



Farmers Balance Off-Farm Work, Technology Adoption

Farm households that rely heavily on off-farm income have a tendency to adopt farm technologies that save management time.

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Effectively managing land, water, machinery and other inputs — as well as adopting new technologies and production practices — can help ensure the success of a farm business and the economic well-being of a farm household. Yet farm operators and their household members are increasingly relying on off-farm employment to improve their bottom lines.

While contributing to the economic well-being of farm households, off-farm jobs compete with on-farm responsibilities for managerial time, which, in turn, may affect the economic performance of the farm business. Consequently, time-saving benefits are driving the decisions of certain farm

operator households to adopt new technologies and practices.

In addition to sustaining growth in agricultural productivity and ensuring an abundance of food and fiber, adopting innovative farm technologies also changes the way farm households regard employment choices. A recent Economic Research Service (ERS) study finds the adoption of time-saving technologies, such as herbicide-tolerant (HT) soybeans, is associated with higher off-farm incomes (see “Modeling Off-Farm Income and Technology Adoption”).

On the other hand, the adoption of time-intensive technologies such as precision farming is more closely associated with lower

off-farm incomes. These findings confirm a tradeoff between the time spent on farm and off-farm activities, which, in turn, translates into a tradeoff between expanding farm operations and increasing off-farm income-generating activities.

Off-farm income increasingly important

Off-farm income received by farm operators and their spouses has risen steadily during recent decades as job opportunities have grown and mechanization and other technological innovations have lessened on-farm labor needs. Off-farm income as a share of total U.S. farm household income

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In many cases, adoption of new farm technologies and practices is driven by “unquantified” factors, such as simplicity and flexibility of use, that translate into reduced managerial intensity and more free time for other activities, particularly off-farm employment.

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rose from about 50% in 1960 to more than 80% during the past 10 years.

On average, a farm household received about \$81,500 in 2004, netting only \$14,200 from farming activities. Earned off-farm income averaged \$48,800, and unearned income was about \$18,500 (Social Security, interest, etc.). In 2004, 52% of farm operators worked off-farm, up from 44% in 1979. During the same period, the share of spouses working off-farm grew from 28% to 45%.

Not surprisingly, the amount of time allocated to off-farm employment has also risen. From 1996 to 2004, farm operators increased their average time employed off-farm 20%, from 830 hours to 1,002 hours, while not markedly changing the number of hours spent working on the farm (1,525 hours in 1996 and 1,574 in 2004). During the same period, the spouses of farm operators increased their average off-farm work hours from 690 to 809 per year.

Small farms particularly dependent

Operators of smaller farms have higher

off-farm incomes, both earned and total, than operators of larger farms. In 2004, farm households with gross farm sales less than \$10,000 averaged just more than \$74,000 in off-farm income. In contrast, households with farm sales between \$250,000 and \$499,999 averaged about \$45,000 in off-farm income. While off-farm income constitutes the largest component of total farm household income on average, its share decreases with farm size. Off-farm income is no longer the largest component of household income for those farms with gross sales higher than \$250,000 (less than 8% of U.S. farms).

The inverse relationship between off-farm earned income and farm size is largely attributed to a higher likelihood of off-farm employment and more hours worked off the farm by operators of smaller farms. More than 55% of operators with farm sales less than \$100,000 reported off-farm hours in 2004, vs. 20% or less for operators of farms with sales more than \$250,000. However, off-farm income obtained by

those farm operators who work off-farm does not vary much with farm size, averaging \$47,000 for operators of the smallest farms and \$39,000 for those of the largest farms.

Implications for technology adoption

Farmers choose technologies and practices they expect to yield the greatest net benefits based on their own preferences, farm characteristics, demand for their product, ease of application and costs. Traditional economic research examines the benefits and costs of adopting agricultural innovations focusing on the farm business.

However, an analysis based solely on net returns does not sufficiently explain variations in the rates of adoption for many recent agricultural innovations because the value of management time is excluded. For example, farmers rapidly adopted HT soybeans even though they showed no significant advantage in net returns vs. conventional soybeans.

On the other hand, farmers have been slow to adopt other technologies, such as integrated pest management (IPM), despite the potential for higher net returns and other advantages. Such examples suggest that, in many cases, adoption of new farm technologies and practices is driven by “unquantified” factors, such as simplicity and flexibility of use, that translate into reduced managerial intensity and more free time for other activities, particularly off-farm employment.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) survey results show operators of high-sales, large and very large farms — which depend upon farm revenues more than upon off-farm earnings — tend to adopt more management-intensive technologies. For example, 18% of the operators of large farms adopted precision farming in 1998, compared with 3% of small-farm operators (who worked fewer on-farm hours).

