

Volume III-Part 2-Chapter 1

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Chapter 1. Persons Working on Farms

Introduction—The measurement of persons working on farms, hours worked, labor inputs and labor productivity is difficult. Moreover, estimates on the size of the agricultural work force, hours of work performed, labor inputs, etc., differ considerably according to the definition, judgment of statisticians, and date of enumeration. The measurement of the agricultural work force is complicated by:

1. The highly seasonal nature of agriculture. There are periods of peak employment when crops must be planted or harvested and there are low periods of employment when weather and crop requirements make labor needs low. For many single enterprise crop farms, short planting and harvesting seasons claim a large part of the annual labor inputs. (The total persons doing farmwork in 1965-1966 varied from 4.6 million to more than 8 million and the number of hired persons varied from 750,000 to 3,300,000.)
2. Dual employment among the agricultural labor force is widespread. One or more members of 2.1 million farm operator's families worked off the farm in 1965-1966. Almost 1.6 million farm operators, more than 800,000 wives of farm operators, and almost 900,000 other members of farm-operator households performed work for pay off the farm in 1965-1966. Work off the farm for pay by these groups totaled 3.7 billion hours in 1965-1966. For 1.1 million farm operators, the hours of off-farm work were 2,000 or more for the 52 weeks. For many of these farm operators, dual employment represented either a way to enter agriculture or a prelude to leaving agriculture. Dual employment is also very high among the hired farm labor force.
3. From 1940 to 1964, there was a net transfer of approximately 17 million persons from farm to nonfarm residence. From 1959 to 1964, the farm population declined from 16.6 million to 13.0 million. This outflow of people from agriculture has not been a continuous process nor has the rate of outflow been uniform by area or by kind of farm. A substantial part of the exodus was composed of young and middle age adults. As a consequence of the large number of people leaving agriculture, the composition of the agricultural work force by age and sex is not a typical cross section of the population. Because of the age and sex distribution of the farm population, and the nature and structure of farming, labor participation rates for women, teenagers, and older persons differ in agriculture from those for other parts of the economy. The recent waves of exodus of mainly younger farm people affect the age distribution of farm operators. As the farm operators have aged, the number of farm operators has been reduced.
4. The estimation of man-hours of farmwork on the basis of the application of standard labor requirements for each crop and kind of animal or animal product provides less and less satisfactory measures of labor uses as these labor norms refer to assumed average situation and level of technology prevailing at the time. The great variation among farms in the composition of both quantity and quality of the "basket" of farm enterprises, the great variation in management performance among farm operators, the differences among farms in the dynamic replacement of modern technology by more modern and complex technology, differences in the substitution of capital inputs for land and labor among enterprises, farms and areas, the effect of fixed investments in buildings and equipment on the lag in the making of changes on individual farms, lack of off-farm employment in some areas, competition of off-farm industries for labor in some areas, age distribution of the available agricultural labor force, seasonal distribution of the farmwork requirements, the use of family labor because it is available on many small farms, and cultural and psychological characteristics of the farm labor force cause estimates based on labor standards to differ significantly from actual use of farm labor.
5. Considerable farmwork is performed by contract services or through farm customwork. Many farm operators do not consider workers provided through contract services as hired farmworkers and some farm operators do not know the hours worked by contract workers. Likewise, hours of work performed by persons performing customwork cannot be determined by farm operators and thus allocated to individual farms. Moreover, often the persons providing contract services or customwork are not farm operators and are therefore not covered by surveys directed to farm operators.
6. Some farm operators and members of their family perform farmwork on other farms. Thus, the counting of persons working on farms on the basis of reports from individual farm operators results in some double counting of farmworkers. The tabulations for the 1964 Census of Agriculture indicate that approximately 4 percent of the days farm operators worked off the farm operated were for work at farmwork on another farm. The 1964 Census of Agriculture tabulations indicate also that 7 percent of the days worked off the farm operated by members of the household of the farm operator were spent at farmwork on another farm, and that 5 percent of the days that both the farm operators and members of their household worked off the farm operated in 1964 were spent at farmwork on another farm.

