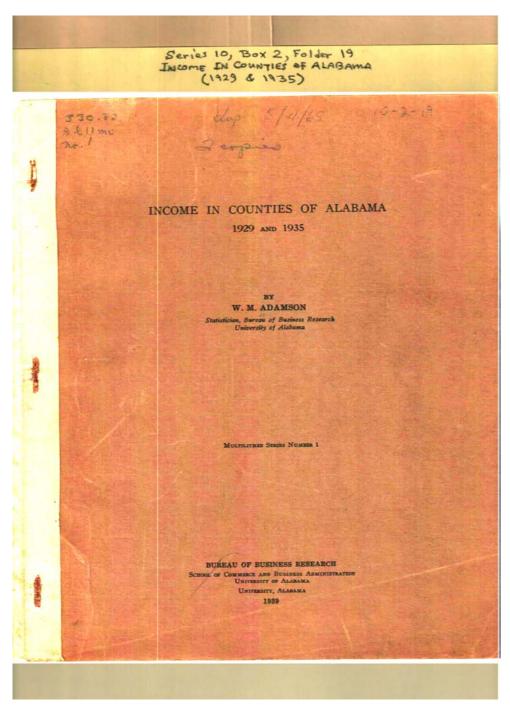
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Names:

Adamson, W. M.

Income in Counties of Alabama

Places:

University, AL

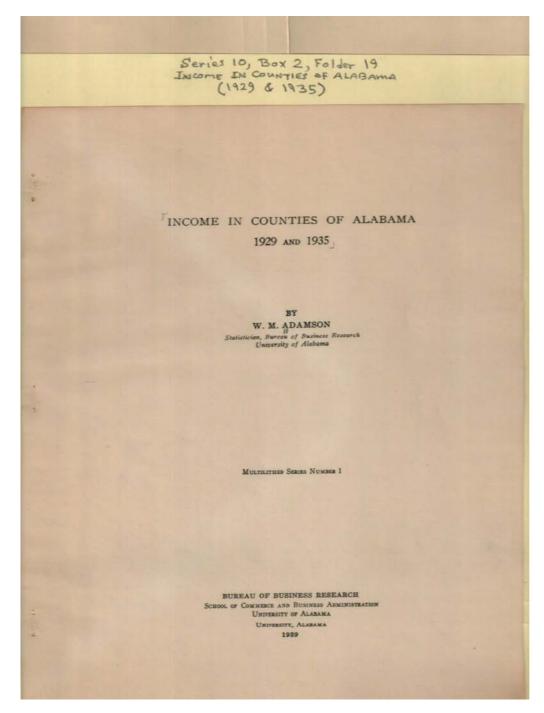
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Dates:

1939

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Names:

Adamson, W. M.

Income in Counties of Alabama

Places:

University, AL

Types:

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Dates:

1939

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

Foreword

Problems which have arisen in connection with governmental aid and with attempts at economic control and planning have intensified the need of more definite information relative to the economic status of the people within specific and comparatively small geographic areas. Similarly in the field of business, competition has made careful market analysis increasingly important. It is not merely a question of where to concentrate sales effort but also when, depending upon the time and manner in which the purchasing power is released in a particular locality. Timing of sales effort is particularly important in areas that depend upon a single crop for the major portion of their cash income. However, to date very little progress has been made in measuring the income of people within geographic areas smaller than the state.

The present study which is an attempt to piomeer the field so far as this state is comcerned has as its primary purpose the presentation of the basic estimates of the income received by individuals in the various counties of Alabama in 1929 and 1935. The analytical discussion is limited to directing attention to only a few of the most significant facts and comparisons, it being left to the reader to utilize for his own specific purpose the detailed statistical information presented in the tables and charts. Especial care, however, should be exercised in interpreting the county income data, not only because of the limitations in the Statistical accuracy of the figures, but because the estimates alone do not take cognisance of vital collateral facts, such as differences in the mode and cost of living of various population groups. The reader is cautioned against using the income figures without first becoming familiar with the concept of income set forth in Chapter I and with the methods of analysis discussed in the appendix.

Stated briefly, the aggregate income of the people in each county was determined by first apportioning separately the state totals of the component parts of the income of the people of the entire state, in accordance with carefully prepared indicators, and then combining the estimates of the individual items into a total for the county. In a few instances it was possible to set up individual items of income independent of the state-wide estimates but all group totals were adjusted to correspond to the state figures. The state totals determined upon as most satisfactory for the purposes of this study are those computed by Dr. Maurice Leven of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. The methods used in apportioning the state totals among the counties parallel those devised by Dr. Leven for allocating the nation-wide totals to the various states. However, many adaptations were necessary and occasionally substitute indicators were employed for the reason that a number of basic statistical series compiled on a state basis are not available by counties. In preparing the estimates for 1935, use was made of certain of the state-wide figures computed by Mr. John A. Slaughter

1. Sales Management, Incorporated for a number of years prepared estimates of "spendable income" in counties throughout the United States. In making these estimates total mational spendable income was first determined and distributed to the several states. The income supportioned to each state was returned to each state was returned in the several states. The income was apportioned to the constituent counties in the proportion which the number of shows the returns in the occurry bears to the total organd livestock in each county, tioned by a method which took into consideration the total crops and livestock in each county. A detailed analysis of income tax returns is being made in both Misconsin and Delmars. In A detailed analysis of income tax figures and other data is being supplimented by case studies. The field work is of income tax figures and other data is being supplimented by case studies. The field work is being carried on as a W. P. project. The income Fax Division of the alabama State Fax Commission is at procent companying statistics of income from the returns filed for state tax purposes. These tabulations will become increasingly serviceable as the experience accumulates.

Names:

Foreword on Report

Leven, Maurice, Dr.

Slaughter, John A.

Types:

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

of the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City. The extensive investigations in the field of mational income estimates by the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City, and the recent estimates prepared by the Division of Economic Research, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, also afforded valuable reference.

The estimates for 1929 are more comprehensive and probably more reliable than those for 1935 because the underlying data, provided primarily by the reports of the United States Dureau of the Census, were more complete and detailed in 1929 than in any other year. For this reason in the presentation of the material emphasis is placed on the analysis for 1929 in order to obtain the most comprehensive picture of income in the various counties of Alabama. The figures for 1935 are used primarily to reflect changes from the 1929 level.

The preparation of the income figures presented in this report involved more than seventy thousand calculations in addition to the transcription and checking of the data. This volume of detailed work was made possible because the Works Progress Administration Statistical Project, spomsored by the University of Alabama, had assembled the basic data and performed many of the necessary calculations as a part of their work of collecting and compiling data on commodity production in Alabama and the Southcast. The project, which is located in Birmingham, Alabama, is under the direction of Mr. Diomas C. Propst. All of the work was carefully supervised and the Bureau of Business Research assumes full responsibility for the accuracy of the work.

Adminshedgment is made to the staff members of the Alabama State Department of agriculture and Industry. United States Dureau of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Alabama Relief Administration, Department of Public Welfare, and the United States Department of Commerce for the special tabulations prepared from the records of their respective agencies.

W. H. A.

Names:

Propst, Thomas C.

WPA Stastistical Project

Types:

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

> > Chapter : 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 wastly 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. 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 Sureau of Roomomic 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. The Department of Commerce continued this series with certain revisions⁸ and has recently released an estimate for 1937. The estimates prepared

Names:

King, Willford I., Dr. Spahr, Charles B., Dr. Streightoff, Frank H., Dr.

Types:

Australia is the only country which has taken a census of income. This census was taken as
a war measure in 1915.
 Excellent estimates have been made of national income of Great Britain and Germany where administered innome taxes with low exemptions provide basic data. In the United States the untring efforts of individuals and research organizations have resulted in estimates of licomomic happroximate the accuracy obtained in these two countries. Estimates of national incomin other countries are probably less reliable than those mentioned because of inadequate statistics.

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. Streightoff, published in

The Distribution of Mealth in the United States, Dr. Frank in Streightoff, published in Columbia University Studies, 1912.

The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States, Dr. Willford I. King, Macmillan and Company, 1915.

Published in The National Income and its Purchasing Power, National Sureau of Scomomic Research New York City, 1930.

These estimates were not published directly by the National Sureau of Scomomic Research but were listed along with King's original series in America's Capacity to Commune. The Srockings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1934.

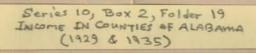
National Income, 1939-1932, United States Department of Commerce, Senate Document, 1948. The Compress, Second Session, 1934.

National Income in the United States, 1939-1935, United States Department of Commerce, June 1936.

Published in Survey of Surrent Suuriness, United States Department of Commerce, June 1936.

Summaries of current Stimates for other recent years have been published in previous Issues of the Survey of Current Stimates.

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by the Department of Commerce are not a direct continuation of Dr. King's excise for the Department's figures not only utilize commerciate 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 Rusnets prepared a complete revision of Dr. King's estimates for 1810 to 1828 and extended them through 1838. The staff of the Matiemal Bureau of Boonomic Beceased is now revising the estimates for years prior to 1819. During the past decade the National Industrial Conference Doard has also made important contributions to the development of estimates of matiemal income.

Differences in climate, natural resources, and composition and concentration of population in a country as wast as the United States give rise to marked variation in income in various geographic sections. The important bearing of these geographic variations upon besic economic issues led to the preparation of estimates for individual states. Dr. Cosald W. Enauth pionesred in the field by making a study of the distribution of income among states in 1918. Three years later Dr. Naurice leven prepared a more detailed analysis of income in the various states. In 1934 the Brookings Institution included in its book, America's papacity to Ioneans, 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 Estional Industrial Conference Board, Income Received in the Various States, 1929-1935, by Mr. John A. Slaughter. For reasons discussed below, these estimates of income in the individual states were prepared as breakdowns of the mation-wide totals. Other estimates have been prepared either for all of the states or for individual states, but these investigations are not as automative 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.

Seed of estimates based upon geographical areas smaller than the state. Estimates of income in the state as a whole have the advantage of summarising 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 historia and other factors, which govern the distribution and composition of the population, have caused marlous sections of a state to develop along distinctly different economic lines.

Types:

National Income and Capital Formation, 1919-1935, National Purses of Economic Research, New York City, 1877.

National Income and its Elements, 1836; Income in Agriculture, 1822-1835, 1835, and numerous articles published in Conference Board Bulletin, Sational Industrial Conference board, Inc., articles published in Conference Board Bulletin, Sational Industrial Conference board, Inc.,

Res fork City.

3. Distribution of Income by States in 1919, National Bureau of Roomomic Research, New York City, National Bureau of Roomomic Research, New York

4. Income in the Various States, 1919, 1900 and 1801, National Bureau of Roomomic Research, New York

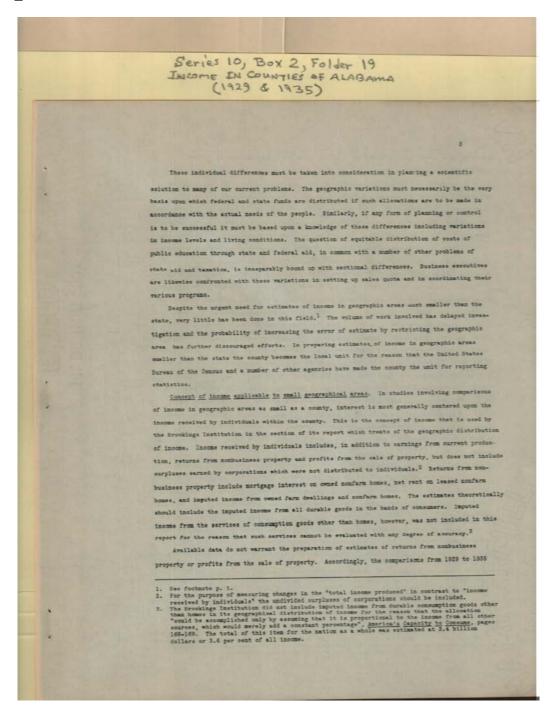
City, 1925.

5. "Income of the American People", Brooknire Sulletin, Inc., New York City, April 27, 1936.

6. You hoome, 1909-1934, Howard Sowen, Bureau of Susiness Research, State University of Iowa.

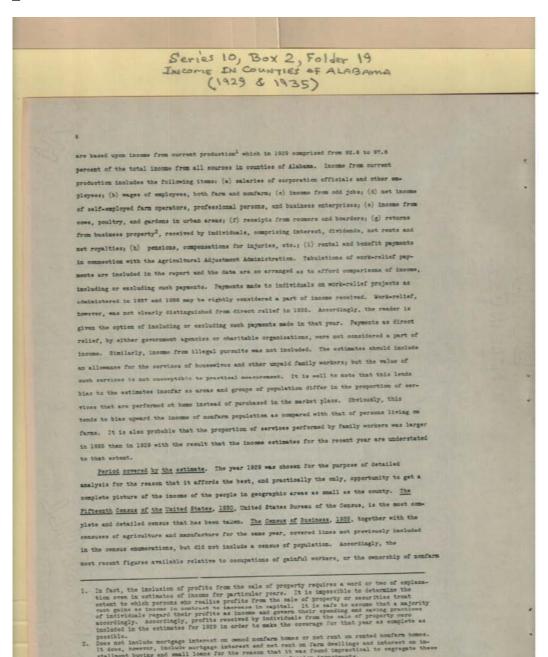
7. This study is being made by Rocert R. Satham, Chief, Rathmal Income Seastion, Division of Ecocomic Seastern, Bureau of Poreign and Douestic Commerce.

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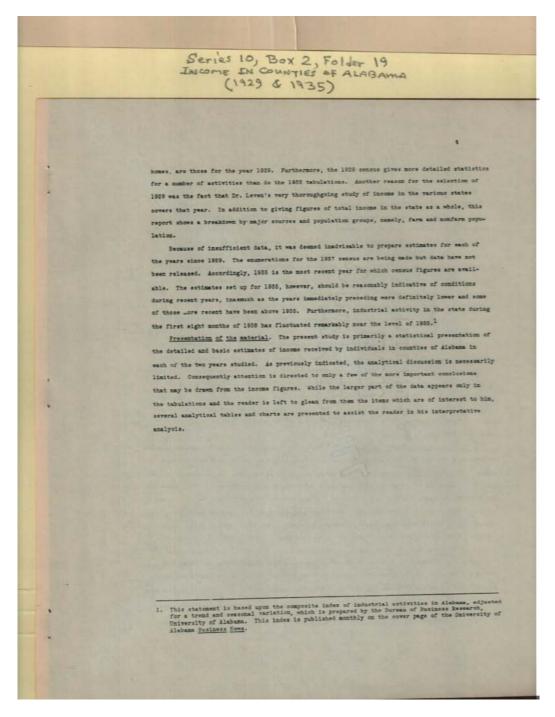
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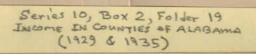


Names:

Leven, Dr.

Types:

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Chapter II

Income of Entire Population

Alabama compared with other states. Before entering upon a detailed discussion of income in the various counties of Alabama it is well to have in mind some appraisal of the income level in the state as a whole in comparison with income in other sections of the country.

According to the estimate made by Dr. Haurice Leven, aggregate income in Alabama totaled \$572,000,000 in 1929. This estimated figure ranked Alabama twenty-sixth among the forty-sight states and the District of Columbia. Alabama with 2.16 percent of the total population in the United States was accredited with .85 of one percent of the total income in the nation. This disparity between percent of income and percent of population dropped Alabama's per capita income to a position of forty-fifth among the states. In other words, only four states reflected average income lower than the state-wide percapits of \$130 in Alabama. Each of the four states - Arkanssas, Mississippi, North Carolina and Bouth Carolina - that fell slightly below Alabama are located in the South.

Estimates of total income in 1929 prepared by Dr. John A. Slaughter² likewise reaked Alabama townty-airth among the states, including the District of Columbia. The state dropped to twenty-minth porition in 1830 and after recovering to twenty-serveth in 1834 foll back to the twenty-minth in 1835. Dr. Slaughter's analyses socredited North Carolina with a slightly higher per capita income than Alabama. This placed the state fourth lowest in per capita income in 1929. Alabama feell below South Carolina in per capita income in 1831 and remained below through 1935 with the result that in the latter year only two states, Arkansas and Mississippi, reflected per capita income lower than that in Alabama.

Total income in counties of Alabama, 1928. The income totals allocated to the various counties of Alabama by the methods explained in the appendix reveal geographic differences in a striking manner. More than half of the income of the entire population of the state is concentrated in six counties. These six exceptionally high counties - Jefferson, Mobile, Montgomery, Etowah, Tuscalcoss and Calhoun - however, had only 11.0 percent of the land area and 51.4 percent of the total population of the state. In marked contrast the six extremely low counties - Bullock, Washington, Clay, Winston, Cooss and Cleburns - accounted for only 1.9 percent of the total income. These counties contained a much higher proportion of population and area than of income, manely 5.6 and 8.1 percent of the state totals, respectively. It will be observed from table I that the fifteen moderately high counties, as a group, showed comparatively little disparity between income, population and area, but in the twenty-five typical counties and also in the fifteen moderately low counties the percentage of income was much lower than that based upon either population or land area.

America's Capacity to Consume. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1954.
 Income Received in the Various States, 1905-1955, National Industrial Conference Board, New York City, 1887.

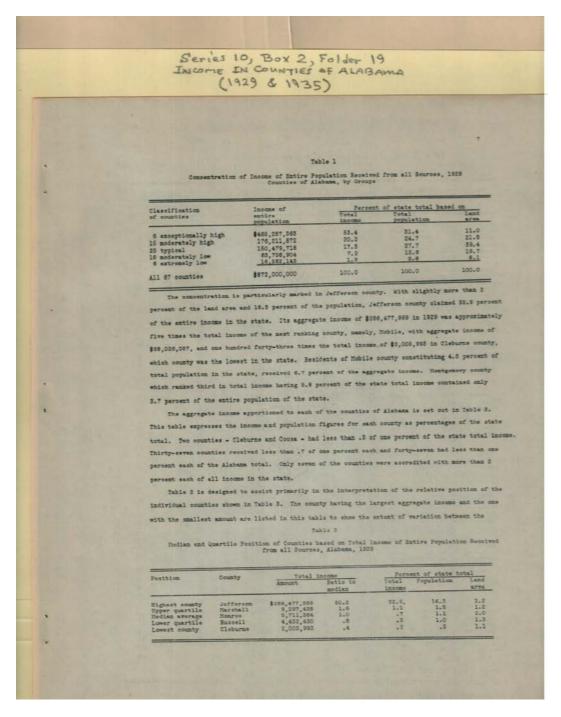
Names:

Leven, Maurice, Dr.

Slaughter, John A., Dr.

Types:

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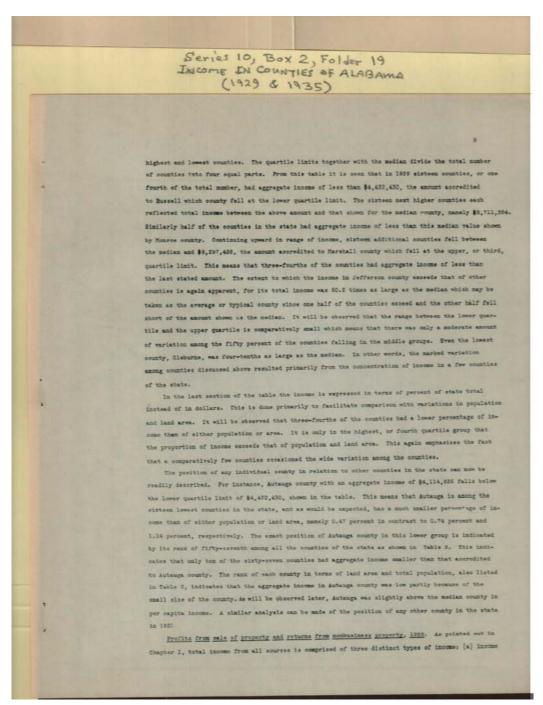


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	Income	of Entire	Population Countie	Received f	rom all S	ourses, 191	9				
					1925 1944		-	******		z to	
County	Total Amount	Percent	Entire	Percent	Amount	Eatio to state per	Land	In state	Total income	Per capita	
_	-	of state	populs-	of state		oapita	27.00	tion		income	
Autauga	\$4,114,635	.47	19,654 28,289	1.07	\$209 253	65.3	1	60 32 25	57 25 3.5	51 17 55	
Saldwin Sarbour	7,153,137 5,890,960	.68	32,425	1.22 .78 1.06	182	55.2 68.8	14 440 38	55 55	49	26 39	
Sloumt Sullook	4,721,428 5,635,507 3,365,147	.64	20,760 28,020 20,016	.75	168	50.9 50.9 59.4	55	58 28	62 53	45	
Sutler	5,920,349	2.41	30,195 55,611	2,10	196 377	114.2	49	8	6 15	5 16	
Chambers	20,980,949	1.15	39,713	1.49	198	77.6 60.0	52 63	57	55	42 36	
Cherokee Chilton	3,999,651 4,982,806	.46 .57 .48	24,579	.93	203	61.5	31	49 56	55	35 38	
Chostaw	6,202,240	.60	25,016	.98	202	51.8	50½	43 63	54	59 67	
Cleburne Coffee	3,030,351 2,005,993 5,504,854	.35	12:877	1.83	156	47.3 61.2	54	55 24	87 31	60	
Colbert	9,165,380	1.05	32,536 29,860	1.13	30T 165	80.0	47g	45	1.6 6.6	64 63	
Comeouh	4,184,162	.45	25,429 12,460 41,556	1.56	186 349	50.3 75.5	369	- 13	14	21	
Covington Orensham	10,294,248	1.18	23,656	1.55	202	61.2	47g 25	51 15	15	27	
Oullman Dale	4,784,684 9,846,805 4,427,461	1.07	25,658 41,051 25,175 55,094	.00	191	57.9 87.3	55 112	52 9	82	50	
Dallas	4,427,461 15,868,123 8,338,641	1.82	40,104	1,52	208	65.2	85 442	16 23	24	83	
Simore Escambia	7.385,423	.85	34,280 27,963 63,399	1.30	234	70.9	112	34 6	29	23	
Etomah Payetto	6,531,982 25,946,910 4,407,920	2.97	18,445	2.40	239	123,9 72.4 70.9	40	61	55 51	22 25	
Franklin	5,924,959 5,590,149	.68	28,372	1,14	234 186	55.4	62	29 59	3.6 59	53 54	
Genera Greene	T EE2 251	.42	19,745	.75	185	56.1	41	42 54	46 50	62 43	
Hale	4,896,611 4,507,453 12,125,779 6,620,941	1.39	21,820 48,835	1.74	196 254	80.0	61	11 19	11	14 56	
Houston Jackson	6,620,941	.76 32.85	56,881 431,493	1.59	180	201.2	6	1 62	1 61	47	
Jefferson Lamar		.40	18,001 41,130 26,942	1.68	195	59.1 80.6	56	14	13	15	
Laurence	3,505,497 10,987,641 8,170,813 9,100,897	1.76 .59 1.04	26,942	1.00	192 252	50.2 76.4	32 54	35	19	19	
Limestone	8,111,529	. 93	35,629	1.38	221 159	67.0	57 29	20 53	60	66 58	
Loundes Macon	X 643, 575	.42	22,878	1.02	176	53.3 87.0	50g	37	48	10	
Madleon Harengo	4,771,039 18,653,372 8,347,258 5,327,966	2.13	64,623 36,426 25,967	1.38	229	69.4	10 28	21	39	26 34	
darion Darshall			39,802	1.50	234	70.9	55 3	17	17	24	
Mobils Monros	58,026,057	6.65	118,363 30,070 98,871	1.14	190	57.5	9	30	34	51.	
Nontgomer, Norgan	15,385,680	5.84	98,871 46,176 26,385	3.75	516 353	158.4	59 50	10	10 42	44	
Ferry Fickens	5,186,966 4,934,782	.59	24,902	1.00	197	59.7 60.0	17	47	45 27	41 32	
Pike	6,707,407 5,224,547	.57 .77 .60	32,740 26,861	1.02	208 195	63.0 69.1	55	40	41	48 65	
Russell	4,432,430	.61	27,377	1.03	162	49.1 76.4	36g	36 50	50	80	
St. Clair Suelby	6,971,189	.60	24,510 27,576 26,929	1.04	283 199	76.7 60.3	19	35	36	18	
Sumter Talladoga	5,354,481 11,818,348	1.38	26,929 45,241	1.71	261 284	79.1	27 25	12 27	20	16	
Tallapoos	a 8,867,866 a 22,918,599	2.63	51,188 64,153 59,445	2.42	357 286	108.2	2:	5	5 8	6 11	
Walker	17,030,042 m 3,187,780	.87	16,365	2.25 .62 .94	195	59.1	7 16	48	63 54	66 97	
Wilcox Winston	4,394,568	*00	24,880 15,596	.59	167	50.6	46	65	65	63	
	\$872,000,000		2,645,248		330		-	-	-	-	
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Types:

Image 17 r10_02-19-000-0163 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

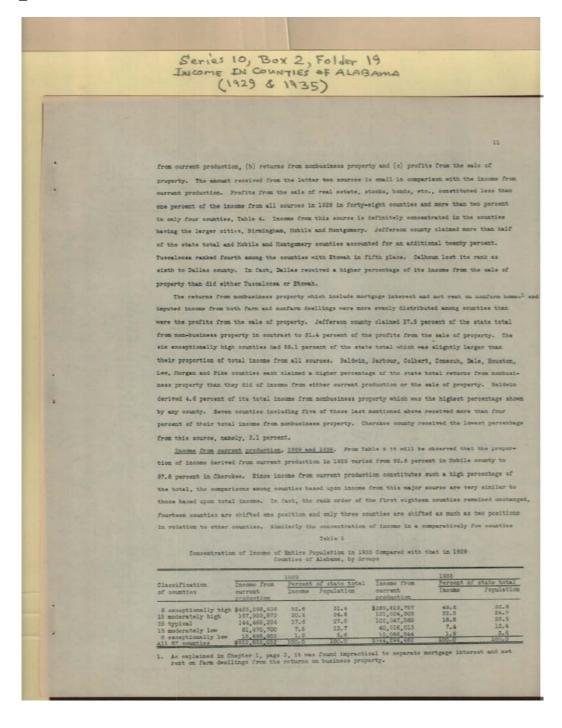


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	S	eries 1	o, Box	2, Fol	der 19		
	In	come I	IN COUNT	TIES OF	ALABAN	14	
		(10	129 &	1935)			
10							
10							
			Table	4			
	Total	al Income Sece	lived by Entire	Population, by	Sources, 1921		
				-		Comments.	-
County	Total	Income	Returns	Profits		st of total inc	
	income from all	from	from non-	from male of	Durrent	nty received f	Sale of
	sources	production	property	property	production	property	property
Autauga Balówin	\$4,114,635 7,155,137	\$3,967,126 6,713,437	\$121,909	\$ 25,600 110,400	96,42	2.96	1.85
Darbour	5,890,960	6,713,437 5,580,517 4,554,461	248,043 144,567	62,400 22,400	93.85 94.75 96.45	4.21 3.06	1.05
Blount	4,721,428 5,625,507	5,462,754	148,583 113,496	14,400	97.11	2.64	.25
Sullock Sutler	3,365,147 5,920,349	5.650.670		51,200	95,58	3,37	.74
Calhoun	20,980,949	19,928,025	761,724	291,200	08.73	2.05	1,39
Chambers Charokee	10,057,911	9,727,305	86,902	33,600 12,000 30,400	97.55 95.98	2.15	.50
Chilton Chootaw	4,302,340	4,781,079	86,001 171,327 117,952	8,800	0.00	2.25	.21
Clarks	3,343,384	8,048,772	164,112	30,400 8,000	96.29 96.39 96.96 96.13 95.61	3,13	.53
Dlay Dleburge	3,030,351	1,944,983	38,410	5,600	96.96	2.76	.22
Dalfee Colbert	9,155,388	5,291,519	38,410 198,935 404,731	14,400	95.61	5.61 6.45	1.97
Donecah		5,984,143	161,619 76,634	5,600	95.01 96.22 96.03		.90
Dooca Covington	2,059,629 10,294,248 4,784,634	1,987,495	373,795	84,000	96.35	5,65	182
Cremshaw Dullman	4,784,634	4.610.233	152,001	22,400	95.44	2.88	.68
Dale	4,427,461	9,012,687 4,227,043 14,906,996	171,618 606,325	28,800 352,800	93.96 95.77	3.82	2.22
Dallas	15,655,122 8,338,641	8,069,653	224,188	44,800	96.77 96.16	3.05	.79
Elmore	7,385,423 6,531,982	7,101,875 6,221,063	225,148	58,400	95.24	1.58	1.08
Etomah Etomah	20,046,910	TA KRY KRE	933,524 109,736	328,800	95, 24 95, 13 97,02 98,74	3,60	1.27
Payotte Prenklin	4,407,920 5,934,959	4,276,664 8,781,990 8,351,495	185,569	21,600 26,400	95.74	2,61	.45
Seneva Greene	5,590,149 3,662,231	3.524.187	109,264	34,400	96.23	3,65 2,98 8,64	.79
Hale	4,896,611	4,731,130	129,481	36,000	96,33	3410	-74
Sourton Jackson	4,507,423 12,125,779 6,630,941	- 11:421:46T	142,313 526,712 754 895	25,200 177,600 40,800	94.19	4.34	1.47
Jackson Jefferson	286,477,999	265,825,720	224,835 12,454,679 88,215	8,217,600	52,79	4.34	2.87
Lanar Lauterdala	3,505,497		88,215 407,974	8,000 179,200	97.25	2.52 3.72	1.64
Lawrence	5,170,815 9,100,697	10,570,467 5,034,103 8,559,807 7,795,620	115,710	179,200 20,000 148,000 64,600	97.35	2.25	1,65
Limestone	8,111,529	7,795,620	390,990 251,109	64,800	96.10	3,10	.60
Lownies	3,641,575	4 557 027	88,453 165,212	12,000 48,800	37.24	2,45	1.02
Madison	18,553,372 8,347,258 5,327,986 9,297,438	17,875,548	626,626 219,334 137,837 302,317	251,200 74,400	95.27 96.48	3.38	1.55
Marengo Marion	5,327,966	5,174,929	137,837	15,200	97.13	2,59	.28
Marshall Nobile	58,026,057	5,174,929 6,929,521 53,717,603	2,650,054	65,600 1,658,400	96.04	5.25 4.57	2.95
Monroe Montgomery	5,711,384 50,941,849	5,484,923 47,446,019	2 022 630		96.03 95.14 94.83	3.31	.66 2.87
Morgan	15,385,650	14,044,000	2,032,630	1,465,200	94.53	3,98	1.49
Purry Pickens	5,186,966	5,001,243 4,756,349	156,033	22,400	96.39	3,16	-45
Pike Bandolph	6,707,407 5,224,547	6,298,714 5,018,188	292,693	116,000 32,800 12,800	98.91	4.36	1.73
Russell St. Clair	4,432,430 6,169,051	4,271,023	173,559 148,507	12,800	96,36	3, 85	.29
Shelby	6,971,189	5,970,134 6,708,877 5,138,873	174,117 221,512 167,608	24,800 40,800 48,000	96,78	2.02 3.18	.40
Sumter Talladega	6,971,189 5,354,481 11,818,348	5,138,875	167,608 380,246	48,000 108,000	95.97	3.15	.90
Tallapoosa Tuccalcoes	8,887,866 22,015,509	6,572,235 21,698,683	254,831	40,800	96.67	2,87	-45
Walker	17,030,942	16,395,771	791,716 522,371	423,200 112,800	94.70	3.45	1.85
Washington Wilcox	3,187,780 4,394,568	3,092,250	89,930 134,436	5,500 32,800	97.00 96.19	3.06	.18
Winston	2,603,243	2,496,237	91,506	15,200	95,89	3.53	.58
				\$16,000,000	04.76	3,60	1.64

Types:

Image 19 r10 02-19-000-0165 Contents Index About

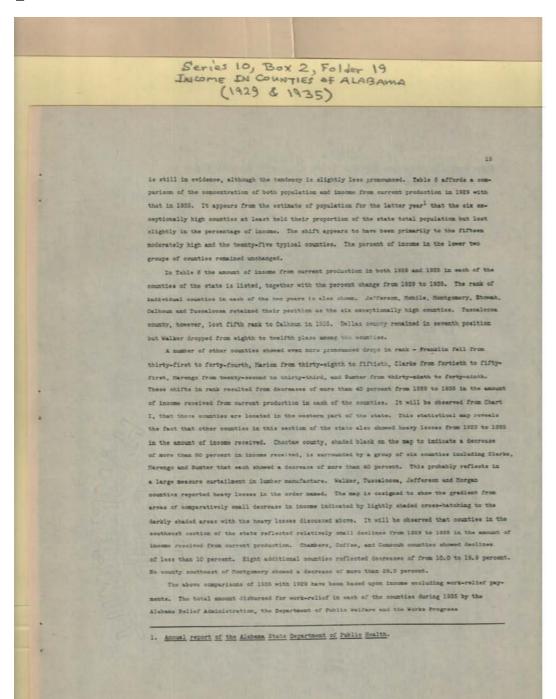


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12		(,,,	19 8 1	935)	ALABAN	144	
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			Table			-	
	Income from Cu	rrent Product	ion Received Counties of	by Entire Pop Alabama	ulation, 1929 a	ns 1935*	
				200	THE PARTY OF		
France II	193	10	15	938		Eank in state	
County	Amount	Percent of	Anount	Percent of state total	Percent change from	to total incom ourrest produce 1929	e from
-1100		state total		Econo suesa	1029 to 1935	1929	
Auteura	\$3,967,106	.48	\$2,619,249	.50	-18.9 -51.5	87 25	53 29
Saldwin	5,713,437 5,680,517	.68	4,599,203	.87	-15.4	35	25 55
Sarbour 35hb	4,554,451	.55	4,722,463 2,756,710 3,472,538	.61	-50.5 -56.4	49 35	41
Bullook	5,462,754 3,226,651	.39	2,608,929 3,987,168	.48	-19.1 -29.5	62 32	34
Butler Calhoum	5,658,878 19,928,025	2.42			-29.5	6 15	10
Chambers	9,727,305	1.18	9,412,730	1.75	- 3.0	58	58
Charokee	3,901,749 4,781,079	.67	9,412,730 2,445,910 3,600,399 1,783,071	.10	-20.6 -56.0	44 55	38 63
Chootes	4,075,488 5,048,772	.60	2,972,699	*20	-11.1	40 64	51 64
Clay	2,985,787 1,944,983		1,775,677	.32	-30.4 -27.4	67	ST
Gleburne Goffee	5,291,519 5,677,865	.64	1,411,221 5,247,804 5,327,083 3,609,598	1.02	8	57 18	22
Colbert	3,964,143	1.04	3,609,598	.66	- 9.4	56 65	66
COUR	1,987,495 9,836,453	1.20	1,472,482 7,380,481 3,385,251	1.36	-28.0	16 -	15
Cromsham	4 810 233	.55	3,365,251	1.25	-27.0 -04.5	47 16	16
Cullean Dale	9,012,687 4,227,043	1.10	5 145 565	.58	-25.0 -55.0	54	80
Dallas	14,908,996 8,069,653	1.81	5,383,451	1,03	-30.5	21	20
Defalb	7,101,875	- 85	4.540,338		-58.1	24 29	30 31
Ecoambia Etowah	5,221,063 24,682,886	.76 3.00	4,815,324	0.65		4 51	54
Fayette	4,278,664 5,781,990	-70	1,244,152	.60		31 36	14
Pranklin Jeneva	5,351,495	.65	4,600,617	.35	-14.0 -15.5	60	62
Ground Balo	3,824,187 4,781,130	.43	2,958,200	.54	-37.5	45 50	52 45
Henry	4,731,130 4,341,900 11,421,467	1.59	9,792,161	1.71	-10-0	11	32
Emerton Jackson	6,355,748 265,825,720		4,400,078		-30.8 -43.8	1	1
Jefferson Lamar	3,400,282	.41	2,182,358 7,337,429	1.35	-36.0 -29.2	61 13	60 16
Lauderdale	10,370,467	+54	7,357,429 3,006,054 7,236,611	.87	-50.5 -15.3	41 20	17
Lastends	8,559,807		4,530,080	1.33	+35,5	25	26
Limistone Loumies	7,795,620 3,543,122	.43	4,690,060 2,220,353	.40	-37,5 -31.4	59 48	47
Hacon	4,557,027				+35.1	7 22	7 55
Sadison . Harongo	9,000,004 % 174 029	.99	11,471,257 4,045,305 2,988,749 6,685,510	.74	-69.8 -62.3	38	50
Marion Marshall	5,174,929 5,929,521 53,717,503	1.09	6,685,510	7,91	-25.1 -19.8	17	19
Hobite Hourse	53,717,503 5,464,928	0.00	40,004,007	.70	-50.7	34	36
Hestgowery		5,77	31,181,162	5,72 1,57	-34.4 -51.0	10	3.5
Burry	5,001,243	.61	3,457,918	.67	-80.9 -23.8	43 45	42 88
Pickens Pike	4.756.549	.55	5,130,368	. 24	-18.5	28 42	23
Randolph	6,298,714 5,018,188	.61	3,720,020	.67	-25.9 -15.2	52	33
Bussell St. Clair	4,271,023 S,970,134	.73	4,850,185 6,103,963	.65	-22.1 -23.6	30 26	24
Shelby	5,970,134 6,708,877 5,138,873	.63	3,015,537	100	-61.3	39 12	49
Sumter Talladega	11.330.102	1.38	830 A50 0	1.83	-12.1 -13.8	19	14
Tallapooss	8,572,235 21,696,683	2,64	10,122,501	2,25	-64.1 -65.7	5	5
Walker Washington	16,395,771	1.99	7,392,730 10,120,501 9,905,919 1,712,810	.51	-64.0 -61.1	63 53	55 57
Wilcox	4,227,332	.51	2,491,049		-16.9	65	61
disston	2,496,237			The state of the s	-33.9		-
State	\$822,633,062	100.00	\$544,294,492	100100	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF		

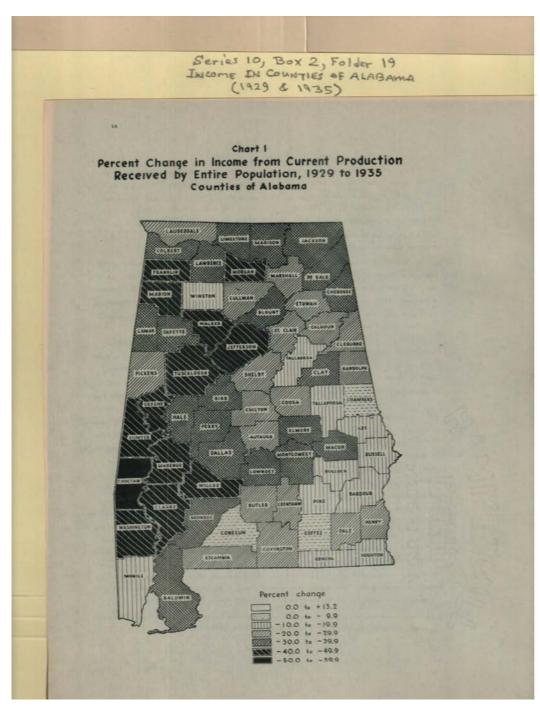
Types:

Image 21 r10 02-19-000-0167 Contents Index About



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Image 22 r10_02-19-000-0168 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Change in Income in Alabama

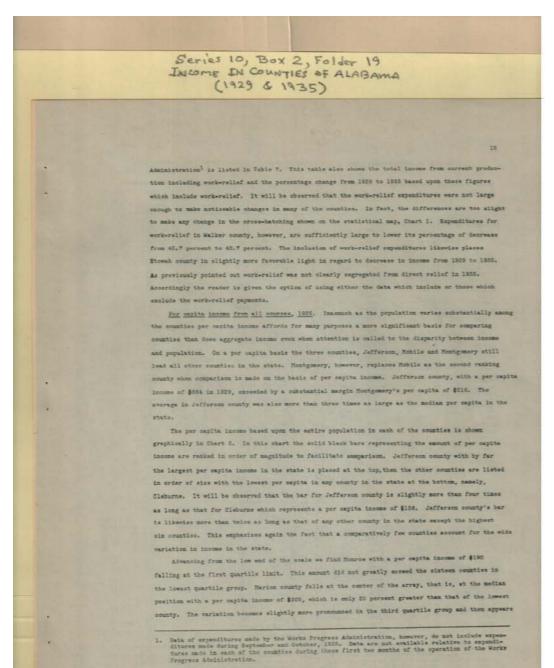
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Dates:

1929-1935

Image 23 r10_02-19-000-0169 Contents Index About

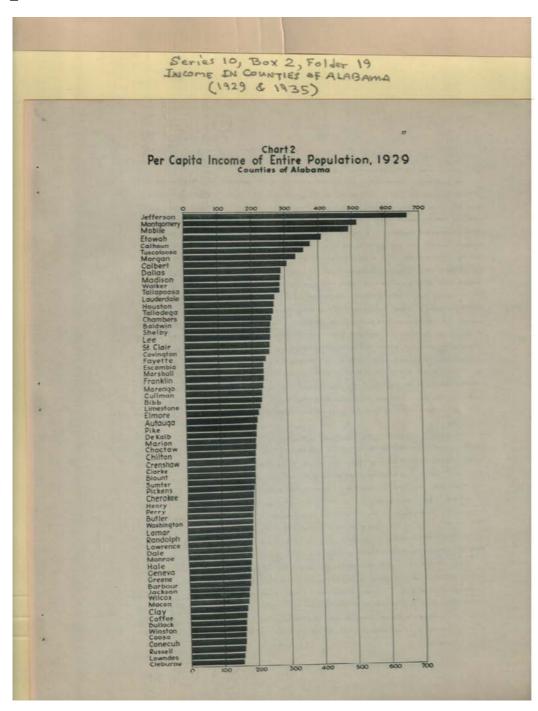


Types:

	IN	Come	IN C	Coun	x 2, F	FAL	9BAMA	
is income o	of Entire Popu	ulation Rece	ived from	Table 7 a Curren les of A	t Production I	noluting	Work-Relief Po	symests, 1935
- di	noome from urreat roduction	65	rosat	rank	of	producti ork-relie roest state tal	f Bank in state	Percent change from 1929 to 1955
Barbour Stab Paramit P	7,337,429 3,006,054 7,335,512 4,690,060 2,200,383 2,114,813,812 11,015,303 2,500,383 11,015,303 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,142 6,581,433 3,111,32 3,111,32 3,111,32 3,111,32 3,111,33 3,	10,454 17,008 24,334 35,4859 24,334 35,187 30,188 36,187 30,188 36,187 30,188 36,187 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 36,188 36,187 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	.55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55	28 44 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	\$,089,823 \$583,348,222	100.00	53 25 4 41 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	-88.1

Types:

Image 25 r10 02-19-000-0171 Contents Index About



Names:

Per Capita Income of Population of

Types:

report

Dates:

1929

Alabama

Image 26 r10 02-19-000-0172 Contents Index About

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

18

quite marked among the highest ranking counties.

