

## FARMERS AND FARM PRODUCTION

Table 32.—CLASS V FARMS (PART-TIME AND COMMERCIAL), BY CLASS OF WORK POWER, FARM LABOR, AND SPECIFIED FARM EXPENDITURES, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1954

Item	Percent of all farms																	
	United States			Eastern Region			Southern Region			Central Region			Great Plains Region			Western Region		
	All farms	Part-time	Com-mercial	All farms	Part-time	Com-mercial	All farms	Part-time	Com-mercial	All farms	Part-time	Com-mercial	All farms	Part-time	Com-mercial			
Farms reporting.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Tractors.....	55.9	64.8	52.0	54.2	64.8	49.6	36.0	49.1	32.6	75.8	78.4	74.0	78.5	71.5	82.7			
Tractor and horses and/or mules.....	33.7	44.2	29.1	31.1	45.7	24.9	15.1	22.5	13.2	55.7	62.7	51.1	49.1	47.0	50.7			
Tractor and no horses or mules.....	22.2	20.6	22.9	23.1	19.1	24.7	20.9	26.6	19.4	20.1	15.7	22.9	29.4	24.5	32.0			
No tractor.....	44.0	35.1	48.0	46.9	35.2	50.3	64.0	50.9	67.4	24.2	21.7	26.1	21.6	28.6	18.7			
No tractor, but horses and/or mules.....	20.8	12.7	24.4	24.6	12.2	30.0	32.0	23.6	34.2	9.0	5.0	11.8	8.4	9.2	8.2			
No tractor, no horses or mules.....	23.2	22.4	23.6	21.3	23.0	20.3	32.0	27.3	33.2	15.2	16.7	14.3	13.2	19.4	10.5			
Week of Sept. 26-Oct. 2 or Oct. 24-30:																		
Family workers including operator.....	90.9	86.6	92.8	91.0	87.8	92.4	90.2	84.2	91.8	91.9	88.5	94.1	92.2	86.6	96.1			
Family and/or hired workers.....	75.0	88.7	69.0	92.5	90.3	93.6	49.7	87.0	39.7	92.3	80.2	94.3	93.1	88.1	96.6			
Unpaid members of operator's family.....	41.6	35.7	44.1	40.2	35.7	42.2	47.6	37.9	50.2	36.2	35.6	36.6	36.6	31.6	30.5			
Hired workers.....	11.0	15.0	9.3	13.7	19.6	11.0	11.5	18.3	9.7	7.3	8.5	5.5	11.1	14.3	9.8			
Regular workers (to be employed 150 days or more).....	2.6	4.0	2.0	3.5	4.4	3.1	2.5	4.9	2.9	2.0	3.0	1.3	2.6	4.4	1.8			
Seasonal workers (to be employed less than 150 days).....	8.9	11.6	7.7	10.6	15.8	8.3	9.8	14.7	8.5	5.4	5.8	5.1	8.6	9.9	8.1			
Operator working on farm 1 or more hours.....	86.5	83.5	91.4	89.4	85.8	90.9	88.4	80.5	90.5	89.9	85.4	92.8	95.2	84.4	94.4			
Machine hire and/or hired labor.....	76.8	75.7	77.3	73.5	73.4	73.5	81.4	79.3	82.0	74.0	73.0	74.6	75.7	80.0	73.7			
Machine hire.....	59.9	59.6	60.0	53.8	56.9	52.4	59.1	54.6	60.3	67.0	66.2	61.5	59.4	60.2	59.1			
Hired labor.....	49.2	49.4	49.1	53.2	53.3	53.2	57.4	61.4	56.3	34.0	34.3	33.9	49.4	57.1	45.9			
\$1 to \$2,499.....	48.9	49.1	48.8	52.7	53.0	52.6	57.2	60.9	56.1	34.0	34.3	33.9	49.1	56.8	45.6			
\$2,500 and over.....	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3	.6	.3	.5	.2				.3	.4	.2			
Feed for livestock and poultry.....	70.2	75.3	67.9	73.8	77.9	72.0	57.4	67.1	54.8	83.4	81.2	84.8	81.0	83.0	80.1			
Gasoline and other petroleum fuels.....	69.2	74.7	66.8	68.4	75.1	65.4	54.0	61.8	51.9	83.6	83.6	83.6	86.2	79.5	89.3			

**Source of work power: Tractor, horses, and/or mules.**—Sources of work power are of paramount interest in farming. A larger percentage of part-time farms (64.8 percent) than commercial farms (52.0 percent) have tractors, and a larger percentage of part-time farms (44.2 percent) than commercial farms (29.1 percent) have both tractor and horses and/or mules. About twice as high a percentage of commercial farms (24.4 percent) as part-time farms (12.7 percent) have horses and/or mules and no tractor.

