

# CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

Table 3.—FARMS CLASSIFIED<sup>1</sup> BY TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM

[Figures for regions and

FARMS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS	FARMS REPORTING VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR—								FARMS BY VALUE OF SALES										
	Sale or farm households <sup>2</sup> use, or both	Farm households <sup>2</sup> use only		Sale only		Both sale and farm households <sup>2</sup> use		Total	\$1-\$99	\$100-\$249	\$250-\$399	\$400-\$499	\$500-\$599	\$600-\$799	\$800-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$1,200-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	
		Number	Number	Per-cent <sup>3</sup>	Number	Per-cent <sup>3</sup>	Number												Per-cent <sup>3</sup>
1 All groups <sup>1</sup> .....	5,752,908	425,221	7.4	259,180	4.2	5,088,507	88.5	5,327,687	595,285	447,319	350,508	207,245	193,286	346,217	298,561	267,366	333,440	434,352	
2 \$1 to \$99.....	120,467	79,961	66.4	15,079	12.5	25,427	21.1	40,506	40,506	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 \$100 to \$249.....	353,113	142,045	42.6	22,888	8.9	169,180	50.5	191,068	119,092	71,976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4 \$250 to \$399.....	433,922	117,273	27.0	20,089	4.8	296,560	88.3	318,649	123,833	136,865	55,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5 \$400 to \$499.....	267,686	58,071	14.2	11,788	4.4	217,859	81.4	228,595	48,042	90,333	87,968	23,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6 \$500 to \$599.....	248,528	21,394	8.7	10,475	4.2	214,869	87.1	228,144	28,891	62,241	75,523	58,316	22,183	—	—	—	—	—	
7 \$600 to \$799.....	421,125	17,943	4.3	17,583	4.2	385,619	91.6	403,182	22,053	58,697	96,831	83,552	73,399	66,650	—	—	—	—	
8 \$800 to \$999.....	359,309	5,696	1.6	13,924	3.9	339,489	94.5	353,413	7,679	18,298	35,255	43,085	80,654	133,029	55,413	—	—	—	
9 \$1,000 to \$1,199.....	316,119	1,800	0.6	12,899	4.0	301,820	95.4	314,319	2,200	6,304	11,483	13,511	24,903	91,178	112,905	51,855	—	—	
10 \$1,200 to \$1,499.....	401,890	551	0.1	14,277	3.6	387,082	96.5	401,559	659	2,001	4,508	6,512	9,627	43,934	100,392	140,786	92,861	—	
11 \$1,500 to \$1,999.....	517,728	244	(5)	17,258	5.3	509,226	96.6	517,482	299	511	859	895	2,235	10,896	26,111	68,628	210,701	194,551	
12 \$2,000 to \$2,499.....	390,898	52	(3)	12,890	3.2	378,186	96.7	380,946	44	81	118	104	258	644	1,578	5,613	27,905	210,595	
13 \$2,500 to \$2,999.....	300,373	15	(3)	6,578	2.9	291,782	97.1	300,558	12	8	20	15	54	65	134	450	1,652	26,905	
14 \$3,000 to \$3,999.....	442,407	6	(5)	13,022	2.9	429,379	97.1	442,401	5	5	10	5	11	20	26	55	216	2,278	
15 \$4,000 to \$4,999.....	302,203	—	—	8,689	2.9	293,514	97.1	302,203	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	2	25	
16 \$5,000 to \$5,999.....	211,852	—	—	6,257	3.0	205,595	97.0	211,852	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	
17 \$6,000 to \$7,999.....	257,681	—	—	8,392	3.5	249,289	96.7	257,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18 \$8,000 to \$9,999.....	140,589	—	—	5,259	3.7	135,330	96.3	140,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19 \$10,000 to \$19,999.....	205,805	—	—	10,775	5.2	195,029	94.8	205,805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 \$20,000 to \$29,999.....	42,025	—	—	3,601	8.6	38,424	91.4	42,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21 \$30,000 to \$39,999.....	18,306	—	—	1,841	11.5	14,465	88.7	18,306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22 \$40,000 to \$49,999.....	8,086	—	—	1,028	12.7	7,058	87.3	8,086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23 \$50,000 to \$74,999.....	8,489	—	—	1,304	15.4	7,185	84.6	8,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24 \$75,000 to \$99,999.....	3,446	—	—	593	17.2	2,853	82.8	3,446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 \$100,000 and over.....	4,885	—	—	1,177	24.1	3,708	75.9	4,885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 98,873 farms with no products sold or used, nor 7,588 unclassified farms.  
<sup>2</sup> Percent of all farms in each value group.  
<sup>3</sup> 0.05 percent or less.

