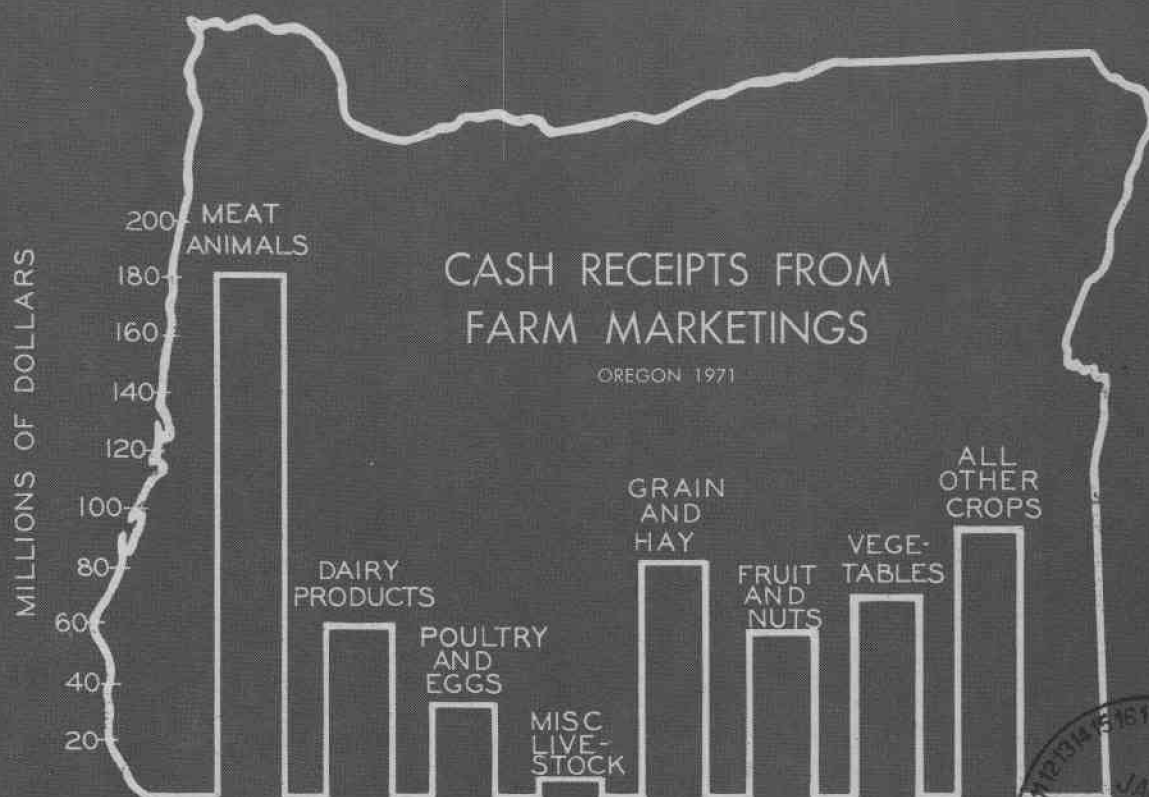


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OREGON'S FARM ECONOMY

Trends and Status, 1972



Oregon State University Extension Service

Special Report 376

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Trends and Status, 1972

by

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Introduction

Farming continues to be a major sector in Oregon's economy. Farm production and gross receipts from farm marketings have consistently established new records over the past twenty years. Although gross farm income has increased, rising production expenses have prevented a strong upward trend in net farm income.

On the agricultural scene today a farmer is required to have greater amounts invested in farm assets to remain competitive. The larger investment has generated problems in financial management. Rising mortgages and increasing credit needs are likely to become more, rather than less, of a problem for the individual farmer.

This report summarizes both the current economic situation in Oregon's farm sector and the major trends that have taken place over the past twenty years. Not explicitly covered are such important factors as changing technology, shifting power structures, increased emphasis on nonfarm social values, and a farm sector that must increasingly rely for survival on its economic efficiency, rather than any redeeming social value.

Current Situation

Greater increases in farm production expenses than in cash receipts from farm marketings resulted in a total net farm income figure in 1971 for Oregon 10.6 percent below the 1970 level. Receipts from the sale of all livestock products were up 3 percent, but crop sales were above the 1970 level by less than one percent. Increased receipts for meat animals and dairy products were offset by declines in receipts from the sales of poultry and poultry products, miscellaneous livestock, food grains, and major vegetables and fruits.

A decline of over \$2 million in government payments to Oregon farmers resulted from payment reductions under the Feed Grain and Wheat Programs.

On the expenses side of the ledger, both current operating expenses and fixed expenses increased. Increased interest on the farm mortgage debt and increased cost of the hired labor input accounted for most of the gain. Fertilizer and lime expenditures were also up significantly.

Prices received by Oregon farmers were unchanged overall from 1970 to 1971. Livestock prices declined on the average, but crop prices were generally stable. Wheat, feed grain, fruit, meat animal, dairy product, and miscellaneous crop prices rose. Potato, vegetable, and seed crop prices declined. So on balance despite higher production levels, crop receipts failed to increase significantly.

The \$3.9 billion investment in Oregon farm productive assets is an all-time record. Land and buildings are valued at \$2.8 billion and \$1.1 billion are invested in livestock, machinery, equipment, and other productive assets.

Farm employment in Oregon rose slightly in 1971, as the number of hired workers increased from the unchanged level of the past few years. Wage rates per hour increased slightly over previous levels. Expenditures for hired labor by Oregon farmers rose substantially in 1971 to \$77 million, an increase of \$10 million over 1970. Hired labor expenses on the farm now account for 15 percent of all farm expenses.

Trends and Problems

This most recent year of record exhibited no major deviations from established trends over the past twenty years. Minor fluctuations from established trends may be expected to continue, and unless significant changes emerge, overall trends are expected to continue much as in the past. The direction that Oregon's farm economy has taken over the past twenty years or more is summarized in the graphs presented here.

Farm production since 1950 has shown a steady inclination to rise. Livestock product tonnage has declined slightly, but crop production has increased.

Prices received have been much more erratic and only in the past few years have farm prices approached levels of the early 1950's. Generally the early 1950's saw record farm prices for most agricultural commodities. Since the early 1960's there has been some slight tendency for farm prices to increase, especially for livestock and most livestock products.

The combination of slowly but steadily increasing farm production and somewhat erratic prices have combined to create a pattern of growing cash receipts. Since the early 1960's cash receipts have increased to Oregon farmers for both crop and livestock products.

