

SECTION III—PEOPLE

Income

Security

Personal Attributes

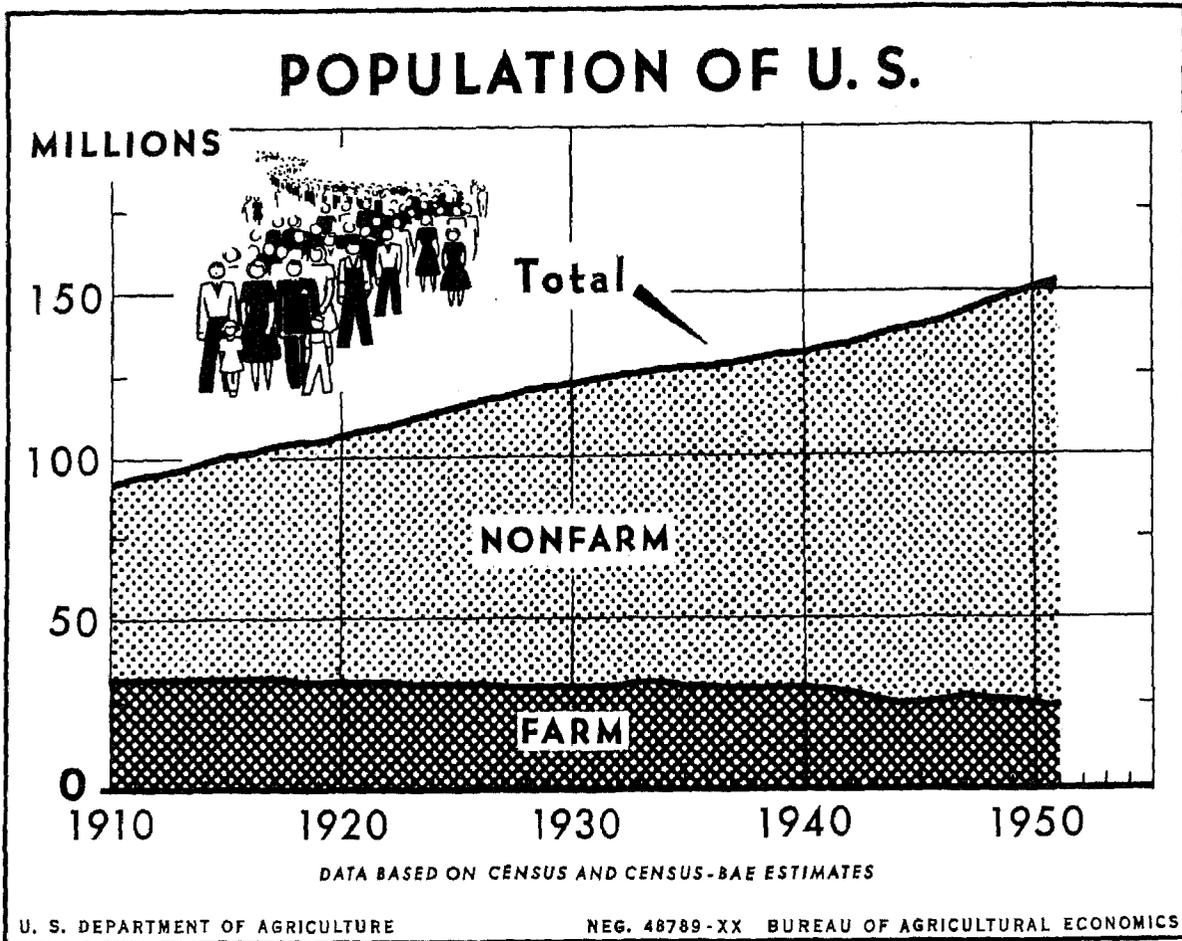


Figure 44

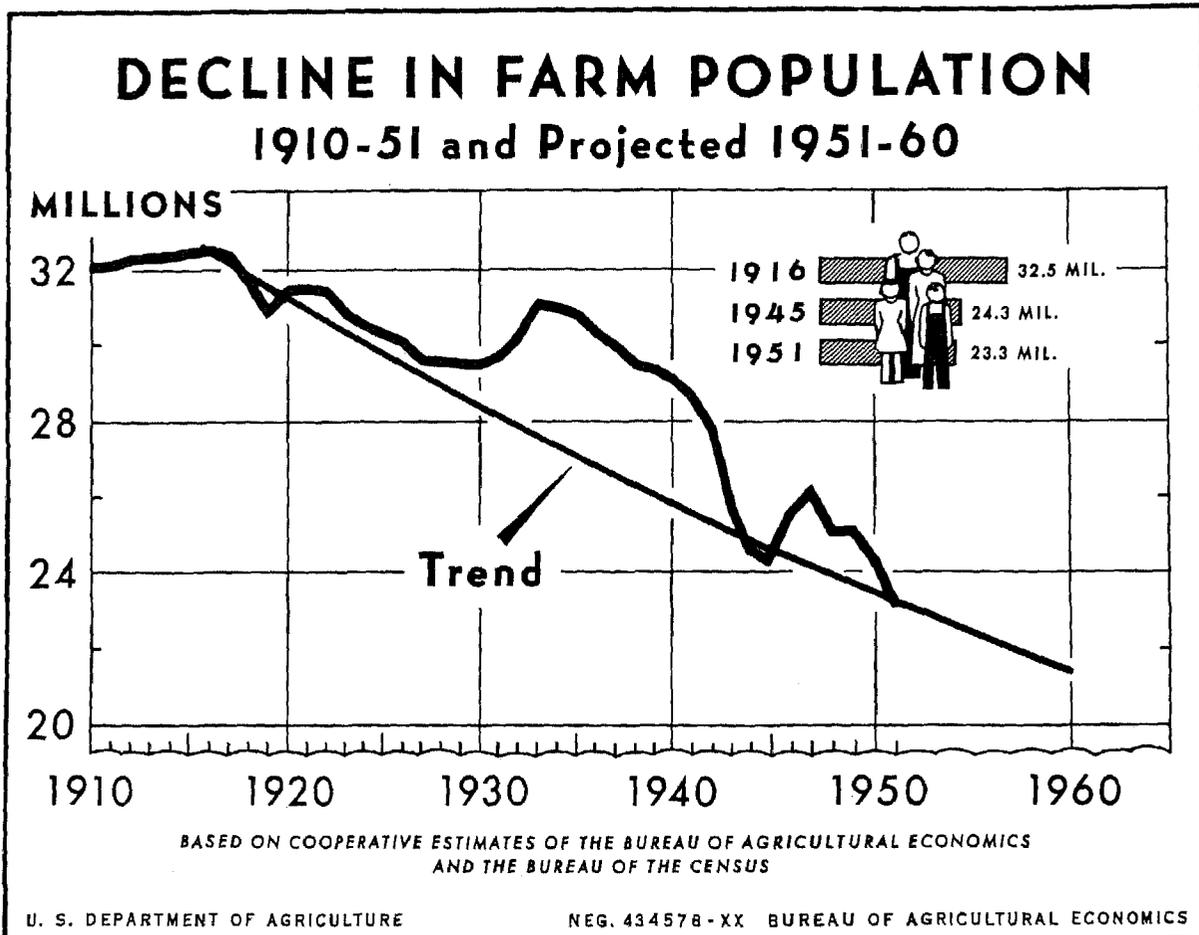


Figure 45

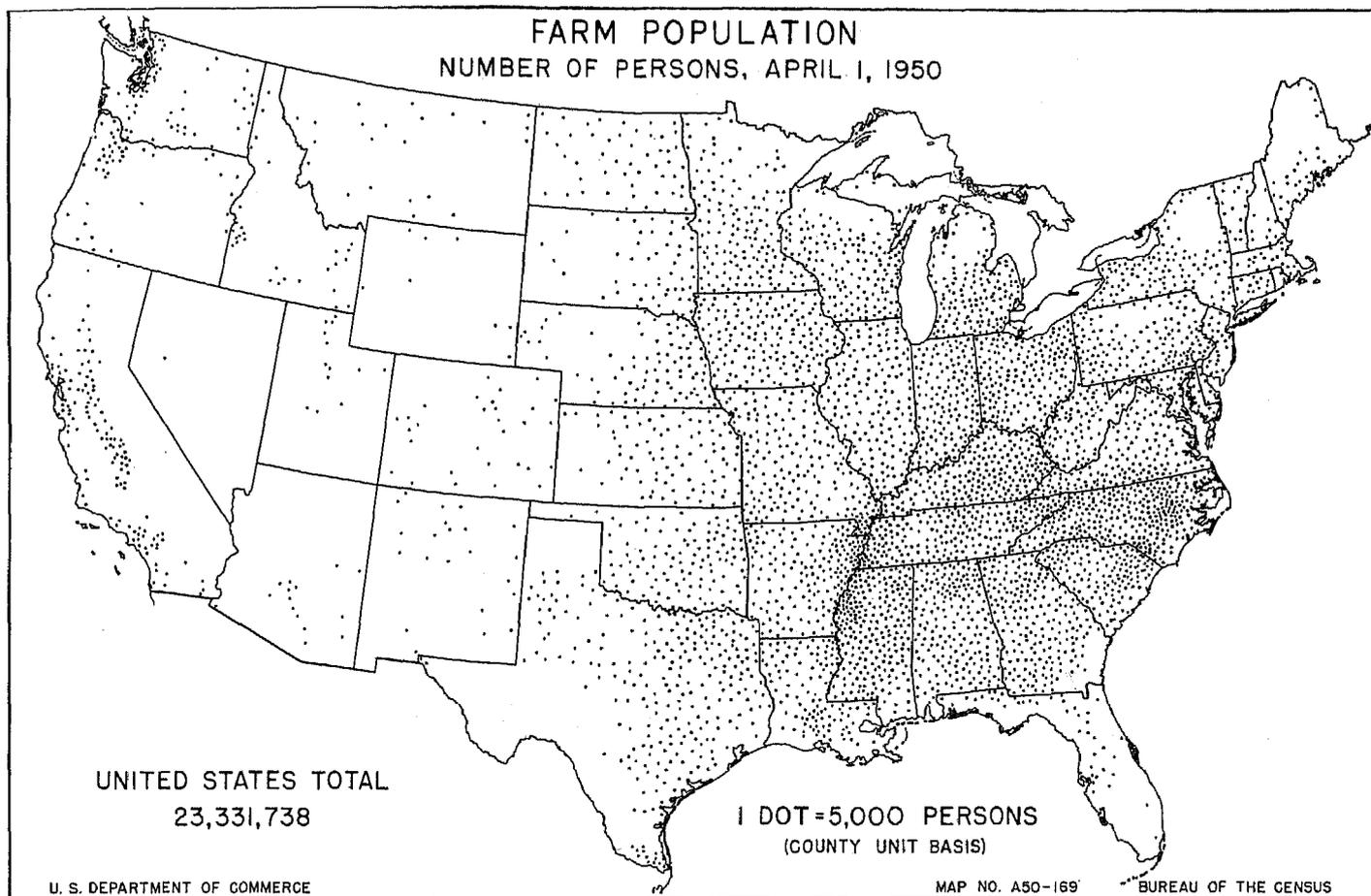


Figure 46

Farm population and nonfarm population.—The total population of the United States has increased steadily since 1910, rising from 91,972,000 to 150,697,361 in 1950. This represents an increase of almost two-thirds. The demand for food and fiber products of agricultural origin has probably mounted proportionately more than the increase in population. In the first place, fewer people have been directly producing a part of their own food requirements. Also, increased productivity arising from technological advancements and capital accumulations in industry has resulted in increased purchasing power per capita. The increased purchasing power not only has resulted in a greater demand for agricultural production but also has resulted in an increased demand for agricultural production of a higher quality. This has involved a shift in emphasis from crops to livestock and livestock products. The tenure status of farmers influences the supplying of these demands, for tenants and part-owner farmers tend toward crop production rather than toward livestock farming.

To provide the necessary food in 1910, one person in the agricultural population was required for every two persons in the urban population. In 1950, only one person in the agricultural population was required for every five people in the urban population, and these five people have been maintained on a higher standard of diet and dress than were the two in 1910. Giving due allowance for the export of domestically produced food and fiber crops, each farmer was producing much more in 1950 than in earlier years. The ratio of nonfarm population to farm population is expected to widen in the future, for it is anticipated that total population will continue to increase and that farm population will decline.

