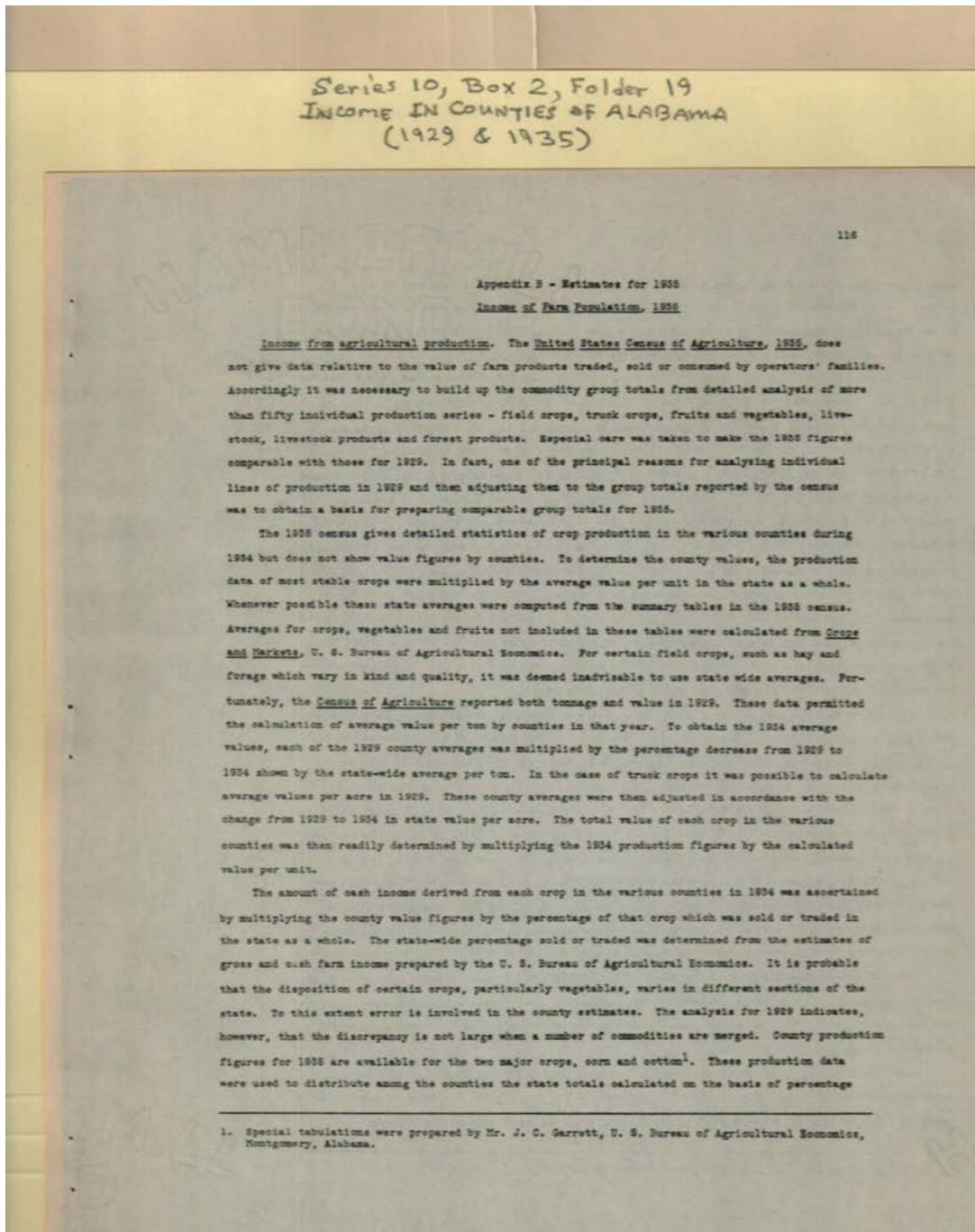
It was questioned whether the above estimate of a family income in the higher brackets was adequate for allocating returns from property other than imputed rent. For this reason the second study was made of personal income reported for taxation.³ The United States Bureau of Internal Revenue lists in its report, *Statistics of Income*, the number of tax returns filed by individuals in each of the counties in the various states. These tabulations, however, do not show the amount of income reported except for the state as a whole. Since the average income reported by individuals differs greatly in the various counties, the number of returns does not reflect accurately the amount

1. The value of rental homes was estimated at ten times the annual rental value. The census does not report rental value under \$10. For this reason it was necessary to calculate the median rental of homes in all except eleven of the counties of Alabama.
2. *America's Capacity to Consume*, pages 203-205.
3. Income reported for taxation is indicative of earnings of those in the higher income brackets since the personal exemptions automatically exclude income of those at the lower levels.