The bright spot in terms of livestock products has been the growth in meat animals. Receipts from the sale of meat animals at the farm gate has approximately doubled since the levels of the early 1950's.

Although grain crops have long been an Oregon mainstay, the long-term trend here has been downward to steady. Other crops, however, reflect Oregon's comparative advantage. Particularly significant has been the increase in vegetable receipts. Fruit and nut receipts have fluctuated somewhat, but the pattern seems to be for continued growth in receipts.

The farmer is no stranger to inflation and increased costs. His expenses have steadily increased over the past two decades. Current operating expenses have continued to rise, but the more phenomenal increase has been in terms of fixed expenses generally unavoidable for the farm business. These fixed costs have increased from \$70 to \$90 million in the early 1950's to \$182 million currently. In addition to inflation and increased cost of inputs, these trends exhibit the increasing need for today's Oregon farmer to use more purchased inputs. New technology and management techniques necessitate the use of more machinery and other farm capital, contributing significantly to the rise in total expenditures as new assets are acquired. Correspondingly, farm mortgage debts have risen over this period as new technology was adopted and financed. Farm property taxes have also risen.

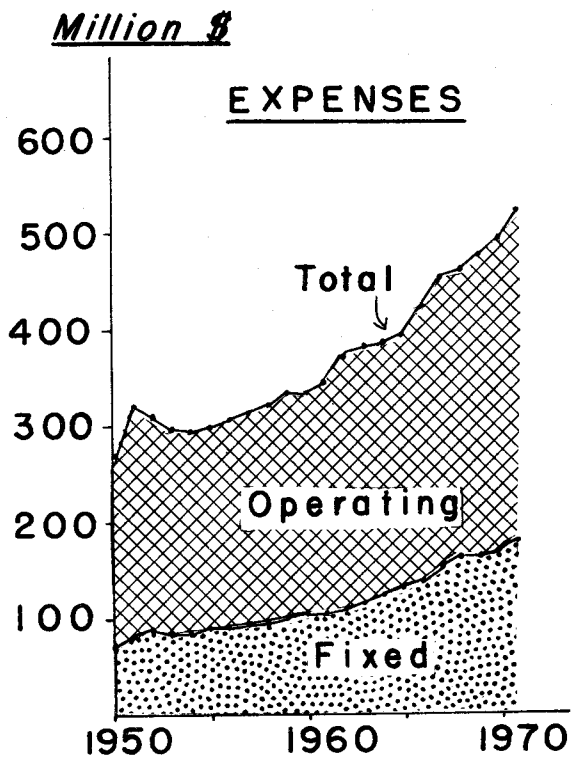
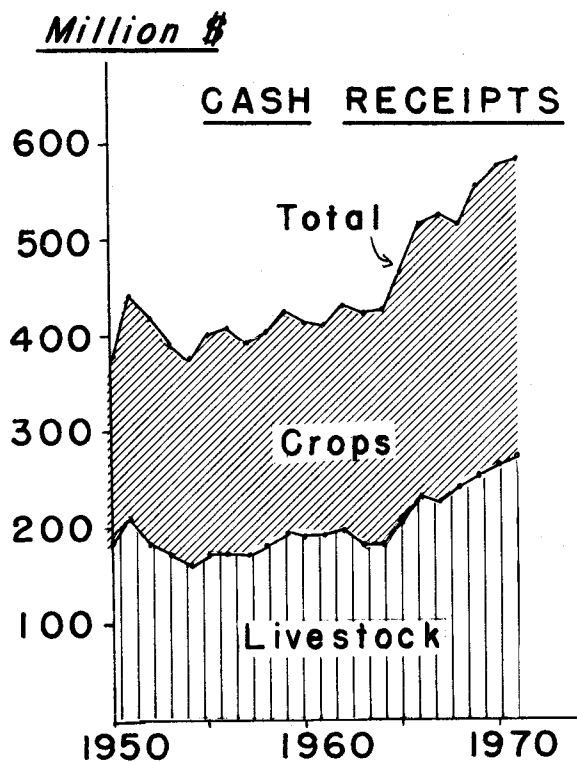
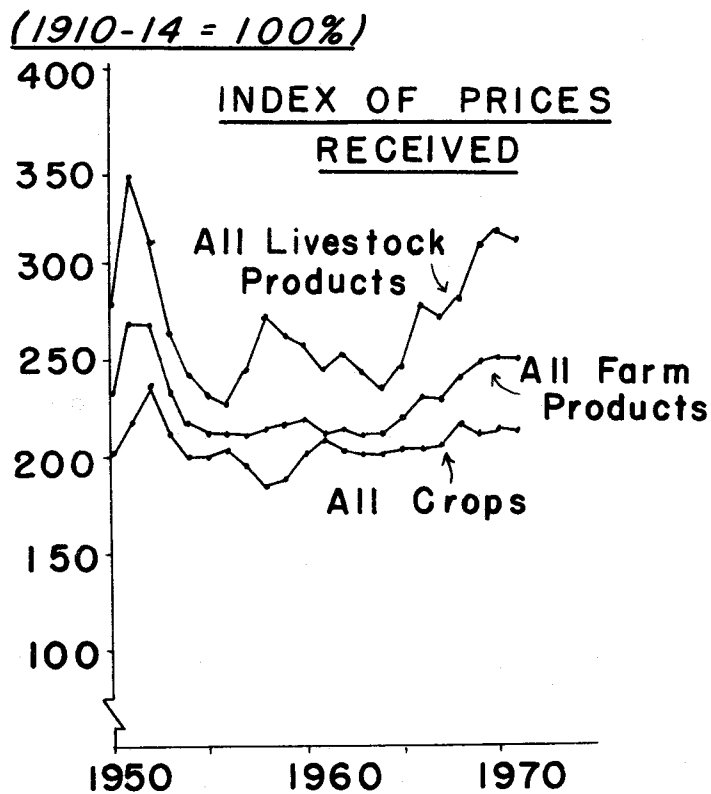
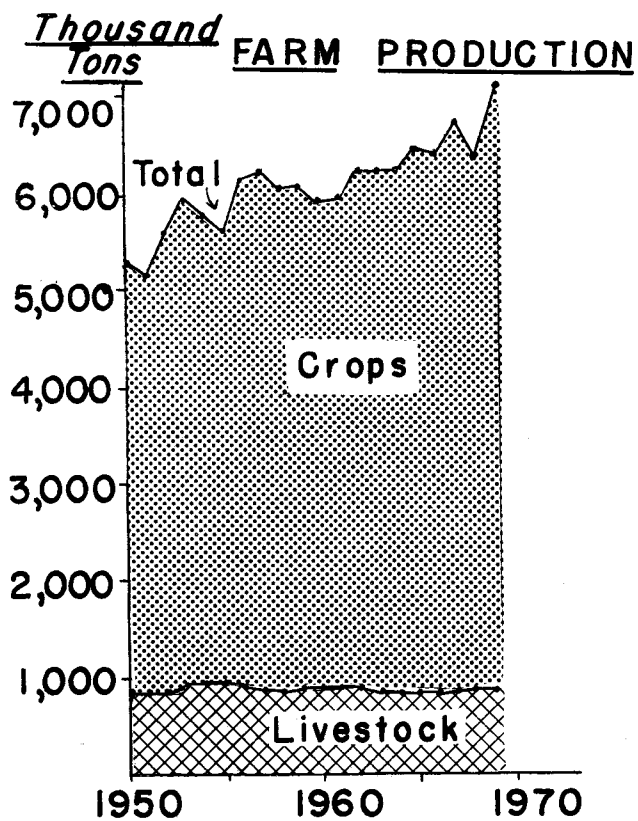
Trends in cash receipts from farm marketings and farm production expenses are responsible for the trend for total net farm income in Oregon. From 1950 to 1965 the trend in net farm income was downward. Since 1965 there has been an upward tendency. Referring back to trends discussed earlier, this perhaps may be due partially to the upswing in cash receipts and some tendency for prices received to increase over this period. Production expense increases have not slowed down but the rate of increase has been somewhat less during recent years. However, total net farm income for the state still remains below levels attained in the early 1950's.

