

Chapter V

**NUMBER OF FARMS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY
TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS
AND COLOR AND TENURE
OF FARM OPERATOR**

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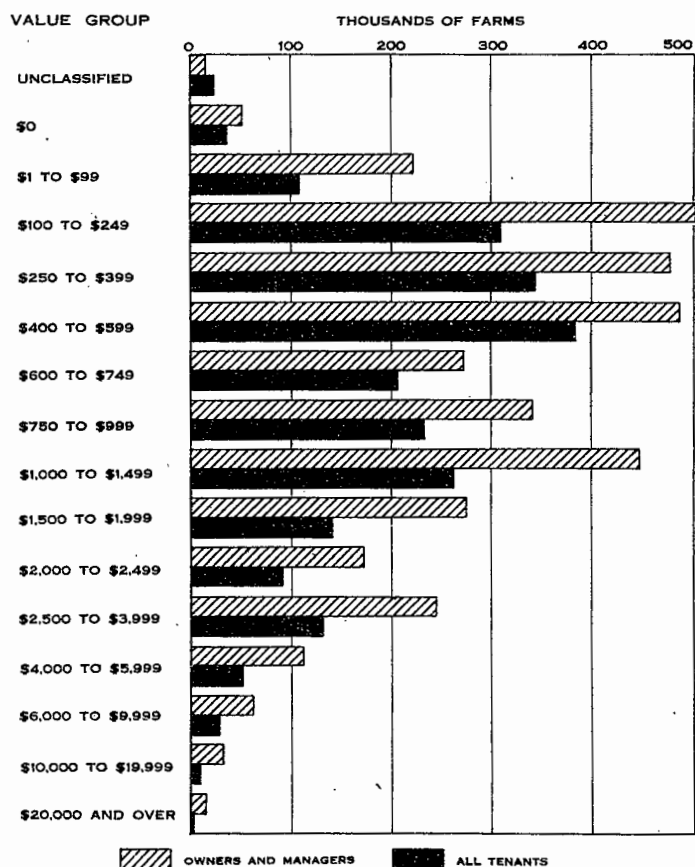
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Chapter V.—NUMBER OF FARMS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS AND COLOR AND TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR

The figures, for color-tenure groups, on farms reporting and on value for specified sources of income and for specified major sources of income, presented in chapters III and IV, were derived from sample data for farms "Under \$10,000" plus complete tabulations for farms "\$10,000 and over." These two principal value subgroups, for each color-tenure group, were based upon the total value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households in 1939. In this chapter, additional information is given regarding the value-of-products frequency for the farms in each color-tenure group, see graphs on this page.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, OWNERS AND MANAGERS COMPARED WITH ALL TENANTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1940



Basic data on the value-group frequency.—The recorded 1940 Census totals, for the United States, on number of farms classified by total value of farm products, sold, traded, or used by farm households in 1939, are shown in text table VII.

These statistics on number of farms by value groups, with the exceptions subsequently noted, have been reclassified and retabulated by tenure groups for the North and West and by color-tenure groups for the South, according to the procedure previously described in chapter II, see graphs on p. 254. The corresponding basic United States figures on numbers of farms by tenure groups were presented in text table I of chapter I. The figures by value subgroups for farms "\$20,000 and over," shown in italics in text table VII of this chapter, are not included in the retabulations by color-tenure groups presented in tables 23 to 28, inclusive. The recorded data for these

NUMBER OF FARMS BY TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, WHITE COMPARED WITH NON-WHITE FARM OPERATORS, FOR THE SOUTH: CENSUS OF 1940