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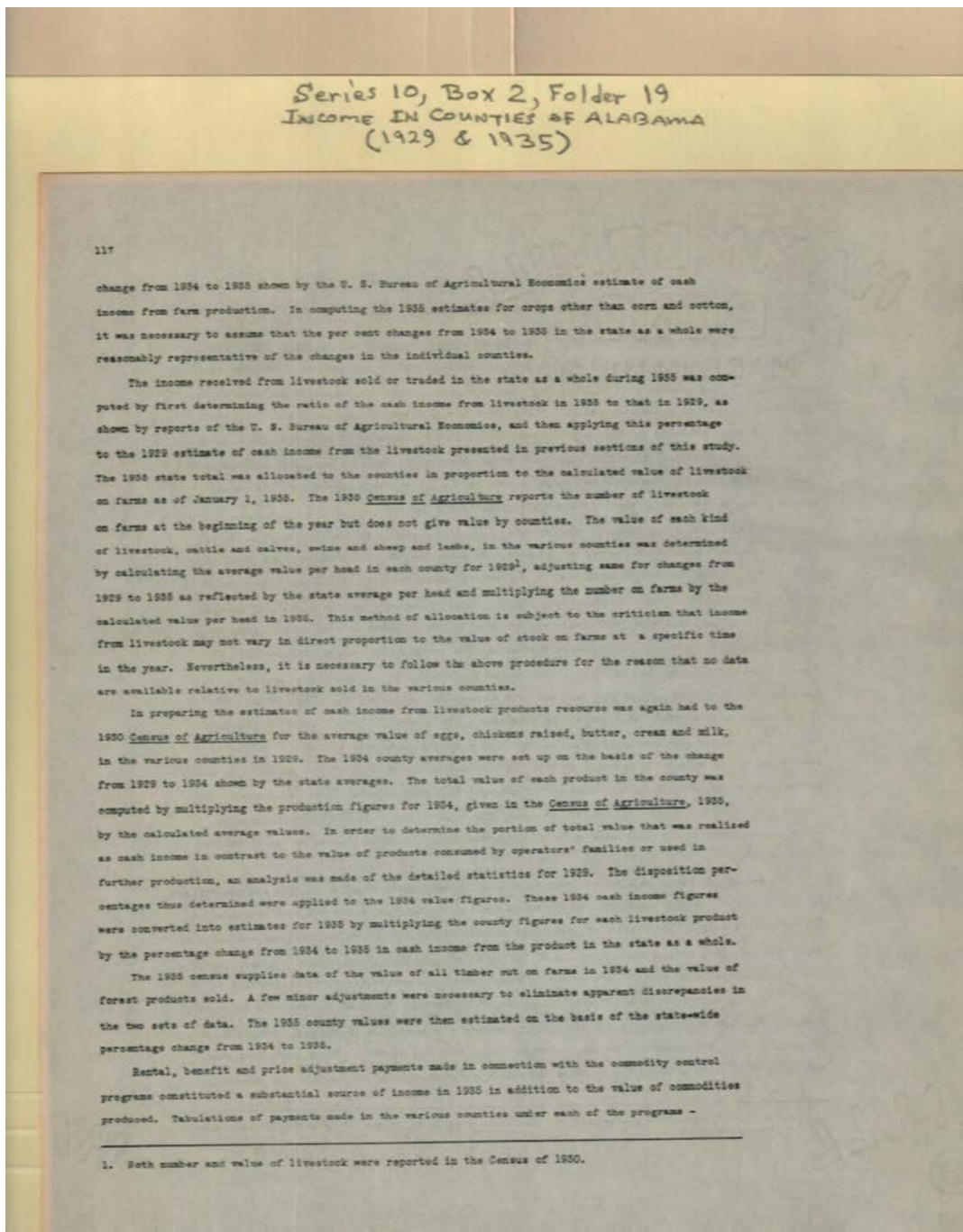
Estimates for 1935