Design of surveys— In order to provide data on persons working on farms, hired farmworkers, and hours of work, two special surveys were undertaken. These surveys were initiated in March 1965 and they covered a period of 52 weeks. The survey of farmworkers was designed to cover the farms on which the farm operator and members of his family provided the major part of the hours of farmwork on the farm. The survey of hired farmworkers was designed to provide data for farms on which the major part of the hours of farmwork was provided by hired farmworkers. As the description of the samples presented in chapters 2 and 3 indicates, the method of sampling for the two surveys differed. The survey of farmworkers covered more than 98 percent of the farms and the survey of hired farmworkers covered approximately 1 1/2 percent of the farms.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Descriptive summary and references—The definitions and explanations that follow relate only to those items that are considered to be inadequately described in the tables where the data appear. For the format used and the wording of the questions and instructions included on the questionnaire, see the facsimile of a questionnaire in the appendix of this report.

Definitions and explanations which are of primary importance in respect to the data presented in a given chapter are included in the text accompanying that chapter. The data included in the three chapters relate to places counted as farms in the 1964 Census of Agriculture. For the tabulations of data for the survey of farm workers and the survey of hired farm workers, the classification of farms included in the survey was the classification of the farm in the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Thus, the classification of farms by size of farm, tenure of operator, economic class of farm, and type of farm are those for 1964. Likewise, the data given for land in farms, cropland harvested, number of regular hired workers, and expenditures for hired farm labor and for customwork, contract work and machine hire relate to data obtained in 1964 Census of Agriculture for the farms included in the survey.

Census definition of a farm—For the 1964 Census of Agriculture, the definition of a farm was based primarily on a combination of "acres in the place" and the quantity of agricultural resources on the place or the quantity of agricultural products produced.

The word "place" was defined to include all land under the control or supervision of one person or partnership at the time of enumeration and on which agricultural operations were conducted at any time in 1964. Control may have been exercised through ownership or management; or through a lease, rental, or cropping arrangement.

The computer editing specifications provided for the counting of a place as a farm if the place contained 10 or more acres and met any of the following criteria:

1. 2 or more acres of crop failure.
2. 5 or more acres of cropland pasture or improved other pasture.
3. 10 or more acres of other pasture.
4. 5 or more acres of land in summer fallow.
5. 10 or more acres of other pasture.
6. 50 or more chickens 4 months old or over on the farm.
7. 5 or more hogs and pigs on the farm.
8. 5 or more cattle and calves on the farm.
9. 2 or more milk cows on the farm.
10. 0.2 acres or more of tobacco harvested.
11. 100 or more pounds of tobacco harvested.
12. 0.5 acres or more of vegetables or berries harvested for sale.
13. 0.5 acres or more of land in orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees.
14. 3 or more acres of hay harvested.
15. 2 or more acres of corn harvested, provided there were no hogs or pigs on the farm.

For places of less than 10 acres the computer editing specifications provided for the counting as a farm if the place met any of the following criteria:

1. 5 or more acres of crop failure.
2. 100 or more chickens 4 months old and over on the farm.
3. 10 or more hogs and pigs on the farm.
4. 10 or more cattle and calves on the farm.
5. 4 or more milk cows on the farm.

6. 0.3 acres or more of tobacco harvested.
7. 500 or more pounds of tobacco harvested.
8. 2 or more acres of vegetables or berries harvested for sale.
9. 2 or more acres of land in fruit orchards, vineyards, or planted nut trees.
10. 5 or more acres of corn harvested provided that there were no hogs and pigs on the farm.

For a more detailed explanation regarding the definition of a farm used for the 1964 Census of Agriculture, reference should be made to the introduction of volume II of the reports for the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

Farm operator—The term "farm operator" is used to designate a person who operates a farm, either doing the work himself or directly supervising the work. He may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a hired manager, or a tenant, renter, or sharecropper. If he rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he is considered as operator only of the land which he retains for his own operation. In the case of a partnership, only one partner is counted as an operator. The number of farm operators is the same as the number of farms.

Farms or operators reporting—Figures for farms represent the number of farms, or farm operators, for which the specified item was reported.

Land in farms—The land to be included in each farm was determined by inquiries on the questionnaire and by instructions to enumerators and farm operators. The farm operators were instructed to report for each farm operator, the number of acres owned, then the number of acres rented or worked on shares, the number of acres managed for others, and lastly, the number of acres rented or leased to others. The acres owned, plus the acres rented or worked on shares, plus acres managed for others, minus acres rented or leased to others was designated as "acres in the place" or "acres in the farm."