About the same percentage have no tractor and no horses or mules. These generalizations also apply in the Eastern and Southern Regions where tractors are more frequent among the part-time farms than among the commercial group. In the South, where commercial farms are depending heavily on field crops, only about one-third of the commercial farms (32.6 percent) have a tractor and about one-third (33.2 percent) have no tractor and no horses or mules. Many of these farms are cropper units.

In the Central Region about the same percentage of part-time farms (78.4 percent) as commercial farms (74.0 percent) have a tractor. A larger percentage of the part-time farms have horses and/or mules (62.7 percent to 51.1 percent), while more of the commercial farms have only tractors (22.9 percent to 15.7 percent). Also more of the commercial farms (11.8 percent) than the part-time farms (5.0 percent) have horses and/or mules and no tractors. However, only about one-sixth of the farms, as compared with one-third in the South, have neither tractors or horses and/or mules.

The situation is generally reversed in the Great Plains and in the Western Region where a higher percentage of commercial farms have tractors and a smaller percentage of the commercial farms have neither a tractor, horses and/or mules. In fact, in the Great Plains Region only 10.5 percent of the commercial farms—the low for any group—have no tractor and no horses and/or mules.

**Family and hired workers: Week of September 26–October 2 or October 24–30.**—The differences among part-time and commercial farms are generally not large in respect to family workers and hired help (Table 32). On the commercial farms there is somewhat higher percentage of family workers and a lower percentage having hired help. About 44.1 percent of the commercial farms and 35.7 percent of the part-time farms had unpaid members of the operator's family working on the farm during the specified

week; and only 9.3 percent of the commercial farms as against 15.0 percent of the part-time farms had hired workers during the same week.

**Expenditures for machine hire, labor, feed, and fuel.**—The percentage of farm operators hiring machines and labor is remarkably uniform between part-time and commercial farms and among the various regions. Moreover, in general there appears to be no significant difference between part-time and commercial farms as to the proportion hiring machines and labor.

Part-time farm operators reporting the specific expenditure spent more for machine hire, for hired labor, and for feed for livestock and poultry than did the commercial farmers (Table 33). Commercial farmers, with the notable exception of the South, spent more per farm for gasoline and other petroleum fuels. These data further emphasize the fact that, for the United States, part-time farmers tend more toward livestock, and the larger expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum fuels among commercial farms are a result of greater emphasis in most regions on field crops.

Table 33.—CLASS V FARMS (PART-TIME AND COMMERCIAL), SPECIFIED FARM EXPENDITURES PER FARM REPORTING, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1954

Specified expenditures and class of farm	United States	Eastern Region	Southern Region	Central Region	Great Plains Region	Western Region
Machine hire (dollars):						
All farms.....	131.44	114.30	106.44	136.45	180.43	211.62
Part-time farms.....	147.66	124.23	135.82	141.40	170.31	202.18
Commercial farms.....	124.36	109.52	99.30	133.29	185.10	224.38
Hired labor (dollars):						
All farms.....	221.69	226.19	206.48	165.59	242.72	459.69
Part-time farms.....	261.33	255.94	268.92	198.56	265.10	409.55
Commercial farms.....	204.27	212.99	191.14	143.87	230.12	523.75
Feed for livestock and poultry (dollars):						
All farms.....	406.40	478.80	248.85	473.87	472.30	587.81
Part-time farms.....	494.42	618.92	343.35	496.21	504.63	568.19
Commercial farms.....	363.79	411.53	217.80	459.91	429.09	608.09
Gasoline and other petroleum fuels (dollars):						
All farms.....	202.22	163.34	168.29	201.60	273.01	270.59
Part-time farms.....	185.36	161.24	174.24	180.02	217.30	217.18
Commercial farms.....	210.45	164.41	166.39	215.67	295.42	329.72