REPORTS OF THE 1969 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Individual County Reports
Eight-page reports have been issued for each county and state.

Volume I. Area Reports
A separate report has been published for each state, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory, and the Virgin Islands. This report consists of two sections: Section 1 contains state summary data, county summary of selected data, and miscellaneous items by counties; Section 2 contains the detailed county reports.

Volume II. General Report
Statistics by subject are presented in separate chapters with totals for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and states. The nine chapters are being issued as individual reports as follows:

Chapter 1 General Information, Procedures for Collection, Processing, Classification
Chapter 2 Farms: Number, Use of Land, Size of Farm
Chapter 3 Farm Management, Farm Operators
Chapter 4 Equipment, Labor, Expenditures, Chemicals
Chapter 5 Livestock, Poultry, Livestock and Poultry Products
Chapter 6 Crops, Nursery and Greenhouse Products, Forest Products
Chapter 7 Value of Products, Economic Class, Contracts
Chapter 8 Type of Farm
Chapter 9 Irrigation and Drainage on Farms

Volume III. Agricultural Services
This new report contains data relating to agricultural services for the United States by state and county.

Volume IV. Irrigation
Data will be included on drainage basins, land irrigated, crop production on irrigated land, water conveyed, users, and types of organizations.

Volume V. Special Reports
Reports may contain data obtained from supplemental surveys, such as type of farm, horticulture, and farm finance; in addition to information obtained in the census.

Parts 1 to 9. Type-of-Farm Operations—One for each of nine major type-of-farm classifications.
Part 11. Farm Finance.
Part 12. Ranking Agricultural Counties.
Part 15. Graphic Summary.

Volume VI. Drainage of Agricultural Lands
This report will include agricultural drainage statistics collected from individual farms and from publicly organized drainage projects.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—Many persons contributed to the 1969 Census of Agriculture. First and foremost are the millions of farm operators, members of their families, and employees who furnished the information.

The Department of Agriculture cooperated at all levels: Local employees in the county offices of the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Extension Service, and the Soil Conservation Service aided in the publicity and provided assistance to the farm operators who requested help in filling out the census forms correctly; personnel of the Economic Research Service and the Statistical Reporting Service were especially helpful in the determination of what data should be collected, the tabulations that were needed, and in the analytical review of the tabulations.

Members of the Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture and representatives from public and private agencies and firms gave generously of their time and effort in establishing the data requirements and priorities for collection and publication of the information.

The press, radio, and television media, especially those relating to agricultural activities, were most helpful in promoting awareness of the 1969 census among farm and ranch operators and enlisting their cooperation.

Charles Merzel, International Statistical Programs Division, and Ralph Graham and Jack Margolis, Agriculture Division, were responsible for the systems and processing procedures, including clerical procedures and computer programming. John Adkins, Reginald Musano, and Richard Buhman, Agriculture Division, and John E. Lance (designs) made significant contributions to the computer programming.

A large part of the clerical operations were performed in the Data Preparation Division, Jeffersonville, Ind., Hobart A. Yerkey, Chief, under the supervision of Rex Pullin, Don Adams, and Rebecca Nesbit. John A. Blackledge, William Harlan, and John Womack, Agriculture Division, were responsible for the subject matter review in Jeffersonville.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division under the supervision of James R. Pepel, Chief.

J. Thomas Miller, consultant to the Chief, Agriculture Division, assisted in developing the table format and reviewed much of the text for this volume.

Orvin L. Wilbute, Assistant Division Chief, and Joseph A. Correll, Chief of the Crops Statistics Branch, assisted by Donald R. Jahnke, Bernard L. Ross, and Hubert E. Sites, prepared the text. Carl McAllister, Demosthenes Birbilis, Neng Chin, Patricia Mitchell, Frank Shelton, Phyllis Reid, Anna Mahan, Helen Jackson, and Jerome Vass prepared and revised the current data tables. Helen M. Davenport was responsible for the historical data tables and Helen D. Turner for editing and liaison in the publications area.

The program was under the primary direction of J. Thomas Breen, Chief, Agriculture Division.

SUGGESTED CITATION
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1969
Volume II. General Report
Chapter 7, Value of Products, Economic Class, Contracts

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD NO.: 72-601370
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Introduction

GENERAL INFORMATION

Data from the 1969 Census of Agriculture are presented in this chapter on the value of farm products sold, characteristics of farms and farm operators by value-of-sales class of farm; farm-related income such as customwork, recreational services, and government farm programs; and contracts. Where available, a limited amount of data is presented for the 1964 census and earlier censuses.

Presentation of Statistics

The table of contents shows the general type of information presented in each table. Data are generally presented for geographic areas—United States, regions, divisions, and States. Two series of tables appear in the report, “all farms” for all farms regardless of size, and “class 1-5 farms” for those with sales of $2,500 and over. All-farm tables generally cover only major items and usually provide more comparability with previous censuses. Class 1-5 tables provide more detail but less comparability with previous censuses.

Other Published Data

Farms reporting and value of sales and production for various items are available in other chapters of this volume, and in other published reports for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. Data for livestock and livestock products appear in chapter 5; for crops including fruits and nuts, nursery and greenhouse products, and forest products, in chapter 6.

Data for the quantity and for the value of farm products sold by various classifications of farms are given in chapter 2 for farms by size as measured by acres; in chapter 3 for farms classified by tenure of operator, type of organization, and operator characteristics; and in chapter 8 for farms by type of farm.

