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PEOPLE, LAND, AND FARMS

Page 1 Population and farm employment - United States
Page 2 Farm real estate values - United States
Page 3 Farm real estate values - New York, Northeast, Corn Belt
Page 4 Major uses of land - New York
Page 5 New York farms
Page 6 Dairy farms - New York

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POPULATION AND FARM EMPLOYMENT, UNITED STATES

Year	Total United States population	Farm Workers in United States			
		Hired	Family	Total	Percent of workers who were "family"
1910	92,000,000	3,381,000	10,174,000	13,555,000	75
1920	106,000,000	3,391,000	10,041,000	13,432,000	75
1930	123,000,000	3,190,000	9,307,000	12,497,000	74
1940	132,000,000	2,679,000	8,300,000	10,979,000	76
1950	151,000,000	2,329,000	7,597,000	9,926,000	77
1960	180,000,000	1,885,000	5,172,000	7,057,000	73
1967	199,000,000	1,256,000	3,679,000	4,935,000	75

Information from the following publications of the United States Department of Agriculture:-

"Agricultural Statistics, 1962" pages 524, 526
"Agricultural Statistics, 1966" pages 446, 448
"Farm Labor", January 10, 1968

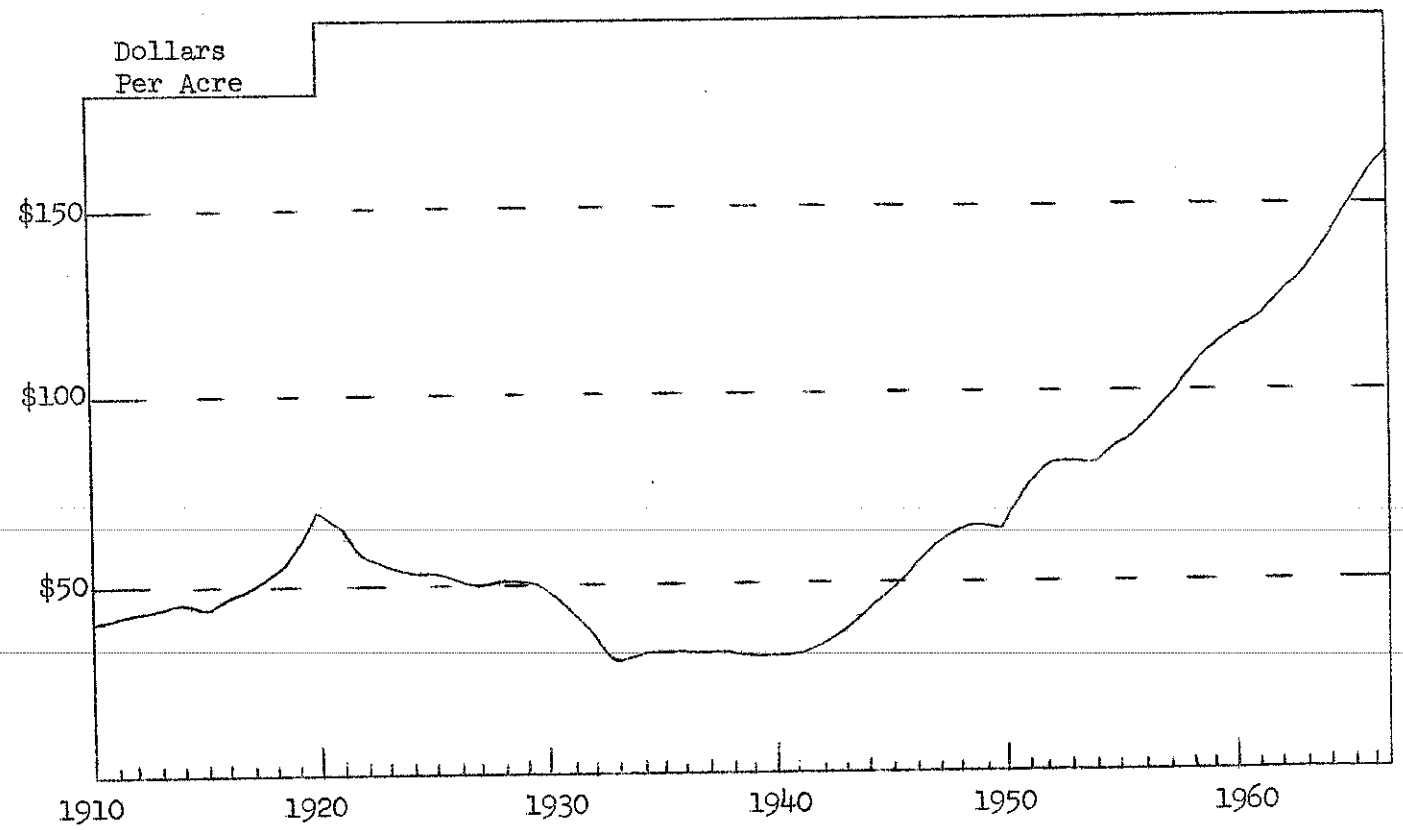
Farm employment as defined for these estimates is the average number of people working on farms each week. Many of these were not working full-time on farms.

