Crop Production

Release:
March 10, 1966
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 1, 1966

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	115,832	92,755	121,108	133,020
Grapefruit	39,356	34,210	41,030	45,200
Lemons	16,268	19,040	14,610	17,440

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1965	Ind. 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Ind. 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Ind. 1966
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	21.0	19.4	25.8	190	189	197	3,990	3,659	5,072
E. Spring	26.7	35.3	38.8	156	139	Apr. 11	4,172	4,898	Apr. 11

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS 1/		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64 2/	1965	1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	10,028	10,419	9,865	5,281	5,527	5,406
February	9,634	9,820	9,254	4,996	5,056	4,924
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	19,662	20,239	19,119	10,277	10,583	10,330

1/ Monthly totals may not add to cumulative totals due to differences in rounding.
2/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrPr 2-2 (3-66)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1966

Cold weather during February slowed growth of winter grains, but winterkill was light, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Prospects for small grains continued uniformly good throughout most of the Nation, although in the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico dry topsoils were causing some concern. February precipitation was generally above normal east of the Great Plains but below normal in much of the Far West. Wet soils slowed land preparation in the South but much land already had been plowed last fall.

Production of winter vegetables for fresh market is expected to be 8 percent below last year and 4 percent less than average. Total prospective 1966 planted acreage for green peas, tomatoes, and winter spinach for processing is 6 percent above the previous year. Winter potato production is expected to be 39 percent above last year's below average crop and early spring potato acreage is 10 percent larger than a year ago.

Livestock required heavy supplemental feeding during February but were kept in good condition. February milk production was 6 percent below last year and the lowest output for the month since 1959. Egg production during February was 3 percent less than a year earlier and 2 percent below average.

Citrus Production Above Average

The 1965-66 citrus crop is expected to be 10 percent larger than last season and 14 percent above average. By March 1, 48 percent of the orange crop and 60 percent of the grapefruit had been harvested. Orange harvest is running at about the same rate as last season but grapefruit harvest is a little further advanced.

Deciduous fruit and nut trees in California are beginning to break dormancy. Almonds and apricots are in full bloom in some areas. Peaches in the Sacramento Valley are beginning to bloom.

February Temperatures Below Normal

Temperatures during February alternated between warm and cold but for the month averaged below normal over most of the Nation. The cold weather retarded plant growth but caused relatively little damage. February began with Arctic air spreading from the Rockies eastward but temperatures were above normal in the West. This pattern quickly changed to springtime weather over most of the eastern half of the Nation but the West then experienced much below normal temperatures.

Winter's brief respite in the East ended the third week when northerly winds pushed an Arctic air mass across the Midwest and East dropping temperatures below zero in 17 States from the central Rockies to New England. The cold weather, with snow and freezing rains, extended into the upper reaches of the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. This slowed growth and harvest of vegetables but caused little damage. Most of the West experienced less temperature change during the last half of February where temperatures were near normal.

Soil Moisture Favorable

Precipitation during February was generally above normal from the Western Great Plains to the Atlantic Coast, but below normal in much of the West. Soil moisture supplies in the East were at the highest level in months because of above normal precipitation in January and February.

In the West, moisture supplies have been adequate because low temperatures minimized moisture needs. Topsoils were drying in parts of the Southern and Central Plains and moisture needs will increase as temperatures moderate. Supplies of irrigation water in the West are expected to be adequate because of good reserves in storage reservoirs.

A blizzard hit the Northern Plains on March 1 and continued through the week. The storm was centered in the Dakotas with heavy snow and winds extending into Nebraska and western Minnesota.

Winter Grain Prospects Good

Prospects for fall seeded small grains continued uniformly good throughout most of the Nation. Low temperatures resulted in a minimum of freezing and thawing in February and winterkill of winter wheat has been light. Topdressing was active when weather permitted with reported increases in use of fertilizers. Farmers in the Plains area are generally optimistic about this year's prospects, although in the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico dry topsoils are causing some concern. Low temperatures have minimized moisture needs, but when temperatures moderate seasonally moisture needs for dryland wheat will increase.

