

TABLE 1.—WORK OFF FARM—FARM OPERATORS REPORTING AND NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED FOR PAY OR INCOME AT WORK OFF THEIR FARMS; AND KIND OF WORK OFF FARM; WITH PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS; BY COLOR AND TENURE OF OPERATOR; FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939 AND 1934—Continued

(Available data for 1929 in table 3. "White" includes Mexicans. "Nonwhite" includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other nonwhite races. Figures for divisions and States in tables 8 and 9)

YEAR, COLOR, AND TENURE	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY COLOR AND TENURE										PERCENT DISTRIBUTION WITHIN EACH COLOR AND TENURE CLASS										
	All operators reporting days worked off their farms										Operators classified by number of days worked										
	Total	Under 25 days	25 to 49 days	50 to 74 days	75 to 99 days	100 to 149 days	150 to 199 days	200 to 249 days	250 days and over	Oper-ators re- port- ing "None"	Under 25 days	25 to 49 days	50 to 74 days	75 to 99 days	100 to 149 days	150 to 199 days	200 to 249 days	250 days and over	Work on other farms <sup>1</sup>	Work at non-farm jobs <sup>2</sup>	Both work on other farms and at non-farm jobs
1934																					
All farm operators	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	28.7	17.4	11.3	6.0	9.1	7.7	5.6	14.3	13.4	71.4	(3)
Full owners	46.0	34.1	37.0	41.8	46.6	50.5	56.6	60.3	70.0	47.6	21.2	14.0	10.3	6.1	10.0	9.4	7.3	21.7	8.5	77.1	(3)
Part owners	11.0	14.1	12.8	11.5	10.5	9.3	8.7	6.6	6.4	9.8	36.8	20.2	11.9	5.7	7.7	6.1	3.3	8.3	12.9	75.8	(3)
Tenants	42.7	51.7	50.1	46.4	42.7	39.9	34.3	32.8	23.0	41.7	34.7	20.3	12.3	6.0	8.5	6.2	4.3	7.7	18.8	64.2	(3)
White farm operators	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.9	16.9	11.1	6.0	9.1	7.9	5.7	15.4	11.7	74.7	(3)
Full owners	48.4	36.7	39.4	43.5	47.9	52.2	58.3	62.3	70.9	52.2	21.2	13.8	10.0	5.9	9.8	9.5	7.3	22.5	8.2	78.5	(3)
Part owners	11.5	15.3	13.7	12.1	10.9	9.5	8.8	6.6	6.4	10.8	37.2	20.1	11.7	5.7	7.5	6.0	3.3	8.5	12.5	77.2	(3)
Tenants	39.8	47.8	46.8	44.2	41.0	38.1	32.5	30.6	22.0	36.1	33.5	19.9	12.4	6.2	8.7	6.4	4.4	8.5	15.7	69.6	(3)
Nonwhite farm operators	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.5	21.2	12.9	6.2	8.9	5.9	4.5	4.9	28.2	42.3	(3)
Full owners	25.1	15.8	20.4	29.0	35.6	35.7	37.1	38.1	43.8	18.5	22.4	17.2	14.9	8.8	12.6	8.7	6.9	8.6	13.5	53.7	(3)
Part owners	6.4	5.8	6.4	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.2	5.8	6.2	3.8	31.9	20.9	14.6	6.9	10.4	6.6	4.1	4.7	18.9	54.0	(3)
Tenants	68.4	78.4	73.2	63.6	57.3	56.7	55.5	56.1	46.6	77.6	40.7	22.7	12.0	5.2	7.4	4.8	3.7	3.6	34.5	37.0	(3)

<sup>1</sup>Data for 1934 represent the number of operators who gave agricultural pursuits as their principal occupation when employed off their farms.  
<sup>2</sup>Data for 1934 represent the number of operators who gave nonagricultural pursuits as their principal occupation when employed off their farms.  
<sup>3</sup>Not available.  
<sup>4</sup>Includes croppers for the northern and western States.

Two out of 7 farm operators in the United States on April 1, 1940 worked off their farms for pay or income in 1939. These operators spent an average of 137 days at such work. Of these more than one-half, or better than 1 out of 7 farm operators, worked 100 or more days off their farms. These figures indicate that many farmers depend on other than the operation of their farms for a very considerable portion of their income. They do not indicate, however, the extent to which the entire family income may have been supplemented. In many instances members of the farm family, other than the operator, work off the farm. Also a part of the family income may be from other sources, such as investments, legacies, pensions, or the like.

About 1 day out of 8 spent by farm operators at work off their farms was as employees of other farm operators. Therefore, the entire time farm operators spent at work off their farms does not represent supplemental income to farmers as a group. Thus a portion of the \$781,791,558 paid out in cash wages for farm labor in 1939 went to other farm operators. No doubt a very high percentage of the remainder went to persons residing on farms, but not in the capacity of farm operators. Three out of 14 farm operators, or three-fourths of those working off their farms, worked at nonfarm jobs. These averaged 159 days of such work as compared with an average of 61 days for those reporting work on other farms. Since most of the work farm operators do off their farms is nonagricultural, operators reporting such work are, in general, near urban centers, or in industrial and mining areas. In New England, 42.1 percent of all farm operators worked off their farms in 1939. This was the highest percentage reported for any geographic division. New Hampshire showed the highest percentage of any State with 46.9 percent. In contrast, the highly agricultural West North Central States had the lowest percentage of operators working off their farms with 24.6 percent. Iowa showed the lowest State average with 17.9 percent. As a rule, the more industrialized the State the smaller the percentage of off-farm work on other farms. In the States comprising New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the East North Central groups only 7.9 percent of the total days of off-farm work was on other farms. In the balance of the United States 14.7 percent was on other farms.

No data are presented relative to the kinds of nonfarm work of farm operators working off their farms. Some information regarding the nature of the nonfarm work of farm operators working off their farms may be found in the part-time farming monograph prepared in connection with the 1935 Census.

Since the work off the farm may represent any number of days from one to a full year, farm operators have been classified into 8 groups according to the number of days spent at such work. In presenting comparative data by divisions and States these 8 groups have been consolidated into 3, namely, "Under 50 days," "50 to 99 days," and "100 days and over." Similarly, in presenting work off farms by counties in volume I and also in the Second Series Bulletins of the 1940 Census of Agriculture, the classification of farms by number of days of work off the farm is also restricted to 3 groups.

Some farm operators working off their farms merely supplement their farming activities with work at other jobs in their spare time; others are primarily nonfarmers as to their principal occupation. The classification of farm operators working off their farms, by the number of days of such work, provides a rough means of determining which farm operators are primarily nonfarmers. If it is assumed that those operators who reported 100 or more days of work off their farms are nonfarmers as to principal occupation, then 15.5 percent of all farm operators are only farmers secondarily.

WORK OFF FARM FOR PAY OR INCOME—  
 NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS REPORTING.  
 WITH NUMBER OF DAYS, BY TENURE, FOR THE  
 UNITED STATES: 1939, 1934, AND 1929

