

1964^{OF} UNITED STATES CENSUS AGRICULTURE

FARMS
FARM CHARACTERISTICS
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS
CROPS
FRUITS
VALUES



VOLUME III PART 3

Sample Survey of Agriculture

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

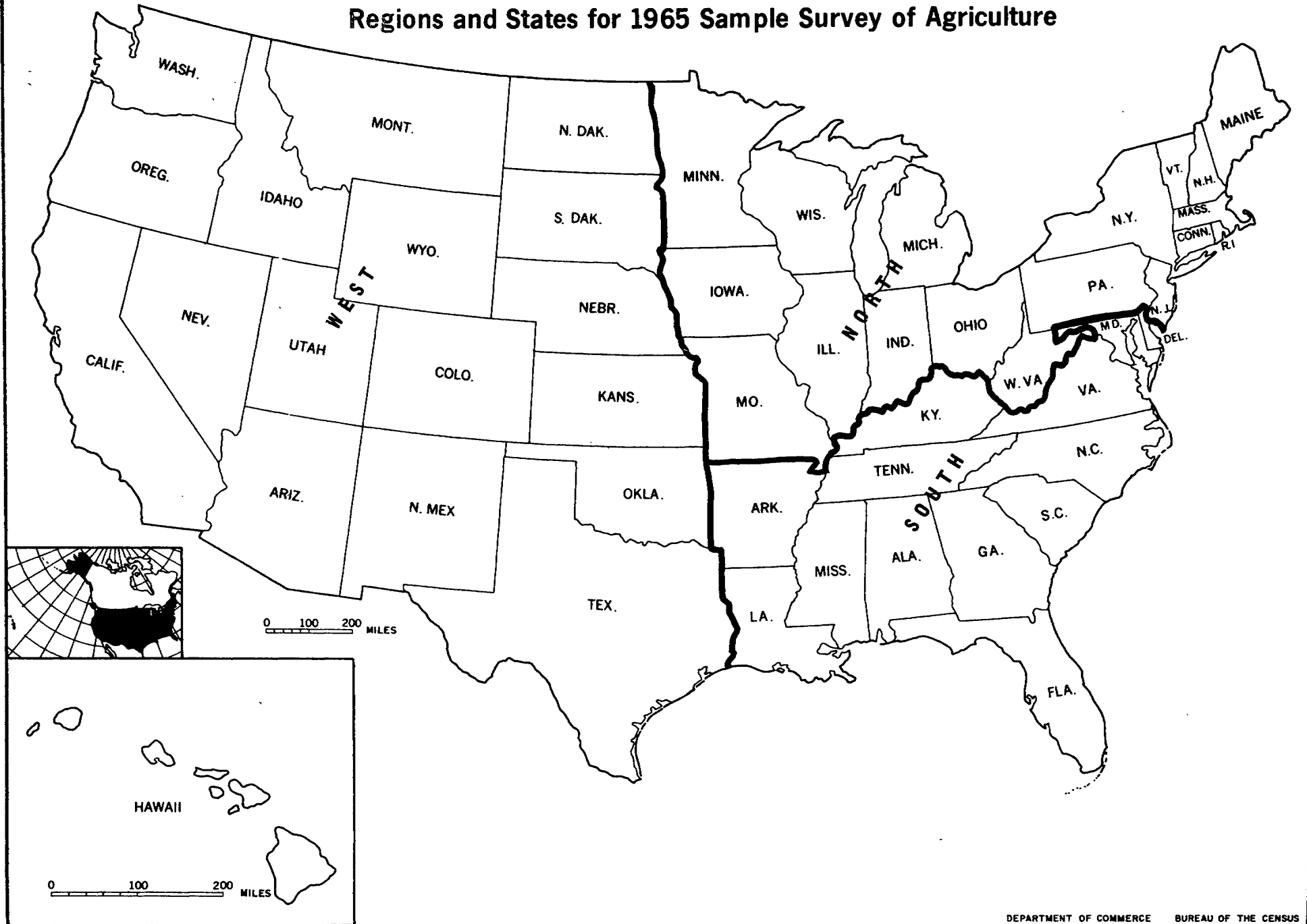
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Regions and States for 1965 Sample Survey of Agriculture





**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20233**

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Errata Sheet No. 5

1964 Census of Agriculture

Volume III, part 3, page 8, second column

Please—Replace list under paragraph 5 with the following:

1. \$50 or more in value of products sold.
2. 2 or more acres of crop failure.
3. 5 or more acres in summer fallow.
4. 5 or more acres in cropland pasture and improved other pasture.
5. 10 or more acres in other pasture and woodland pasture.
6. 50 or more chickens 4 months old and over on hand.
7. 5 or more sheep and lambs on hand.
8. 5 or more goats and kids on hand.
9. 5 or more hogs and pigs on hand.
10. 5 or more cattle and calves on hand.
11. 2 or more cows on hand.
12. 0.2 or more acres of tobacco harvested.
13. 100 or more pounds of tobacco harvested.
14. 0.5 or more acres in vegetables, berries, and orchards.
15. 3 or more acres of hay and no cattle on hand.
16. 2 or more acres of corn and no cattle and calves or hogs and pigs on hand.

Please—Replace list under paragraph 6 with the following:

1. \$250 or more in value of products sold.
2. 5 or more acres of crop failure.
3. 100 or more chickens 4 months old and over on hand.
4. 10 or more sheep and lambs on hand.
5. 10 or more goats and kids on hand.
6. 10 or more hogs and pigs on hand.
7. 10 or more cattle and calves on hand.
8. 4 or more cows on hand.
9. 0.3 or more acres of tobacco harvested.
10. 500 or more pounds of tobacco harvested.
11. 2 or more acres in vegetables, berries, and orchards.
12. 5 or more acres of corn and no cattle and calves or hogs and pigs on hand.

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Sample Survey of Agriculture

Introduction—This report presents the results of a special supplementary survey for the 1964 Census of Agriculture. This survey covered a sample of approximately 16,000 of the farms included in the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

The 1965 Sample Survey of Agriculture was taken primarily to provide statistics on the sources and amount of income received by farm operators and members of their families from sources other than the farm operated; the number of principal farm machines; the extent of the use of selected production practices; the number of buildings constructed on farms, classified by principal use and the kinds of materials used in the construction of those buildings; and the amount and source of debts owed by both farm operators and farm landlords.

Collection of data—The questionnaires were sent to farm operators by mail. Most of the questionnaires were mailed February 21, 1966. The questionnaires were accompanied by a letter and by three pages of instructions regarding the reporting of data for individual questions. More than 55 percent of the farm operators had been included in either the special survey of farmworkers or the special survey of hired farmworkers and had been submitting questionnaires once each month during the period March 1965 to February 1966. Questionnaires not received by mail were obtained by special interviewers. For about 300 farm operators in the sample it was not possible to obtain a satisfactory questionnaire. Questionnaires were prepared for these farms using information available for the 1964 Census of Agriculture for the same farm and information for the 1965 Sample Survey of Agriculture for a similar type of farm in the same county or State.

Office processing—Data regarding acres in the farm, acres of cropland harvested, value of all farm products sold, and expenditures for hired farm labor were available for each farm from the 1964 Census of Agriculture. For farms with a value of farm products sold of \$40,000 and over and for farms with an expenditure for hired farm labor of \$10,000 in 1964, the questionnaire for the 1964 Census of Agriculture was matched with the questionnaire for the 1965 Sample Survey of Agriculture and the 1964 questionnaire was used for reference purposes during the editing and coding of the questionnaires. Questionnaires for all farms with a total value of farm products sold of \$40,000 and over and for farms with an expenditure of \$10,000 or more for hired farm labor were reviewed by our agricultural statisticians. Letters were written to obtain missing information or to verify questionable data.

