



For farms with sales of less than \$10,000 the importance of off-farm income from either farm-related sources or off-farm employment is revealed by the number of those farms that have greater off-farm income than farm sales. Almost three-fourths of all farms with sales of less than \$2,500 reported off-farm income greater than farm sales. Farms with sales of \$2,500 to \$4,999 and \$5,000 to \$9,999 also reported high levels of off-farm income when compared with farm sales.

There is surprisingly little variation in the percent of farms with household members (other than farm operator)

working off the farm among the various value of sales groups over \$2,500. Only the \$100,000 and over group shows a marked decrease from the average of 16 percent. Of the household members reporting off-farm employment, the percentage working 200 days or more is considerably greater for farms with sales of less than \$20,000 (tables 16 and 17).

Almost one-half of the operators of farms selling agricultural products of \$2,500 and over who were under 35 years of age worked off the farm. The proportion of operators working off the farm decreased in each successively older age group.

Table 16. Value of Agricultural Products Sold by Percent of Farm Operators With Off-Farm Income: 1974

	Off-farm income—			Not reporting
	Total	Greater than value of farm products sold	Less than value of farm products sold	
Total.....	100.0	34.8	34.6	30.6
Under \$2,500.....	100.0	74.1	5.4	20.5
\$2,500 to \$4,999...	100.0	58.5	15.9	25.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999...	100.0	39.2	32.9	27.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999.	100.0	13.9	51.8	34.3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.	100.0	2.3	59.3	38.4
\$40,000 to \$99,999.	100.0	.5	59.3	40.2
\$100,000 and over..	100.0	.2	56.5	43.3