

Information for years on farm has been obtained for each census of agriculture beginning with 1910. In the censuses of 1964, 1959, 1954, 1950, 1930, and 1925, the inquiry called for the month as well as the year of occupancy. The month of occupancy was not tabulated in 1964, however. For 1945, 1940, and 1935 only the year of occupancy was asked. The report forms for 1920 and 1910 asked for the number of years and months the operator had operated the farm occupied at the time of the census. For each census, the data for years on farm have been summarized by groups of "years on present-farm." The number of years or months comprising these groups of "years on present farm" have not always been the same, largely due to changes in the date of census enumeration. Major groups of "years on present farm" used for compiling the data are Less than 5 years, 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years, and 15 years or more. The group "less than 5 years" has been subdivided for some censuses. The difference between censuses in elapsed time from the beginning of the calendar year to the date the census reports were completed affects the data for the years-on-present-farm group "under 5 years" more than for groups of 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years, and 15 years or more.

For the 1969 census, about two-thirds of the report forms were completed in January or February of 1970. For the 1964 census, over 90 percent of the report forms were completed in November and December of 1964. This may have resulted in a somewhat greater difference in reporting between the two years than there would have been had the time of reporting been the same.

About 585 thousand operators, 21.4 percent, did not report the year began operation in the 1969 census versus only 5.4 percent in 1964. This may also have some effect on comparability of data.

Age of farm operator—Data on age of farm operators have been obtained in each of the decennial censuses beginning with 1910 and, also, in the censuses of agriculture for 1945, 1954, 1959, 1964, and 1969. The censuses of population for 1890 and 1900 included a classification of heads of families occupying farm homes, by age groups. No data on age of operators were obtained in the censuses of 1925 and 1935.

For both 1969 and 1964, the operator's age was imputed if it was not reported. Tabulated data for 1969 and 1964, therefore, show an age for each farm operator. The number of operators for which age was not reported are shown for prior censuses.

Farm operators were classified into one of six age groups: Under 25, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, and 65 years or more. Average age of operators was tabulated in 1945 and 1954 through 1969; data for Alaska and Hawaii were not included in 1945 or in 1954.

Race of farm operator—Farm operators were classified as white, Negro or black, Indian (American), and other. For Hawaii only, Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Korean were included as separate categories on the report form but are combined into the "other" group in published tables.

Table 2. Hawaii, Race by County and by Class of Farm: 1969

	Total	White	Hawaiian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Other
Total.....	3,896	783	309	2,425	91	209	6	73
Hawaii.....	2,241	391	177	1,461	20	148	2	42
Maul.....	512	167	64	243	9	18	-	11
Honolulu.....	768	109	43	524	52	25	2	13
Kauai.....	375	116	25	197	10	18	2	7
Class 1.....	306	89	8	193	8	6	1	1
Class 2.....	289	28	5	240	8	4	-	4
Class 3.....	438	36	9	346	20	17	3	7
Class 4.....	493	60	28	361	9	24	-	11
Class 5.....	758	87	44	506	22	81	1	17
Class 6.....	356	105	45	176	5	19	1	5
Part time.....	918	292	137	417	14	37	-	21
Part retirement.....	327	82	33	183	5	21	-	3
Abnormal.....	11	4	-	3	-	-	-	4

The number of farm operators by race, by county, and by economic class of farms for Hawaii are presented in table 2.

The number of farms and land in farms by economic class of farm for farms operated by white operators, by Negro operators, by Indian operators, and by "other" operators are included in this part of the chapter for States, regions, and the United States. Additional data by race are included in parts 1 and 2 of this chapter.

Off-farm work—Information on work off the farm by farm operators has been obtained for each agriculture census beginning with 1930. Farm operators reporting off-farm work vary from those who supplement their farm incomes with odd or spare-time jobs to those operators who have regular nonfarm jobs and use the farm to supplement their regular income or as a residence. The operators with odd or spare-time jobs usually consider their nonfarm employment to be of secondary importance; they may work part time on someone else's farm, or work at seasonal nonfarm jobs.

Many persons who may be employed in cities or have other regular nonfarm jobs live in rural areas and conduct sufficient agricultural operations for their places to meet the definition of a farm. Some are using the farm income to supplement their regular nonfarm income. Some of the farm operators working off their farms may be using their nonfarm income as a source of capital for expanding their farming operations.

For 1969 and 1964, data are tabulated only for those operators reporting one or more days of work off the farm. For 1959, farm operators reporting "none" for days of work off farm and those not reporting off-farm work were not tabulated separately. For 1935, 1940, 1950, and 1954, data are given separately for farm operators reporting "none" for days of work off-farm in volume II, General Report, 1954 Census of Agriculture. The proportion of the farm operators for whom the inquiry regarding off-farm work was not reported varied from 1.4 percent in 1954, to 7.8 percent in 1939. For more detailed information on off-farm work by farm operators and members of the farm operator's family, for prior censuses, see volume II, General Report for the respective years.

Tenure—The tenure data presented here are limited and are related, for the most part, to year began operation.