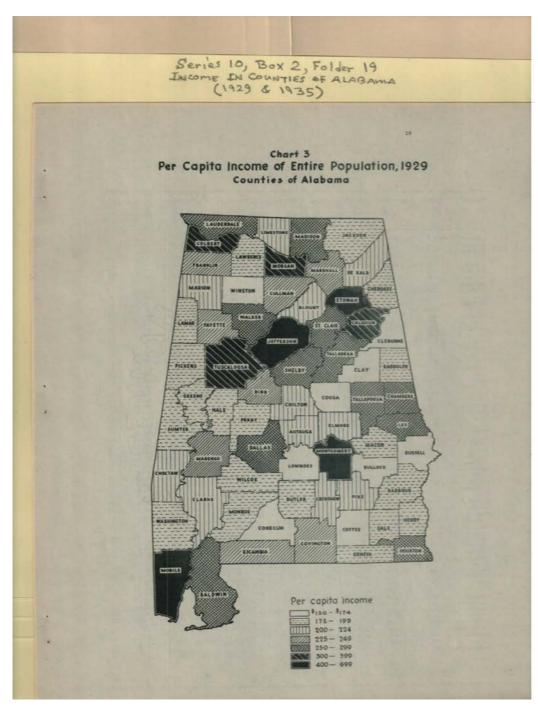
The geographic distribution of the per capita income in 1929 based on the entire population is shown in Chart 3. This statistical map is designed to show at a glance the gradient between areas of low per capita income represented by white and those of high income shaded black. Nin nties show per capits income falling in the lowest group, \$150 to \$174. With one exception these counties are scattered in a diagonal band across the southeastern section of the state. Nineteen counties have per capita income in the \$175 to \$198 group. This is the largest number falling within any one income group and the countles are rather widely distributed over the state. The eleven counties appearing in the next income bracket and also the nine having per capita inco between \$225 and \$249 are likewise rather midely scattered over the state. The elevan counties in the next group tend to concentrate near centers of urban population. Six of these counties form ntimuous areas of three counties each - Tallapooss, Chambers and lee in the textile area in the eastern part of the state, and Talladega, Shelby and St. Clair in the mining and industrial section of the state. The other five counties either contain comparatively large cities or adjoin counties with a large urban population. The four counties appearing in the \$500 to \$400 per capita class have cities slightly larger than those in the preceding group. Two of these counties, Tuscalcoss and Calhoun, form a part of the mineral and manufacturing section of the state. As will be observed m the map, these two counties appear as a distinct step in the gradient from the areas of light, that is low income, to the darkly shaded areas of high income, mamely, Jefferson and Etowah counties. Mobile and Montgomery are the only two other counties which fall in the income group of \$400 or more per capita.

For eapits income from current production, 1929 and 1935. The per capits figures in Table 8 are based upon income from current production only whereas those in Table 3 were computed from income received from all sources. This table affords a comparison of per capits income in 1935 with that in 1929. In a majority of the counties the decrease from 1929 to 1935 in per capits income nace larger than that based upon aggregate income inamuch as the estimates of the population show an increase in the number of persons receiving the total income. Two per capits figures for 1935 are given for each county. Those listed in the second column of the table are based upon income from current production excluding work-relief payments whereas the per capits figures in the eighth column include work-relief. The latter figures, of course, show alightly smaller percent decreases from 1929 than do the figures excluding relief but the differences are of minor consequence.

It is interesting to note that the counties having per capita income farthest above the state average in 1920 in most instances maintained their lead over the other counties. The per capita income in Jefferson county, however, was only 59.7 percent above the state per capita in 1935 whereas the 1920 figure was 50.7 percent above the state average. In fact Jefferson county lost first plane in per capita income to Mobile county in 1935. The shift in rank of the other counties may readily be noted from the sixth and seventh columns of Table 8 which show the rank of the counties in each of the two years.

Types:

Image 27 r10_02-19-000-0173 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Per Capita Income of Population of

Alabama

Types:

map

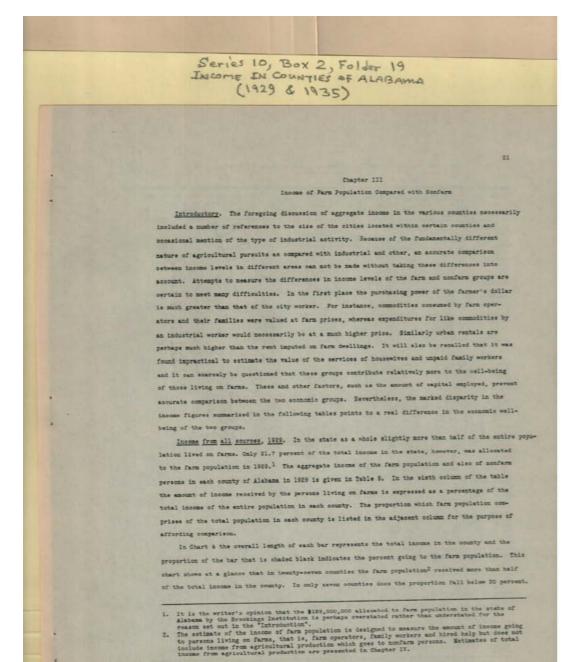
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20					Verezelle.						
	-			-	Table 8 on Received	Carro Co.	ant Sent	net from	1056 and	1915	
	Per Capi	TE TEGORES	or source	Coun	sties of Ala	-	-				
							-	155584	IFON OU	FFEDT DFD	0011 de
County	Per capi	rom ourres ta income 1935	reroept	Ratio of	ding work-re	Bank in	state	inelud Fer	Percent	Fatio	Sank Sank
	1929	1935	ohange 1929 to	state pe	r capita 1935	capita 1 1929	te to ter	income	1929 to	to state	state
	0.00	1050	1935	100,000	To a second			1935	1938	1938	1985
Autauga Baldwin	\$201 237	\$140 143	-30.3	64.6 76.2	72.2	31 21	32 30	\$142 145	-29.4	72.1	30 31
Barbour Bibb	172 219	184	-10.3	55.5 70.4	14.2 68.6	56 28	38	185	-15.1 -38.4	74.1 68.5	38
Blount	195	119	-30.0	62.7	61.3	36 61	50 40	120	-38.5 -18.0	67.0	49
Bullook Butler	107	151	-27.9	60,1	67.0 67.5	47	39 8	132	-29.4	67.0	39 6
Oalhoum Chambers	358 347	235	-34.4	79.4	121.1	16	5	340	- 2.5	121.8	5
Cherokee Chilton	193	121 149	-37.3 -23.6	62.1	82.4 76.8	40	47 27	122	-35.5	51.9	47 27
Chootes	199	87	-56.3	64.0	44.0 58.8	54 39	57 53	89 116	-55.3 -60.2	45.1	67 53
Clarke	194 164	114	-63.2	52.7	51.5	39	63	101	-38.4 -27.2	81.3 85.6	53 56
Cleburne	151	110	-27.2	48.6 52.4	79.9	67	56 21	156	- 4.5	79,3	21
Colbert	287	185	-35.5 -10.8	92,3	95.4	8	33	188	-34.5	95.4	34 51
Coose	167	140	-26.3	51.4	60.8	63	81 17	119	-25, 6 -27, 3	87.8	51 17
Covington	238 195	172	-27.7	76.5	88.7 72.2	57	31	141	-27.7	71.6	33
Orenshaw Oullman	220	151	-51.4 -26.4	70.7 58.5	77.8 69.1	51	37	151	-31.4	76.6 68.5	26 37
Dale	182	184	-33.2	87.1	93,3	12	14	183	-33.5	92.9	14
DeEalb Elmore	201	130	-35.3 -50.1	64.6	63.9	32 50	44	125	-39.6	63.5	45
Escambia	222	150 259	-32.4 -33.4	71.4	183.5	26	25	155 254	-51,1	134.0	4
Etomah Payette	389	149	*35.5°	74.6	76.6	22 23	26 45	181	-36.9	76.6	26
Franklin Seneva	126 178	120	-10.2	57.2	61.9	54	23	152	-14.6	17.2 47.7	85
Greens Hale	178	108	-67.8	57.2	47.9 85.7	83	59	110	-38,9	55.8	59
Henry	190	138	-27,4	61.1	71.1 95.4	43	36 12	159	-25.5	70.6	36
Houston Jackson	249	185	-25.7	80.1	60.8 167.7	85	52	119	-50.8	60.4 159.4	52.2
Jefferson Lamar	616 189	306	-50.3 -36.0	198.1	62.4	45	46	122	-35.4	61.9	48
Lauderdale	252	175	-30.6	81.0	90.2 86.2	13	15	178	-29,4	90.4	15
Les Limestone	187 237	109 232	-61.7	60.1 76.2	119.6	20	42	234	- 1.3	118.8	7
Limestone	213 165	119 97	-64.1	40.5	50.0	66	- 65	58	-36.8	49.7	65 54
Macon	168	111	-33.9 -41.2	54.0 88.1	97.2 83.0	58 11	34 19	112	-55.5	82.7	19
Madison Marengo	274	110	-50.2	71.1	56.7	26 33	35 51	112	-49.3 -46.1	56.9	65 61
Harion Harshall	199	107	-66.2 -31.3	64.0 T2.0	79.4	24	22	154	-51.5	78.2	22
Mobils:	484 182	341 124	-24.9	146.0	175.8	3 50	45	125	-31.3	63.5	- 66
Montgomery	481	293	-39.1	154.7	151.0	2	3 16	258 178	-38.0	151,3	16
Morgan Ferry	315	175	-55.1 -51.1	101.3	89.2	44	42	129	-52.1	55.5 74.6	42 28
Pickens	191	146 158	-23.6	61.4	75.3 81.4	41 35	20	159	-18.8	80.7	20
Pike Ramfolph	187	138	-26.2	60.1	71.1 55.2	49 65	3.5 60	139	-25.7	70.6 55.3	35 60
Russell	156	107	-51.4 -51.6	50.2 76.5	86.1	17	18	169	-30.7	85.8	18
St. Clair Shelby	243	204	-16.0 -42.9	78.1 61.4	106.2	19 42	10	110	-14.4	106.6	58
Sunter Talladoga	250	210	-16.0	80.4	108.2	14	9 8	212	-15.2 -15.6	107.6	9
Tallapoosa Tuscaloosa	275 338	232 184	-15.6 -45.6	108.7	119.6	6	13	166	-55.0	94.4	12
Walker	276	139	-49.5 -40.1	88.7	71.6	9 46	34 84	100	-46.7 -47.1 -60.6	74.5 50.8	29 54
Washington Wilcox	170	100	-61.2	54.7	51.5	57 62	62 43	101	-40.6	81.3 65.5	52 43
Winston	160	128	-20.0	51.4	68.0	-	-		-	-	-

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Image 29 r10_02-19-000-0175 Contents Index About

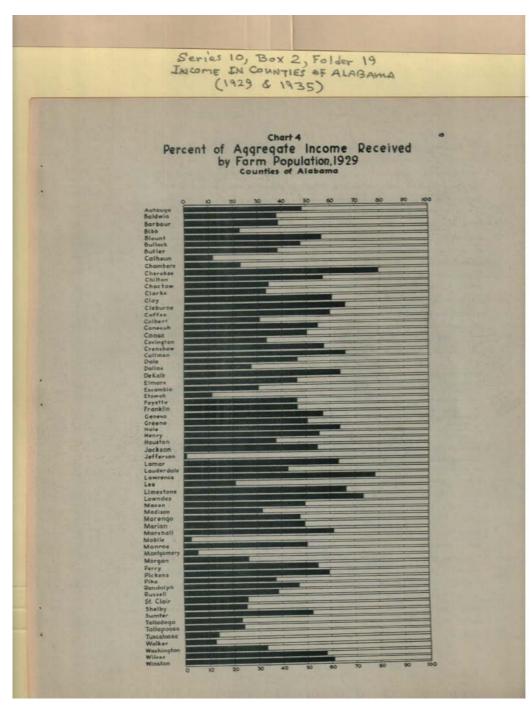


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		INCOM	IE TH	COUNT	IES OF	ALABAM	A	
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						THE STATE OF	to the Ka	
22								
				Table 9				
	Total D	noone of Farm ?	opulation Count	expered with	that of Nonfa	erm Population, 18	129	
Total Control								
County		Total		twed by		Income of farm	Farm population	
	Entire population	Amount A	Percent of state total	Amount	Percent of state total	population as a percent of total income in county	total population	
-	de tie ess	\$1 004 000	1000	42 150 135	.31	48.2	72.9	
Autsugs Baldwin	\$4,114,635	\$1,984,800 2,721,600	1.05	4,431,537	.65	38.1	47.0	
Serbour	5,890,960	2,368,000	1.30	3,922,900	.53 .55	22.5	47.8 78.7	
Sullook	5,625,507 3,365,147	3,156,300 1,606,300	1.67	8,644,128 2,469,207 1,758,647	.26	96.1 47.7	79-7	
Sutler	5,920,349	2,258,000	1.20	3,652,349	2.71	38.3	53. 6 32. 3	
Chambers Cherokes	10,057,911	s ene enn	1.22	7,752,111	1.14	22.9	55.4 90.1	
Chostam	4,982,806	3,175,200 2,816,100	1.49	2,166,706 2,765,840 3,504,484	.52	34.7	77.0 58.0	
Clarke	4,202,240 5,243,284	1,436,600	.92	3,504,484	.51	83.2 60.5	64.5	
Clay Cleburne	3,030,351	1,833,300	.70	682,993	.10	66.0	80.5 73.8	
Coffee Colbert	5,504,854	3,288,600	1.74	2,210,254	.92 .92 .28	59.7	49.0 TL:0	
Coperah	4,164,162	1,039,500	1.22	1,030,129	.15	55.1 50.0	79.7	
Covington	10,294,248	3,439,800	1.62	6,854,448 2,044,134	1.00	33.4	57.5 76.6	
Orenshew	4,784,634 9,345,205	# 180 300	3,27	3,164,905	.46	66.1	85.4	
Dalle	15,866,133	2,000,100 4,403,700	2.33	11,463,422	1.68	27.7 64.1	60.6	
BeEalb Elmore	7,385,423	5,348,700	1.81	3,964,533	.58	40,7	71. " 45. 3	
Ecombia Stownh	8,631,982	1 084 500	1.05	22,904,010	3,35	30.4	32.5	
Pranklin	6,407,920 8,924,959	3,042,900 2,041,500 2,778,300 3,175,500	1.06	22,904,010 2,566,720 3,146,659	. 35	46.3	78.7 50.9	
General Greene	5,590,149	3,175,200	1,68	1,810,031	.35	56.6 50.6	72.0 60.1	
Sale	4 886 611	3,137,400	1.66	1,759,311	.26	84.1 85.4	82.9 77.9	
Benry Bouston	4,507,433 12,125,779 6,620,941 286,477,999	2,494,800 4,892,700 3,828,800	1.52	2,012,633	1.10	37.9 54.5	56.1	
Jackson Jefferson	5,620,941	3,250,800	1.92	2,992,141	41.47	1.1	4.6	
Lanar	3,505,497	4 587 200	1.18	6,270,441	.19	63.6 42.6	64,2	
Lasrence	5,170,813	4,044,600	2.14	1,126,213	1.05	76.2	90.4 49.1	
Limestons	9,100,697	1,927,800	2.86	2,706,129 959,775 2,406,539	.40	60.0 73.7	81.5 87.5	
Nacos	3,643,575 4,771,039	2,883,800	1.65	2,408,839	1.84	49.5 32.5	74.8 56.1	
Madison Marengo	18,563,372 8,347,258	5,991,300	3,17	4.359.358	.64	47.8	75.8	
Marion Marchall	8,327,966 9,297,435	5,745,600	1.30	2,700,866	.50	49.3 61.9	74.8	
Mobile Monroe	5,711,364	1,814,400	1.53	2,819,684	8,25 ,41	5.1 50.6	74.0	
Montgonery	50,941,849	3,005,100 4,082,400	1.89	47,936,749	7.02	5,9 26,5	24.1 53.5	
Horgan Perry	15,385,650	2,855,900	1.51	2 333 766	.34	55.0 89.6	78.2	
Pickens Pike	5,196,966 4,934,782 6,707,407 9,224,547	2,548,400	1.56	1,988,380 4,174,807 2,767,547 2,712,530	.61 .41	37.7 47.0	66.1	
Randolph Russell	4,452,450	1,719,900	.91	2,712,530	.40	38.8	64.6	
St. Clair Shelby	6,169,051	1,606,500	.85		.87	26.0	58.0 81.0	
Sunter	5,354,481 11,818,548	1,776,600 2,816,100 2,816,100	1.49 1.49	5,194,589 2,536,381 9,002,248	1.32	52.6 23.0	78.4	
Tallapooss	8,867,866	2,173,500	1.15	6,694,366	2.58	24.5	85.7 37.4	
Walker	22,913,599	8,215,000 2,154,600	1.14	14,876,341	2,18	12.7	33.5	
Washington Wilcox	4,394,568	1,077,300	1.55	2,110,480	.31 .27	33.8 66.1	61.6 82.0	
Vinston	2,603,243	2,587,600	04	1,010,045	15	61.0	72.7	
State	\$872,000,000	\$189,000,000	100.00 \$	683,000,000	100.00	21.7	50.7	

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Names:

Farm Population Income

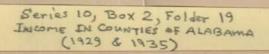
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1929

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Jefferson, Nobile, and Montgomery stand out in marked contrast to the other counties with less than 6 percent of their total income claimed by farm population. The counties having the ment 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 Consentration of Income of Farm Population Compared with that of Sonfarm Population, 1929 Counties of Alabama, by Groups

	7a	rm Populati	00	Nonfarm Population				
Classification of counties	Income from	Percent of Income	Population	Income from	Tercent o	Fogulation		
6 exceptionally high 15 moderately high 25 typical 5 moderately low 6 exceptionally low	\$33,358,500 53,997,300 68,828,700 28,274,400 7,541,100	17.8 28.5 34.8 18.0 4.0	14.3 27.1 36.4 17.3 4.9	\$448,485,263 122,116,693 76,237,383 28,321,457 5,639,204	55.7 17.9 11.4 4.2 .8	54.8 22.1 15.9 6.1 1.5		
	189,000,000	100.0	100.0	\$683,000,000	100.0	100.0		

In contrast the six ranking counties - Jefferson, Hobile, Montgomery, Etowah, Tuscalcosa, 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 those 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.

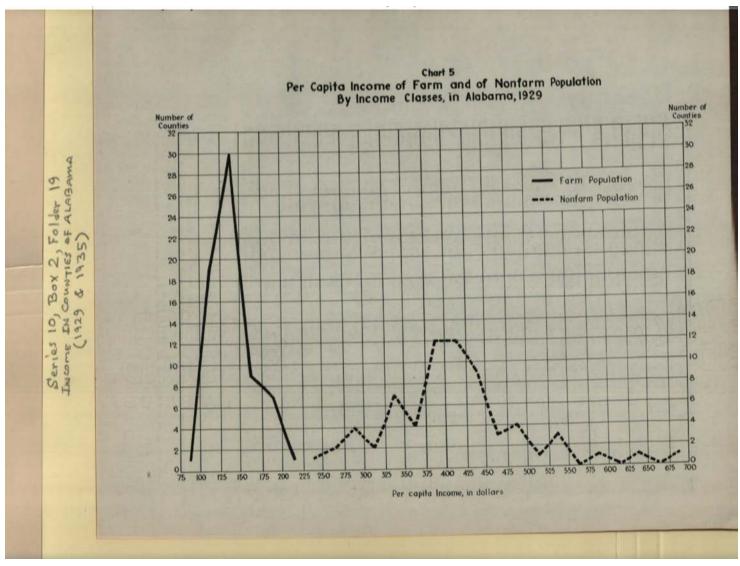
Income from current production, 1929 and 1935. Table 11 presents the estimates of income received by farm population in each of the counties of Alabama in 1929 and in 1935. This table also gives county data of the income from current production received by nonfarm population in each of the two years. 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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I	Series 10	Box Count	2, Fo	Ider 19 ALABAMA			
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056	inges from 1929 to 1	938 in Income f	rom Durrent Countie	Production Received by of Alabama	Para and Bo	mfers Populat	ion
Coun	ly Income of	farm population		Income of nonferm population			
		Color Color	Percent change 1929 to	Excluding work-rolls	Fercent phange	Including we payments Amount	Parte
	1929	1935	1938	1929 1928	1929 to 1935	1985	obang 1909
Artang	\$1,942,580	\$1,568,888	-19,2	\$2,024,748 \$1,250,5 4,083,940 2,818,6	61 -86.8	\$1,385,008	-56.
Saldwin Sarbour	2,649,497	2,080,682	+ .9	5,388,755 2,491,2	33 +35.0	5,800,965	-16. -15. -61.
51bb Slount	1,049,878	2.226.225	-29.1 -18.0 -13.0	5,504,585 2,001,6 2,565,701 1,844,3 1,652,002 1,269,7	122 #47.D	2,042,603 1,053,817 1,097,791	-45.
Bullosi Butler	2,213,495	1,889,228 2,046,871 1,803,217	- 7.5 -37.8	5,445,583 1,940,5 17,609,876 12,495,9	05 -45.7	1,980,848	-61. -61.
Oalhour Chamber	- 0 0 0 0 0 0	2,207,234	- 1.4	7,487,725 7,205,4 781,076 429,0	96 - 3.6	7,229,930 446,018	- 5. -67.
Charakte Chilton	2,749,908	2,016,900	-35.4		32 - 3.6	1,880,946	- T.
Chootes	1,702,791	1,943,967 1,179,905 1,567,823 1,200,361	-15.5 - 8.0 -53.7	2,878,827 813,1 3,548,981 1,406,4 1,137,846 575,4	56 -77.1 76 -58.0 18 -49.4	1,445,245	-55.
Olay Clebura	e 1,299,130 3,223,688	815,716 8,401,975	-87,2 + 5,8	645,653 590,5 2 041 853 1 545 5	29 -10.7	1,881,990	- 5.
Colbert	9,792,905	1,829,724 1,912,804 771,094	-41.8	2,067,833 1,845,8 5,784,958 3,897,3 1,724,888 1,808,7 960,123 701,3 6,475,883 4,461,0	29 -32.6	3,988,518 1,720,294 718,155	-51.
Cone vid	1,007,372	2,919,437	-25.5	# 495 BEN A 487 D	04 - 2.2 88 -28.4 44 -51.1		-30.
Govingt Grensha	2,653,668 6,063,995	2,272,559 4,084,438	-15.5 -32.6	1,926,365 1,091,0	85 - 7.7	1,118,290	-62.
Ouliment Dale Dalies	2,014,936	2,117,706	+ 5.1	2,212,107 1,020,0	67 -03.0 70 -34.8	7,013,134	-55.
Dekalb Einore	5,248,153 3,340,858	5,180,586	-40.5 -ET.8	2,821,800 2,402,8 5,761,019 2,129,0	95 -13.1	2,460,761	-12. -45.
Escabi Tromb	1,939,872		-14,7	21 711 796 16,559,7	01 -23.7	1,945,756 16,916,203 1,414,629	-22.
Payette Prankli	2,970,790 2,008,973	2,034,806 1,587,741 1,766,987 2,980,483 1,560,483	-51.9 -55.2	3,004,060 1,477,1	88 -60,8	1,544,977	-50.
General Greene	± 8,787,730 3,110,988 1,818,791 3,086,333	2,980,485	-15.3	2,240,610 1,670,1 1,706,406 560,6 1,644,807 746,1	80 -67.1	566,345 - 178,609	-55.
Hale Henry	3,086,323	8,313,849	-28.8	1,895,559 927,4	120 -01-0	982,842 5,868,884	-40. -10.
Houston Jackson		3 476 485	-11.8	5,917,617 5,515,6 2,900,675 1,989,4	198 -15.9 182 -89.0 198 -65.9	2,025,559	-27.
Jeffer: Lamar		2,410,654 1,256,285 1,657,379	-28.9	1,217,926 524,5 5,762,065 4,882,5	79 -60-7	633,709 5,024,874	+12.
Laufer	ale 4,608,404 3,960,700	2,402,068	-55.7	1,055,403 695,1	105 -34.1	709,06T 6,375,660	-52. -15.
Lee	1,875,086	1,912,311	+ 2.0	2,480,618 1,645,6	100 +55.7	1,674,435	-32. +42.
Loende Macon	2,312,200	1,763,848	+15.4	900,985 436,1 2,544,824 1,170,1 11,790,685 7,490,1	115 -47. E	1,188,458	-57. -36.
Madison Marsing	5,884,991	3,980,566 2,827,233	-50.4 -55.6	4,129,345 1,610,0	272 -93-2	1,561,571	-50. -50.
Harion Harsha	2,577,220	1,733,904	-53.1 -60.1	2,597,709 1,254,0 3,283,546 8,804,0 51,966,283 41,760,0	951 7 47	3,004,121	+ 1.
Nobile Nource	2,830,598	1,304,310	-25.5 -15.7 -17.2	2,664,325 1,411,6 44,612,322 28,690,	580 -46.6	42,585,000 1,445,719 29,273,960	-45. -34.
Nontgo Norgan	4,004,852	2,428,656 2,478,781	-58.2	10,339,144 6,064,	544 -42.5	8,155,186 1,551,845	-61. -29.
Perry Picken	2,806,781	1,922,668	-31.5 -25.0	1,867,561 1,457,	657 -22.9	1,803,434	-19. -38.
Pike Bandol	2,476,286 2,397,534	2,802,583	13.2 -25.6 -11.4	3,822,628 2,327, 2,620,684 3,904, 2,580,833 2,126,	116 -17.6	2,203,120	-25. +14.
Russell St. Cl	ir 1,565,500		-25.8	4,404,634 5,488,	988 -10-E	3,542,115 4,187,849	-19. -15.
Shelby Sumter	1,729,508	1,036,264	-40.1	4,979,369 4,057, 2,372,156 1,257, 8,670,639 7,965,	186 -47.0 629 - 7.1 537 -10.6 660 -47.1	1,069,T23 8,065,690	-45.
Tallad Tallap	ga 2,759,563	1,616,193	-27.0 -23.8 -26.9	6,480,700 5,778, 18,549,126 9,818,	537 -10.5 000 -47.1	5,792,853	-10.
Tuscal Walker	2,102,632	2,303,832	-20.7	14,295,139 7,239,	536 -49.4 114 -47.2	1,115,465	-45. -45.
Washin Wilcox	tom 1,081,263 2,504,264	1,602,926	-39.6 -36.0	1 723 568 888,1	225 -48,5 093 + 8,T	\$16,821 1,040,347	*11,
Winsto	1,581,934	1,049,476	-32.8	\$34,305 1,035, \$637,716,926 \$407,763,			-54.
Sta	te \$185,116,126	\$136,531,068					

Types:

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Names:

Per Capita Income

Types:

report

Dates:

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

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between the percentage change from 1930 to 1935 in the income received by farm and numbers groups. The percentage decrease of income of numbers population is larger than that of farm population in a majority of the counties, in fact, the farm population shows relatively heavier losses in only twenty numbers. Two of the counties, Calhoun and Etowah, are primarily industrial so that the change in the agricultural income is based on much smaller figures than those of the confarm. In a number of other counties the amount of numbers is comparatively small. Fire counties, Barbour, Coffee, Dale, Lee and Pike, show increases in the amount of income received by farm population from current production. Marshall and Wineton are the only counties which reflect income of the numbers population in 1935 above that of 1939. The above data of the percentage change in income received by farm population in each of the counties are presented graphically in Chart 6 in the following chapter. The county figures relative to change in income of nonfarm population are presented in Chart 17, Chapter V. Bach chart is accompanied by a brief discussion.

For capita income from all sources, 1929. The distribution of the counties according to the per capita income received by each of the two groups is presented in Chart 5. This chart sho number of counties which have per capita incomes falling within specified income groups. The solid line represents the distribution of per capita farm income and the broken, or dotted, line presents similar data for the nonfarm group. It will be observed that the smallest per capita for monfarm reported by any county was slightly larger than the highest per capita farm figure computed for any county. The farm per capita figures in 1929 ranged from \$97 to \$105 with thirty of the sixty-seven counties falling between \$125 and \$150. The next lower group contained nineteen counties. In other words, forty-nine counties had income of farm population between \$100 and \$150 per capita. Only n counties reported per capita income above \$150. The nonfarm figures showed a much wide range - \$227 to \$881 - and are less poncentrated in certain income groups. The largest number falling in any one group is twelve. This number occurs in two classes, namely, \$375 to \$400 and \$400 to \$425. The next larger group, \$435 to \$450, picked up an additional nine which means that thirty-three counties or approximately half of the total number fell between the income limits of \$375 and \$450 per capits. This difference is sufficiently marked to indicate that there is a real difference in the per capits level of farm and nonfarm population in the state.

In the seventh column of Table 12 the per capita income of farm population in each county is compared with the state per capita to show the extent to which the county is above or below the state average. Similar comparisons based upon per capita income of nonfarm persons is presented in the eighth column of the table. A number of counties which are below the state average in per capita farm income are likewise below in nonfarm. A few are consistently high in both farm and nonfarm income. This is particularly true of several of the industrial counties. It is interesting to note, however, that with few exceptions the counties which reflect the highest per capita farm income show nonfarm per capita figures definitely below the state average. This is occasioned in part by the fact that the comparatively high nonfarm income in the industrial counties raises the state average to a point that is not representative of the per capita income of nonfarm persons in the agricultural counties.

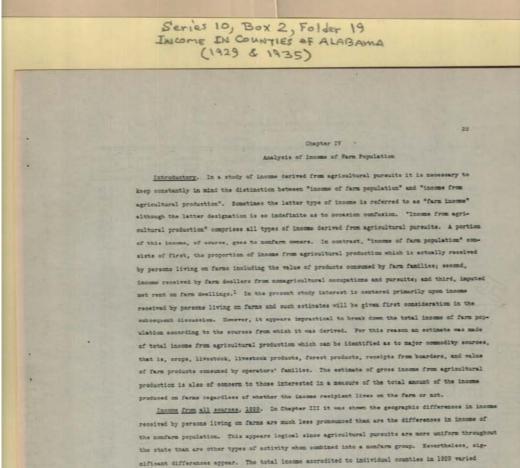
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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Adamson, W. M. "Income in Counties of Alabama," 1939 Image 36 r10_02-19-000-0182 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Inscome IN Counties of ALABAMA (1929 & 1935) Table 12 For Capita Income of Farm Population Compared with that of Scotlars Population, 1925 Counties of Alabama							
51 61 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	76.3 58.6 61.4 66.1 78.0 65.5 65.5 65.5 65.7 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 7	97.9 145.4 75.9 75.9 101.4 75.9 60.7 75.2 123.4 104.3 72.3 123.4 104.3 72.3 125.4 104.3 125.2 125.4 106.3 125.2 125.4 106.5 125.2 125.4 106.5 125.2 125.2 106.0 125.2 106.0 125.2 12	\$399 299 291 331 341 347 332 443 391 443 391 443 391 443 390 300 300 300 300 300 300 30	\$138 808 107 109 143 115 118 108 108 114 147 113 118 109 114 112 123 127 121 121 121 121 121 122 123 124 123 124 125 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	8,338 14,992 11,286 10,884 5,082 5,082 5,082 5,082 1,094 1,9	14, 356 13, 207 21, 117 9, 596 14, 580 14, 580 14, 580 14, 580 14, 580 17, 794 16, 117 16, 581 16, 582 16, 680 17, 794 18, 180	urtauga inlibrin inli

Types:

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the state than are other types of section where a coredited to individual counties in 1929 varied from sourcely more than a million dollars to come nemmy to more than all million dollars in Collman county. The ten ranking counties in the state were Cullman, Madison, Marshall, Limestone, DeKalb, Lauderdale, Houston, Dellac, Morgan, and Lawrence. It is interesting to note that all of those counties except Dellac and Houston are located in the extreme northern part of the state. The amount of income received from all sources in each of the counties of the state is given in Table 13. This table also shows the porcentage of the state total income of farm population which was accredited to each county. The rank of each county, hased upon amount of income from all sources, is listed in the table to show whother a given county is relatively high or low as compared with other counties of the

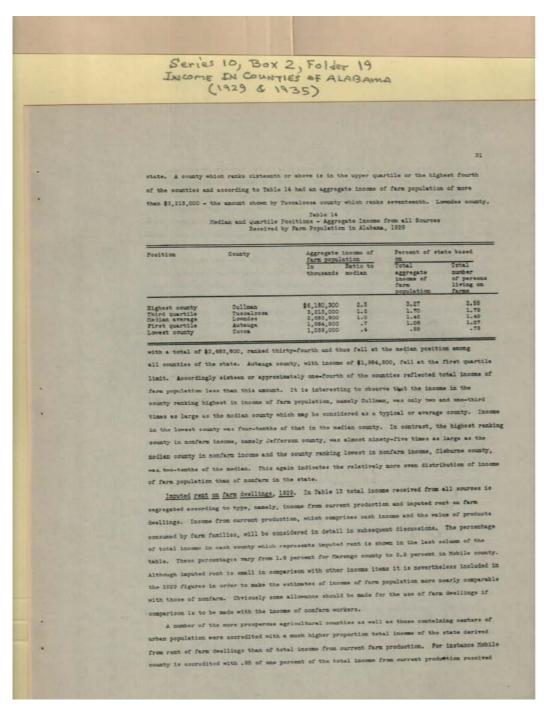
Types:

^{1.} The imputed not rent is designed to measure the return to comers of farm dwellings living on farms after deduction has been made for mortgage interest paid to nonfarm persons. As explanation of nathod used in computing not rent is given in the Appendix. Theoretically, the income of farm population should include imputed returns from durable consumption goods other than homes, but available data do not make the properties of studies in the same reason no attempt was made to evaluate services of housewives and unpaid family workers.

	Se Inc	DIME	IN COU	NTIES &	FALA	19 3AMA		
30			Table					
	Total :	income l	Counties of	Alabama	2 -150,			
County	Income from all ad Amount Percent of state total	Marces Sank in state	Income from All production	Cash income	Products consumed	Imputed rest on farm dwellings	Percent of total Current production	Imputed
Autauga Baldwin	\$1,984,500 1.05 2,721,600 1.44	51 30	\$1,942,380 2,649,497	\$1,505,748 2,004,833	\$436,634 644,664	\$42,120 72,103	97,35	2,18
Barbour Bibb	2.258.000 1,83	45 85g	2,649,497 2,811,762 1,049,876	1,681,523 707,459 2,230,612	530,239 342,417	56,238	97,45	2.48
Slount Bullook	3,156,300 1.67 1,606,500 .85	90	1,574,849	1,181,270	342,417 863,441 593,579	52,047 31,651	98,03	1.97
Butler Calhoun	2,268,000 1.20 2,475,800 1.31	44 39	2,418,147	1,181,270 1,570,280 1,798,695	643,235 619,452	54,505 57,753	97,60 97,67	2,33
Chambers Charokee	2,309,800 1.22 3,175,200 1.68	42 192 29	A ANA MAA	1,687,335 2,315,436 1,918,420 889,195	552,245 805,287	66,220	97.13	1.72
Chilton Chootaw	2,816,100 1.49 1,436,400 .75	89	3,120,673 2,749,506 1,396,661 1,702,791 1,783,141	1,918,420	831,486 507,485	54,327 65,194 39,739	97.65	2.35 2.77 2.07
Clarks	1,738,600 .92 1,833,300 .97	58	1,702,791	1.032.934	669,657 589,652	36,008 50,159 25,870	97.93 97.88	2.74
Clay Claburns	1,321,000 .70 1,288,600 1.74 2,835,000 1.60	64 15		1,193,489 815,011 2,436,027 2,166,619	187,650	64,914	88100	1.97
Colfee Colbert	2,835,000 1.60 2,305,800 1.22	27 43	3,223,686 2,792,905 2,249,508	1,693,571	626,286	56,090	97.58	2.44
Consoun Cooss	1,030,500 ,55	67	1,077,372	816 847	390,725	38,188	95.91	2,30
Devington Dranche	3,459,800 1.82 0,740,800 1.45 1,180,300 3.27	13	3,380,600	2,359,199 1,975,834 4,164,880 1,491,296 3,316,492 3,768,160	1,001,401	58,632	97.94	1.58
Dale	0.060,100 1,09	40	6,053,995 3,014,936 4,321,695	1,491,296	1,907,145 523,640 1,005,403	45,154 81,805	97.61	2.19
Dallas DeEalb	1,348,700 2,85	8 5	5.248.153	3,768,160	1,479,995	100,54T 80,044	98,13	2.34
Elmore Escambia	1,984,500 1,05	14	3,340,886	1 463 350	689,577 476,622 878,553	44,528	97.75 97.63	2,26
Etomah Payette	5.043.900 1.51	22	2,970,790 2,006,973 2,727,730	1,375,486	633,487 892,699	72,110 32,227 50,570	95.42	1.55
Franklin Geneva	2,041,200 1,08 2,778,300 1,47 5,175,200 1,69	31 19g	3,110,985	1,855,031	834,634	84,215	97,98	2.02
Greene Hale	1,882,200 .98 3,137,400 1.66	54 21	3,110,985 1,818,781 3,086,323	1,481,571	337,410 606,676 566,272	33,419 51,077	98.37	1.63
Neary Neary	2,494,800 1.50 4,898,700 2.43	35	4,503,880	2,479,447 1,658,289 3,590,512	913,338	81,077 48,239 88,830 74,227	98.07 98.07 97.95	1,95 1,95 2,04
Jankson	3,528,800 2,72	18	3,334,573	2,259,718	1,014,160	106,627	20.14	3,19
Jefferson Lamar	2,250,200 1.18	46	2,191,356	1.594.808	596,548	38,844 78,796	98, 35	1.58
Lauderdale Lawrence	4,066,600 2.16	10	5,000,404 3,980,700 1,975,086	3,501,441 3,132,633 1,455,742	1,106,963 648,067 419,344	52,714	97.26	2,74
Limertone	5,405,400 2,86	4	1,978,088 5,315,002	1,455,742 4,044,751 2,049,243	1,270,251	90,398 41,657	58,33	1.67
Loundon Hacon	2,683,800 1.42 2,362,500 1.25	54 41	2,642,133	7 757 584	534,639	50,297	97.87	2.13
Hadleen Harengo	3,987,900 2.11	11	3,804,891	4,406,632 3,042,702 1,777,460 4,140,392	1,368,339 861,479 799,760	63,719 49,880	98.40	1.60
Harton Harshall	5,745,600 3.04	35	5,646,175	4,140,392	1,505,783	99,425	96.27	1.73
Nobile Nearos	1,814,400 .96 2,851,700 1.85	55 25	1,751,300 2,850,598	1,514,273	563,152 618,639	61,100	97.89	2,11
Montgomery Morgan	4,082,400 2.18	23	4.004.662	3,055,725	949,137	77,538	97.63 98.10 98.35	1.90
Perry Pickens	2,853,900 1.51 2,948,400 1.58	26 24	2,905,781	2,065,455	652,114 823,333	59,612	97.95	2.22
Pike	A THE TOTAL TOTAL	37 40	2,475,286	1,837,587	638,699 685,887	CO AEE	67.58	2.42
Randolph Bussell	2,457,000 1.30 1,719,900 .91 1,606,800 .85 1,776,600 .94 2,816,100 1.49	80	2,397,554 1,690,190 1,565,500	1,520,018	370,172 545,975	29,710	97.45	2,55
St. Clair Shalby	, 1,776,600 .94 2,816,100 1.49	57 29	1,565,500 1,729,508 2,766,737	1,233,799 2,144,128 2,130,503	495,709 522,609	40,000		1,75
Talladega.	2,010,100 1002	29	2,789,863	2,130,503	629,060	56,531	97.99	2.39
Tallapooss	3,213,000 1.70	17	3,140,567 2,102,632	1,473,095 2,439,729 1,211,354	709,828 891,278	65,460	90.02	2,41
Walker Washington	2,154,500 1.14 1,077,300 .57 2,551,500 1.55	85g	1,051,263	1 827 073	379,725 577,191	47,236	97.69	2.41
Wilson	1,887,800 .84	62		994,544	567,390	25,66	5 98,38	1.62
State	\$188,000,000 100.00		\$185,116,126	\$136,897,344	\$48,216,781	3,883,874	4 97.94	2.04

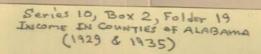
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by farm population and 1.82 percent of the total income from imputed rent on farm dwellings.