The data were placed on punch cards for transfer of data to computer tapes. The data on punch cards were verified 100 percent and all errors found were corrected. After the data were placed on computer tapes, consistency checks were made of the data for each farm on the computer tapes. These checks included checking to see that all data were present, that all codes for data were valid, that the relationship between the acres in the farm and the value of land and buildings was reasonable, and that the sum of component parts were in agreement with totals. Lists were made of data items that exceeded prescribed amounts. When the consistency check indicated a possible error, the data were listed. These listings and the listings of data items exceeding prescribed amounts were reviewed by agricultural statisticians. Corrections were made and verified. All tabulations were reviewed by an agricultural statistician and questionable data were reviewed and corrections were made when errors were found.

Description of the sample—The sample for this survey was selected from farms included in the 1964 Census of Agriculture. The sample was selected from two major groups of farms: (1) farms with a value of farm products sold of less than \$100,000 and with an expenditure of less than \$10,000 for hired farm labor; (2) farms with an expenditure of \$10,000 or more for hired labor and/or sale of farms products of \$100,000 or more. Farms which started business after 1964, or which were missed in the 1964 Census of Agriculture were not represented in the sample. Abnormal farms were excluded. Different sampling rates were used for the two groups. While about 98 percent of the farms were in group (1), the group (2) farms account for a substantial part of all farm production and all farm expenditures, and were, therefore, sampled at considerably higher rates.

Group (1)—Approximately 8,500 farms were selected from 447 primary sampling units consisting of individual counties or groups of adjacent counties. The primary sampling units were assigned probabilities on the basis of the value of farm products sold in 1959, from farms with a value of farm products sold of less than \$100,000. The selection rate within each primary sampling unit was inversely proportionate to the probability of selection of the primary sampling unit, so that a constant overall sampling rate was obtained.

Farms with a total value of farm products sold of \$100,000 or more and farms with an expenditure of \$10,000 or more for hired farm labor were excluded from this part of the sample.

The overall sampling rate was one in 418.5. However, farms with 5 or more acres of land in fruit orchards or with 200 or more fruit trees, or 2 or more acres of berries, were sampled at the rate of one in 139.5; and farms with 10 or more acres of vegetables for sale or \$1,000 or more sales of vegetables or horticultural specialty products were sampled at the rate of one in 104.6. This over-sampling was done since the total number of farms of these types is relatively small, and it was desired to have a large enough sample to provide reliable estimates for them.

Group (2)—Farms with an expenditure of \$10,000 or more for hired farm labor in 1964, or with total value of farm products sold of \$100,000 or more in 1964 were sampled at different rates according to the size of the expenditure, and the value of farm products sold.

First a sample of farms with an expenditure of \$10,000 or more for hired farm labor was selected. The sampling rates for this part of the sample of farms were as follows:

<i>Expenditure for hired farm labor</i>	<i>Sampling rate</i>
\$100,000 or more	1 in 1
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1 in 3
\$20,000 to \$49,999	1 in 10
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 in 20

The sample for farms with an expenditure of \$100,000 or more was selected from all counties in the United States, while the sample for farms with an expenditure for hired farm labor of \$10,000 to \$99,999 was selected from 508 primary sampling units comprising 1,388 counties.

Second, for farms with sales of \$100,000 and over, a supplementary sample was selected so that the final

sampling rates, based on both the value of farm products sold and expenditure for hired farm labor were as follows:

1964 hired labor expenditure	Total value of farm products sold in 1964			
	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more
Less than \$20,000.....	1 in 20	1 in 10	1 in 2	1 in 1
\$20,000 to \$49,999.....	1 in 10	1 in 10	1 in 2	1 in 1
\$50,000 to \$99,999.....	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 2	1 in 1
\$100,000 or more.....	1 in 1	1 in 1	1 in 1	1 in 1

Third, the sample was supplemented by taking 1 in 100 of the farms with a value of farm products sold of \$40,000 to \$99,999 and with an expenditure for hired farm labor of less than \$10,000. (This sample was restricted to the 447 primary sampling units of group (1).) Since farms of this size were already represented in the group (1) sample, special weighting was applied to the estimates from this part of the sample, and to the corresponding group (1) sample, in order to obtain estimates for the United States.

The number of farms in the group (2) part of the sample was as follows:

Farms with hired labor expenditure over \$10,000.....	4,400
Farms with a value of farm products sold of \$100,000 or more (large-scale farms).....	1,968
Farms with a total value of farm products sold of \$40,000 to \$99,999 and with an expenditure of less than \$40,000 for hired farm labor.....	988
Total.....	7,356

Method of estimation—Estimates were prepared by weighting the data for each farm. Weights were assigned separately to the farms in each region and within regions on the basis of economic class of farm or value of farm products sold and in some cases, on the basis of type of farm and expenditure for hired farm labor.

For the part (group 1) of the sample representing farms with a value of farm products sold of less than \$100,000 and an expenditure for hired farm labor of less than \$10,000, weights were assigned as follows: Farms with 5 or more acres of land in fruit orchards, or with 200 or more fruit trees or with 2 or more acres of berries were assigned a weight of 140. Farms with 10 or more acres of vegetables harvested for sale or with sales of vegetables or horticultural specialty products of \$1,000 or more were assigned a weight of 105. All other farms in this part of the sample were assigned weights which varied from region to region; the calculation of the weights involved the ratio of the number of farms in the sample to the number of farms in the corresponding group of farms included in the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

In each region, weights were assigned separately to farms in different economic classes in the following grouping of classes:

- (1) Class I
- (2) Classes II and III
- (3) Classes IV and V
- (4) Class VI, part-time, and part-retirement farms

For group (2) farms, separate weights were determined for many subgroups of farms. The weights depended upon the region, type of farm, economic size of farm (large-scale, Class I, and Classes 2-8 combined), and expenditure for hired farm labor. For large-scale farms the weights were assigned separately for four value of farm products sold groups (\$1,000,000 and over, \$500,000 to \$999,999, \$200,000 to \$499,999, and \$100,000 to \$199,999), and six groups of farms by expenditure

for hired farm labor (none, \$1 to \$9,999, \$10,000 to \$19,999, \$20,000 to \$49,999, \$50,000 to \$99,999, and \$100,000 or more).

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Descriptive summary and references—The definitions and explanations that follow relate only to those items that are considered to be inadequately described in the tables where the data appear. For the format used and the wording of the questions and instructions included on the questionnaire see the facsimile of a questionnaire in the appendix of this report.

Census definition of a farm—For this survey, the definition of a farm was the same as that for the 1964 Census of Agriculture and was based primarily on a combination of "acres in the place" and the quantity of agricultural resources on the place or the quantity of agricultural products produced.

The word "place" was defined to include all land under the control or supervision of one person or partnership at the time of enumeration and on which agricultural operations were conducted at any time in 1964. Control may have been exercised through ownership or management; or through a lease, rental, or cropping arrangement.

The computer editing specifications provided for the counting of a place as a farm if the place contained 10 or more acres and met any of the following criteria:

1. 2 or more acres of crop failure.
2. 5 or more acres of cropland pasture or improved other pasture.
3. 10 or more acres of other pasture.
4. 5 or more acres of land in summer fallow.
5. 10 or more acres of other pasture.
6. 50 or more chickens 4 months old or over on the farm.
7. 5 or more hogs and pigs on the farm.
8. 5 or more cattle and calves on the farm.
9. 2 or more milk cows on the farm.
10. 0.2 acres or more of tobacco harvested.
11. 100 or more pounds of tobacco harvested.
12. 0.5 acres or more of vegetables or berries harvested for sale.
13. 0.5 acres or more of land in orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees.
14. 3 or more acres of hay harvested.
15. 2 or more acres of corn harvested, provided there were no hogs or pigs on the farm.

