

The study showed that the percentage of on-farm family labor participation in agricultural activity for plant production is about 55.9%, of the total participation of on-farm family in agriculture, but for livestock production is about 44.1% of the total participation of on-farm family in agriculture.

At the level of aggregate sample, the results of this study indicate that the agricultural income earned from on-farm and off-farm is about L.E. 879528 representing about 90% from the total agricultural income, but the agricultural income saved from free on-farm labor family estimated by L.E. 97899 representing about 10% of the total agricultural income.

The study assumed some factors which affect on-farm and off-farm family labor. The study revealed that the most important factors which has negative effect and has statistical significance on the on-farm family labor for plant production are the number of day-work of family labor working for others in agriculture, the number of day-work of on-farm family labor for livestock and the income earned from another non-agricultural occupations, the number of educated members of family, while the most important factor which has positive effect and has statistical significance is cultivated area.

But the most important factors which has positive effect and has statistical significance on the on-farm family labor for livestock production are the number of workers in agriculture,

and the number of farm animals, while the most important factor which has negative effect and has statistical significance are the number of day-work of family labor for others in agriculture, and the income from the plant production.

The study indicated that the most important factors which has negative effect and has statistical significance on the off-farm family labor working for others in agriculture are the number of day-work of on-farm family labor for plant and livestock production, and the number of farm animals, while the most important factor which has positive effect and has statistical significance is the number of workers in agriculture.

But the most important factors which has negative effect and has statistical significance on the off-farm family labor in non-agricultural occupations are the number of day-work of on-farm family labor for plant and livestock production, while the most important factor which has positive effect and has statistical significance is the number of educated members of family.

The study showed that the most important reasons for leaving the farm are the decreased of on-farm agricultural income, small size of the farm, the increase of off-farm non-agricultural income respectively.