

Table 1. Selected Livestock: 1940 to 1969

| | Farms reporting (all farms) | | | Number on farms | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Specified livestock | Percent of all farms | Percent change from preceding census | Total (1,000) | Percent change from preceding census |
| Cattle and calves¹ | | | | | |
| 1969..... | 1,719,403 | 63.0 | -24.7 | 106,381 | 0.8 |
| 1964..... | 2,283,881 | 72.3 | -14.6 | 105,558 | 14.1 |
| 1959..... | 2,674,176 | 72.1 | -26.6 | 92,534 | -2.6 |
| 1954 ¹ | 3,650,714 | 76.3 | -10.2 | 95,027 | 23.5 |
| 1950..... | 4,065,173 | 75.5 | -13.3 | 76,920 | -6.9 |
| 1945 ¹ | 4,688,746 | 80.0 | -3.2 | 82,654 | 35.9 |
| 1940..... | 1,844,130 | 79.4 | (X) | 60,818 | (X) |
| Milk cows: | | | | | |
| 1969..... | 568,237 | 20.8 | -49.9 | 11,175 | -23.6 |
| 1964..... | 1,133,912 | 35.9 | -36.7 | 14,623 | -11.5 |
| 1959..... | 1,792,393 | 48.3 | -39.0 | 16,522 | -18.1 |
| 1954 ¹ | 2,935,842 | 61.4 | -19.5 | 20,183 | -5.0 |
| 1950..... | 3,648,257 | 67.7 | -21.5 | 21,232 | -11.9 |
| 1940..... | 4,644,987 | 76.1 | (X) | 24,087 | (X) |
| Hogs and pigs² | | | | | |
| 1969..... | 686,097 | 25.1 | -36.6 | 55,455 | 2.5 |
| 1964..... | 1,081,438 | 34.2 | -41.5 | 54,080 | -20.4 |
| 1959..... | 1,848,784 | 49.9 | -28.0 | 67,949 | 19.0 |
| 1954 ¹ | 2,365,708 | 49.5 | -21.5 | 57,093 | 2.3 |
| 1950..... | 3,013,549 | 56.0 | -9.1 | 55,789 | 19.4 |
| 1945 ¹ | 3,313,883 | 56.6 | -12.1 | 46,735 | 37.2 |
| 1940..... | 3,767,875 | 61.7 | (X) | 34,070 | (X) |
| Sheep and lambs: | | | | | |
| 1969..... | 170,888 | 6.3 | -27.2 | 21,611 | -15.2 |
| 1964..... | 234,789 | 7.4 | -31.3 | 25,471 | -25.0 |
| 1959..... | 341,952 | 9.2 | -5.3 | 33,945 | 7.4 |
| 1954 ¹ | 361,001 | 7.5 | 12.7 | 31,619 | 0.7 |
| 1950..... | 320,351 | 5.9 | -35.4 | 31,406 | -23.8 |
| 1945..... | 495,986 | 8.5 | -15.2 | 41,224 | 2.6 |
| 1940..... | 584,992 | 9.6 | (X) | 40,173 | (X) |
| Chickens 3 months old and over²: | | | | | |
| 1969..... | 471,284 | 17.3 | -61.1 | 371,008 | 8.1 |
| 1964..... | 1,210,669 | 38.3 | -41.3 | 343,162 | -2.3 |
| 1959..... | 2,172,264 | 58.6 | -36.5 | 351,029 | -6.6 |
| 1954 ¹ | 3,418,204 | 71.5 | -19.0 | 375,800 | 9.6 |
| 1950..... | 4,218,857 | 78.3 | -13.9 | 342,956 | -20.8 |
| 1945 ¹ | 4,900,948 | 83.6 | -4.9 | 433,111 | 28.0 |
| 1940..... | 5,152,354 | 84.4 | (X) | 338,240 | (X) |

¹Data for Alaska and Hawaii not included.

²Chickens 4 months old and over prior to 1969.

means of production and marketing contracts, bringing about very concentrated control of production resources and coordination of production practices.

On the other hand, farms with smaller herds or flocks have accounted for most of the decrease in livestock enterprises. The relatively more rapid discontinuance of milk cow and poultry enterprises on farms still in operation indicate that production activities carried on for home consumption have been greatly curtailed.

A periodic enumeration of farms engaged in livestock production, animal inventories, and sales of livestock and livestock products is useful to determine both the direction and the magnitude of trends in the livestock industry. Geographic shifts in the production of various types of livestock can be evaluated. This chapter provides explanatory text and tables dealing with livestock inventories and sales in 1969. Where applicable and available, historical comparisons with other census years are also included.

Definitions and Explanations

Definitions of a farm, farms reporting, class 1-5 farms, type of farm, class of farm, etc., appear in chapter 1 of this volume. Chapter 1 provides information about the comparability of data for 1969 with those of earlier censuses. It also contains information on how the census was taken and processed, and discusses factors affecting the accuracy of the data. It will be helpful to users of this and other chapters of volume II.

Sources of Data

In the 1969 census, emphasis was placed on obtaining more detailed information for class 1-5 farms (farms with sales of \$2,500 and over). Data for these farms were obtained by using the regular census form (A1). A less detailed version of the census form (A2) was mailed to a 50-percent sample of farms with an expected value of sales less than \$2,500. As a result, the livestock data in this chapter are presented in two separate sets of tables: (1) Those for all farms including the expanded data for places which received the short form and (2) those for class 1-5 farms which show the substantially greater detail obtained from the regular form.

The mail response census used in 1969 encountered certain problems different from those faced in enumerator conducted censuses. Some farms were not covered because they were not identified in any of the sources used to prepare mailing lists. Although extensive followup procedures were used to obtain completed reports for all addresses identified as likely to have sales of agricultural products valued at \$40,000 and over, it was impractical to follow these same procedures for all of the other nonrespondents. In areas where the response rate was less than 85 percent, field followup procedures were conducted. In other areas a small but carefully controlled subsample of nonrespondents was drawn to determine the characteristics of those nonrespondents. Data based on farms with similar characteristics in the area were then used to impute data for the estimated number of nonresponse farms.

In earlier censuses, conducted by enumerators going door to door, the imputation of data for farms not enumerated was limited. One form with State or other geographic variations was used for all classes of farms.

Comparability of Statistics

For the most part, statistics presented in the 1969 census are comparable with those of earlier censuses. Basic data including State, regional, and National inventories and sales of the major classes of livestock are tabulated for all farms. In 1969, the more detailed livestock statistics are presented for class 1-5 farms.

Many other factors affect statistical comparability with previous censuses. Livestock inventories, for example, vary from season to season and are affected by the time of year at which the census is taken. The 1969 census forms for the most part were mailed out in the last week of December 1969 and farmers were asked to report livestock and poultry inventories as of December 31, 1969. Although data collection or mail-back continued throughout the first 9 months of 1970, an analysis of more than 8,000 reports indicate that reported inventories correspond very closely with numbers reported in a survey taken as of January 1. Data collection was more than 90 percent complete by July 1, 1970.

Censuses prior to 1954 were taken in January, April, or June, and the dates of enumeration must be considered when comparing data for these various censuses. The 1954, 1959, and 1964 censuses were conducted in the fall of the year, and inventories reported represent animals on hand the day the