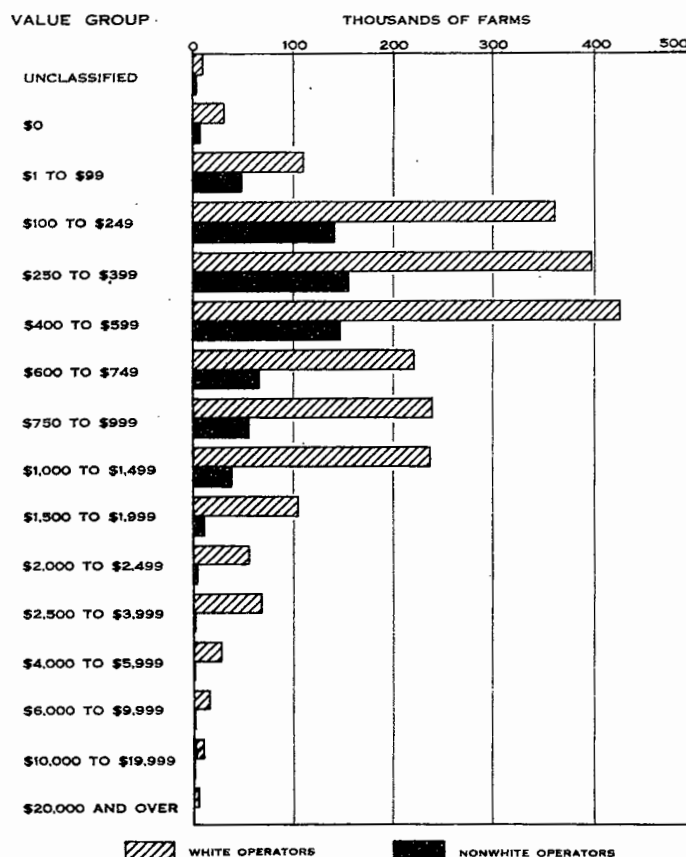


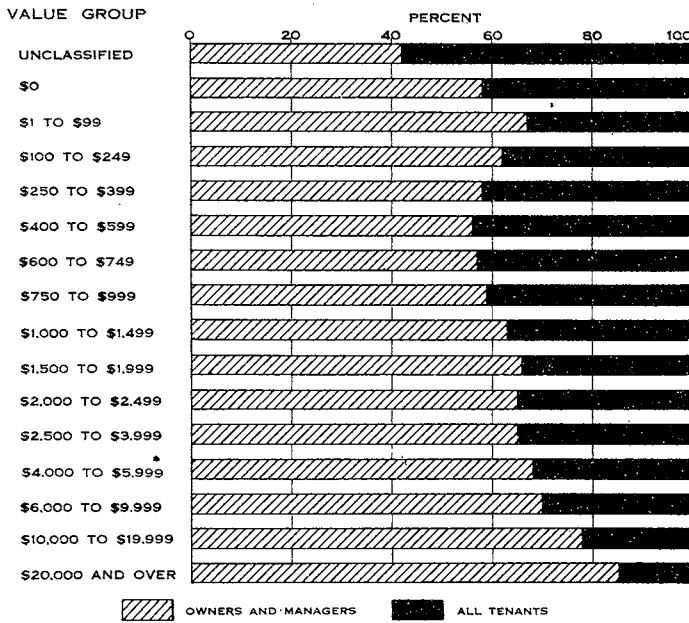
TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, TRADED, OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS, 1939, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1940

VALUE GROUP	FARMS	
	Number	Percent of all farms
All farms.....	6,096,799	100.0
Unclassified farms.....	39,542	0.6
\$0.....	89,502	1.5
Classified farms ¹	5,968,755	97.9
Under \$10,000.....	5,910,442	96.9
\$1 to \$99.....	392,105	5.4
\$100 to \$249.....	812,810	13.3
\$250 to \$399.....	821,616	13.5
\$400 to \$599.....	870,629	14.3
\$600 to \$749.....	479,481	7.9
\$750 to \$999.....	574,094	9.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	708,917	11.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	416,081	6.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	254,020	4.3
\$2,500 to \$3,999.....	375,973	6.2
\$4,000 to \$5,999.....	185,679	2.7
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	89,947	1.5
\$10,000 and over.....	56,313	1.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	40,670	0.7
\$20,000 and over.....	17,643	0.3
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	8,817	0.1
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	3,388	0.1
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	1,687	(²)
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	1,899	(²)
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	761	(²)
\$100,000 and over.....	1,091	(²)