Based on income from current production Hobile 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. Culiman county occupied first place in both types of income. Baldwin county ranked fiftwenth

based upon imputed rent in contrast to thirty-third in total income from current production received

by farm normalistics.

Income from ourrent production, 1929 and 1935. As indicated above income from current production comprises from 96,5 percent to 96.4 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 18 presents a comparison of the

Table 15

Connentration of Income of Farm Fogulation in 1935 Compared with that in 1929*
Counties of Alabama, by Groups

	1929		1935			
Classification of counties	Income from our- rent production	Furcent of state total	Income from our- rest production	Percent of state total		
6 exceptionally high 10 motorately high 25 typical 15 motorately low 6 exceptionally low	\$32,766,720 52,920,767 64,440,909 27,621,494 7,366,238	17.7 28.6 34.6 14.9 4.0	\$21,454,529 35,901,141 49,667,802 21,455,253 8,062,333	15.7 18.5 36.4 15.7 3.7		
All 67 counties	\$185,116,126	100.0	\$136,531,058	100.0		

* Based upon income received from ourrent production.

concentration of farm income in 1955 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 coursent 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 is 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

Types:

	Series 11 Income D	D, BOX N COUNTI	ES OF AL	r 19 abam	A		
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN			/		20000	Sept.	
						33	
			Table 16	Name Promite	tion 1020 and		
	Income from	Durrent Product	ion Received by Counties of Alab	ATTA			
County	Amount of income	Percent of state total	Amount of income	Percent of state total	Percent change from 1929 to 1935	ing to tot	ate accordal income at produce
Autauga Saldwin	\$1,942,380 2,649,497	1.08	\$1,568,888 2,080,682 2,231,230	1,15	-19.2 -21.5	53 33 45	50 30 34
Sarbour 3155	2,649,497 2,211,762 1,049,876	1.19	755,007	1.63	-28.1	66 20	66 25
3lount	3,094,053 1,574,849 2,213,498	1.67	2,228,225 1,339,225 2,046,571	1,63	-28.0 -15.0	60	57
Bullock Butler	2,213,498 2,418,147	1.20	2,046,571	1.10	- 7.5	44 39	55 27
Oalhoum Chambers	2,239,580	1.21	1,505,217 2,207,254 2,015,900	1.62	- 1.4	18	\$3
Charokee Chilton	3,120,673 2,749,906	1.69	1,943,957	1.42	-29,3 -15,5	30 63	36 60
Choctam Clarke	1,598,661 1,702,791 1,763,141 1,299,130	.75	1,943,967 1,179,905 1,667,223	1.10	- 8.0	58 56	51 59
Clay	1,783,141	.96	1,200,201	.68	-37.2	64 15	84
Cleburne	3,223,600	1.74	3,401,975 1,629,734 1,913,804 771,094 2,919,437	2.49	+5,5	27	47
Colbert Comoun	2,792,905	1.51	1,918,804	1,40	-15.0 -23.5	42 57	36
Coosa Covington	1,007,372	1.62	2,919,437	2.14	-13.1 -15.5	15	10
Orecahaw	2,683,668	1.45		2.99	-32.6	1	29
Collman Dale	8,063,995 2,014,936	1.09	4,084,438 2,117,708 3,085,194	1,55	+ 5.1	49	-
Dallas Defalb	4:321,099	2.55	3,180,636	2.29	-40.3 -27.8	14	18
Elmore	5,248,153 3,340,856 1,939,672	1.00	1,500,000	1.21	-14.7 -31.5	52 22	45 32
Escambia Etomah	2,970,790	1.60	2,034,806	1.49	-31.9	50	55 42
Fayette Franklin	2,008,973 2,727,730 3,110,985	1.47	1,760,987	1.29	-35.2	31	66
Septits	3,110,985	1.68		1.00	-25.2 -28.3	54 21	26
Greens Eale	3,086,323	1.67	2,211,993	3,70	- 5.4	38	20.
Seary Equation	2,446,551 4,603,860 3,554,973	2,43	N 476 485	2.85	-22.8 -32.3	12	17
Jackson Jafferson	3,554,573	1.92	2,410,684 2,258,255	1.65	-28.2 -28.9	17 46	52
Lanar	3,143,973 2,191,356	2.49	1,557,379	1.80	-46.7 -39.7	10	16
lauderdale Laurence	3,980,700	2.15	2,402,068	1,76	+ 2.0	53	39
Los Limestone	5,315,002	1.01	1,912,311	1.40 2.23 1.31	-42.7 -32.5	34	42
Loundes	2,642,133 2,512,203	1.43	1,783,848	1.45	-15.4 -32.4	41 2	25
Macon Madison	5,684,991	3.18	3,980,568	1.65	≈55.6	11	12
Marengo Marion	3,924,181	1.39	1,723,904	1.26	-55.1 -40.1	35	5
Marshall	5,548,176 1,751,320	3.05	3,380,549	.96 1.75	-28.6 -15.7	56 25	15
Mobile Monroe	2.830,598	1.53	2,387,205	1.78	-17.2	25	15
Hostgomery		2.16	2,476,791	1.81	-58.2 -51.5	26	37
Forgs Porry	2,888,788	1,50	1,922,665	1.69	+15.2	24 37	26 11
Pictens Pics	2,475,286 2,897,884	1.34	2,802,563 1,783,866	1.31	-25.6 -11.4	40 59	54
Bandolph Possell	1-800/190	.91	1,495,791	1.10	-25.8	63	60
St. Clair Shalby	1,565,500	.85	1,056,264	1.29	-40.1 -36.4	57 28	43
Sunter	1,565,500 1,729,608 2,766,737 2,759,563	1.49	1,789,382 1,998,439 1,616,193	1.46	-27.6 -23.8	29 47	34 46
Talladega Tallapoon	2,121,000	1.15		1,18	-26.9	16 48	43
Tunnaloon Walker	2,102,632	1.14	1,668,583	1.22	-20.7 -59.6	65	61
Washingto Wilcox	2,504,294	1.55	1 602,626	1.17	-36.0 -32.8	36 62	5
Winston	1,561,934	04	1,049,478 \$136,531,058	100.00	-26.2		
State	\$185,116,126	100.00	41001001100	- STEEL STEEL			

Types:

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

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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 1936 than in earlier years. Each of those counties, Pike, Coffee, Dale, Barbour and Lee, are located in the southeast section of the state. The gains range from 15.2 percent in Pike to 2.0 percent in Lee. With the exception of Nouston 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. Nouston's decrease was only 22.8 percent. The darkly shaded counties with the exception of Shelby are located in the morthern part of the state - Colhert, Lauderdale, Limestone, Marshall and DeKalb. Bach 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 \$0.1 percent in Theory 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.

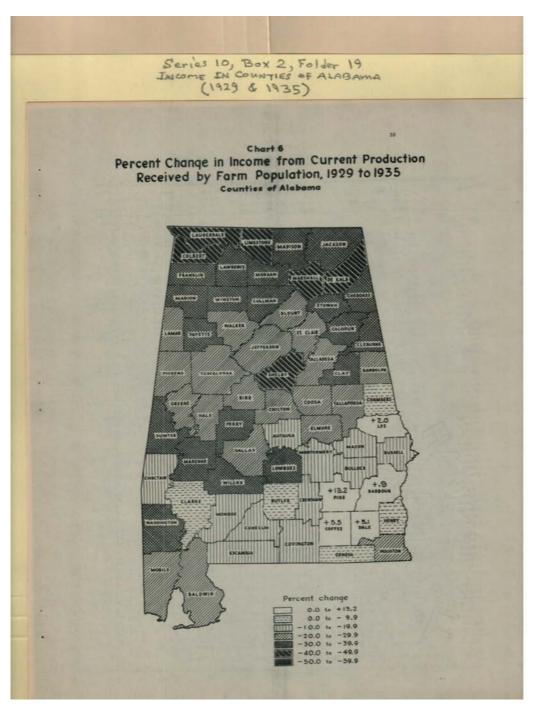
Chart 6. Chart 17 (a map which shows changes in income of nonfarm population), and Chart 1, (a map which represents changes in the income of the entire population) were prepared with a uniform classification and system of cross-hatching in order to facilitate comparisons of changer in income in the two major population groups. Reference to Chart 17 will disclose the fact that the percentages of decrease from 1920 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 scriv-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 consumed by the operators' family in each of the counties of Alabama in 1929 and 1835 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 country respectively.

Types:

^{1.} The value of products was computed on the basis of the farm price of commedities.

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Names:

Income from Current Production

Types:

map

Dates:

1929-1935

	SIN		1 COUNTI	ES OF A	er 19 LABAMA		
36	Value (of Products Con	Table sumed by Farm (Counties of	perators' Fami	lies, 1929 and	1935	
County	Value of groducts opposite	Percent of total our- rent income	Value of products consumed	Forcent of total our- rent income	Percent change from 1929 to 1935	to value of	te according products
Antauga Baldein Barbour Dibb Blount Bullook Butler Calboun Chambers Chitem Chostam Clarks Clarks Clarks Clarks Clarks Clarks Consa Corneth Consa Con	\$456,654 644,664 650,259 842,417 850,441 850,441 850,441 850,441 850,447 850,447 850,447 850,447 850,447 850,447 850,447 850,447 850,447 850,447 850,457 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,755 850,857 850,8	22.5 24.3 24.0 32.6 27.7 25.6 25.6 24.7 25.6 24.7 25.6 24.7 36.8 26.4 22.4 22.4 22.4 22.4 22.4 22.4 22.4	\$350,674 759,273 575,118 241,555 714,889 324,674 627,032 417,738 627,032 417,738 627,324 487,487 625,534 426,073 301,942 503,304 641,077 603,303 641,077 603,303 641,077 603,303 641,077 603,303 644,079 654,438 653,344 653,345 65	22.4 36.5 35.8 32.1 34.2 36.2 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36	+19.7 +17.8 +8.5 +28.9 -17.2 -17.2 -17.3 -23.6 -27.8 -28.9 -27.8 -28.5 -28.6 -28.6 -28.6 -28.7 -28.7 -28.7 -28.7 -28.7 -28.7 -28.8 -28.7 -28.8 -28.7 -28.8 -28.7 -28.8 -28.7 -28.8 -	15 23 2 67	60 11 15 60 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16

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Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Income IN Counties of ALABAMA (1929 & 1935)

37

In 1929 the products consumed typically comprised from 20 to 30 percent of the total income from courrent production. In five counties the percentage was less than twenty. An additional fifteen counties showed proportions varying from 30 to 40 percent and only one county, manely, Walker, showed more than 40 percent. The proportion of total income represented by the value of products consumed was generally higher in 1935 than in 1939. In the latter year all of the counties had percentages ranging above twenty. Thirty-seven counties were between 20 and 30 percent, twenty-six were between 30 and 40 percent and four were above 40 percent. The counties with relatively higher proportions of urban population gave evidence of the largest increase in the proportion of products consumed. This may indicate a larger number of percens depending upon farm products for a living in 1935 than in the earlier year. In other counties such as Greene the proportion consumed in 1935 probably appears high primarily because of the fact that the total income was low. In certain of the counties, particularly Saldwin and Escambia, it is probable that the method of cetimate resulted in an overstatement of the value of products consumed in 1935.

An analysis of the commodities consumed by farm operators' families points to an interesting regionalization of the type of commodities consumed in 1929. The four counties, Winston, Walker, Jefferson, and Shelby, which formed a band in the north central section of the state were relatively higher in the proportion of crops and vegetables consumed. A band of Black Belt counties - Greens, Hale, Perry, Narengo, Wilcox, Lownies, Montgomery, Macon and Bussell - appear low in the proportion of crops and vegetables consumed. The value of livestock consumed in each of the counties in the southeast corner of the state constitutes a high proportion of the value of commodities used by farm families. In the Black Belt counties livestock products appear to constitute an important item in the consumption of farm families in 1929 and the 1935 figures show a definite increase in the value of livestock consumed in this region. There was also some increase in the consumption of livestock in the state as a whole in 1935 but the major increase appears to have been in the consumption of vegetables and fruits.

Cash income received by farm population, 1939 and 1835. The county data of cash income, that is the value of farm products sold or traded are given in Table 15. The percentage of the total cash income of the state which is received in each of the counties is also shown. Reference has been made to the fart that cash income declined slightly more than did the value of products consumed by families in a majority of the counties. It will be observed that only three counties showed larger receipts from farm products sold or traded in 1835 than in 1839. In contrast the value of products consumed appears to have exceeded the 1829 values in seventeen counties. Increase in farm population and change in habits of consumption may explain this difference. The total cash income in the state as a whole in 1835 was 18.4 percent smaller than in 1829. The percentage of change

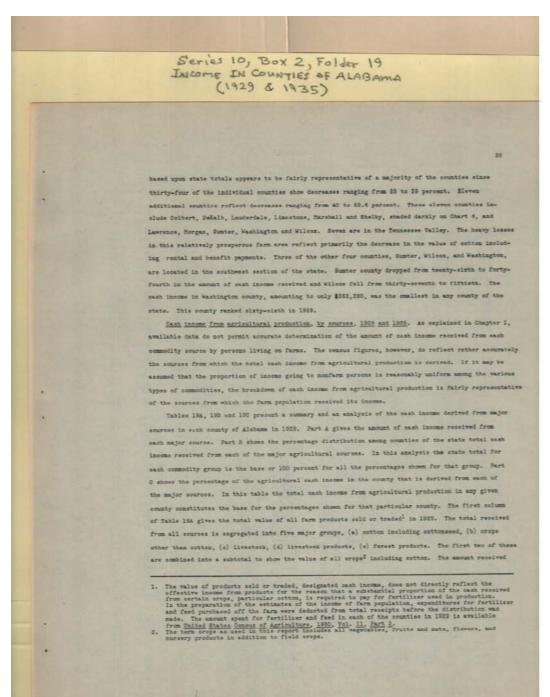
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In determining the distribution of farm crops in 1915 it was necessary to use the figures of the United States Suresu of Agricultural Economics relative to the disposition of crops on a statewide basis. It is probable that a lower percent of truck crops is consumed by operators' families in the counties which derive a relatively high percent of their income from commercial truck crops.

	Ser Inco	me I	0, Box . N COUNTI 29 & 19	ES OF	Ider 19 ALABAM	nΑ	
38	Cash Income fr	om Current	Table 1	eived by Far	rm Population,	1929 and 1935	
County	1929 Cash Fer Income sta	roent of		Fersent of	Percent change from 1929 to 1935	mane in state to each income agricultural :	
Auteuga Baldwin	\$1,505,745 8.004.833	1.10 1.46 1.23	\$1,218,214 1,321,409 1,656,112 511,492 1,513,266	1.28 1.37 1.71	-19.1 -34.1 - 1.5 -97.7	48 51 44	42 39 21
Barbour Bibb	1,681,823	1.63	611,492	1,57	-27.7 -32.2	65 23	65 26
Pollock	2,250,612	,85	1,014,001	1.05	-14.1	59 45	55 34
Butler Calhoun	1,570,500	1.15	1,424,539 1,085,479 1,653,825	1.12	-39.7	38 43	49 22
Chambers Charokee	1,657,835	1.23	1,633,825 1,429,554 1,345,313	1.69	- 3.2 -58.3 -30.0	19 33	33 38
Chilton	1,918,480	1.40	1,345,313	1,39	-22.1	63	63
Chrotas Clarks	1,033,934	.75	941,285	.97	- 8.9	60 58	55 59
Clay Cleburne	1,195,489 815,011	.60	761,067 520,192 2,596,122	.54	-36.2	64 16	64
Coffee	2,456,027	1.78	2,598,122	1,09	+ 6.6	24	43
Colbert Conerah	1,603,571	1.24	1,253,741 469,152	1.30	-26.0 -25.9	67	40 66
Cooss Covington	2.359,199	1.72		2.24	- 8.1	18	10 23
Crensham Cullman	1,975,834 4,186,850	3.04	1,531,48Z 2,965,841 1,514,405 2,389,828	3,07	-28.7	2 49	27
Dalo	1,471,296	1.09	1,514,406	2,47	+ 1.5		6 6
Dallas Dofalb	3,316,492 3,768,160	2.75	5,130,100	2.28	-41.6 -32.6	12	14
Elmore Excamble	2,651,479	1.94	1,786,080	1.16	-23.6	52 28	46
Etowah	2,092,237	1.53	1,443,399	1.49	-31.0 -35.8	54	88 45
Payette Franklin	1,835,031	1.34	1,132,549 2,223,160	2.30	-38.3	36	7
General Greene	2,276,351	1.66	964,911	1.00	-34.9 -31.5	50 14	54 18
Hele Henry	2,479,447	1.81	1,897,319	1.76	- 5.0	34 6	10.
Bouston	3,890,812	1.62	1,569,812	1.62	-25.9 -38.2	15	25
Jackson Jefferson	2,259,718	1,65	1,405,396	1.45	-37.6 -38.6	22 45	36 83
Lamar Lauderdale	1,896,808	1.17	1,008,634	1.72	+52.6	7 0	20
Lawrence	3,132,633	2.29	1,680,904 1,460,096 2,184,045	1.51	+0.3	53	29
Limestone	4,044,751	2.95	2,184,045	2,26	-46.0 -34.4	30	31
Loundes Nacon	2,049,242	1,60		1.49	-18.2 -34.3	40	38
Nation Narengo		2.22	2,983,438 1,866,293 1,073,067	1,95	-38.7	11 39	12 51
Marion	3,042,702 1,777,460 4,140,392	1.80	1,073,067	2,51	-39.6 -41.3	3	5 58
Narshall Mobile	1.514.273	1.11	931,992	.96	-38.5 -24.4	47 21	17
Mouroe	2,415,058	1.66	1,714,009 1,859,365 1,751,254	1.77	-23.0	17	18 16
Montgomery Morgan	3,055,725	2,23	1,413,060	1.61	-42.7 -34.4	25	35 26
Perry Pickens	2,154,667 2,065,455	1.51	1,539,485	1.59	-25.5 +14.3	29 35	11
Pike Randolph	1.857.587	1.54	2,099,578 1,233,785	1.28	-27.9	41	41 47
Russell St. Clair	1,711,867 1,300,018 1,019,525	.96	745,170	1.15 .77	-16.0 -26.9	61 86	60
Shelby	1,233,799	1.57	685,171 1,190,359	1.23	-64.5 -64.5	25	44
Sunter Talladega	2,144,128	1.56	1,441,816	1.49	-32,3 -25,8	27 51	51 48
Tallapoons Tuscalcoss	1,473,095	1.08	1,093,326	1.13	-34.5	15	24
Walker	1,211,354 671,534	.89	931,673 362,295	.38	-25.1 -46.0	66	87
Washington Wilcox	1,827,073	1.33	1,075,446	1.11	-61.1 -52.0	37 62	50 53
Winston	994,544	73	676,027	70			
State	\$136,097,344	100.00	\$95,655,781	100.00	+29.4	-	1.00

Types:

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		INCOM	S 10, B E IN COI (1929 8	UNTIES &	F ALAI	19 3AMA		
40								
		Cash Isso	me from Agricul	Table 198 tural Production ties of Alabam	m, by Source	es, 1929		
County	All agricultural production	Orops incl All crops	oding regstable Cotton, inc. cottonseed	Orope other than cotton	Livestock	Livestock products	Forest products	Receipts from boarders etc."
Autsuga Saldwin	\$1,968,320 2,859,922 0,231,869	\$1,587,177 1,840,631	\$1,448,516	\$138,561 1,565,886	\$219,601 267,879 102,624	\$119,238 708,312 116,821	\$42,304 43,100 38,089	\$3,223 7,670 3,380
Sarbour Sibb Bloumt	2,800,184	1,840,631 1,974,329 727,458 2,357,273	254,745 1,706,564 650,566 2,125,317	1,565,886 260,745 76,892 231,956	121,626	256,491	54,794	9,308
Bullock Butler	7 440 307	1,035,744 1,774,484 1,814,992	926 842	110,102 251,977 93,472	242,651 97,997 63,663	120,390 138,991	40,322	3,001 8,471 7,353
Charbers Cherokes	2,056,057 2,213,476 2,430,770 2,860,345	1,814,992 2,063,829 2,631,821	1,522,507 1,721,520 1,970,957 2,516,284	93,472 92,672 115,637	87,988 76,644	300,106 206,599 115,266	34,726 63,354 36,614	7,235 5,047
Chilton Choetaw	2,423,150 1,092,445	2,115,248 918,817	1.831.593	283,655	70,336 51,455	198,390	39,176 58,040	6,742 4,544
Clarke Clay	1,228,066 1,533,657 1,049,530	969,631	819,217 859,384 1,063,792 832,979	99,600 110,247 98,034	92,797 128,169 44,677	93,750 207,584 85,990	72,088 57,978	5,786 15,829
Coffee	3,178,638	2,787,294	2,110,000	46,062 671,738 85,737	215,0T8 T6,829	151,985 93,669	39,822 44,331 17,781	0,503 3,666 3,163
Colbert	2,571,840 2,128,632	2,381,591	2,295,854 1,593,696 523,272	311.725	99,325 78,792	100,627	23,269	5,310
Coosa Covington	797,294 5,084,570 2,490,688	593,414 2,544,359 2,139,835	2,199,598	70,142 344,761 248,007 456,245	166,189	110,883	96,815	4,093
Oullean Dale	5,164,433	4,571,593	1,195,200	372,275	170,600	541,080 91,279	81,190 79,794	6,496
Dallas DeEalb	3,887,973	3,173,198 4,070,007 2,823,879 1,601,189 2,187,818	2,860,954 3,859,181	315,242	284,598 170,183 213,642	414,976 342,166	15,205 72,594 49,061	11,150 8,041 3,793 2,790
Elmore Escambia	1,842,635	1,601,189	1,148,693	170,409 452,496 176,725 95,161	75,044 100,255	342,166 176,714 129,644 386,656	45,905	7,002
Stowah Payatte	1,636,362	1,514,376	1,981,093 1,219,215 1,799,631	95,161 117,725	77,321 114,887	119,800 122,103 145,336	124,863 37,954	9,751 3,873
Franklin Geneva	2,192,501 2,943,247 1,785,091	2.421,223	2,032,859 1,411,657 2,182,638	117,725 388,364 80,739 159,311	318,471	79,195	60,217 47,373 22,911	3,636 4,155 3,691
Greene Nale Henry	2,811,166	1,492,396 2,321,649 2,137,231	1,000,100	411,202	222,463	243,945 81,651 242,129	35,989 29,762	5,463
Houston Jackson	4,346,387	3,845,721	3,390,000	447,025 176,525	230,778 247,891	314 875	24,283	6,115 22,572
Jefferson Lamar	1,837,674	1,118,177 1,723,806 3,305,006	394,805 1,646,407 3,280,570 3,372,259	723,672 77,399 225,436	172,245 69,931 161,646	2,167,321 82,456 283,142 107,672	71,481 39,172 24,881	5,565 17,637
Lauderdale Lawrence	5,743,997	3,498,204 1,551,472	1,390,394	125,935	161,646 113,330 112,840		54,024	14,018 3,322 8,433
Les Limestone Lownies	1,975,398 4,703,652 2,451,588	4,265,925	4,080,439 1,485,114 1,839,820	203,486 188,438	139,842 285,719 130,426 251,917 336,121	227,138 452,979	52,749 49,838 43,008	5,599 4,395
Macon Madison	2,334,948 5,321,288	1,971,836	4,448,547	131,916 410,095	251,917 335 191	189,685 376,087 277,074	34,342	10,118
Marengo Marion	3,401,677	1,790,556	2,598,246 1,558,950	160,270 131,808		141,116 309,087	69,924 51,553	4,171
Marshall Mobile Mouros	5,065,010	4,483,349	4,304,912 215,834 2,315,827 1,851,948	178,457 1,132,621 206,859	221,021 117,024 142,038	894:407	15,221 30,128 88,904	6,965
Montgomer; Morgan	2,765,445 2,954,460 3,693,218	2,832,086 1,802,926 3,229,404	3,077,299	270,978	142,036 532,357 179,472	91,195 650,275 241,500	42,842	9,312
Perry Pickens	2,492,880		1,910,959	149,618 117,397	112,103 91,143	267,754 122,823	53,246	6,302 6,548 2,835
Pike Randolph Bussell	2,485,864 2,327,546 1,696,601	2,125,749 2,058,512 1,944,754 1,354,751	1,880,981 1,882,193 1,230,909	407,851 92,571 125,822	227,216 116,393 132,896	104,619 216,530 131,686	75,017 80,059 76,588	3,766
St. Clair Shelby	1,253,090	980,851	911,897	58,954 118,738	67,668	168,660 318,426	35,911 20,260	11,057
Sunter Talladega	2,482,961 2,653,700 1,924,010	1,939,846 2,240,834 1,567,361	1,789,314 2,148,490 1,461,739 2,160,616	150,532 94,333 96,622	394,818 97,146 101,834	122,627	25,680	4,054
Tallapoon		2,400,951	1,461,739 2,160,616	240,000	91,000	179,883	85,776	7,774
Walker Washington	1,565,487 805,335	1,149,713	958,056 337,336	191,657 151,840	106,272 93,819	91,100 86,773	131,240	5,856 5,856
Wilsox Winston	2,137,636	1,408,224	1,250,576	148,849	615,566	56,565	27,073	5,618
State 4	170,445,620	139,739,974	\$125,654,590	\$16,085,384 \$	10,749,305	\$16,569,600 3	,389,739	464,627

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STREET, SQUARE,	100	-			-		and the same	-
				Table 198				
	Percent Dist:	ribution among Co	unties of Co	ash Income from Ag	ricultural Produ	otion in Ale	bans, by So	urces,
	County	A11	Orone inc	aludine verstables	, flowers, etc.	-		
		agricultural production	All	Cotton, inc. cottonseed	Orope other than cotton	Livestook	Livestock products	Fore
	Autauga Baldwin	1.15	1.14	1.17	.86 9.67	2.04	4.27	1
	Barbour Bibb	1.81	1.41	1.35	1,65	.95	.70	1
	Bullook	1.64	1,69	1.72	1.44	1.15	1.61 .73	1
	Sutler Calhoun	1.21	1.27 1.50 1.48	1.25 1.39 1.59	1.57	.91 .50	1.81	-
	Chambers Cherokee	1.42	1.88	2.05	.58 .72 1.76	.82 .71 .65	1.20	1
	Chilton Chootem	1.42	1.51	.66	.62	.45	.39	3
	Clarks Clay	.72	.69	.66	.69	1.19	1.25	
	Oleburne Coffee	1.86	2.00	1.71	4.18	2.00 .73	.80	3
	Coneouh	1.51	1.71	1.86	1.94	.92	.61	1
	Coven Covington	1.81	1.82	1.78	2.14 1.54	2.12 1.65	1.30	
	Orensham Oullman	3.03	1.53	1.53	2,84	1.59	2.06	-
	Dale Dallas	1.13	1.12	2.51	1.94	2,65	2,50	3
	DeEalb Elmore	2.73 1.91	2.91	3.12	1.31	1.58	2.07 1.07 .78	
*	Escambia Etowsh	1.08	1.15	1.60	2.81	.70 .93 .72	2,53	
	Fayette	.96	1.37	1,46	.59	1.07	.74	
1	Franklin Geneva Greene	1.78	1.75	1.64	2,41	1.29	1.47	
	Eale	1.65	1.66	1.77	2,94	1.15	1.45	
	Henry Houston	2.55	2.75	2.75	2.78	2.15	1.90	
	Jackson Jefferson	1.81	.80 1.23	1.53	4.50	1.60	13.08	
	Lauderdale	2.34	2.51	2.65 2.73	1.40	1.60	1.71	
	Lawrence	2.20	1.11	1,13	1.27	1.05	1.49	
	Limestone Lowndee	2,76	3.07	1.80	.98	2.88	2.73	
	Macon Madison	1.37 3.24	3.48	3,60	2.55	2.34 3.12	1.67	
	Marengo Marion	2,00	1.97	2.10 1.34	.62	1.36	1.87	
	Marshall Mobile	2.97	3.21	3.48 .17 1.87	7.04	1.09	5.40	
	Monroe	1.63	1.61	1.70	1,28	4,95	5.01	
	Montgomery Morgan	2.17	2,51	2,49	.95	1.04	1.62	
	Perry Pickens	1.45	1.48	1.60	.72 2.53	.85 2.11	.74	
	Pike Esmiolph	1.46	1.47	1.50	- 58	1.08	1.81	
	Russell St. Clair	.99	.97	.74	.43	.65	1.00	
	Shelby Sumter	.89	1.59	1.45	.94	3.67	1.69	
	Talladoga	1.56	1.60	1.74	.59 1.49	.95	2.72	
	Tallapoosa Tuscaloosa	1,78	1.72	1.75	1.19	.99	1.36	
A THE REAL PROPERTY.	Walker Washington	.47 1.05	3.01	1.02	.94	5,73	.50	
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Wilson Winston	1.05			_,69	100.00	100.00	30
	State	100.00	100,00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	

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		Se	ries 10	Box 2	Folder	19		
			(192	19 & 193	55)			
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	Service of the last							
	12			Table 190				
		Percent of	Agricultural	Cash Income Rece		Major Source	, 1929	
			Sec.	Counties of Al	LT-UA			
	County	All agricultural	Crops incl	oding vegetables, Cotton, inc.	flowers, sto. Crops other	Livestock	Livestock	Forest
		production.	80.63	73.59	7.04	11.16	6.06	zroducta z.15
1	uteuga Baldwin	100.00	64.36	9,98	54.40 11.91	9,36	24.77 5.23	1.51
3	erbour Pibb	100.00	88.46	72.28 75.90	8.54 8.35	4.76	9.48	4.54
1	Houst Hullock	100.00	84.18 71.99	64.35	7.64	16.85	6.76	2.80
1	Butler Salhoum	100.00	88.00	74.06 77.78	4.22		18,56	1.57
- 3	Chambers	100.00	80.26	81.42 87.97	3.84	2,68	4.03	1.18
	Chilton	100.00	87.29	75,59 74,99	11.70	4.71	5487	1.68 5.31
	Choctem Clarks	100.00	78.94	69,97	8.97	7.56 8.36	15.53	5.87 2.48
	Clay Cleburns	100.00	75.63	89.37 79.37	4 10	4.25	8,19	5.79 1.39
	Coffee	100,00	92.60	66.66	21.13	6.77 3.07	3.64	.69
	Coneouh	100.00	89.51	74.87 65.63	14.64	9.88	11.32	1.09 6.37
	Course Covington	100.00	74.45 82.49	71.51	21.18	T.38 6.67	6.99 4.85	3.14
	Cremshaw	100.00	85.90 88.52	75.95 79.69	9,96	3,30	6.61	1.57
	Dale	100.00	81.50 81.60	62.16 73.58	19.56	9.58	10.67	.39
	Dellas DeKalb	100.00	87.43	82,70		3.66 6.55	5.41	1.56
	Elmore Escambia	100.00	86.54	81.97 62.34	24.56	6,55 4,07 3,72 4,73	7.05	1.98
	Etomb	100.00	80.50	73,63 74.51	6.87	4.73	7.50	7.63
	Payette Franklin	100.00	87,46	82.09 69.07	5.87 13.19 4.89	5.24 10.82	4.87	2.05
2	Geneva Greens	100.00	84.98	80,39	4.89	7.81	4.51 8.68	2.70
	Eale Heary	100.00	82.59	77.64	19.89	5.18	5.45 5.87	1.61
	Ecuston.	100.00	88.44 79.56	78.15	10.29	8.03	10,21	1.80
	Jackson Jefferson	100.00	52.11	11.33	5.72 20.78 3.99 5.65 3.38 7.90	4.95	4.26	3,69
	lenar lauterdals	100.00	88.96 87.87	82.22	5,65	4.08	7.10	.67
	Lawrence	100.00	78.54	90.07	3.36 7.90 4.33	3.71	12.51	5.24
	Limestone Lowndes	100.00	91.08 67.59	86.75 61.08	6,51	11.75	18,63	2.03
	Nacon	100,00	84.45	78.80 80.58	5.65	5,59 4.55	8.12	1.84
	Hadison Harongo	100.00	88.01	76.55	4,71	9.85	8.15	3.25
	Marion Harshall	100.00	83,38	77.25 84.99	6.13 3.53	4.35	6,10	1.02
	Mobile Monros	100.00	56.77 90.55	9.00 83.13	7.42	5,10	37.73	1.08
	Montgomery	100.00	50.87	41.70	9.17	18.02	28.10 6.54	3.01 1.16
	Norgan Perry	100.00	82.67	83.32 76.66	9.17 4.18 6.01 4.89	4.50	10.74	2,09
	Pickens Pike	100.00	88.58	83,69	16.41	9.14	5.02	2,50
	Randelph.	100,00	83.56 79.90	79,58 72,60	3,98 7,30	5.00	7.76	2.15
	Eussell St. Clair	100.00	78,27	72.77	5,50	5.40 5.54	13,46	2.87
	Shelby Sumter	100.00	71.05 78.15	61.4° 72.07	7.78 6.06	15,90	4.94	1.03
	Talladega Tallapoosa	100,00	84.44	80.89 75.97	3.55 4.97	3.65 5.29	10.54	1.36
	Tuscalcoca	100,00	79.27	71.33	7.94	3.03	14.07	2.83 5.37
	Walker Washington	100.00	75.44 60.74	61.00	12,04	0,79 11.65	14.40	16.30
	Wilcox Winston	100.00	65.87 88.14	75.15	9.01	28,80	4.08	2,95
	State	100.00	61.56	72.54	9.44	6.51	9,72	1.99

Types:

Image 51 r10_02-19-000-0197 Contents Index About

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

4

from boarders, roomers, etc., in each of the counties is listed in the last column of the table. This item, however, is not included in the total cash income from agricultural production for two important reasons: a certain degree of duplication would probably result and the lack of sufficient data prevents the preparation of comparable figures for 1955. The receipts from boarders, roomers, etc., however, were used in determining the amount of cash income of farm population for the reason that nonles received from this source were realized primarily by persons living on farms.

The relative importance of each county as a producer of the principal cosmodities in 1929 is reflected by the percentages of the state totals shown in Table 188. Madison was the leading cotton producing county but was followed closely by Marshall, Cullman, Linestone and DeKalb. The next five ranking counties in the order named were Ecuston, Lawrence, Lauderdale, Morgan and Dallas. The first six ranking counties contributed 19.6 percent of the state total and the ten mentioned above accounted for 29.8 percent of the state total income from cotton. Eight of the tem leading counties are located in the extreme north central section of the state. The first four counties are colored black in Chart 8 to indicate total income from cottom in excess of for million dollars. The next most darkly shaded counties, indicating total income between three and four million dollars are all in the northern part of the state except Houston which is in the southeast corner. It is significant that Dallas is the only county in the Black Belt that ranks among the first ten in the state. The amount of income from cotton in the other fifteen black Belt counties in 1929 varied from \$926,642 in Bullock county to \$2,598,746 in Marengo. This group of counties appears in comparatively light cross-hatching on the map to indicate an intermediate position between high and low producing areas. In each of the counties of Jefferson, Washington, Mobile and Baldwin receipts from cotton totaled less than a half million dollars in 1929.

Income from crops other than cottom was more unequally distributed among the counties.

Beldwin was the first renking county and claimed 9.7 percent of the state total. Mobile stood second with 7.0 percent, and Jeffereon and Coffee were third and fourth with 4.5 and 4.2 percent of the state total respectively. Henry and Cullman counties ranked fifth and eight. These six counties were accredited with 31.2 percent of all income in the state received from crops other than cotton in 1939. The four next ranking counties contributed an additional 10.7 percent with the result that 41.9 percent of the state total was produced in the ten leading counties. Thirty-four or over half of the counties claimed less than one percent each of the income from crops other than cotton.

In 1919 Wilcox was the leading producer of livestock. Montgomory stood as a close second, with Sunter, Marcago, Geneva and Lowedes ranking in the order named. Each of these counties, except Geneva, is located in the Black Belt of Alabama. Dallas, the seventh ranking county, is also in this region. In fact the sixteen counties which comprise the Black Belt were sourcedited with 37.7 percent of the state income from livestock sold or traded in 1929.

Receipts from livestock products were definitely concentrated in the counties containing urban centers or in counties adjacent to such counties. Jefferson had 15.0 percent of the total income

Types:

Image 52 r10 02-19-000-0198 Contents Index About

Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Income IN Counties of ALABAMA (1929 & 1935)

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of the state derived from livestock products in 1929. Mobile and Montgomery showed more than 5.0 percent each. Baldwin stood fourth with 4.3 percent. Dallae and fuscalooss ranked fifth and sixth. Lowedee, Stowsh, 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. Esceipts from this source, however, are rather uniformly distributed among the counties. The largest percentage falling in any county was 3.0 percent, accrecited to Washington county. The ten leading counties contributed only 27.0 percent of the state total and only thirteen counties showed less than one percent of the state total from forest products in 1929.

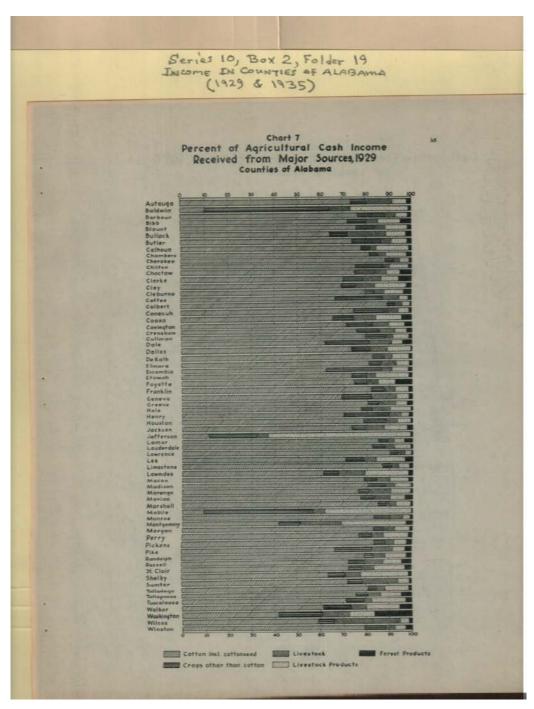
The percentages of agricultural cash income which were derived from each of the major sources within the various counties of Alabama are shown in Table 100 and graphically in Chart 7. Chart 8 shows the amount of income received from cotton including cottonseed in each of the counties in 1989. The geographic variations in the proportion of agricultural cash income received from cotton is presented graphically in Chart 9, which chart is comparable with those shown for the other major commodity groups.

Cotton as a source of maricultural 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 cottonseed. It is remilly seen that the value of cotton constitutes more than sixty percent of the total mash income in all except six of the counties. The six exceptions are Baldwin, Jefferson, Hobile, Hountgomery, Washington and Wilcox. In the first three of these counties the value of crops other than cetto and also the value of livestock products exceeds the value of the cottom crop. In the last three maned counties, however, cotton comprises more than 41 percent of the total mash income. The source from which these counties derive the remainder of their income will be discussed later. Chart 8 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 Termesses Valley region received more than 50 percent of their oash income from notion. Three of the counties, Colbert, lawrence and Linestone, derived over 85 percent of their agricultural income from this source. Charokee and Marshall counties located in the northeast section of the state wise depended upon cotton for over 85 percent of their income. Delaib county was only slightly lower with 82.9 percent. In fact Jackson is the only county in the extreme morthern part of the state that received loss than this latter percentage. It is significant that the counties in the morthern 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.

Types:

The percentages of the agricultural cash income received from cotton in the several counties
are given in Table 23, page oil. This table contains data for both 1950 and bose
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 30 through 25.

Image 53 r10_02-19-000-0199 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

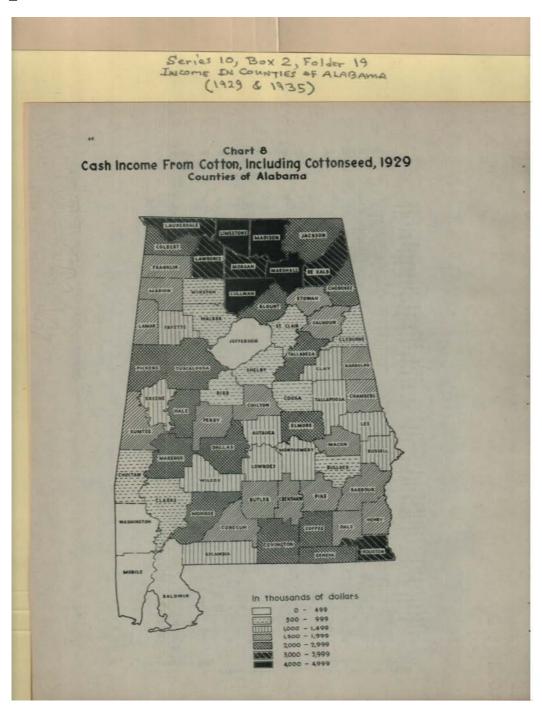
Cash Income from Major Sources

Types:

report

Dates:

Image 54 r10 02-19-000-0200 Contents Index About



Names:

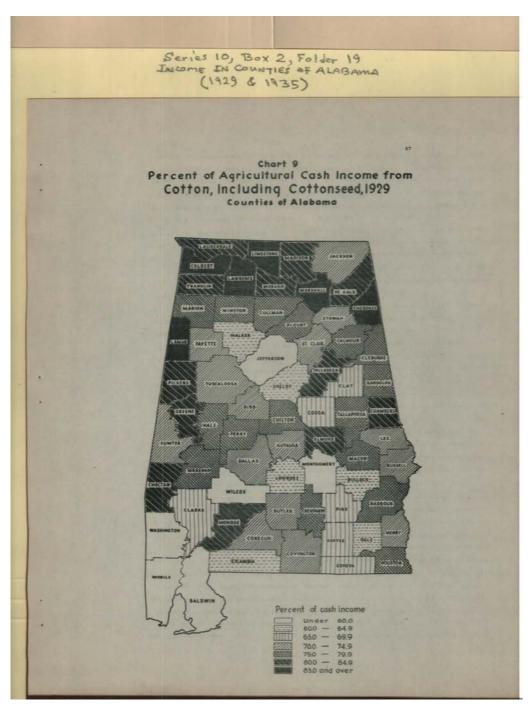
Cash Income from Cotton

Types:

map

Dates:

Image 55 r10_02-19-000-0201 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Income from Cotton

Types:

map

Dates:

Image 56 r10 02-19-000-0202 Contents Index About

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

Of the eight additional counties that received more than 80 percent of their income from cotten, four lie along the western boundary of the state, three are in the cast-central part of the state and the fourth, Hource, is in the southern part. Only three of the eighteen counties most dependent upon cotten lie in the Slack Selt. Turning now to the other end of the distribution, that is, to the counties least dependent upon cotten, the map shows that two of the six exceptionally low counties, Homtgomery and Wilcox, are located in the Slack Selt and that a number of the other counties in this section of the state are shaded lightly which indicates proportions varying from 60 to 79.9 percent which is relatively low as compared with other sections. Three of the other exceptionally low counties are consecutated in the extreme southwest corner of the state. Jefferson county appears as a center of another area of low proportion of income from cotton. The surrounding counties present a rather smooth gradient moving toward the area more dependent upon cotton.