Snow cover was generally sufficient in Montana to protect winter wheat during periods of extreme cold and survival prospects are good. In the Pacific Northwest, small grains have wintered well and growth has started in warmer areas. In the Corn Belt, winter wheat is in good to excellent condition with little evidence of winter injury. In the Southeast, small grains continue to improve although cold and wet weather have slowed growth and limited grazing.

Wet Soils Slow Land Preparation In South

Low temperatures and wet soils curtailed field activities in South Central and South Atlantic States but conditions are not serious as much land was plowed last fall. Spring grain seeding is progressing slowly.

Nearly half of the acreage for spring oats in Oklahoma had been seeded by March 1, but planting of spring small grains was just starting in Kansas. Cotton, corn and sorghum planting was started in South Texas but was delayed by wet fields. Flax in Texas was blooming but yellowing some from excess moisture. Early varieties of peaches were starting to bloom in Georgia. Harvest of sugarcane was proceeding rapidly in Florida. Tobacco seeding had extended into Virginia.

Across the mid-U. S., during periods of favorable weather farmers were busy top-dressing small grains, spreading lime and fertilizers, and sowing grass seeds. Little plowing was done as soils were either frozen or too wet. In northern areas, farmers were beginning to make plans for the coming crop season and buying seed and fertilizer. Farm work was mainly the care of livestock and other winter chores.

Field preparation for planting spring crops was underway in California but behind schedule because of wet soils. Sugar beets were being harvested. Some fields were being worked in the Pacific Northwest and planting of spring grains, early potatoes, green peas, onions, and sugar beets was starting. Cold weather in Arizona has slowed alfalfa growth although some cutting has been done. In most other Western areas, farm work was limited to usual winter chores because of the cold weather.

Livestock Require Heavy Supplemental Feeding

Snow cover and wet soils in February limited grazing, requiring heavy supplemental feeding in most States. Hay and feed supplies generally are adequate to carry livestock numbers until spring grazing, despite some local shortages in the Northeast. An open November and December helped to maintain adequate feed reserves. Livestock were kept in good condition during the month with no unusual losses of newborn stock reported.

In the South, small grains and winter pastures provided limited forage because of the wet and cold. Leasing of Kansas Flint Hills pastures was underway with demand strong. Condition of Western range feed on March 1 was above last year and average. Prospects for early grass in the Western range areas will depend on moisture supply and warming weather. Ranchers are optimistic about future range feed because current conditions are favorable.

There is no detailed information on the effects of the early March blizzard in the Northern Great Plains. Some livestock losses occurred but the extent of such losses has not been fully assessed at this time.

CROP PRODUCTION, March 1966 Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

CITRUS: The Nation's 1965-66 orange crop is expected to total 133.0 million boxes. This is 10 percent larger than last season's crop and 15 percent above average. Florida is expected to account for 71 percent of total U. S. production, California 26 percent and Arizona and Texas 3 percent. At the end of February, about 48 percent of the total orange crop had been harvested--the same percentage as was harvested at that date last season.

Picking of Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas is nearing completion. Nearly all of Arizona's Navel crop and more than half of California's was harvested by the end of February. Of the total 1965-66 orange crop, Early, Midseason and Navel varieties account for about 55 percent, compared with 52 percent last season.

Production of Valencia oranges is expected to total 60.2 million boxes, up 4 percent from last season. Florida accounts for nearly all of the increase. Maturity of Florida's Valencia crop is lagging about 3 weeks behind last year. By the end of February about 6 percent of the crop had been harvested compared with 9 percent a year ago. Picking of Valencia oranges is underway in Arizona and Texas.

Grapefruit production is forecast at 45.2 million boxes, up 10 percent from last year and 15 percent above average. Florida's crop is forecast at 34.0 million boxes, down one million boxes from the February estimate. This reduction results from the January 31st freeze, which retarded fruit sizing. Approximately 60 percent of the Nation's crop had been harvested by the end of February, compared with 57 percent at the same time last year. About two-thirds of Florida's grapefruit was harvested by the end of February. In Texas about 63 percent has been picked. About 29 percent of Arizona's crop and 18 percent of California's has been harvested.