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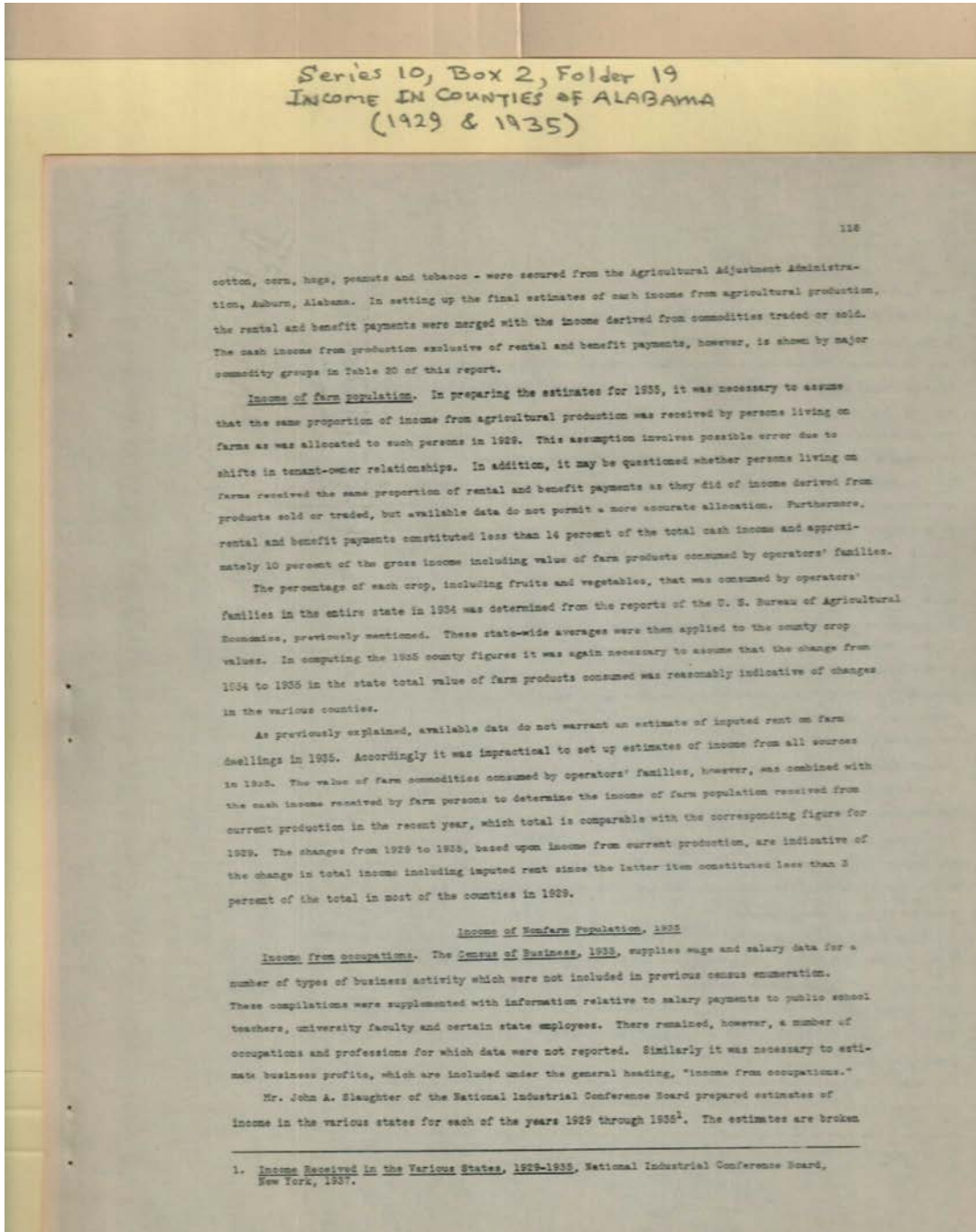