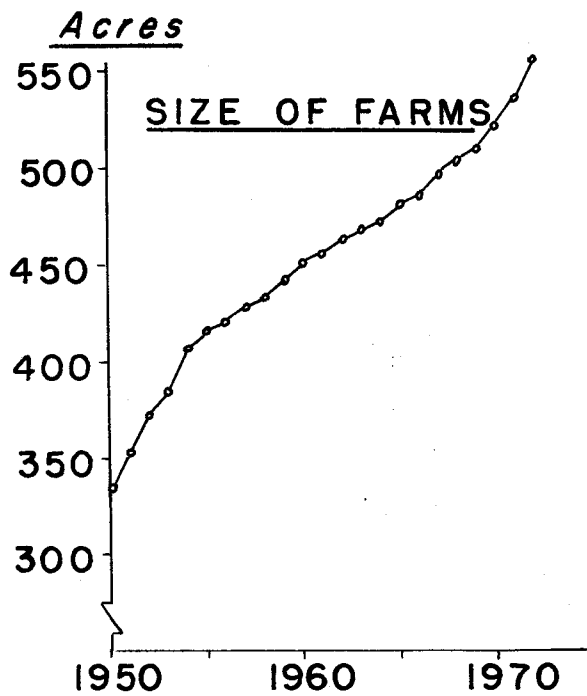
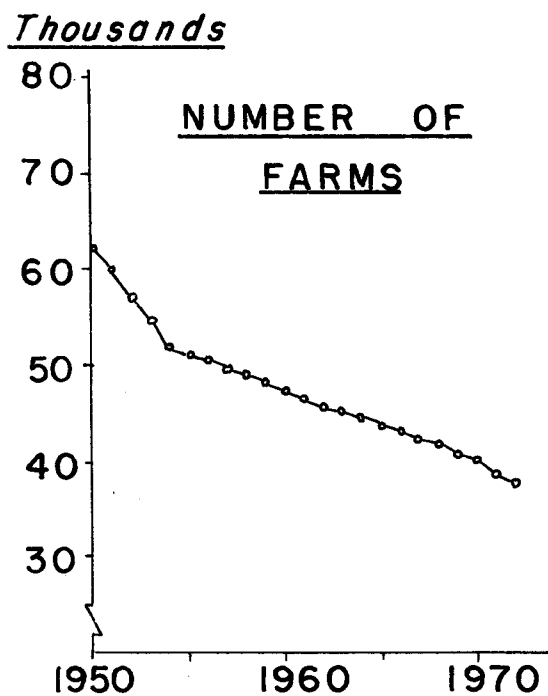
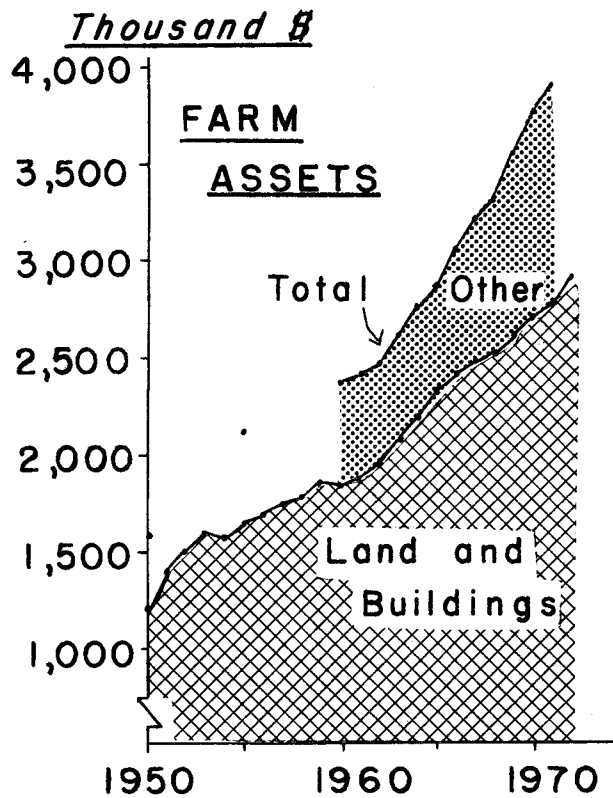
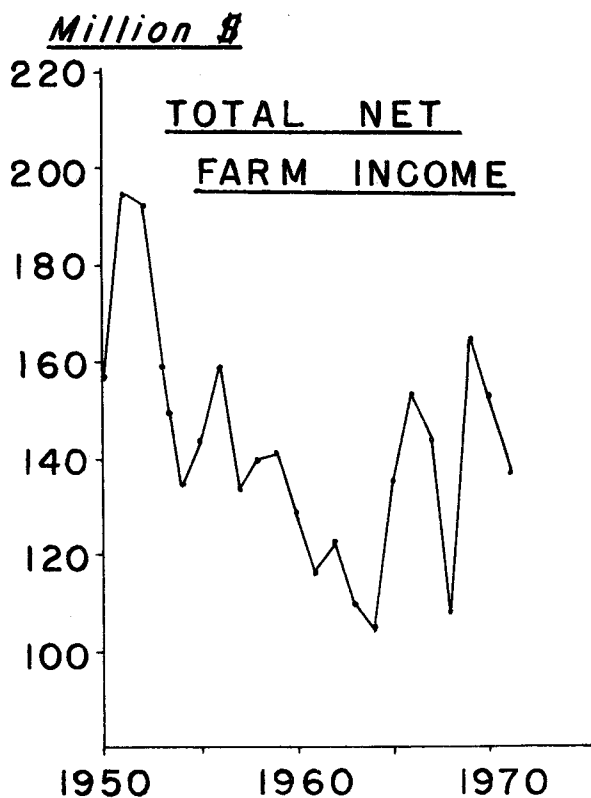
Some of the strongest growth patterns in Oregon agriculture have been those associated with assets. This is reflected in farm production expenses by increased charges made to farm capital items. In 1950 the value of Oregon's farm productive assets stood at \$1.6 billion. By 1971 this value had increased to \$3.9 billion. The bulk of these assets are concentrated in land and buildings. In only two years since 1950 has the value of Oregon's farmland and buildings decreased, and each of these slight decreases were before 1960.