Lemon production is forecast at 17.4 million boxes, up 19 percent from last season and 7 percent above average. Both California and Arizona expect larger crops than last year and average. By the end of February, harvest of Arizona's crop was about completed, but only 21 percent of California's crop had been picked.

Florida's citrus trees show little effects from the freezing weather of January 31. Groves that were damaged appear to have suffered only leaf kill. New leaves are appearing to the tips of most limbs, and blossom buds are making their appearance. Undamaged groves are covered with bloom buds with much open bloom in the southern and central citrus area. Adequate soil moisture has stimulated growth and good care that has been given groves the past five years is evident in their good condition and appearance. It appears that the freeze will have little effect on next year's crop.

In California, cold weather has slowed the sizing of fruit. Navel and Valencia oranges are smaller than normal for this time of year. A considerable volume of the lemons now being picked are of small sizes. Below freezing temperatures occurred during February, but wind machines and orchard heaters warded off frost damage. Rain maintained soil moisture and a normal snowpack is expected to provide water for summer irrigation.

Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit is expected to increase during March. Grapefruit in other areas are generally small but with favorable weather, sizes will improve. Cool temperatures during February slowed sizing of Navel oranges. Approximately 55 percent of the crop was harvested by the end of February and those remaining are expected to attain normal sizes with warm weather. Valencia orange trees have a heavy set of fruit. Lemon harvest was active during February. Fruit is coloring more rapidly than usual. Harvest of lemons is complete in the Desert areas; 80 percent finished in Central California; and in Southern California the crop is about 25 percent harvested.

Harvest of Arizona's Valencia oranges was underway the last half of February. Shipments are expected to be light through March, but increase in April. Grapefruit harvest continued light. Weather has been favorable for sizing and coloring.

In Texas, citrus harvest was slowed by frequent rains during February. Trees are in good condition, and with abundant soil moisture fruit sizes continue to increase. Approximately 63 percent of the grapefruit was harvested by the end of February. Picking of Early and Midseason oranges is virtually complete, and Valencia oranges are moving in light volume.

AVOCADOS: Production of fall and winter varieties of avocados in California is expected to total 31,000 tons, sharply above last season's crop of 12,800 tons. Considerable tonnage of Fuertes remains to be picked although harvest of "other fall and winter" varieties is near completion.

POTATOES: Winter potato production is estimated at 5,072,000 hundredweight, down 1 percent from a month earlier but 39 percent above last year's below average crop. In the Ft. Myers-Immokalee area of Florida, digging of red skinned varieties was active in late February and harvest of white skinned varieties was underway early in March. Harvesting in Dade County is expected to be general by mid-March. Harvest of the Everglades crop has been completed. Digging in California in the Perris-Hemet district of Riverside County and in some of the later areas of the San Joaquin Valley is active and is expected to continue so during the rest of March.

There are 38,800 acres of early spring potatoes for harvest, 10 percent more than the 35,300 acres harvested last year. The Hastings area of Florida has a record high 30,500 acres, a tenth more than a year earlier. The acreage in other Florida areas is below last year but in Texas is up 29 percent to 5,300 acres. In the Hastings area, vines of early plantings were frozen back to the ground in late January, and some acreage was replanted. Soil moisture is excellent. Growers expect to begin harvest around mid-April, slightly later than usual. Planting in north and west Florida sections was delayed by heavy rains. Some acreage in the Everglades was replanted following the frost damage late in January. In Texas, growers planted much above their December intentions with most of the increase in the Mission-Sullivan City area of the Rio Grande Valley. Slightly more than half of the acreage in the Valley is planted to white varieties with most of this acreage grown under contract for chips.

POULTRY AND EGGS: Egg production during February totaled 4,924 million eggs, down 3 percent from February 1965 and down 2 percent from the 1960-64 February average (48 State comparisons). Number of layers during February averaged 298.7 million, down 1 percent from the same month a year earlier and down seasonally 1 percent from January 1966. Production per layer averaged 16.5 eggs during February, a decrease of 2 percent from February 1965. Production per layer adjusted for number of days showed a 2 percent seasonal increase from January to February. Aggregate egg production January and February 1966 was 10,330 million eggs or down 2 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier.