Decline in farm people.—The total farm population was 32,077,000 in 1910 and rose to a peak of 32,530,000 in 1916 (fig. 45). In 1910, 34.9 percent of the total population of the United States was residing on farms, while in 1950 only 16.1 percent of the total population was on farms. During this period great strides have been made in the techniques of production in agriculture. Tractors and motortrucks have been replacing horses and mules as motive power; new strains of plants resistant to disease and weather variation have appeared; knowledge of genetic combinations has been applied to the development of higher-yielding hybrids or strains; new insecticides and fungicides have

reduced pestilence and disease; the natural fertility of the soil has been supplemented by the development and increased use of new fertilizers; improved methods in the handling and feeding of livestock have been developed; and land-use patterns leading to an optimum production have been adopted by a large number of farmers. The application of these technological advancements has more than doubled the output per man-hour in the 1910 to 1950 period. Thus, while total population was increasing, the number of people in agriculture declined, both absolutely and relatively. It has been estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that this number will decline to about 21,356,000 people by 1960 (fig. 45).

Location of farm population.—The vast majority of the farm population is located east of the 10th meridian which traverses the western part of the Great Plains States (fig. 46). This area has 20 or more inches of rainfall annually. This, together with its soil characteristics, makes it the major crop-producing area of the United States. Within this area the farm population is distributed fairly uniformly. There are, however, some areas of concentration, notably in the Mississippi Delta, the Piedmont region, and the South Atlantic Coastal Plains. Population concentration is varied in part by the type of farming in the area and the time and method of original settlement. For example, in the South the kinds of crops produced and the method of farming have historically required large quantities of labor. Once the supply of labor has been established without alternative employment its existence acts as a barrier to adoption of machine techniques. The Corn Belt and the Great Plains were settled after some technological progress had been made and the crops produced were suitable for production with machinery. Consequently the concentration of population in these areas is not as great as in the South. In the West much of the land is relatively less productive, owing to the low rainfall, than is the land in the East. If the same quantities of labor were applied to a given unit of land in the unirrigated portions of both of these broad geographic areas, the labor in the West would yield less than the labor in the East. Thus, there has been little reason for a large shift of the farm labor force from the relatively heavily populated North Central and Southern States to the sparsely populated Western States. The farm population in the Intermountain States is particularly sparse, although some concentration is shown in the irrigated areas of the Pacific Coast States and in a few other areas.