Any discussion of long-term trends in agriculture would be incomplete without a mention of the decline in the number of farms. Reaching a peak in about 1940, farms in Oregon have since declined to a current estimate of 37,500. The size of farms declined until about 1910, and since then have shown a steady increase. The present average size of farm is 557 acres. This figure varies substantially by type of farm and geographic location. Land in farms reached a peak about 1950, and since then has remained relatively constant.

Problems and Prospects

Long-term trends are reasonably accurate approximations of what the future may be expected to bring in many cases. Although past performance





does not determine future performance, it usually indicates the prevailing tendencies. For this reason it is reasonable to expect that Oregon's farm economy will continue along trends established over the past two decades, unless major unforeseen events intervene.

When all is said and done, the more important economic question for those remaining in farming is their economic well-being. There are two indicators of this. One is the change in total net farm income, the other is the change in the producer's farm assets. Both should be considered in evaluating the economic welfare of the farmer.

Farm assets may be expected to continue to increase. The increased valuation of land alone should be substantial, **not** only with respect to its value for farm use, but also its value with respect to other uses.

The situation in net farm income is much more uncertain. There are two factors to be considered here, receipts and expenses. Production of farm commodities is likely to continue to grow as the population increases and becomes more affluent. Oregon's competitive position as a producer of food products is not likely to be eroded in the future. But prices received by the farmer in the marketplace are not certain to increase substantially. It may be that the farm sector has become more insulated from the economic fluctuations of the economy overall, resulting in less fluctuation in prices received, especially upward price pressure as the economy improves. The result of this is increasing farm receipts mostly as a result of greater production rather than higher prices.

Production expenses present a slightly different picture. In the past when purchased inputs were less of a factor in farm production, farmers were not as greatly affected by fluctuations in input prices and quantities. Today, however, most of the inputs into agriculture are purchased from nonfarm firms. The farmer often has little or no influence over the prices that he must pay for the input quantities required. The contention is growing that farm production expenses may fluctuate in response to general economic recession and especially prosperity. In other words, in periods of economic growth in the national economy, prices of farm production inputs tend to increase in line with the general rate of inflation. At the same time, prices received by farmers may not react to the same degree. If this is indeed the situation, then farmers may face increasing pressures on net farm income due to increases in farm production expenses. The possibility of this phenomena existing is worthy of further investigation. If true, it would mean that more attention should be paid to the cost of farm inputs.

Long-term increases in livestock receipts are perhaps due largely to the increasing population and increasing affluence within the United States. Increasingly affluent consumers demand more beef. In terms of growing crop receipts, increasing population and personal income again should be beneficial to Oregon producers. This is particularly true for many of the fruits and vegetables Oregon produces.

There is little reason to speculate that prices received by Oregon farmers will rise much faster than prices over the past two decades. Farmers have been relatively unable to influence prices received in the past. Exceptions may exist in cases where farmers are able to come together in a joint effort to influence prices received. The future may bring improved net farm incomes only through improved efficiency. This means continual updating of technical and management knowledge and increased reliance on sophisticated techniques now being developed, such as mechanical harvesting and computer utilization.

Numerous other challenges face those in the farm sector in the near future. Each of these challenges will have a direct bearing on the economic welfare of the individual farmer. These challenges include such diverse items as the use of chemicals in food production, farm worker organization, producer organization, urban encroachment upon agricultural lands, government farm programs, foreign trade policy, and continued development and adoption of new knowledge and techniques through private facilities, governmental agencies, and land-grant universities.

Table 1. Oregon Farm Income, 1968 to 1971

Item	1968	1969r	1970r	1971p	Percent change 1970-1971
- - - - - million dollars - - - -					
Cash Receipts from					
Farm Marketings.....	508.1	559.0	578.4	587.5	+ 1.6
Government Payments.....	22.6	24.3	23.1	21.0	- 9.1
Value of Home Consumption.....	9.3	11.4	12.1	12.2	+ 0.8
Gross Rental Value of					
Farm Dwellings.....	37.1	39.8	40.1	41.7	+ 4.0
<hr/>					
Realized Gross Farm Income....	577.1	634.6	653.7	662.5	+ 1.3
Farm Production Expenses.....	463.6	477.4	498.6	524.7	+ 5.2
Realized Net Farm Income.....	113.5	157.1	155.1	137.8	-11.2
Inventory Change.....	-4.8	8.7	-1.3	- .3	-76.9
Total Net Farm Income.....	108.7	165.9	153.8	137.5	-10.6

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Farm Income - State Estimates, 1959-1971, August 1972, FIS 220 Supplement, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 2. Oregon Farm Income, 1950 to 1971

Year	Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings	Realized Gross Farm Income <u>1/</u>	Farm Production Expenses	Total Net Farm Income <u>2/</u>
- - - - - million dollars - - - - -				
1950.....	380.7	426.1	273.9	157.9
1951.....	444.5	495.3	319.9	195.7
1952.....	421.6	473.1	312.3	192.1
1953.....	393.4	444.3	297.5	159.9
1954.....	379.5	429.5	294.9	135.8
1955.....	404.7	452.8	300.5	144.4
1956.....	410.9	460.5	304.5	159.7
1957.....	395.6	448.4	313.8	134.9
1958.....	403.2	454.1	321.5	140.4
1959.....	428.7	481.6	335.7	141.6
1960.....	416.1	466.1	336.2	129.1
1961.....	411.8	464.5	349.6	116.4
1962.....	431.9	488.2	371.3	123.1
1963.....	424.4	481.5	384.7	115.2
1964.....	428.9	493.4	389.8	105.5
1965.....	468.3	536.9	395.6	136.4
1966.....	514.3	583.4	423.5	154.6
1967.....	527.5	596.0	453.8	144.0
1968.....	508.1	577.1	463.6	108.7
1969r.....	559.0	634.6	477.4	165.9
1970r.....	578.4	653.7	498.6	153.8
1971p.....	587.5	662.5	524.7	137.5
Percent change, 1950-1971.....	+54.3	+55.5	+91.6	-12.9

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Farm Income - State Estimates, various issues, Economic Research Service, USDA.1/ Includes cash receipts, government payments, value of home consumption, and gross rental value of farm dwelling.2/ Includes net change in farm inventories.