February egg production set record highs in the South Central and Western regions while in the East North Central it was the lowest since 1940. Regional production was above February 1965 by 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in both the South Central and Western States. Production decreased 11 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 4 percent in the North Atlantic region.

Rate of lay per layer during February was 16.5 eggs per 100 layers compared with 16.8 a year earlier. February rate of lay was below a year earlier in all regions except in the East North Central where it was the same.

Layer numbers on March 1 are estimated at 297.5 million, down 1 percent from February 1, 1966 and down fractionally from March 1, 1965. Compared to a year earlier layer numbers decreased 8 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic regions. There was a 5 percent increase over March 1, 1965 in the South Atlantic region, a 4 percent increase in the West, and a 3 percent increase in the South Central States. The March 1 rate of lay per 100 layers was 59.9 compared with 57.9 a month earlier and with 61.0 a year earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS MARCH 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States 1/
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1960-64(Av.)	46,344	48,382	68,659	43,257	51,953	43,127	301,721	---
1965	44,478	43,936	54,377	47,507	59,377	48,359	298,034	298,901
1966	43,700	41,584	49,900	50,076	60,989	50,449	296,698	297,531
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1960-64(Av.)	58.2	60.6	62.4	59.6	56.6	61.7	60.0	---
1965	59.7	60.7	63.3	60.7	59.5	61.9	61.0	61.0
1966	58.7	61.2	62.5	59.3	58.0	60.1	59.9	59.9

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

MILK PRODUCTION: February milk production in the United States is estimated at 9,254 million pounds, down 6 percent from February a year ago and the smallest output for the month since 1959. Production per day increased 4 percent from January to February, a slightly smaller gain than a year earlier.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION, FEBRUARY 1966, WITH COMPARISONS

(In millions of pounds)

State	Feb. Av. 1960-64	Feb. 1965	Jan. 1966	Feb. 1966	State	Feb. Av. 1960-64	Feb. 1965	Jan. 1966	Feb. 1966
Maine	1/	56	59	55	S. C.	41	39	44	39
N. H.	1/	31	31	30	Ga.	76	73	82	73
Vt.	1/	151	158	147	Fla.	109	110	124	115
Mass.	1/	63	67	61	Ky.	162	167	178	168
R. I.	1/	8.0	8.3	7.6	Tenn.	137	138	145	138
Conn.	1/	56	60	56	Ala.	66	64	71	63
N. Y.	822	879	915	844	Miss.	83	79	91	81
N. J.	92	86	88	83	Ark.	58	54	55	53
Pa.	528	537	584	532	La.	1/	76	89	78
Ohio	405	394	416	378	Okla.	107	103	103	103
Ind.	244	234	231	221	Texas	230	234	257	228
Ill.	325	317	312	301	Mont.	31	29	27	27
Mich.	412	428	445	399	Idaho	119	110	109	106
Wis.	1,461	1,580	1,515	1,451	Wyo.	13.1	12.3	12.0	11.9
Minn.	959	1,006	907	867	Colo.	67	65	65	61
Iowa	468	486	427	402	N. Mex.	1/	22	24	23
Mo.	257	228	220	219	Ariz.	1/	41	44	41
N. Dak.	138	126	107	110	Utah	58	54	59	54
S. Dak.	114	122	111	108	Nev.	8.9	9.9	10.4	10.0
Nebr.	143	135	129	118	Wash.	144	138	149	144
Kans.	144	143	134	129	Oreg.	69	62	64	62
Del.	1/	13.2	13.6	13.2	Calif.	616	636	668	622
Md.	119	124	135	125	Alaska	1.70	1.61	1.69	1.54
Va.	137	133	144	130	Hawaii	10.3	11.3	14.0	12.7
W. Va.	44	42	43	39					
N. C.	117	113	119	113	U. S.	9,634	9,865	9,820	9,254