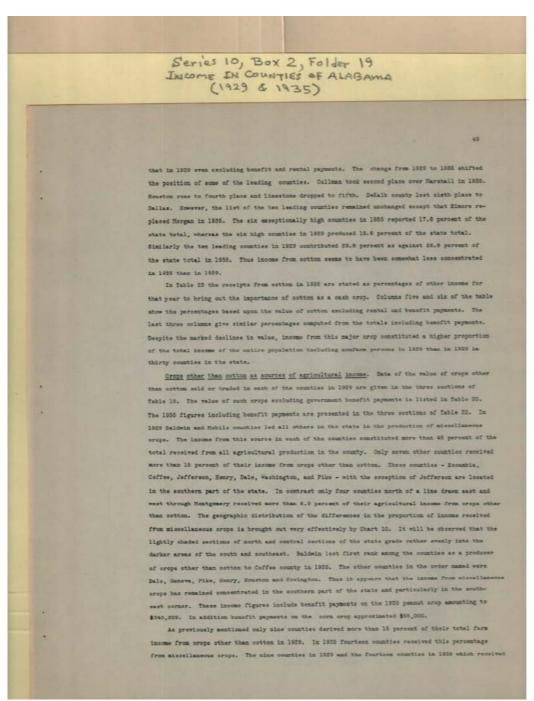
Table I3, page 81, serves to further bring out the importance of cotton as a source of cash income in the various counties. In the second column of this table receipts in 1909 from cotton including cottonseed, are expressed as a percentage of the total gross income from all farm production. Stock income represents the combined value of commodities sold or traded, commonly designated as each income, and the value of products consumed by operators' families. The value of cotton constituted more than half of the value of all commodities produced for sale or use on farms in fifty-three of the counties. In Lawrence county the proportion ran as high as 73.2 percent.

Cotton is not only the major source of income from agricultural production but is also a very important source of the income of the entire population in many parts of the state. In two countries, Charakse and Laurence, more than 60 percent of all income in the country in 1929 was derived from cotton, valued at farm prices. If the amount of income derived from handling the cotton by monfarm persons was available the proportion of total income in the country derived from this single crop would be considerably greater. Limestone country was likewise dependent upon cotton for more than half of the income of its entire population. In fourteen additional countries cotton not including handling accounted for more than 40 percent of the income of the entire population of the country.

Before considering innome from agricultural products other than cotton it is well to review the data of income from cotton in 1835. The value of cotton including cottonseed products in counties of Alebama in 1835 is listed in the third column in Table 20. These amounts represent the farm value of the cotton and cottonseed products and do not include rental or benefit payments. The cash income figures given in Table 22A include rental, benefit and price adjustment payments made on the 1935 cotton crop. In comparing the 1935 figures with those for 1929 we find that the amount received from cotton even including benefit payments was consistently smaller in the resent year in all of the counties. In general the value of the cotton crop shows proportionately greater contraction than does the value of the other types of agricultural production. In a number of counties, however, the decrease in income from cotton was not as great as that in the other lines of production with the result that fourteen counties derived elightly higher percentages of their total cash income from cotton in 1935 than in 1929. In eight of these counties - Actaugs, Baldwin, Balloca, Jefferson, Boble, Huntgomery, Washington and Wilcox - the 1928 proportion was higher than

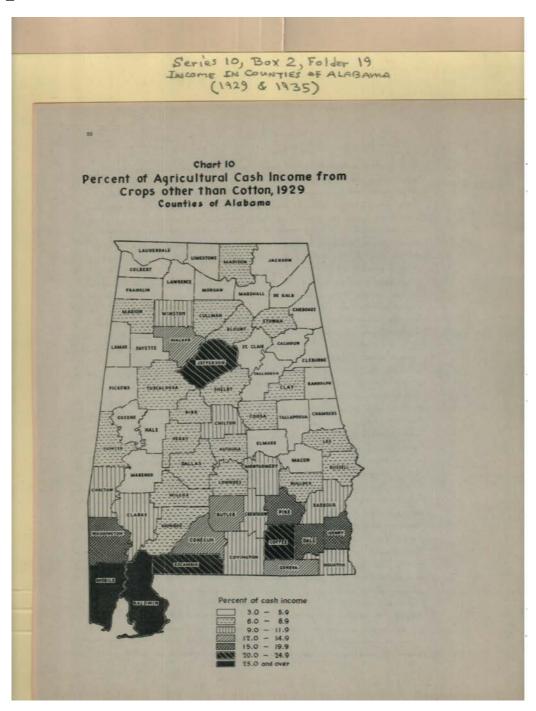
Types:

Image 57 r10_02-19-000-0203 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Types:

Image 58 r10_02-19-000-0204 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Cash Income from Crops other than

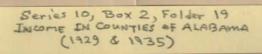
Cotton

Types:

map

Dates:

Image 59 r10 02-19-000-0205 Contents Index About



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more than 15 percent of the cash agricultural income from crops other than cottom are listed in Tables 26 and 25 respectively. These tables show the cash income from the individual crops, regetables, fruits and mursery products which made up the total of all crops other than cottom. It will be observed that the cash income from potatoes in both 1929 and 1935 in Baldwin county was more than twice -e large as the income from cottom. The value of regetables sold in this county and also in Hobile county exceeded the value of cottom in 1929 but fell short of the cottom figure in 1935. In Jefferson county the value of regetables was second only to cottom. Peacuts are of major importance in Barbour, Coffee, Covington, Cremakaw, Dale, Seneva, Escry, Mouston and Pike counties. The value of the peacut crop including benefit payments in each of these counties in 1838 constituted more than 70 percent of the value of crops other than cottom. In 1809 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 1835. Fursery 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 1985 only four countries received nore than 10 percent of their farm income from this source. Wilcox country was the leading producing country in the state and derived 28.6 percent of its total income from livestock sold or traded. Montgomary, Sunter, and Sullock counties derived from 12 to 15 percent of their income from livestock. In contrast, sisteen counties, all of which are in the northern helf of the state, received less than 5 percent of their total farm income from this source. Chart Il 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 Slack Selt 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 Slack Selt counties nevertheless remained among the cover 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, Mabile and Montgomary derived 37.7 and 28.1 percent respectively of their farm income from livestock products. Saldwin, which adjoins Nobile, received 24.8 percent of its income from livestock products. Shelby, which is near Sirningham, received 28.8 percent and Lowder, adjacent to Montgomery, derived 18.6 percent of its income from this source. Chart 12 brings out this concentration in the arten counties very clearly. The areas receiving a low percentage of income from livestock products are indicated

Types:

Image 60 r10 02-19-000-0206 Contents Index About

Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 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 1835. Lowedes lost fifth place to Bale.

Tuscalcosa retained sixth place. The six exceptionally high counties in 1835 claimed 28.1 percent of the state total whereas the six high counties in 1829 had 33.2 percent of the state total. Jefferson continued to receive more than half of its agricultural income from livestock products in 1835, Livestock products likewise constituted more than 30 percent of the farm income in both 1828 and 1835 in Mobile county. Baldwin showed only a slightly lower percentage of its income from this source. Ehelby county also received more than 30 percent from livestock products in each of the years.

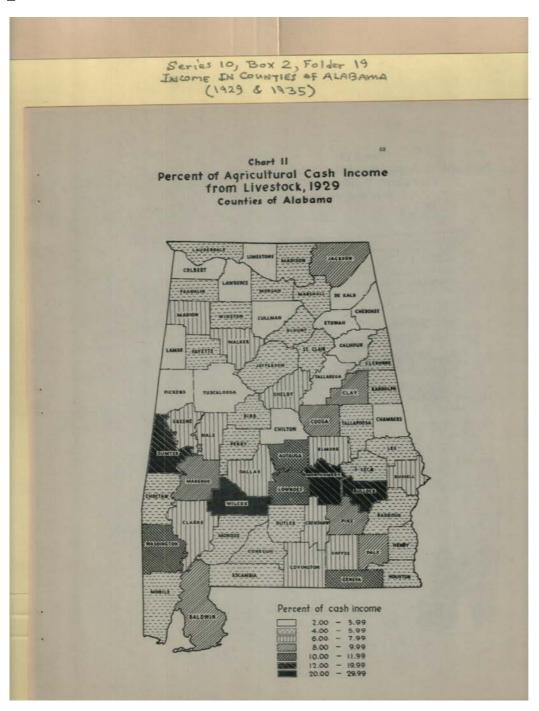
Forest products as a source of agricultural income. Receipts of farmers from forest products are rather widely distributed throughout the state especially in 1829 as indicated in Chart 13. Only two counties, Washington and Payette, are accredited with more than three percent of the state total. In these counties forest products sold constituted 16.3 percent and 7.6 percent of their total cash incomes, respectively. Sine counties received less than two percent of their total cash incomes, respectively. Sine 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 1835. 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 course. In thirty counties, however, forest products in the recent was countied 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 1835 given in Table 20 excludes rental and benefit payments made in that year. Table 21a given income figures from agricultural production including rental and benefit payments in 1835. 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 livestook 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 21a. 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, trained or used by farm families and all government benefit payments.

Per capita income of farm population received from all sources, 1929. Table 26 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:

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Names:

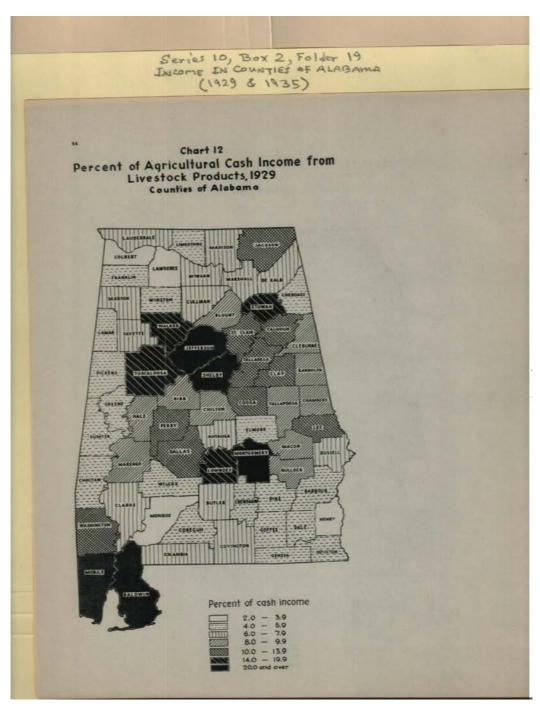
Cash Income from Livestock

Types:

map

Dates:

Image 62 r10_02-19-000-0208 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

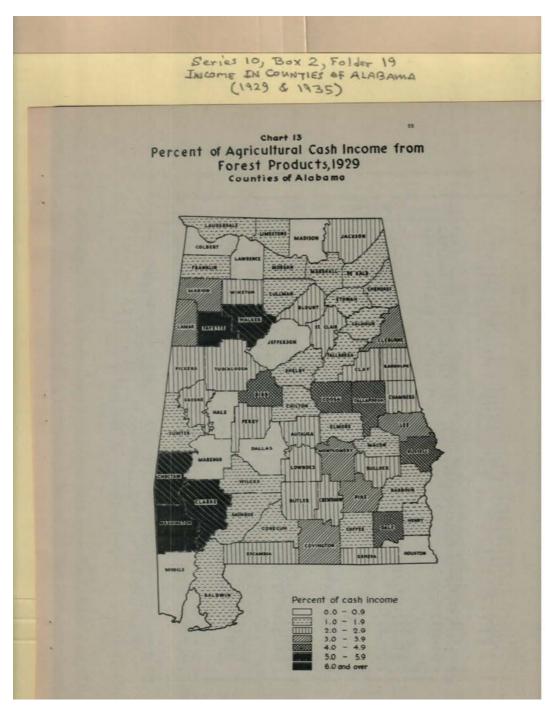
Cash Income from Livestock Products

Types:

map

Dates:

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Names:

Cash Income from Forest Products

Types:

map

Dates:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Adamson, W. M. "Income in Counties of Alabama," 1939 Image 64 r10_02-19-000-0210 Contents Index About

	INCOM	15 10, B E IN COI (1929 8	ANTIES &	FALAB	AMA	
	e from Agricultural	Commiss of	uding Fental and Alabama	Becefit Pays	nexts, by Sour	roe, 1935
ounty All agricul product	itural All tiom oropa	Cotton, inc. cottonseed	FUED 002200		Livestock products	Forest products
utauga \$1,300,8 aldein 1,600,7 arbour 1,602,1 bb 1,812,1 bb 1,812,1 be 1,	1,050,684 1,050,684 1,050,685 1,05	\$1,002,564 1,232,853 172,876 1,232,853 172,876 1,002,864 806,151 1756,688 1,444,828 1,444,824 1544,824 1544,824 1544,824 1554,825 1566,825	\$10,132 756,817 360,757 40,349 204,007 59,036 206,951 86,965 86,9	# 87,042 178,718 102,993 62,068 116,968 118,448 126,969 83,478 100,787 100,787 100,787 100,787 100,056 64,322 46,883 171,879 101,879 101,879 101,000 100,056 64,322 46,883 171,879 101,070 107,022 46,883 171,070 107,022 100,056 100,	\$ 80,148 305,108 72,315 80,228 82,928 81,928 119,281 119,281 119,281 119,281 119,281 119,281 119,411 62,188 77,921 125,178	\$ 00,451 44,129 11,144 40,129 11,144 10,145 11,145

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e in the latest than the latest than the latest the lat	Oash and Gros	: Income from Agricu	ltural 1	Production Inc.	luting Ren	tal:	und Benefit Pe	quests, 1	95
			Counties	s or Alsoena					
County	Cash income	Mental and Sensi		and benefit	t payments		urdes the	Cit paymen	74 151
	from actual production	Amount Percent of stat	e in	Amount P	croent Ra	INK.	Amount	of state	
The second second		total	state			ate	A1 207 175	1.17	Ī
Autsugs Saldein Sarbour	\$1,308,318 1,808,797 1,822,191 841,982	\$210,383 1.28 36,383 .23 239,702 1.48 94,860 .58	41 65 34	\$1,515,701 1,646,180 2,061,893 636,818		42 50 21	\$1,887,575 0,404,455 2,637,011	1.60	
31bb Blount	841,982 1,609,911	94,860 .58 274,135 1.67	60 24	036,818	1.67	66 15	880,413 2,590,005	1.52	
Bullock	1,130,604	132,657 .61	55 33	1,265,261	1.05	52 34	1.557.835	1.50	
Butler Calhoum	1,130,133	221,310 1.55	40 25	1,451,445	1.12	49	2,395,612 1,769,181 2,507,554 2,367,176	1.10	
Chambers Cherokee	1,765,183	268,962 1.64 322,553 1.98	15	2,034,145 1,779,860	1,48	53	2,367,176	1.48	
Chilton Choctaw	1,423,074	249,378 1.52 80,685 .49	32 63	1,672,452 862,111	.72	61	2,273,106	.54	
Clarke Clay	1.059.116	112,801 .69 136,807 .83	58 53	1,171,919	- 98	55	1,797,867	1.12	
Oleburne Coffee	811,557 555,987 2,792,639	91,662 .56 439,585 2.67	61	947,544 947,649 3,232,224	.79 .54 2.69	64	1,386,788 943,173 4,038,077	2.50	
Colbert	1,222,881	275,588 1.67	23	1,430,003	1.25	43	1,924,842	1.80	
Coneouh Coosa	1,363,873	197,060 1.20 81,765 .50	43 62	1,560,933	.49	66	2,219,996	. 53	
Covingto Crenshae	n 2,538,294	81,765 .50 360,686 2.19 255,646 1.58 541,686 3.29	27	2,699,180	2.05	10 15	2,672,304	2.15	
Dullman Dale	3,150,845 1,635,814	541,686 3.29 249,651 1.52	31	3,692,531 1,885,465	1.57	27	4,811,128 2,488,786	1.55	
. Dallas	2,567,799	407,585 2.48	- 8	2,975,384	2.47	6 8	3,670,750 3,669,274	2.29	
DeEalb Elmore	2,269,963	467,528 2.84 316,781 1.93	10	2,737,491	1.85	14		1.78	
Escaphia Etowah	1,228,939	316,781 1.93 162,318 .99 253,252 1.57 152,891 .93	45 29	1,391,357	1.49	46 30 55	1,527,608 1,588,465 1,584,050	1.49	
Payette Pranklin	1,184,457	152,891 .93 225,589 1.37	50 37	1,410,046	1.17	45	2,044,484	1.00	
Genera Greene	2,410,573	387,308 2.17 148,888 .91	12	2,767,678	2.30	54	3,475,201 1,596,548	1.00	
Hale Henry	1,859,095	254,101 1.55 267,295 1.75	30	2,113,196	1.76	18	2,527,870	1.54	
Eouston	2,870,135	442,483 2.69	6	3,312,618	2,75	3	4,129,388	2.57	
Jackson Jefferso	1,629,372 n 1,704,122	325,075 1.98 45,634 .28	14 64	1,749,748	1,62	25 35	2,795,269	1.52	
Lanar Lauderds	1,046,418	209,351 1.27 870,835 2.25 407,547 2.48	10	1,251,769 2,067,426 2,092,759 1,817,849	1.70	20	1,804,814 2,862,071 2,813,923	1.15 1.79 1.76	
Lawrence Lee		407,547 2.48 234,375 1.43	36	2,092,759	1.74	19	2,813,923	1.45	
Limeston	e 2,203,037	516,142 5.14	4	2,719,179	2,26	9	3,581,774	2,24	
Lowndes Nacon	1,506,216	168,548 1.03 555,469 1.66	47 29	1,574,764	1.59	37	2,113,442	1.52	
Madison Farengo	3,039,315	255,469 1.66 637,774 3.88 294,107 1.79	17	2,623,572	3.05	12	2,984,012	1.06	
Marion Marshall	2,029,465 1,165,743 2,493,711	169,234 1.03 530,521 3.23	45	1,335,977	2.51	51	1,985,824 3,975,718	2.45	
Mobile	1,125,531	34,617 .21	66	1,160,348	.96	56	1,552,666	1.75	
Nonroe Nontgom	1,840,384 ry 2,133,095	293,591 1.79 181,851 1.11	45	0,133,975 2,314,946	1.93	17 15 16	2,884,237 2,905,890	1.80	
Morgan Perry	1,832,213	225,122 1.37	13 38	1,739,294	1.46	35	2,268,895	1.40	
Pickens	1,627,568	289,122 1.75 280,963 1.71 237,049 1.44	19	1,916,690	1,59	25	2,544,685	2.07	
Pike Sandelpi	1,299,058	237,049 1.44 146,256 .90	55 52		1.15	47	2,086,168 1,768,579	1.50	
Russell St. Clai	1,232,016 r 798,014	129,738 .79	56	1,380,272 927,752 853,051	.77	60	1,343,779	.75	
Shelby Sumter	740,956 1,297,771	112,095 .66 184,225 1.12	44	1,481,996	1.23	44	2,051,009	1,28	
Tallada	1,513,759	281,331 1,71	21	1,795,090	1.13	31 48	2,351,713	1,18	
Tallapo Tuscalo	1,730,600	221,470 1.85 259,330 1.58 121,336 .74	26 57	1,361,213 1,989,950 1,159,951	1.65	24 57	2,685,450	1.68	
. Walker Washing	1,000,015 com 419,195	31,871 .17	67	451,054 1,338,952	1,11	67 50	1,866,332	1.15	
Wilcox Winston	1,181,353	157,599 .96 134,406 .82	54	841,667	.70	63	1,215,116	.75	
		\$16,434,968 100.00	-	\$120,339,617	100.00		\$150,213,894	100.00	
		THE RESERVE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN							

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Adamson, W. M. "Income in Counties of Alabama," 1939 Image 66 r10_02-19-000-0212 Contents Index About

	Series 10, 7 Income IN Co	Box 2, For	ALABA	mA	
County All farm products tutaugs \$1,516,701	Crope including regretals All Cotton, inc. arope cottonseed 41,200,648 \$1,206,736	les of Alabama les flowbrs, etc. . Crops other than cotton \$115,612	livestock \$ 89,574 180.132	Livestock products	Forest products
	, 500, 100 1 427, 102 1 1, 200, 100 1 1, 200	100, 600 185	180,132 171,130 85,488 117,092 189,192 189,192 189,192 85,398 97,171 127,195 182,214 64,685 47,383 116,602 189,383 116,602 189,383 116,602 189,383 116,602 189,508 117,171 189,608 117,507 189,608 117,507 118,508 118,708 118	355, 206 72, 313 50, 335 227, 554 55, 342 84, 982 144, 985 1185, 128 1186, 128 1187, 1287 1187 1187, 1287 1187 1187 1187 1187 1187 1187 1187	45, 189 15, 545 15, 545 15, 545 15, 545 16, 572 24, 578 25, 254 15, 284 15, 284 15, 284 15, 284 15, 284 15, 284 15, 284 15, 284 15, 284 15, 284 16, 048 16, 048 17, 758 17, 450 17, 450 17, 450 17, 450 17, 450 18, 048 19, 184 19, 184 19, 184 19, 184 19, 184 19, 184 19, 184 19, 184 19, 184 11, 189 11, 18

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	Ţ	NCOME I	0, Box	2, Fold	er 19 LABAMA			
				Table 225 Counties of Gash In Secolit Payments	nouse from Agric in Alabama, by !	pultural Pro-	duction	31
•	County	All farm products	Crops inc)	oding vegetables, Cottom, inc.	flowers, etc. Crope other than ootton	Livestock	Livestock products	For
	Autauga Baldwin Barbour Bibb Siount Bullock Buller Calhoum Chambers Chilton Chambers Chilton Chootam Clarke Clarke Clarke Clay Cloburns Coffee Colbert Conecuh Coosa Corington Crensham Cullman Dale Bale Belas Benry Greene Laudardale Laudardale Laudardale Lee Lownlos Macou Madison Marwapp Marion Marwapp Marion Madison Marwapp Marion Madison Marwapp Marion Belas Bela	1.25 1.37 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.0	1.35 1.09 1.84 1.53 1.07 1.53 1.07 1.73 1.46 1.46 1.46 1.46 1.53 1.07 1.47 1.40 1.89 1.37 1.37 1.40 1.89 1.37 1.90 1.17 1.61 2.59 1.17 1.61 2.68 1.74 1.68 1.68 1.74 1.69 1.15 1.69 1.15 1.69 1.15 1.69 1.15 1.69 1.16 1.69 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19 1.19	1.45 .33 1.71 .88 1.52 1.54 1.17 1.95 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43	.19	.84 1.89 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.69 1.6	.73 3.22 464 464 2.66 -75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.16 1.16 1.16 1.16 1.17 1.17 1.17 1.17	
	State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1

Types:

60	WIII T						
60							
	Percent of	Cash Income	Table 2: from Productions : Counties of ;	Derived from East	Major Sour	w, 1935	
County	All ferm products	Crops inc	luding regetables Cotton, inc. cottonseed	. flowers, sto. Crops other than cotton	Livestock	Livestock products	Forest products
Autauga	100.00	87.07	79.56	7.51	5.91	5.28	1.74
Baldwin Barbour	100.00	64.90 87.64 79.91	16.95 88.99 72.30	47,96 18,65	8.30	21.59 3.51	2.66
Bibb Blount	100.00	79.91	72.30 67.74	7.61 10.67	10.28	7:51 11:08	3.09
Bullook Butler	100.00	82.09	74.14 72.52	7,95 12,38	12,60	6.02	1.07
Calhoun	100.00	77.59	72.38	5,01	6,23 5,94	14.38	1.80
Chambers Cherokee	100.00	88.00	79.10 82.44	5,56	4,80 5,81	6.26	.94
Chilton Chectaw	100.00	85,69 78,68	70.70 69.01	14.99 9.67	14.75	7.57 4.57	2,00
Clarks	100.00	75,20	65, 95	9,25	15,55	5,56	3,69
Clay Cleburge	100.00 100.00 100.00	75.62 81.85	67.88 74.63	7.74	5,82	9.67	2.26
Coffee Colbert	100.00	91.57 86.25	87.39 81.56	34.18	7.50 5.67 7.79	2.41 5.08	.05
Consoult	100.00	86.34	68.38	17,96	9,01	4.17	1,45
Covington	100.00	75.46	66.67	8.79 80.57	7,52	5.15	.59
Orenshem Cullman	100.00	88,73 85,93	88.84 71.54	22.09	6.89	7,62	2,01
Dele	100.00	87.22	51,90	35.52	8,35 9,51	9,53	2.28
Dallas DeKalb	100.00	78.68 84.79	72.78	5.90 6.69	5.25	9,32	,64
Elmore	100.00	87.64	80.95 58.27	6.89	5.78	6,92	.66
Etomahia Etomah	100.00	82.63 82.17	74.72	24.36 7.45 7.94	5.49 6.84	9.77	2.25
Fayette Franklin	100.00	79.58	71.61 72.64	6,95	8.14	5,99	5,28
Genera.	100.00	89.50	65.91 73.17	23.59 6.41	6.18	3,88 6.41	.62
Greene Hale	100.00	79.58 75.91	70.68	5.23	8.43	15.00	.66
Henry Houston	100.00	91.29	62.76 72.10	29.03 17.22	5.67	4.60	-35
Jankson	100.00	78,65	71.05 19.18	7.60 18.93	7.61	10.45	1,12
Jefferson Lemmr	100.00	82,36	76.01	6.35	6.07	8.04	3,58
Lauderdale Lawrence	100.00	82,35	74.94 81.55	7.44 5.40	6.07 7.58 8.04	8,90	.79
Lee	100.00	82.61	76.05 80.68	6.66 5.77	6,51	6.06	2,77 ,92
Limestone Lownies	100.00	69.65	63.97	8,68	18,13	16.64	.58
Hacon Madison	100.00	85.52	79.32 77.66	6,20	7.52 5.45	6.06	.91
Marango	100.00	78.51 78.63	72.42 69.85	6,09	12.15	9.71	1.65
Marion Marshall	100.00	87.21	80.71	5,50	5,03	7.34	.62
Mobile Momroe	100.00	49.67 87.33	17.50 81.00	52,17	8,80	41.05	1.48
Montgomery	100.00	55.96	47.36	6,33 8,60 7.02	11.60	7.85	.37
Borgan Perry	100.00	84.72 77.75	77.70 71.18	6.55		11.83	-77
Pickens Pike	100.00	83.05	73.47 64.60	9,58	8,81 6,93 5,80	6.26	2,38
Randolph	100.00	83,56	78.05 74.86	5,51	5.80	9,37	1.27
Bussell St. Clair	100.00	81.85 72,80	64.89			10.33	1.00
Shelby	100.00	68.25 78.45	69.88 69.20	8.3T 9.25	13,96	6,53	1.06
Sumter Talladega	100.00	82,65	77.18	5,47	6.37	9,33	1.65
Tullapoosa Tuscaloosa	100.00	81.19	74.50 66.24	5.69 7.96	0.93	8.82 15.76	1.08
Walker	100.00	74.20 64.06 56.49	54.45 45.97	9.51	8.91 23.92	8.24	10.88
Washington Wilcox	100.00	75.17	67.77	7.40	19,00	4.60	1.23
Winston	100.00	80.32	73.72	6,60	7.28	6.01	6,39
	300.00	81.43	69,38	12.15	7.94	9-17	

Types:

5	Feries	10,	Box 2,	Folde	- 19					
J.	MEDME	IN!	COUNTIES	aF AI	LABAMA					
	(1925	8 193	5)						
		-	portamon of Cotto	Table 23	Orop, 1929 an	d 1935		41		
			Coun	ties of Als)	- ATM					
No. of the last of	Gash income from cotton as a percentage of: 1909 County Cash Gross All income Excluding cental Including									
County	Cash	Gross income	All income from ourrent production	Excluding a benefit Cash income	g rental payments Oross income	Including rental & benefit payments Cash Gross All income				
						income	income	from our		
Autauga Baldwin	73.6	60.2	36.5	76.7	60.5	79.6	46.6	42.8		
Barbour	10.0	8.1 61.6 52.2	4.2 50.6 14.3	15.1 67.7 68.7	10.8	16.9 69.0 72.8	11.6 55.9 52.5	8.1 80.1 16.7		
51bb Flount	72.3	57.9	38.9	62.3	47.4 43.1	67.3	49.1	86,8		
Bullook Butler	74.0	50.5	26.7	71.3 69.5	55,4	74.1	59.0	35.9		
Calhoun	77.8	60.6	0.6	67.1 75.0	49.0 57.4	72.4	55.3	7.0		
Chambers Cherokee	81.4	68.5	90.3 64.5	76.6	56.0	82.4 70.7	52.0	60.1		
Chilton Chootaw	75.6 75.0	51.1	38.3	65.7	46.2	69.0	52.0	31.1 33.2		
Clarke	70.0	45.1	17.0	62.7	59.4 40.6	66.0 67.9	45.0	26.0		
Clay	79.4	54.3	42.0	70.7		74.6	:51.2	54.5		
Coffee Colbert	66.6	55.5	40.0	77.6	43,3 57,5	57.4 51.5	63.5	35.3		
Conecuh	74.9	59.2	40.0	64.6	43.5	68.4	48.1	29.T		
Codes Covington	65,6 71.3	45.6	26.3	62.0	38.7 47.6	66.4	45.9	26.4		
Crencham Cullman	76.0	59.1	61.0 65.7	65.7	46.8	66.6 Tl.5	54.9	40.2 38.8		
Dale	62.2	48.7	28,3	50.5	36,9	51.9	39.3	31.1		
Dallas DeKalb	73.6 82.9	58,3	19.2	68.6 73.7	54.0	72.8	59.0	23.7		
Elmore	83.1	66.9	47.8 37.2	76.2	52.3 58.9	80.9	65.2	29.0		
Hecembia Ptowah	62.5 73.6	49,8 55.4	16.5	52.9 TO.7	51.1	59.5	42.1 56.2	7.2		
Fayette Franklin	74.5	58.5	28.5	67.5	43.9	71.6 72.6	49.7	26.5		
General	69.1	53.8	38.0	65.8	49.3	65.9	52.5	29,7		
Greens Hale	77.6	63.0	40.1 46.1	55.7	50.5 52.2	78.2	55.0	45.7 50.5		
Henry	70.0	56.0	58.3	59.2	46.0	62.5	49.8	42.5		
Houston Jackson	78.1 73.8	64.5 55.5	29.7 35.9	69, 2	53.8 44.2	72.1	57.9 49.7	25.7 31.6		
Jefferson	11.3	9.0	40.5	17.1	11.6	19.2	12.9	45.7		
Lauderdale	62.2	64.1	32.6	69.5	47.5	76.9	54.1	21.1		
Lawrence Lee	70.6	75.2 58.2	87.0 18.3	77.2	54.0	81.8	60.9	55.1 19.1		
Limestone	86.6	65.2	52.3	76.6	55.0	80.7	61.2	45.8		
Lownles Nacon	61.1 78.8	49.0	40.4	60.3 76.0	46.7 56.6	64.0 79.3	61.5	45.4		
Madison Marengo	80.6 76.4	64.5	40.4 25.2	75.1	54.6	77.7	60.T	24.9		
Marion	77.2	56.2	32.3	65.6	51.6 42.1	72.4 69.9	56.4 47.0	41.6 31.2		
Marshall Mobils	85.0	65.4	48.2	76.6	55.4	80.7	61.4	36,5		
Monroe	9.0	8.2	42.2	18.0	11.5 57.1	82.0	13.5	45.5		
Montgomery Morgan	41.7 83.3	35.4	2.6	43.1 73.6	34,1 58,7	47.4 77.7	58.0 55.5	3.6		
Perry	76.7	60.6	38.2	67.1	50.4	71.2	55,2	36.2		
Pickens Pike	83.7 66.4	55.8	42.2 26.2	72.8 61.8	52.6	73.8	55.6	38.8		
Randolph Russell	79.6 72.6	61.4	35,9	74.1	52.0	54.0 75.1	87.5	33.0		
St. Clair	72.8	50.6	28.8	72.0 59.4	54.8 39.1	74.9 64.9	58.4	28.5		
Shelby	63.5	47.8	14.4	53.9	36.6	59.9	42.4	20.0		
Talladega	72.1 80.9 76.0	57.5	34.8	65.2 72.9 70.1	45.4	69.2 77.2	50.0	36.0 15.0 15.7		
Tuecaloosa	76.C 71.3	56.0 57.7	27.2	70.1	55, 3 48, 1 43, 7	74.5	53.8	15.7		
Walker	61.2	35.9	10.0	61.5	29.0	54.5	33.3	30.9 T.1		
Washington Wilcox	41.9 58.9	28.5	10.9	42.0 63.6	25.5	46.0	20.7	12.1		
Winston	79.1	55.9	38.8	69.0	45.1	67.8 75.7	48.6	36.4		

Types:

INC	one IN COUNT	PIES OF ALABA	mA	
	THE REAL PROPERTY.		377	STEELY ST
62				
Compris produce	2. Percent Ballein Coffee Bale Bossbia Bossbia Bossbia Bossbia Bossbia Formen Kobile Pike	L. Amount : Baldwin Coffee Dale Essembia Henry Jefferson Mobile Place	County	
Hos.	a International	desin fee and desin fee and a santa sury sury the santa sury sury the santa sury sury the santa sury sury the santa sury sury sury the santa sury sury sury sury sury sury sury sury		
unties in	A Persons of sounty total, 1999 at her in the first and th	Income, 1929	-	
which the		Lutorrast	Total - all gross other than action	
e each	100.00	25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.0000 25.00	- all other	
ocas from	555383338	6.55 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.65	Corn	Cash Esson
erops of	24848484	\$41388184 \$41388184	feall grains	as from Or
than than	25.12.12.12.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25	95,055 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	white potators	Table Si. Cash Income From Grope other than Cotton in Selected Counties of Alabame.
ection ea	205E2+583			Table of
metitubed	28-65858 535338383	5,87 5,87 5,87 5,87 5,87 5,87 5,87 5,87	Seset potatora	to St.
now the	2005.	1,182 1,182	Peasute	Naoted.
n 15 per	WarwE8648	25.25 25 25.25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	Hey, eta	Counties
ant of t	25555555			of Alabam
be total	£345' 2465	915,177 9,288 6,084 6,084 6,084	Other field ereps	1989
Comprises all sounties in which the each income from ere;we other than section sometime, production.	25858585 55858585	#155,146 25,156 27,156	Vegetables	
e from all agricultural		1125, did 6,259 6,259 6,250 105,110 10,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000	Fruit and pecans	
# #	2382852	92 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2 "	A COLUMN TO A COLU

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	Insco	mi	10, Box 2, Fo E IN COUNTIES OF (1929 & 1935)	ALABAMA
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	ta Nursery products		10.000 March 10.00	2.56. 2.56. 3.56. 3.15.
	les Fruits and pooms		130000000000000000000000000000000000000	
1975	Vegetables		112.00 112.00 112.00 113.00 11	23.844.822.88
f Alabam,	. Other fish design		20,250 20	4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5%
Counties o	llay, etc		25.00 20.00	5285577585555
n Selected	Peanuta		84884548888888 848845488888888	42865898284 5438482848384838
Table 25 ben Cotton 1	Sweet		88.49.43.43.42.43.4 88.49.43.43.42.43.4 88.49.49.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.	84444444444444444444444444444444444444
Table 55 Chah Insome from Grupe other than Cotton in Selected" Counties of Alabama,	White		24.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.	a 2444648848488888
some from C	final! grains		54485,035,8434.	व्यद्व क व्यव्यव्यव्य
Chah Ita	Cern		\$\\ \pi\ \pi\ \pi\ \pi\ \pi\ \pi\ \pi\ \	35353555555
	Total - all orege other than cotton		200 A 100 A	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
		of each Amouse, 1935;		Track Comments
	County	1. Amount of each		haidwin haidwin haidwin haidwin Confree Consenth Coving con Coving con Haidwin Haidwin Heary Hea

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Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Income IN Counties of ALABAMA (1929 & 1935)

amount received by each major type of farm income - cash, products consumed and imputed rent. For capita income from current production combines the cash income with that received in the form of commodities consumed and in addition affords a basis of comparison with the 1836 figures listed in Table 27. The ratios of county per capita to the state per capita included in the table show the extent to which a particular county exceeds or falls short of the per capita income of the state as a whole. The ratios based upon per capita income from all sources were given in Table 12, page 25 and hence are not repeated in Table 26. The counties, however, appear in approximately the same relative position when analysis is based upon current production, which constitutes approxinately 98 percent of the total from all sources. In general the counties which are shows the state average in each income per farm person are also relatively high in the average value of products occumed. Thirteen counties, however, that have each income per capita above the state average fell below in products consumed. An almost equal number show the reverse tuniency. It will be observed that Saldwin county with a per capita cash income of \$196 ranked first in the state and as 68.0 percent above the state per capita figure. Mobile and Colbert occupied second and third places and were each more than 40 percent above the state average. Walker county ranked the lowest in the state with an average of \$50 which was \$1.1 percent below cash income per farm person of the state as a whole. In terms of value of farm products consumed per person Culiman county ranked first with an average consumption value per person of \$56. This figure was definitely above that of the ranking county, Franklin, which had a per capita of \$51. The average consumption in Cullman county was 55.6 percent and Franklin was 41.7 percent above the state average. Russell county with a per capits consumption of \$21 fell 41.7 percent below the state average which planes it the lowest a

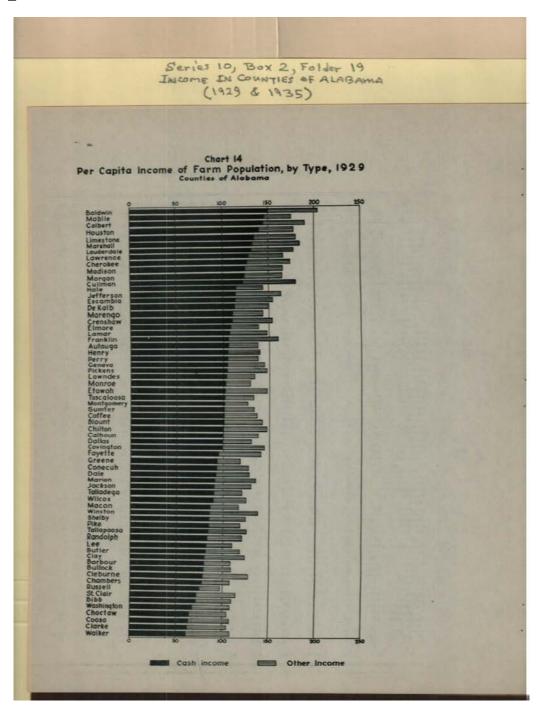
The per capita income figures for the various counties are compared graphically in Chart 14. The longest bar representing per capita income from all sources of \$205 in Baldwin county is me twice as long as the one for Russell county representing a per capits of \$97. Russell county, how es not appear at the bottom of the chart for the reason that in the preparation of the graph the counties were ranked according to per capita cash income. On this basis Eussell county took sixtieth place among the counties. The segment of each bar which is colored black is proportionate to the nt of per capita income received as each or in trade. The remainder of the bar which is shaded lightly represents all other income. All other income comprises the value of products consumed and imputed rent, which are shown separately in the table. It will be observed that cash income as resented by the blank segment of this bar dropped off rapidly in the first twelve ranking counties. after the higher counties have been passed the length of the successive bars shorten gradually reflecting a rather uniform but low per capita income in the remaining counties. A number of the counties ould rank considerably higher if the comparison had been prepared upon total income including value te consumed and imputed rent. For instance, Culiman which stands twelfth in each incom ranks fifth in per capita income from all sources. Similarly, the position of Franklin county would be shifted from twenty-first to fifteenth, Blount from thirty-fourth to twenty-sixth, Chilton from thirty-fifth to teenty-first, Winston from forty-eighth to thirty-second, Cleburns from fifty-eight

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			D.C.			ble 26	tion by T	voe. 1929			
			141.0		Counties	of Alaba					
		_				Entio	of county	to	Fatio in a	tate so	oordia
County	Fer on	pita in	Current	Cash	Products	Current	Cash	Products	to per cap Ourrent	Cash income	Produ
-	income r	ent	productio	n income	COCSUBAC	producti	n income	85.5	production 32	22	4
äutauga Saldwin Sarbour	\$158 205 107	45 5 3	\$135 199 105	\$108 151 50	\$30 48 25	144.2	149.0 18.4 69.6	133.8 69.4 97.2	61	55	61
Sarbour Sibb Blount	109	3 3	106 140	71 101	35 39	101.4	99.0	108.3	57 26	52 34	25
Bullook Butler	143 107 118	2 2	105	79 82	26 33	76.1	80.4	72.2 91.7 97.2	63	57 54	51 42 31
Sutler Celhoum Chambers	138	3 3	135	100	5.5 2.5	97.8 74.6	76,5	89.4	35 63	55	- 51
Oberokee	106 174	3	172	127	44	124.6	124.5	122.2	21	35	1
Chilton Choctam	147 102 104	3 3	144	100	44 35	72.7	61.8	100.0	65	64	3
Clarke Clay	125	2 5	100	82	40	75.9 87.0	60.8 TS.4	111.1	55 49	86 55	20
Cleburne	127	2 3	125	80 78 101	47 33	97.1	76,5	130.6	34	33	4
Coffee Colbert	191	3	188	148	42	136.2	143.1	116.7	2	41	1:
Consoult	127 106 145	3 3	124	94 65	31 40	89.9 74.6	92.2 61.8 97.1	111.1	64	65	22
Cowington Cremshaw	145	3	160	110	42 40	108.7	207.8	111.1	26 17	38	21
Cullman	181	3	177	121	56	128.3	118.6	155.6	5 43	12 42	4
Dale Dallas	128	3 2	125	92 99	30	93.5	97.1	83.3	39	37 16	51
DeKalb Elmore	159	3	156 136	108	44 25	113.0 98.6	109.8	122.2	30	19	35
Ecompia Stownh	154 148	3 5	150	113	43	104.3	110.8	102.8	16 20	15 29	31
· Fayette	142	2	139	95	44 51	100.7	93.1	182.2	27	39	1
Franklin Geneva	159 140 117	3	156	105	38	102.9	102.0	105.4	25 54	25 40	25
Greene Hale	144	2 2	115	94 114	21 28	102.9	111.0	77.8	24 28	13 25	56 56 43
Eenry Eouston	140 178	3 3	158	105	35 35	100.0	102.0	91.7	6	4	- 33
Jackson	131	3	128	91	37	92.8	110.8	102.8	13	14	31
Jefferson Lamar	163	5 3	146	106	40	105.8	103.9	111.1	18	20	20
Lauderdale Lawrence	176	3 3	175	183 129	42	116.8	130.4	97.2	10	8	31
Lee	109	3	106 178	82 135	24 43	75.8	152.4	119.4	58	53	5
Linestone Lownice Macon	161	2	132	102	30 27	95.7	100.0	83.3 76.0	56 53	27 47	5
Madison	117	3	114 182	124	38	317.4	121.6	105.6	11	10	2 4
Marengo Marion	144	2 3	142	110 92	52 41	102.9	107.8	88.9	22 35	43	1
Marshall	185	3	182	133	48 23	131.9	150.4	133,3	5 9	6 2	
Hobile Hourse	176	3	127	102	25	92.0	100.0	69.4	41 45	26	4
Montgomery Morgan	126 165	3	183	108	22 38	117.4	121.6	105.6	12	11	
Perry Plokens	158	2 3	136 145	104	32 41	98.6	102.0	88.9	29 19	24	4
Pike	119	3 5	116	85 84	30 34	84.1 84.8	84.3	94.4 56.3	52	50	5 4 6
Randolph Russell	120 97	2	96	75	21 38	69.6	73.5 70.6	56,3	61 67 56	60 61	- 2
St. Clair Shelby	113	3	110	72 86	35	87.7	84.3	97.2	48	49	3
Sunter Tallader	133	2	131	102	29	94.9	100.0	80.6	38 50	32 45	5
Tallapoora	125	3	122	85 102	37	94.9	85.3	102,6	47 37	51 30	3 5
Tuscalocsa Walker	107	3	105	50	44	76.1	58.8	122.2	60	67	
Weshington Wilcox	107	2	104	67 90	38	75.4	65.T 86.2	105.6	62 46	63 45	4
Winston	138	3	136	86	49	98.6	84.3	136.1	31	48	
State	\$141	\$5	\$136	\$102	\$35	-	100	200		-	

Types:

Image 74 r10 02-19-000-0220 Contents Index About



Names:

Per Capita Income of Farm Population

Types:

report

Dates:

1929

Image 75 r10_02-19-000-0221 <u>Contents Index About</u>

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

-

forty-fourth. The value of products consumed per farm person in the last four counties mentioned is not particularly large but does constitute a very important proportion of the total income in the county for the reason that the value of products sold or traded is small. The ratio between value of products used per operator's family and those sold or traded in each of the counties can be approximated by comparing the black segment of each of the bars with the lightly shaded section, Chart le.

