

Table 22. Other Livestock and Livestock Products by Individual Items Sold: 1974

	Sales Farms (\$1,000)	Percent of sales	
Other livestock and livestock products.....	50,262	396,293	100.0
Horses and ponies.....	36,437	169,646	42.8
Horses.....	33,766	168,141	42.4
Ponies.....	4,116	1,505	.4
Mules, burros, donkeys.....	1,123	611	.2
Mink and their pelts.....	1,119	52,671	13.3
Colonies of bees.....	329	5,166	1.3
Honey sold (pounds).....	4,656	53,614	13.5
Angora goats.....	657	1,813	.5
Mohair sold.....	1,551	8,710	2.2
Milk goats.....	608	465	.1
Goat milk sold (gallons).....	557	2,658	.7
Other goats.....	1,509	1,085	.3
Rabbits and their pelts.....	1,405	3,797	1.0
Chinchillas and their pelts.....	196	1,051	.3
Foxes and their pelts.....	45	218	.1
All other livestock and livestock products.....	2,414	50,178	12.7
All fish.....	(NA)	44,611	11.3
Catfish.....	773	12,681	3.2
Trout.....	237	14,177	3.6
Other food-type fish.....	64	817	.2
Tropical fish.....	131	5,800	1.5
Other fish.....	124	11,136	2.8

tion expenditures for each farm to obtain the net gain or loss. The gains and losses shown are for the farm unit and do not necessarily represent the income situation for the farm operator and his family; nor do these figures include the effect of farm-related and other off-farm income unless otherwise noted. Table 23 gives further insight into characteristics of farms with gains and losses (table 23).

Net Gains

For farms with sales of \$2,500 and over, 78 percent showed net gains in 1974, an average net gain of \$18,352 per farm. Of the 1,330,372 farms with net gains, 131,917 or 10 percent had total sales of \$100,000 and over. These farms accounted for \$11.1 billion or 45.5 percent of the \$24.5 billion net gain. The 284,653 farms with sales of \$40,000 to \$99,999 accounted for \$7.2 billion or 30 percent of the total net gain. Farms with sales of less than \$40,000 accounted for \$6.0 billion or 25 percent of the total net gain; however, these 913,802 farms comprised 69 percent of the farms with sales of \$2,500 and over showing net gains.

Table 23. Farms With Net Gains and Losses: 1974

	Total	\$500,000 and over	\$200,000 to \$499,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$40,000 to \$99,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$2,500 to \$4,999
Total farms.....	1,695,047	11,412	40,034	101,153	324,310	321,771	310,011	296,373	289,983
Farms with net gains.....	1,330,372	9,045	34,595	88,277	284,653	278,952	253,437	222,052	159,361
Average gain per farm.....	\$1,000.. 24,415,647	3,127,464	3,422,355	4,560,382	7,240,376	3,453,507	1,633,767	734,523	243,274
Percent of farms.....	18,352	345,767	98,926	51,660	25,436	12,380	6,446	3,308	1,527
Farms with net losses.....	364,675	2,367	5,439	12,876	39,657	42,819	56,574	74,321	130,622
Average loss per farm.....	\$1,000.. 3,673,069	737,637	330,610	384,391	607,416	397,151	351,909	319,290	544,665
Percent of farms.....	21.5	311,634	60,785	29,853	15,317	9,275	6,220	4,296	4,170
Percent of farms.....	21.5	20.7	13.6	12.7	12.2	13.3	18.2	25.1	45.0

Net Losses

Approximately 22 percent of farms with sales of \$2,500 and over had a loss in 1974, an average loss of \$10,072 per farm. Of the 364,675 farms with losses, 20,682 or 6 percent of these farms had sales of \$100,000 and over. These farms accounted for \$1.4 billion or 39.5 percent of the \$3.6 billion loss. At the other end of the loss spectrum, 261,517 or 71.7 percent of the farms with losses had sales of less than \$20,000. These farms accounted for 33.1 percent of the net losses. Over 25 percent of the farms with sales of \$5,000 to \$9,999 and 45 percent of those with sales less than \$5,000 showed losses.

Farm-Related Income and Expenditures

Collecting the Data

Inquiries on farm-related income were included on both the short and regular forms. The regular form section for farm-related income is shown; the questions were the same on the short form. (See facsimile of section 36).

The purpose of these inquiries was to identify the type and extent of supplemental income received by farm operators which was closely related to farm activities and/or resources used in farm production. This income was not included in the total value of agricultural products sold which has been described earlier.

Comparable income data were obtained in 1969 for customwork and other

agricultural services, recreation, and government farm program payments. Income from cash or share rent from farmland, and other farm-related sources was obtained for the first time in 1974. Likewise, expenditures involved in producing this farm-related income were asked for the first time.

Instructions for the farm operator in the leaflet guide which accompanied the regular report form are shown on page 13.

Often the farm operator was unable to report separately expenditures for these activities as they were combined with farm production costs which were already reported. If separate records were available, expenditures were to be reported in the farm-related section of the report form. Therefore, the expenditure figures presented in this section represent only a portion of the total expenditures involved in producing this farm-related income. The remainder of the expenditures are included with farm production expenditures.

Data presented are as reported by the farm operator, except for reports which did not qualify under the concepts of being farm-related income. For example, income from the sale of minerals such as oil or coal and capital assets such as land or farm machinery were deleted. No attempt was made to adjust or impute data for incomplete reports.

During the office processing, questionable reports of income were closely reviewed if they appeared to represent a separate establishment or operation not closely related to the farm. Reports of income which were produced from separate physical locations or from non-