Land in farms according to use—Land in farms has been distributed according to the way in which it was used in 1964.

Cropland harvested—This category refers to all land from which any crops were harvested in 1964, whether for home use or for sale. It includes land from which hay (including wild hay) was cut, and land in berries and other small fruits, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses. Matured crops hogged off or grazed were considered to have been "crops harvested" and were reported here. Land from which two or more crops were harvested in 1964 was to be counted only once in the land-use classification. Land used for other purposes either before or after the crops were harvested was to be reported as cropland harvested, without regard to the other uses.

Number of regular hired workers—The count of regular hired farm workers for the 1964 Census of Agriculture included all persons who worked or would work 150 days or more on the farm in 1964. Members of the farm operator's family who worked or would work 150 days or more were to be counted if they worked for pay.

Expenditure for hired labor, 1964—Expenditure for hired labor was to include only cash expenditures. The cost of perquisites furnished to hired labor, such as room, board, house, milk, meat or other farm produced products were not to be included. Payments for housework, contract construction work, and labor connected with custom machine work and contract work such as fruit picking, fruit harvesting, and sugar beet harvesting by a contractor, crew leader or cooperative were not to be included. Payment of wages to members of the farm operator's family and Social Security taxes were to be included.

Machine hire, etc., 1964— The expenditure for machine hire refers to expenditures for custom farmwork such as tractor hire, combining, silo filling, plowing, spraying, fruit picking, etc. Expenditures for cotton ginning were excluded. Expenditures for machine hire were to include the cost of labor, as well as the cost of the hired machines used by the labor. Contract work included payments for such work as fruit picking, berry picking, sugar beet harvesting, etc., performed under a contract with a labor contractor, crew leader or cooperative.

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS

This report presents detailed data for farms classified by size of farm, age of farm operator, tenure of farm operator, economic class of farm, and type of farm.

Farms by size—Farms were classified by size according to the total land area established for each farm. The same classification was used for all States. According to definition, a farm is essentially an operating unit, not an ownership tract. All land operated by one person or partnership represents one farm. In the case of a landlord who has assigned land to tenants, the land assigned to each tenant is considered a separate farm even though the landlord may operate the entire landholding as one unit in respect to supervision, equipment, rotation practice, purchase of supplies, or sale of products.

Farms by tenure of operator—The classification of farms by tenure of operator was based on data reported for land owned, land rented from others or worked on shares for others, land managed for others, and land rented to others or worked on shares by others.

The various classifications of tenure, as used for the census, are defined below:

1. **Full owners** operate only land they own.
2. **Part owners** operate land they own and also land rented from others.
3. **Managers** operate land for others and are paid a wage or salary for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers are not classified as managers. If a farm operator managed land for others and also operated land on his own account, the land operated on his own account and the land managed for others was considered as one farm. If he managed land for two or more employers, all the managed land was considered to be one farm. Farms reporting any managed land were classed as manager-operated only if the land they claimed as managed met at least one of the following conditions:
 1. 1,000 acres or more in the farm.
 2. 10 acres or more in vegetables, berries, or in fruit orchards.
 3. Nursery or greenhouse operations with sales of \$5,000 or more.
 4. Cropland harvested plus land rented to others equaled 200 acres or more.
 5. 50 or more cattle and calves on hand.
 6. 25 or more milk cows on hand.
 7. 1,000 or more chickens or turkeys on hand, sold, or raised.
 8. \$10,000 or more in value of farm products sold in 1964.
4. **Tenants** rent from others or work on shares for others all the land they operate. They are further classified, as described below, on the basis of rental arrangements in regard to the payment of cash rent, sharing of crops, and sharing of livestock or livestock products.
 - a. **Cash tenants** pay cash rent, either on a per-acre basis or for the farm as a whole.

