

AGE, RESIDENCE, YEARS ON FARM, AND WORK OFF FARM 237

number of days was reported and for whom no report in respect to work off farm was secured, is included in the following table:

Table 6.—FARM OPERATORS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO REPORTS IN RESPECT TO WORK OFF THEIR FARMS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1944, 1939, 1934, AND 1929

YEAR	All farm operators	Farm operators reporting a specified number of days worked off the farm	FARM OPERATORS NOT WORKING AND THOSE FOR WHOM NO REPORT WAS SECURED IN RESPECT TO WORK OFF THE FARM		
			Total	Not working off the farm (reports of "None")	Not reporting
1944.....	5,859,169	1,570,357	4,288,812	(*)	(*)
1939.....	6,096,799	1,747,198	4,349,606	3,874,837	474,769
1934.....	6,812,350	2,077,474	4,734,876	4,554,650	180,226
1929.....	6,288,648	1,902,898	4,385,750	(*)	(*)

*Not available.

A rather comprehensive presentation of statistics relative to work off the farm is given for the Censuses of 1925 and 1930 in a special report for the 1935 Census entitled "Part-time farming in the United States." Included in the report are several special tabulations of 1934 data, for selected areas, for farms of operators working off their farms by number of days worked.

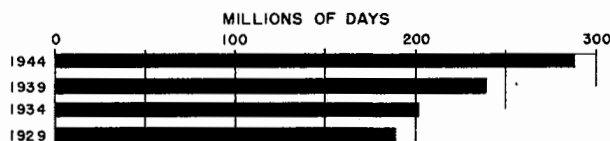
Between 1940 and 1945, there was a decrease of 10.1 percent in the number of operators reporting work off their farms for pay or profit. The number of days worked in 1944, however, was 20.6 percent greater than in 1939, 42.9 percent greater than in 1934, and 52.1 percent greater than in 1929. The average number of days worked off the farm was 184 in 1944, as compared with 137 in 1939, 97 days in 1934, and 100 days in 1929. In 1934, some of the work performed by operators off their farms was "made" work. This was a period of severe drought and low income.

The West reported a higher proportion of farm operators working off their farms in 1944 than did the North or the South. The percentages were 35.3 for the West, 26.2 for the North, and 25.8 for the South. The New England Division reported the highest proportion working off their farms. Among the States, Washington with 49.2 percent reported the highest proportion, followed by Utah with 47.6 percent, and Oregon and West Virginia with 46.5 percent each. In 1939, the four highest States were New Hampshire with 46.9 percent, Maine with 46.3, West Virginia with 46.0, and Washington with 45.6.

The West North Central Division had the lowest percentage of operators working off their farms in 1944 with 18.0 percent. South Dakota had the lowest proportion of any State, 11.4 percent, followed by North Dakota with 12.8 and Iowa with 13.9.

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 worked, provides a rough means of determining which farm operators are primarily nonfarmers. More than three-fifths of the 1,570,357 operators reporting work off farm in 1944 worked 100 days or more and a little more than two-fifths worked 250 days or more. If it is assumed that those operators who reported 100 or more days of work off their farms are nonfarmers as to principal occupation, 18.4 percent of all farm operators in 1945 were farmers secondarily as compared with 15.5 percent, 11.2 percent, and 11.5 percent for 1940, 1935, and 1930, respectively. New England reported the highest proportion working 100 or more days in 1944. Washington, Massachusetts, and West Virginia showed the highest proportion among the States.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF WORK OFF FARM FOR PAY OR PROFIT, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1929 TO 1944



NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS REPORTING WORK OFF THEIR FARMS FOR PAY OR PROFIT, BY NUMBER OF DAYS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1929 TO 1944