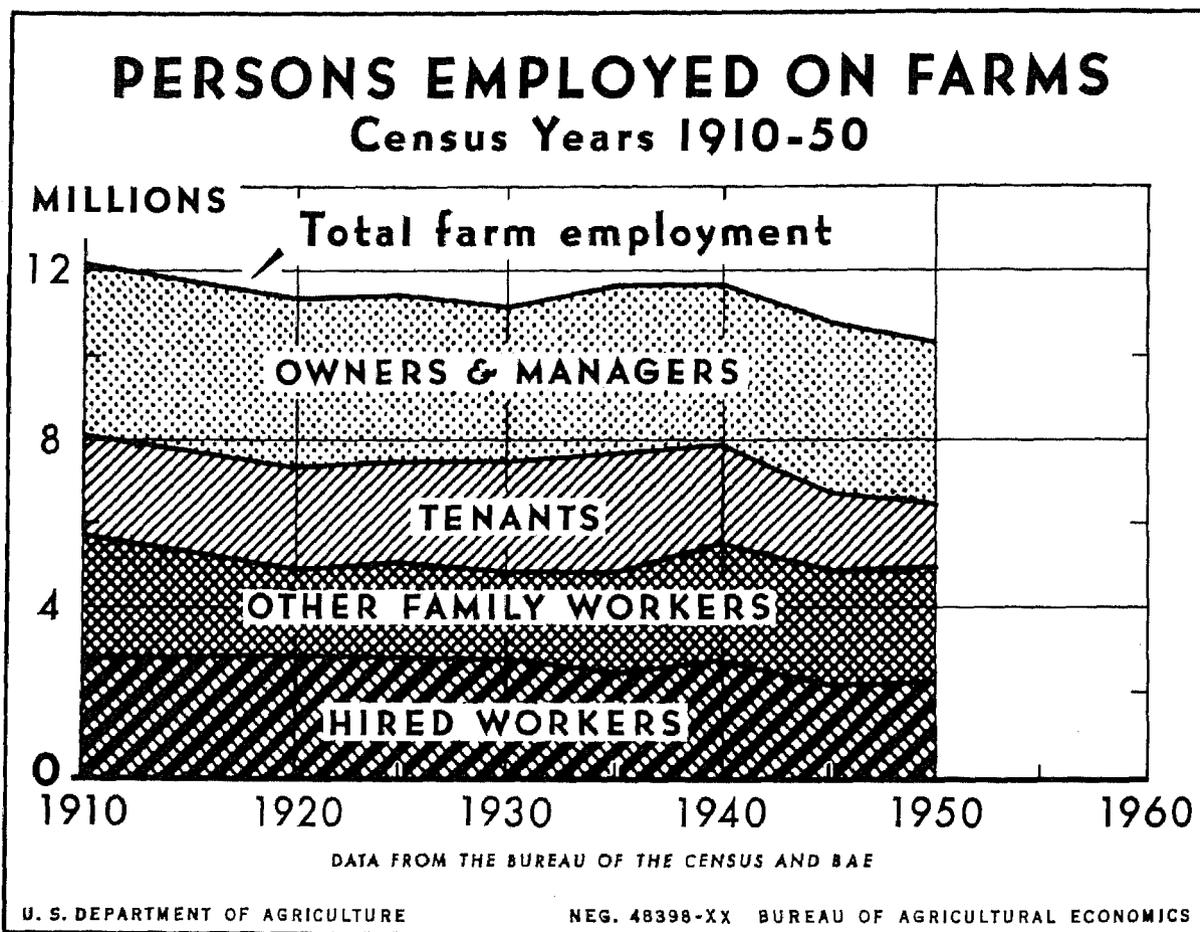


Figure 47

Tenure of persons employed on farms.—Total farm employment, like the total farm population, has declined since 1910. The total employment on farms was 12,146,000 in 1910 and 10,351,000 in 1950, representing a decline of 14.8 percent (fig. 47). This decrease occurred while the population in the United States was increasing 67.2 percent. The decline of 1,795,000 persons employed on farms is made up of approximately 51,000 owners and managers, 931,000 tenants, 244,000 family workers other than the operators, and 569,000 hired workers.

With the exception of the years centering around 1930, when a substantial number of farm owners were unable to maintain an equity in their property, the number of owners and managers has remained almost constant. The number of tenants increased from 1910 until 1935, then declined more than one-half during the 1935 to 1950 period. The number of family workers other than the farm operator declined almost one-third from 1910 to 1920, and remained almost constant until 1930. In the years immediately following 1930, a period of limited employment opportunities outside of agriculture existed and the number of other family workers increased, reaching in 1940 a total of 2,769,000, the highest level since 1910. The number declined slightly from 1940 to 1950.

The number of hired workers remained constant at about 2,800,000 from 1910 to 1940 (table 7), with the exception of the depression years in the thirties when the number declined. (This decline was offset by an increase in family workers.) Following 1940, with favorable nonagricultural employment opportunities, the number of hired workers in agriculture has materially decreased. Increased mechanization and the adoption of technological improvements have enabled the agricultural economy to maintain or increase production, with fewer people employed, and to release manpower to other industries to increase the production of nonagricultural goods.

All persons who work on farms need to be considered in matters

relating to the tenure situation of farm people. Family workers and hired workers as well as operators are considered a part of the composite picture of the agricultural ladder. Many are striving to attain the status of farm operator, possibly first as a tenant and later as a full owner free of debt. In 1950, even with the improved tenure status of farm operators—as has been shown in several sections of this report—a total of 48.0 percent of those engaged in agricultural production on the farms of this country were not classified as farm operators. More than half of the persons employed on farms who did not have the status of farm operator were members of the operators' families. Some of these were children; others, housewives who had the same level of living as the operator.