Since 1910, the population of United States has more than doubled. In 1967 the number of farm workers was 36 percent of the number in 1910.

Since 1910, approximately 75 percent of the farm labor force has been "family" - the farm operator and members of his family. This has been an unchanging fact in a changing world.

VALUE OF FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS PER ACRE
48 Mainland States of United States
Information from "Farm Real Estate Market Developments",
Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1910	$40	1930	$49	1950	$ 65
1911	41	1931	44	1951	75
1912	42	1932	37	1952	82
1913	43	1933	30	1953	83
1914	44	1934	31	1954	82
1915	43	1935	32	1955	85
1916	46	1936	32	1956	90
1917	49	1937	33	1957	97
1918	53	1938	33	1958	103
1919	58	1939	32	1959	111
1920	$69	1940	$32	1960	$116
1921	65	1941	32	1961	118
1922	57	1942	34	1962	124
1923	56	1943	38	1963	130
1924	54	1944	43	1964	138
1925	54	1945	47	1965	146
1926	52	1946	53	1966	157
1927	50	1947	60	1967	167
1928	50	1948	64		
1929	49	1949	66		



FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES
New York, Northeast, and the Corn Belt

Year	Value of farm land and buildings per acre				Index 1957-59=100			
	New York	Northeast	Corn Belt	48 States	New York	Northeast	Corn Belt	48 States
1957-59	$133	$167	$216	$104	100	100	100	100
1960	145	187	235	116	109	112	109	112
1961	145	192	229	118	109	115	106	113
1962	153	201	238	124	115	120	110	119
1963	161	211	247	130	121	126	114	125
1964	171	224	262	138	129	134	121	133
1965	184	241	277	146	138	144	128	140
1966	190	256	310	157	143	153	144	151
1967	205	257	339	167	154	154	157	161

"Northeast" is New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware.

"Corn Belt" is Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri.

Information from "Farm Real Estate Market Developments", Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

In 1967, farm real estate prices in the United States were sixty-one percent above the 1957-59 level. The percentage rise in price in the Northeast and in the Corn Belt was less than the national average. In the Southeast and Delta States (not shown in the above table) the percentage rise in price was well above the national average.

MAJOR USES OF LAND
New York State

Use	Acres (millions)	Percent of total
Cropland harvested	4.7	15.4
Other land in farms	7.5	24.5
Other land grazed	2.0	6.5
Woodland and forest	8.5	27.8
Places of 1,000 or more inhabitants	1.2	3.9
Forest Preserve	2.7	8.8
Other land	4.0	13.1
Total land area of New York State	30.6	100.0

Cropland harvested in 1964, as reported in U. S. Census

Other land in farms in 1964. Pasture, woodland, cropland not harvested in 1964, farmsteads, roads, waste, etc.