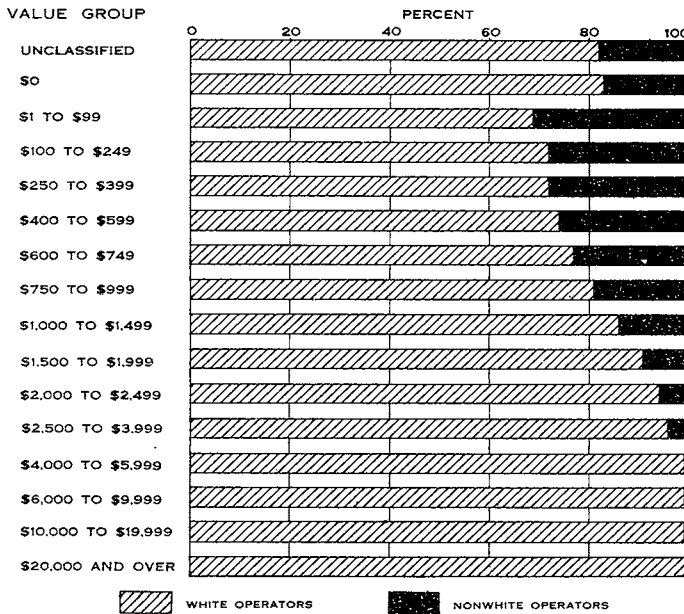
¹ Classified by total value of farm products and by major source of income. See text. ² Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS IN EACH VALUE GROUP, BY TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1940



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS IN EACH VALUE GROUP, BY COLOR OF FARM OPERATOR, FOR THE SOUTH: CENSUS OF 1940

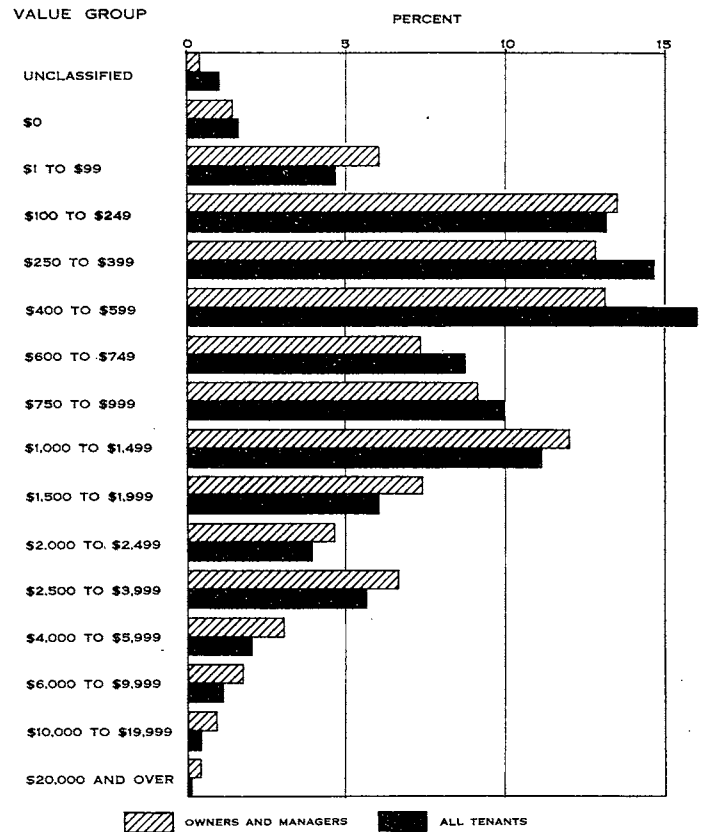


farms with very large gross farm income in 1939 were excluded from the tables in order to avoid disclosures of individual operations.