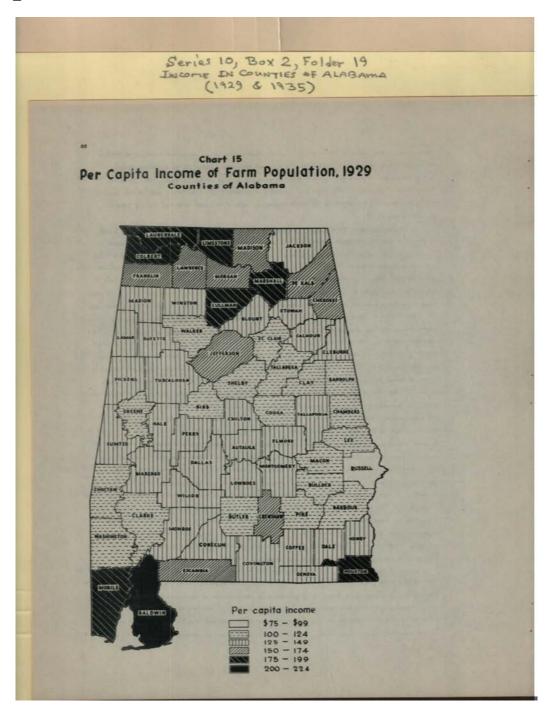
Per capita income of farm population received from current production, 1929 and 1935. Table 27 presents data of per capita income of farm population in 1835. This table shows a breakfown according to per capita income received from products sold or traded and those consumed. The total per capita income shown for 1935 is based upon all income from current production but does not include imputed rent. Accordingly, in making comparisons with the 1929 figures use should be made of the per capita figures in third column of Table 26. The percentage change from 1929 to 1935 in each type of per capita income in each of the counties is shown in Table 27 to facilitate this comparison.

Four counties, Fike, Barbour, Coffee, and Henry showed gains from 1929 to 1935 in the per capita income of farm population received from current production. Lee county had approximately the same per capita in 1935 as in the earlier year. Bach of these counties is located in the southeast er of the state. Other counties in this section showed comparatively small decreases in inc with the result that there was a marked shifting in the rank held by the various counties. Henry county advanced to first place in terms of per capita income from all current production in 1935. It held a like position in regard to cash income. Baldwin slipped to second place in per capita income from ourrent production and dropped to eighth position in the amount of cash income received per farm person. With the exception of Mobile county each of the counties ranking above Baldwin, that is, those in the first seven positions in 1935, are located in the southeast corner of the st Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone and Morgan counties each showed a decrease of more than 40 percent in per capita income of farm population from all sources. These counties, of course, are all in the Tennessee Valley area. Four counties in the north central part of the state - Winston, St. Clair, Jefferson, and Shelby - likewise showed decreases in per capita income of more than 40 percent. In fact, per capita income of farm persons in Jefferson county in 1935 appears to have been slightly less than half as large as in the earlier year. It is very probable that a number of persons classified as industrial workers in 1929 were included in the census of farm population in 1935 because of the fact that they were obliged to depend to an increasing extent on earnings from truck gardens, livestock, etc. This factor probably tends to understate the per capita income of fulltime farmers, particularly in the industrial counties.

Income of farm families, 1929. The average income received by farm families from all sources in 1929 is presented graphically in Ohart 16. Three counties - Saldwin, Colbert and Marshall - showed average annual income above \$500. A large number of the counties in the northern part of the state reflect averages of over \$500 per family. In contrast the farm families in more than half of the counties in the south central part of the state apparently received less than \$500 in the year 1929. In two counties, Russell and Clarke, the average per family was less than \$500. Russell appears to

Types:

Image 76 r10 02-19-000-0222 Contents Index About



Names:

Per Capita Income of Farm Population

Types:

map

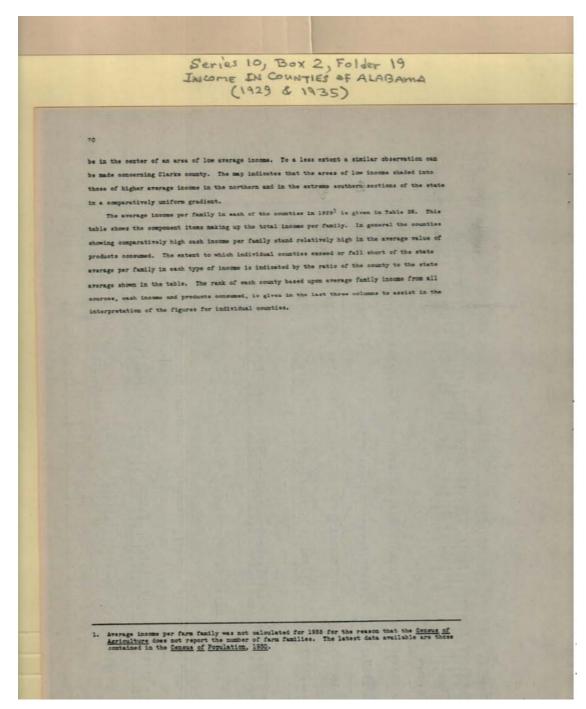
Dates:

1929

	Series	10	Bo	x 2,	Folder of AL	19	-		
4	MOME (192	9 &	1931	5) AL	913 AIN	1-A		
		-			-,			-	-
					Table 27				-
			Fer Capita	Income o	of Farm Popula	ation, by	Type, 1935		
				Coun	ties of Alaba	and.			
County	Per capit	· tann	a of tare	Ratio o	f county to	Rank in		Percent o	bange fro
	populatio Current production	Cash	Products consumed	State p Cash income	Froducts consumed	Cash Income	Products consumed	to 1935 Current production	Cash Income
Autsugs	\$106	\$82	\$24	117.1	82,8	12	500	-21.5	-51.9
Baldwin Barbour	144	92 83	83 29	130.0	182.8	11	83	-27.6 + 6.7	-59.1 + 3.8 -25.4
31bb Blount	79	62	25	75.7 88.6 97.1	86.2 100.0 75.9	54 64 31	51 51 65mg	-25.5 -35.0 -14.5	-38.6
Bullook Butler	90 91	68	22 28	91.4	96.6	40	38 62	-20.9 -38.5	-22.0
Calhoum Chambers	53 101	60 75	23 26	85.7	79.3 89.7	23	48	- 1.9	- 3.8
Cherokee Chilton	113	60	33 31	114.3	105.9	18 29	15 21	-30.0	-21.0
Chostan	85 85	49 51	34 34	70.0	117.2	55 55	11	-16.2 -16.7	-22.0
Clarke	75	47	27	67.1	95.1	61	43 32	-37.5 -36.0	-61.5 -54.6
Oleburne Ouffee	80 14E	109	29 34	155.7	100.0	2	15	+ 6.0 -15.7	+ 7.9
Colbert	102	109 75 62	33	107.1	95.1	22 43	17	-24.2	-55.5
Someouh Soona	75	46	29	65.7	100.0	53	28 19	-27.2	-27.0
Covington Cremshaw	124	92 89	32.	107.1	120.7	9	6 23	-17.3	-19.1
Oullman Dale	115	82 87	35	117.1	100.9	14		- 2.4	- 5.4
Dallas	95	73	21	104.3	72.4 96.6	35	56 37	-38, 4	-40.2
DoKalb Elmore	95 103	67 76	28 27	108.6	93.1	21	46 12	-24.3	-29.6
Scounding Stowah	104 94	10 87	34 27	100.0	117.2	28 34	42	-34.7 -34.5	-34.3
Fayette	91	59 62	32	88.6	110.3	49	18	-37.8	-61.0
Franklin Geneva	97 136	103	33	147.1	113.0	5 50	16 55	- 4.Z -27.8	-37.2
Greene Eale	83 106	82	24 25	84.5	82.8 86.2 117.2	1.5	83	-25.4	-28.1
Henry	144	110	34 33	157.1	113.6	3	10	+18.9	-21.5
Souston Jackson	85	\$5	30	78.6	103.4 96.6	52 64	40	-53.6	-59,3
Jefferson Lenar	73 100	46 65	28 35	65.7 92.9	120.7	38	5	-31.5 -46.3	-38.7
Lauderdale	94 98	64	51 29	91.4	103.4	39 32	25 29	-60.E	-45.9
Les Les	106	81	25	115.7	82.8	16 25	52 35g	-63.5	-1.2
Limestone Lowndes	101	72 67	22	95.7	75.9	33	642	-32.6	-54.5
Macon	97	72	26 29	108.9	100.0	26	50 342	-14.9 -31.5	-33, 9
Marison Marengo	69	66	25	94.3	19.5	37 58	61 26	-37.3 -39.8	-40.0
Marion Marshall	112	50 80	30 31	71.4	106.9	17	20	+38.5	-39,8
Mobile	137	98 79	39 31	140.0	154.5	19	3 22	-19.4	-33,3 -22,5
Montgomery	109	78	24	111.4	82.8	20	56 36	-17.1	-22.8 -44.4
Horgan Ferry	97	69 66	26	96.6	90.6	30 36	598	-34.6	-35, 5
Pickess	101	71	39 35	101.4	100.0	27	30	-30.3 +21.6	+23.3
Pike Bandolph	87	106	27	85.7	95.1	47	44	-25.6	-28,6 -17.6
St. Clair	52 54	61	23	50.6	72.4 79.5	65	67 63	-14.6 -41.8	-43.1 -45.5
Shelby Sumter	70 81	46 55	24 26	78,6	82.0	62 53	50 49	-42.1 -38.2	-45.1
Talladega	85	61	24	87.1	82.8	45	57	-28.0	-53.0
Tallapoosa Tusoaloosa	83 90	56 63	27	90.0	93,1	51 41	45 41	-51.5	-38.2
Walker Washington	67 71	58 41	30 31	54.3	105.4	67	27	-36.2 -51.7	-36.7
Wilcox	74	49	24	70.0	82.8	59 57	54 39	-39.8 -62.6	-65,6 -62,5
Winston	78	50 870	28 \$00	71.4	96.6	91	- 00	-26.3	-31.4
State	\$22								

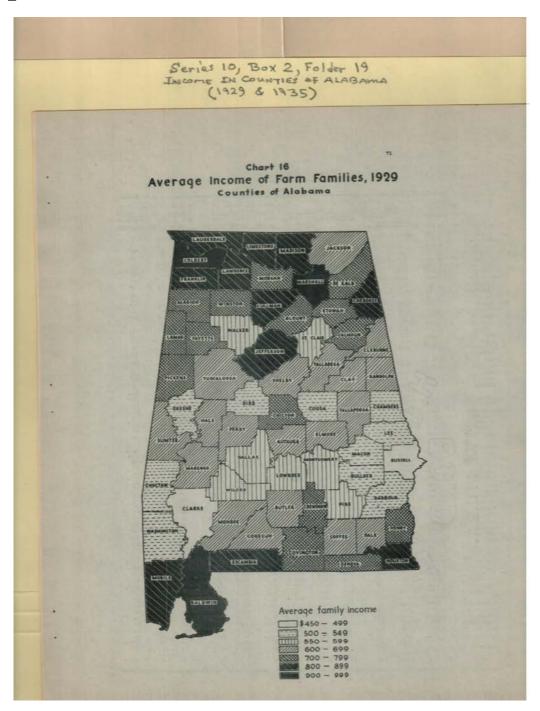
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Image 78 r10_02-19-000-0224 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Types:

Image 79 r10 02-19-000-0225 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Average Income of Farm Families

Types:

report

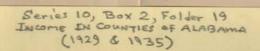
Dates:

1929

Table 18 Income of Farm Families, by Type, 1929 Countries of Alabama Countries of A			S	eries	10,	Bo	x 2	, Fo	1 der	19		1	
Furnisher Average income per farm family State average Income of Alabama State Average income per farm family State average State average State Average income per farm family State Average Income pers State Average State			Ins	COME	IN	Cou	NTIE	SAF	ALA	BAW	A		
Sumber of Alexans				(ייייי	0	14.	35)					
Sumber of Alexans													
Sumber of Alexans													
Sumber of Alexans	2												
families All Impute Per farm Temily found for the production income rest Total Cash Command income for the products income rest Total Cash Command income for the products inc				Is	come of	Farm Fa	of Ala	by Type,	, 1929				
families All Impute Per farm Temily found for the production income rest Total Cash Command income for the products income rest Total Cash Command income for the products inc			-								2000 60		
3,189 \$622 \$13 \$509 \$472 \$137 \$0.2 \$4.6 \$77.6 \$42 \$36 \$2 \$2 \$2,820 \$65 \$26 \$94.6 \$71.1 \$259 \$140.0 \$142.5 \$130.1 \$1 \$2 \$70 \$4.25\$ \$354 \$13 \$822 \$13.8 \$13 \$822 \$13.8 \$77.7 \$79.6 \$71.0 \$45 \$25 \$30 \$30 \$1.5 \$13 \$820 \$13.8 \$77.7 \$79.6 \$71.0 \$45 \$25 \$30 \$30 \$1.5 \$13 \$820 \$1.8 \$77.7 \$79.6 \$71.0 \$45 \$25 \$30 \$30 \$1.5 \$1.0 \$1.0 \$1.0 \$1.0 \$1.0 \$1.0 \$1.0 \$1.0		of.	Averag	re income Imputed	per fars	family it produ	otion	All	Cash .	Products	All	Desh	Products
1, 200 265 26 940 711 229 140,0 142,5 130,1 1 2 7 7 8,6 71,0 59 55 00 8,0 22 835 14 819 380 149 77.5 79.6 71.0 59 55 00 8,0 22 835 14 819 380 149 77.5 70.1 94.0 61 62 82 39 24 85 140 712 81 704 80 147 140.6 11.0 147 140.6 11.0 140.	luitan as	* 100	income	rent	Total	Cash Co	cruzed	income	income	Demusion	income	income	DOCUMENTO
\$\ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	Autauga Balówin Barbour	2,820	965	26	940	711	229	140.0	142.5	130.1	1 59	2 55	50
3,739 607 15 592 420 172 88.1 54.2 97.7 46 48 35 35 4.4 17 12 17 595 517 178 103.5 103.6 101.1 28 25 35 4.4 103 4.5 15 17 18 103.5 103.6 101.1 28 25 35 35 4.4 103 4.5 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	Bibb Blount	4,394	555 718	14	519 704	350	169	104.2	70.1	96.0	81	28	39 24
\$ 4,000 835 1.5 80.0 92 118 77.6 78.6 77.7 70.2 85 35 35 8.8 8.6 1.5 848 628 218 124.9 125.9 125.9 8.8 1.4 8.8 8.6 1.5 848 628 218 124.9 125.9 125.9 125.9 8.8 1.4 8.8 8.6 1.5 848 628 218 124.9 125.9	Bullook Butler	3,194	503 507	15	493 592	420	172	75.0	54.2	97.7	46	48	35
\$\frac{1}{2}\$, 688 861 18 846 628 218 124.9 125.9 123.9 8 8 14 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 685 861 14 485 518 180 74.0 85.1 102.3 25 20 18 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 644 498 10 487 288 1122 77.2 25.3 102.3 26 86 867 248 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 600 18 686 821 183 87.1 78.4 102.1 47 87 288 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 636 11 828 392 272.2 25.3 102.1 64.7 287 288 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 636 11 828 392 393.3 92.3 78.6 123.7 30 28 48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 636 11 828 392 393.3 92.3 78.6 123.7 30 28 48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 636 11 828 392 393.3 92.3 78.6 123.7 30 28 48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 636 11 828 392 393.3 92.3 78.6 123.7 30 28 48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 636 11 828 783 393.3 92.3 78.6 123.7 30 28 48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 636 11 828 783 393.3 92.3 78.6 123.7 30 28 48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 636 11 7 828 393 393.3 92.3 78.6 123.7 30 28 48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 636 11 7 828 393 393.5 67 791 64.7 126.5 58 64 18 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 64 808 17 878 602 276 128.9 100.0 100.2 124.4 18 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 4808 17 878 602 276 128.9 120.0 100.2 124.4 18 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 672 18 686 82 118 83.1 69 80.8 90.8 90.8 90.8 44 18 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 672 18 686 82 118 83.1 89.8 90.8 90.8 90.8 44 48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 672 18 686 82 118 83.1 89.8 90.8 90.8 90.8 44 48 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 600 672 18 686 82 118 83.1 89.1 89.8 90.8 90.8 90.8 90.8 90.8 90.8 90.8	Oalhoum Chambers	3,477 4,309	712	17	520	517 392	178	77.6	103.6	72.7	60	58	51
\$\begin{array}{c} 2, 219 & 310 & 14 & 485 & 718 & 190 & 74.0 & 55.1 & 100.1 & 60 & 60 & 34 & 34 & 35.0 & 36 & 60 & 34 & 34 & 35.0 & 36 & 34 & 34 & 35.0 & 36 & 34 & 34 & 34 & 34 & 34 & 34 & 34	Cherokee Chilton	3.688	727	17	710	495	215	108.5	99.2	122.2	23	30	14
\$,083 800 16 554 391 183 57.1 75.4 105.7 47 505 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Chostaw Clarks	2,819			487	515 296	180	72.2	59.3	109.1	66	67	28
# .775	Clay Cleburne	3,053	636	16	584 625	392	193 233	92.3	T8.6	132.4	39	57	6
1, 506	Coffee Colbert	4,775	689	14	675	510 735	165	139.6	247.5	121.0	2	1	10
\$,579 751 17 734 515 219 109.0 103.2 124.4 18 24 19 5.7 00 741 15 725 534 191 107.0 106.5 21 19 19 5.7 0.5 0.0 4 808 17 878 602 276 129.9 120.6 156.8 4 12 1 1 5.7 19 5.5 12 19 19 50.8 20.8 20.8 43 44 44 45 19 19 50.8 20.8 20.8 20.3 44 44 44 45 19 20.8 20.8 20.8 20.8 20.8 45 44 44 45 19 20.8 20.8 20.8 20.8 20.8 20.8 20.8 20.8	Comeouh Cooss	1:008	654	16		481	158	79.1	96.4	115.5	58	64	18
\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	Covington	4,579		17		515				108.5		19	101
\$ 5,727	Cremebaw Cullman	6,904	806	17	878	602	276	129.9	120.6	156.8	40	12	1 44
5,080 672 18 655 521 135 97.5 104.4 76.7 31 21 54 5.5 52 5.5 52 5.5 52 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62 62	Dale Dallas	7,678	574	11	563	452	232	83.3	86,6	74.4	52	45	9
4,008	DeEalb Elmore	5,090	672	16	656	521	135	97.5	104.4	76.7		21 9	
\$\frac{3}{5}.500\$ 800 15 805 854 865 118.0 100.4 149.4 11 16 2 \$\frac{4}{5}.237 748 15 733 836 137 100.6 107.4 111.9 20 18 23 \$\frac{5}{5}.654 807 9 498 405 92 73.6 81.2 52.5 64 52 67 \$\frac{7}{5}.654 807 9 498 405 92 73.6 81.2 52.5 64 52 67 \$\frac{7}{5}.654 807 12 46 839 125 80.5 100.0 110.0 105.4 84.9 27 40 43 \$\frac{7}{5}.533 861 17 84.5 673 171 124.5 105.4 84.9 27 40 43 \$\frac{7}{5}.533 861 17 84.5 673 171 124.5 105.4 84.9 27 40 43 \$\frac{7}{5}.533 861 17 84.5 673 171 124.5 105.4 84.9 27 40 43 \$\frac{7}{5}.533 861 17 84.5 673 171 124.5 105.4 194.5 175.5 128.4 \$\frac{7}{5}.533 861 15 867 828 128.1 100.7 115.2 128.4 10 14 8 \$\frac{7}{5}.549 802 15 867 829 208 128.0 135.1 118.2 5 5 17 \$\frac{7}{5}.535 832 13 867 827 828 128.0 128.0 135.1 118.2 5 5 17 \$\frac{7}{5}.634 832 13 867 827 828 128.0 128.8 128.4 89.6 68.9 82 33 \$\frac{7}{5}.648 832 9 873 8445 129 84.4 82.5 130.1 118.9 6 7 20 \$\frac{7}{5}.649 823 9 873 8445 129 84.4 82.2 73.5 49 44 88 \$\frac{7}{5}.649 823 16 87 72 81.4 72.7 75 51 83 \$\frac{7}{5}.649 823 16 87 72 81.4 72.7 75 51 83 \$\frac{7}{5}.649 823 16 87 82 81.4 81.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 12.5 \$\frac{7}{5}.649 823 16 87 82 16 82 72.2 81.4 72.7 75 51 83 \$\frac{7}{5}.649 823 16 87 82 82 82 82 82 82 82	Escaphia Etcaph	4,018	757		739	521	219	109.9	104.4	124.4	17	22	11
\$ 1, 504 644 10 624 605 92 73.6 51.2 52.5 64 52 67 6.5 64 647 10 624 609 125 92.5 105.0 71.0 37 27 61 6.5 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0	Fayette Franklin	3,390	820	15	805	541	263	119.0	108.4	149.4	11	16	2
\$ 3,830 804 107 11 803 823 167 103.6 105.4 84.9 27 20 42 85.8 85.8 107 11 803 823 167 103.6 105.4 84.9 27 20 42 85.8 85.8 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	Greens	3,654	507	9	498	405	92	75.6	61.2	52.5	64	52	67
\$ 3,000 949 18 606 4485 181 94.2 91.2 100.6 36 42 33 5,007 832 27 80.6 976 228 180.7 115.8 180.4 10 14 8 2 ,009 761 13 738 537 201 106.9 107.6 114.2 19 17 21 18.8 180.4 10 14 8 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	Hale Henry	4,871	544 707	10	693	526	167	102.6	105.4	94.9	27	80	42
2	Houston Jackson	5,333		17	636	455	181	24.2	91.2	102.8	36	42	22
18	Jefferson	3,907	882	27						114.2	19	17	21
\$ 6,204 887 15 853 649 204 125.8 125.1 115.9 8 7 20 6 4,009 882 9 873 445 129 84.4 89.2 73.5 49 44 56 4,009 842 85.2 9 873 445 129 84.4 89.2 73.5 49 44 56 4,009 848 129 84.5 12 83.4 40.6 129 79.2 81.4 72.7 57 51 58 8 7 20 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Lauderdale	5,317	588	15	867	559	208	128.0	152.1	118.2	18	10:	40
4,000 582 9 573 445 129 84.4 89.2 73.5 49 44 56 4,219 84.4 129 84.4 129 81.4 72.7 75 51 58 49 44 56 4,219 84.5 12 83.4 406 128 79.2 81.4 72.7 75 51 58 49 42 81.4 72.7 75 51 58 49 42 81.4 72.7 81.4 72.7 75 51 58 49 42 81.4 72.7 75 51 58 49 42 81.4 72.7 75 75 12 81.4 72.7 75 75 12 81.4 72.7 75 75 12 81.4 72.7 75 75 12 81.4 72.7 75 75 12 81.4 72.7 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	Lee	3,625	532	15	817	402	116	77.2	50.6	55.9	60	53	20
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	Limestone Lowndes	4,608	582	9	573	445	129	84.4	89.2	73.5	49	44 51	5.6
1,246 833 14 840 112 127 84.8 102.6 72.2 34 25 59 4,486 831 14 868 427 10.0 84.3 53.6 56.8 50 39 66 55 113 782 11 840 847 114.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 14.8 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 14.8 18.8 104.5 18.8 104.5 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Macon Madison	4 329	804	14	789	603	186	116.7	120.8	105.7	14	11	30 53
1,246 833 14 840 112 127 84.8 102.6 72.2 34 25 59 4,486 831 14 868 427 10.0 84.3 53.6 56.8 50 39 66 55 113 782 11 840 847 114.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 118.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 14.8 18.8 104.5 16 13 32 46 14.9 14.8 18.8 104.5 18.8 104.5 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Marango Marion	6,300 3,661	718	14	813 704	486	218	104.2	97.4	123.9	25	33	32
7	Marshall Mobile	6,362 2,246	808	28	780	674	106	117.2	135.1	50.2	12	3	64
4,389 577 13 564 419 146 83.7 83.9 82.9 81 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	Monroe Montgomery				560 568	487	100	84.3	93.6	56.8	50	39	66
4,389 577 13 564 419 146 83.7 83.9 82.9 81 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	Horgan Perry	5,153	792	15	777	593 491	184	94.4	98.4	84.7	35	52	45
4,097 500 15 471 388 103 69.7 73.7 58.5 57 60 65 65 7 2.819 870 18 68.5 89.4 82.7 72.5 110.2 53 61 25 82.888 613 18 68.9 42.7 172 69.3 66.6 97.7 44 46 37 2.888 613 11 69.2 466 135 80.9 93.4 71 772 69.3 76.7 45 40 83 80.9 42.7 172 69.3 80.6 97.7 44 46 37 4.897 61.7 45 40 83 80.9 42.7 172 61.8 80.4 80.9 10.4 80.9 10.8 80.0 15 657 484 143 92.9 97.0 81.2 36 34 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	Plokens	4,180	705	14	691		197	102.3	99.0	82.9	51	49	4.9
2 888 818 16 199 427 172 09.3 66.6 97.7 44 46 33 2.988 818 15 16 1999 427 172 09.3 66.6 97.7 44 46 33 2.98 16.7 46.7 45 40 83 2.98 16.7 40.7 45 40 83 2.98 16.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40.7 40	Pike Randolph	4,097	600	15	585	418	157	87.1		58.5	67	60	65
4,697 613 11 602 466 135 60,9 83.4 76.7 48 34 50 4 400 13 627 484 143 92.9 97.0 81.2 88 34 50 68 3,497 622 15 607 621 185 90.3 84.4 106.1 43 47 31 68 486 860 13 847 801 146 56.8 100.4 82.9 22 29 48 51,792 568 14 554 319 235 82.4 83.9 133.8 54 65 5 660 13 547 80.1 149 81.2 83 133.8 54 65 5 660 14 547 85 85 860 14 554 319 235 82.4 83.9 133.8 54 65 5 660 14 547 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	Russell St. Clair	2,010	950 970				194	82.7	72.5 85.6	110.2	44	61	37
n 4,402 040 15 607 421 185 90.3 84.4 105.1 43 47 31 88.4 866 650 13 647 801 146 95.8 100.4 82.9 12 29 45 85.772 868 14 554 319 235 82.4 83.9 133.5 54 65 5 660 15 647 15 853 541 193 79.4 68.3 109.7 56 63 27 47 45.558 860 10 849 401 149 81.5 80.4 84.7 85 54 47	Shelby Sumber	4,597					135	88.2	93.4	76.7 61.2	38		50
one 4,666 600 13 647 501 146 50.0 126 50.0 150.0	Talladega Tallapoosa	3.497	522	15	607	421	185	90.3	84.4	105.1		47	48
4,558 580 10 549 601 149 81.5 80.4 54.7 50 54	Tuscalcosa	4,866	660 568	13	554	319	235	82.4	63.9	133.5	54	65	5
	Washington Wilcox	4,558	560	10	549	401	149	81.3		64.7	55 22	54 41	47
\$\frac{2\cdot 8}{2\cdot 8} \frac{727}{12} \tag{12} \tag{15} 456 250 105.5 \$1.4 147.7 22 41 3	Winston	2,100											

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Chapter 1

Income of Nonferm Population

large from all sources, 1929. The total income of the nonferm population in Alabama is far more concentrated in a few counties of the state than is the income of the farm population, or of tire population. Jefferson county alone is accredited with \$285,527,000 of nonfara inco 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 elaims 51.5 nt of all persons not living on farms in the state. Nobile, the next ranking county, had an aggregate income of \$56,212,000, or 8.2 percent of the state total, and 8.3 percent of the nonfarm population. Montgomery with a total income of \$47,557,000, or 7.0 percent of the state total, followed as a close third but had a slightly lower percentage of the nomfarm population, namely, 5.7 percent of all persons not living on farms. Stownh, Tusoslooms, 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 cou 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 - Laser Cooss, Winston, Lowndes, Cherokee and Globurns - together had only 16,665 persons not living on fa 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 we more than fifty times the total for these six extremely low counties combined. It will be observed

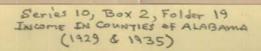
Concentration of Income of Nonfarm Population Received from all Sources Counties of Alabama, by Groups

Classification	Income of	Percent o	Per capita	
of counties	population	Income	Population	sociem
S exceptionally high 10 moderately high 25 typical 15 moderately low 6 extremely low	\$448,488,263 122,116,693 78,237,383 28,521,467 5,639,204	65.7 17.9 11.5 4.2	54.8 22.1 15.9 6.0 1.5	\$627 423 577 564 338
All 67 counties	\$883,000,000	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 percens in each of these groups was lower than in the six exceptionally high counties. In fact the per capita income appears smaller in such 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 nomfarm population from all sources in each of the counties in 1939 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 runk of each county based upon income from all sources in 1939 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 \$652,993 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 Sonfarm Population, Alabama, 1929

Position	County	Total incom		Percent of a	tate total
		In thou-	Ratio to median	Income of monferm	Sonfarm population
Highest county Oppor quartile Median average Lower quartile Lowest county	Jefferson Colbert DeKalb Washington Cleburne	\$283,227,199 6,328,395 2,989,941 2,110,480 682,993	94.7 2.1 1.0 .7	41.6 .9 .4 .3 .1	31.5 1.2 .5 .5

sixty-seventh. Its income was only one-fifth of the median county, Defails. The range between the lower quartile county, Washington, and the upper quartile, Colbert, is \$4,217,915. 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 nombusiness 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 nombusiness 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 inference county, however, totaled over eight million deliars which was more than half of the state

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		(19	129	\$ 1	935)					
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			Lorenza			ble 31		1010		
THE RESIDENCE			Total II	loome s	Counties	of Alabama				
_		-					Profits	-	t of county	total:
Cox	nty	Income f	ron all s	Rank	from	from non-	from	Durrent Leiden	Nomburi-	Sale of
THE REPORT OF THE			of state	state	production	property	sale of property	tion	property	St. obati
Auto		\$2,130,135	.31	50	\$2,024,746	\$ T9,789 257,197	\$25,800 110,400	95.05 91.70	5.75 5.81	1,20
Sari	dwin bour	4,431,537	.53	22	4,063,940 3,368,765	257,197 191,805	62,400	92,98	5,30	1.72
e ibi		3,844,128	.55	27 42	3,504,585	117,143	22,400	90,95	5.49	.58
	look	1,758,647	.26	59 25	1.652.002	81,845 156,766	24,800 51,200	95.94	4.65	1.41
Oal	houn	18,505,049	2.71	6	3,445,383 17,509,878	703,971	291,200	94.62	5.51 2.98	1.67
	mbers rokee	924,451	1.14	12	7,467,725	230,786	33,600 11,000	94.74	3,80	1.66
Chi	lton otam	2,166,706 2,765,840 3,504,484	.32 .40	49 37	2.031,173	105,133	8,800	93.75	4.55 2.83	1,40
Ula	T'KR	3,504,484	.51	30	2,878,827	128,103	30,400	95,48 95,04	3.55 4.29	.67
Ola Ola	y burne	1,197,051 682,993	.18	61	1,137,646	51,405 31,540	8,000	94.55	4.62	.82
Cof	tee	2,216,254	.32	48	2, 067, 833	134,021 362,637 105,527	14,400 180,800 38,400 5,500	93.30	6.08	2.00
Con	bert ecuh	6,328,395	.92	55	5,784,958 1,734,535	105,327	38,400	92.35	6.61 4.51	2.04 .54
Coo	om ington	1,878,362 1,050,129 6,854,448	1.00	63 15	980,123 6,475,853	44,406 294,595	84,000	94.48	4,30	1,22
Cre	mahaw	2,044,134	.30	52	1,926,365	95,389 153,013	22,400 63,200	94.34	4.67	1.09
Oul: Dal	lman e	3,164,906 2,367,361	.46	45	2,212,107	126,454	28,800	93.49	0.34	1.22
Pal DeE	las	11,462,422 2,989,941	1.68	34	2,821,500	524,521 123,641	382,800 44,800	94.37	4.15	1,50
3la	ore	3,964,523	.58	25	2,821,500 3,781,019	145,104	70,400	94.57	3.55 4.31	1.67
	embis.	4,547,482	3,35	21	4,281,191 21,711,796 2,267,591	195,891	328,800	94.79	5,77	1.44
· Fay	ette	2,366,720	.35	45	3,004,750	77,529 115,999	25,400	95.61	5,38	.92
	nklin eva	2,414,949	,35	43	3,004,260	140,059 75,625	34,400 25,800	94,22	5,90	1.62
Gre Hal	ene	1,810,031	.25	57 58	1,705,406	78.404	35,000	93.50	4,45	2.05
Ren	ry inten	1,759,211 2,012,633 7,833,079	1.10	53 13	1,895,359 6,917,617	94,074 437,862 150,686 12,327,862	23,200 177,600 40,800	94.17	6,03	2,36
Jac	kson	2,992,141 283,227,199	.44	33	2,800,678	150,666	8,217,600	95, 60	5.04 4.35	1.56
Jet Laz	ferson	1,275,297	41.47	60	3 217 926	49,371	8,000	95.50	3.87	.63
Lan	uterdale	6,270,441	.92	18	5,762,063 1,053,403	329,178 52,810	179,200	91.89	5.25	2,86
Lee		7,172,897	1.05	14	6,009,121	340,176	148,000	95.20	5.94	2.08
Lis	mestone endes	2,706,129 959,775	.40	59 65	2,480,618 900,989 2,244,824	45,785	12,000	95,88	4.88	1.04
Tia:	0000	D 408 530	25	44 8	2,244,824	114,915 520,317	48,800 251,200	93.20 93.86	4.14	2.00
	dison rengo	12,562,072 4,389,358 2,700,888 3,551,838 56,211,657	.64	23	11,790,555	185,615	74,400	94,72	3.87	1.73
MA:	rion	3,561,838	.62	40 29	4,129,345 2,597,709 3,283,346	202,892	15,200	96,18	5,73	1,65
no	bile	56,211,657	8.23	2		2,586,974	1,658,400	92.45	4.55	1,00
	arce atgomery	2,017,009	***	35	2,654,325 44,512,322	1,961,227	1,463,800	92.86	4.09	3,05
Mo	rgan	47,938,749	1.85	10		534,506	229,600 57,600	93.24	4.75	2.00
Per Pi	rry okens	2,333,066	.34	47 54	1,867,561	81,004 96,421 236,879	22,400	94.03	4,55	2.33
71	ice .	4,174,807 2,767,547	.61	24 36	2,194,462 1,867,561 3,822,428 2,620,654	236,879 114,093	116,000	91.56	4.12	2.70
Ru	ndolph ssell	2,712,530	.40	38	2,580,533	118,897	12,800	95,15	4.38	.4
St	. Clair	4,562,551 5,194,589	. 57	20	4,404,634 4,979,369 2,372,136	133,117	24,800	95,54	2.92	-71
Su Su	mter lladega	2,538,381	.37	41	2,372,136	174,420 118,245 323,709	106,000	95,45	4.86	1.8
75	llapoosa	9,002,248	.98	16	# ASO 700		40,800 423,200	96,36	3.03	(45)
74	socioce	19,700,599	2,88	5	18,549,126	728,273 470,403 53,893	423,200 112,800	94.15	3.70	2.11
. 94	lker	2,110,480	.51	51	18,549,126 14,293,139 2,040,987 1,723,068	53,893	5,600 32,800	90,71	3.08 4.73	3.71
W1	loox	1,843,068	.27	56	1,723,068	87,200 66,140	15,200	91.99	6.51	1.8
		\$683,000,000				\$29,283,074	\$16,000,000	93.37	4.29	2,3
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> Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 INCOME IN COUNTIES OF ALABAMA (1929 & 1935)

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

Seturns from nonduciness property which include net rent on leased nonfarm homes and mortgage interest and imputed rent on sened nonfarm homes are more evenly distributed among the counties than are profits from the sale of property. Jeffereon county, however, received over forty percent of the state total and Nontgomery and Hobils 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 loading counties received 65.5 percent of the amount estimated as returns from nombusiness 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 Chootem derived from 3.0 to 4.9 percent of their total monfarm insome from property not used in ourrent production.

Income from ourrent production, 1909 and 1935. For the several counties income from ourrent production comprised from 91.6 to 96.9 percent of income from all sources in 1929. The amount received by monfarm population from this major source in both 1909 and 1935 in each of the counties is shown by Table 33. 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 SE Concentration of Income of Nomfarm Population in 1935 Compared with that in 1929* Counties of Alsbama, by Groups

and the state of sumbles	1929		193	
Classification of counties	Income from ourrent pro- duction	Fercent of state total	Income from ourrent pro- duction	Percent of state total
S exceptionally high 16 moderately high 25 typical 16 moderately low 6 sneeptionally low All 87 counties	\$416,931,152 115,007,309 73,618,742 25,683,976 - 5,295,747 \$637,716,926	55.4 16.0 11.6 4.2 .8	\$257,988,651 83,906,238 47,676,199 14,983,874 5,210,462 \$407,783,424	63.3 20.6 11.7 3.6 _8

[.] Based on income received from current production.