For places of less than 10 acres the computer editing specifications provided for the counting as a farm if the place met any of the following criteria:

1. 5 or more acres of crop failure.
2. 100 or more chickens 4 months old and over on the farm.
3. 10 or more hogs and pigs on the farm.
4. 10 or more cattle and calves on the farm.
5. 4 or more milk cows on the farm.
6. 0.3 acres or more of tobacco harvested.
7. 500 or more pounds of tobacco harvested.
8. 2 or more acres of vegetables or berries harvested for sale.
9. 2 or more acres of land in fruit orchards, vineyards, or planted nut trees.
10. 5 or more acres of corn harvested provided that there were no hogs and pigs on the farm.

For a more detailed explanation regarding the definition of a farm used for the 1964 Census of Agriculture, reference should be made to the introduction of volume II of the reports for the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

Farm operator—The term “farm operator” is used to designate a person who operates a farm, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work. He may be the owner, a member of the owner’s household, a hired manager, or a tenant, renter, or sharecropper. If he rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he is considered as operator only of the land which he retains for his own operation. In the case of a partnership, only one partner is counted as an operator. The number of farm operators is the same as the number of farms.

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS

This report presents detailed data for farms classified by size of farm, age of farm operator, tenure of farm operator, economic class of farm, and type of farm. The classification is that for the farm in 1964.

Farms by size—Farms were classified by size according to the total land area established for each farm. The same classification was used for all States. According to definition, a farm is essentially an operating unit, not an ownership tract. All land operated by one person or partnership represents one farm. In the case of a landlord who has assigned land to tenants, the land assigned to each tenant is considered a separate farm even though the landlord may operate the entire landholding as one unit in respect to supervision, equipment, rotation practice, purchase of supplies, or sale of products.

Farms by tenure of operator—The classification of farms by tenure of operator was based on data reported for land owned, land rented from others or worked on shares for others, land managed for others, and land rented to others or worked on shares by others.

The various classifications of tenure, as used for the census, are defined below:

1. **Full owners** operate only land they own.
2. **Part owners** operate land they own and also land rented from others.
3. **Managers** operate land for others and are paid a wage or salary for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers are not classified as managers. If a farm operator managed land for others and also operated land on his own account, the land operated on his own account and the land managed for others was considered as one farm. If he managed land for two or more employers, all the managed land was considered to be one farm. Farms reporting any managed land were classed as manager-operated only if the land they claimed as managed met at least one of the following conditions:

1. 1,000 acres or more in the farm.
2. 10 acres or more in vegetables, berries, or in fruit orchards.
3. Nursery or greenhouse operations with sales of \$5,000 or more.
4. Cropland harvested plus land rented to others equaled 200 acres or more.
5. 50 or more cattle and calves on hand.
6. 25 or more milk cows on hand.
7. 1,000 or more chickens or turkeys on hand, sold, or raised.
8. \$10,000 or more in value of farm products sold in 1964.

4. **Tenants** rent from others or work on shares for others all the land they operate. They are further classified on the basis of rental arrangements in regard to the payment of cash rent, sharing of crops, and sharing of livestock or livestock products.

FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS

Farms were grouped into two major categories, commercial farms and other farms, mainly on the basis

of total value of products sold. In general, all farms with a value of sales amounting to \$2,500 or more were classified as commercial. Farms with a value of sales of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as commercial if the farm operator was under 65 years of age and he did not work off the farm 100 or more days during the year. The remaining farms with a value of sales of \$50 to \$2,499 were included in one of the two groups of “other farms.”

Commercial farms were divided into six economic classes on the basis of the total value of all products sold, as follows:

Class of farm

Large scale ¹	\$100,000 or more
I	\$ 40,000 or more
II	\$ 20,000 to \$39,999
III	\$ 10,000 to \$19,999
IV	\$ 5,000 to \$ 9,999
V	\$ 2,500 to \$ 4,999
VI ²	\$50 to \$2,499

¹Included also in Class I.

²Provided the farm operator was under 65 years of age and he did not work off the farm 100 or more days.

Other farms were divided into two economic classes as follows:

1. **Part-time**—Farms with a value of sales of farm products of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as “part-time” if the operator was under 65 years of age and he worked off the farm 100 or more days.
2. **Part-retirement**—Farms with a value of sales of farm products of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as “part-retirement” if the farm operator was 65 years old or over. Many of these are farms on which the income from nonfarm sources was greater than the value of sales of agricultural products.

FARMS BY TYPE

Farms by type—The type of farm represents a description of the major source of income from farm sales. To be classified as a particular type, a farm had to have sales of a particular product or group of products amounting in value to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold during the year.

The types of farms, together with the products on which type classification is based, are as follows:

	(Products with sales value representing 50% or more of total value of all farm products sold)
Cash-grain	Corn, sorghums, small grains, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, dry field and seed beans and peas.
Tobacco	Tobacco.
Cotton	Cotton.
Other field-crop.	Peanuts, potatoes (Irish and sweet), sugarcane for sugar or sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beet seed, and pineapples.
Vegetable	Vegetables.
Fruit and nut.	Berries, other small fruits, tree fruits, grapes, nuts, and coffee.

(Products with sales value representing 50% or more of total value of all farm products sold)

- Poultry Chickens, chicken eggs, turkeys, and other poultry products.
- Dairy Milk and cream. The criterion of 50 percent of total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm having value of sales of dairy products amounting to less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm, if—
- (a) Milk and cream sold accounted for more than 30 percent of the total value of products sold, and—
- (b) Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of total cows, and—
- (c) The value of milk and cream sold plus the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold.
- Livestock other than poultry and dairy Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair except for farms in the 17 Western States, Louisiana, Florida, and Hawaii that qualified as livestock ranches.
- Livestock ranches Farms in the 17 Western States, Louisiana, Florida, and Hawaii were classified as livestock ranches if the sales of livestock, wool, and mohair represented 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and if pastureland or grazing land amounted to 100 or more acres and was 10 or more times the acreage of cropland harvested.
- General Field seed crops, hay, grass, and silage. A farm was also classified as general if it had cash income from three or more sources and did not meet the criteria for any other type.
- Miscellaneous Nursery and greenhouse products, forest products, mules, horses, colts, ponies, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat milk, and farms with no value of farm products sold.

Crop-type farms--Crop-type farms include cash-grain, tobacco, cotton, other field-crop, vegetable, fruit and nut, and miscellaneous farms.

Livestock-type farms--Livestock-type farms include poultry; dairy; livestock farms excluding poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches; livestock ranches; and general farms.

Land in farms according to use--The land in each farm was to represent the acreage in the farm at the time the questionnaire was filled (average date of filling the questionnaire was approximately May 2, 1966).

Cropland used for pasture--Farm operators were not given a definition of cropland used only for pasture or grazing in 1965. They were asked to report for the acreage of cropland used for pasture, the acreage in annual crops (sudan grass, millet, etc.), and the acreage in perennial crops (alfalfa, ladino clover, orchard-grass, timothy, etc.).

Woodland pasture--Farm operators were asked to include all woodlots and timber tracts, cutover and deforested lands used for pasture or grazing in 1965. However, the questionnaire did not contain a separate question or item for woodland not pastured and some farm operators may have reported woodland not pastured as woodland pasture. The reporting of woodland not pastured as woodland pasture could not be detected except for very large farms and large acreages.

Farm equipment--Farm operators were asked to report all equipment on the farm, whether owned by him or by someone else. Only equipment in operating order and that was used in 1964 or 1965 was to be reported. For self-propelled combines and cotton pickers, farm operators were asked to report the year in which the newest self-propelled combine or cotton picker was purchased. For wheel-type tractors and for motortrucks, the farm operator was asked to report the number by year of manufacture. In many cases, farm operators reported garden tractors as wheel-type tractors.