Data on the quantity and value of various products on hand and sold for each State are given in State tables, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of volume 1, area report for the 1969 Census of Agriculture. Data by class of farm are shown in State tables 9 and 27. Data for contracts are shown in State table 23. Data shown for earlier censuses are subject to sampling errors for selected items such as farm production expenses, farm labor, and machinery and equipment. Detailed information can be obtained in the reports of those censuses. See chapter 1 for information relative to contribution of data based on a sample to the totals for the 1969 tables.

Abbreviations and Symbols

The following abbreviations and symbols are used throughout the tables:

- X Not applicable
- NA Not available
- Z Less than half of the unit reported
- D Data withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual farms

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS PRODUCED AND SOLD

Crop or Production Year Covered

Production data relate to crops produced in the crop year 1969 except for vegetables, sugarcane, and potato crops in south Florida, and citrus fruits, olives, and avocados. For citrus fruits, the data relate to the crops harvested from the bloom of 1968 for the 1968-69 marketing season. Data for olives relate to the crop harvested from the bloom of 1969. Olives harvested during the 1969-70 harvesting season, September 15, 1969, to about February 28, 1970, were to be reported.

For avocados, the data for California relate to the quantity harvested from the bloom of 1968 for the marketing season that extended from October 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969; the data for Florida relate to the crops harvested from the bloom of 1969, to February 28, 1970. In south Florida, the data for vegetables and Irish potato crops relate to a full year beginning in October 1, 1968, and ending September 30, 1969.

For sugarcane, the data for Florida are for cane harvested from November 1969 through April 1970; and for Hawaii, the data are for the harvest period of October 1, 1968, through September 30, 1969.

Data for sales of livestock, poultry, and their products are for the calendar year 1969.

Value of Sales as Related to Production

Generally, value of sales reported for crops relate to the production data. The question on both the regular and short forms asked for “market value before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products sold from this place in 1969.” Therefore, some values reported could be for crops harvested in previous years but sold in 1969. The direct questioning for value of sales is a departure from the method used in previous censuses where value of sales were obtained by enumeration for some products and by estimation for others.

During office processing, a check was made of value of sales to see that it was consistent with production or inventory and reasonable in relation to other data reported on the individual report forms. Factors affecting value of sales of crops include seed allowance, feed allowance for livestock and poultry, and estimation of percent of production sold.
Value of Crops Harvested

Data for value of crops harvested were developed by applying estimated unit values to the operator's report of acres or quantity harvested. Generally, harvested units of production (bushels, bales, etc.), when reported, were multiplied by State estimates of price per unit. In some instances, only acres harvested were reported, and these were multiplied by State estimates of value of production per acre. A combination of the two calculations was used when only acres harvested were reported by small farms, but units of production were supplied by larger farms. The State average-production prices used in these calculations, were obtained from the Statistical Reporting Service publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for most States and crops. When USDA price and yield estimates were not available, Bureau of the Census statisticians made "estimates" using other sources such as prices for adjacent States, previous censuses, and data reported on individual report forms.

Value of Production of Crops Harvested:
1969, 1964, and 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Production (Billion Dollars)</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1964</th>
<th>1959</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All crops harvested including nursery</td>
<td>23.66</td>
<td>21.07</td>
<td>19.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>products and forest products.........</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field corn for grain..................</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>.74</td>
<td>.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field corn cut for silage, green or dry</td>
<td>.73</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fodder, or bagged or graded..........</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum for grain or seed.............</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum cut for silage, dry forage or hay, or bagged or graded...</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat for grain.......................</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other small grains for grain.........</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans for beans...................</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, except rice hay.................</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton...............................</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.22</td>
<td>.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts for nuts........................</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco...............................</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.81</td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes.....</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables, sweet corn, or melons for sale.................................</td>
<td>.61</td>
<td>.74</td>
<td>.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berries for sale........................</td>
<td>.17</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in orchards........................</td>
<td>.98</td>
<td>(66)</td>
<td>(78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other crops...........................</td>
<td>.17</td>
<td>(66)</td>
<td>(38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse products under glass or other protection.......................</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>(66)</td>
<td>(26)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value of Livestock Inventory

Values of livestock and poultry on farms were obtained by multiplying the number of animals for each age and sex group by State average prices. The State average prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, angora goats, and hens and pullets were obtained from the Statistical Reporting Service publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Average prices for other items were established by statisticians of the Bureau of the Census and were based primarily on reported values of sales of these items on the 1969 census form.

Selected Livestock and Poultry Items—Value of Inventory: 1969, 1964, and 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Inventory (Billion Dollars)</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1964</th>
<th>1959</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total..................................</td>
<td>22.77</td>
<td>19.85</td>
<td>15.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle and calves.....................</td>
<td>19.01</td>
<td>15.85</td>
<td>12.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows and heifers that have calved....</td>
<td>10.23</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>7.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milch cows...........................</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>3.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and pigs.........................</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and lambs......................</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses and ponies.....................</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken 3 mo. old or older...........</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broilers and other meat-type chickens less than 3 mo. old...............</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farm Products Purchased for Resale

The 1969 Leaflet Guide which accompanied the census forms instructed the operator not to include sales from trading, speculation, and livestock dealers activities; also, the instructions at the heading of each section indicated that a report should be made only for products "grown or raised on the place."

Instructions were included in the Leaflet Guide relating to reports for cattle and calves sold. Cattle and calves bought and kept on the place less than 30 days were not to be reported. Also, the value of sales of livestock owned by the operator, but held on and sold from someone else's place was not to be reported. For example, the farm operator was instructed not to report cattle purchased, fed in, and sold from a feedlot not part of his place. In this case, the cattle were to be reported by the feedlot operator.