Jafferson county was accredited with a lower percentage of the state total in 1935 than in 1929, amely 36.5 percent in contrast with 41.2 percent in the earlier year. Mobile county increased its percentage from 8.2 to 10.2 percent while Montgomery maintained its share of 7.0 percent. Stomah retained fourth place with slightly more than four percent of the state total. Turcaloose lost fifth place to Calhoun which had stood sixth in 1929. In other words the group of six exceptionally high

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	Ç,)			-	
			-	bl= 33			
	Income fro	m Ourrent 1	Production Rece Counties	of Alabama	m Population, 1929	*DE 1900	
County	192	9	193	5	Percent	nk in state income from	OUTTED !
1	Amount	Percent of state total	Anount	Percent of state total	obange from	product 1929	195
Autauga Baldwin	\$2,024,746	.52	\$1,250,361 2,518,821	.51	-58, 2 -58, 0	51 23	49 24
Barbour	\$2,024,746 4,065,940 3,368,755	. 64	2,491,233	.61	-25.0	25,	25
Bibb Blount	3,504,585 2,368,701	.55	2,001,623	.49	-42.9 -47.5	25 42	50 50
Sullook Butler	1,682,002	.26	1,269,704	.81	-85.1 -43.7	58 27	46
Calhoun	3,445,383 17,509,878 7,487,725	2.78	12,495,900	3,06	-29,6	6	10
Chambers	7,467,725	1.17	7,205,496 429,010	1.77	- 3.5 -45.1	12 66	67
Chilton	2.031.173	*35	1,856,432	.45	- 8.5	50	34 63
Chootaw Clarke	2,678,827 3,546,981 1,137,646 646,853	.62	613,186 1,406,476 875,416	.15	-77.1 -58.0	29	44
Clay Cleburne	1,137,646	.18	395,505	.14	-49.4 - 7.8	61	63
Coffee	2,067,633 5,784,958	.32	1,845,829 5,897,329	.45	-10.7	48	38
Colbert	1,734,533	.91	3,897,329	.96	-52.6	17	19
Covington	980,123	1.02	1,696,794 701,388 4,461,044	1.09	-28.4 -51.1	63 15	59 17
Cromshaw	1,926,365	-30	1,000,000	.27	-43.3 - 7.7	52 32	50 23
Oullman Dale	2,948,692 2,212,107	.46	2,722,485	.67	-53.6	46	54
Dallas DeKalb	10,585,101	1.66	6,901,670	1.69	-54.0 -15.1	33	26
Elmore	3,761,019	+59	2,452,895	.62	-43.4 -53.2	35 21	20
Eccambia Etcwah	4,261,191 21,711,796	3.41	2,881,515	4.06	-23.7	4	4
Fayette Franklin	2,267,691 3,004,260	.56	16,559,701 1,390,296 1,477,165	.34	-38.T -50.8	45. 51	65 61
Geneva	2,240,510	.38	1,477,165 1,670,134 560,860	-41	-25.5 -67.1	45 57	31 65
Greene Eale	1,705,406	.26	745,207	.18	-54.6	59	58
Seary Souston	1,896,359	1.08	920,416 5,815,695	1.45	-51.4 -15.9	13	58 13
Jackson	6,917,617 2,800,678	.44	1,989,422	.49	-29.0	34	31
Jeffereen Lamer	1,217,926	41.19	624,979	35.46	-43.4 -48.7	60	61
Lauderdal Lawrence	0 5,763,063	.90	4,882,227 693,986	1.20	-15.5 -34.1	18	16
Lee	1,063,403 6,684,721	1.05	5,324,301	1.50	-20.4	14	35
Limestone Lowndes	900,589	.39	5,324,301 1,643,420 438,505	.40	-33.7 -81.6	65	38 66
Macon Madison	2,480,618 900,989 2,244,624 11,790,555	1,85	1,170,215	1.84	-47.9 -36.5	84	51 8
Marengo	4,129,343	. 65	1.818.072	.37	-63.2	22 35	40 47
Marion Marshall	2,597,709 3,283,346	.41	1,284,845 3,304,951 41,760,077 1,411,580	.51	-51.3 + -7	30	21
Mobile Mogroe	51,966,283 2,654,325	8.15	1,750,077	10.24	-19.6 -46.8	36	43
Montgomer	44,512,322	6,98	28,692,506	7.04	-35.5	3	3 12
Morgan Perry	10,539,144	1.65	6,064,644 1,535,252 1,467,687 2,327,785 1,936,154 2,126,116	1.49	-42.5 -30.0	47	39
Pickens	1,867,861 5,822,428	.34	2,327,785	.57	-21.9	54 24	42 27
Pike Eandolph	2,620,654 2,580,633	.41	1,936,154	.47	-26.1 -17.6	37 39	33 29
Russell St. Clair	2,580,833 4,404,834	-40		.52	-20.8	20	20
Shelby	4,979,369	.78	4,087,689	1.00	-17.9	19	18 48
Sumter Talladega		1.34	7,965,629 5,776,537	1.95	- 7.1 -10.5	11 16	24
Tallapoos	6,480,700	2.91	9.818.689	2.41	-47.1	5	- 6
Tuscaloos Walker	14,293,139	2.24	7,239,336 1,078,114	1.77	-49.4	49	- 53
Washingto Wilcox	1,723,068	.27	000,430	.26	-47.2 -48.5 + 9.8	5.6 64	97 55
Winston	934,505		1,025,093				
	\$637,716,926	200 00	\$407,753,424	100.00	-36.1		-

Types:

Image 86 r10_02-19-000-0232 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

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

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counties included the same counties in 1935 as in 1929 but as shown in Table 52 the percentage of the state total claimed by this group was slightly lower in the recent year than in 1929. The shift appears to have been to counties in the moderately high group, namely those that rank seventh to twenty-first, inclusive. The median income of the counties in 1935 was \$1,655,632 and was no twenty-first, inclusive. The median occurry, with an income from current production amount-accordited to Children county. In 1929 Jackson county, with an income from current production amounting to \$2,800,675, fell in the median position among the counties. The smallest amount received by any county in 1935 was \$429,010, the amount shown for Cherokee county. This county ranked sixty-sixth in 1939.

The percent change from 1820 to 1835 in the amount of the income received by the nonfarm population lation from ourrest production in each of the counties is presented in the statistical map, Chart 17. Ten counties are shaded black to indicate decreases of more than fifty percent. Seven of these counties are along the western border of the state, two - Franklin and Marion - are in the northern portion of the state, and five form a continuous area a little south of the center of the state. The heavy decreases in the incomes of the nonform population in this latter group of counties probably reflect curtailed activity in the lumber industry. These counties are surrounded by others which si decreases ranging from 40.0 to 49.9 percent. Included in this latter group of sounties are Blount, Jefferson, Tuscalousa and Walker counties. These counties are dependent to a large extent upon the heavy industries - coal, iron and steel. The industrial counties are bounded on both the north and south by a number of counties which are cross-hatched lightly on the map to indicate comparatively small declines from 1929 in the income of nonfarm persons. In fact two of the counties, Marshall and Winston, showed small increases in the smount of nonfarm income in the recent year. The counties along the eastern side of the state also reflect comparatively small declines from the 1929 level. Comecuh and Hobile uppear unique among the counties in the southeast section of the state in that each showed a decline of less than 20 percent from 1929 to 1935.

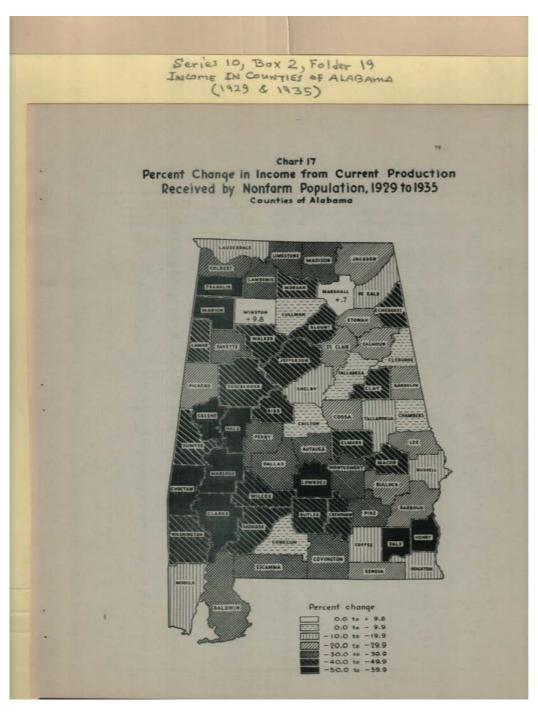
Returns from business property, 1925 and 1835. The total income from current production comprises

(a) income from occupations and business, and (b) returns from business property. Returns from business property include dividends, not rents, not royalties and interest analysise of nortgage interest and rents on nonfarm homes. The amount received from these investment sources is small in comparison with the total received from occupations and business. In 1929 returns from business property made up 7.6 percent of the total from current production. This proportion dropped to 6.6 percent in 1936 due to relatively larger decreases in investment income.

Returns from business investments are very definitely concentrated in the counties having the three major cities. In 1929 nonfarm persons in Jefferson county received \$25,021,013 from business property. This comprised more than half of the state total. By 1935 income from this source had dropped to \$10,407,010 but remained \$6.1 persons of the state total. Mobile county with slightly more than five million dollars from business investments in 1929 advanced its personsage of the state total from 10,4 persons in the earlier year to 12,0 persons in 1935. Montgomery, the third ranking county, also increased its proportion slightly from 9.2 persons to 10.6 percent in the recent year. These three counties were accredited with over seventy persons of all income from business property is

Types:

Image 87 r10_02-19-000-0233 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Change in Income by Nonfarm

Population

Types:

map

Dates:

1929-1935

	IN	Sme	IN Co	unties 1	Folder 19 FALAGA)	ma	
80	Returns fr	on Business		Table 34 ceived by Nonfi es of Alabama	arm Population, 19	29 and 1935	
County		roent of	Amount 193	S Percent of state total	Percent change from 1929 to 1935	Rank in sta to returns ness proper 1929	
Artsuge Baldein Barbour Sibb Slount Sullock Childen Chardee Childen Clay Clebran Courington	# 77. 947 \$35,147 199,996 68,304 43,545 75,511 183,894 896,646 102,306 886,336 92,555 26,794 98,986 124,888 124,888 125,974 886,306 127,051 128,921 17.051 255,764 182,432 85,764 182,432 85,764 182,432 85,764 192,432 85,764 192,432 85,764 192,432 85,764 100,761 177,061 186,307 177,061 187,364 100,763 104,763 1	. 40 . 40 . 60 . 62 . 62 . 62 . 62 . 62 . 62 . 63 . 64 . 63 . 64 . 65 . 65 . 65 . 65 . 65 . 65 . 65 . 65	#31,006 85,787 81,271 86,271 36,378 13,545 31,505 72,241 406,362 13,803 13,803 13,803 13,803 13,803 11,288 33,803 417,645 33,803 417,645 31,808 44,817 27,090 480,044 31,806 476,341 86,849 97,074 88,044 88,817 12,888 38,378 11,288 94,817 27,090 88,044 476,341 88,044 31,805 476,341 88,044 31,805 476,341 88,044 88,151 214,465 97,074 18,933 189,338 189,388 189	.14 .38 .38 .38 .37 .38 .38 .38 .38 .38 .38 .38 .38 .38 .38	-59.4 -74.3 -57.2 -55.7 -59.1 -58.1 -58.2 -58.7 -58.1 -58.7 -58.1 -58.7 -58.1 -58.7 -58.1 -58.3 -58.1 -58.3 -58.1 -58.3 -58.1 -58.3	46 241	523 20 4 55 5 15 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6

Types:

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Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Income IN Counties of ALABAMA (1929 & 1935)

1929. The proportion was lower namely 68.6 percent, in 1935. The percentage claimed by Calhoum, Colbert, Stowah, Lauderdale and Madison was considerably larger in 1935 than in the earlier year. Dallas and Turenlooms 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 compations and business, 1839 and 1835. Table 35 records the total amount received by nonfarm persons from occupations and business in each of the counties of Alabama in 1839 and 1835. The amounts are accompanied by percentages of the state total in each of the years and also by the percent change from 1829 to 1835. 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, Tuscalcosa and Calhom - were accordited with 64.1 percent of the state total in 1929. In 1835 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 \$0.4 percent in 1935 to 34.0 percent in 1935.

Income from coccupations 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 ourrent production. Certain counties seem to have experienced especially large decreases. In the rather prosperous farming areas in the acutheast part of the state a number of conspicuous declines in the income of confarm population occurred. The number of numbers presents 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 Talladegs show relatively small declines in occupational income. In fact Marshall county shows a gain of 4.5 percent in the amount received in 1935 as compared with 1935.

The rank of the six leading counties remained unchanged with the exception that Tuscaloous lost fifth place to Calhoum 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, 1828. The total income from occupations and business received by nonfarm population in 1929 is broken down in Table 562 as 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 369. Jefferson was clearly the highest ranking county in each of the lines of activity.

Types:

	J	MOME	IN COL	NTIES &	older 19 FALABA)	mA	
62	Income from	: Occupations	and Business 1	Table 35 Ecceived by Mon es of Alabama	farm Population,	1929 and 18	58
County	Amount 180	Percent of state total	Incent 1	Percent of state total	Percent change from 1929 to 1935	Hank in sta to income f tions and b	te according rom occupa- usiness 1935
Artungs saidein Sarbour saidein Sarbour saidein Sarbour sibb Sarbour Sibb Sarbour Sibb Sarbour Sibb Sarbour Sibb Sarbour Saidein Saide	#1,046,709 5,777,705 5,178,709 3,475,302 1,576,471 16,582,109 16,5	.53 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .63 .6	\$1,218,755 2,432,734 1,207,902 1,200	.22	-37.8 -44.7 -44.8 -47.1 -47.1 -48.9 -47.1	50 115 40 40 51 6 116 6 115 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	45 24 25 25 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

Types:

Image 91 r10_02-19-000-0237 Contents Index About

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

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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. Hazy 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 35.0 percent of the state total consentrated in Jefferson but Mobile and Montgomery stood relatively high primarily on account of trade activity. The next ranking county was Blowah and then came Calbour and Turnalcome.

Table 580 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. Slount received 58.5 percent of its wage and salary income from mineral industries and in three additional counties - St. Clair, Enelby 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, Eccambia, Stowah, Taliapoosa and Washington each received more than 40 percent of their occupational and business income from this source. Sine 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, Hontgomery, Jefferson and falladega, 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. Hontgomery derived 10.3 percent of its income from retail trade and an additional 6.7 percent from wholesale. This total of elightly less than 17 percent was the largest proportion shown by any county.

Salary and wage payments designated "other" which are primarily salaries of public anhool 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 Cherokne 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 "Dusiness and unidentified occupations" constitutes a high percentage of the total income from occupations and business in each of the ocunties. 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

Types:

		INCO	me IN	Coun-	TIES OF	ALAB	Ama		
		-		-					-
84				Table 36A					
	Income from Occu	nations and l	Duriness Rece	ived by Nonfi	arm Populati	on by Indust	rial Source,	1909	
			Count	ies of Alaba	-				
-				ages and sale	a-tes		34	sinces and	
County	from cooupation	. Hining	Hanu- facturing	Construc-	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Other wa	identified cupations	
Autories	\$1,946,799		\$522,789	19.834	415 525	\$103,000	\$80,441 170,309	\$1,215,280 2,355,555	
Saldwin Sarbour	\$1,946,789 3,727,793 3,178,759		781.054	40,231 20,294 12,784	91,631 121,895 26,112	278,000 262,000	108,439	1,822,889	
3155 3lount	2,324,858	28,376 1,640,532 890,861	814,868 217,470 276,422 276,118	12,784 12,069 21,100	26,112 51,859 29,160	149,000 115,000 94,000	111,262	555,474	
Bullook Butler	1,876,491 3,289,489	356	1,184,912	22,261	66,037	302,000	89,780 114,897	1,057,338	
Calhoum	16,623,230	14,904	1,184,912 5,751,435 3,618,207	258,209	390,140	1,290,000	431,725 346,886	8,809,817 3,263,013	
Cherokee Chilton	744,538 1,038,611 2,652,035	13,730	21,510	7,688	24,435 61,999 29,760	70,000	95,487 128,815 72,905	511,688	
Choctan	2,652,033	11,516	21,510 154,603 1,025,537 1,225,089	7,558 16,380 7,688 22,440	29,760 58,067	70,000 188,000 77,000 202,000	103,621	1,639,123	
Clay	1,113,288	42,060	115,950 69,557		58,067 20,117 4,196	44,000	92,530 68,507	735,650 415,747	
Coffee	828,800 0,003,988 5,004,467	79,684	1 158 743	6,795 27,535 31,129	69,725 111,490 35,218	185,000 445,000 193,000	142,822	1,847,840	
Colbert	1,617,716	10,481	104,123 239,389	19,669	35,218 12,038	193,000	114,405 83,459	3,151,299	
Coosa Covington	6,220,089	289	1,524,381	45,578	171,517	545,000 201,000	222,584	3,709,740	
Cremshaw	1,858,161 2,756,260 2,124,417	13,848	252,633	11,622	46,763 84,801	357,000 166,000	225,088	1,790,909	
Dalles	9,510,895	10,176	380,931	18,503	59,219 675,688 65,154	979,000 196,000	201,277	6,076,298	
DeKalb Blmore	3,685,093	35,153	433,948 632,598	17,790 50,056	49,068 54,747	287,000 380,000	162,761	2,366,558	
Escambia Namesh	4,006,837	112,658	1,881,846 8,339,794 464,157	27,35T 173,944 9,763	361,191	3,514,000	305,117	9,915,960	
Franklin	2,201,823	118,655 207,577 521,843	336,069	12,606	39,341 33,161 55,341	255,000 255,000	305,117 92,745 137,192 141,896	1,651,006	
Greens	2,135,769	-	419,135 352,225	17,157 25,568	22,689	142,000	61,857 83,506	1,003,377	
Halv	1,835,194	22,423	552,448 532,799	9,298	21,488	171,000	61,622	1,083,377	
Jackson Jackson	5,376,659 2,676,447	69,341	515,823 700,204	44,518	224,936	723,000 158,000	199,427 158,249 3,374,059	1,535,065	
Lamar	1,193,568	17,007,673	80,535 785,279	5,990	20,072	19,024,000	104,527	895.454	
Lauderda	1e 5,216,433 992,307	33,226	19,465	41,195 5,006	306.163	696,000 98,000 458,000	347,647 124,130 624,342	3,038,149 703,571 4,009,846	
Lineston	6,234,089 2,283,314		84,011	108,364	9,109 149,224 76,088	267,000	141,587	4,009,548 1,494,967 875,649	
Loundes Macon	864,451 2,096,237	12	118,501 425,910	18,595	19,855 37,567	74,000 151,000	88,003	1-375-162	
Madison	11,025,699	9,289	3,807,844	59,123	276,950 97,140	1,232,000	267,766 124,844	5,572,727	
Marongo Marion Marshall	2,551,420	549,540	246,741	12,784	97,140 58,341 79,783	394,000 161,000 341,000	186,562 205,563	1,847,840 2,174,675 29,402,074	
Mobile	45,915,774	78,516	8,834,570 889,P25	567,131 31,290	2,874,643	166,000	104,277	1,311,201	
Monros Montgons	2,639,840 40,057,159	201,437	4 823 465	1,835,806	192,361	916,000	1,645,838	24,8H0,841 4,955,980	
Perry	8,840,056 2,019,061 1,799,357	10,713	3,444,840 386,393 275,102	52,757 10,745 9,050	54,744	168,000	85,746 141,162 209,823	1,181,299	
Pickens Pike	3,459,230	19	638,017 894,677	25,449	124,266	296,000	140,830	1,879,831	
Randolph Russell	2,541,859	1,464	414,297	25,374	8 937	92,000 155,000 233,000	47,982 124,848	1,950,811	
St. Clai	4,855,141	1,882,685	824,491 445,226 539,027	25,925 18,238	21,781 26,094 28,766	193,000	467,168 167,733 196,087	1,279,221 3,869,642	
Sunter Tallades	8.241.700	520,268	2,735,996	205,419 24,377	66,113	250,000	100,630	3,198,052	
Tallapoo Tuscaloo	on 6,326,472	1,164,750	4,383,279	573,007	895,697 91,518 15,680	1,365,000 738,000 43,000	921,680 306,649	8,410,876	
Walker	ne 2.023,936	8,414,902	1,275,800 859,027 380,253	9,118	15,680	115,000	73,735	1,023,377	
Wileoz Winston	1,623,198	8.581	136,860	10,102	28,669	79,000	81,441	543,669	
State		\$34,907,678	\$150,943,589	\$14,934,694	\$23,650,325	\$48,123,000	\$15,635,557	\$519,805,157	

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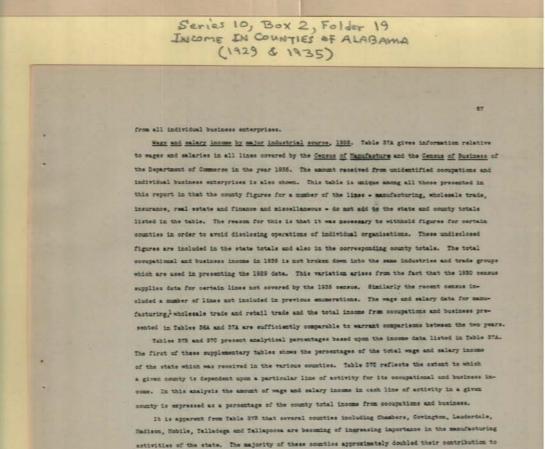
	1	Series 10	u Cou	NTIES	OF AL	- 19 ABAM+	A		
		Cia	27 0	193	5)				
									85
					Table 363				
	Percen	t Distribution Amor	ng Countie	of Income	from Occupe	tions and Do	usiness,	by Indust	rial Source, 19
					large and sal	artes			Business and
	County	All occupations and business	Hining	Manu- fecturing	Construc-	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Other	unidentified occupations
	Lutauga Saldwin	.53	1	.41 .60	.07	.06	.58	1.02	.76
1	larbour Hibb	.54	4.70	.62 .17	.14	.52 .11 .13	.54	.65 .67 .81	.57 .40 .27
	Hount Bullook Butler	.40 .27 .55	2.65	.21	.08 .14 .15	.12	.80	.42	.36 .50
	halhoum hambers	2.82	.04	4.39	1.59	1.65	2.68	1.49	2,86
	Therokee Thilton	.13	.04	.02	-05	.10	.15	.57	.16
	Chootem Clarke	.45	.05	.78 .94 .10	.06	.15	.16 .42 .16	.44 .82 .56	.45 .51 .23
	lay Heburne	.19	.12	.07	.12	.08	.09	.41	.13
	Coffee Colbert	.89	.25	.27 .88 .08	.18 .21 .13	.29 .47 .15	.93	1.05	1.01
	Conecuh Coosa	.27 .16 1.06	.03	1.16	.05	.05	1.13	1.34	1.16
	Covington Crensham Cullman	.32 .47	.04	.18	.08	.20 .36 .25	.42 .74 .85 2.03	1.35	.56
	Dale	1.61	.03	1.22	.12	2.43	2.03	1.55 1.25	.45 1.90
	DeKalb Elmore	.45	.10	.53	.12 .34 .18	.28 .21 .23	.61 .60	.98	.55 .74 .56
	Ecombia Etowah	.69 5.52	.32	1.27 6.57	1.16	3.48	3.15	1.83	3.10
	Payette Pranklin Geneva	.50 .56	1.50	.26	.08	.17 .14 .23	.53	.82	.01 .09 .32
	Greens Hale	.27	-	.27	.05	.10	.36	.51	.28
	leary Nouston	.31 1.08	.06	.41	.13	.10	1.50	1.20	1.46
	Jackson Jefferson	40.35	56,17	39.49	68.91	50.73 .08	39.53	20.29	38.04
	Lamar Lauderdale	.20		.60	.04	1.30	1.45	2.09	.95
	Lawrence Lev	1.06	.10	.01 .66	.03 .75	.63	.95	3.75	1,25
	Limestone Lowndes Macon	.39 .15 .36		.09	.12	.08	.15	.53	.18 .43
	Madison Marengo	1.87	.05	2,91	.40	1.17	2.56	1.61	1.68 .71 .38
	Marshall	.43	1.57	.19	.09	.34	.71	1.24	.55 9.30
	Mobile Monroe	7.97	.23	6.76	3.80	12.15	9.12 .35 8.54	4.51 .75 9.29	7.78
	Montgomery Morgan	6.80 1.67	.58	3,68 2,63	.35	11.25	1.90	1.59	3.85
	Forry Pickens	.51	-	.27	.05 .18	.12 .23 .83	.48 .55 .62	1,25	.41 .36 .68
	Fike Handolph	.59 .43 .43	3	.68	.08	.04	.19	.85	,61
	Russell St. Clair Sholby	.43 .74 .82	3.53	.63	.15	.09	.52 .48	2.81	.61 .73
	Sunter Talladoga	1.40	1.49	2.09	.12	.12 .67 .18	1.16 1.52	1.01	1.21
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Tallapoosa Tuscaloosa	1.07	3.34	3,35	1.47	3.79	2.84	1,84	1.59
Will be to the	Walker Washington	2,37	18.38	.66	.00	.07	.09	.45	+38
	Wilson Winston	.28 15				_,12		42	
	State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Types:

		Serie	E IN	BOX COUNT & 1	IES OF	1der ALA	19 BAN	IA.	
	3379		-				-	Mary All	M
56				Table 560					
Percen	t of fotal Income	from Occup	coun	Dustness Der	ived from o	ach Major	Industr	ial Source, 1929	
County	Total income from corougations	Hining	Hanu- facturing	Vages and a Con- struction	Minios Wholesale trade	Retail	Other	Pusiness and unidentified	
Autauga	and business		26,85 20,95	.51	.80	5.29 7.46	4.13	62.42 - 63.48	-
Baldwin Barbour Bibb	100.00 100.00 100.00	47.74	25.64	.64	3.83	8.24	5.41	97.35 37.22	
Sloumt Sullook	100,00	38.52	11.89	1.34	1.36	4.94 5.96	3.54 5.83 4.43	37.14 68.97	
Butler	100.00	.01	36.02	1.43	2.35	9.18	3.49	68.61 51.17	
Calhoum Chambers	100.00	1.54	49,00	1.03	3.28	9.40	12.53	66.17 68.73	
Charokse Chilton	100,00	.61	2.69 7.98 38.67	.84	3.80 1.12 1.78	2.90	2.75	70.94 54.27	
Chocts* Clarko	100,00	.54 5.78	37.66 11.31	1.62	1.78	6.81 7.10	8,31	50.13 66.07	
Olay Oleburne	100.00	5.70	14.24	1.08	3.44	7.00 9.19	10.89	66.12 61.62	
Colbert	100.00	1.52	22.14	1.02	2.13	8.56 11.93	3.85 7.07	61.71 71.17	
Conse	100.00	1.09	24.86	.84	1.25	3.53 9.76	3.58	59.TT 59.64	
Crensham	100.00	.60	12.52	.65	2.52	10.81	6.40	67.12 64.98	
Dale Dallas	100.00 100.00 100.00	-11	9,68 17,93 16,85	.87	2.79	7.81	5,87	80.T3 63.86	
DeFalb	100.00	.18	16.16	1.40	2.45	7.30 6.01	7.76 4.54	65,51 66,05	
Elmore Escambia	100.00		40.86	.67	1.35	9.34	3,74	44.04	
Etowah Fayetto	100.00	9.43	21,08	.84	1.70	7.31 6.40	4.21	47.87 56.65 55.78	
Pranklin Genera	100,00	17,65	11.49	.43	2.59	11.94	6.64	38,40	
Greens Bale	100.00	-	21.77 22.96	1,58	1.40	11.14	5.57	53.25 58.33	
Neary Equator	100.00	1.23	9.09	1.04	1,25	6.74 11.54	8.47	56.09	
Jackson Jackson	100.00	8.25	26.16	4,33	1.66	5.16	1,40	57.36 51.19	
Lauderdale	100.00		6.TS 15.05	.50	1.68	7.29	8.75	75.02 58,24	
Lawrence	100.00	3,35	1.96	1.74	2.39	9,87	12,57	70.89 64.64	
Limestone Loundes	100.00		3.68	.86	3.35	11.70	6.20	74.25	
Macon	100.00	*	20.32	.89	1.79	7,20	4,20	65,60	
Madison Marengo	100.00	.08	34.54 25.07	.54	2.51	11.17	2,43	48.73 58.18	
Marshall	100,00	21,54	8.00	1.16 1.21	2.29 2.59 6.13	0.31 11.05 9.35	8.10 8.67 1.60	40.08 70.52 62.71	
Mobile Monroe	100.00	.17	18,83	1.23	1,46	6.54	4,89	51.65 62.11	
Montgomery Morgan	100.00	.50	12.04	4.58	6,65	9.31	2,69	50.58	
Perry Pickens	100.00	-	17.65	.53	3.04	9.34	4,18	63.98	
Pike Bandolph	100.00 100.00		18.39	.50 .76 .47	2.11	8.53 5.59	5.05	62.69 50.75	
Russell	100.00	.06	16.30	1.04	.35	3,62	1.89	76,74 45,06	
St. Clair Shelby	100.00	28.47	19.05 9.17 54.22	.53 .82	1.29	6.80 6.67	9.62	48.00	
Sunter Talladega	100.00	6.53	35.20	2.49	1.91	6,76	2,38	46.95 50.55	
Tallapoosa Tuscalcosa	100.00	6.75	25.39	1.27	5.19	7.91	4,75	48,73 36,45	
Walker Washington	100.00	45.99	9.14	.45	.66	2.13	3,64	50.56 63.05	
Wilcox Winston	100.00	.97	28.43 15.38	1.14	3,23	7.14	9.17	61.22	
State	100.00	5,93	22.23	2.53	4.02	- 8.17	2,82	54.30	

Types:

Image 95 r10_02-19-000-0241 <u>Contents Index About</u>



Madison, Mobile, Talladega and Tallapossa are becoming of ingreasing importance in the manufacturing activities of the state. The majority of these counties approximately doubled their contribution to the state total in the six-year period. This reflects primarily the expansion of the textile industry in the state. Industries in Mobile county, however, are more diversified and include in particular paper manufacture. Despite this increase in manufacturing is the above manud counties the four counties - Calhoun, Stowah, Jefferson and Tuscalcosa - located in the north central part of the state in 1935 still accounted for 48.8 percent of the state total income from wages and salaries in manufacturing. These four counties, however, were accredited with 53.8 percent of the state total in 1939. The pay roll data indicates that the urban counties have maintained their propertion of the state total wholesals and retail trade. Service establishments and financial institutions were not covered by the census of 1950. Accordingly, these two items appear in the 1935 table only.

Types:

The 1935 Census of Manufactures gives county statistics of total pay roll including salaries, whereas in 1939 it was necessary to distribute the state total salary income from manufacturing activities among the various countles.

	114	IN	come sh	1 Cou	NTIES 193!	OF A	LAGA	AMA	
		ocupations and	Pusiness Receiv Countie (In those				- 10	siness and	
County	Total income from corupa- tions and business	Facturing to	100	-	ries Insurance, roal estate Finance	Public school teachers	innecus* co	ifectified ougations 745	
authorps Salderin Sarbour Sarbour Sarbour Sarbour Salbat Salderin Salbat Salbat Sulled	5,760 1,458 1,454 2,154 1,903 2,067 3,442 4,005 1,003 7,761 6,880 9,253 7,072	42 822 -1 651 2 2 2 434 201 87 402 6,000 501 2,822 21,335 221 200 6,000 501 2,822 1,835 201 200 6,000 501 2,822 1,835 2,842 6,000 6,	11 54 72 177 81 178 189 81 178 887 8 887 8 887 8 887 8 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 887 8 188 8 1	50 16 25 25 11 24 57 15 10 66 67 17 74 24	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	1,000 1,405 837 700 1,405 837 700 1,700 1,700 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,400 1,	

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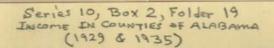
	Series I	10, Bo	NTIES	aF /	ALAB	Ama			
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				ble 371					
Percent	st Distribution Am	ong Counties	of Income : Counties	from Oc	oupations abana	and Busto	ess, by In	dustrial	1 Source, 19
				Vee	es and sa	larias			Suriness AD
County	All occupations and business		Wholesale Retrade to	etail rede	Service 7	inance à		discel- anecus*	unidentifie cooupations
Autsuga Saldwin	.32	.41 .46 .72	.08	.18	.25	.05	.52 1.01 .75	.04	.36 .77 .69
Barbour Bibb	.63	.25	.67	.57	.41	.18 X	.T9	2.65	-41
3loust	.32	.16	.40 .12 .15	.25	.51	.11	.92	1.21	.26
Bullook Butler	.30	. 58	.37	.64	1.92	2.54	.40 .72 2.29	1.12	2.70
Calhoum Chambers	3,12	5.89 4.88	I	.65	. 64	1	1,60	.14	3.34
Cherokee	.10 .47 .18 .36 .18	.02	.04	.12	.12	.15	.74	.14 .03 .01 .05 .19 .02 .02	.12 .60 .16 .30
Chilton Chootem	-18	-18	.20 .08 .28	.59 .12 .47 .90 .13	.41 .29	*	.49 .78 .74	-19	.30
Clarke Clay	.36	.32	.07	.20	20	.14	.74	.02	.10
Cleburne	4.20	.09	.36	.13	.08	.05	1.07	.03	.59
Coffee	.90	.23	.56	. 98	1.12	.36	1.25	-49	1.05
Conemit	. 43	.23	,19 x	.10	.68	.16	.50	.03 .15 .13 .06	.22
Covington	1.13	1.62	.84	1.10	.10	-04	1,64	.15	1.11
Crensham	.28	.10	.23	1.00	1.01	.33	1,53	.20	.81
Cullman Dale	.68	-10	.36	.23	.95	*	.79	.06	1.93
Dullas DoKalb	3.67	1.19 .74 .82	1.69	2.14	2.05	1.68 .54 .23	1.44	100	7.65
Elmore	.62	.52	.15	1.05	.58	.25	1.50	.16	.67
Escapia Stowah	4.15	7.74	I	2.83	2.23	1.55	2.71	1.42	3.87
Payette	.35	.38	.15	.40	,25 ,48	.16	.71	.51	.32
Pranklin Geneva	.38	.21	.32	.62	1.18	.21	1.02	.18	.48 .17
Greens Hals	.18	.11	.04	.30	-10	*	-67	.13	119
Every	.23	.11	.17	.35	.39	1.54	1.61	.04	1.82
Houston Jackson	1.45	.53	1.58	1.81	2.69 .79 30.72	-28	1.18	.08 52.38	.57
Jefferson	35.89	33.18	49.31	.17	.14	50.37	.61	.03	34.01
Lauderdale	1.18	1.03	.04	2.04	1.22	1.10	3.73	.44	1.20
Lawrence	.15	.86	-06	1,23	.14	.15	1.13	2.21	1.51
Lee Linestone	1.33	.00	.44	.65	.64	.16	1.08	.14	.54 .14 .58 1.51
Lordes Manon	.10	.03	.08	.51	.05	.16	.48 .T3	-11	.58
Madison	1.85	2.06	1.16	2,45	1,92	1.56	2.06	.10	1.51
Marengo	.38	.25	.27	.53	.23	.18	1.25	1.27	.25
Marion Marshall	.04	.62	.37	9.94	18,56	12.44	1.47	3,68	1,04
Mobile Monroe	10.14	8.70	13.44	.38	.12	.19		.04	7.24
Montgomery	6,83	3.67	I	8.78	1.45	11.35	3.61 1.61	15,58	3 47
Morgan	1.50	1.80	.94	.48	.33	.13	.56	.48	-47
Perry Pickens	.37	.50	.29	.59	.48	.12	.95	.06	.42 .65
Pike Bandolph	.56	.50 .26 .72	.04 .29 .39	.42	.23	.12	1.18	.04	.49
Russell	.54	.28	.08	.46	.50	.31	.85	3,97	. 68
St. Clair Shelby	1.04	.79 .74 .25	.13	.52	.31	.10	1.16	5.46	1.02
Sustar	.81	4.08	.18	1.60	1.15	.15	1.60	,17	1.65
Talladoga Tallapocea Tuscalcosa	1.48	5.73	.34	.83	.60	.30	1.09	,20	1.06
Tuscaloosa Walker	2.40	2.19	.52	1.55	3.04	2.67	2,30	9.05	2.35 1.43
Washington	.28	.46	.07:	-13	.50	- 1	.41	+07	-27
Wileox Winston	.22	.12	.14	.28	.17	.16	.63	.10	.25
State	100.00	100.00	100.00 1		100.00	100.00		100-00	100.00
	The state of the s								

Types:

	INCOME IN	Box 2, COUNTIES 19 & 193	of AL	ABAMA		
Percent of Total Inc.	ome from Cocupations a	Table 370 nd Business Derived ties of Alabama	from Bach No	ajor Industrial S	ource, 1935	
County All cocupations and business	Hamp- Wholesale facturing trade	Wagne and salar Retail Service Fin trade res	1 catalo con	lio Miscel- uni cols laneous* con	iness and dentified upations	
Autauga 100.00 Balfetin 100.00 Charles 100.00 Charles 100.00 Charles 100.00 Charles 100.00 Charles 100.00 Chottam 100.00 Charles 100.00 Charles 100.00 Commandam 100.00 Commandam 100.00 Commandam 100.00 Commandam 100.00 Commandam 100.00 Commandam 100.00 Fayette 100.00 Cammandam 100.	18.66 x 9.21 34.56 11.77 2 16.89 1 20.65 3	\$.57 .88 8.98 1.89 11.58 .39 11.58 .39 11.58 .39 12.10 .2.15 .39 12.10 .2.15 .39 12.10 .2.15 .39 12.10 .2.15 .39 12.10 .2.15 .39 12.10 .2.15 .39 12.15 .2.15	.00 .78 x .89 .15 x .15	4.164 .82 .84 .84 .84 .84 .84 .84 .84 .84 .84 .84	50.95 55.110 65.95 55.110 65.95 55.110 65.95 65.	

Types:

Image 99 r10 02-19-000-0245 Contents Index About



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It will be observed that deffereon county claimed over thirty percent or the state total wags and salary payments in service establishments and slightly more than half of the total payments in finance, real estate and insurance. Mobile county was second highest in each of the two lines. Montgomery county stood as a close third in pay roll expenditures in financial institutions but lagged considerably in the amount earned in service establishments. As would be anticipated, payments to public school teachers are more evenly distributed among the counties than is any other type of income from occupations and business.

The analysis of the sources of occupational and business income in 1935, presented in Table 36C, indicates that in the state as a whole there has not been a pronounced shift in the proportion of income derived from the major sources. Several of the counties referred to specifically above, however, received a larger proportion of the county total occupational income from manufacture in 1935. In contrast, a number of counties, especially those dependent upon lumber showed a smaller proportion derived from manufacturing. The proportion received from wholesale trade was smaller in a number of counties and even in the state as a whole.

Average earnings of monfarm employees, 1909 and 1956. Table 36 presents a summary by counties of the average earnings per monfarm employee in each of the major industry and trade groups covaried by the census. This table also gives the average salaries of public school teachers in each of the counties and the average sarrings of all monfarm morkers for which pay roll data are available. The average pay roll of workers in each county is stated as a ratio of the state average in order to indicate the extent to which average earnings in a particular county are above or below those in the state as a whole. The average of \$1549 in Tuccalcose county in 1929 was the highest average shown by any county. Jeffersom come second with \$1528. Each of these counties were more than 10 purcent above the state average. Colbert, Montgomery, Mobile, Morgan and Stowah reflect the ment highest earning in the order massed. These seven comparatively high counties are the only ones which show average carnings above the state average of \$1056. This merely indicates that the confarm sarrings in a few of the counties are sufficiently large to cause the state arithmetic average to be too high to be typical of a majority of the counties.

For those interested primarily in earnings in business and industrial enterprises it would be advisable to base comparisons upon the average shown in the third column of the table. This average was calculated from servings in all industries and trades covered by the United States concus and does not include salaries of school teachers, faculties in colleges and universities and officials in certain state offices. Based upon industrial and trade earnings deffered stood highest with an average of \$1315. Tuscalcoss took sixth place among the seven counties with the highest average carnings per nonfarm employees. Tuscalcoss ranked high in the first comparison because of the inclusion of salaries of university faculty. It will be observed that the average carnings in trade

Types:

This condition arises from the fact that an institution such as a university does not employ
as large a proportion of unskilled or semi-skilled persons as does a typical business concern.