Livestock and poultry on farms--The number of livestock and poultry on farms represent the number on farms at the time the questionnaire was filled. The average date of filling the questionnaire was May 2, 1966. Approximately 40 percent of the questionnaires were filled in March, 16 percent in April, 10 percent in May, 14 percent in June, and 20 percent in July or later. Because the number of livestock and poultry on farms changes during the year, because of births, marketings, slaughter on the farm, death, etc., the estimated number are not comparable with the number reported for the 1964 census nor with the estimated number on January 1, 1966.

Automobiles and motortrucks purchased--Farm operators were asked to report only automobiles and motortrucks purchased for use at least part time for the farm business. Automobiles purchased for personal use only and motortrucks purchased for nonfarm business or off-the-farm use only, were not to be included.

Selected expenditures--For automobiles, motortrucks, and farm machinery purchased, farm operators were asked to report the net cost after subtracting the cost of the trade-in. Financing charges, carrying charges, interest, insurance, license fees, etc., were to be excluded. Expenditures for repair, service, and parts; for hired labor; and for pesticides were to include only those made by farm operators. The expenditures for hired labor includes cash payments as well as Social Security taxes paid for employees. The salary for hired farm managers was included with payments for hired labor and with payments to members of the operator's family. The expenditures for the repair and maintenance of farm buildings was to include repairs paid for by the farm operator for rented buildings. The quantity of gasoline and other petroleum products purchased were to include purchases by the landlord as well as the farm operator.

Off-farm work and income from sources other than farm operated--Income from farming operations has provided a declining proportion of the total income of farm operators. Likewise, farming has become more and more mixed with nonfarming pursuits. In 1965, all

except 250,000 out of the estimated 3,197,000 farm operators and members of their family received some income from sources other than the farm operated. The income from sources other than the farm operated was equal to 36 percent of the total value of farm products sold and averaged \$4,785 per farm operator with income from sources other than the farm operated. However, farm operators shared part of the sales of farm products with landlords and also paid landlords \$841 million in cash rent. If the landlord's share of farm products sold and cash rent paid are subtracted from the total value of farm products sold, then income from sources other than the farm operated was equivalent to 41 percent of the farm operator's share of farm products sold minus cash rent.

According to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, income of the farm operator and members of his household exceeded the value of farm products sold on 1,222,000 or 39 percent of all farms. The value of farm products sold represents gross income from the farming operations. Income in 1965 from the sources other than the farm operated exceeded by 168 percent the value of the operator's share of farm products sold, minus cash rent and the farm operator's cash farm operating expenses.

Off-farm work—In 1965, almost 1.6 million farm operators worked off their farm. Many persons who may be employed in cities, or have other regular nonfarm jobs are living in rural areas and have sufficient agricultural activities to qualify their places as farms. Some of these operators are producing agricultural products to supplement their regular nonfarm income. Some of the farm operators working off their farms are using their nonfarm income as a source of capital for expanding their farming operations. Farm operators or members of their household worked for pay off the farm operated in 3 out of 5 farms in 1965. They received \$8.3 billion in wages and salaries; an average of \$4,364 per farm with wages and salaries.

Other sources of income—The questionnaire contained 11 inquiries regarding the amount of income received by the farm operator and members of his family from sources other than the farm operated. Each inquiry asked for income received by the farm operator and all members of his family who lived at home.

Cash wages and salaries—Cash wages and salaries were to include the total amount of money earned by the operator and related members of his family for work performed for a private employer or for the government in 1965. The total was to include commissions and tips. Only cash payments were to be reported. The total wages, salaries, and tips were to be reported before deductions for income taxes, Social Security taxes, retirement, etc. The value of food, clothing, and services received in connection with employment was not to be included.

Income from nonfarm business or professional practice—Professional practices were to include the work of a doctor, dentist, lawyer, nurse, etc., working on his or her own account and not as an employee of someone else. The amount to be reported was the total cash receipts from goods sold or services rendered plus the value of net inventory increase minus business expenses. Business expenses were to include cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, and power expenses for the business quarters, decrease in the value of inventory, wages and salaries paid employees, business taxes, and interest on business mortgages and debts.

Income from Federal Social Security, pensions, retirement pay, veteran payments, and annuities—Income from Federal Social Security, pensions, retirement pay,

veterans' payments and annuities includes periodic payments from the government to persons who have retired, survivors' benefits and veterans' payments (allowances and annuities); U.S. Social Security payments; pension payments or survivors' benefits received from the U.S. Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance; retirement and disability pensions, subsistence allowances, and annuities received from the Veterans Administration; Civil Service pensions and retirement benefits; etc.

Income from custom work and machine hire—This was to represent the amount received in 1965 for such work off the farm operated as corn picking, combining, hay baling, plowing, spraying, etc., performed for others on a contract or custom basis by machines and equipment kept on the farm. The machines or equipment may have been operated by the farm operator, by members of his family or by hired employees. The income was to represent the net amount; i.e., total receipts minus cash operating costs for gasoline, oil, repairs, wages of hired employees, etc.

Income from interest, dividends, and trust funds—This was to include receipts from interest on notes, bonds, savings bank deposits, postal savings, dividends received from stocks and bonds, regular payments from trust funds, etc.

Income from rental of farm property—This was to represent net income received in 1965 from rental of houses on the farm, farmland, farm buildings, and farm machinery and equipment rented to others. Net income was to represent rent received from cash rent plus the sales value of farm products received as rent minus all expenses.

Income from government payments—The farm operator was asked to report the amount received by himself, his wife, his partner, or other related members of his family living with him from government payments such as Soil Bank payments; payments for conservation practices; improvement such as tiles and concrete drainage outlets, control on acreage placed in the Conservation Reserve; the value of lime and fertilizer furnished under government programs; and the cash or face value of certificates received as Soil Bank, Wheat Stabilization and Feed Grain Program payments. The data do not include government payments to landlords who are not farm operators nor government payments to corporations.

Income from rental of nonfarm property—Nonfarm property includes dwellings, garages, stores, etc., rented to others. The income was to represent total cash rent received minus total expenses for business.

Income from unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and old age assistance—This was to include unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and old age assistance.

Income from roomers, boarders, and contributions for the support of the family from sources outside the family—The farm operator was asked to include income from roomers, boarders, fishing, hunting, and other recreational services on the farm as well as payments such as cash and other contributions for the support of the farm operator's family received from persons not living with the farm operator.

Other income includes receipts from oil, gas, and mineral leases; sales of right-of-way, sod, sand, gravel, etc.

Total value of farm products sold was to include the receipts from the sales of all crops, poultry, livestock,

poultry and livestock products, and forest products, regardless of who did the selling or who shared in the receipts. In the case of crops, the total sales were to represent sales of crops harvested in 1965 whether sold in 1965 or 1966 or later. The total was to include the receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock and poultry products sold in 1965 regardless of when raised. The total was to include the value of farm products sold for or given to the landlord, if all or part of the land in the farm was leased or rented, or worked on shares. The total was to include payments received from the grazing of livestock and the value of timber and other forest products sold by the farm operator or his landlord from the farm. The questionnaire also contained inquiries regarding either the amount sold or the value of sales for individual farm products or groups of farm products sold.

Total cash operating expenses were to represent the total cash operating expenditures made by the farm operator and members of his family for farming operations on the farm in 1965. Cash expenses paid by landlord were not to be included.

Total value of farm products sold minus cash operating expenses—This total does not represent net farm income as it does not include rental payments to landlords, depreciation on farm buildings and machinery nor adjustments for changes in the inventory value of crops, livestock, etc., during 1965.

Farm buildings and structures—The farm operators were asked to report new buildings or structures completed on the farm since January 1, 1963. Only buildings costing \$100 or more were to be reported. The expenditure for materials, hired labor, contracts for construction, etc., were to include only expenditures by the farm operator. The expenditures by the landlord were to be excluded.

