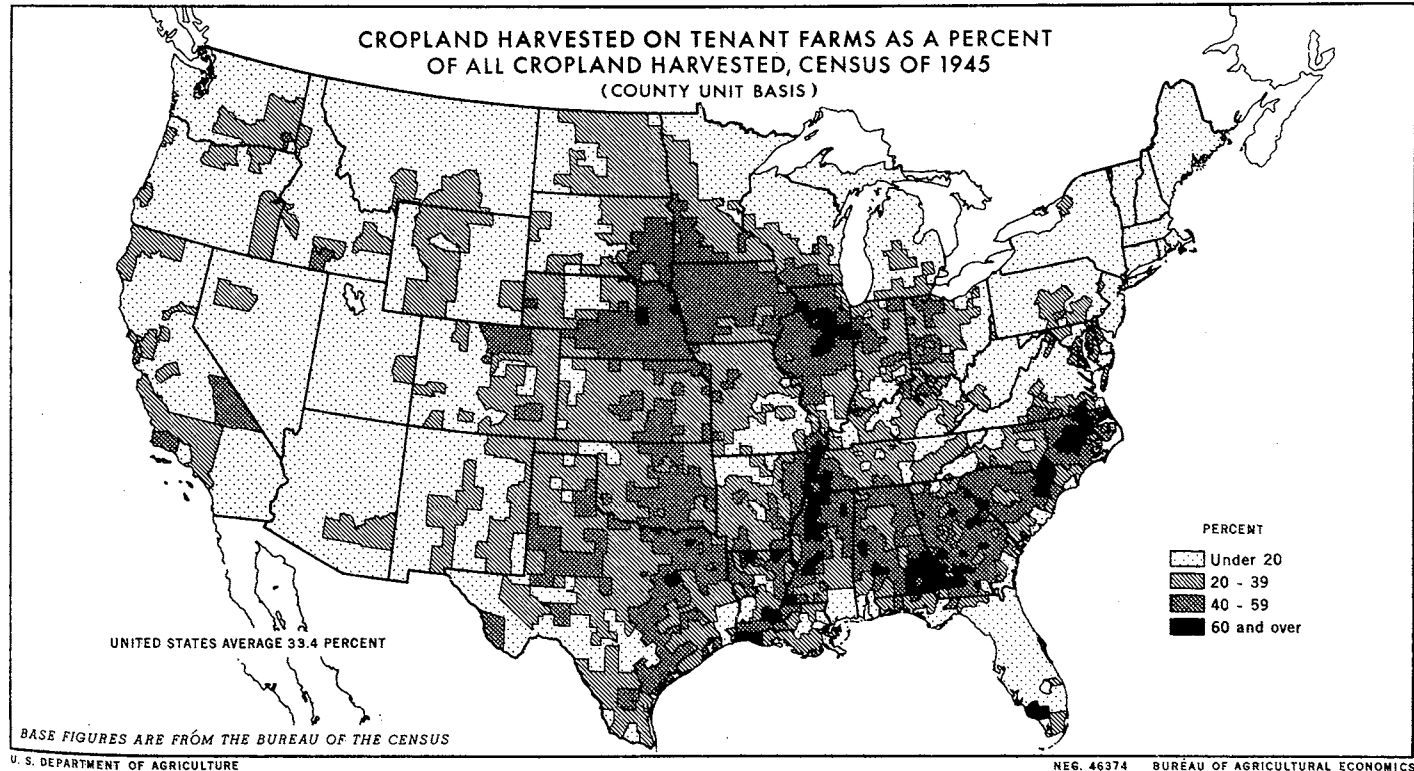


Land in farms operated under lease includes all land in tenant farms, the rented portion of all part-owner farms, and, for 1945, the rented portion of manager-operated farms when any of the land in such farms was leased by the employer from others. The largest contiguous area having a high proportion of land under lease included the Corn Belt and parts of the

Great Plains States. The States with the highest proportion of farm land rented were South Dakota with 58.0 percent and Illinois with 57.9 percent. In the Northeast, the northern part of the Lake States, the lower Appalachians, the eastern part of the coastal fringe of the Gulf States, the Ozarks, and in scattered parts of the West a low percentage of land was under lease.



For the United States as a whole, 33.4 percent of the cropland harvested was in tenant farms, which farms comprised 31.7 percent of all farms. In the South, the percentage of the total cropland harvested which was in tenant farms was lower than the percentage of farms operated by tenants. In the North Central Region the reverse situation is true. In both of these

regions, tenant farms tend to have a higher proportion of their area in crops than owner-operated farms. In the Northeast, only 10.8 percent of the cropland harvested was in farms operated by tenants, which percentage contrasts with 18.6 in the West, 35.5 in the North Central Region, and 39.1 in the South.