Table 3. Oregon Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings of Livestock
and Livestock Products, 1969 to 1971

Item	1969r	1970r	1971p	Percent change 1970 - 1971
	- - - - thousand dollars - - - -			
All Livestock Products.....	257,825	267,920	276,021	+ 3.0
Meat Animals.....	157,242	166,410	176,810	+ 6.2
Cattle and Calves.....	140,767	149,408	163,768	+ 9.6
Hogs.....	8,650	9,214	6,889	-25.2
Sheep and Lambs.....	7,825	7,788	6,153	-21.0
Dairy Products.....	54,001	56,021	61,137	+ 9.1
Milk, wholesale.....	48,267	51,832	55,237	+ 6.6
Milk, retail.....	5,360	3,954	5,662	+43.2
Milkfat.....	374	235	238	+ 1.3
Poultry and Eggs.....	39,629	38,965	32,543	-16.5
Eggs.....	17,711	16,372	13,320	-18.6
Broilers.....	9,973	9,785	8,799	-10.1
Turkeys.....	8,378	9,315	6,751	-27.5
Farm Chickens.....	435	414	409	- 1.2
Miscellaneous Livestock...	6,953	6,524	5,531	-15.2
Wool.....	1,817	1,772	1,164	-34.3
Honey.....	567	628	516	-17.8
Beeswax.....	46	42	26	-38.1
Other Livestock.....	655	7,161	7,089	- 1.0

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Farm Income - State Estimates, 1959-1971, August 1972, FIS 220 Supplement,
Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 4. Oregon Cash Receipts, Major Livestock Groups, 1949 to 1971

Year	Meat Animals	Dairy Products	Poultry & Eggs	Miscellaneous	Total, Livestock
- - - - - thousand dollars - - - - -					
1949.....	79,446	48,263	38,890	6,130	172,729
1950.....	88,998	48,824	38,327	7,497	183,646
1951.....	95,768	54,408	49,694	11,167	211,037
1952.....	77,921	55,714	44,180	7,857	185,672
1953.....	68,685	54,030	43,894	6,622	173,231
1954.....	72,093	49,504	35,338	6,713	163,648
1955.....	81,165	46,212	38,832	6,698	172,907
1956.....	79,385	46,838	39,840	9,409	175,472
1957.....	82,101	47,276	34,728	10,326	174,431
1958.....	94,985	46,027	34,956	7,861	183,829
1959.....	106,548	46,351	32,693	11,020	196,612
1960.....	97,178	48,501	36,427	9,977	192,083
1961.....	104,173	46,286	34,617	9,180	194,256
1962.....	110,782	45,151	32,708	9,488	198,129
1963.....	97,995	42,802	33,065	10,287	184,149
1964.....	100,116	43,478	30,107	11,020	184,721
1965.....	119,727	44,069	30,773	10,985	205,554
1966.....	138,687	47,884	36,622	11,291	234,484
1967.....	135,422	50,019	33,099	9,047	227,587
1968.....	147,546	51,448	35,303	8,698	242,995
1969r.....	157,242	54,001	39,629	6,953	257,825
1970r.....	166,410	56,021	38,965	6,524	267,920
1971p.....	176,810	61,137	32,543	5,531	276,021
Percent change, 1949-1971..	+122.5	+26.7	-16.3	-9.8	+59.8

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Farm Income - State Estimates, various issues, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 5. Oregon Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings of Crops, 1969 to 1971

Item	1969r	1970r	1971p	Percent change 1970 - 1971
- - - - - thousand dollars - - - -				
All Crops.....	301,180	310,456	311,505	+ 0.3
Food Grains.....	40,487	48,877	47,137	- 3.6
Wheat	40,160	48,250	46,813	- 3.0
Rye.....	327	357	324	- 9.2
Feed Crops.....	27,482	32,329	36,064	+11.6
Hay.....	12,759	13,262	16,321	+23.1
Barley.....	11,384	15,505	16,179	+ 4.3
Oats.....	2,822	2,823	2,898	+ 2.7
Corn.....	517	739	666	- 9.9
Vegetables.....	72,508	73,889	72,378	- 2.0
Potatoes.....	24,209	25,952	22,814	-12.1
Beans, Snap.....	15,929	13,900	13,321	- 4.2
Onions.....	7,561	10,683	10,399	- 2.7
Corn, Sweet.....	8,067	6,470	7,386	+14.2
Peas, Green.....	5,878	4,236	5,337	+26.0
Broccoli.....	1,577	2,047	2,268	+10.8
Carrots.....	1,241	1,486	1,264	-14.9
Cauliflower.....	857	1,026	1,243	+21.2
Beets.....	1,089	932	762	-18.2
Dry Peas.....	554	823	641	-22.1
Lettuce.....	545	618	590	- 4.5
Asparagus.....	500	435	611	+40.5
Misc. Vegetables.....	4,501	5,281	5,742	+ 8.7
Fruits, Nuts.....	67,509	62,480	60,191	- 3.7
Cherries.....	11,930	13,507	9,715	-28.1
Pears.....	16,963	12,420	14,288	+15.0
Strawberries.....	12,063	11,246	12,565	+11.7
Blackberries.....	7,119	6,627	4,499	-32.1
Apples.....	4,883	4,857	6,381	+31.4
Filberts.....	3,839	4,902	4,991	+ 1.8
Raspberries.....	5,558	3,264	3,425	+ 4.9
Plums, Prunes.....	1,708	1,952	897	-54.0
Walnuts.....	839	1,278	833	-34.8
Cranberries.....	936	788	798	+ 1.3
Peaches.....	964	874	1,184	+35.5
Other.....	707	765	615	-19.5
All Other Crops.....	93,194	92,881	95,735	+ 3.1
Greenhouse - Nursery..	26,062	27,647	28,796	+ 4.2
Ryegrass Seed.....	14,147	11,928	10,066	-15.6
Mint.....	10,602	8,915	8,022	-10.0
Forest Products.....	7,878	7,223	6,800	- 5.9
Sugar Beets.....	8,023	6,572	6,960	+ 5.9
Fescue Seed.....	5,351	5,463	6,129	+12.2
Hops.....	2,756	4,175	5,973	+43.1
Bentgrass Seed.....	2,686	3,367	4,720	+40.2
Alfalfa Seed.....	1,958	2,024	2,331	+15.2
Red Clover Seed.....	1,130	1,797	1,763	- 1.9
Bluegrass Seed, Merion.	852	1,396	1,220	-12.6
Crimson Clover Seed...	1,311	923	360	-61.0
Vetch Seed.....	307	413	411	- 0.5
White Clover Seed.....	209	358	437	+22.1
Other Field Crops.....	9,922	10,680	11,747	+10.0