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92									
		Averag	* Sarnings	of Emplo	Table 38 oyees in		f Alabama,	1929	
	All idea	esteral		-	-		-		2000
County	Average earnings	Ratio to state	Industr All lines covered	ies and thining Ma	trades or anu- acturing	Con- struction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Public school teachers
Autouga	\$829 727	TT.8 68.2	\$778 650	1	\$730 029	\$1,054 1,078 1,088	\$3,881 1,180 1,098	\$888	\$596 763
Saldwin Sarbour Sibb	673 852	55.1 79.9	610 604	936 807	493 598 733	1.097	1,098 3,264 1,856	910 1,035 905	606 689 645
Blount Bullook	514 806	75.4	773 760	748	638 511	1,035		922	658 638
Sutler Calhoun	871 930 785	52.9 87.2 73.6	598 833 683	711	748 566	1,061 1,078 1,092	1,678 1,778 1,307 407	1,058	859 769
Chambers Charokee	765 838	71.6 78.6	926 887	944 705	462 620	1,092 1,099 1,079	10850	1,077 984 802	554 474
Chilton Chootes	890 767	64.7	61T TOE	648	589 659 515	1.099	1,653 735 2,615 1,599 1,073 1,890	967 752	518 686 629
llay llaburne	711	55.7 70.4	659 753	606	602 46£	1,069 1,106 1,166 1,074	1,399	1,100	61.6
Colbert	1,198	112,2	1,169 949	1,090	1,131	1,087	1,890	1,158 1,060 791	773 672
Comeouh Comea	839 738 622	78.7 68.9 77.1	652 749	7,545	585 615	1,060	2,709 1,338 1,971	1,040	713 804
Covington Cresshaw	785 882	73.6 82.7	775 889	959	576 631	1,108 1,085 1,088	1.884	922 1,000 949	543 745 704
Dale Dallas	770	92.2	716 944	719	570 771		1,601	1,004	745 775
DeKalb Elmore	739 832	69.3 78.0	665 786 695	565 604	508 637 633	1,090 1,073 1,067 1,075	1,692 2,715 4,907 842	1,081	720
Stouble Stoub	1,080	72.9 101.3 74.5	1,024	1,118	653 977 596	1,067	2,314	1,194	834 631
Fayette Franklin Genera	837 674	78.5 63.2	793 608	760	683 431	1,081	2,365	937	722 731 432
Greens Hale	712	72.5	761 683	-	610	1,097	1,006 782 672	1,076 834 891	529 648
Beary Rouston	795 892	74.6 83.7	726 873	1,162	548 565	1,139	1,520	1,052	748 646
Jackson Jefferson	736 1,328	124.6	671 1,215 745	1,034	584 1,202 488	1,067	2,116 1,784 1,673 1,181 9,109 3,109	1,220	1,340 711 778
Lanar Lauderdale	759 914 792	71.2 85.7 74.3	849 902	593	651 517	1,071	9,109	1,101	660 754
Lee Limestone	1,001	93.9	1,055	:	639 716	1,150 1,008 1,071 1,074 1,061 1,063	1,691	848 1,088 740	629 457
Losodes	620	58.2	540 792	-	498 718 896	1,188 1,063 1,079 1,085	1,691 2,206 2,348 1,399 1,962	825 1,100	607 583
Madison Marengo	763 859	73.5	710 813 872	591 576 969	681	1.097	2,001	1,051	763
Marshall	914 697	85.7	902	979	643	1.098	2 700	959 1,015 1,000	761 998 845
Mobile Monroe Montgomery	1,161 704 1,169	108.9 66.0 111.5	1,095 640 1,105	837	1,016 657 879	1,076	1,607 5,307 1,728 1,491 1,750	1,101	950 796
Horgan Perry	1,189 1,126 848	105.6	836	121	1,056	1,078 1,025 1,106	1,750	1,098 912 1,053	586 645
Pickens Pike	802 825	75.3	798 752	-	585	1,106	2,380 994 3,198	1,007	614
Randolph Russell	750 668	70.4 62.7	678 610 871	466 950	510 549 711	1,054	5,445	1,131	490 701 713
St. Clair Shelby	888 821	87.3 93.7 77.7	848 749	903	610 616	1,059	2,899	1,045	583
Sumter Talladega Tallapecca	828 864 711	80.1	753 621	813	648 586	1.074	1,691	1,088	748 654 719
Tuscalcosa Walker	1,549	125,5	1,043	948 942	928 598	1,101 1,075 1,081 1,117	2,204 2,045 1,948 7,840	1,185 1,170 1,049	585
Washington Wilson	681 729	63.9 68.4	595 682 633	706	565 577 463	1,100	3,204	1,018	560 641
Winston. State	1,066	100.0	986	966	853		1,721	1,103	802

Types:

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County			_				-,		_			
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County				Average	Barning	to of No.	fare Emple	yeer, 16	85			
### ANTHON SATISTS All					Com	STAN OF	Alsoum					
According Store According Accordin	County	All iden	tifted	In	bistries	and trad	ies comme	by Tait	ed State	e centra		
	ĀT	PERSONAL STREET	Satio to	A11	Salarie	turing sages	Wholesale	Retail		Finance	Other	
Machen 6800 68.2 51.6 510 265 266 21.23 241 241 257 1.18 265 487 3130 4000 68.0	*	rnings*	STATE	lines covered			trade	trade		real	lines	
Sarbour Sob 64.8 SiO Sob SiO Sob SiO Sob SiO Sob SiO Sob SiO Sob SiO SiO Sob SiO Sob SiO Sob SiO Sob SiO Sob SiO SiO Sob SiO	letters.	\$509	65.2	\$519	\$655	\$454	\$1,222	\$452	\$510	\$600		
13100 672 88.0 684 428 428 420 570 570 478 x 740 448 300	Saldwin Sarbour	409 505	52.4	390 510	285	260 463	810	494	350	810	480 385	550 467
Chardens 50.0 51.2 52.3 52.3 52.3 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 1.82 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 5	3100	672	86.0	694	452	428	1,900	670	475		745	488
Chardens 50.0 51.2 52.3 52.3 52.3 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 1.82 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 5	Pollock	542	69.4	550	554	*	875	520	410	1,875	820	475
Chardens 50.0 51.2 52.3 52.3 52.3 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0 1.82 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 52.5 5	Butler	509 754	95.5	751	733	600	1,573	708	554	1,416	704	661
Chordwe 885 44,8 286 897 300 818 300 183 x 250 300 clare Science 810 clary was 250 60.6 60.6 60.4 200 187 228 1,250 60.0 1 200 1200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Chambers	635	81.4	838	642	*		585	449		870	594
Chortam 568 48,8 386 397 550 518 300 185 x 250 550 550 Clares 520 Clares 520 60,6 60,6 60,6 40 482 526 1,260 600 300 1,272 200 520 Clares 520 60,7 530 147 773 773 771 504 505 500 500 200 200 500 Clares 520 60,7 530 147 773 773 771 504 505 500 500 500 200 500 500 Clares 520 60,7 530 147 773 773 771 504 505 500 500 600 200 500 500 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 6	Chilton	605	77.2	623	621	600		612	579	1,176	145	527
Colbert 881 12.8 830 1.140 1.044 1.633 676 621 1.776 832 800 Comes 817 66.2 818 601 546 519 2.180 64.2 101 1.063 480 651 652 800 681 681 68.2 818 623 800 2 x 864 200 603 603 652 652 652 652 652 652 652 652 652 652	Chostaw	355	45.5	256	397	380	818	380	183	-	350	363
Colbort 881 12.8 850 1,140 1,044 1,533 879 621 1,278 802 805 Consents 558 72.7 601 546 519 2,180 64 10 1,063 480 651 Consents 800 72.8 800 680 680 2 2 8 644 200 803 11.13 464 615 Consents 800 72.8 800 680 680 880 880 880 1 2 8 644 200 803 11.13 464 615 Consents 800 72.8 800 800 800 800 800 800 1 2 8 644 200 803 11.13 464 615 Consents 800 87.2 800 800 800 800 800 800 1 2 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Clay	565	72.3	565	167	239	3,250	606	380	1,272	273	565
Colbert 881 12.8 830 1.140 1.044 1.633 676 621 1.776 832 800 Comes 817 66.2 818 601 546 519 2.180 64.2 101 1.063 480 651 652 800 681 681 68.2 818 623 800 2 x 864 200 603 603 652 652 652 652 652 652 652 652 652 652	Cleburne		50.7	530	477	373	751	804	305	506	290	525
Dallas 692 88.6 710 843 550 1,088 87 838 2,559 638 811 Dellas 692 88.6 710 843 550 1,088 87 838 2,559 638 811 Dellas 692 80.8 654 609 x 861 700 408 1,116 83 831 831 831 831 831 831 831 831 831	Colbert			930	1,140	1,044	1,635	676		20275		
Dalle 447 57.2 445 645 417 954 500 243 x 472 805 Dallah 692 80.6 575 645 639 x 851 700 486 1,150 805 511 Blance 861 71.8 571 803 650 1,22 840 866 1,150 805 520 Blance 861 71.8 571 803 650 1,22 840 866 1,120 860 820 Blanchin 571 75.1 50.4 570 600 400 1,22 840 866 1,20 860 820 Blanchin 571 75.1 50.4 570 600 400 1,22 840 860 1,20 860 820 Blanchin 571 75.1 570 500 400 407 875 614 373 1,20 807 600 Franklin 571 75.1 579 566 542 1,307 570 543 860 600 806 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	Coneouh	558	66,2	515	523	508	2,200 X	544	200	800	683	524
Dallas 650 80.6 17.0 64.3 550 1,060 87 836 2,559 636 831 2 812 80.0 18.1 80.	Covington	500	76.8	595 518	568	489	633	695	390	1,111	464	815
Dalla 652 BH.6 710 ALT SSO 1,068 687 836 1,539 608 511 Dalla 662 BL.6 710 ALT SSO 1,068 687 836 1,539 608 511 Dalla 662 TL.8 871 E23 866 1,222 BAS 365 1,200 805 551 Blocambin 871 TJ.1 572 610 635 1,174 TJ.1 871 Blocambin 871 TJ.1 572 610 606 741 x TOG 850 1,220 865 512 Blocambin 871 TJ.1 575 606 606 741 x TOG 850 1,278 609 Franklin 571 TJ.1 579 566 642 1,277 575 615 622 1,222 510 544 609 TJ.7 575 610 622 1,222 510 544 623 1,200 625 622 1,222 510 544 623 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625	Cullman	503	37.2	613	898			551	272	1,214		
Demails				710		550	1,068	667	536	1.559	658	511
Paymette Store Total Store S	Delalb	629	80.5	654	659	20	861	700	352	1,315	505	529
Payette 500 70.4 507 506 542 1,007 575 548 548 556	Escapia	571	75.1	572	510	438	1,176	731	616	1,143	409	
Pracklim ST1 T3.1 ST9 SS6 S41 1,807 S48 S45 S22 1,822 S45 S45 S45 S45 S45 S47 S48		550	70.4				875	634	375	2,420	676	499
Second S	Franklin	571	73.1	519		542	1,367		545	3 922		
Bale 60.	General Granne	503	64.4	582	*		625	890	232	*	467	348
Dankson	Hale	660	59.2	458 521		522	1,200	526	244	925	345	540
Learn 950 12.5 969 1.041 892 1.486 800 763 1.480 822 1.480 1	Eouston	655	53.9				1,000	610	356	1,300	451	495
Lemmy 586 71.2 534 489 355 600 520 200 200 504 600 Lawrence 610 78.1 687 687 688 1,007 778 681 1,403 500 500 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 500 510 510 148 611 1,403 510 510 148 611 1,403 510 510 148 611 1,403 510 510 148 611 1,403 510 510 148 611 1,403 510 1,403 5			125.5	989	1,041	892	1,495	805	783	1,400	841	1,058
Lawrence 610 79.1 647 - 1,000 613 568 1,065 400 977 10 168 10 168 10 1,046 669 812 11 168 1008 17 17 17 1.1 596 591 500 846 618 684 1,046 669 812 11 168 1008 17 17 17 1.1 596 591 500 846 617 470 941 808 200 1008 1008 1008 1008 1008 1008	Lamar	856	71.2	534	429	355		773	681	1,407	504	609
Lame stocks 571 572 560 600 523 500 846 577 470 601 808 500 1.	Lawrence	610	78.3	947	-	*	1,600	51.5	368	1,083		
Lorendes 423 54.2 522 x x x x 54.5 429 x 460 337 The three 655 71.1 533 515 759 600 529 381 1,155 861 567 The three 656 85.6 670 660 599 1,162 682 822 1,11 512 684 The three 656 85.6 670 660 599 1,162 682 822 1,11 512 684 The three 656 85.6 670 650 599 1,162 682 822 1,181 512 684 The three 656 85.7 646 831 474 1,484 612 134 1,181 612 684 The three 656 85.7 647 627 x 1,060 712 1,060 7	Linestone	571	73.1	596		520	946	577	470	941	500	506
Mailson 666 86.6 670 640 899 1.163 882 812 1.11 715 600 1.12 800 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600 1.12 1.13 600	Lorndon	425	54.2	522	*		*	543	591	1,155	561	
Tootgomery 909 119.0 898 807 686 x 787 713 1.000 425 mergen 769 80.5 784 779 800 4.500 800 811 1.000 425 Ferry 523 60.5 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 80	Madian	668	85.5	670	540	599	1,162	682	822	1,811	512	
Montgomery 929 119.0 898 807 686 x 713 1.30 1.300 1.200	Marango Marion	472	82.7	473 848	551	404	1.846	642	314	1,118	658	654
Montgomery 959 119.0 808 827 808 X 171.2 1.000 1.0	Marshall	658	85.9	874	627	- 1	1,060	712	838	1,069	740	762
Montgomery 959 119.0 809 827 806 x 17.2 1.800 1.800 6.25 Montgomery 950 119.0 704 779 803 1.55 806 671 1.800 1.800 6.25 Parry 503 67.2 507 508 600 600 677		528		550	499	409	2,800	701	429	1,533	345	625
Perry Sid 60,2 828 000 502 600 600 800 807 1,002 800 507 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 800 807 1,002 807 1,0	Montgomery	929	119.0	898	827	686	-	767	715 671	1,930	600	631
Pike 651 80.8 810 515 360 727 848 404 1,860 855 334 800 811 812 800 811 812 800 811 812 800 811 812 812 812 812 812 812 812 812 812	Perry Don Bro	525	67.2	537	608	552	600	470	364	5 041		455
Bandolph 564 72.2 572 546 494 1,589 553 304 500 435 531 Brasell 535 68.5 564 564 484 1,500 551 316 1,535 579 303 59. Clair 760 94.8 700 778 x 1,714 795 278 818 862 500 Bankly 758 94.2 778 607 644 1,385 551 455 622 570 Bankly 758 94.2 678 607 644 1,385 551 455 622 570 Bankly 554 68.4 533 487 483 686 287 475 687 475 Talladega 518 75.8 623 635 637 637 637 637 637 Talladega 518 75.8 633 635 637 637 637 637 637 Talladega 518 75.8 633 635 637 637 637 637 637 Talladega 518 75.8 757 637 757 637 758 555 1,548 552 Talladega 518 63.5 637 637 637 637 637 637 637 Walker 548 63.5 63.6 637 640 547 647 647 647 647 647 Walker 548 65.1 648 548 548 548 548 548 548 548 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 557 637 633 307 x 667 548 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 557 637 638 638 638 638 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 557 637 638 638 638 Talladega 548 65.4 830 544 557 638 638 638 638 638 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 557 638 638 638 638 638 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 557 638 638 638 638 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 557 638 638 638 638 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 557 638 638 638 638 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 557 638 638 638 638 638 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 557 638 638 638 638 638 Winston 524 65.4 830 544 657 638	Pike	631	80.8	610	515	360	727			1,295	580	£11.
Talladogs 632 80.9 633 615 800 1,423 600 477 1,200 712 820 712 820 712 820 712 820 820 1,123 820 820 820 712 820 820 820 712 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 82	Exadelph	564	72.2	372	545		1 555	893	324	800		551
Tallapons 612 80.9 633 616 800 1,023 600 477 1,280 520 677 678 678 678 678 678 678 678 678 678	St. Clair	740	94.8	750	575	2	1,714	795	276	615		570
Talladogs 612 80.9 633 616 800 1,023 600 477 1,200 520 677 818 600 7 78.5 623 636 802 1,166 638 433 1,248 350 520 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Shelly Sunter	735 554	94.2	679	507	544 432	1,385	563	313	1,500	316	404
Taxallocus 818 104.7 TPD 997 485 X 775 528 1,561 791 569 Yalker 635 81.3 CM 600 346 1,150 821 688 1,561 791 569 Yalker 635 81.3 CM 600 346 1,150 821 686 61.5 820 400 347 600 541 141 x 645 103 Machington 588 68.1 600 600 514 160 600 500 810 846 641 Winston 554 66.4 200 546 531 867 505 200 810 846 532	Talladega		80.9	653	612	580	1,230	655	479	1,269		
Walker 635 81.3 636 603 546 1,120 621 601 640 615 623 Mashington 367 45.6 300 609 372 900 641 141 x 645 203 Wileer 485 62.1 448 248 249 314 1,607 635 300 815 844 441 Winston 554 66.4 830 846 851 867 803 207 x 647 832								754	535	1,561	731	569
Wileston 854 65.4 830 544 831 857 853 857 x 667 832 Winston 854 85.4 830 544 831 857 803 857 x 667 832	Walker	635	81.3	636	603	545	1,120	921	561	960		
Wineton 554 66.4 550 544 551 807 803 307 x 667 552	Wilcox	485	62.1	496	343	514	1,607	656	309	810	844	542
State \$781 100.0 \$787 \$750 \$866 \$1,550 \$714 \$511 \$1,415 \$777 \$000	Wineton	554	55.4	530	544	531	867			E		
	State	\$781	100.0	*78T	\$755	\$664	\$1,550	\$714	\$611	\$1,418	4777	\$023

Types:

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

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activity were considerably above the averages in other lines. This is particularly true of the wholesale group. This difference probably resulted in a large measure from the fact that the census data of pay roll in shelesale and retail trade included the earnings of all persons engaged in the business including the owner if on a salary basis. In contrast the average earnings in manufacturing astablishments in 1929 are based upon wage earners only for the reason that the census does not show the number of salaried employees and their earnings by counties. It will be observed that in presenting the averages of nomfarm employees in 1935, Table 39, two figures are shown for manufacturing. One average was based on wage earners only and is included for the purposes of comparison with the figures shown in Table 38 for the year 1929. The other average for manufacturing in 1935 was calculated from the total pay roll including salaries of officials. The variation in the soverage in the two periods prevents the averages based upon all types of activity from being strictly comparable in the two years, 1929 and 1935. It is believed, however, that the data for each year for reflect rather accurately the variation among counties in average earnings in the year

The average earnings of nonfarm employees in all lines combined in 1929 are presented in the statistical map, Chart 18. This map brings out forcefully the marked variations mentioned above.

Bight counties showed average earnings in that year of less than \$600 per worker. Such of these counties is located in the couthern half of the state. It appears from the chart that the areas of low earnings blend into those of high earnings in a rather even gradient. A band of counties surrounding fuocalcoes and Jefferson gives evidence of relatively high wage and salary income. Average earnings in the counties bordering Montgomery are likewise above those in the surrounding areas.

Several of the counties adjacent to Colbert and Morgan in the morthern part of the state are moderately high. Nobile appears as the only high average county in the southwest corner of the state.

Thank 10 presents the average earnings in 1935. Jefferson and Montgomery counties which take
first and second places respectively were the only counties in the state with average earnings of
numfare employees above \$500 in 1935. Only three other counties in the state - Colbert, Mobile and
Tuscalcoss - were above \$500. Four counties in the mining and industrial section of the state Calhoun, Etomah, St. Clair and Shelby - showed carnings between \$700 and \$799. Lauderdale and Lee
were the only other counties that fell in this group. The Sand Mountain counties which lie in a
band north of the industrial area showed averages varying between \$600 and \$600. The majority of the
other counties, especially those in the southern half of the state, reported average income of nonfarm employees in 1935 of less than \$500 for the year.

For capita income of nonfarm population, 1928. Comparisons based upon per capita income which nuturationally make allowance for variations in the compensation of nonfarm population, result in marked shifts in the position held by a number of counties. Jefferson maintained its lead over all the counties by a substantial margin. Montgomery advanced from third place to second, but Mobile dropped to seventh place. Payette county, with total nonfarm income of \$2,367,000, had only 4,025 persons not living on farms, which gives a per capita income of \$588. Accordingly this county

Types:

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Adamson, W. M. "Income in Counties of Alabama," 1939 Image 103 r10_02-19-000-0249 Contents Index About

	TWO	WE 1	129	E 1	135	Folde of Al	LAB	AMA			
			Average	Sarning Coun	Table s of Hom	farm Employ	yees, 18	35			**
County	All ideo constati verage ermings*	stified Satio to state average	All lines covered	Salaris and	and trad turing	Wholesale trade			Finance	Other lines	Public school teachers
Lutauga	\$509	65.1	\$519	\$555	\$494	\$1,222	\$482	\$518 552	\$600 810	\$210 450	\$450 550
taldwin tarbour	409 506 672	52.4 64.8 85.0	\$519 390 510	285 504 452	260 463 429	1,145	639 494 570	352 267 475	1,188	386	467 400
31bb Blount	625	80.0	640 640	452 756	663	1,900	538	265	1 000	666 520	518 475
Sullock Sutler	543	65.1	556 522	824 451	# 400	1,333	520 574	410 408 554	1,575 1,929 1,416	351	405
Calboum	509 754 656 509	95.5	761 538	735 642	627	1,572	708 885	440	1,416	704	501 594
Charles Cherokee	509	51.4 65.1 77.2	494 623	275 621	254 500	1,000 879	500 518	300	1,181 1,176	870 360 143	828 827
Chilton	503 355	45,5	356	397	380	618	350	2.65	-	380	355
Clarks	585 585	66.6 72.3	544 565	490 167	239	3,000 1,250	640 605	400 350	1,273	273	416 868
Cleburne Coffee	530	67.9	522 530	519 477	505	761	528	333 305	1,000	500 290	50E 525
Colbert	521 661	60.T 112.8	950	1,140	1,044	2.653	676	881	3.276	832	908
Coneruh Cones	568	72.7 66.2	801 815	546 523	819 508	2,280	640	42.8 200	1,063	683	682 504
Covington	500	76.8	595	568	499	1,053	609	391	1,585	345 464	962 515
Oremanes Oulless	583 603	74.0	818 613	557 598	480 569	853	595 551	355	1,111	851 472	555
Dale Dallas	692	87.2	443 710	463 643	417 550	1,088 861	500 667	243 536	1,509	658	911 911
DeEalb	629	80.5	654	539 593	X 565	861	700 545	406 552	1,316	563 505	551 529
Elmore Escaphia	571	71.8 73.1	572 572	510	438	1,222	755	415	1,143	609	551
Stowah	784 880	100.4	790 557	806 680	741	875	706 614	595 375	1,455	897	499 499
Payette Pranklin	571	75.1	519	580	542 337	1,357	576 495	543 252	1,222	549	554 542
Genera Greene	445 503	57.0 64.4	429 562	*	x	625	550	333	2	467 649	248 476
Halm	462 526	59.2 67.3	458 522	344	317	1,200	532	335 244	923	242	540
Senry Sourten	655	93.0	657	404 702	576	1,412 1,000 873	610	356 342 783	1,396 1,008 1,453	543 431	653
Jackson Jefferson	593 990	105.9	909	1,041	595 892	1,496	805 805	763	1,453	541	1,008
Lamar Lauderdale	556 744	95.3	534	625 68T	588	1,057	545 773	250 521	1,407	1,000	509
Lawrence	610	78.1	647	100		1,600	615 618	368 494	1.083	400 669	579 522
Les	730 671	95.3	680 596	621 591	300	964 846	577 543	410	1,346	1888	809 337
Longina	423 505	54.2 71.1	502 553	815	TOP	E	629	622 391	1,155	485 561	562
Macon Madison	665	85.5	6TO	640	599	1,160	682 576	522	1,211	512 318	524 654
Harwage	472 646	80.4	473 649	372	545 494	1,152	642	314	1,211 1,180 1,118 1,389 1,574 1,333 1,498	658	654
Marion Marshall	646 660 863	83.9	649 674 863	627	702	1,846	712	314 538 500 429	1,389	62T 740	762
Nobile Nource	528	83.9 110.3 67.6	550 895	874 499 827	409 686	0,600	642 712 741 701 767	713	1,533	1,015	635 768
Montgomery Morgan	929 769	98.5	784	779	690	1,252	695	571		500	622 455
Ferry	525	67.2	537	508 534	552 506	661	470 803	364 287	887 1,091 1,295 800	432 295	517
Pickets Pike	631	66.3	83.0 872	515	265		629	531	1,205	580 423	521
Handelph Russell	564 555	72.2 68.5	554	554	694 684	1,000	693 551	316	1,533	579	383
St. Clair	740	94.6	755	576	34.E	1,589 1,000 1,714 1,385	195 621	276 455	813	962 759	570 638
Shelby Sunter	T36 534	94.2	678 525	490	632		563	315	1,500	316 772	
Talladega Tallapoosa	619	79.3	631	611 626	592 592	1,255	655 656	475 433	1,269	550	829 585
Tuesalorea	618 685	104.7	779 455	797 605	6815 545	1,107	T34	100	1,361	751 615	
Washington	387	49.6	390	409	572	909	541	141	2	545	353
Wilcox	485 534	62.1	499 530	343 544	514 531	1,66T 857	636 503		810	864	
Vineton State	\$781	100,0	A197	\$755	\$554		8714		\$1,418	8177	8005

Types:

Image 104 r10 02-19-000-0250 Contents Index About

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

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activity were considerably above the averages in other lines. This is particularly true of the wholesale group. This difference probably resulted in a large measure from the fact that the measure data of pay roll in wholesale and retail trade included the earnings of all persons engaged in the business including the owner if on a salary basis. In contrast the average earnings in manufacturing establishments in 1929 are based upon mage carmers only for the reason that the census does not show the number of salaried employees and their earnings by counties. It will be observed that in presenting the averages of nonfarm employees in 1935, Table 39, two figures are shown for manufacturing. One average was based on mage sarmers only and is included for the purposes of comparison with the figures shown in Table 38 for the year 1929. The other average for manufacturing in 1935 was calculated from the total pay roll including salaries of officials. The variation in the coverage in the two periods prevents the averages based upon all types of activity from being strictly comparable in the two years, 1929 and 1935. It is believed, however, that the data for each year 40 reflect rather accurately the variation among counties in average earnings in the year considered.

The average earnings of nonfarm employees in all lines combined in 1929 are presented in the statistical map, Chart 18. This map brings out forcefully the marked variations mentioned above. Bight counties showed average earnings in that year of less than \$600 per worker. Each of these counties is located in the southern half of the state. It appears from the chart that the areas of low earnings blend into those of high earnings in a rather even gradient. A band of counties surrounding Tustalooss and Jefferson gives evidence of relatively high wage and salary income. Average earnings in the counties boriering Montgomery are likewise above those in the surrounding areas.

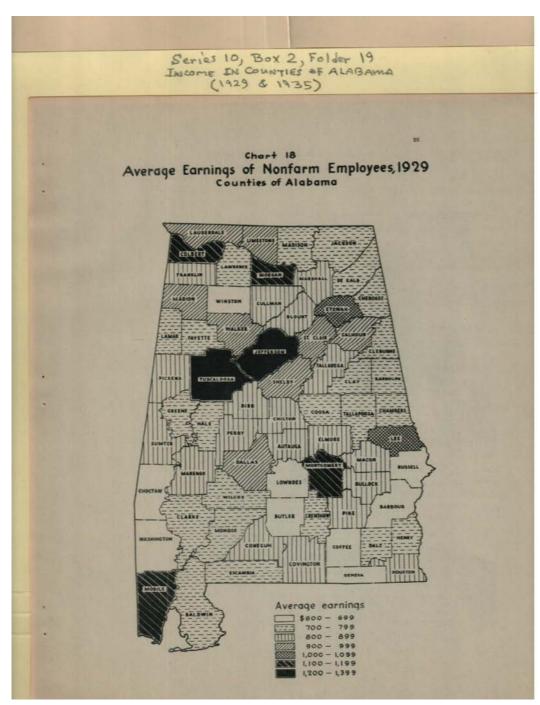
Several of the counties adjacent to Colbert and Morgan in the northern part of the state are moderately high. Nobile appears as the only high average county in the southwest corner of the state.

Chart 19 presents the average earnings in 1835. Jefferson and Montgomery counties which take
first and second places respectively were the only counties in the state with average earnings of
nonfarm employees above \$500 in 1835. Only three other counties in the state - Colbert, Mobile and
Tuscalocsa - were above \$500. Four counties in the mining and industrial section of the state Calhoum, Stowah, St. Clair and Shelby - showed carnings between \$700 and \$799. Lauderdale and Lee
were the only other counties that fell in this group. The Sand Mountain counties which lie in a
band north of the industrial area showed averages varying between \$600 and \$699. The majority of the
other counties, especially those in the southern half of the state, reported average income of nonfarm employees in 1935 of less than \$500 for the year.

For capita income of nonfarm population, 1939. Comparisons based upon per capita income which automatically make allowance for variations in the concentration of nonfarm population, result in marked shifts in the position held by a number of counties. Jefferson maintained its lead over all the counties by a substantial margin. Montgomery advanced from third place to second, but Mobile dropped to seventh place. Fayette county, with total nonfarm income of \$2,367,000, had only 4,023 persons not living on forms, which gives a per capita income of \$300. Accordingly this county

Types:

Image 105 r10_02-19-000-0251 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Earnings of Nonfarm Employees

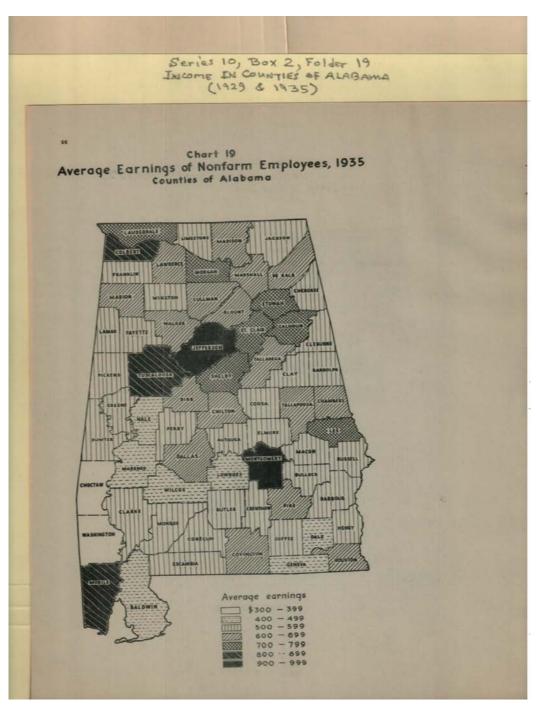
Types:

map

Dates:

1929

Image 106 r10_02-19-000-0252 <u>Contents Index About</u>



Names:

Earnings of Nonfarm Employees

Types:

map

Dates:

1935

	Ser	ME I	0, Bo	NTIE	s of	ALABI	9 Ama			
			Per Capit	ta Income		e 40 rm Populati f Alabama	on, by Source	e, 1929		87
County	Income from all sources	nale of	from mon-	nonfarm Income dustice fotal	population from ourse tions & business	SucLass property	Ratio of sounty t per capi All sources	o state	Bank in according per capi All sources	state g to ta income Corupa- tions à busines
Antaugu Saldwin	\$399 295	\$5 7	\$15 17	\$379 271 298	\$365 249	\$15 22 17	76.3 56.4	80,9 55.2 62.5	37 61 59	33 64 59
Barbour	321 335	0 2	17 17 11	255	316	- 6	61.4	70.1 86.3	85 26	52 21
31bb Slount	413	2 5	14	397 326	389 311	15	79.0 66.3	69.0	52	53 57
Fullock Sutler	347 532	5	14 19	514 465	299 442	24	63.5 94.1 64.7	66.3 98.0 93.6	9	
Charbers Charbers	492 443	2	13	427 392	422 573	16	79.0	82.7	17 25	27
Cherokee Chilton	415 397	6	19	372	355	17	75.9 81.8	91.1	39 22	36 16
Choctas	428 379	1 2	12	415 362	411 352	10	72.5	78.0	46 30	41 25
Clarke Clay Cleburne	411	5	14 18 13	390 262	382 255	*	55.0	78.0 84.7 56.5	54	- 63
Coffee	277 259	2	16	242 386	237 349	5 37	49,5 80.7	52.5 77.4	55 24	65 43
Colbert	422 256	12	24	237	221	16	48.9	49.0	65 43	86 31
Count	256 390 5 590	2 5	17	371	354	15	74.6	78.5	44	- 36
Cremebes	358 464	4 9	17 22	357 432	325 404	12 28	88.7	72.1 89.6	12	48
Cullman Dale	337	4	18	315	303	12	54.4	67.2	63	55
* Dallas	528 463	16	24 19	488 436	438 415	49 21 18	101.0 88.5 78.2	97.1	13	14
Elmore Escambia	409 502	6 5	15 13	386 285	369 270	18	57.7	81.8	31 60	25 60
. Stowah Fayette	538 588	8 5	19	507	454 547	14 23 16	102.3	107.3	4 3	6 2
Franklin	399	3	15	381	371	10	76.3 56.4	82.3 57.9	36 62	28 62
Genova Gresse	296 460	4 7	17	273 433	261 411	13 22	85,0	91.1	14	75
Sale Henry	391 399	8	17	366 376	341 362	24	74.8 75.3	75.6 80.3	41 38	64 35
Houston	373	9	22	343 308	316 294	27 14	71.3 62.9	70.1	48 58	51
Jankson Jeffere	m 686	20	30 17	636	577	61	151.5	65,2	1	1
lamar Lauderde	429	3 12	22	410 391	402 354	8 37 23	82.0 81.3	78.5	20	36
Lawrence	454 391	8	20 19	406 364	382 340	25	83.0 74.8	75.4	19 42	24 60
Les Limeston	10 400	10	24 16	367	336	25 29	76.5	74.9	35 55	46
Lorentes Nacon	10 400 334 353	*	17	314 329	501 307	13 22 27	63.9 67.5	66.7 68.1 86.3	81	54
Madison Marengo	443 495	9	18	459	389 443	26	84.7 94,6	98.1	. 8	-
Marion	413	2	13	397	390	23	79.0	86.5 78.3	27	25 46
Marshal Mobile	520	15	23	376 481	434	47	89.4	96.1	7	3
Monroe Hontgom	851 857 640	5 20	16	481 340 594	325 535	15 59	122.4	116,6		1 4
Morgan	527 405	11	25 14	491 381	459	33 30	100.8	101.6	6	-
Perry Pickens	403	5	20	379	365	14	77.1	80.9	34	2
Pike Bandolp	382	11 5	18	350 406	317	15	73.0 82.0	86.1	23	5
Russell	280	1	12 15	265 425	252	*	93.5 84.1	50.1 93.7	15	8 1
St. Cla Shelby	391	5	13	375	366	9	74.8	81.1	40	3/2
Sunter Tallade	457 412	8 5	20 15	408 393	376	15	78.8	83.5	25	3
Tallapo	10:5A: 400	3	15	461	458	9	92.7	101.4	11 10	1
Welker	376	3	12	363	3 354	9	72.3	78.1	5 47	3
Washing Wilcox	413	7	10	321 384	£ 360	22	54.1 18.6	71.4	6 54	4 3
Winston	248		16	\$488	8 217	11	47.4	48.	41	

Types:

Image 108 r10 02-19-000-0254 Contents Index About



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advanced from furty-sixth place in terms of aggregate income to third position when comparison is made on the basis of per capita income of the nonfarm group. Stowah county maintained fourth position. Dalias, Horgan and Narengo all showed per capita incomes larger than those of Calhoun and Tuscalcom counties. Ouliman, another county with comparatively small percentages of nonfarm population, stood twelfth in per capita income in contrast to its position of thirty-first based or accreasts income.

The per capita income of each county in 1939 is given in Table 60. The position of individual counties among others in the state can be appraised by referring to the ratio of the county to the state per capita and the rank of the county in the state, both of which are shown in the table. Any county that had a per capita income of less than \$356, the amount for Washington county which fell at the lower quartile limit, is among the lowest one-fourth of the counties. If a particular county has a per capita figure of less than \$407 it means that that county is below the median average, and hence in the lower helf of the counties. If the county average is above \$443, the third quartile limit, it means that the particular county is among the highest beenty-five percent.

Table 40 also shows per capita income received from each of the major income sources, that is, from current production, returns from numbusiness property, and profits from the sale of property. Income from current production includes all income from occupations and business together with returns from business property. The importance of the income from current production in comparison with that received from numbusiness property and as profits from the sale of property is brought out graphically in Chart 20. The overall length of each bar in this chart is propertienate to the per capita income in the county represented. The bars are arranged in order of size of the per capita income from current production. It will be observed that per capita income in the highest ranking county, namely, defferson, is almost three times the lowest ranking county which was Winston. The bar chart reveals a rapid drop off in per capita income in the first eight ranking counties.

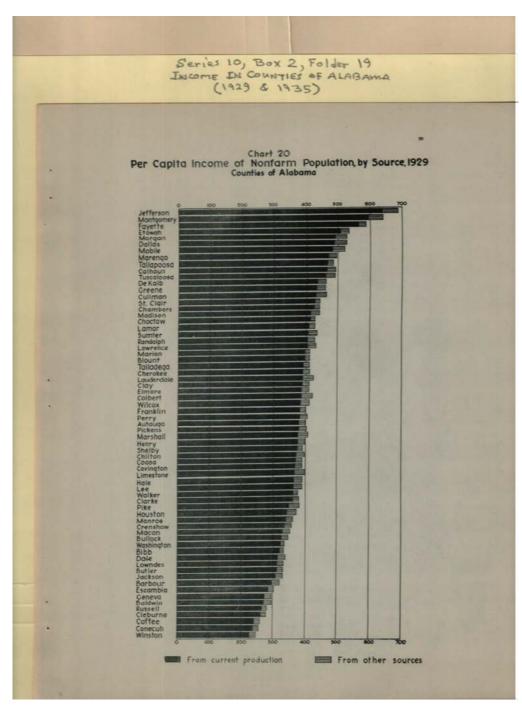
Another pronounced break occurs between Tuscalcons and Defalb counties which ranked eleventh and twelfth, respectively. The per capita figures for each of the three lowest ranking counties - Coffee, Concean and Winston - are definitely smaller than those of even the other comparatively low counties.

The geographic distribution of ponfarm per capita income from all sources is shown in the accompanying map, Chart 21. Counties having the highest per capita income are shaded black to comtrast with those of lowest per capita income which are left white. The gradient between these indicates the relative size of per capita income in the various counties. It will be observed that a majority of the counties having per capita income above \$400 are located north of an imaginary line from east and west outting the state into approximately two equal parts. Almost mithout exception the higher average incomes are found in the counties having the larger cities. It is interesting to note that the adjacent counties frequently show very low per capita incomes.

Income of nonfarm families, 1978. Data relative to the aggregate income of all nonfarm families in each of the counties are presented in Table 41. This table also shows the number of nonfarm families and the average per family together with analytical percentages and rank designations.