Market Value of all Agricultural Products Sold

The market value of all agricultural products sold represents the gross market value (before taxes and expenses) of all agricultural products sold in the census year. The figures include landlord's and contractor's shares.

All farms.—The market value of all agricultural products sold from all farms in 1969 was obtained for three types of products and are comparable with previous censuses for livestock, poultry, and their products; crops, including nursery products and hay sold; and forest products. (See facsimile of Section 8.)

FACSIMILE OF SECTION 8, FORM 69-A2

Section 8—Market Value, before taxes and expenses, of Agricultural Products sold from this place in 1969—crops, livestock, livestock products, etc. — Exclude market value of landlord's and contractor's share.

1. Livestock, poultry, and their products
2. Crops including nursery products and hay sold
3. Forest products—firewood, fuelwood, fences, posts, sawdust, Christmas trees, ginseng, maple sugar, maple products, etc.
4. Total market value of all agricultural products sold, before taxes and expenses—Add dollars for items 1 through 3 and enter total here

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENTS NOT REQUIRED</th>
<th>Dollars</th>
<th>Cents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99 A</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00 A</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00 B</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 B</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 C</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total market value of all farm products, including forest products, sold from all farms in 1969 was $48.6 billion, a gain of nearly 30 percent over 1964 and 50 percent more than 1959. The increase in the value of all farm products sold in 1969 over 1964 was due primarily to higher sales of livestock, poultry, and their products. The value of all crops sold advanced slightly.

The average value of sales per farm in 1969, increased 49 percent over 1964, and more than doubled the 1959 value.

Class 1-5 farms—The market value, before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was reported on the regular (A1) form. The objective of the market-value section was to obtain value data by types of farm as nearly as possible, and for some types of special products within type. Some of the types which consist of more than one crop item or livestock item, are not fully comparable with 1964 data for class 1-5 farms. Livestock ranches, general, and miscellaneous types were omitted. Livestock ranches and general types depended upon certain evaluation by criteria to establish type. Field seed crops, hay, and silage were special crops listed under the general type, and the value is not comparable with 1964. Nursery and greenhouse products and forest products were special crops listed under miscellaneous type and their values are comparable with 1964. (See facsimile below.)

Total value of sales—The total value of farm products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was 31 percent more than in 1964. Livestock, poultry, and their products accounted for most of the increase, 92 percent compared with only an 8-percent increase for all crops. (See table on following page.)

In 1969, the total value of farm products sold from class 1-5 farms comprised 97.6 percent of the total value sold from all farms compared with 96.4 percent in 1964.

California had the largest value of sales for all farm products, followed by Iowa, a close second. Texas was third; Illinois, fourth; and Nebraska, fifth. These five States accounted for one-third of the total value of farm products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969. These same States had 34 percent of the total value of all farm products sold in 1964.

Value of Crops Sold

This item includes nursery products sold and forest products sold. The total value of all farm products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $16.6 billion compared with $15.8 billion for 1964, an increase of 5 percent. California ranked highest with

FACSIMILE OF SECTION 35, FORM 69-A1

Section 35 – MARKET VALUE, before taxes and expenses, of agricultural products sold from this place in 1969 - crops, livestock, livestock products, etc.

Include market value of landlord's and contractor's share. (See Leaflet, section 35.)
$2.1 billion of crops sold, and Illinois was second with $1.3 billion. The value of sales for all crops for these two States was about one-fifth of the total value of all crops sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969.

### Value of Products Sold From Class 1-5 Farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1969 (billion dollars)</th>
<th>1964 (billion dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All farm products sold</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All crops</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field crops other than vegetables, fruits</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains including soybeans, dry beans and peas</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field seeds, hay, forage, and silage</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other field crops</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits, nuts, and berries</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery and greenhouse products</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest products</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All livestock, poultry, and their products</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry and poultry products</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy cattle and calves</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cattle and calves</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs, sheep, and goats</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other livestock and livestock products</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Grains
The market value of grain crops (including all small grains, soybeans, dry beans, and dry peas) sold from class 1-5 farms, was $8.1 billion in 1969. This amount was nearly 50 percent of the total value of all crops sold, and 18 percent of all farm products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969. The North Central States accounted for about two-thirds of the total grain sales. Illinois had the largest value, representing about 15 percent of the total for the United States. For farms reporting sales of grain, the average value of sales was $7,940 per farm.

#### Tobacco
The market value of tobacco sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $1.1 billion and accounted for 6.3 percent of the total value of all crops sold from these farms. North Carolina had the largest value of tobacco sales; Kentucky was second. The combined value of tobacco sold from these two States was 63 percent of the value of all tobacco sold in the United States from class 1-5 farms. For farms reporting sales of tobacco, the average value of sales was $6,107 per farm.

#### Cotton and cottonseed
Cotton sales from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $1.1 billion, and represented 6.3 percent of the market value of all crops sold from class 1-5 farms, and 2.3 percent of the total value of all farm products sold from these farms. Texas had the largest value of sales, followed by California, Mississippi, and Arkansas. These four States had a combined value of sales equal to two-thirds of the total value of cotton and cottonseed sold from all class 1-5 farms in 1969. For farms reporting sales of cotton, the average value of sales was $7,785 per farm.

#### Field seeds, hay, forage, and silage
The value of sales for this group of crops for 1969 was $301 million representing 5.4 percent of the value of all crops sold, and 2 percent of the value of all farm products sold from class 1-5 farms. Georgia had the largest value of sales which accounted for one-seventh of the total value from class 1-5 farms in 1969. For farms reporting sales of these items, the average value of sales was $2,356 per farm.