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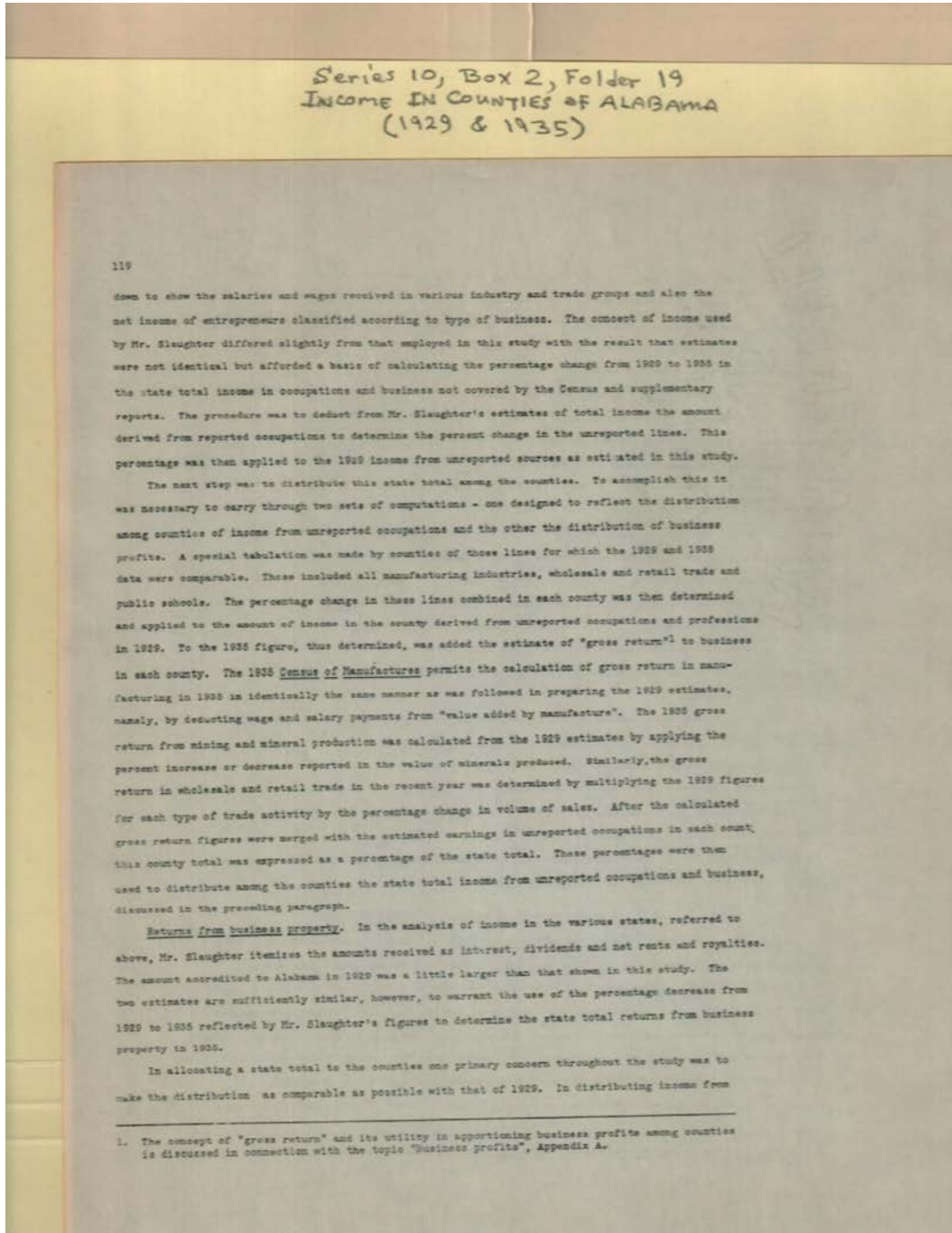
1935



