The long-term implications of the world sugar market changes in the mid-20th century. However, the large-scale production of sugar by farmers may have left little room for other crops to compete.

Moreover, the sugar industry has played a significant role in the economy of certain regions. The table below illustrates the regional variations in per capita income for the years 1840 and 1860:

### Table 11.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1840</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100% Southern Resources
Year 1

East
47% Resource allocation
66 income/capita

South
47% Resource allocation
69 income/capita

West
6% Resource Allocation
154 income/capita

0.47(66) + 0.47(69) + 0.06(154) = 72.69

100% Southern Resources
Year 2

East
35% Resource allocation
84 income/capita
27% growth

South
35% Resource allocation
89 income/capita
28% growth

West
30% Resource Allocation
184 income/capita
19% growth

0.35(84) + 0.35(89) + 0.30(184) = 115.74
(115.74-72.69)/72.69 = 59% growth
U. S. Census Bureau-Income By Race 1997-1999
Three Year Average

Number Households Income
All Races 103,702,000 $39,657
White 86,996,000 41,591
Non-Hispanic 78,444,000 43,287
Black 12,634,000 26,608

American Indian
and Alaska Native 815,000 30,784

Asian and
Pacific Islander 3,257,000 48,614
Hispanic* 8,990,000 29,110

*Hispanics may be of any race

U. S. Census Bureau
(http://census.gov/hhes/income/income99/99tableb.html)