#### Other field crops
This group of crops consists of peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, sugarcane, pineapples, popcorn, mint for oil, hops, etc. The market value of sales for this group of crops sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $1.5 billion, comprising 9.2 percent of all crops sold, and 3.4 percent of the total value of all farm products sold from class 1-5 farms. Hawaii had the largest value of sales for this group of crops. Sugarcane and pineapples were the principal crops. Other States with large value of sales were Idaho, California, and Georgia. These four States had a combined value of sales equal to 39 percent of the total value of this group sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969. For farms reporting sales of these items, the average value of sales was $16,129 per farm.

#### Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons
The value of vegetables, sweet corn, and melons for sale from class 1-5 farms was $1.3 billion in 1969, or about a 32-percent increase over the value of $962 million for 1964. The value of sales for 1969 represented 7.6 percent of all crops sold, and 2.8 percent of the value of all farm products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969.

California had the largest value of sales, followed by Florida. The combined sales of vegetables, sweet corn, and melons, for these two States were equal to one-half of the total value of sales of these crops from all class 1-5 farms in 1969. For farms reporting sales of vegetables, the average value of sales was $390 per harvested acre and $18,440 per farm.

#### Fruits, nuts and berries
The value of fruits, nuts, and berries sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $1.7 billion, about 5 percent higher than the $1.6 billion reported in 1964. The value of sales for 1969 was 10.3 percent of all crops sold, and 3.8 percent of value of all farm products sold from class 1-5 farms. California had the largest value of sales for 45 percent of the value of sales of fruit, nuts, and berries on class 1-5 farms. Florida had the next largest value accounting for nearly 20 percent of the value of sales. All major fruit growing States, except Florida, had a larger value of sales in 1969 than in 1964. For farms reporting sales of these items, the average value of sales was $416 per acre and $20,044 per farm.

#### Nursery and greenhouse products
The total value of nursery and greenhouse products sold in 1969 from class 1-5 farms was...
$897 million, or about 31 percent higher than 1964. The value of sales represented about 5 percent of the total market value of all crops sold, and 2 percent of the total market value of farm products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969. For farms reporting sales of these products, the average value of sales per farm was $49,787. California had the largest value of sales, followed by Florida, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. These four States had a combined value of sales equal to 45 percent of the total value of nursery and greenhouse products sold from all class 1-5 farms in 1969.

**Forest products**—The value of forest products sold from class 1-5 farms was $146 million, no significant change from 1964. The value of forest products sold represented 0.8 percent of the total market value of all crops sold, and one-third of 1 percent of the total market value of farm products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969. For farms reporting sales of forest products, the average value of sales was $2,107 per farm. The largest value of sales was in the South. Georgia had the largest value of sales of any State, followed by North Carolina and Alabama. These three States had a combined value of sales equal to about 30 percent of the total value of forest products sold from all class 1-5 farms in 1969.

**Livestock, poultry, and their products**—The total value of sales of livestock, poultry, and their products for 1969 from class 1-5 farms was $27.9 billion, 53 percent higher than 1964, and about 98 percent of the total value of livestock, poultry, and their products sold from all farms. The value of sales for these products comprised 63 percent of the value of farm products sold from class 1-5 farms.

The North Central Region of the United States had the largest proportion of sales, equal to almost one-half of the entire sales of livestock, poultry, and their products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969. Iowa had the highest value of sales for any State, followed by Texas, each reporting $2 billion or more of sales. Several other States in the North Central Region and California had $1 billion or more of sales. For farms reporting sales of these items, the average value of sales was $20,403 per farm.

**Poultry and poultry products**—The total value of poultry and poultry products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $3.9 billion, 29 percent higher than 1964. The value represented 14 percent of the total value of livestock, poultry, and their products sold from class 1-5 farms, and 9 percent of the total value of farm products sold from all farms. For farms reporting sales of these items, the average value of sales was $19,868 per farm. The highest ranking State in sales was Georgia; ranking a close second was California; third, Arkansas; fourth, North Carolina; and fifth, Alabama. These five States had a combined value of sales in 1969 equal to 43 percent of the total value of poultry and poultry products sold from class 1-5 farms in the United States.

**Dairy products**—The value of dairy products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $5.4 billion, 20 percent higher than for 1964. This value represents 19.4 percent of the total value of livestock, poultry, and their products sold, and 12.1 percent of the total value of farm products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969. For farms reporting sales of dairy products, the average value of sales was $15,046 per farm.

The North Central Region of the United States had the largest portion of the sales of dairy products from class 1-5 farms, equal to 43 percent of the total market value of sales for the United States. The leading individual States with large values of sales were, in order: Wisconsin, New York, California, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota. These five States had a combined value equal to 46 percent of the total value of sales of dairy products sold from all Class 1-5 farms for the United States.

**Livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy**—The total value of livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $18.6 billion, 75 percent higher than 1964. This value was equal to two-thirds of the total market value of all livestock, poultry, and their products and equal to 42 percent of the total value of all farm products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969. The State with the largest value was Iowa with $2.5 billion. Four other States sold $1 billion or more and the total sales of the five States were equal to 44 percent of the total value of these products sold from all class 1-5 farms in 1969.

**Dairy cattle and calves**—The value of sales of dairy cattle and calves sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $931 million. This value represented about 3 percent of the total value of livestock and livestock products sold.