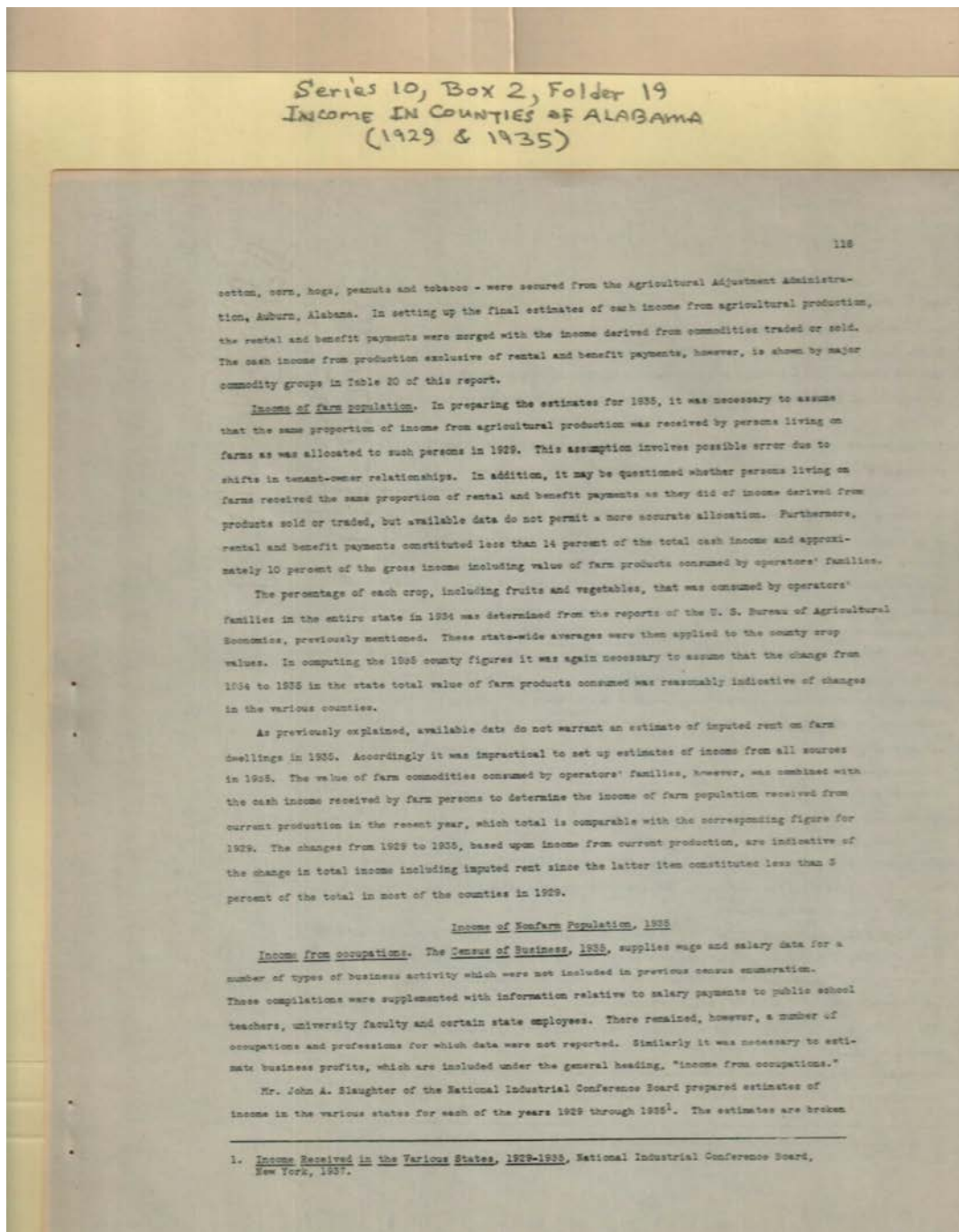
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down to show the salaries and wages received in various industry and trade groups and also the net income of entrepreneurs classified according to type of business. The concept of income used by Mr. Slaughter differed slightly from that employed in this study with the result that estimates were not identical but afforded a basis of calculating the percentage change from 1929 to 1935 in the state total income in occupations and business not covered by the Census and supplementary reports. The procedure was to deduct from Mr. Slaughter's estimates of total income the amount derived from reported occupations to determine the percent change in the unreported lines. This percentage was then applied to the 1929 income from unreported sources as estimated in this study.