Table 7.—PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FARMS—NUMBER OF OWNER AND MANAGER AND TENANT OPERATORS, OTHER FAMILY WORKERS, AND HIRED WORKERS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS YEARS 1910-1950

Year	Total employment ¹	Owners and managers	Tenants	Other family workers	Hired workers
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1910.....	12,146	4,007	2,355	2,907	2,877
1920.....	11,382	3,994	2,455	2,030	2,883
1925.....	11,466	3,909	2,463	2,207	2,887
1930.....	11,161	3,624	2,664	2,041	2,832
1935.....	11,654	3,947	2,865	2,318	2,524
1940.....	11,671	3,736	2,361	2,769	2,805
1945.....	10,813	4,001	1,858	2,689	2,265
1950.....	10,351	3,956	1,424	2,663	2,308

¹ Total employment and hired workers from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Owners and managers and tenants from the Bureau of the Census.

Most frequent economic class of farm.—In the 1950 Census farms were classified as "commercial farms" or as "other farms" (part-time, residential, and abnormal farms). Those which were classified as "commercial" were further classified into six groups according to the total value of products sold. The range in amount of sales for each group is indicated in figures 48 to 55. The total or gross value of products sold is not a complete measure of the productivity of a farm for it omits the value of farm products used in the farm households and also the annual use value of the farm dwellings. Also, a farm with a large dollar volume of gross sales may have had relatively large offsetting expenditures, e. g., the purchase of feeder cattle for fattening. An array of farms based on gross income, however, permits comparison of total farm income among tenure groups and among geographic areas.

The modal economic class used in figures 48 through 55 indicates the economic class with the largest number of farms for the particular economic area. For example, full owners in all three economic areas of Wyoming were more numerous in economic class IV (those farms with an income between \$2,500 and \$4,999) than those in any other economic class (fig. 48).

Modal economic class of full-owner farms.—The modal economic class of full-owner farms varied widely throughout the country, the modal group for the United States being class V (\$1,200 to \$2,499). The only State economic area for which the modal economic class for full owners represented the highest economic class (gross incomes in excess of \$25,000) was in the western part of Texas. Additional areas in the Southwest, where incomes from the sale of farm products were relatively high, included the wheat and grazing areas of northwestern Texas, and the nonmigratory grazing areas of New Mexico. In these areas, economic class II was the modal group, that is, more full owners were in the \$10,000 to \$24,999 value-of-product group than in any other income group. This was the modal economic class of full-owner farms in the fruit, truck, and mixed farming areas of Arizona. Also, more full owners in the truck and mixed farming areas of New Jersey and Delaware and the potato area of Maine were in economic class II than in any other economic class. The same situation existed in the truck and fruit areas of Washington.

The modal class for full owners in the dairy areas of New York, northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, Iowa, and southern Minnesota was economic class III (\$5,000 to \$9,999). This was the modal class for full owners in the range-livestock areas of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and southwestern Kansas. The modal class for full owners in the eastern Corn Belt, the grain-producing areas of the Great Plains, and the livestock areas of the Inter-mountain region and the West, was class IV (\$2,500 to \$4,999).

Full owners in the Ohio Valley, the livestock-grain areas of Missouri and Kansas, central Texas, the tobacco area of North Carolina, southern Georgia, and most of Florida were in modal economic class V, with gross incomes between \$1,200 and \$2,499. The modal class for full owners in many of the cotton-producing areas of the South, in the Appalachians, the Ozark-Ouachita area, and a few other scattered areas was economic class VI (gross income of \$250 to \$1,199).

Modal economic class of part-owner farms.—More part-owner farms were in the \$5,000 to \$9,999 group, or class III, than in any other economic class. Thus, the mode for part owners was two economic classes higher than that for full owners (fig. 49). The modal class of part-owner farms could be expected to be somewhat higher than that of full-owner farms, since the average size of part-owner farms was 506.9 acres as compared with 135.4 acres for full owners (fig. 39).

The modal economic class for part owners in southern Arizona and California, northern Oregon, and some parts of Florida was class I. The modal class for part owners in other large areas throughout the West, in the more fertile part of the Corn Belt, and some truck and dairy regions in New England, was class II. The most frequent class in the Great Plains and in much of the Corn Belt and New England was class III. The lowest modal classes were found in timbered areas of the Lake States, the un-irrigated parts of Utah, and throughout the Southeast. The modal class for many areas of the Southeast was class VI.