- b. **Share-cash tenants** pay part of the rent in cash and part in a share of the crops and/or of the livestock and livestock products.
- c. **Crop-share tenants** pay a share of the crops but not of the livestock or livestock products.
- d. **Livestock-share tenants** pay a share of the livestock or livestock products. They may or may not also pay a share of the crops.
- e. **Other and unspecified tenants** are those who did not qualify for inclusion in any of the foregoing subclassifications. They may have had the use of land rent-free or in return for a fixed quantity of products, payment of taxes, maintenance of buildings, etc. Unspecified tenants are those for whom the rental arrangement was not reported.

FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS

Farms were grouped into two major categories, commercial farms and other farms, mainly on the basis of total value of products sold. In general, all farms with a value of sales amounting to \$2,500 or more were classified as commercial. Farms with a value of sales of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as commercial if the farm operator was under 65 years of age and he did not work off the farm 100 or more days during the year. The remaining farms with a value of sales of \$50 to \$2,499 were included in one of the three groups of "other farms."

Commercial farms were divided into six economic classes on the basis of the total value of all products sold, as follows:

Class of farm

Large scale ¹	\$100,000 or more
I	\$ 40,000 or more
II	\$ 20,000 to \$39,999
III	\$ 10,000 to \$19,999
IV	\$ 5,000 to \$ 9,999
V	\$ 2,500 to \$ 4,999
VI ²	\$50 to \$2,499

¹Included also in Class I.

²Provided the farm operator was under 65 years of age and he did not work off the farm 100 or more days.

Other farms were divided into three economic classes as follows:

1. **Part-time**—Farms with a value of sales of farm products of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as "part-time" if the operator was under 65 years of age and he worked off the farm 100 or more days.
2. **Part-retirement**—Farms with a value of sales of farm products of \$50 to \$2,499 were classified as "part-retirement" if the farm operator was 65 years old or over. Many of these are farms on which the income from nonfarm sources was greater than the value of sales of agricultural products.

FARMS BY TYPE

Farms by type—The type of farm represents a description of the major source of income from farm sales. To be classified as a particular type, a farm had to have sales of a particular product or group of products amounting in value to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold during the year.

The types of farms, together with the products on which type classification is based, are as follows:

	(Products with sales value representing 50% or more of total value of all farm products sold)
Cash-grain	Corn, sorghums, small grains, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, dry field and seed beans and peas.
Tobacco	Tobacco.
Cotton	Cotton.
Other field-crop	Peanuts, potatoes (Irish and sweet), sugarcane for sugar or sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beet seed, and pineapples.
Vegetable	Vegetables.
Fruit and nut	Berries, other small fruits, tree fruits, grapes, nuts, and coffee.
Poultry	Chickens, chicken eggs, turkeys, and other poultry products.
Dairy	Milk and cream. The criterion of 50 percent of total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm having value of sales of dairy products amounting to less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm, if—
	(a) Milk and cream sold accounted for more than 30 percent of the total value of products sold, and—
	(b) Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of total cows, and—
	(c) The value of milk and cream sold plus the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold.
Livestock other than poultry and dairy	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair except for farms in the 17 Western States, Louisiana, Florida, and Hawaii, that qualified as livestock ranches.

	(Products with sales value representing 50% or more of total value of all farm products sold)
Livestock ranches	Farms in the 17 Western States, Louisiana, Florida, and Hawaii were classified as livestock ranches if the sales of livestock, wool, and mohair represented 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and if pastureland or grazingland amounted to 100 or more acres and was 10 or more times the acreage of cropland harvested.
General	Field seed crops, hay, grass, and silage. A farm was also classified as general if it had cash income from three or more sources and did not meet the criteria for any other type.
Miscellaneous	Nursery and greenhouse products, forest products, mules, horses, colts, ponies, fur-bearing animals, bees, honey, goat milk, and farms with no value of farm products sold.

Crop-type farms—Crop-type farms include cash-grain, tobacco, cotton, other field-crop, vegetable, fruit and nut, and miscellaneous farms.

Livestock-type farms—Livestock-type farms include poultry; dairy; livestock farms excluding poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches; livestock ranches; and general farms.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS FOR ITEMS IN SURVEY OF FARM WORKERS AND FOR SURVEY OF HIRED FARM WORKERS

Persons working—Persons working includes persons who worked any time during the week. The number of persons includes foreign nationals except for those farms for which all the contract workers were not reported. While data are presented in chapter 2 for persons 10 to 13 years of age, the totals for persons working relate to persons 14 years old and over. Facsimiles of the questionnaires for the two surveys appear on pages 182 to 185.