Technology adoption, household income

ERS examined the interaction of off-farm income-earning activities and adoption of four agricultural technologies of varying managerial intensity — HT crops, conservation tillage, insect-resistant (Bt) corn, and yield monitors (see “Selected agricultural technologies”). This research also considered the relationship between the adoption of these innovations and farm household income from on-farm and off-farm sources.

Table 1: Operators of smaller farms have higher off-farm incomes

Farm sales	Share of farms, %	Total off-farm income, \$	Total farm income, \$
\$9,999 or less	43.7	74,033	-2,878
\$10,000-\$99,999	40.7	67,971	4,091
\$100,000-\$249,999	7.9	46,913	33,999
\$250,000-\$499,999	4.2	44,870	79,516
\$500,000-\$999,999	2.0	52,077	116,766
\$1,000,000 or more	1.5	41,082	370,184
All farms	100.0	67,279	14,201

Source: 2004 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

Selected agricultural technologies

Herbicide-tolerant (HT) soybeans contain traits that allow them to survive certain herbicides that would destroy conventional soybeans along with the targeted weeds. HT soybeans allow farmers to use more effective postemergent herbicides, expanding weed management options. HT soybeans have been adopted rapidly, reaching 89% of soybean planted acres in 2006, and are said to save managerial time because of the relative simplicity of the weed control program.

Conservation tillage is defined as “any tillage or planting system that maintains at least 30% of the soil surface covered by residue after planting.” It includes no-till, ridge-till and mulch-till techniques. Adoption of conservation tillage for corn peaked at about 41% of corn planted acreage in 1997. Conservation tillage is believed to save managerial labor.

Bt corn crops carry the gene from the soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). Crops containing the Bt gene are able to produce proteins that are toxic when ingested by certain insects. Bt corn was planted on 35% of corn acreage in 2005. Savings in managerial time depend on the type of insect to be controlled. Use of Bt corn to control the European corn borer is believed to result in a small savings.

Yield monitors provide farmers site-specific data that allow them to spatially vary input application and production practices. Yield monitors were used on 33% of corn acreage and 25% of soybean acreage in 2001. Adoption of yield monitors is believed to be management intensive.

Adoption of HT soybeans, first introduced in 1996, grew 70% in just five years, despite no significant effects on farm financial net returns. However, after controlling for other factors, a 16% increase in off-farm household income is associated with a 10% increase in the probability of adopting HT soybeans. This finding suggests operators employed off farm are more likely to adopt HT soybeans because the simplicity and flexibility of weed control saves managerial time. Also, a 9.7% increase in total household income is associated with a 10% increase in the likelihood of adoption of HT soybeans.

Similarly, a nearly 10% increase in off-farm household income (and a nearly 5% gain in total household income) is associated with a 10% increase in the probability of adopting conservation tillage. Conservation tillage is believed to be a management labor-saving practice, but to a lesser degree than use of HT soybeans.

On the other hand, the adoption of yield monitors, a key component of precision agriculture, is associated with lower off-farm income. An 8.4% decrease in off-farm household income is associated with a 10% increase in the probability of adopting yield monitors. These techniques are managerially time-intensive, compared with HT soybeans and conservation tillage, which are managerially time-saving.

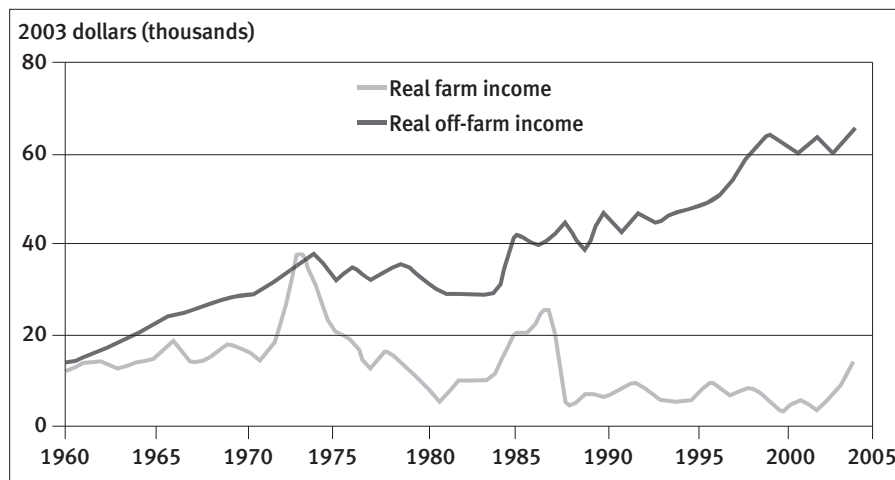
The adoption of Bt corn did not show a significant relationship to off-farm household income, indicating that Bt corn may be managerially time-neutral. Before the commercial introduction of Bt corn in 1996, most farmers accepted yield losses rather than incur the expense and uncertainty of chemical control. For those farmers, the use of Bt corn reportedly resulted in yield gains rather than pesticide savings, and savings in managerial time also were small.