**Other cattle and calves**—The value of other cattle and calves sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $13.1 billion, accounting for 70 percent of the value of livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy. For farms reporting sales of cattle and calves other than dairy, the average value of sales was $13,794 per farm. The three States with the largest values were, in order, Texas, Iowa, and Nebraska. These three States had a combined value equal to one-third of the total sales of other cattle and calves from all class 1-5 farms in the United States.

**Hogs, sheep, and goats**—The sale of hogs and pigs, sheep, and goats (including wool and mohair) from class 1-5 farms in 1969 amounted to $4.4 billion, which represented almost 24 percent of the total value of livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy. The average value of sales was $7,134 per farm. Iowa had the largest value of sales, equal to 23 percent of the total value of hogs and pigs, sheep, and goats sold from class 1-5 farms in the United States.

**Other livestock and livestock products**—This item includes horses, mules, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat dairy products, etc. The market value of these products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969 was $200 million, an average of $2,823 of sales per farm, for those farms reporting sales of such items. The total sales of these products accounted for about 1 percent of the total value of livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy products sold from class 1-5 farms in 1969.

**Gains and Losses**

Table 9 presents gains and losses by comparing the total value of sales and total expenditures for each farm to get a net gain or loss. Farm-related income is not included in these data.
Just over 35 percent of the farms in the United States showed a net loss. For class 1-5 farms, 25 percent of the farms showed a loss while 55 percent of farms with less than $2,500 value of sales showed a net loss.

**FARM-RELATED INCOME**

While total income of the farm operator and members of his family received from sources other than the farm operated (nonfarm income) is not available from the 1969 Census of Agriculture, a section on farm-related income was included on both the short and regular forms. The regular form section for farm-related income is shown here; the questions are the same on the short form. (See facsimile of Section 36 below.)

The purpose of asking for a report of these items was an attempt to obtain some indication of the number of operators who received income and the amount of income, from other sources such as customwork and other agricultural services, recreational services, and payments received from Government farm programs.

Farm-related income is not included in total value of farm products shown in the previous discussions of this chapter. Expenditures related to farm-related income were not to be reported for the production expenditure items but undoubtedly some operators were unable to exclude those expenditures.

The Leaflet Guide instructed farm operators to report government payments as shown in the facsimile below.

A little over 45 percent of all farm operators reported some kind of farm-related income. If this income were added to value of sales, it would represent around 6 percent of the total figure. Government payments made up about 80 percent of the farm-related income.

For class 1-5 farms, nearly 55 percent of the farm operators reported farm-related income.

The table below shows the comparison of farm-related income with total value of sales. The table stratifies the farms into groups by class according to the proportions of farm-related income to total value of sales.

---

**FACSIMILE OF SECTION 36, FORM 69-A1**

**Section 36 - FARM-RELATED INCOME received in 1969**

Report amount received before taxes and expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Class 1-5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farms, United States, total</td>
<td>5,730,280</td>
<td>1,733,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm-related Income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than one-half the value of sales</td>
<td>1,671,027</td>
<td>755,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal to or more than the value of sales</td>
<td>1,018,576</td>
<td>357,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal to or more than twice the value of sales:</td>
<td>121,055</td>
<td>57,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,353,648</td>
<td>1,121,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CENTS NOT REQUIRED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Class 1-5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>57,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1,121,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FACSIMILE OF SECTION 36, LEAFLET GUIDE**

**SECTION 36 FARM RELATED INCOME RECEIVED IN 1969**

**Item 3** Report all government payments received by you from any of the following direct-payment programs:

- Feed grain diversion and price support
- Wheat diversion and marketing certificate
- Upland cotton diversion and price support
- Agricultural conservation
- Emergency conservation
- Cropland adjustment
- Conservation reserve (soil bank)
- Appalachian Land Stabilization and Conservation
- Sugar
- Wool and mohair

This total amount may have been furnished to you recently in a "Report of Payment to Producer" (notice sent to you by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service). If so, you may copy this figure on your Census report.

---

**Farm-Related Income Compared With Value of Sales: 1969**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Class 1-5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farms, United States, total</td>
<td>3,353,648</td>
<td>1,121,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm-related Income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than one-half the value of sales</td>
<td>1,671,027</td>
<td>755,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal to or more than the value of sales</td>
<td>1,018,576</td>
<td>357,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal to or more than twice the value of sales</td>
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<td>57,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1,121,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farms</th>
<th>( \leq 2,500 )</th>
<th>Ab-normal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farms, United States, total</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm-related Income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than one-half the value of sales</td>
<td>1,671,027</td>
<td>755,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal to or more than the value of sales</td>
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<td>57,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,353,648</td>
<td>1,121,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

6
While only 33 percent of the farms with less than $2,500 total value of sales have farm-related income, they account for just over 80 percent of the farms with farm-related income equal to or more than total value of sales. Most are part-time farms.

For table 12, Government payments have been added to total value of sales. This value is grouped by dollars as shown in the left hand column of table 12. The class of farm based solely on value of sales is shown in the heading across the top of the table. The table shows how many farms shift into another class if Government payments are added to value of sales. For instance, for the United States, if Government payments are added to value of sales 20,643 class 2 farms ($20,000-$39,999) move into the class 1 group ($40,000 or more).

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, BY CLASS OF FARM**

Definitions of Farm Classes

A classification of farms by value-of-sales class was made for the purpose of segregating groups of farms that are similar in size of operations as measured by value of agricultural products sold. In 1964 and earlier censuses of agriculture, a classification called "Commercial farms" was used which included classes 1 through 6. This grouping is not the same as the class 1-5 grouping used in the 1969 reports. For comparative purposes, table 16 shows U.S. data for the class 1-6 group together with data for all farms, class 6, part time, part retirement, and abnormal farms. These data are presented for each State in volume 1, State table 9.