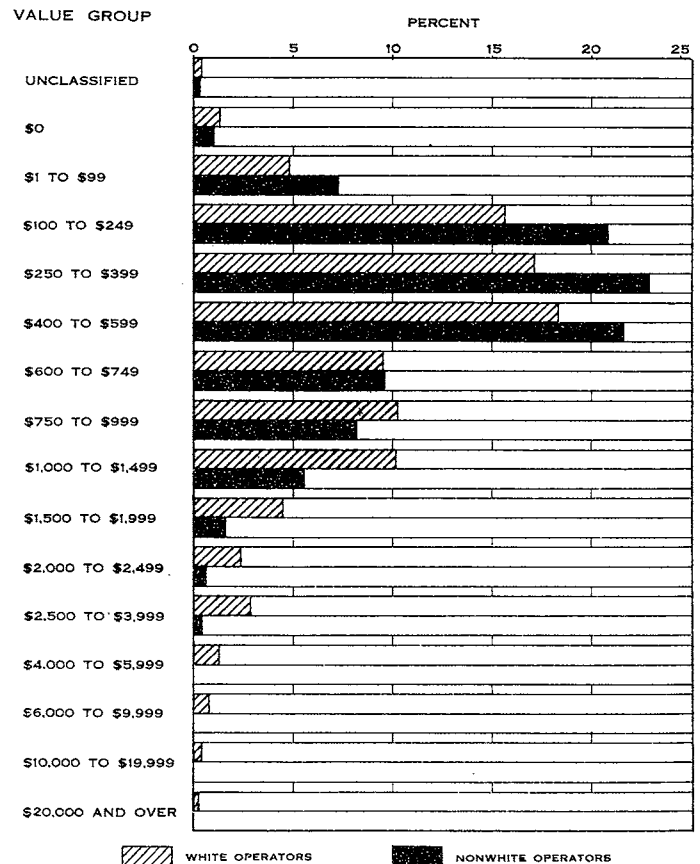
Arrangement and content of tables.—Tables 23 to 25, inclusive, show value-group data for the complete color-tenure breakdown for the United States and divisions; while tables 25 to 28, inclusive, present comparable figures by States for the restricted color-tenure break-down. The primary figures on numbers of farms are shown in tables 23 and 26, while derived figures are given in tables 24, 25, 27, and 28. Tables 24 and 27 show the percent distribution by color and tenure of the farms in each value group, while tables 25 and 28 show the percent distribution by value of products of the farms in each color-tenure group.

Interpretation and use of value-group data.—The statistics presented, in this chapter, provide a basis for analyzing and

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS IN EACH TENURE GROUP, BY TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1940



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS IN EACH COLOR GROUP, BY TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, FOR THE SOUTH: CENSUS OF 1940



interpreting the average values per farm of all farm products which are shown in tables 1 and 9 of chapter III. It should be noted, however, that these average values in tables 1 and 9 exclude farms with \$0 value of all farm products, while the value-group frequencies in tables 23 to 28 of this chapter include, as a separate value group, farms with \$0 total value of products. The average values in tables 1 and 9 are for "classified farms" which include only farms which were classified both by total value of farm products and by major source of income. Obviously, farms with \$0 total value of products could not be classified as to major source of income in 1939.

The effect of the difference in dates for the value data (1939) and the color-tenure classification (April 1, 1940) is particularly noticeable where tabulations by value groups are involved. Changes in operator, which involve changes in tenure, explain many of the cases where farms fall in a value group seemingly inconsistent with their tenure classification.

Furthermore, as in the case of the major-source classification, the classification by value groups is on the basis of gross income, not net income. For this reason the value

frequency for a given tenure group should be interpreted in the light of the data on sources of income and major sources of income for that same tenure group as presented in chapters III and IV. Where the principal source of income for a tenure group has a relatively large gross value, such as livestock feeding operations, it is to be expected that many of the farms in that tenure group will fall in the higher value groups, since expenditures are not deducted.

Again, the geographic distribution of the number of farms by tenure groups and by value groups affects the comparisons for large geographic areas, such as the United States and the South. For this reason, the summary graphs used in this chapter do not necessarily indicate average relationships which may be inferred for all areas.

All of these considerations point to the fact that a careful study of the figures for States and divisions, coupled with a joint analysis of the figures on source of income, major source of income, and the value-group frequency, are necessary for proper evaluation and use of the material presented in this report.