r Revised. p Preliminary. SOURCE: Farm Income - State Estimates, 1959-71, August 1972, FIS 220, Supplement, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 6. Oregon Cash Receipts, Major Crop Groups, 1949 to 1971

Year	Grain Crops	Vegetables	Fruits & Nuts	All Other	Total Crops
	- - - - - thousand dollars - - - - -				
1949.....	42,052	33,960	32,182	65,636	173,830
1950.....	41,423	31,263	36,373	88,044	197,103
1951.....	61,404	42,556	36,799	92,681	233,440
1952.....	60,247	44,916	39,751	91,009	235,923
1953.....	63,410	39,218	42,123	75,450	220,201
1954.....	54,811	34,748	39,707	86,624	215,890
1955.....	50,739	37,770	46,949	96,298	231,756
1956.....	48,587	43,664	42,847	100,303	235,401
1957.....	49,649	40,846	41,434	89,201	221,130
1958.....	46,672	43,419	40,206	89,123	219,420
1959.....	47,178	43,619	47,396	93,892	232,085
1960.....	53,500	46,246	41,435	82,856	224,037
1961.....	37,771	46,293	46,724	86,760	217,548
1962.....	50,905	45,927	46,619	90,357	233,808
1963.....	50,320	49,416	41,529	98,954	240,219
1964.....	36,124	53,525	49,897	104,625	244,171
1965.....	37,727	62,930	55,740	106,356	262,753
1966.....	39,193	65,558	65,622	109,431	279,804
1967.....	47,025	70,404	73,064	109,406	299,899
1968.....	33,305	68,171	57,218	106,454	265,148
1969r.....	40,487	72,508	67,509	120,676	301,180
1970r.....	48,877	73,889	62,480	125,210	310,456
1971p.....	47,137	72,378	60,191	131,799	311,505
Percent change, 1949-1971..	+12.1	+113.1	+87.0	+100.8	+79.2

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Farm Income - State Estimates, various issues, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 7. Government Payments to Oregon Farmers by Program,
1968 to 1971

Program	1969r	1970	1971p	Percent change 1970 - 1971
	- - - thousand dollars - - -			
Conservation.....	2,450	2,431	1,904	- 21.7
Sugar Act.....	1,124	1,184	1,017	- 14.1
Wool Act.....	1,392	1,264	1,960	+ 55.1
Soil Bank.....	299	16	---	---
Feed Grain Program.....	1,986	1,669	341	- 79.6
Wheat Program.....	16,993	16,435	15,721	- 4.3
Cropland Adjustment.....	99	113	74	- 34.5
Miscellaneous Programs <u>1/</u>	---	---	3	---
Total.....	24,343	23,112	21,020	- 9.1

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Farm Income - State Estimates, 1959-1971, August 1972, FIS 220 Supplement,
Economic Research Service, USDA.

1/ Includes in various states Milk Indemnity Program, Bee Keepers Indemnity Program,
Hay Transportation Assistance Program, and Wild Hemp Elimination Program.

Table 8. Oregon Farm Production Expenses, 1949 to 1971

Year	Current Operating Expenses	Fixed Expenses	Total
- - - - - thousand dollars - - - - -			
1949.....	184,124	66,502	250,626
1950.....	199,937	73,975	273,912
1951.....	237,467	82,410	319,877
1952.....	222,050	90,287	312,337
1953.....	208,482	88,991	297,473
1954.....	205,013	89,846	294,859
1955.....	209,520	90,998	300,518
1956.....	212,477	91,983	304,460
1957.....	219,777	94,001	313,778
1958.....	225,257	96,218	321,475
1959.....	233,539	102,124	335,663
1960.....	233,246	103,000	336,246
1961.....	243,993	105,652	349,645
1962.....	261,250	110,073	371,323
1963.....	270,141	113,864	384,005
1964.....	264,845	124,949	389,794
1965.....	264,633	130,979	395,612
1966.....	284,801	138,688	423,489
1967.....	301,191	152,577	453,768
1968.....	299,082	164,551	463,633
1969r.....	312,644	164,774	477,418
1970r.....	328,047	170,596	498,643
1971p.....	342,659	182,040	524,699
Percent change, 1949-1971...	+86.1	+173.7	+109.4

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Farm Income - State Estimates, various issues, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 9. Oregon Farm Production Expenses, 1969 to 1971

Item	1969r	1970r	1971p	Percent change 1970 - 1971
- - - - million dollars - - - - -				
Feed.....	65.3	68.1	72.7	+ 6.8
Livestock.....	17.8	16.6	15.7	- 5.4
Seed.....	10.4	10.2	9.7	- 4.9
Fertilizer and Lime.....	24.2	27.6	31.3	+13.4
Repairs and Operation of Capital Items.....	60.0	61.0	62.8	+ 3.0
Miscellaneous.....	74.9	77.2	73.4	- 4.9
Hired Labor.....	60.2	67.3	77.0	+14.4
Total Current Farm Operating Expenses.....	312.6	328.0	342.7	+ 4.5
Depreciation and Other Consumption of Farm Capital.....	77.2	79.3	84.5	+ 6.6
Taxes on Farm Property....	55.5	58.3	61.5	+ 5.5
Interest on Farm Mortgage Debt.....	31.4	33.6	37.3	+11.0
Net Rent to Nonfarm Landlords.....	.8	- .7	-1.3	+85.7
Total Production Expenses.....	477.4	498.6	524.7	+ 5.2