The next step was to distribute this state total among the counties. To accomplish this it was necessary to carry through two sets of computations - one designed to reflect the distribution among counties of income from unreported occupations and the other the distribution of business profits. A special tabulation was made by counties of those lines for which the 1929 and 1935 data were comparable. These included all manufacturing industries, wholesale and retail trade and public schools. The percentage change in these lines combined in each county was then determined and applied to the amount of income in the county derived from unreported occupations and professions in 1929. To the 1935 figure, thus determined, was added the estimate of "gross return"¹ to business in each county. The 1935 Census of Manufactures permits the calculation of gross return in manufacturing in 1935 in identically the same manner as was followed in preparing the 1929 estimates, namely, by deducting wage and salary payments from "value added by manufacture". The 1935 gross return from mining and mineral production was calculated from the 1929 estimate by applying the percent increase or decrease reported in the value of minerals produced. Similarly, the gross return in wholesale and retail trade in the recent year was determined by multiplying the 1929 figures for each type of trade activity by the percentage change in volume of sales. After the calculated gross return figures were merged with the estimated earnings in unreported occupations in each county, this county total was expressed as a percentage of the state total. These percentages were then used to distribute among the counties the state total income from unreported occupations and business, discussed in the preceding paragraph.

Returns from business property. In the analysis of income in the various states, referred to above, Mr. Slaughter itemizes the amounts received as interest, dividends and net rents and royalties. The amount accredited to Alabama in 1929 was a little larger than that shown in this study. The two estimates are sufficiently similar, however, to warrant the use of the percentage decrease from 1929 to 1935 reflected by Mr. Slaughter's figures to determine the state total returns from business property in 1935.

In allocating a state total to the counties one primary concern throughout the study was to make the distribution as comparable as possible with that of 1929. In distributing income from

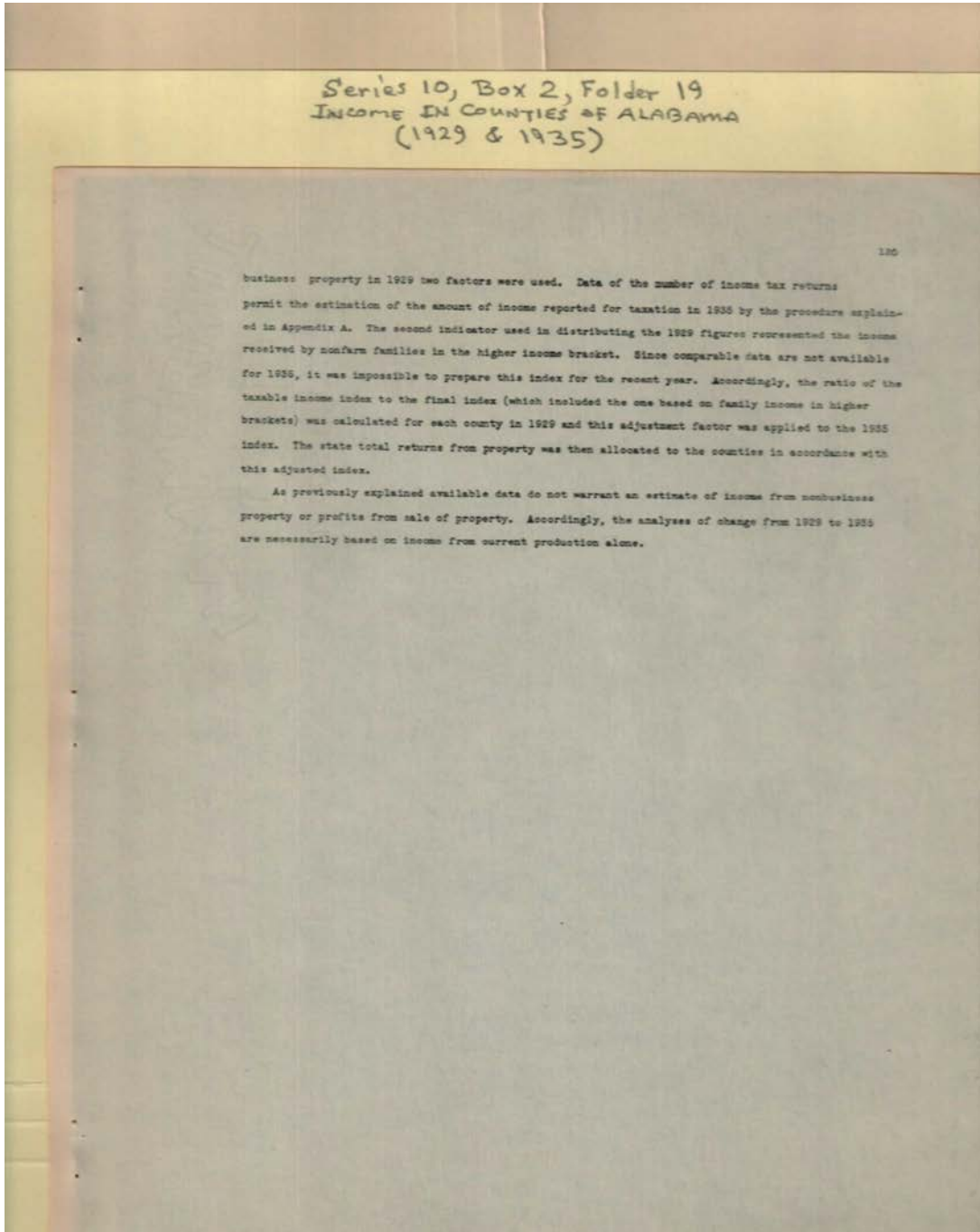
1. The concept of "gross return" and its utility in apportioning business profits among counties is discussed in connection with the topic "Business profits", Appendix A.