Relationship of persons renting or leasing land to their landlords—Each farm operator renting or leasing land was asked, "Do you rent any of this land from your own or your wife's parent, grandparent, brother or sister?" The farm operator was asked two additional questions, "Do you pay your landlord any cash as rent?" and "If 'yes,' how much for the year?"

Farm debt—Data obtained in section 13, of the questionnaire on debts of farm operators are published in part 4 of volume III of the reports for the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

Sampling errors—Estimated totals for data for all items are subject to sampling errors. Approximate measures of sampling errors for selected items may be obtained from tables 24 and 25.

Tables 24 and 25 show percentage limits such that the chances are 2 out of 3 that the difference between an estimate based wholly or in part on a sample of farms and the figure that would have been obtained if the information had been collected for all farms would be no more than the percentage specified. The chances are about 99 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 2 1/2 times the percentage given in tables 24 and 25.

Sampling errors were calculated by a random group method. In each region, each farm was assigned at random to one of 10 groups. The sampling errors shown in tables 24 and 25 are relative errors, obtained by taking the square root of the relative variance. The sampling errors in tables 24 and 25 may be overstated because no adjustments were made to take into account (1) the fact that major parts of the sample were selected within a sample of counties and the random group method of calculation would overstate the between county part of the

variance and (2) that the estimates are ratio estimates as weights were assigned to individual farms so as to make the number of farms for selected groups equal to the number of farms in 1964 for the corresponding groups. For characteristics related to number of farms, the variances might be reduced by the ratio estimate; for other characteristics (aggregates such as cropland harvested, etc.), the ratio adjustment would have little effect on the variance.

Effect of changes from 1964 to 1965 in number and characteristics of farms on estimates—The estimates for 1965 were made by using the ratio of the number of farms included in the sample survey to the number of farms for the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Generally, the ratios used for expanding totals for the sample to obtain estimates were calculated for each economic class of farm within each of the three regions. The method of making estimates by using ratio estimates results in some overstatement because, the number of farms decreased and the characteristics of farms changed from 1964 to 1965. The relative decreases and changes were greater for small farms than for larger farms.

Decreases in the number of farms from 1964 resulted from the discontinuance of agricultural operations on approximately 89,000 farms, the combination of 72,000 farms with other farms, and the increase in the size of agricultural production on places recorded but not counted as farms in 1964, to such extent that the places qualified as farms in 1965. The estimated decrease in the number of farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested, by age of farm operator, size of farm, and acreage of cropland harvested was as follows:

Subject	Number of farms (1,000)	Land in farm or place in 1964 (1,000 acres)	Cropland harvested in 1964 (1,000 acres)
Total.....	138	13,127	4,625
Age of operator:			
Under 35 years.....	12	1,040	384
35 to 44 years.....	24	2,537	1,221
45 to 54 years.....	24	2,148	681
55 to 64 years.....	30	3,285	1,391
65 years and over.....	43	4,036	907
Age not reported.....	4	80	42
Size of farm:			
Less than 10 acres.....	30	99	47
10 to 49 acres.....	50	1,152	372
50 to 99 acres.....	23	1,591	409
100 to 259 acres.....	22	3,560	1,201
260 acres or more.....	12	6,725	2,596
Acres of cropland harvested per farm:			
Less than 10 acres.....	35	885	121
10 to 49 acres.....	30	2,039	679
50 to 99 acres.....	10	1,422	663
100 acres or more.....	14	5,680	3,162
None or not reported...	49	3,101	-

The following estimates indicate the approximate relative importance of the three sources of changes in farms included in the 1964 census by 1965:

Subject	Number of farms (1,000)	Land in farms (1,000 acres)	Cropland harvested (1,000 acres)
Farms combined with other farms.....	72	10,473	4,185
Farms discontinuing agricultural operations.....	88	3,063	479
Places increasing size of agricultural operations..	22	410	40

The 1964 farms combined with other farms by 1965 resulted in increasing the land in farms, cropland harvested, and other items for the farms with which they were combined. (Farms transferred to farm operators who were not farm operators in 1964 were retained in the survey. Farms not operated in 1964 or farms in 1965 made up of parts of 1964 farms and operated by a

farm operator who also operated a farm in 1964 were not included in the survey.) The farms on which agricultural operations ceased were relatively small in 1964, having an average size of 35 acres and an average acreage of cropland harvested per farm of 5 acres.

Table below presents the totals for the 1964 Census of Agriculture and estimated totals for 1964 for the farms included in the sample survey. The estimated 1964 totals

for the farms included in the sample survey exceed the totals for the 1964 census by approximately 1 percent for land in farms, 2 percent for cropland harvested, and 4 percent for the value of farm products sold.

The change in the number of farms from 1964 to 1965 affected the distribution of farms by tenure of operator, because the relative decrease of farms operated by tenants was greater than for full owners and part owners.

