

GENERAL REPORT

Table 1.—BASIS FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY TYPE: CENSUSES OF 1959, 1954, 1950, 1945, 1940, AND 1930

Item	1959	1954	1950
Classification basis.	Value of all farm products sold.	Value of all farm products sold.	Value of all farm products sold.
Classification criteria.	The sales of products from a given source had to account for 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from the farm.	The sale of products from a given source had to account for 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from the farm.	The sale of products from a particular source had to account for 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from the farm.
How the classification was made.	Hand coding by visual inspection of each questionnaire during office processing.	Hand coding by visual inspection of each questionnaire during office processing.	Hand coding by visual inspection of each questionnaire during office processing.
Information used for classification.	194 items from which sales were made from an individual product or a group of similar products. Some products, as cotton and tobacco, were considered singly; and others, as small grains, were grouped.	132 items from which sales were made from an individual product or a group of similar products. Some products were considered singly; and others, as small grains, were grouped.	46 sales items representing sales of individual product or a group of similar products. Some were considered singly and others grouped.
Kinds of farms not classified by type.	(a) Part-time farms—(places with \$50 to \$2,499 for sales of farm products; provided the operator was under 65 years of age and either he worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1959, or the income he and members of his household received from sources other than the farm operated was greater than total value of farm products sold). (b) Part-retirement farms—(places with \$50 to \$2,499 for sales of farm products and the operator was 65 years old or over. Included in this group are residential, subsistence, or marginal farms). (c) Abnormal farms—(all institutional farms and Indian reservations, regardless of the value of farm products sold. Institutional farms include farms operated by schools, hospitals, penal institutions, grazing associations, government agencies, etc.).	(a) Part-time farms—(places with \$250 to \$1,199 for sales of farm products and the operator worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1954, or the income he and members of his family received from sources other than the farm operated was greater than the value of farm products sold). (b) Residential farms—(places with less than \$250 for value of sales of farm products. Included in this group are marginal and subsistence farms). (c) Abnormal farms—(all institutional farms, public and private, and Indian reservations. Institutional farms include farms operated by schools, hospitals, penal institutions, grazing associations, governmental agencies, etc.).	(a) Part-time farms (\$250 to \$1,199 sales of farm products, and the operator worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1949 or reported that income of family from sources other than farms operated was greater than sales of farm products. A count of these part-time farms was made by type but a tabulation of their character was not made). (b) Residential farms (less than \$250 sales of farm products in 1949). (c) Abnormal farms (primarily private and public institutional farms, experiment station farms, Indian reservations, and grazing associations).
Area for which classification was made.	50 States	Conterminous United States (48 States)	Conterminous United States (48 States)
Item	1945	1940	1930
Classification basis.	Value of all farm products sold.	Value of all farm products sold plus value of products used by farm households.	Value of all farm products sold plus value of products used by operators family.
Classification criteria.	The sale of products from a particular source had to account for 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from the farm.	The source that was largest among the 10 value-of-products groups (the value of farm products used by farm households was also used). (See Table A.)	The value of products sold from a particular source had to account for 40 percent or more of the combined value of all farm products sold and value of products used by operator's family. In the case of some types of farms, it was necessary to determine type from the value of sales from a particular source on the basis of crop or pasture acreages or livestock inventories.
How classification was made.	Mechanical comparison of the value of sales for each of 9 value-of-products groups with the total value of farm products.	Mechanical comparison of the 10 value-of-farm products groups.	Hand coding by visual inspection of each questionnaire during office processing.
Information used for classification	Value of sales for 8 groups of farm products and value of farm products used by farm household.	Sales for 9 groups and value of products used by farm households.	5 sales groups and 1 group for value of products used by operator's family. For some of these groups, the information on crop or pasture acreages and livestock inventories was used for sub-classification.
Kinds of farms not classified by type of farm on the basis of income from a particular source or sources.	(a) Farms with no farm products sold or used by farm households in 1944. (b) Farms where value of products used by farm households exceeded total sales.	(a) Farms with no farm products sold or used by farm households in 1939. (b) Farms with incomplete reports. (c) Farms where value of products used by farm households exceeded sales for each of the 9 value-of-sales groups.	(a) Farms with no farm products sold or used by operator's household in 1929. (b) Farms not operated in 1929. (c) Farms with incomplete reports. (d) Greenhouses, nurseries, apiaries. (e) Part-time farms (farms where operator worked 150 days or more at off-farm work and farm sales were less than \$750). (f) Places where receipts from boarders and lodgers represented 50 percent or more of total value of all sales and value of products used by operator's family. (g) Farms where value of products used by operator's household exceeded total sales.
Area for which classification was made.	Conterminous United States (48 States)	Conterminous United States (48 States)	Conterminous United States (48 States)