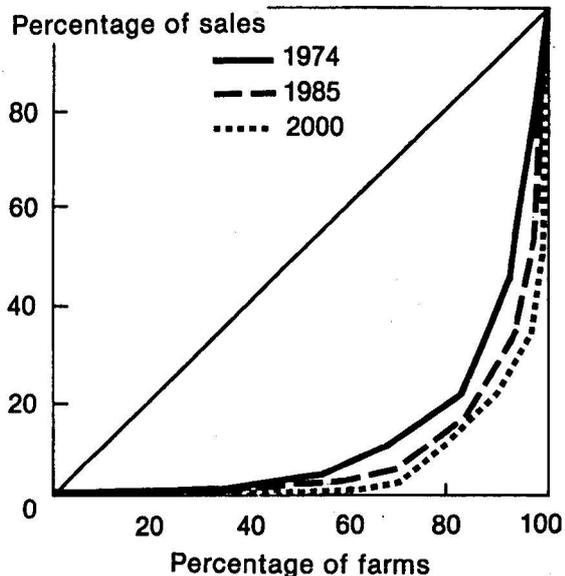


Figure 4.

Concentration of Farm Production in 1974, 1985, and 2000



cent, while the proportion was more than 30 percent for large farms (\$100,000 sales or more).

The projected increase in farm size by 2000 indicates that more farms, perhaps as many as a quarter to one-third of all farms, will market their products under contractual arrangements. Virtually all production of sugarbeets and dairy products are now marketed under contractual arrangements. By 2000, contracts are likely to increase in marketing vegetables, fruits, cotton, and poultry and poultry products.

Size Variability by Commodity

Historically, some farm commodities have been dominated by large farms, and others by small farms (table 4). The changes in the farm sector reflected by our data suggest that farm production of vegetables and poultry will continue to be dominated by large farms. Other industries, such as livestock and cotton, which have recently become much more concentrated, are likely to be dominated by large farms in the future.

Table 7--Comparison of historical and projected concentration of production, by sales class and largest farms

Year	Sales class				Cash receipts by the largest		
	\$500,000 and over	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$20,000 to \$99,999	Less than \$20,000	:50,000 farms	:200,000 farms	:1 million farms
	Percent						
1969	19.5	14.1	42.6	23.8	30	50	89
1974	31.2	22.5	36.0	10.3	31	57	94
1985	47.1	34.0	15.7	3.2	54	72	98
2000	77.3	18.5	3.6	.6	63	78	99

1/ Concentration of production is expressed by the percentage of cash receipts produced by farms in a given size class; the size of farms is ranked by sales receipts.