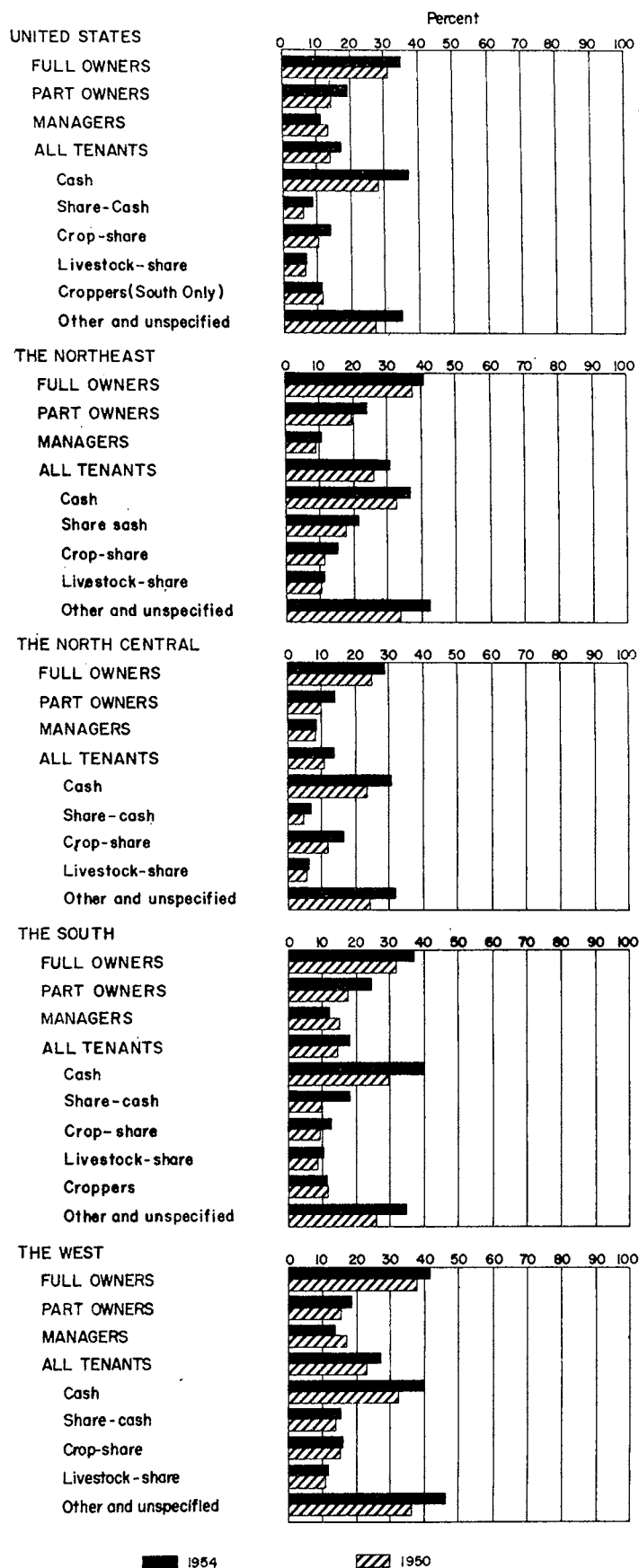


PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS WORKING OFF THEIR FARMS 100 DAYS OR MORE, BY TENURE, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1954 AND 1950



Tenure and off-farm work.—Only *one-third* (32.5 percent) of the farms operated by persons working off their farms 100 or more days were classed as commercial farms in the 1954 Census. The farms of most operators working off their farms 100 or more days were primarily places of residence. The gross sales of farm products were generally small. The operators of only 13.0 percent of all commercial farms reported 100 or more days of off-farm work as compared with 61.8 percent for farms other than commercial.

A large majority of operators working off their farms 100 or more days were owner operators, mostly full owners. Full owners accounted for 72.3 percent of the total; part owners, 12.6 percent; tenants, 14.9 percent; and managers, 0.2 percent. The full owners working 100 or more days off their farms accounted for more than *one-third* (35.1 percent) of all owner operators. Part owners reporting 100 or more days of off-farm work comprised *one-fifth* (19.3 percent) of all part owners, and tenants who worked off their farms 100 or more days represented *one-sixth* (17.3 percent) of all tenants.

Among the tenant groups, cash tenants and other and unspecified tenants reported nonfarm work in about the same proportion as full owners. Possibly this higher proportion of cash and other tenants reporting off-farm work was due to the large number of persons with nonfarm jobs who were renting dwellings primarily. A smaller proportion of share-cash and share tenants reported off-farm work than cash or other and unspecified tenants. The percentage of livestock-share tenants reporting off-farm work was smaller than that for any other tenure group, with 7.1 percent reporting 100 or more days of work off the farm. This small percentage of livestock-share tenants working off their farms may have been due to the work requirements of their livestock enterprises.

Other income.—The number of farm operators with other income greater than their gross income from the operation of their farms overlaps, to a considerable extent, the number of operators who work a considerable portion of the year at jobs off their farms. As might be expected, therefore, the distributions of the two groups are quite similar.

The proportion of farm operators reporting other income varied considerably among the tenure groups. Most of the operators reporting other income were full owners. Nearly *two-fifths* of all the full owners (39.0 percent) reported other income greater than the value of sales of products from the farm operated. These full owners accounted for nearly *three-fourths* of all full-owner operators (73.2 percent) of farms other than commercial farms and *one-seventh* of the full-owner operators (14.4 percent) of commercial farms.

The percentages of part owners and of tenants with other income exceeding sale of agricultural products were less than *one-half* that of full owners. There was considerable variation, however, among the tenant subclasses. The proportions of cash tenants and other and unspecified tenants with other income exceeding sales of products from the farm operated were similar to that of full owners. Very few livestock-share (4.9 percent) and share-cash tenants (6.1 percent) reported other income greater than sales of agricultural products. A somewhat higher proportion of crop-share tenants and croppers reported other income with 12.9 and 11.2 percent, respectively, reporting other income greater than sales of farm products.

Figure 47.