The value-of-sales classes used in this report are defined as follows:

- Class 1—$40,000 or more of farm product sales
  - Class 1a—$100,000 or more of farm product sales
  - Class 1b—$40,000 to $99,999 of farm product sales
- Class 2—$20,000 to $39,999 of farm product sales
- Class 3—$10,000 to $19,999 of farm product sales
- Class 4—$5,000 to $9,999 of farm product sales
- Class 5—$2,000 to $4,999 of farm product sales or having a value of products sold of less than $2,500 provided they had the acreage or livestock operations which normally would have had sales in excess of $2,500. These would include new farm operators, farms having crop failure, and farms with large inventories and small 1969 sales.
- Class 6—$50 to $2,499 of farm product sales and a farm operator who is under 65 years of age and did not work off the farm 100 days or more in the census year.
- Part time—$50 to $2,499 of farm product sales and a farm operator who is under 65 years of age and worked off the farm 100 days or more in the census year.
- Part retirement—$50 to $2,499 of farm product sales and a farm operator who is 65 years or over.
- Abnormal—Includes Institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian reservations. Institutional farms include those operated by hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, grazing associations, government agencies, etc.

From 1964 to 1969, the number of farms declined nearly 14 percent. During the 10-year period from 1959 to 1969, the number of farms decreased about 25 percent. The number of class 1-5 farms (with a value of farm products sold of $2,500 and over) decreased 84 thousand from 1964 to 1969, or almost 5 percent, and decreased 333 thousand from 1959 to 1969, or 16 percent. There were 948 thousand farms in 1969 with a value of farm products sold of $10,000 and over compared with 869 thousand farms in 1964, a gain of 9 percent, and almost 20 percent more than the 796 thousand farms in 1959. Farms with a value of farm products sold of less than $2,500, totaled 1.0 million for 1969, a 26-percent decrease from 1.3 million for 1964, and almost 40 percent lower than the 1.6 million for 1959. Part of the decrease shown for the farms with low value of sales was a consequence of poorer coverage of such farms under the mail procedures used in the 1969 census, see chapter 1 of this volume for a discussion of missed farms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farms With Sales of $2,500 and Over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class 1-5 farms in 1969 comprised about 63 percent of all farms compared with 58 percent in 1964.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The significant change in 1969 was the shift of farms from classes 3, 4, and 5 to classes 1 and 2. The reduction of farms and the shift to higher value classes, increased the average value of sales from class 1-5 farms. Not only were average sales increased but also the averages were higher in many categories.

**Large-Scale Farms (Class 1a)**

Farms with a total value of farm products sold of $100,000 or more have been designated large-scale farms. For detail about the large-scale farms by type of farm, see chapter 8, Type of Farm. Table 19 of this chapter shows a summary of selected items for class 1a farms with value-of-sales groups to $1 million and over. The number of large-scale farms increased from over 31 thousand in 1964 to nearly 52 thousand in 1969, a 66 percent gain. California is the leading State with nearly 7.4 thousand class 1a farms, 14 percent of the U.S. total, Iowa is next with 8 percent, and Texas is third with 7 percent. The value of farm products sold from large-scale farms in 1969 was $15.3 billion compared with $8.5 billion in 1964, a gain of 80
percent. The average value of sales per large-scale farm was about $295 thousand compared with almost $272 thousand in 1964.

Generally, the market value of products sold for each type of farm product sold in 1969 increased over 1964. However, livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy products contributed about two-thirds of the total increase from 1964 to 1969 for all farm products sold from large-scale farms.

The following table shows the change in the total value of farm products sold from large-scale farms in 1969 and 1964 by major crops and livestock items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large-scale farms</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1964</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(billion dollars)</td>
<td>(billion dollars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of farm products sold</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All crops</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field crops other than vegetables and fruits and nuts</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and nuts</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest products and nursery and greenhouse products</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All livestock, poultry, and their products</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry and poultry products</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock and livestock products other than poultry and poultry products and dairy products</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large-scale farms produced a large proportion of some products sold. In 1969, only 3 percent of class 1-5 farms were large-scale farms but they accounted for over one-third of the value of sales. The following table shows, by type of farm products sold, the proportion of sales from large-scale farms in relation to total sales of class 1-5 farms.

### Sales From Large-Scale Farms Compared With Sales From Class 1-5 Farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 1 Farms</th>
<th>Large-scale farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(billion dollars)</td>
<td>(billion dollars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total market value of all agricultural products sold</td>
<td>1,723,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All crops</td>
<td>51,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field crops other than vegetables and fruits and nuts</td>
<td>1,429,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops and vegetables</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton and cottonseed</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, wheat and oats</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans, peas, lentils, and vegetables</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field crops, hay, forage and silage</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other field crops</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits, nuts, andberries</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs and hogs products</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock, poultry, and meat</td>
<td>1,390,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry and poultry products</td>
<td>1,390,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer's grain and feed</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbie products</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy cattle and milk</td>
<td>1,031,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs, sheep, and goats</td>
<td>1,390,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripe vegetables and livestock products</td>
<td>1,390,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,723,043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class 1 Farms

The data for the class 1 farms are from farms with sales of $40,000 or more and include large-scale farms with sales of $100,000 or more. These large-scale farms accounted for almost 25 percent of the class 1 farms and 60 percent of the value of sales. Class 1 farms represented almost 13 percent of all class 1-5 farms in 1969, and accounted for 39 percent of land in farms, 37 percent of the total value of land and buildings, 57 percent of the value of all farm products sold, and 33 percent of crop-land harvested. For expenditures, they accounted for two-thirds of the cost for feed for livestock and poultry, over three-fourths of the purchase expenses for livestock and poultry, 45 percent of the cost of fertilizer, 35 percent of the expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil, 71 percent of the expenditures for hired labor, and 39 percent of the expenditures for machine hire and custom work. Class 1 farms are concentrated in the North Central States, which accounted for about one-half of all class 1 farms.