1/ Averages not available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	PRODUCTION 1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965	PRODUCTION Equivalent tons Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965
ORANGES EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	11,600	15,600	19,000	435,000	585,000	712,000
Fla., All	46,040	46,400	52,000	2,072,200	2,088,000	2,340,000
Temple	3,580	3,800	4,000	161,200	171,000	180,000
Other	42,460	42,600	48,000	1,911,000	1,917,000	2,160,000
Texas	1,065	570	900	47,914	25,600	40,500
Ariz.	642	670	970	24,080	25,100	36,400
La.	164	8	4/	7,390	360	4/
Total Above Varieties	59,511	63,248	72,870	2,586,584	2,724,060	3,128,900
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	15,860	16,000	16,000	594,800	600,000	600,000
Fla.	38,840	39,800	42,000	1,747,400	1,791,000	1,890,000
Texas	691	310	350	31,085	14,000	15,800
Ariz.	930	1,750	1,800	34,860	65,600	67,500
Total Valencia	56,321	57,860	60,150	2,408,145	2,470,600	2,573,300
ALL ORANGES						
Calif.	27,460	31,600	35,000	1,029,800	1,185,000	1,312,000
Fla.	84,880	86,200	94,000	3,819,600	3,879,000	4,230,000
Texas	1,756	880	1,250	78,999	39,600	56,300
Ariz.	1,572	2,420	2,770	58,940	90,700	103,900
La.	164	8	4/	7,390	360	4/
U. S., All Oranges	115,832	121,108	133,020	4,994,729	5,194,660	5,702,200
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	30,680	31,900	34,000	1,303,800	1,356,000	1,445,000
Seedless	20,560	21,700	23,000	873,800	922,000	977,000
Pink	7,620	8,700	9,000	323,800	370,000	382,000
White	12,940	13,000	14,000	550,000	552,000	595,000
Other	10,120	10,200	11,000	430,000	434,000	468,000
Texas	3,054	2,000	3,800	122,160	80,000	152,000
Ariz.	2,626	2,900	3,200	84,060	92,800	102,000
Calif., All	2,996	4,230	4,200	98,040	138,000	137,000
Desert Valleys	1,576	2,530	2,500	50,440	81,000	80,000
Other Areas	1,420	1,700	1,700	47,600	57,000	57,000
U. S., All Grapefruit	39,356	41,030	45,200	1,608,060	1,666,800	1,836,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,180	13,500	15,500	577,000	513,000	589,000
Ariz.	1,088	1,110	1,940	41,320	42,200	73,700
U. S. Lemons	16,268	14,610	17,440	618,320	555,200	662,700
LIMES:						
Fla.	364	560	450	14,560	22,400	18,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	740	1,000	1,200	33,320	45,000	54,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,460	3,900	3,500	164,400	185,000	166,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. 2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys and Arizona 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida 85 lbs. and Texas 80 lbs. Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos - 90 lbs. and Tangerines - 95 lbs. 3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ Production too small to warrant a quantitative estimate.

AVOCADOS 1/

State and Seasonal Group	Production 2/ Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
California, All	48,460	46,800	24,000	6/
Fall and Winter 3/	5/	32,200	12,800	31,000
Spring and Summer 4/	5/	14,600	11,200	6/
Florida	8,300	13,900	13,400	2,900
United States	56,760	60,700	37,400	6/

1/ Crop year begins with bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/ Includes "Fuerte" and other fall and winter varieties.

4/ Includes "Hass" and other spring and summer varieties.

5/ Not available.

6/ First forecast for California "Spring and Summer" varieties, California "All" and U. S. to be released as of April 1, 1966.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	Production: Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter:									
Fla.	8.5	10.0	11.2	149	145	140	1,242	1,450	1,568
Calif.	12.5	9.4	14.6	220	235	240	2,747	2,209	3,504
Total	21.0	19.4	25.8	190	189	197	3,990	3,659	5,072
Early Spring:									
Fla.-Hastings	22.6	27.8	30.5	162	155	Apr. 11	3,665	4,309	Apr. 11
-Other	2.8	3.4	3.0	132	95	"	378	323	"
Texas	1.3	4.1	5.3	103	65	"	130	266	"
Total	26.7	35.3	38.8	156	139	"	4,172	4,898	"

