

SA45 Farm income and expenses -- California
(thousands of dollars)

04.15.11.2

Line	2009
10	Cash receipts from marketings (\$000) 35,331,569
20	Cash receipts: livestock and products 8,351,938
30	Meat animals and other livestock 2,530,278
31	Cattle and calves 2,205,258
32	Hogs and pigs 33,818
33	Sheep and other livestock 291,202
40	Dairy products 4,537,171
50	Poultry and poultry products 1,284,489
60	Cash receipts: crops 26,979,631
70	Total grains 1,404,088
71	Corn 111,544
72	Oats 5,076
73	Sorghum 1,515
74	Wheat 230,590
75	Soybeans 0
76	Other grains 1,055,363
80	Hay, silage, etc 999,019
100	Vegetables 7,645,920
110	Fruits and nuts 11,785,997
111	Greenhouse, nursery and mushroom products 3,994,903
112	Forest and maple products (N)
113	Tobacco 0
114	Cotton 285,946
115	Other crops 863,758
120	Other income 2,019,312
130	Government payments 568,427
140	Imputed and miscellaneous income received 1/ 1,450,885
150	Production expenses 29,786,633
160	Feed purchased 4,010,003
170	Livestock purchased 1,212,498
180	Seed purchased 980,000
190	Fertilizer and lime (incl. ag. chemicals 1978-fwd.) 2,519,999
200	Petroleum products purchased 904,079
210	Hired farm labor expenses 2/ 8,577,095
220	All other production expenses 3/ 11,582,959
240	Value of inventory change 11,292
250	Value of inventory change: livestock -100,733
260	Value of inventory change: crops 108,496
265	Value of inventory change: materials and supplies 3,529
Derivation of farm labor and proprietors' income	
270	Total cash receipts and other income 37,350,881
280	less: Total production expenses 29,786,633
290	Realized net income 7,564,248
300	plus: Value of inventory change 11,292
310	Total net income including corporate farms 7,575,540
320	less: Net income of corporate farms 1,561,059
330	plus: Statistical adjustment (L)
340	Total net farm proprietors' income 6,014,467

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350	plus: Farm wages and perquisites	5,678,289
360	plus: Farm supplements to wages and salaries	1,134,421
370	Total farm labor and proprietors' income	12,827,177

Footnotes for Table SA45

- 1. Consists of the value of home consumption and other farm related income components such as machine hire and custom work income, and income from forest products (1978 to present).
- 2. Consists of hired workers' cash pay and perquisites, employers' contributions for social security and medicare, and payments for contract labor, machine hire, and custom work.
- 3. Consists of repair and operation of machinery; depreciation, interest, rent and taxes; and other miscellaneous expenses including animal health costs and agricultural chemicals (1969-1977).
- • All dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).
- (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the total.
- (N) Data not available for this year.

Regional Economic Information System
 Bureau of Economic Analysis
 March 2011

Cash receipts: Dairy products
(thousands of dollars)

[SA45 – Farm income and expenses]

FIPS	Area name	2009
00	United States	24,342,440
01	Alabama	25,428
02	Alaska	1,348
04	Arizona	491,623
05	Arkansas	21,708
06	California	4,537,171
08	Colorado	358,912
09	Connecticut	50,336
10	Delaware	14,342
11	District of Columbia	0
12	Florida	349,999
13	Georgia	201,918
15	Hawaii	7,491
16	Idaho	1,430,514
17	Illinois	254,562
18	Indiana	449,972
19	Iowa	575,388
20	Kansas	346,780
21	Kentucky	165,675
22	Louisiana	37,772
23	Maine	87,616
24	Maryland	144,565
25	Massachusetts	34,749
26	Michigan	1,063,960
27	Minnesota	1,194,476
28	Mississippi	35,464
29	Missouri	200,850
30	Montana	42,778
31	Nebraska	160,130
32	Nevada	68,970
33	New Hampshire	40,600
34	New Jersey	20,352
35	New Mexico	950,213
36	New York	1,685,312
37	North Carolina	133,000
38	North Dakota	48,750
39	Ohio	727,842
40	Oklahoma	150,784
41	Oregon	305,099
42	Pennsylvania	1,509,840
44	Rhode Island	2,769
45	South Carolina	50,403
46	South Dakota	259,854
47	Tennessee	127,605
48	Texas	1,172,129
49	Utah	213,988
50	Vermont	338,238