Modal economic class of tenant farms.—As tenancy is more prevalent on the comparatively more productive lands, it may be said, in general, that for a specific region the modal economic class of tenant farms is as high as, or higher than, that of full-owner farms. There are, however, areas in which the modal economic class of tenant farms is less than that of full-owner farms, but these are more than offset by the number of areas where the opposite situation prevails. In western Texas and southern New Mexico, the modal economic class of full-owner farms was higher than that of tenants, but throughout the Moun-

tain and Pacific States, the modal economic class of tenant farms was usually higher than that of full-owner farms.

In the Great Plains States, the modal economic class of tenant farms was usually equal to, or one class higher than, that of full-owner farms. In northern Missouri, central Illinois, Indiana, and most of Ohio and Michigan (all in the Corn Belt), the modal economic class for tenants was higher than that for full owners. In most economic areas in the Northeast, full owners and tenants were in the same modal economic class but in some areas, notably in Pennsylvania, the modal class for tenants was higher than that for full owners.

Throughout the South, full owners and tenants usually were in the same modal economic class.

Thus, throughout the United States the value of farm products sold from tenant farms was usually equal to, or greater than, the value of products sold from full-owner farms in the same area. This is not to be interpreted to mean, however, that tenants had a higher level of living than full owners. The value of farm products sold represents a gross figure from which the tenant must deduct not only his production costs, as must the full owner, but also the amount of rent that he pays. While farms operated by tenants are usually larger than full-owner farms (fig. 39), and while tenancy is more prevalent in the comparatively more productive regions (fig. 15), it does not follow that tenants, after paying production costs and rent, have a larger return available for family living than full owners in the same areas. The opposite usually is true.

Modal economic class for cash tenants.—For the United States there were more cash tenants in economic class VI (gross value of sales amounting to \$250 to \$1,199) than in any other economic class (fig. 51). Throughout the country, however, the modal economic class of cash tenants varied widely. In some economic areas of Texas, California, and Washington the mode was economic class I. In some economic areas of the West—California, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, and Arizona—the mode was class II. In other large areas, such as the livestock-producing areas of Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon, along with the western Corn Belt and some parts of New England, the modal economic class was III. Throughout the cotton-growing areas of the South, more cash tenants had a total value of sales amounting to \$250 to \$1,199 than those in any other economic class.

Modal economic class for share-cash tenants.—The modal economic class for all share cash tenants in the United States was class III. In the livestock and wheat areas of the western part of the Great Plains, however, the modal class in many State economic areas was class II, while in some of the truck-crop areas of Oregon, California, and Arizona, there were more share-cash tenants in economic class I (gross income of \$25,000 and over) than in any other economic class (fig. 52). Other areas in which the modal incomes for share-cash tenants were high were the cash-corn, oat, and soybean areas of Illinois and Indiana, and the dairy and truck-crop areas of Vermont, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. In the Southeast, the modal economic class was high (economic class II) in the truck-crop, tobacco, and livestock areas of tidewater North Carolina and in the specialized cotton area of northern Georgia.

Modal economic class for crop-share tenants.—The pattern of the modal economic class for crop-share tenants was similar to that for all tenants. The modal groups in the western Great Plains and the Pacific States were economic classes II and III, while the modal class for much of the Corn Belt was class III. In the South, the modal class for a large number of crop-share tenants was class VI and in some areas class V.

Modal economic class for livestock-share tenants.—More livestock-share tenants were in the \$5,000 to \$9,999 class than in any of the other economic classes (fig. 54). Throughout the West, however, large areas existed where the mode was class II. In some areas the mode was class I. In a few western areas the mode was as low as class III (value of products of \$5,000 to \$9,999). Class III was also the mode for much of the eastern Great Plains and the Corn Belt, although the mode for northern Illinois and some Iowa and Nebraska economic areas was class II. In the New York milkshed, the modal class in most areas was class III with some areas in Pennsylvania being in class II. In the Southeast, the predominant modal class for livestock-share tenants was either class V or VI.