Class 2 and Class 3 Farms

Class 2 and class 3 farms (value of farm products sold of $10,000 to $39,999) accounted for more than two-fifths of all class 1-5 farms, and one-third of the value of sales from class 1-5 farms. They had a significant part of the resources used on class 1-5 farms, 41 percent of the land in farms, 42 percent of the value of farmland and buildings, one-half of the land from which crops were harvested, and 47 percent of tractors other than garden and motor tillers. They accounted for 41 percent of the cost of fertilizer used, 45 percent of the expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil, 27 percent of the expenditures for feed for livestock and poultry, 18 percent of the expenditures for the purchase of livestock and poultry, 22 percent of the expenditures for hired labor, and 40 percent of the expenditures for machine hire and custom work. Class 2 and 3 farms are widely distributed throughout the United States.

Class 4 and Class 5 Farms

These are farms with a value of sales of $2,500 to $9,999 except for some class 5 farms with less than $2,500 in sales but having acres of crops or livestock operations which normally would have had sales in excess of $2,500. These would include new farm operations, farms having crop failure, and farms with large inventories and small 1969 sales. Almost 10 percent of the class 5 farms had sales of less than $2,500. The following table shows some detail of these farms. For more explanation and detail, see Volume V, Special Reports, Part 14, Procedural History.

### Class 5 Farms With Less Than $2,500 Value of Sales

- Farms with less than 10 acres and sales of...
  - $0... 681
  - $1 to $499... 3,033
  - $500 to $999... 26,192
  - $1,000 to $1,499... 93
- Farms with 10 acres or more sales of...
  - $0... 6,594
  - $1 to $499... 23,244
  - $500 to $999... 116
  - $1,000 to $1,499... 26,192
  - $1,500 to $1,999... 93
  - $2,000 to $2,499... 3,033
  - $2,500 to $2,999... 681
  - $3,000 to $3,499... 26,192
  - $3,500 to $3,999... 93
  - $4,000 to $4,499... 3,033
  - $4,500 to $4,999... 681
  - $5,000 to $5,499... 26,192
  - $5,500 to $5,999... 93
  - $6,000 to $6,499... 3,033
  - $6,500 to $6,999... 681
  - $7,000 to $7,499... 26,192
  - $7,500 to $7,999... 93
  - $8,000 to $8,499... 3,033
  - $8,500 to $8,999... 681
  - $9,000 to $9,499... 26,192
  - $9,500 to $9,999... 93

- United States
- The Northeast
- The South
- The West

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 5 Farms With Less Than $2,500 Value of Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farms with less than 10 acres and sales of...</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500 to $999... 26,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 to $1,499... 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 to $2,499... 3,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,500 to $2,999... 681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000 to $3,499... 26,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,500 to $3,999... 93</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,500 to $4,999... 681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,500 to $5,999... 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,000 to $6,499... 3,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,500 to $6,999... 681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,000 to $7,499... 26,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,500 to $7,999... 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,000 to $9,499... 26,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9,500 to $9,999... 93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Total... 37,192 |
- United States... 2,063 |
- The Northeast... 9,180 |
- The South... 10,394 |
- The West... 6,536 |
Class 4 and 5 farms comprised 45 percent of all class 1-5 farms, and the value of sales from these farms accounted for 9 percent of the value of all farm products sold from all class 1-5 farms in 1969.

The share of resources of all class 1-5 farms for class 4 and 5 was: Land in farms, 20 percent; value of land and buildings, 22 percent; cropland harvested, 18 percent; tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers, 32 percent. For expenditures and fertilizer used, the proportion of the total on class 1-5 farms for class 4 and 5 was: Feed for livestock and poultry, 6 percent; purchase of livestock and poultry, 5 percent; cost of fertilizer used, 14 percent; cost of gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil, 20 percent; expenditure for hired farm labor, 7 percent; and expenses for machine hire and customwork, 20 percent.

Class 4 and 5 farms had agricultural operations of relatively small scale. Approximately 45 percent of them had less than 50 acres of land from which crops were harvested. About 58 percent of class 4 and 5 farms had a value of land and buildings less than $40,000. About one out of five of the operators was 65 years old and over and almost one-half of the operators were 55 years old and over. Two out of five of the operators of class 4 and 5 farms worked off the farm 100 days or more in 1969, and one out of three worked 200 days or more off the farm. Of the operators who reported off-farm work, three out of five reported working off the farm 200 days or more. The largest proportion of these farms are located in the North Central Region and the South with 87 percent of the total class 4 and class 5 farms.