51	Virginia	264,384
53	Washington	681,912
54	West Virginia	20,640
55	Wisconsin	3,270,677
56	Wyoming	13,552
BEA Regions		
91	New England	554,308
92	Mideast	3,374,411
93	Great Lakes	5,767,013
94	Plains	2,786,228
95	Southeast	1,433,996
96	Southwest	2,764,749
97	Rocky Mountain	2,059,744
98	Far West	5,601,991

Footnotes for Table SA45

- All dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

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PLUSVALÍA: valor que el trabajo no pagado del obrero asalariado crea por encima del valor de su fuerza de trabajo y del que se apropia gratuitamente el capitalista. La plusvalía expresa la esencia y la particularidad de la forma capitalista de explotación, en la que el plusproducto (ver) adquiere la forma de plusvalía. Después de descubrir la esencia de la categoría económica de la mercancía fuerza de trabajo, Marx resolvió lo que no habla podido resolver toda la economía política que le precedió, descubrió la fuente real que da origen a la plusvalía, puso al descubierto la naturaleza de la explotación capitalista, oculta tras las relaciones mercantiles. Al organizar la producción, el capitalista desembolsa una determinada suma de dinero para adquirir medios de producción y para comprar fuerza de trabajo sin perseguir más que un objetivo: obtener un excedente de valor sobre la cantidad de dinero inicial anticipada por él, es decir: obtener plusvalía. La plusvalía no puede ser resultado de un cambio no equivalente, dado que la compra y venta de mercancías se efectúa sobre la base de la ley del valor. Tampoco pueden ser fuente de plusvalía los

Added value: the value of the unpaid work of the salaried worker creates above the value of their labour force and of which appropriates for free capitalist. The plusvalía express the essence and the particularity of the capitalist form of exploitation, in which the plusproducto (see) takes the form of added value. After discovering the essence of the economic status of the goods workforce, Marx ruled that does not speak could solve all the political economy that preceded, discovered the real source that gives rise to the capital gain, laid bare the nature of capitalist exploitationhidden after commercial relations. To organize production, the capitalist paid a certain amount of money to acquire the means of production and to buy labour force without pursuing more than a goal: get a surplus of value on the amount of initial money anticipated by himI: obtain added value. The capital gain is not result of a change not equivalent, given that the purchase and sale of goods is made on the basis of the law of value. Nor the means of production (constant capital), given that do not create new value can be a source of added value but that they only transfer his new product created.

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ANARQUÍA DE LA PRODUCCIÓN: carácter espontáneo y caótico del desarrollo de la producción mercantil basada en la propiedad privada, falta de plan y de organización de la economía nacional en su conjunto. Cuando la propiedad de los medios de producción es privada, las mercancías se producen sin un cálculo previo de las necesidades sociales, bajo la acción determinante de la demanda espontánea del mercado, de la oscilación de los precios en el mismo, en enconada lucha competitiva. La anarquía de la producción y la competencia en la producción mercantil simple, llevan inevitablemente a la diferenciación de los productores y, en determinadas condiciones históricas, al nacimiento de las relaciones capitalistas de producción. En la sociedad burguesa, la anarquía de la producción alcanza enormes proporciones. A consecuencia de la contradicción irreconciliable entre el carácter social de la producción y la forma capitalista privada de la apropiación de los productos del trabajo, la anarquía de la producción da origen a enormes gastos improductivos en todas las esferas de la economía, lo cual se manifiesta en que no se utilizan por entero las fuerzas productivas, en que existe un gran ejército de parados, y también en que se destruye directamente parte de la producción creada. La anarquía de la producción se revela con singular

ANARCHY of production: spontaneous and chaotic nature of the development of the commercial production based on private property, lack of plan and organization of the national economy as a whole. When the ownership of the means of production is private, the goods are produced without a prior estimate of social needs, under the decisive action of the demand of the market, the oscillation of the prices in the same, in bitter competitive struggle. The anarchy of production and competition in the simple commercial production, inevitably lead to the differentiation of the producers and, in certain historical conditions, to the birth of capitalist relations of production. In bourgeois society, the anarchy of production reaches enormous proportions. As a result of irreconcilable contradiction between the social character of the production and the capitalist privately of the appropriation of the products of the work, the anarchy of production gives rise to enormous unproductive expenditure in all areas of the economy which manifests itself in that the productive forces are not used for integer, in that there is a large army of unemployed, and also that destroyed directly part of the created production. The anarchy of production is revealed with singular clarity on the economic crises of overproduction (see), when capitalists do not find a solvent demand - given that the situation of the working masses is getting worse every time - and reduce the production.

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