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Farm Income - State Estimates, 1959-1971, August 1972, FIS 220 Supplement, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 10. Index Numbers of Prices Received by Oregon Farmers for Livestock and Livestock Products, 1950 to 1971

Year	All Farm Products	Livestock and Livestock Products			
		All Livestock and Products	Meat Animals	Dairy Products	Poultry and Eggs
		----- 1910-14=100 -----			
1950.....	234	280	354	265	152
1951.....	269	345	449	308	180
1952.....	268	312	381	319	165
1953.....	234	265	280	296	168
1954.....	217	243	274	264	139
1955.....	213	232	252	250	147
1956.....	213	227	235	265	142
1957.....	211	245	286	271	125
1958.....	214	271	355	264	128
1959.....	217	263	347	266	115
1960.....	218	257	316	267	130
1961.....	211	245	306	259	116
1962.....	214	252	327	254	114
1963.....	211	244	307	253	114
1964.....	212	235	282	259	112
1965.....	220	246	307	267	111
1966.....	231	278	358	290	123
1967.....	230	271	353	305	104
1968r.....	240	281	371	306	111
1969r.....	248	310	418	318	125
1970r.....	250	316	430	331	122
1971p.....	250	312	432	343	105
Percent change, 1950-1971..					
	+ 6.8	+ 11.4	+ 22.0	+ 29.4	- 30.9

r-revised. p-preliminary.

SOURCE: Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, Oregon Price Report, various issues.

Table 11. Index Numbers of Prices Received by Oregon Farmers
for Crops, 1950 to 1971

Year	All Crops	Wheat	Feed Grains and Hay	Pota- toes	Fruit, Nuts and Berries	Commercial Vegetables		Seed Crops	Other Crops
						Fresh Market	Processing		
	----- 1910-14=100 -----								
1950.....	203	242	225	177	147	161	169	226	241
1951.....	217	257	238	198	165	164	168	223	267
1952.....	237	266	279	338	167	212	172	219	277
1953.....	212	255	222	190	172	196	175	174	248
1954.....	200	252	195	153	171	151	176	162	218
1955.....	200	248	205	197	162	161	170	156	220
1956.....	204	240	207	222	174	157	171	154	216
1957.....	196	262	169	133	166	187	---	144	---
1958.....	185	229	165	154	157	188	---	132	---
1959.....	189	218	194	157	157	---	---	150	---
1960.....	202	220	203	255	187	n.a.	n.a.	130	
1961.....	208	229	190	158	217	n.a.	n.a.	124	
1962.....	203	233	195	128	201	n.a.	n.a.	134	
1963.....	201	236	191	150	189	n.a.	n.a.	147	
1964.....	201	199							
1965.....	204	163	208	345	197	233	157	139	214
1966.....	204	181	215	190	207	307	159	144	231
1967.....	205	180	210	199	202	425	168	127	233
1968r.....	216	165	202	170	258	443	171	140	227
1969r.....	212	156	199	209	256	273	169	154	228
1970r.....	214	171	193	201	242	377	165	159	232
1971p.....	214	181	220	175	243	358	162	152	236
Percent change, 1950-1971..	+5.4	-25.2	-2.2	-1.1	+65.3	+122.4	-4.1	-32.7	-2.1

r - revised. p - preliminary. n.a. - not available.

SOURCE: Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, Oregon Price Report, various issues

Table 12. Oregon Farm Production: Tons Produced by Groups of Products,
1950 to 1971

Year	All Products	Crop Products	Livestock Products
	----- thousand tons -----		
1950.....	5,297	4,403	893
1951.....	5,190	4,302	889
1952.....	5,614	4,719	895
1953.....	5,956	5,024	933
1954.....	5,803	4,857	946
1955.....	5,621	4,675	946
1956.....	6,172	5,264	908
1957.....	6,239	5,344	894
1958.....	6,085	5,197	888
1959.....	6,085	5,178	908
1960.....	5,943	5,036	906
1961.....	5,954	5,051	904
1962.....	6,268	5,368	900
1963.....	6,241	5,373	868
1964.....	6,227	5,360	867
1965.....	6,492	5,636	856
1966.....	6,422	5,555	868
1967.....	6,764	5,900	864
1968.....	6,407	5,535	872
1969r.....	7,237	6,365	872
1970r.....	6,953	6,066	887
1971p.....	7,325	6,421	904
Percent change, 1950-1971.....	+38.3	+45.8	+1.2

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, unpublished data.

Table 13. Value of Oregon's Farm Productive Assets, 1950 to 1972 ^{1/}

Year	Land and Buildings ^{2/}	Livestock Inventory Value ^{3/}	Machinery & Equipment ^{4/}	Other ^{5/}	Total
- - - - - million dollars - - - - -					
1950.....	1,216	147	126	106	1,595
1951.....	1,408	214	145		
1952.....	1,516	271	172		
1953.....	1,607	197	180		
1954.....	1,584	161	188		
1955.....	1,656	163	188	126	2,133
1956.....	1,699	144	193		
1957.....	1,757	142	201		
1958.....	1,796	186	198		
1959.....	1,863	243	212		
1960.....	1,857	213	215	104	2,389
1961.....	1,890	212	208	100	2,410
1962.....	1,965	208	212	102	2,487
1963.....	2,099	222	214	104	2,639
1964.....	2,209	218	227	109	2,763
1965.....	2,353	188	239	107	2,887
1966.....	2,431	230	253	110	3,065
1967.....	2,491	261	270	112	3,239
1968.....	2,541	250	294	109	3,366
1969.....	2,640	264	308	114	3,577
1970r.....	2,707	301	317	118	3,780
1971r.....	2,780	318	341	122	3,905
1972p.....	2,921	340	---	---	---
Percent change, 1950- latest date.	+140.2	+131.3	+170.6	+15.1	+144.8

r Revised. p Preliminary.

1/ Does not include household equipment or financial assets.

2/ Farm Real Estate Market Developments, ERS, USDA, various issues.

3/ Livestock and Poultry Inventory, SRS, USDA, various issues. Includes cattle, hogs, sheep, and chickens (and turkeys through 1969).

4/ 1945 and 1969 values available in Census of Agriculture (of those years) (1945=\$67 million). Values after 1945 based on increase in U.S. machinery and equipment values, adjusted to equal 1969 census value.

5/ Based on proportion "other" is to remaining categories at U.S. level. Includes one half Jan. 1 inventory value of feed crops (excluding CCC loans), hay and forage stored on farms, and working capital needed to meet farm production expenses.