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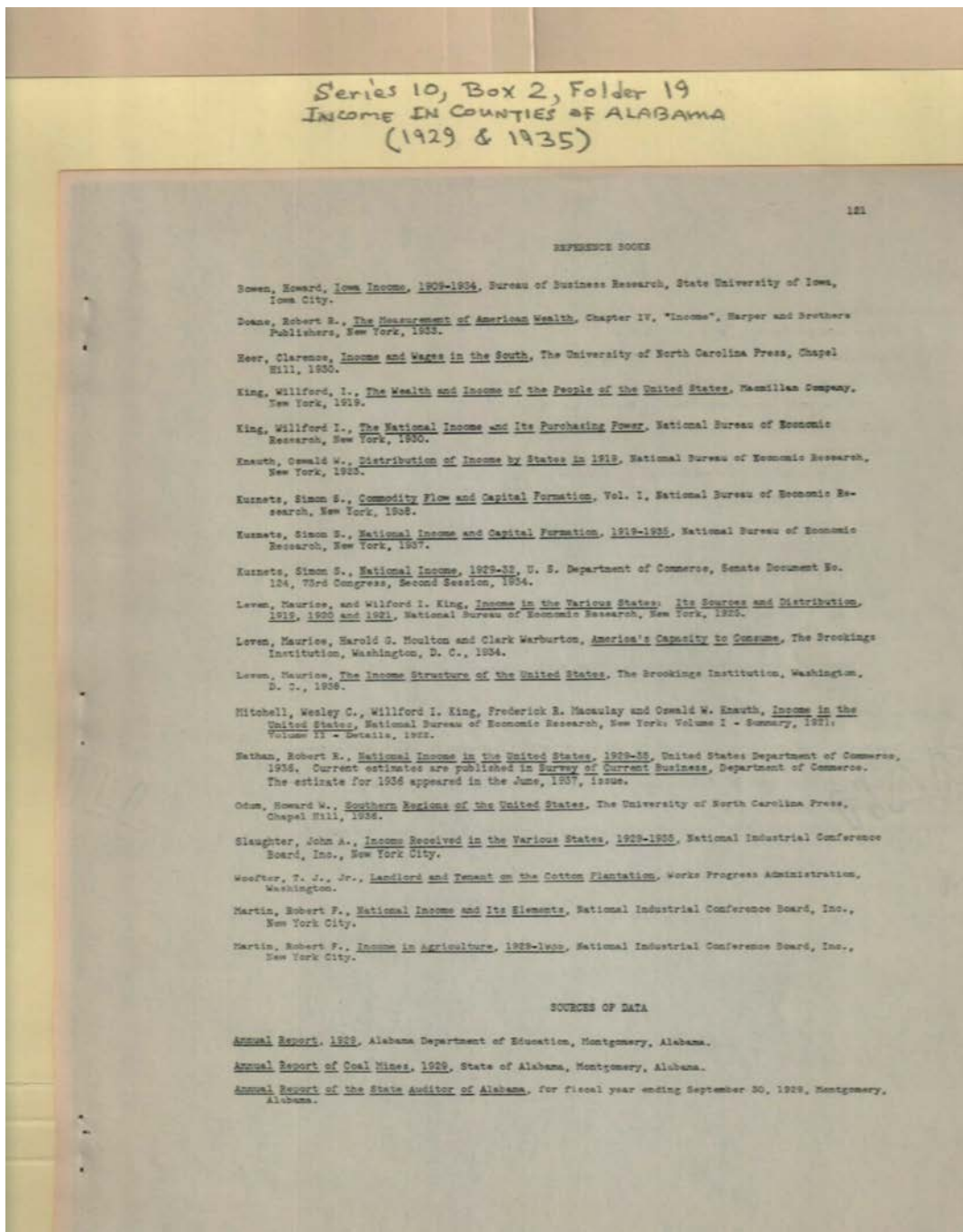
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Heer, Clarence
King, Willford, I.
Knauth, Oswald, W.

Kuznets, Simon S.
Leven, Maurice
Macaulay, Frederick
R.
Martin, Robert F.

Mitchell, Wesley C.
Moulton, Harold G.
Nathan, Robert R.
Odum, Howard W.