Subject	Number of farms	Land in farms (1,000 acres)	Cropland harvested (1,000 acres)	Total value of farm products sold (\$1,000)	Subject	Number of farms	Land in farms (1,000 acres)	Cropland harvested (1,000 acres)	Total value of farm products sold (\$1,000)
Total farms:					TYPE OF FARM ¹ —Con.				
1965 estimated.....	3,197,250	1,080,112	297,037	39,155,019	Other field-crop:				
1964 estimated.....	3,197,250	1,068,087	291,234	35,302,428	1965 estimated.....	35,766	15,065	6,645	1,358,213
1964 census.....	3,155,679	1,060,579	286,196	35,147,694	1964 estimated.....	35,766	13,698	6,196	1,363,461
ECONOMIC CLASS					1964 census.....	35,130	12,620	5,881	1,228,447
Commercial farms:					Vegetable:				
1965 estimated.....	2,167,990	970,389	281,493	37,837,653	1965 estimated.....	26,000	5,053	2,497	910,149
1964 estimated.....	2,167,990	959,800	277,694	34,472,767	1964 estimated.....	26,000	5,171	2,444	846,847
1964 census.....	2,165,712	965,458	273,841	34,368,586	1964 census.....	23,207	4,676	2,441	857,408
Large-scale farms:					Fruit and nut:				
1965 estimated.....	31,166	132,733	20,960	8,484,563	1965 estimated.....	52,048	9,054	3,601	1,538,319
1964 estimated.....	31,166	135,207	20,331	8,418,856	1964 estimated.....	52,048	8,950	3,365	1,582,469
1964 census.....	31,401	121,021	20,809	8,538,811	1964 census.....	57,256	8,792	3,666	1,616,379
Class I excluding large-scale farms:					Poultry:				
1965 estimated.....	111,171	147,994	37,309	6,827,384	1965 estimated.....	75,690	10,128	2,809	2,877,709
1964 estimated.....	111,171	147,126	36,958	6,430,014	1964 estimated.....	75,690	9,632	2,493	2,849,099
1964 census.....	110,513	149,409	37,336	6,473,633	1964 census.....	82,120	9,527	2,315	2,918,539
Class II:					Dairy:				
1965 estimated.....	273,067	171,956	64,251	8,172,951	1965 estimated.....	368,100	90,591	38,637	5,943,974
1964 estimated.....	273,067	164,631	62,831	7,476,393	1964 estimated.....	368,100	89,730	37,812	5,563,334
1964 census.....	259,898	185,726	60,936	7,114,120	1964 census.....	366,967	83,296	35,244	5,355,155
Class III:					Livestock farms other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches:				
1965 estimated.....	457,045	221,032	75,976	7,410,318	1965 estimated.....	524,529	234,838	68,000	9,811,824
1964 estimated.....	457,045	216,659	76,603	6,468,450	1964 estimated.....	524,529	227,177	68,447	8,271,320
1964 census.....	467,096	217,356	75,802	6,613,894	1964 census.....	514,529	111,250	68,492	8,295,170
Class IV:					Livestock ranches:				
1965 estimated.....	505,893	160,007	51,410	4,327,549	1965 estimated.....	68,032	274,147	6,977	1,243,277
1964 estimated.....	505,893	159,988	50,548	3,679,227	1964 estimated.....	68,032	277,985	5,674	1,138,133
1964 census.....	504,614	157,921	50,131	3,653,346	1964 census.....	66,282	302,989	4,681	1,409,856
Class V:					General:				
1965 estimated.....	445,322	96,496	24,364	1,931,097	1965 estimated.....	203,283	61,758	26,159	2,891,120
1964 estimated.....	445,322	96,315	24,004	1,619,089	1964 estimated.....	203,283	60,707	26,719	2,581,273
1964 census.....	443,918	91,540	22,827	1,611,028	1964 census.....	201,980	70,351	29,473	2,620,779
Class VI:					Miscellaneous:				
1965 estimated.....	344,326	40,171	7,223	683,791	1965 estimated.....	64,001	10,785	1,031	925,803
1964 estimated.....	344,326	39,874	6,420	380,739	1964 estimated.....	64,001	12,188	979	920,206
1964 census.....	348,272	42,484	6,000	363,755	1964 census.....	78,528	15,491	997	947,694
Other farms:					TENURE OF OPERATOR				
Part-time:					Full owners:				
1965 estimated.....	682,543	65,247	10,226	867,585	1965 estimated.....	1,851,926	364,428	(NA)	(NA)
1964 estimated.....	682,543	61,643	8,831	541,821	1964 estimated.....	1,851,926	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1964 census.....	639,409	58,379	7,815	495,114	1964 census.....	1,818,254	318,876	81,585	11,464,867
Part-retirement:					Part owners:				
1965 estimated.....	346,717	44,476	5,318	449,781	1965 estimated.....	812,093	492,632	(NA)	(NA)
1964 estimated.....	346,717	46,644	4,708	287,840	1964 estimated.....	812,093	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1964 census.....	350,558	36,741	4,539	283,994	1964 census.....	781,884	533,044	136,583	13,924,571
TYPE OF FARM ¹					Managers:				
Cash-grain:					1965 estimated.....	22,307	71,415	(NA)	(NA)
1965 estimated.....	408,836	194,902	99,450	6,701,252	1964 estimated.....	22,307	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1964 estimated.....	408,836	191,168	98,343	5,756,705	1964 census.....	17,798	113,361	7,335	2,461,103
1964 census.....	404,253	187,956	95,843	5,506,492	Tenants:				
Tobacco:					1965 estimated.....	510,923	151,636	(NA)	(NA)
1965 estimated.....	186,122	23,453	5,255	1,257,932	1964 estimated.....	510,923	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1964 estimated.....	186,122	22,531	5,130	1,257,603	1964 census.....	539,921	144,906	61,389	6,518,046
1964 census.....	171,384	16,539	4,117	1,118,553					
Cotton:									
1965 estimated.....	155,584	42,833	20,432	2,372,589					
1964 estimated.....	155,584	40,863	20,094	2,342,316					
1964 census.....	164,076	41,972	20,691	2,434,114					

NA Not available.

¹The data are for commercial farms only.

Farms not included in the estimates—Abnormal farms were excluded from the survey and are not included in any estimates. In 1964, there were 2,178 abnormal farms. The land in abnormal farms totaled 49.6 million acres, cropland harvested 0.7 million acres, and the total value of farm products sold \$146 million. All abnormal farms were operated by managers. The totals for the 1964 census presented in this report also exclude data for abnormal farms.

Area covered—The data in this report are for the 48 conterminous States and Hawaii. No data are included

for farms in Alaska. Some data are presented for each of the three regions. The States included in each of these regions are shown by the map on page 2.

Summary of results—This summary is limited largely to data obtained in the 1965 Sample Survey of Agriculture that were not obtained in the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

Income from sources other than the farm operated—Income of the farm operator and other members of his family from sources other than the farm operated has become increasingly important. The off-the-farm income

of farm operators and members of their family was equal to 153 percent of the farm operator's share of farm products sold minus cash operating expenses.

Subject	Total value of farm products sold (\$1,000)	Farm operators' share of value of farm products sold minus cash operating expenses (\$1,000)	Income of farm operators and members of his family from sources other than the farm operated (\$1,000)
All farms.....	39,168,606	9,242,263	14,099,893
Commercial farms, total...	37,850,568	8,922,811	8,350,806
Class I.....	15,323,971	2,655,101	1,003,221
Class II.....	8,173,055	2,093,618	1,097,853
Class III.....	7,410,494	2,090,385	1,632,574
Class IV.....	4,327,761	1,279,318	1,947,134
Class V.....	1,931,309	587,471	1,751,266
Class VI.....	683,978	216,918	918,758
Other farms, total.....	1,318,038	319,451	5,749,087
Part-time farms.....	867,988	167,327	4,701,664
Part-retirement farms..	450,050	152,124	1,047,423

The relation of income from sources other than the farm operated to the farm operator's share of farm products sold minus cash operating expenses varied by type of farm.

Subject	Total value of farm products sold (\$1,000)	Farm operators' share of value of farm products sold minus cash operating expenses (\$1,000)	Income of farm operators and members of his family from sources other than the farm operated (\$1,000)
All farms.....	39,168,606	9,242,263	14,099,893
Type of farm:			
Cash-grain.....	6,879,896	1,855,715	2,566,885
Tobacco.....	1,346,376	439,379	698,756
Cotton.....	2,426,375	578,414	563,117
Other field-crop.....	1,368,620	300,986	176,742
Vegetable.....	926,049	145,945	142,509
Fruit and nut.....	1,574,457	289,677	576,573
Poultry.....	2,904,963	491,240	412,598
Dairy.....	5,989,129	1,543,535	1,195,564
Livestock other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches....	10,486,330	2,421,733	4,440,160
Livestock ranches.....	1,258,208	262,481	696,593
General.....	2,754,763	737,582	1,360,259
Miscellaneous.....	1,023,382	175,575	1,270,137

Over 90 percent of the farm operators and members of their families received income from sources other than the farm operated in 1965. The percent of the farm operators' families receiving income from off-farm sources and the average off-farm income per farm operator reporting by economic class of farm were as follows:

Economic class of farm	Percent of farm operators' families receiving off-farm income	Average amount of off-farm income per farm operator family (dollars)
All farms.....	92.2	4,785
Commercial farms, total.....	90.0	4,280
Class I.....	87.8	8,057
Class II.....	89.6	4,486
Class III.....	89.8	3,176
Class IV.....	91.0	4,229
Class V.....	91.5	4,299
Class VI.....	88.2	3,024
Other farms, total.....	96.7	5,774
Part-time farms.....	99.0	6,957
Part-retirement farms.....	92.2	3,275

The proportion of farm operators' families receiving off-farm income from each of the 11 sources and the average amount of off-farm income received per farm operator family reporting off-farm income from that source were as follows:

Source of off-farm income	Percent of farm operators' families receiving income from off-farm source	Average amount of income per farm operator family reporting income from specified off-farm source (dollars)
Total, all off-farm sources.....	92.2	4,785
Cash wages and salaries.....	59.5	4,369
Non-farm business or professional practice.....	9.1	4,391
Social Security, pensions, etc.....	23.1	1,270
Custom work and machine hire.....	11.1	968
Interest, dividends, and trust funds.....	28.9	740
Rental of farm property.....	10.9	1,061
Government payments.....	44.0	1,134
Rental of non-farm property.....	4.4	1,169
Unemployment insurance, old age assistance, etc.....	4.0	604
Roomers, boarders, etc.....	0.6	503
All other sources.....	8.0	1,342

The importance of the 11 sources of off-farm income varied considerably by economic class of farm. The three most important sources of off-farm income for each economic class of farm were as follows:

Economic class of farm	Three most important sources of off-farm income and proportion of total off-farm income from each source
All farms.....	Cash wages and salaries (58.9 percent), government payments (11.3 percent), non-farm business and professional practice (9.0 percent).
Commercial farms:	
Class I.....	Cash wages and salaries (34.6 percent), government payments (23.4 percent), interest, dividends, etc. (9.2 percent).
Class II.....	Cash wages and salaries (38.3 percent), government payments (29.6 percent), nonfarm business and professional practice (6.4 percent).
Class III.....	Cash wages and salaries (44.2 percent), government payments (26.0 percent), nonfarm business and professional practice (7.3 percent).
Class IV.....	Cash wages and salaries (54.3 percent), government payments (14.3 percent), nonfarm business and professional practice (11.1 percent).
Class V.....	Cash wages and salaries (62.4 percent), government payments (7.9 percent), nonfarm business and professional practice (8.9 percent).
Class VI.....	Cash wages and salaries (56.4 percent), Social Security, etc. (16.2 percent), non-farm business and professional practices (8.8 percent).
Other farms:	
Part-time farms.....	Cash wages and salaries (81.2 percent), non-farm business and professional practice (10.0 percent), and government payments (1.8 percent).
Part-retirement farms..	Social Security, etc. (36.0 percent), cash wages and salaries (31.8 percent), interest, etc. (9.3 percent).

Significant increases occurred from 1960 to 1965 in the proportion of farm operator families receiving income from sources other than the farm operated and also in the amount of off-farm income per farm operator family:

Subject	Proportion of families of farm operators receiving income from off-farm source		Average amount of income received per farm operator family (dollars)	
	1965	1960	1965	1960
Total, all off-farm sources.....	92.2	77.9	4,411	2,280
Cash wages and salaries.....	59.5	44.7	2,598	1,284
Nonfarm business and professional practice.....	9.1	9.7	398	348
Social Security, pensions, etc.....	23.1	16.8	294	183
Custom work and machine hire.....	11.1	16.0	108	75
Interest, dividends, trust funds.....	28.9	14.1	213	97
Rental of farm property.....	10.9	11.8	116	122
Rental of nonfarm property.....	4.4	4.1	51	41
Unemployment insurance, old age assistance, etc.....	4.0	3.3	24	19
Roomers, boarders, etc.....	0.6	1.3	3	6
Government payments and all other.....	44.0	11.2	499	105

Farm operators purchasing land since 1960—One out of five farm operators purchased land between 1960 and 1966. Farm operators purchasing land owned 220 million acres, or 20.4 percent of all land in farms, with a value of \$37.7 billion. A large proportion of the farm operators purchasing land were operators of farms with a value of farm products sold of \$10,000 or more or of part-time farms. Operators of cash-grain farms and livestock farms other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches accounted for one-half of the farm operators purchasing land since 1960. The distribution of farms, land owned by the farm operator, and value of land and buildings for farm operators purchasing land since 1960 by economic class of farm, type of farm, and tenure of farm operator was as follows:

Classification of farm	Farms with land purchased by operator since 1960		
	Number of farms	Acres of land owned by farm operator (1,000)	Value of land and buildings owned by farm operator (\$1,000)
All farms.....	645,777	220,467	37,676,065
ECONOMIC CLASS			
Commercial farms.....	446,711	200,281	33,125,505
Large-scale.....	10,873	25,469	4,859,159
Class I.....	36,749	31,125	5,465,980
Class II.....	82,132	47,359	8,280,999
Class III.....	112,128	46,860	6,750,524
Class IV.....	87,879	24,059	3,841,761
Class V.....	74,581	18,505	2,783,266
Class VI.....	42,369	6,903	1,143,817
Part-time farms.....	170,827	15,427	3,853,947
Part-retirement farms..	28,239	4,759	696,613
TYPE OF FARM			
Cash-grain.....	119,840	42,822	8,228,793
Tobacco.....	33,908	4,224	874,953
Cotton.....	24,816	6,528	1,907,003
Other field-crop.....	8,623	4,089	1,037,877
Vegetable.....	3,339	731	373,809
Fruit and nut.....	15,636	2,754	2,296,208
Poultry.....	17,667	2,220	879,826
Dairy.....	82,480	19,319	3,940,849
Livestock other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches.....	203,272	63,069	9,855,465
Livestock ranches.....	23,954	52,651	3,009,474
General.....	69,106	16,923	3,582,199
Miscellaneous.....	43,139	5,138	1,689,609
TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR			
Full owners.....	352,500	92,197	3,864,383
Part owners.....	242,738	111,554	30,719,626
Managers.....	1,924	6,918	1,126,781
Tenants.....	48,616	9,797	1,965,275

Month farm operators started operating farm operated in 1966—Data were secured for the month the farm operator started operating the farm, for those farm operators starting to operate the farm in 1964 and 1965. There were approximately 206,000 farm operators starting to operate their farms in these two years. The percent distribution of farm operators beginning to operate their farm by major tenure group, by month was as follows:

Month	Percent distribution for farms operated by—			
	All farms	Full owners	Part owners	All tenants
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January.....	26.5	17.1	33.2	37.3
February.....	7.1	6.3	4.1	9.8
March.....	16.9	15.4	13.7	20.7
April, May, June.....	22.5	27.0	24.1	14.8
July, August, September.....	11.4	16.6	10.7	3.8
October, November, December....	15.7	17.6	14.1	13.6

The distribution by month starting operation of the farm differed for commercial and other farms.

Month	Percent distribution for—		
	All farms	Commercial farms	Other farms
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
January.....	26.5	28.9	22.2
February.....	7.1	8.0	5.4
March.....	16.9	19.6	12.8
April, May, June.....	22.5	18.1	29.6
July, August, September.....	11.4	8.7	16.1
October, November, December.....	15.7	16.7	13.9

The distribution by month of starting operation of the farms differed for crop-type farms and livestock-type farms.

Month	Percent distribution for—		
	Commercial farms	Crop-type farms	Livestock-type farms
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
January.....	28.9	37.2	20.9
February.....	8.0	8.0	8.0
March.....	19.6	21.5	17.7
April, May, June.....	18.1	12.0	24.1
July, August, September.....	8.7	5.8	11.4
October, November, December.....	16.7	15.4	18.0

Land rented from relatives—One out of three farm operators renting farmland in 1965, leased some land from a relative (farm operator or his wife's parents, grandparents, brother or sister). The farms with land rented from others had 204 million acres of land in farms and rented from others 133 million acres of land with a value of land and buildings of \$25.8 billion. Farms containing land rented from a relative of the farm operator contained 51.6 percent of land in all farms with rented land and accounted for 51.1 percent of all land rented from others by farm operators. The distribution of farms with land rented from a relative, land in those farms,

acreage rented from others, and value of land and buildings rented was as follows:

Subject	Farms with land rented from a relative			
	Farms	Land in farms (1,000 acres)	Acres rented from others (1,000)	Value of land and buildings rented (\$1,000)
All farms.....	432,968	204,378	133,167	25,775,164
ECONOMIC CLASS				
Commercial farms.....	376,692	195,651	127,816	24,930,016
Class I.....	30,448	43,361	27,838	5,901,553
Class II.....	73,718	51,304	31,097	7,067,156
Class III.....	102,402	50,962	35,166	6,672,538
Class IV.....	91,217	32,590	21,840	3,496,307
Class V.....	49,279	14,167	9,535	1,389,673
Class VI.....	29,628	3,266	2,340	401,788
Part-time farms.....	47,790	5,936	3,730	636,873
Part-retirement farms.....	8,486	2,791	1,621	208,275
TYPE OF FARM				
Cash-grain.....	119,290	60,866	43,049	9,742,587
Tobacco.....	32,013	4,086	2,218	608,743
Cotton.....	23,319	10,028	6,752	1,883,836
Other field-crop.....	9,738	3,006	2,181	498,086
Vegetable.....	4,219	620	498	274,710
Fruit and nut.....	3,464	491	346	434,105
Poultry.....	6,961	1,643	942	258,660
Dairy.....	56,996	19,459	12,340	2,600,947
Livestock other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches.....	108,844	55,029	37,143	6,168,075
Livestock ranches.....	15,204	33,304	18,049	1,038,503
General.....	42,403	14,363	9,115	2,125,820
Miscellaneous.....	10,519	1,483	535	141,097
TENURE OF OPERATOR				
Full owners.....	49,784	14,912	7,737	1,595,884
Part owners.....	223,456	134,898	75,756	12,699,482
Managers.....	1,250	2,671	1,759	325,446
Tenant.....	158,478	51,898	47,915	11,154,350

Farm equipment—Tables 12 and 13 contain data on the number of various kinds and sizes of equipment on farms.