(for a list of fruits and nuts included, see tables 3 and 4 in chapter IX), all vegetables harvested for sale, all forest products sold, all horticultural specialties sold, and the value of specified field crops produced (for a list of the crops included, see table 3, chapter VIII). Since data on the calculated value of vegetables harvested, horticultural specialties produced, and forest products produced are not available, the reported value for sales for each of these three groups of farm products has been included in the total calculated value of production for specified farm products in order to secure a total representing, as nearly as possible, the gross value of farm production in 1944. Therefore, the total given in the first column represents an approximation of the total value of agricultural production during 1944. This total is somewhat incomplete as it does not include the value of unspecified livestock and livestock products, such as mohair, animals produced for meat for consumption on the farm, hides and pelts, ducks, geese, etc.; the value of vegetables grown on the farm and consumed by farm households; the value of unspecified field crops; or the value of unspecified fruits and nuts for which figures on production were not secured in the 1945 Census of Agriculture. The total reported value of sales for all farm products, as shown in the second column of the table, includes the value of all farm products sold plus the value of products of the farm used by farm households.

The difference between the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales is shown for fruit-and-nut crops and for all livestock and livestock products. For fruits and nuts, the reported value of sales includes the value of all small fruits, grapes, tree fruits, and nuts sold, while the calculated value of production includes only the value of specified fruits and nuts for which production data were secured. For example, the reported value of sales includes the value of such crops as gooseberries, currants, cranberries, etc., while the calculated values do not. Hence, in States where these miscellaneous fruit-and-nut crops are important, as are cranberries in Massachusetts, the reported value of sales may almost equal or exceed the calculated value of production. However, in most States, the value of miscellaneous fruit-and-nut crops forms an unimportant part of the total value of all fruits and nuts, and consequently the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales are reasonably comparable. The difference between the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales is shown on a per-farm basis in order

to present a means of appraising the differences between the figures for the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales in each State. For most States, the average value per farm of the fruits and nuts produced, but not sold, appears reasonable. In Florida, California, Washington, and Oregon, the average per farm is much higher than would normally be expected. It cannot be determined from the available information whether the unusually high value of fruits and nuts produced, but not sold, for these four States is the result of the high unit price used in computing the values or the result of the incompleteness or understatement of the reports for value of sales.

Two indicators of the characteristics of the data on the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales of livestock and livestock products are also presented. Livestock and livestock products are produced from the feeding of crops produced on the farm, from purchased feed, or by the pasturing of grasslands. Therefore, the value of field crops produced, but not sold, plus the value of feed purchased should be related to the calculated value of livestock and livestock products produced. In relating the total for the value of field crops produced, but not sold, to the calculated value of production for livestock and livestock products, consideration should be given to the following: (1) in some States, a considerable part of the feed crops produced on the farm as well as purchased feed is used for work animals and (2), as 1944 was a year of above-average yields, larger than usual quantities of feed crops produced in 1944 may have been stored on farms for use in 1945 or later, or as insurance against low yields the following year. The value of field crops produced, but not sold, plus the value of feed bought and the calculated value of all livestock and livestock products produced are given in adjoining columns. The average value per farm of all livestock and livestock products produced but not reported as sold is also shown. This average appears high in some States, particularly in the midwestern States. Sufficient data are not available at this time to indicate whether the high value per farm in these States is the result of the average unit values used for computing calculated values being too high or the result of the reports for sales being incomplete.

Comparisons similar to those made of the calculated value of production and the reported value of sales for fruits and nuts could be made for other groups of products. Then, too, the calculated value of products produced, but not sold, could

# VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, AND TYPE OF FARM

HOUSEHOLDS, AND BY VALUE OF SALES; FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1945  
States in table 24]