Reference and Source
Books
Slaughter, John A.
Warburton, Clark
Woolfer, T. J., Jr.

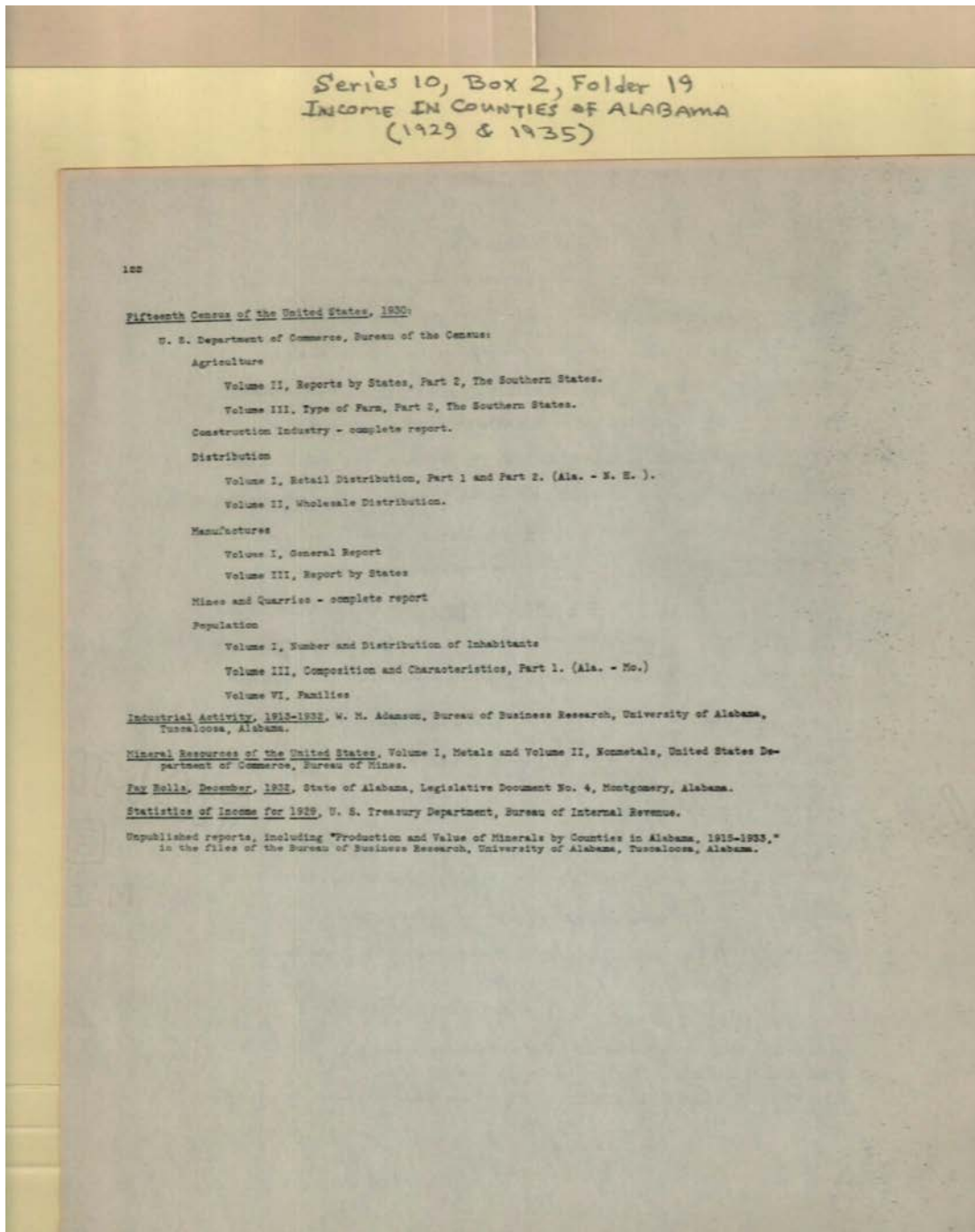
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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection

Preferred Citation: Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection, Archives and Special Collections, M. Louis Salmon Library, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL.

Collection Scope and Content: The Collection of 114 Linear ft. includes a total of 156 Archival Boxes. The Frances Cabaniss Roberts collection covers the historical records of the Cabaniss Roberts family. This collection contains extensive correspondence records of the Cabaniss Roberts family circa 1830 to 1930.

Archives/Special Collections Access Restrictions: None

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