Hours worked—Farm operators were asked to report hours actually worked. For the survey of farmworkers, farm operators were asked to list by name the persons 10 years old and over living in the house in which the operator lived. If the farm was operated by a partnership, the persons living in the household of the partner were also to be listed. Farm operators were asked not to include housework. For both the survey of farm workers and the survey of hired farm workers, farmwork was to include work in the fields, milking, care and feeding

of livestock and poultry, care and repair of equipment and buildings, keeping farm records, and planning and supervising farmwork. Work off the farm or place was to include only hours worked at jobs for pay.

Area covered—The statistics relate to the 48 conterminous States and to Hawaii. No data were obtained for Alaska as the number of farms and persons working on farms in that State represent only a small fraction of the total for the United States. In a few tables, data are presented for three regions--North, South, and West. The States included in each of these regions are indicated by the map on page 2.

Estimates—All data in this chapter are estimates based upon reports for a sample of farms. The sample used for the survey of farm workers was not the same as that used for the survey of hired farm workers. References should be made to chapters 2 and 3 for a description of the samples used and for measures of sampling errors. The data in many of the tables have been rounded and hence in some cases, the detailed data in the table may not add exactly to the total.

Farm equipment, production practices, and farm production by economic class of farm and by type of farm for 1965—Man-hours of farmwork are directly related to farm production and level of technology. Data regarding farm equipment, farm expenditure for selected items, use of selected production practices, number of livestock and poultry on farms, sales of farm products, and acreage and production of crops for 1965 will be found in part 3, 1965 Sample Survey of Agriculture, volume III of the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Data are presented in part 3 by economic class of farm and by type of farm. Thus, it will be possible to relate hours of farmwork to farm equipment, farm expenditures, production practices, and to farm production by economic class of farm and by type of farm, for approximately the same agricultural year covered by the data on farm workers and hours of farmwork.

Total hours of farmwork by kind of worker—Of the 10.2 billion hours of farmwork almost 71.6 percent were provided by farm operators and members of their household not paid wages and 28.4 percent were provided by persons paid wages and salaries. Farm operators provided almost half of the total hours of farmwork. Wives of farm operators provided one-tenth and other members of the household of the farm operator, not paid wages, provided about one-eighth of the total hours of farmwork.

Kind of worker	Hours of work	
	Total (1,000)	Percent distribution
Total.....	10,211,527	100.0
Persons not paid wages or salary, total..	7,315,565	71.6
Farm operators.....	5,049,126	49.4
Wives of farm operators.....	1,058,361	10.4
Members of household of farm operator related to him.....	1,207,720	11.8
Members of household of farm operator not related to him.....	360	(¹)
Persons paid wages or salary, total.....	2,895,962	28.4
Hired farm workers not members of household of farm operator.....	2,675,558	26.2
Hired farm workers members of farm operator's family.....	220,404	2.2

¹Less than 0.5 percent.

Seasonal distribution of persons working on farms and hours of farmwork—The number of persons working on farms and the hours of farmwork varies greatly with the season of the year, by type of farm, and by economic class of farm. Both the number of persons working on

farms and the hours of farmwork were highest in the summer and lowest in the winter. The total persons working on farms varied by weeks from 4.6 million to 8.0 million and the number of hours of farmwork varied from 127.3 million to 273.9 million.

Hours of farmwork by economic class and type of farm—The hours of farmwork and proportion of the hours of work wages varied greatly by economic class and type of farm.

Classification of farms	Average hours of farmwork per farm	Percent of hours of farmwork by—	
		Persons not paid wages	Persons paid wages
All farms.....	3,194	71.6	28.4
Economic class of farm:			
Large-scale farms.....	26,805	(NA)	100.0
Classes I and II excluding large-scale farms.....	6,470	56.4	43.6
Class III.....	4,733	80.9	19.1
Class IV.....	3,868	87.5	12.5
Class V.....	2,531	88.9	11.1
Class VI.....	1,788	89.3	10.7
Part-time farms.....	1,017	87.0	13.0
Part-retirement farms.....	981	88.0	12.0
Type of commercial farms:			
Cash-grain farms.....	3,321	81.9	18.1
Tobacco farms.....	3,505	69.4	30.6
Cotton farms.....	4,258	44.9	55.1
Other field-crop farms.....	7,511	39.4	60.6
Vegetable farms.....	10,203	17.5	82.5
Fruit and nut farms.....	7,576	19.2	80.8
Poultry farms.....	3,852	62.7	37.3
Dairy farms.....	5,686	84.7	15.3
Livestock farms other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches.....	3,414	83.7	16.3
Livestock ranches.....	3,808	62.2	37.8
General farms.....	4,160	70.8	29.2
Miscellaneous farms.....	4,552	36.4	63.6