Other land grazed. Estimate reported by U. S. Census. This is grazed land not reported as a part of any farm.

Woodland and forest. Estimate reported by U. S. Census. This is woodland which was not grazed, not in farms, not in parks, and not in wildlife refuges.

Places of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Reported in "Area Measurement Reports" Bureau of the Census. Both incorporated and unincorporated places with 1,000 or more inhabitants in 1960 are included. These places had 81 percent of the total state population in 1960.

Forest Preserve is the State-Owned land in the Adirondacks and Catskills. Information from New York State Conservation Department.

Other land includes the following outside of places with 1,000 or more inhabitants:- homesites, factory sites, airports, superhighways, railroads, golf courses, ski areas, wildlife refuges, military bases and installations, and idle land not in farms. It also includes parks outside of places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, and outside of the Adirondacks and Catskills.

NEW YORK FARMS

The census definition of a farm was based on a combination of acres in the place and the estimated value of agricultural products sold. Places of less than 10 acres were counted as farms, if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least $250. Places of 10 or more acres were counted as farms, if the estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least $50.

Using this definition, the 1964 census counted 66,510 farms in New York State. The total value of farm products sold from these farms in 1964 was $853,000,000.

There were 26,237 farms - 39 percent of the total number - which had sales of over $10,000 each. This 39 percent of the farms sold 85 percent of the farm products ($721,000,000).

The table below shows the division of the 26,237 farms by type. More than three-fourths were dairy farms. The average value of farm products sold per farm was highest for the potato farms and lowest for the dairy farms.

Some information on trends in dairy and in egg-producing farms is given on pages 6 and 7.

NEW YORK FARMS, BY TYPE, 1964
Farms With Sales of Farm Products Over $10,000
United States Census

Type of farm	Number of farms	Total value of farm products sold	Value of farm products sold per farm
Dairy	20,048	$435,000,000	$21,700
Poultry	1,188	76,000,000	64,000
Cattle, hog, sheep	365	11,000,000	30,100
Fruit	1,238	47,000,000	38,000
Potato	618	44,000,000	71,200
Vegetable	725	35,000,000	48,300
Cash grain	426	10,000,000	23,500
Miscellaneous (nursery, greenhouse, and other types)	964	45,000,000	46,700
General	665	18,000,000	27,100
Total	26,237	$721,000,000	$27,500

DAIRY FARMS IN EXTENSION SERVICE FARM BUSINESS MANAGEMENT PROJECTS
New York State

Year	Number of farms	Pounds of milk sold per farm	Number of cows per farm	Pounds of milk sold per cow	Man equivalent per farm	Capital per farm	Capital per cow
1956	342	303,000	34	8,900	1.8	$40,000	$1,180
1957	464	293,000	33	8,900	1.8	42,000	1,270
1958	559	311,000	33	9,400	1.8	45,000	1,360
1959	542	327,000	35	9,300	1.8	48,000	1,370
1960	467	334,000	35	9,500	1.7	47,000	1,340
1961	490	379,000	38	10,000	1.8	54,000	1,420
1962	503	395,000	38	10,400	1.8	54,000	1,420
1963	468	427,000	39	10,900	1.7	55,000	1,410
1964	434	450,000	40	11,200	1.7	57,000	1,420
1965	673	524,000	44	11,900	1.8	67,000	1,520
1966	731	561,000	47	11,900	1.8	77,000	1,640

For a number of years, the New York Extension Service has conducted Farm Business Management Projects. A major purpose is to teach farmers to use their records to analyze their business and find places where a change would increase the income. Farms included are a changing group, but represent the "kind of farmers who come to meetings".

From 1956 to 1966, the amount of milk sold per farm increased by 85 percent. This was the result of a 38 percent increase in the number of cows per farm combined with a 34 percent increase in the amount of milk sold per cow. All this was accomplished with no change in the size of the labor force.

The capital investment per farm almost doubled from 1956 to 1966. The investment per cow increased by 39 percent. For the eleven years reported, the investment in real estate varied from 47 to 49 percent of the total investment.