**Comparative Share of Resources, Class 1-5 Farms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 1-5 Farms</th>
<th>Class 1</th>
<th>Class 2</th>
<th>Class 3</th>
<th>Class 4</th>
<th>Class 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of farms</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land in farms</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of land and buildings</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of farm products sold</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cropland harvested</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for-</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed for livestock and poultry</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of livestock and poultry</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline and other petroleum fuel</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine hire, custom work</td>
<td>1969...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
<td>100.0...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Farms With Value of Sales of Less Than $2,500**

Farms with sales of farm products with a value less than $2,500 comprised more than one-third of all farms in 1969. However, these farms had about one-twelfth of the acres of cropland in the United States, and one-fifth of the cropland used for pasture. The value of land and buildings for these farms represented 12 percent of the value of land and buildings for all farms. They had 7.2 percent of the cattle, 3.1 percent of the hogs and pigs on farms in 1969, almost one-fifth of all tractors other than garden tractors and motor tillers, 22 percent of the motor trucks, 4.5 percent of the grain and bean combines, and 12.2 percent of the pickup balers. These farms had 4.8 percent of the acreage in orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees, and 9.9 percent of the acreage of tobacco harvested. They accounted for 7.5 percent of all the gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil purchased for the farm business.

**Class 6 Farms**

Class 6 farms totaled 192,564 in 1969. Most of the farms were small in size: Seventy percent had less than 100 acres of land in farms, and about three-fifths of them had less than 50 acres of land from which crops were harvested. The average value per farm of farmand and buildings was around $25,000.

Almost 90 percent of the operators of class 6 farms owned all or part of the land they operated. However, 20,712 or 11 percent were operated by tenants. About two-thirds of the class 6 farms were in the South.

**Part-Time Farms**

The resources used by operators of part-time farms comprised a very small part of the total of all farms. Farms of part-time farm operators contained 4.6 percent of all land in farms, 2.3 percent of the acreage from which crops were harvested in 1969, 4.3 percent of the cattle and calves, 1.9 percent of the hogs and pigs, 0.7 percent of the chickens 3 months old and over, and 11.4 percent of the tractors other than garden tractors. Operators of part-time farms spent 2.6 percent of the value of commercial fertilizer purchased and accounted for 2.0 percent of the total expenditures of all farms. The average value of farm products sold from part-time farms was $926.

Almost one-half of the farms operated by part-time operators are under 50 acres in size and about one out of nine is less than 10 acres in size. Approximately 36 percent of the farms had no cropland harvested and about one out of four had less than 10 acres of cropland harvested. About seven out of 10 part-time farms had a tractor other than garden, and almost two-thirds of the farms had one or more automobiles. About two-fifths of the farms had less than 20 acres of cropland harvested. Only 4 percent of the farms had 50 acres or more of cropland harvested. Nearly 58 percent of the farms used some commercial fertilizer and the average amount spent per farm reporting was $171. Almost all of the farms reported one or more of the seven items for farm expenditures, and the average production expenditure was $1,288 per farm. Cattle were reported on 55 percent of the farms; milk cows on 10 percent; hogs and pigs on 15 percent; and chickens on 15 percent.

Corn for grain and hay comprised about 58 percent of the total acreage of cropland harvested on part-time farms in 1969.

**Part-Retirement Farms**

Part-retirement farms comprised 8.3 percent of the total of all farms in 1969. However, in terms of resources used and production, they were relatively unimportant for the Nation as a
whole. Part-retirement farms accounted for 2 percent of all land in farms, 0.9 percent of cropland harvested, 1.6 percent of cattle and calves, 0.5 percent of hogs and pigs, 3.9 percent of tractors other than garden, and 0.5 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1969. In 1969, about three-fifths of the part-retirement farm operators used commercial fertilizer and 8 percent used lime. Cattle were kept on 54 percent of the part-retirement farms; milk cows on 14 percent; hogs on 14 percent; and chickens on 23 percent. Corn for grain and hay accounted for 58 percent of the harvested acres on part-retirement farms in 1969.

CONTRACTS

"Contracts" is a difficult word to define. There are many interpretations of what constitutes a contract or agreement, but generally contracts in relation to farming can be described as an agreement between farmers and companies specifying conditions of production and/or marketing of an agricultural product. The contract can be written or oral. The differences between production contracts and marketing contracts are not easy to define because conditions vary between commodities and between areas.

Since about 1960, the census of agriculture has attempted to get some data on contracts by use of surveys or censuses. For the most part, these attempts have not been wholly successful. For the 1969 Census of Agriculture, the section below was used to report contracts.

There are seven tables of contract data presented in this chapter, one for each of the contract items in the section above. For a number of reasons, including a failure to understand what should be reported, there is undoubtedly misreporting and underreporting. Some products (such as broilers, eggs, certain kinds of vegetables, and some other crops) are produced almost exclusively under some kind of contract. The data on contracts do not reflect this fact.

For any of the contract tables, the number of farms reporting "amount received" from contractor for each product does not equal "farms with contracts" because some operators did not report an amount received. When amount received was reported, there were large variations. Some amounts reported were equal to or close to sales value while some amounts were very small compared to sales value. This may be attributed to the type of contract used, marketing, or production.

FACSIMILE OF SECTION 30, FORM 69-A1

Section 30 – Did you have any CONTRACT or BINDING AGREEMENT to produce or market any farm products from this place in 1969?

(See Leaflet, section 30.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Production contract or agreement</th>
<th>Marketing of sales contract or agreement</th>
<th>Mark (X) as many columns as apply for each item furnished by the contractor</th>
<th>Amount received from contractor for each product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>CENTS NOT REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Poultry and eggs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hogs and other livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Vegetables – melons, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Fruits, citrus, nuts, or berries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Other crops – sugar beets, pennys, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. For each product for which you had a contract or agreement, write the name of the product and indicate whether the contract was written, oral, or both.