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Image 109 r10_02-19-000-0255 <u>Contents Index About</u>



Names:

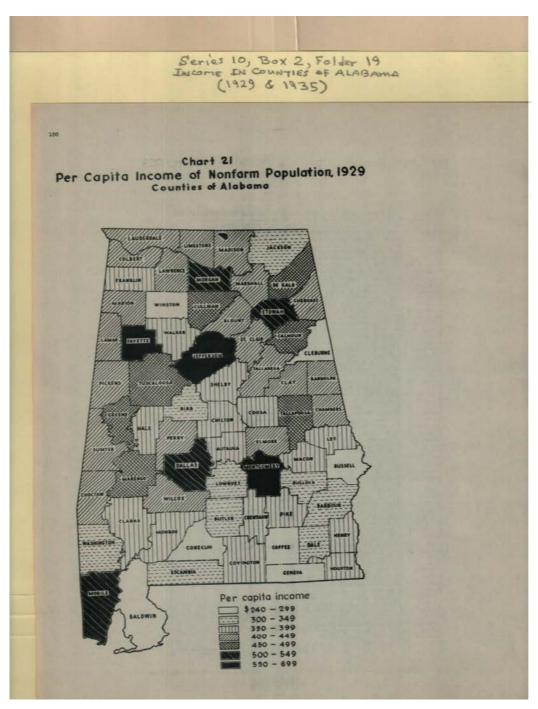
Per Capita Income of Nonfarm Population

Types:

report

Dates:

Image 110 r10_02-19-000-0256 Contents Index About



Names:

Per Capita Income of Nonfarm Population

Types:

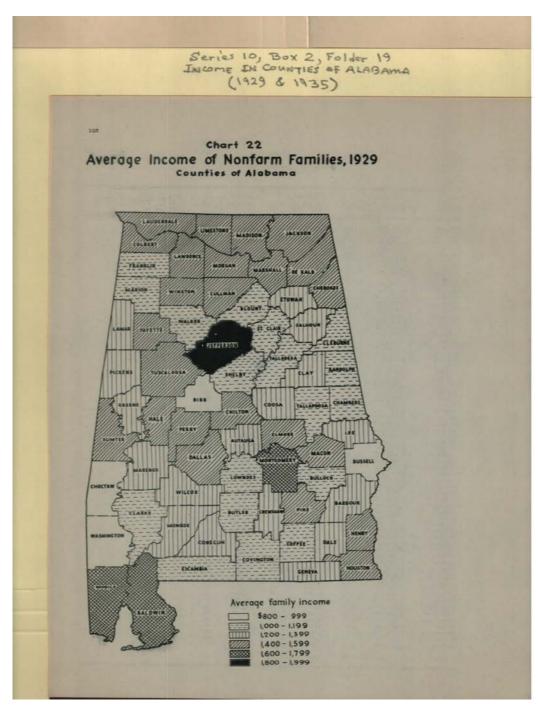
map

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	Series Income	IN C	Box : DUNTI	ES OF	ALAB	9 Ama			
	(172)	0 14	35)					
									303
				Table 4	1				
			Income of Cou	Honfarm Fo	amilies, 19	29			
		Text.	10000		Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Ow				
County	Income of nonfarm far Amount Fer-	all milies pent of te total	Sumber o nonfarm Number 7	families erosat of tate total	Average per nonf Amount	income arm family Batic to state ave.	Total income of families	Funder of Funding	Average per family
Autauga Baldwin	\$1,666,672	.34	1,294	.41	\$1,28E 1,605	83.1	52 14	55 17	40
Barbour 31bb	\$1,656,672 5,972,205 3,497,400 2,374,879 1,672,192 1,583,346	.71 .48 .34	1,294 5,721 2,900 2,873 1,472 1,462	.91 .81 .48	1,806 1,206 923 1,136	77.8 59.6 73.3	22 38 81	22 25 49	65 63
Bullook	1,583,346	.32	1,462	.46	1,083 1,132 1,519	69.9 73.0	55 24	50 23	50 54
Butler Oalhoum		2.33	1,807 8,663	2.75	1,519	85.1 64.6	6 20	15	57 55
Chambers Charokee Chilton	11,426,497 5,691,988 718,434 2,109,516	-16	5,958 501 1,437	-16 -45	1,001 1,454 1,468	92.5	65	6T 52	24
Chootam Clarke	1,536,832 2,750,800 935,028	.55	1,626	.51	1,196	60.9 77.2	56 29	41 29	64 48
Clay	935,028	.19	554	-22	1.357	88.2 72.5	65 67	64	31 57
Cleburne Coffee Colbert	671,028 2,015,150 5,703,695 2,460,525	1.16	1,966 3,805 1,857	1.00	1,124 1,025 1,499	96.7	45 15	16	14
Conecut: Coosa	783,021	.16		.59	1,325 1,237 1,174	85.5 79.8	35 85	57 65	35 43
Covingto Cromshaw Cullman	1,923,400 2,369,652	.98	4,105	1.29 .46 .52	1,174	75.7 84.1	17 46 33	14 48	50 39
Dale Dallas	2,120,328 9,208,465	.52 .43 1.88	1,475 1,645 1,764 5,999	.56 1.89	1,304 1,564 1,202 1,535	84.1 100.9 77.6 99.0	45 8	90 38 9	6 45 10
DeKalb Elmore	2,213,152	.45	1,002	.49		92.0	40 26	45 30	25
Ecoambia Etomah	5,006,841 3,971,038	.81	3,371	1.06	1,178	76.0	19	19	49
Fayette Franklin	13,299,066 1,453,792 2,150,414 2,733,552	.30	3,371 9,658 1,004 1,859 1,968	.52	1,411 1,178 1,377 1,448 1,148 1,389	93.4	58 41	59 36	23 52
Geneva Greene	1.531.517	.56	1,968	.62	1,333	89.6	30 57	33 58	29 33
Hale Henry	1,797,144	.37	1,149 1,236 1,194	.39	1,454 1,473 1,519	95.8 95.0 98.0	48 50	55	22
Houston Jackson	7.042.084	1.43	1,636 E,129	1.45	1,450	94.7	11 25	12 31	18
Jefferso Lamar	3,125,372 188,518,458 973,586	38,39	100,974	31.84	1,867	120.5	62	61	61
Lauderds Lawrence	1# 5,766,289	1.17	3,713 703 4,566	1,17	1,553 1,576 1,329 1,541	100.2	12 61	18 63	0 5
Lee Limeston		1.34 .53		.53	1,529	99.4	18	13 39	24
Loundes Nacon	222 000	.17	751	.50		72.2 90.7	64 39	62 42	58
fiadison Harengo	10,046,421 3,056,193	2.05	6,887	2.17	1,463	94.4 80.7	26	8 27	20 42
Marion Marshall	2,220,074 10,048,421 3,056,193 1,770,210 8,031,380 44,387,857 2,497,625	.62	6,887 2,443 1,530 1,980	.62	1,406 1,468 1,281 1,187 1,581 1,709	99.8	49 27	47 32	51 11
Mobile Monroe	44,387,857 2,497,825	9.04	1.885	8.19	1,709	110.3	34	2 55	36
Montgone Morgan	33,610,512 6,339,292 2,289,695 1,626,732	5.84	19,032 5,356 1,568	6.00	1,325 1,766 1,567 1,463 1,314	115.9	3	3	2 7
Perry	2,289,595	.47	1,565	.49	1,463	54.5	28	54	21 36
Pike Randolph	4,097,289	.83	2,737	.66	1,192	96.6	18	24 43	15
Russell St. Clai	2,120,885	.43 .54 .75	2,435	:77	871	55.2	42	26	67 50
Shelby Sunter		.75	3,096	.98	1,091 1,189 1,489	76.4 76.7 95.1	21 57	20 46	10
Talladeg Tallaped	5,504,577	1.12	4,867	1.53	1,131	73.0 72.8	16 23	11 21	55 56
Tuscalor	13,821,156 9,078,342	2.81	4,867 3,090 9,069 8,903 1,446	2.86	1,131 1,128 1,524 1,014 881	98.3	4 9	5 4	12
Washing! Wilcox	4,044,700	.35		.46	1,346	86.8	54	51 56	33
Winston	1,320,696	27	700	30	1,411	91.0	59	80	27
	\$493,050,990	100.00	317,146	100.00	\$1,550	-		14	-

Types:

Image 112 r10_02-19-000-0258 Contents Index About



Names:

Average Income of Nonfarm Families

Types:

map

Dates:

Image 113 r10 02-19-000-0259 Contents Index About

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

-

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 1939 associated for 36.4 percent
of the state total. This county, however, had only 31.6 percent of all nonfarm families in the state.
The next ranking counties were Mobile, Kontgomery and Tuscalcoas 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 nevely 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 he as than \$1,000 per year. Two of the counties even fell below \$900. The average income of families was generally below \$1600 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 \$1,500 in each of the twalve counties.

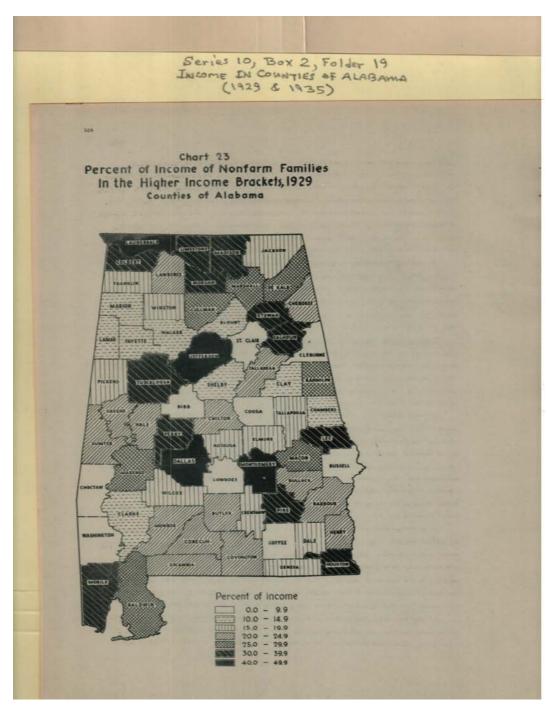
Income of nonfarm families in the higher income brackets, 1989. Inasmuch as income in the higher income brackets indicates capacity to consume what might be called luxury goods it was deemed advisable to segregate nonfarm families into two income groups. Families coming homes valued at more than \$5,000 or paying rentals of more than \$50 per month in 1989 were considered as being in the higher income brackets. The number of families in the higher brackets together with income which they received in 1989 is set out in Table 62.

Jefferson claimed 49.0 percent of all family income in the higher brackets and also had 49.5 percent of all families enjoying such income. Nobile, the next ranking county in terms of aggregate income of families in the higher brackets, accounted for 8.7 percent of the income and a like percentage of the mumber of families. Nontgomery had a slightly lower proportion of the state total. Three other counties had between two and three percent each of the state total. These eix counties tagether ar accredited with three-fourths of the state total income in the higher groups. Only seven of the remaining sixty-seven counties claimes 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 2.0 percent in Manhington county to 66.4 percent of all nonfarm family income in Montgomery county. Jefferson county absent 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 control over the state. The gradient from light to dark in the map reveals the geographic variations, For instance, the Temmessee 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.

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Image 114 r10_02-19-000-0260 Contents Index About



Names:

Income Nonfarm in Higher Income

Brackets

Types:

map

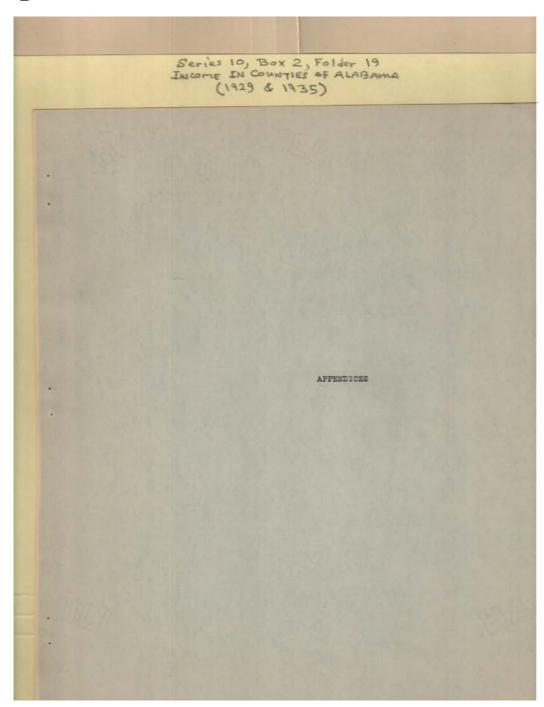
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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 10, Box 2, Folder 19 Adamson, W. M. "Income in Counties of Alabama," 1939 Image 115 r10_02-19-000-0261 Contents Index About

	Series 10 Income In	COUNTIES	af A	er 19 LABAN	n.A		
	(192	9 & 1939	5)				
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	Income	of Nonfarm Families	Table 41	ligher Incom	e Brackets,	1929	
A PARTIE NO.		Count	ties of Al				
County	Income of families in lower brackets Amount Percent of state total	Income of fami in higher brace Amount Feros	ilies okets ent of e total	Number of In lower brackets	In higher brackets	Percent of families in higher brackets*	Percent income in highs brackets
Autauga Saldwin	\$1,411,671 .45 4,299,988 1.37	\$ 255,001	.14	1,257 3,457	37 264	2.87 7.10	15.30
Barbour	4,299,988 1.37 2,784,980 89 2,249,485 .72	1,672,217	.40	2,747	153	5.28	20,37 5.28
Bibb Blount	2,684,538 .90	125,394 177,754	.10	1,440	32	5.49	10.63
Bullook Butler	1,245,935 .40 2,503,255 .80	337,411 674,271	.19	2,664	143	5,10	23,22
Calhoun Chambers	7,984,836 2,55 3,268,49 1.04	3,441,661	1.94	7,969 3,874	654 84	8.01	30.12
Cherokee	559,085 .18	423,468 160,349 425,865	.09	1,370	21 67	4.27	22,18
Chilton Chootam	1,462,296 .47	74,336	.04	1,516	22	.75	4.85
Clarke	2,440,235 .78 824,321 .26	310,565	.17	2,241 864	59 20	2,56	11.89
Cleburne	609,025 .19	110,707 62,005	.03	587	10	1,69	9.24
Coffee Colbert	1,860,185 .59 3,699,417 1.18	154,965	1.13	1,907 3,381	39 424	11.15	7.69
Cosecult	1,951,758 .62	528,767	.04	1,769	35	4.75 2.87	9,16
Coose Covington	3,700,717 1.18	71,725 1,118,583	.63	3.874	231	5.63	25.21
Crenshaw Cullman	1,595,653 .51	327,747 760,187	-18	1,421	54 150	9.10	29.27
Dale	1,719,162 .55	401,166	.23	1,421 1,465 1,678 5,216	86	4.85	18,92
Dallas DeKalb	5,279,213 1.68 1,604,757 .51	3,929,252 608,395	.34	1,455	783 114	7.34	42,67 27,49
Elmore	2.410.584 .77	596,257	.34	2,033	98	4.62	19.83
Escambia Etowah	3,100,984 .99 9,086,881 2.90	870,054 4,202,505	2,36	3,199 8,802	172 856	5.09	21.91 31.60
Payetto Franklin	1,741,829 .40	4,500,506 E11,963 337,671	.12	965	39 78	3.90 4.17	14,58
Geneva	2,263,108 .72	470,444	.26	1,886	82	4.15	17,21
Greens Hale	1,174,750 .37 1,352,890 .43	356,867 444,254	.20	1,091	58 80	5.02	23.30 24.72
Beary	1,406,608 .45		.20	1,156 1,150 4,125 2,012	64	5,37	30.08
Jackson Jackson	1,406,608 .45 4,485,808 1.43 2,504,361 .80	2,356,276 621,011	1.44	2,012	511 117	11.02 5.48	38.30 19.67
	101,366,375 32,35	67.152.063	49.05	65,536	17,458	17.27	46,23
lamar Lauderdals	852,277 .27 3,339,258 1.07	121,309	1.37	3,241	24 472	3.17	12.46
Lawrence	837,704 .27	121,509 2,427,051 270,224 2,248,273	.15	661	42	5.91	24.39
Les Limestone	1,709,064 .54	901,390 52,818	1.27 .51	4,068 1,510 740	184	10.90	37.05 34.53
Lowndes Macon	775,835 .25	52,518	-03		11	1.49	6.34
Madison	1,618,212 .52 6,811,473 2.17	601,862 3,234,948	1.83	6,270	108	8.87 8.70 7.10	27,11 32,20
Marengo Marion	6,811,473 2,17 2,230,718 .71 1,891,065 .51	3,234,948 825,478 179,145	.10	6,270 2,268 1,502 1,793	175	7.16 1.65	27.01
Marchall	2,151,067 .69	880,315 17,302,387	.50	1,793	187	9.41	29.04
Mobile Monroe	27,085,470 8.64 1,986,630 .63		9.74	22,612	3,361	12.94	38,96
Montgomery	18,032,040 5.75	15,578,472	8.77	15 000	3,112 541	16.35	46.35
Horgan Ferry	5,899,072 1.82 1,582,420 .50	15,578,472 2,540,220 727,175 265,645 1,494,281	1.49	4,615 1,456 1,165 2,443	541 109	10.11	51.66 31.76
Plokens	1,361,087 .43	265,648	.15	1,185	53	4.25	16,33
Pike Bandolph	2,803,008 .83	1,494,281	.84	1,470	109	5,93	27,44
Russell	1,942,731 .62	178,154	-10	2,403	32	1.33	8.40
St. Clair Shelby	3,208,365 1.05	224,603 452,781	.18	2,405 3,021	39 75	1.61	8.42
Sunter	1,612,722 .88	483.316	.27	1,459	83	5.22	21.06
Talladega Tallapoosa	4,279,258 1.37 2,882,525 .92	1,225,319	.69	2,960	130	4,22	17.30
Tuspaloosa	8.681.068 2.77	5,140,088 1,012,238	2.89	8,082 8,738	967	10.90	37.19
Walker Washington	1,237,110 .59	36,816	.00	1,365	215 80	2.40	2.89
Wilcox	1,315,115 .42	308,815	.17	1,149	56	4.66	19.04
Winston	1,121,139 .36	199,557	-11	904	32		
	313,383,027 100.00	\$144 005 00E 10	00.00	281,892	35,254	11.12	36.19

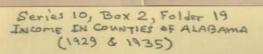
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Adamson, W. M. "Income in Counties of Alabama," 1939
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Image 117 r10_02-19-000-0263 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



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Appendix A - Estimates for 1929 Methods Used in Making Estimates

In a study of income by counties, the estimator might proceed by setting up an estimate of income of the people within each county based on analyses of data for each county independent of other counties. Difficulty, however, would be encountered immediately in deciding upon satisfacts bases for the allocation of the income of individuals who operate businesses in more than one county. Similar problems would arise in attributing directly to a particular county income from sources such as income from investments and salaries or fees for services performed in a country other than the one in which the income sarmer had residence. Furthermore, the discovery of acceptable principles of allocation does not provide a solution because available data are insufficient to permit their application. If the basis of the estimate is extended to include the state as a whole with the purpose of later distributing the state total to the various counties, difficulty is again mtered in making independent state estimates of a number of factors. Certain items of income, including balance of international payments and salaries of men in the army and navy, must necessarily be computed on a nation-wide basis and then apportioned to the states. The present method of reporting corporation earnings for the purpose of taxation makes state estimates on a strictly independent basis imadvisable. For instance, the corporation statistics as set up in <u>Statistics of Income</u>, N. S. Survey of Internal Revenue, assign the total earnings of domestic corporations to the state in which the return is filed. This tends to overstate the income of the state under consideration. This overstatement, however, is more than offset in some sections, particularly in the South, by the fact that income earned within the state by companies incorporated and reporting in other states is not accredited back to the state in which the income was actually earned. Estimates for individual states prepared independently of estimates for the United States would be very valuable and probably will be developed, but for the present it seems advisable to proceed along the lines developed by Dr. Haurton Leven and others in apportioning national totals among the states.

Or. Leven and his associates first prepared an estimate of the total income realised by individuals in the United States during 1909. Total income of the entire population was segregated into two major groups: (1) income of farm population, and (2) income of nonfarm population. The income of the monfarm group was further broken down according to the amount received as (a) income from occupations including business earnings, (b) returns from property, and (c) profits from the sale of property. The nation-wide total for each of the component fiens was then apportioned to the states according to carefully prepared indicators. The amount of income allocated to each state, itemised by population

Names:

Estimates for 1929

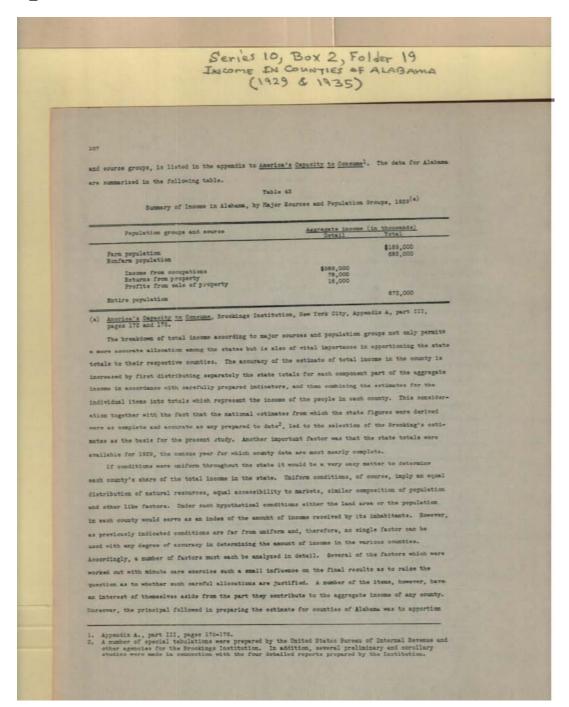
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Dates:

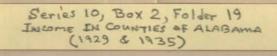
^{1.} The enactment of income tax lass in a number of states, more rigid requirements for the registration of corporation securities, and the general improvement of ad valorem assessments are affording many pertinent data on a state basis. State officials are showing increased interest in the many sembling of this very vital information and in some states provisions have been made only assembling of this very vital information and in some states provisions have been made only assembling of this period of the coessary figures. In line with this development, the interrecently for assembling many of the accessary figures. In line with this development, the interrecent Business Machine punch card system was recently installed in the income Tax Department of the Alabama State Fax Commission. Similarly, data compiled by state unemployment compensation commissions and other recently established agencies will become increasingly serviceable.

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Types:

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each item as accurately as possible regardloss 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 elighting 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 Arrivalture, 1930, U. S. Bureau of the Census, and from various reports of the Sureau 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 missellane 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 farm 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 proparation of the estimates of gross income from agricultural production. Interest in this study, however, is contered primarily upon the income of farm population as contrasted with the total income from agricultural production. Notwithstanding the wast 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 numbers population. The census publishes statistics of farm tenure but give m 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 Essettlem Administration, Montgomery, Alabams, has compiled information relative to the residence of land ners 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 1936.

In the absence of more adequate basic 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 wary among counties, the estimates are in error. In fact, this basis of apportioning the state total income of farm population is perhaps less estisfactory 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 fertiliser 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 narm population in the entire state among the counties in prop 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 erop by counties and them 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 Eureau of Agricultural Roomonics relative to the disposition of srops.

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

Apportionment of the Income of Nonfarm Population

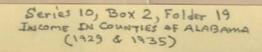
The allocation of the income of the nonfarm group involves three distinct analyses inamuch as state-wide totals are available for each of the items (a) income from occupations including business sernings, (b) returns from property, chiefly investment income, and (c) profits from the sale of

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, 1950, included consuses 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. So item

Types:

^{1.} The index used by Dr. Leven in apportiming 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", aperica's Capacity to Comsume, 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. Builted States Census, 1830: Agriculture, Vol. III, Sypes of Farm.

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was considered too small to be distributed as accurately as possible. The commune of construction industries covered only twenty-five of the sixty-seven counties in the state. Statistics of occupations given in the census reports on population supplied the basic data to supplement the compilations contained in the volume on construction. This is only one of the many supplementary analyses which were made. In preparing the pay roll figures for mineral industries it was necessary to transcribe data of the value and quantity of minerals produced in each of the counties from unpublished tabulations on file in the Eureau of Susiness Research, University of Alabama.

In addition to the census a number of other reports contain information relative to wage and salary payments in specific lines. In some states the annual reports of the state departments together with special tabulations by statistical bureaus supply very valuable information. In Alabama the only report from which complete and reasonably accurate information can be obtained by counties is the arnual report of the Department of Education. This report gives the number of school transfers and supervisors together with salary payments in each of the cities and counties of the state.

The number and salaries of faculty in institutions of higher education and of state employees in certain offices were compiled from annual reports and budget requests. In compiling data of particular groups, an effort was made to obtain information concerning the types of activity that require specialized training and so probably have salary schedules virtually independent of the general level of wage and salary payments in the particular county in which the institution or state office is located. Concern over special groups of employees is occasioned by the method used in apportioning to the counties earnings of all persons in gainful occupations not occurred by the comess or special reports. Such occupations, of course, include transportation, communication, personal service and practically all professions. In a majority of the states, the comess reports cover no more than half of the gainful workers. From after the comess reports have been supplemented by special compilations the proportion of uncovered amployees is quite large.

The fundamental assumption behind the allocation of the income of the unreported group is that the average sermings of employees in unreported activities and even the income of professional groups will tend to wary in proportion to the wags and salary level in the reported industries in the same community. The Daited States Census of Population, 1950, lists by counties the number of gainful workers classified according to major occupational groups. From the total number of gainful workers in all occupations was deducted the number of presents engaged in agriculture together with the number of wage carners and salaried employees in reported industries. The number of proprietors in retail stores was also deducted in order to avoid deplication between salary income and returns from business. The average carnings of known employees in each county was then multiplied by the number of unreported gainful workers, designated "all others". The figures thus determined for each county undoubtedly overstates the actual earnings of the unreported group because a number of those not reported were perhaps off of the pay roll because of unemployment in the industry or

Types:

Explusive of faculty in universities and colleges and of certain state employees whose malaries
probably would not be typical of the prevailing rates in other activities in the county.

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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 Brooking'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 Gensus 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 profit 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 'tem includes in addition to profits all payments of ront, interest, incurance, taxes, depreciation, and other overhead expenses It nevertheless gives some indication of the relative amount of business profits realised from nufacturing 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. I in construction industries the expense items were deducted from the total value of construction to obtain the "gross return" from construction. In wholesals 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.

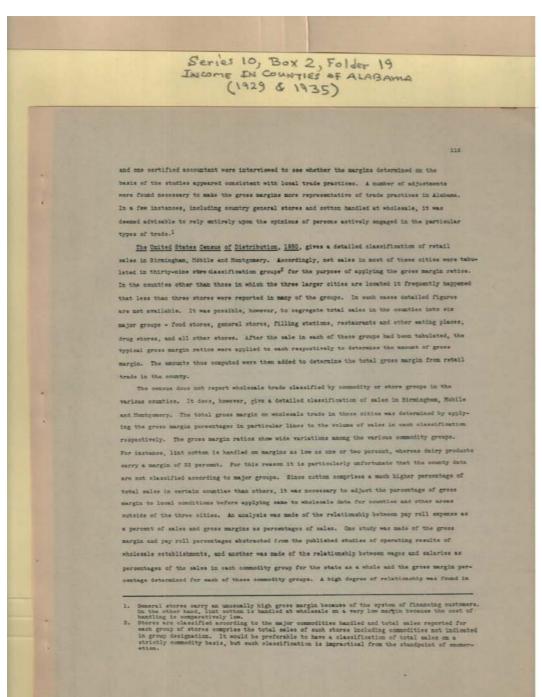
This study involved a rowiew of all available reports relative to the operating results of various types of retail and wholesale establishments. Thirty-seven studies of retail operations were examined for the purpose of abstracting pertinent data of gross margins and pay roll expense.

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, Sarward 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

Types:

This method of calculating "gross returns" in mineral industries in Alsham 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. 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. 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, m facturing 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 sarnings 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.

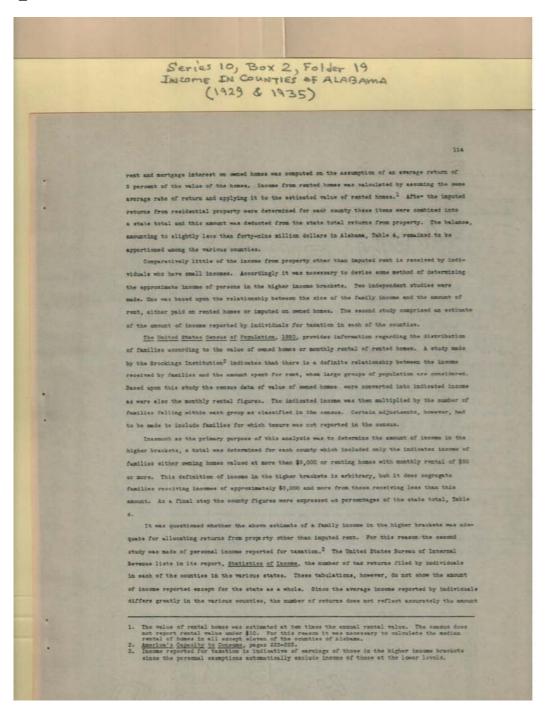
Returns from property. The second major item of nonfarm income, returns from property, consists primarily of investment income including imputed rent on comed homes. 3 Since this item includes not only imputed rent on owned homes, but actual rent on rented homes and mortgage interest on homes, the census date 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

Types:

The coefficient correlation based upon the data for Alabama was found to be .51 ° .018. Satinates 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 Autanga county is estimated at 22.78 percent. Therefore, the true ratio probably lies between 50.68 and 14.64 percent.

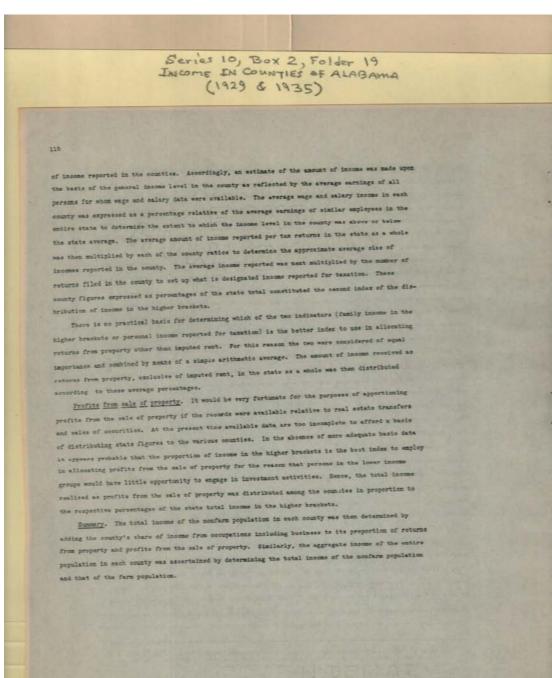
It also includes income from odd jobs of otherwise employed individuals, from roomers and boarders in private homes, and from gardens, cowe, chickens, etc. Availability of data made it advisable to include these items under this head rather than in the classification of income from coupseliums and business.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

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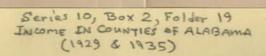
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Types:

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Appendix 3 - Metimates for 1935 Income of Farm Population, 1936

Income from agricultural production. The United States Census of Agriculture, 1855, does not give data relative to the value of farm products traded, sold or communed by operators' families. Accordingly it was necessary to build up the commodity group totals from detailed analysis of more than fifty innividual production series - field crops, truck crops, fruits and regetables, livestock, livestock products and forest products. Especial care was taken to make the 1955 figures comparable with those for 1929. In fact, one of the principal reasons for analysing individual lines of production in 1929 and them adjusting them to the group totals reported by the census was to obtain a basis for preparing comparable group totals for 1935.

The 1856 census gives detailed statistics of crop production in the various counties during 1854 but does not show value figures by counties. To determine the county values, the production data of most stable crops were multiplied by the average value per unit in the state as a whole. Whenever possible these state averages were computed from the summary tables in the 1855 census. Averages for crops, vegetables and fruits not included in these tables were calculated from <u>Crops and Haristts</u>, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Boommics. For certain field crops, such as hay and forage which vary in kind and quality, it was deemed inadvisable to use state wide averages. Fortunately, the <u>Consus of Agriculture</u> reported both tomage and value in 1879. These data permitted the calculation of average value per ton by counties in that year. To obtain the 1804 average values, each of the 1879 county averages was multiplied by the percentage decrease from 1829 to 1804 shown by the state-wide average per ton. In the case of truck crops it was possible to calculate average values per acre in 1929. These county averages were then adjusted in accordance with the change from 1828 to 1834 in state value per sore. The total value of each crop in the various counties was then readily determined by multiplying the 1834 production figures by the calculated value per unit.

The ancust of each income derived from each crop in the various counties in 1934 was ascertained by multiplying the county value figures by the percentage of that crop which was sold or traded in the state as a whole. The state-wide percentage sold or traded was determined from the estimates of gross and cosh farm income prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is probable that the disposition of certain crops, particularly regetables, varies in different sections of the state. To this extent error is involved in the county estimates. The analysis for 1929 indicates, however, that the discrepancy is not large when a number of commodities are merged. County production figures for 1935 are available for the two major crops, corn and cottom. These production data were used to distribute among the counties the state totals calculated on the basis of percentage

Names:

Estimates for 1935

Types:

report

Dates:

Special tabulations were prepared by Mr. J. C. Garrett, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Sommonics, Montgomery, Alabama.

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change from 1934 to 1935 shown by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimate of onah income from farm production. In computing the 1935 estimates for crops other than corn and cottom, it was necessary to assume that the per cent changes from 1934 to 1935 in the state as a whole were reasonably representative of the changes in the individual counties.

The income received from livestock sold or traded in the state as a whole during 1955 was computed by first determining the ratio of the cash income from livestock in 1935 to that in 1939, as shown by reports of the U.S. Sureau of Agricultural Economics, and then applying this percentage to the 1939 estimate of cash income from the livestock presented in previous sections of this study. The 1930 state total was allocated to the counties in proportion to the calculated value of livestock on farms as of January 1, 1935. The 1930 Commun of Agriculture reports the number of livestock on farms at the beginning of the year but does not give value by counties. The value of each kind of livestock, untils and calves, seine and sheep and lashe, in the various counties was determined by calculating the average value per head in such county for 1939, adjusting same for changes from 1935 to 1935 as reflected by the state average per head and multiplying the number on farms by the calculated value per head in 1930. This method of allocation is subject to the criticism that income from livestock may not vary in direct proportion to the value of stock on farms at a specific time in the year. Severtheless, it is necessary to follow the above procedure for the reason that no data are available relative to livestock sold in the various counties.

In preparing the estimates of each income from livestock products recourse was again had to the 1930 Census of Agriculture for the average value of eggs, chickens raised, butter, cream and milk, in the various counties in 1929. The 1934 county averages were set up on the basis of the change from 1929 to 1934 shown by the state averages. The total value of each product in the county was computed by multiplying the production figures for 1934, given in the Census of Agriculture, 1935, by the calculated average values. In order to determine the portion of total value that was realized as each income in contrast to the value of products consumed by operators' families or used in further production, an analysis was made of the detailed statistics for 1929. The disposition percentages thus determined were applied to the 1934 value figures. These 1934 cash income figures were converted into estimates for 1935 by multiplying the county figures for each livestock product by the percentage change from 1934 to 1935 in each income from the product in the state as a whole.

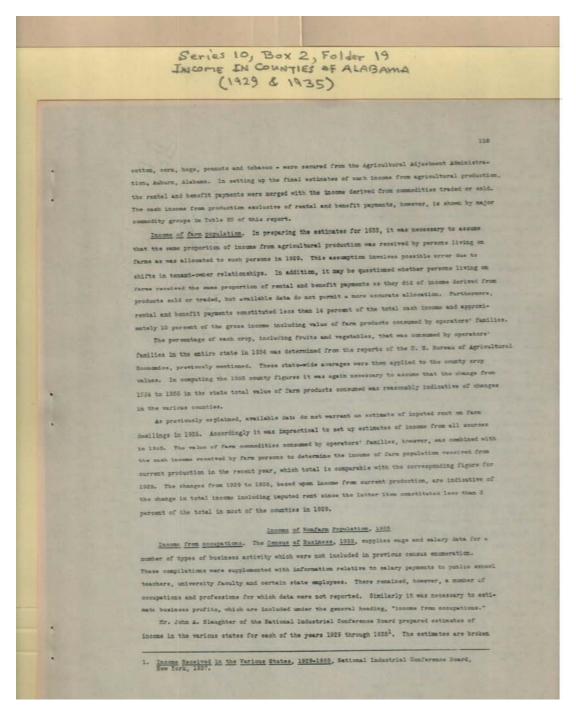
The 1935 census supplies data of the value of all timber out on farms in 1934 and the value of forest products sold. A few minor adjustments were mossesary to eliminate apparent disorepancies in the two sets of data. The 1935 county values were then estimated on the basis of the state-wide percentage change from 1934 to 1935.

Rental, benefit and price adjustment payments made in commercion with the commodity control programs constituted a substantial source of income in 1935 in addition to the value of commodities produced. Tabulations of payments made in the various counties under each of the programs

1. Both number and value of livestock were reported in the Census of 1950.

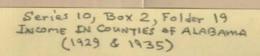
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Types:

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does 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 outcort of income used by Mr. Sisughter 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 1900 to 1905 in the state total income in occupations and business not covered by the Census and supplementary reports. The procedure was to deduct from Mr. Sisughter'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 1909 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, sholesale and retail trade and public schools. The percentage change in these lines combined in each county was then determined unt of income in the sounty derived from unreported occupations and professions in 1939. To the 1935 figure, thus determined, was added the estimate of "gross return" 1 to business in each county. The 1835 Census of Manufactures permits the calculation of gross return in manufacturing in 1935 in identically the case manner as was followed in preparing the 1929 estimates, namely, by deducting wage and salary payments from "walue added by manufacture". The 1806 gross return from mining and mineral production was calculated from the 1829 estimates by applying the percent increase or decrease reported in the value of minerals produced. Similarly, the gross return in sholesale 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 surnings in unreported occupations in each sount this county total was expressed as a percentage of the state total. These percentages were them used to distribute among the counties the state total income from unreported occupations and business, dispussed in the preceding paragraph.

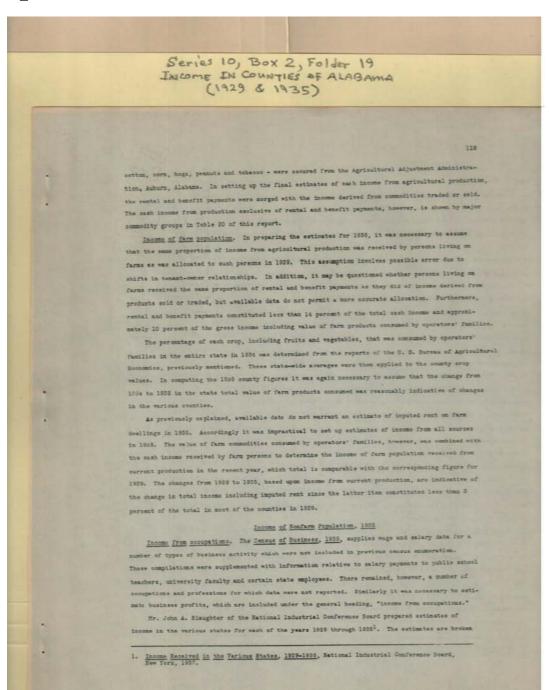
Seturns from business property. In the analysis of income in the various states, referred to above, Mr. Slaughter itemizes the amounts received as interest, dividends and not routs and royalities. The amount accredited to Alabams in 1920 was a little larger than that shown in this study. The countriance are sufficiently similar, however, to warrant the use of the percentage decrease from 1939 to 1935 reflected by Mr. Slaughter's figures to determine the state total returns from business property in 1930.

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

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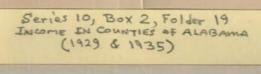
The concept of "gress return" and its unlity in apportioning business profits among counties
is discussed in commettem with the topic "Business profits", Appendix A-

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down to show the salaries and wages received in various industry and trade groups and also the net income of entropreneurs 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 basic of calculating the percentage change from 1905 to 1935 in the state total income in compations 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 1909 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 1936 figure, thus determined, was added the estimate of "gross return" to business in each county. The 1935 Comeus 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 1986 gross return from mining and mineral production was calculated from the 1979 estimates by applying the percent increase or decrease reported in the value of minerals produced. Similarly, the gross return in wholesals and retail trade in the recent year was intermined 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 count this county total was expressed as a percentage of the state total. These percentages were th used to distribute sammy the counties the state total income from unreported occupations and business, discussed in the preceding paragraph.

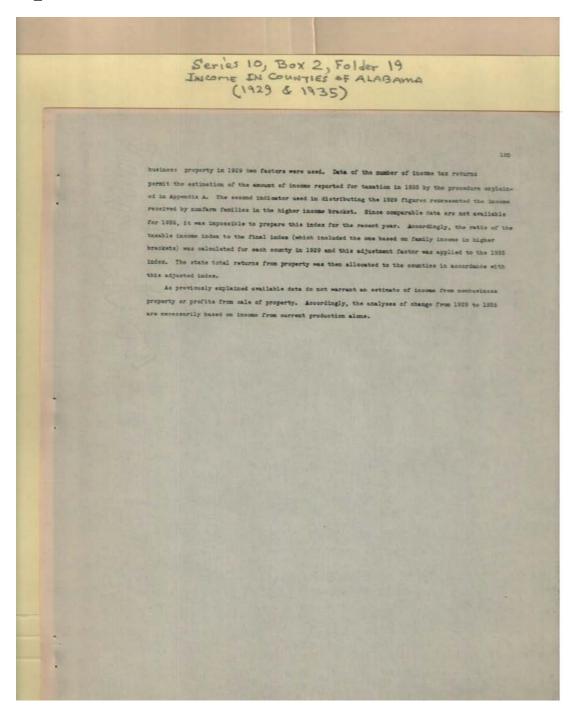
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In allocating a state total to the counties one primary opposers throughout the study was to make the distribution as comparable as possible with that of 1929. In distributing income from

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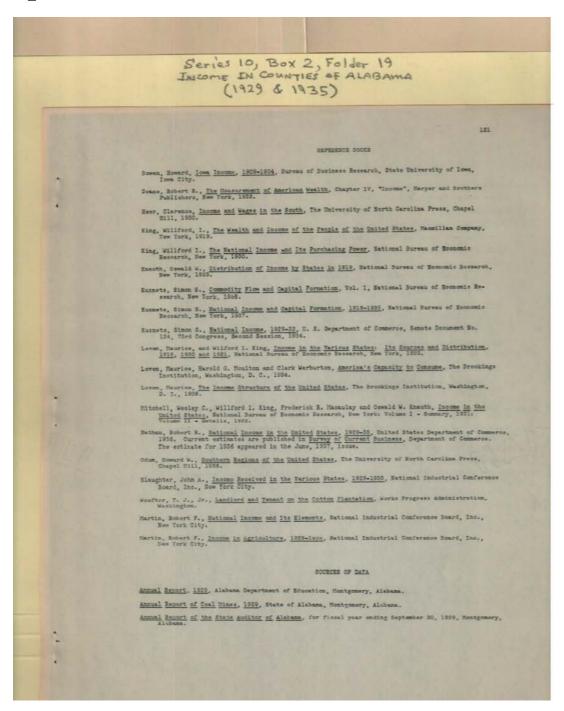
The concept of "gross return" and its utility in apportioning business profits among counties
is discussed in commention with the topic "Gusiness profits", Appendix A.

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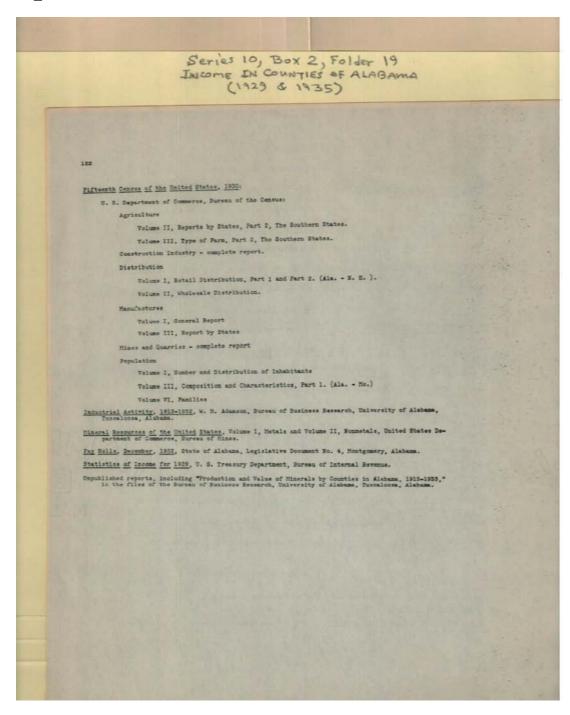
Bowen, Howard Doane, Robert R. Heer, Clarence King, Willford, I. Knauth, Oswald, W.

Types:

report

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 Woofter, T. J., Jr.

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Names:

Adamson, W. M.

Types:

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Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection

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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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