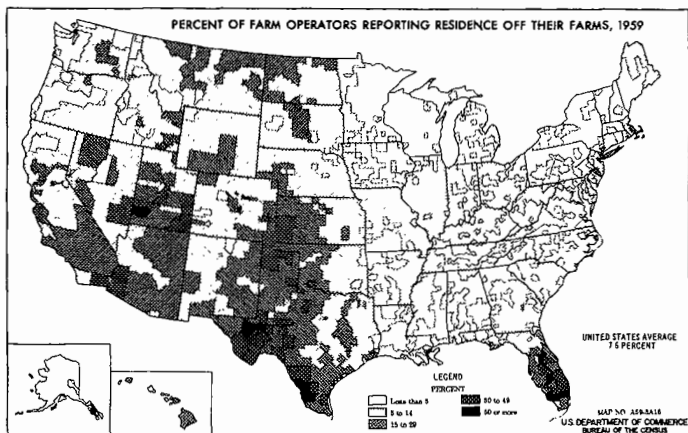


Residence of farm operators.—In 1959, 7.6 percent of the farm operators who reported in regard to their residence did not live on the farms they operated. This was an increase of 2.5 percent since 1950. Some of the nonresident operators lived on nearby farms; others, as in Utah, lived in villages and commuted to their farms. Some types of farming require close supervision for only relatively short periods of time, permitting an operator to live a considerable distance from his farm during most of the year. Examples of "suitcase farming" are found in the wheat areas of the Great Plains and in the fruit and vegetable areas of Florida and Texas. In areas where most of the work is done by the family and where livestock enterprises are also carried on, as in the Midwest and South, the proportion of operators who did not reside on their farms was very small.



In the States bordering on or east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Florida, most of the counties had a rather low proportion of operators who lived off their farms. Only in a few metropolitan areas did the proportion of nonresident farmers exceed 14 percent. In the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain States, and in Florida the proportion of nonresident farmers was somewhat greater. In a few counties in Florida, Texas, and Utah, nonresident farmers accounted for 50 percent or more of the operators. For States as a whole, farmers residing off their farms were most numerous in Florida and Arizona, where 20.6 percent were nonresidents. The proportion of nonresident farmers in Hawaii was 20.2 percent; in Utah, 18.0 percent; and in Texas, 16.6 percent. Other States next in order with 10 percent or more of the farm operators living off their farms were California, North Dakota, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Montana, Nevada, and Colorado.

Among the commercial farms, 20.0 percent of the managers did not reside on the farms they operated, compared with 8.9 percent of the tenants, 6.4 percent of the part owners, and 6.3 percent of the full owners. Of the classes of tenants, crop-share tenants reported the largest percentage living off their farms (13.7 percent), and livestock-share tenants reported the lowest (4.1 percent).

FARM FACILITIES AND LOCATION CONVENIENCE

Facilities on farms.—The level of living of farm families, as measured in terms of facilities in the home, increased greatly in

PERCENT OF COMMERCIAL FARMS IN EACH TENURE GROUP REPORTING A TELEPHONE AND A HOME FREEZER, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1959