Table 14. Oregon Farm Real Estate Values, 1950 to 1971

Year	Total		Average Value Per Acre of Land and Buildings				
	Land	Buildings	Dollars	All Land	Irrigated Land	Dry Farmland	Grazing Land
	- - mil dollars - -			- - - - - 1967=100 - - - - -			
1950.....	912	304	60	48	52	48	44
1951.....	1,045	363	68	55	56	56	53
1952.....	1,113	403	73	58	62	57	57
1953.....	1,165	442	74	61	65	62	56
1954.....	1,136	448	75	59	64	59	56
1955.....	1,209	447	79	62	65	62	59
1956.....	1,262	437	80	64	66	65	60
1957.....	1,328	429	83	67	69	69	57
1958.....	1,381	415	85	69	69	70	68
1959.....	1,557	406	88	73	71	73	73
1960.....	1,460	397	88	74	72	73	75
1961.....	1,491	399	90	75	72	73	77
1962.....	1,558	407	94	77	74	75	79
1963.....	1,671	428	102	82	80	82	82
1964.....	1,767	442	108	86	84	85	85
1965.....	1,894	459	115	90	90	92	88
1966.....	1,969	462	121	96	93	96	97
1967.....	2,030	461	128	100	100	100	100
1968.....	2,079	462	134	105	101	104	108
1969.....	2,169	475	143	112	105	111	116
1970r.....	2,225	482	150	117	107	117	125
1971r.....	2,291	489	154	120	125	120	127
1972p.....	2,410	511	162				
Percent change, 1950 to latest date.....	+164.3	+68.1	+170.0	+150.0	+140.4	+150.0	+188.6

r-revised. p-preliminary.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA, Farm Real Estate Market Development, various issues.

Table 15. Number and Size of Oregon Farms, 1950 to 1972

Year	Number of farms	Total acreage	Average per farm
- - - - - thousand acres - - - - -			
1950.....	62,600	21,000	335
1951.....	60,000	21,200	353
1952.....	57,000	21,200	372
1953.....	54,500	21,200	389
1954.....	52,000	21,200	408
1955.....	51,000	21,200	416
1956.....	50,500	21,200	420
1957.....	49,500	21,200	428
1958.....	49,000	21,200	433
1959.....	48,000	21,200	442
1960.....	47,000	21,200	451
1961.....	46,500	21,200	456
1962.....	45,500	21,200	464
1963.....	45,000	21,200	469
1964.....	44,500	21,200	472
1965.....	43,500	21,200	483
1966.....	43,000	21,200	486
1967.....	42,000	20,900	498
1968.....	41,500	20,900	504
1969.....	40,500	20,900	510
1970r.....	40,000	20,900	522
1971r.....	38,500	20,900	543
1972p.....	37,500	20,900	557
Percent change, 1950-1972.....	- 40.1	- 0.5	+ 66.3

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Statistical Reporting Service, USDA, "Numbers of Farms and Land in Farms", various issues.

Table 16. Farm Labor Trends, Oregon, 1950 to 1971

Year	Farm Employment			Wage Rates		Production Expenses	
	Family Worker	Hired Worker	Total	Per Month With House	Per Hr. Without Board or Room	Hired Labor	Hired Labor as percent of Total Expense
	---thousand persons-----			-----dollars -----		mil dollars	percent
1950...	82	37	119	175	.97	54.9	20
1951...	79	34	113	194	1.07	56.9	18
1952...	79	33	112	205	1.10	57.8	19
1953...	77	31	108	206	1.10	55.1	19
1954...	75	31	106	203	1.08	54.0	18
1955...	73	30	103	210	1.10	53.7	18
1956...	71	29	100	225	1.13	53.4	18
1957...	67	30	97	232	1.16	56.0	18
1958...	67	29	96	233	1.17	55.0	17
1959...	66	30	96	239	1.18	56.8	17
1960...	66	29	95	241	1.21	56.1	17
1961...	67	28	95	256	1.23	55.5	16
1962...	67	30	97	256	1.26	60.8	16
1963...	64	29	93	263	1.29	60.4	16
1964...	63	30	93	277	1.32	63.5	16
1965...	57	27	84	284	1.34	58.1	15
1966...	50	23	73	311	1.41	55.2	13
1967...	49	22	71	325	1.47	52.6	12
1968...	48	22	70	343	1.54	53.9	12
1969r...	47	22	69	361	1.63	60.2	13
1970r...	46	22	68	379	1.72	67.3	14
1971p...	46	23	69	380	1.83	77.0	15
Percent change, 1950-71	-43.9	-37.8	-42.0	+117.1	+88.7	+40.3	-25.0

r Revised. p Preliminary.

SOURCE: Farm Labor, Statistical Reporting Service, USDA, and Farm Income - State Estimates, various issues, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Definitions

Value of Sales: Includes the value of sales of all crops marketed from a given crop year, regardless of the year in which the sale takes place.

Value of Production: Includes the total value of one year's production, whether or not this production is all sold. The difference between value of sales and value of production would be the amount of the product that is consumed on the farm, is abandoned for economic reasons, or otherwise not sold.

Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings: Includes all farm sales during a given year, regardless of the year of production. This term differs from value of sales in that it applies to all receipts received within a year, regardless of year produced. Value of sales refers to all sales of a commodity produced in a given year, regardless of the year sold.

Gross Farm Income: Includes cash receipts, government payments for farm programs, value of home consumption of farm-produced commodities, and the imputed rental value of the farm dwelling.

Production Expenses: Includes the expenses associated with carrying on the farm business. It does not include personal living expenses of the farm family.

Realized Net Farm Income: This term is obtained by deducting Production Expenses from Gross Farm Income.

Total Net Farm Income: This term is obtained by deducting the change in value of the farm inventory from year to year from realized net farm income. Measures of net farm income include the return to capital invested in the farm business, a return for the operators' management, and the operators' labor.

Farm: A place of 10 acres or more, if sales are at least \$50; or a place of less than 10 acres if sales amounted to at least \$250.

Average: The arithmetic average of two numbers is the sum of these two numbers divided by two. The arithmetic average of any group of numbers is the sum of these numbers divided by the number of items. Averages are used quite extensively in agriculture and in other types of analysis, but tend to reveal little about the true character of agriculture unless used in conjunction with other figures. If you average 2 and 50 together, you get 26, which tells you nothing about the two numbers. The average size of farms, the net income per farm, and other such statistics can be equally as meaningless if used carelessly.

Net Rent to Nonfarm Landlords: Represents cash and share rent and that part of government payments that goes to the owner of a farm rather than its tenant operator. Excludes taxes, insurance, depreciation, and miscellaneous operating costs borne by the landlord rather than the operator.