WHAT IS THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE?

The Census of Agriculture is a “complete count” of farms and ranches and the people who operate them for every state and county in the United States. Conducted every five years by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the census is the only source of uniform, comprehensive, and impartial agricultural data. While data from the census provide a detailed picture of demographics, economics, land, and activities on the nation’s farms and ranches at a point in time, information from the census also can illustrate national and local trends in agriculture.

The first Census of Agriculture was conducted in 1840 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, when questions about agricultural production were included in the sixth census of population. By 1997, responsibility for the census was transferred to NASS, and in 1982 the census moved to a consistent five-year cycle. The 2017 Census of Agriculture is the nation’s 29th.

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

The census collects data on many topics, but the information most frequently used is about land use and ownership, operator characteristics, crops, livestock and production practices, income, and expenditures. Information from the census serves as a valuable resource for people working to save farmland and ranchland for agriculture. Data from the census can be used to:

- Identify the extent of agriculture and how much land supports the current level of production.
- Track information about farm operator age and the amount of land operators own.
- Analyze the use of conservation practices on the nation’s land.
- Provide data about the economic contribution and health of farm and ranch operations.
- Supply statistics about the next generation of farmers, including new groups interested in farming.

The following highlights are a small sampling of data that are available and support the efforts of people who care about the future of agriculture and agricultural land.
mean the land taken out of production has been developed, it is still concerning: Land that is no longer part of a farm may be more vulnerable to development; a shrinking supply of land in active agricultural use may create additional barriers for beginning and established farmers seeking suitable land (e.g., costs associated with clearing and restoring agricultural use); and, a smaller pool of land devoted to agriculture may limit opportunities to establish sound farming practices and/or management systems.

**CHANGES AND ADDITIONS IN THE 2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE**

- **All people involved in the operation of farms and ranches are now referred to as producers (formerly “operators.”)** Producers include data on up to four producers per farm.
- **Up to four producers could indicate whether they were a principal operator or senior partner on the farm, representing principal producers.** In previous years a farm would designate only one “principal operator.”
- **A primary producer is designated as the person making the most decisions for the farm.** If multiple persons make the same amount of decisions, the person who spends less time working off the farm was selected by NASS as the primary producer.
- **A bridging table was developed for comparison between a single “primary producer” in 2017 and the “principal operator” of 2012.** The table also allows comparison of 2012 and 2017 data using the “all producer” items. NASS plans to eliminate this bridging table from the next census.
- **Value of food sold directly to consumers replaces “Value of food sold directly to individuals for human consumption.”** These data represent the value of edible products, including value added products, produced and sold for human consumption. In 2012 the category excluded value added sales so the two data items are not directly comparable.
- The census now tracks the value of food sold directly to retail markets, institutions, and food hubs for local or regionally branded products.
- **New and beginning producers** includes producers operating on any farm for 10 years or less, and may be on farms with producers who are not beginning producers. The census historically only published data for operators with “fewer than 10 years of experience” and tracked “years on present farm.” The new definition is more closely aligned with the USDA’s definition of a beginning farmer as an individual who has been operating a farm for 10 years or less.
- For the first time, the census included a young producer category, which represents producers 35 years old or younger. This differs from age groups presented in the published tables of “under 25 years,” and “25 to 34 years,” which excludes producers 35 years old.
Young, New, and Beginning Producers

In order for a vibrant agricultural industry to continue in the U.S., more young, new, and beginning farmers are needed, especially as the percentage of farmers nearing retirement increases. New and beginning farmers as a group are more diverse than U.S. producers as a whole.

Conservation Practices

Conservation practices—including no-till, reduced tillage, and cover cropping—maintain soil fertility by minimizing disturbance of the soil, reducing weed pressure, and decreasing water pollution. Additional benefits of on-farm conservation practices include the land’s ability to sequester more carbon, improved water infiltration, and wildlife and pollinator habitats. Farmers who implement these practices experience healthier crops as well as improved farm and ranch resiliency and profitability.

Economic Viability

A crucial step toward preventing the loss of our nation’s farmland is to ensure a strong farm economy that supports thriving farm businesses. Assessing the economic health of farm and ranch operations and the industry as a whole is an important gauge of farm viability and long-term success.
HOW TO GET DATA FROM THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

The Full Report includes all data tables, an introduction, appendices, and an index. The introduction provides a brief overview of census goals, history, and data comparability. The appendices describe methodology, data changes, and definitions.

DATA TABLES

The Census data tables are published by National, State, and County level. The website presents data from Chapters 1 and 2.

VOLUME 1
CHAPTER 1
U.S. by Table
77 Tables
National-Level Data

VOLUME 1
CHAPTER 1
State-Level Data
77 Tables
State-Level Data
for a single state

VOLUME 1
CHAPTER 2
States by Table
57 Tables
State-Level Data for
all states side by side

VOLUME 1
CHAPTER 2
County-Level Data
57 Tables
Data for each state and
its counties side by side

For more information about the 2017 Census of Agriculture, including downloadable charts, maps and data visualizations, visit: www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

OTHER WAYS TO ACCESS THE DATA

Searchable Database
The most comprehensive tool for accessing data is Quick Stats. A user can customize a query by commodity, location, or time period. It can also compare most categories between years. An additional Census Query Tool can be used for each table and allows users on the website to export data tables for 2017 census only.

Quick Stats

Special Tabulations
If data have not been published elsewhere, a request for custom designed tabulations may be submitted to NASS Data Lab. Special tabulations are publishable, re-summarized data from information in the original Census. Requests can be submitted in an online form:

NASS Data Lab

NASS Staff
NASS staff are available to answer questions and provide more details about finding information. A directory of regional offices can be found on the NASS website:

NASS Staff

Access to additional, record-level information for authorized researchers may be granted by NASS. For more information contact the NASS Data Lab.

© October 2019

Visit American Farmland Trust’s Farmland Information Center for additional analysis of the 2017 Census of Agriculture and for AFT’s 2019 Farms Under Threat report.

For data on the nation’s land use and natural resource conditions see USDA’s National Resource Inventory.

(800) 370-4879
www.farmlandinfo.org
@farmlandinfo