FARMS BY VALUE OF SALES—Continued														
\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000- \$4,999	\$5,000- \$5,999	\$6,000- \$6,999	\$7,000- \$7,999	\$8,000- \$8,999	\$10,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$29,999	\$30,000- \$39,999	\$40,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000- \$99,999	\$100,000 and over
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
355,082	257,598	389,331	266,236	185,648	228,841	124,768	188,389	39,986	15,816	7,905	8,418	3,293	4,837	1
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143,926	104,380	264,380	177,134	122,206	192,884	104,436	185,367	39,023	15,363	7,835	8,217	3,245	4,837	
166,703	151,304	122,883	87,559	63,174	35,858	20,332	3,002	945	453	272	201	48		
24,113	1,834	1,998	1,511	32	283	5								
336	78													
4														
	2	110												

be compared with the reported value of farm products used by farm households. In most States, such comparisons will indicate a reasonable agreement between the data for the calculated value of production and the data showing the reported value of sales and the value of farm products used by farm households. In other States, where the differences between the two sets of values do not appear reasonable, considerable research would be required to appraise the reliability of the two groups of data and to determine the reasons for substantial differences between the two sets of values. Such research work involves the determination of the reliability of unit prices used to compute the calculated value of production and the appraisal of the incompleteness of the reported value of sales, arising not only from the failure of farm operators to report completely the sales of all farm products, but also from the understatement of the gross value of sales.

**Farms classified by total value of farm products.—**

Several of the tables present data for farms classified according to the total value, for each farm, of farm products sold or used by farm households. The value group in which an individual farm has been classified was determined by obtaining a total for the reports of the eight inquiries on value of farm products sold plus the inquiry on the value of farm products used by farm households.

The data in table 2 indicate that a large part of the agricultural production is concentrated on a relatively small proportion of the farms. In the 1945 Census, farms with a value of products of \$10,000 or more represented 4.9 percent of all farms and had 36.0 percent of the total value of products. Figures in the same table indicate that approximately one-fifth of the farms, those with a value of products of \$4,000 or more, produced nearly two-thirds of all farm products in the United States. Farms with a total value of products of less than \$250 numbered 552,253, or 9.4 percent of all farms. These farms include 98,673 with "0" value, 120,467 with a value of products of \$1 to \$99 each, and 333,113 farms with a value of \$100 to \$249. Together this group of less than \$250 furnished only 0.3 percent of the total value of products. Another group of 433,922 farms, 7.4 percent of all farms, with a value of \$250 to \$399, contributed 0.8 percent of the total value of products. Farms with a total value of products of less than \$1,000 numbered 2,280,803, or 38.9 percent of all farms, and contributed 5.9 percent of the total value of products.

Table 3 shows farms cross-classified by value of products sold or used by farm households and by value of sales. This

table was prepared for the purpose of giving an indication of the results that would be secured by classifying farms by value of farm products sold rather than by the total value of farm products sold and used by farm households. The data in this table indicate the importance of farm products for household use on farms with low income. For example, 66.4 percent of the farms with farm products sold or used by farm households valued at \$1 to \$99 did not report sales of any farm products. Likewise, of the 333,113 farms, each with a total value of \$100 to \$249, 42.6 percent did not report sales of any kind. The figures in this table also indicate the effect that the establishment of a minimum value of products at various levels would have on the number of tracts of land recorded as farms, if numbers of farms were determined on the basis of value of products only. For example, if the minimum value of all farm products sold or used by farm households had been set at \$1,000, the number of farms in the United States would have been reduced by 2,182,130 (excluding "0" value farms). Also, if a tract of land had to have at least \$250 in sales in order to qualify as a farm, 840,604 farms (excluding "0" value farms) enumerated in 1945 would have been excluded from the enumeration. Even more farms would have been excluded in 1940 because of lower price levels.

**Net farm income.—**The figures secured in the census of agriculture cannot be used to determine the net farm income, as data were not secured for all farm expenditures and net changes in inventory. In the 1945 Census, data on expenditures were obtained only for the cost of feed purchased and for cash paid for hired farm labor.

**Government-benefit payments and nonagricultural income of farmers excluded.—**Census enumerators were instructed not to include government payments, such as rental and benefit, cotton option, conservation, Sugar Act, price adjustment, parity, dairy production, and other production payments in the value of products sold. Income received by farmers from non-agricultural sources and income received by landlords from farm land rented for cash have not been included in the value of farm products. On farms other than those rented for cash, the value of farm products sold was to include the value of the landlord's share.

**Value of farm products for institutional farms.—**The products of institutional farms, such as prisons, schools, asylums, etc., used by the inmates were considered as sold. For these institutional farms, only the value of products consumed by full-time farm employees was included in the value of the products used by farm households.