Tradeoffs have policy implications

Findings confirm a tradeoff between time spent during on-farm and off-farm activities. Households operating small farms are more likely than larger farm types to devote time to off-farm opportunities and to adopt management-saving technologies (such as HT crops). Small-farm households are less likely to adopt management-intensive technologies, such as integrated pest management (IPM).

The relationship between off-farm work and a farm's economic performance also suggests a farm household's dependence on off-farm income affects the distributional

Fig. 1: Off-farm household income has risen steadily



Source: USDA. Economic Research Service. Deflator used to calculate real income is the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

consequences of agricultural policies. Conservation, research and development, Extension services and farm support programs may affect farm households differently depending on the relative importance of on-farm and off-farm income-generating activities.

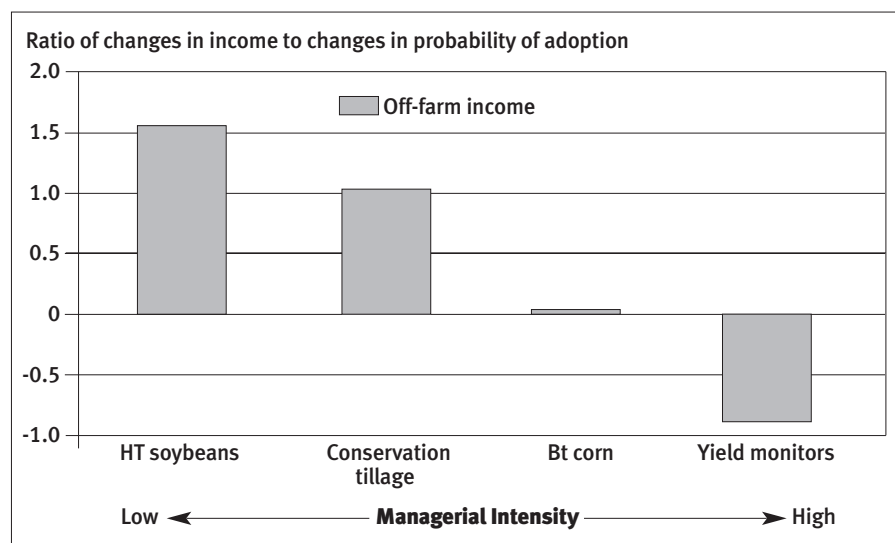
Thus, the consequences of government policies are largely dependent on the diversity of U.S. farm households, particularly regarding their income sources. For example, a policy promoting the adoption of management-intensive agricultural practices (such as IPM) may be less effective unless it takes into consideration the demands on managerial time required by the particular practice.

These findings also have implications for private agricultural research and development (R&D). Innovators often base their economic evaluations of returns to R&D on the expected profitability of potential innovations for farmers. For example, innovators may consider the extent of yield increases and/or input cost reductions resulting from a new technology relative to the costs of adoption and current management practices. This research shows that the value of management time is an important additional element to be included in the economic evaluations of new technologies.

Economic models help researchers

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Fig. 2: Managerially time-intensive technologies are associated with lower off-farm incomes



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estimate the effect of a change in policies, programs, behavior, or a myriad of other factors. For this study, ERS researchers expanded the agricultural household model to include the technology-adoption decision together with many other important farm household economic decisions.

The updated model allowed researchers to consider first the interaction of off-farm work and adoption of agricultural technologies, and then the effect of technology adoption on farm household income (from on-farm and off-farm sources) after controlling for such interaction. The analysis used data from

nationwide surveys of corn and soybean farmers in 2000-2001.

The hypothesis is that adoption of managerial-saving technologies (such as HT soybeans) frees up management time for use elsewhere (notably off-farm employment), leading to higher off-farm income. On the other hand, managerially intensive technologies (such as precision agriculture) would result in less time available for off-farm activities, leading to lower off-farm income.

An alternative hypothesis is that farmers already working off-farm may be more disposed to adopt managerial-saving technologies. This may lead to additional off-

farm work and result in even higher off-farm income. Similarly, farmers who are working off-farm may be reluctant to adopt managerially intensive technologies.

In either case, adoption of managerial-saving technologies would be associated with higher off-farm income and adoption of managerially intensive technologies would be related to lower off-farm income.



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