Data were obtained on the number of wheel-type tractors and motortrucks by year of manufacture. Most farm operators included garden tractors as wheel-type tractors.

Year of manufacture	Number of wheel-type of tractors by kind of fuel (1,000)		
	Gasoline	Diesel	LP gas
Total.....	4,437	799	224
1961 or later.....	896	446	63
1956 through 1960.....	778	199	66
1951 through 1955.....	1,178	88	51
1950 or earlier.....	1,586	66	44

The distribution of motortrucks on farms between pickup and other trucks by year of manufacture was:

Year of manufacture	Number of motortrucks (1,000)		
	Total	Pickup	Other trucks
Total.....	3,136	2,092	1,044
1961 or later.....	1,112	898	214
1956 through 1960.....	732	496	236
1955 or earlier.....	1,292	697	595

Expenditures for the purchase and repair of equipment—Farm operators' expenditure for the purchase of automobiles, motortrucks, and farm machinery and equipment totaled \$3,459 million in 1964. Their expenditure for the repair, service, and parts for equipment totaled \$1,819 million. The distribution of the total by kind of equipment and for purchase of new and used equipment was as follows:

Kind of equipment	Expenditures for—		
	Total (million dollars)	New equipment (million dollars)	Used equipment (million dollars)
Purchases:			
Total.....	3,459	2,446	1,013
Automobiles.....	742	509	234
Motortrucks.....	698	471	227
Farm machinery and equipment.....	2,018	1,466	553
Repairs, services, and parts:			
Total.....	1,819	(NA)	(NA)
Automobiles.....	162	(NA)	(NA)
Motortrucks.....	291	(NA)	(NA)
Farm machinery.....	649	(NA)	(NA)
Tractors.....	718	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Petroleum products for farm business use—Farm operators and their landlords purchased 6,122 million gallons of petroleum fuels for farm business use in 1965. The distribution of this total by kind of fuel was as follows:

Kind of fuel	Millions of gallons purchased
Gasoline.....	3,758
Diesel fuel.....	1,001
Light fuel oil.....	198
LP gas.....	827
Kerosene.....	183
Other fuels.....	155

Selected farm practices—Data were obtained regarding the use of selected farm practices and were obtained for the first time in any census survey. One of these practices related to the use of land from which crops were harvested for pasture or grazing. The following figures indicate the frequency and the acreage pastured or grazed for selected crops.

Crop	Percent of farms harvesting crop, reporting crop pastured or grazed	Acres pastured or grazed	
		Total (1,000)	Percent of acres in crop
Corn grazed after harvest.....	34.1	23,244	34.8
Sorghums grazed after harvest.....	33.6	4,426	28.5
Small grains grazed before harvest.....	7.4	7,005	9.1
Small grains grazed after harvest.....	26.4	14,537	18.9
Land from which hay or grass silage was cut or grazed after harvest.....	41.4	25,770	38.2

Data were obtained regarding the number of milk cows housed in stanchion barns and in loose-housing barns. The data for these two items has important significance only for dairy farms, as many farm operators on farms other than dairy farms reported milk cows housed in loose-housing barns as the cows were not housed in stanchions. On dairy farms, 68.6 percent of the milk cows were housed in stanchion barns and 31.4 percent were housed in loose-housing barns.

Approximately 22 percent of the poultry farms had electric-powered poultry feeders and these farms had 60 percent of the chickens 4 months old and over on all poultry farms.

Corn is the most important crop grown in the United States. Information was obtained regarding land planted in corn without soil preparation other than plowing and the number of times the corn crop was cultivated. Approximately 7 percent of the farms harvesting corn, planted the crop without soil preparation other than plowing, and the acreage of corn harvested from land planted by this practice was equivalent to 5 percent of the acreage of corn harvested for all purposes.

The distribution of farms and the acreage of corn harvested by the number of times cultivated was as follows:

Times cultivated	Percent distribution	
	Farms	Acres
All farms with corn.....	100.0	100.0
0 times.....	10.8	7.6
1 time.....	9.8	12.4
2 times.....	35.5	43.4
3 times.....	35.7	31.7
4 times.....	6.1	4.1
5 or more times.....	2.1	0.8

Contracts or agreements with dealers, processors, or cooperatives to produce farm products—Farm operators were asked if they had a contract with a dealer, processor or cooperative to produce any farm product. Contracts or agreements were reported for approximately 141,000 farms, or 6.5 percent of all commercial farms. The following table presents a summary of these farms by type of farm. No data are available regarding the name of the farm product covered by the contract. More than one farm product may have been produced under a contract or agreement on the same farm. The farm products produced under contract or agreement may not have been the principal farm product produced on the farm.

Type of farm	Farms with contracts or agreements to produce farm products			
	Farms		Value of all farm products sold	
	Number (1,000)	Percent of total farms for that type	Total (\$1,000)	Percent of value of all farm products sold for that type of farm
Commercial farms....	141	6.5	5,175,779	13.7
Cash-grain farms.....	17	4.0	508,534	7.6
Tobacco farms.....	5	2.7	55,218	4.4
Cotton farms.....	3	1.7	108,704	4.6
Other field-crop farms.	8	21.5	460,032	33.9
Vegetable farms.....	5	19.2	303,830	33.4
Fruit and nut farms....	14	26.2	399,138	25.9
Poultry farms.....	21	27.6	1,022,380	35.5
Dairy farms.....	44	11.9	1,291,677	21.7
Livestock other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches....	8	1.5	359,290	3.7
Livestock ranches.....	1	0.8	30,349	2.4
General farms.....	16	8.0	602,634	20.8
Miscellaneous farms....	1	2.3	33,993	3.7

Farm buildings—The combination of farms and the development of new techniques and requirements for the care and feeding of livestock have resulted in the construction of new farm buildings. The expenditures for materials and labor for the construction during the 3-year period 1963 to 1965 by kind of buildings arranged in order of expenditure were:

Kind of building	Expenditures for materials and labor	
	Dollars (1,000)	Percent distribution
Total.....	1,893,344	100.0
Operator dwellings.....	745,514	39.4
Shops and storages for machinery.....	172,797	9.1
Storages for corn and grains.....	142,892	7.5
Poultry and turkey houses.....	142,175	7.5
Barns for beef and other cattle except dairy cows.....	118,448	6.3
Dairy stall barns.....	111,817	5.9
Other dwellings or bunkhouses.....	69,328	3.7
Stationary hog houses.....	58,291	3.1
Dairy loose-housing buildings.....	57,289	3.0
Dairy milking parlors.....	56,937	3.0
Storages for hay and bedding.....	44,240	2.3
Storages for fruits and vegetables.....	22,217	1.2
Movable hog houses.....	5,694	0.3
Sheep shelters.....	2,708	0.1
All other buildings.....	142,996	7.6