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during February		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During February		Total eggs produced 2 mos. Jan. & Feb.	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	4,118	4,356	1,750	1,792	72	78	155	165
N.H.	1,525	1,570	1,708	1,820	26	29	56	61
Vt.	619	624	1,778	1,778	11.0	11.1	23	23
Mass.	2,562	2,500	1,722	1,694	44	42	95	90
R.I.	376	364	1,702	1,702	6.4	6.2	14	13
Conn.	3,444	3,497	1,658	1,674	57	59	122	126
N.Y.	9,494	9,805	1,646	1,604	156	157	328	334
N.J.	7,510	6,763	1,523	1,473	114	100	238	209
Pa.	15,256	14,387	1,694	1,630	258	235	542	494
N.Atl.	44,904	43,866	1,657	1,634	744	717	1,573	1,515
Ohio	11,021	10,288	1,686	1,722	186	177	393	371
Ind.	10,777	10,186	1,669	1,669	180	170	381	358
Ill.	8,351	8,309	1,641	1,627	137	135	285	283
Mich.	6,289	6,131	1,722	1,708	108	105	227	221
Wis.	7,514	6,974	1,722	1,697	129	118	275	249
E.N.Cent.	43,952	41,888	1,684	1,683	740	705	1,561	1,482
Minn.	12,132	10,680	1,770	1,764	215	188	459	401
Iowa	17,074	15,756	1,820	1,761	311	277	652	578
Mo.	6,292	5,921	1,658	1,635	104	97	210	198
N.Dak.	1,806	1,632	1,523	1,526	28	25	57	53
S.Dak.	6,464	6,233	1,747	1,714	113	107	238	226
Nebr.	6,518	5,648	1,725	1,691	112	96	234	198
Kans.	4,496	4,380	1,702	1,585	77	69	158	141
W.N.Cent.	54,782	50,250	1,752	1,709	960	859	2,008	1,795
Del.	620	580	1,562	1,568	9.7	9.1	20	19
Md.	1,350	1,199	1,602	1,568	22	19	45	40
Va.	5,649	5,528	1,646	1,618	93	89	197	190
W.Va.	1,589	1,483	1,599	1,602	25	24	52	50
N.C.	11,308	11,442	1,638	1,624	185	186	382	390
S.C.	5,026	5,092	1,708	1,708	86	87	179	184
Ga.	15,380	17,016	1,663	1,571	256	267	540	561
Fla.	6,762	7,862	1,775	1,739	120	137	250	283
S.Atl.	47,684	50,202	1,671	1,629	797	818	1,665	1,717
Ky.	5,138	5,033	1,459	1,456	75	73	152	150
Tenn.	5,224	5,059	1,439	1,473	75	75	152	153
Ala.	10,030	10,519	1,655	1,635	166	172	353	365
Miss.	10,585	11,723	1,750	1,700	185	199	381	419
Ark.	10,706	11,368	1,652	1,618	177	184	364	381
La.	2,938	3,126	1,565	1,450	46	45	93	92
Okla.	2,534	2,366	1,596	1,495	40	35	84	72
Texas	12,506	11,974	1,579	1,540	197	184	411	386
S.Cent.	59,661	61,168	1,611	1,581	961	967	1,990	2,018
Mont.	978	978	1,590	1,635	16	16	33	33
Idaho	1,191	1,132	1,792	1,778	21	20	44	42
Wyo.	282	280	1,666	1,602	4.7	4.5	10	9
Colo.	1,314	1,284	1,635	1,512	21	19	44	40
N.Mex.	675	758	1,627	1,571	11.0	11.9	22	24
Ariz.	914	998	1,644	1,562	15.0	15.6	32	33
Utah	1,151	1,210	1,708	1,708	20	21	42	42
Nev.	48	42	1,383	1,355	0.7	0.6	1	1
Wash.	4,867	4,792	1,781	1,747	87	84	178	173
Oreg.	2,365	2,400	1,758	1,761	42	42	86	88
Calif.	34,781	36,557	1,728	1,666	601	609	1,262	1,287
West	48,566	50,431	1,728	1,674	839	844	1,754	1,772
48 States	299,549	297,805	1,683	1,649	5,041	4,910	10,551	10,299
Alaska	36	44	1,562	1,926	0.6	0.8	1	2
Hawaii	840	803	1,753	1,708	14.7	13.7	31	29
U. S.	300,425	298,652	1,683	1,649	5,056	4,924	10,583	10,330