NA Not available.

Persons not paid wages provided 72 percent of the hours of farmwork on all farms. However, for farms in economic classes I and II, cotton farms and other field-crop farms, persons not paid wages furnished from 40 to 60 percent of the hours worked at farmwork. On cash-grain farms; dairy farms; livestock farms other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches; farms in economic classes III, IV, V, and VI, part-time farms and part-retirement farms, persons not paid wages provided four-fifths or more of the total hours of farmwork. On fruit and nut and vegetable farms, hired workers provided more than four-fifths of the total hours of farmwork.

Hours of farmwork not included in tables—The 10.2 billion hours worked on farms by all persons given in table 1 do not include hours worked by members of the household of the farm operator on the following groups of farms:

1. Farmwork by persons not paid wages on large-scale farms and farms other than large-scale farms with an expenditure of \$10,000 and over for hired farm labor in 1964, and abnormal farms. The total hours worked at farmwork by farm operators and members of their households for this group of farms are estimated at 251 million. (The totals in table 1 do not include hours of farmwork performed by persons 10 to 13 years of age. For hours worked by persons 10 to 13, see page 60.)
2. Hours worked by hired workers on large-scale farms with an expenditure for hired farm labor of less than \$10,000 in 1964. The hours worked by hired farm workers on these farms is estimated as 71 million.

3. Hours worked by contract workers not included in totals for hours worked by hired farm workers on farms. It is estimated that the total hours worked by these contract workers did not exceed 80 million.

The totals given do not include approximately 402 million hours worked at farmwork for the three groups listed above. The total hours worked by all persons, and hours worked by persons not paid wages given in table 1 represent an understatement of approximately 4 percent for each of these groups. The total hours

worked by hired farm workers given in table 1 represent an understatement of approximately 6 percent.

Persons working and hours of work for farms of non-white farm operators in the South—The size of the sample was too small to provide very much data for farms of nonwhite operators in the South. The data in the following table related only to farms with an expenditure of less than \$10,000 for hired farm labor in 1964, and do not include data for any large-scale or for abnormal farms.

Subject	Persons in households of farm operator						
	Total, all persons 14 years old and over	Farm operators	Wives of farm operators	Other members of household of farm operator	Other members of household of farm operator not related to head of household	Hired workers members of household of farm operator	Hired workers not members of household of farm operator
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Average number of persons per week in household of farm operator.....	562	171	138	251	2	(¹)	(X)
Average number of persons per week.....	309	121	63	125	1	(¹)	66
Working:							
At farmwork.....	246	101	49	95	1	(¹)	66
Not for pay.....	242	99	48	94	1	-	(X)
For pay.....	4	2	1	1	-	(¹)	66
Off the farm.....	105	43	21	41	(¹)	-	(X)
Average hours worked per week, total.....	10,373	4,827	1,757	3,765	19	5	1,333
Working:							
At farmwork.....	6,917	3,340	1,230	2,337	6	5	1,333
Not for pay.....	6,851	3,300	1,226	2,320	6	-	(X)
For pay.....	66	40	4	17	-	5	1,333
Off the farm.....	3,456	1,487	528	1,428	13	-	(X)
Average hours worked per person per week.....	Hours 34	Hours 40	Hours 28	Hours 30	Hours 21	Hours 25	Hours 20
Working:							
At farmwork.....	28	33	25	25	11	25	20
Not for pay.....	28	33	26	25	6	-	(X)
For pay.....	18	26	8	13	-	25	20
Off the farm.....	33	34	25	34	31	-	(X)

X Not applicable.
¹Less than 500.