Modal economic class for croppers.—The modal economic class of all cropper farms was class V (value of products of \$1,200 to \$2,499). The modal class for the different areas varied widely, however, ranging from class II in northwestern Texas to class VI in many areas of the southern Piedmont Plateau, the southern Appalachians, the southern Coastal Plains, and the Ozark Plateau.

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

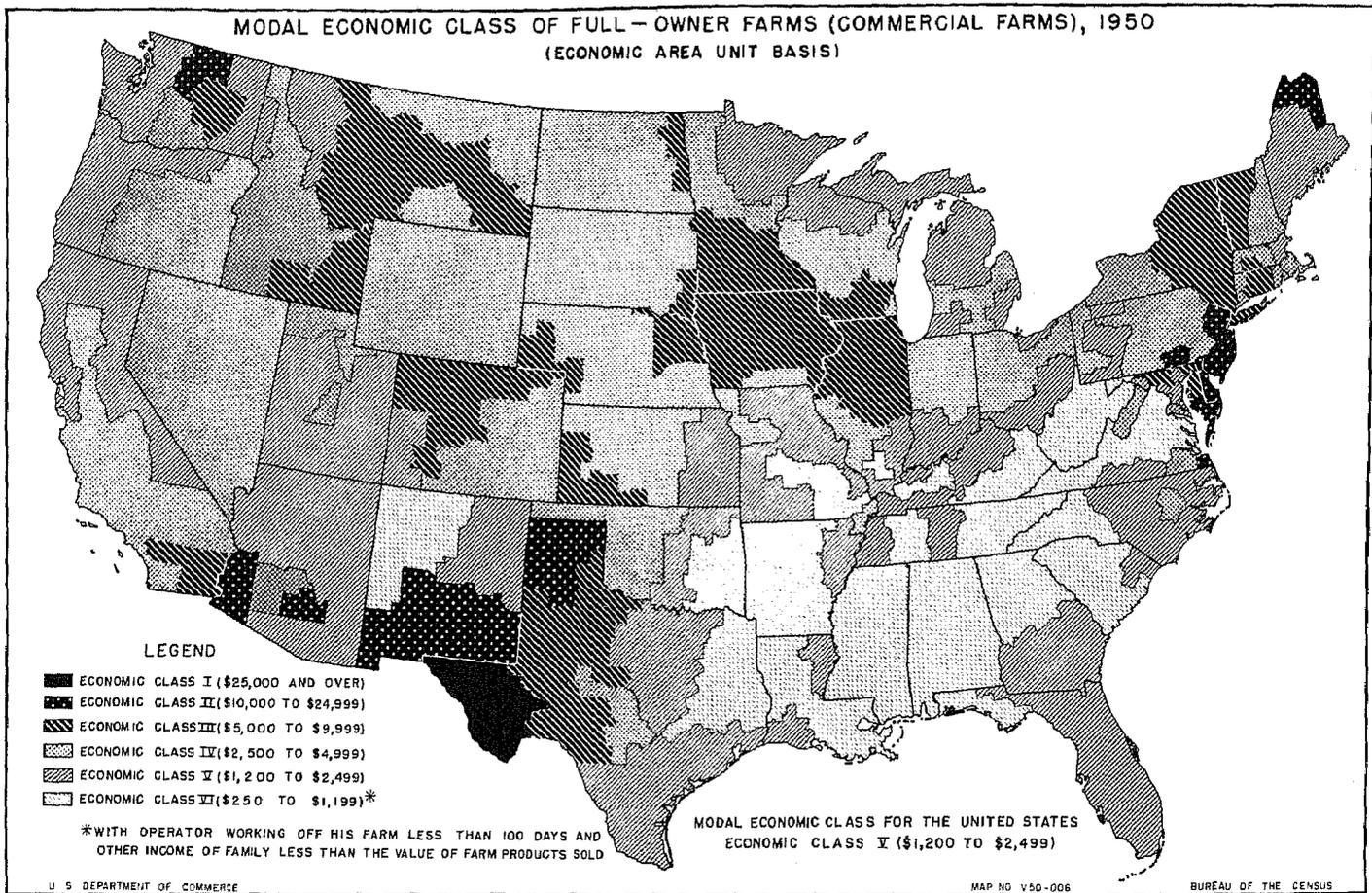


Figure 48

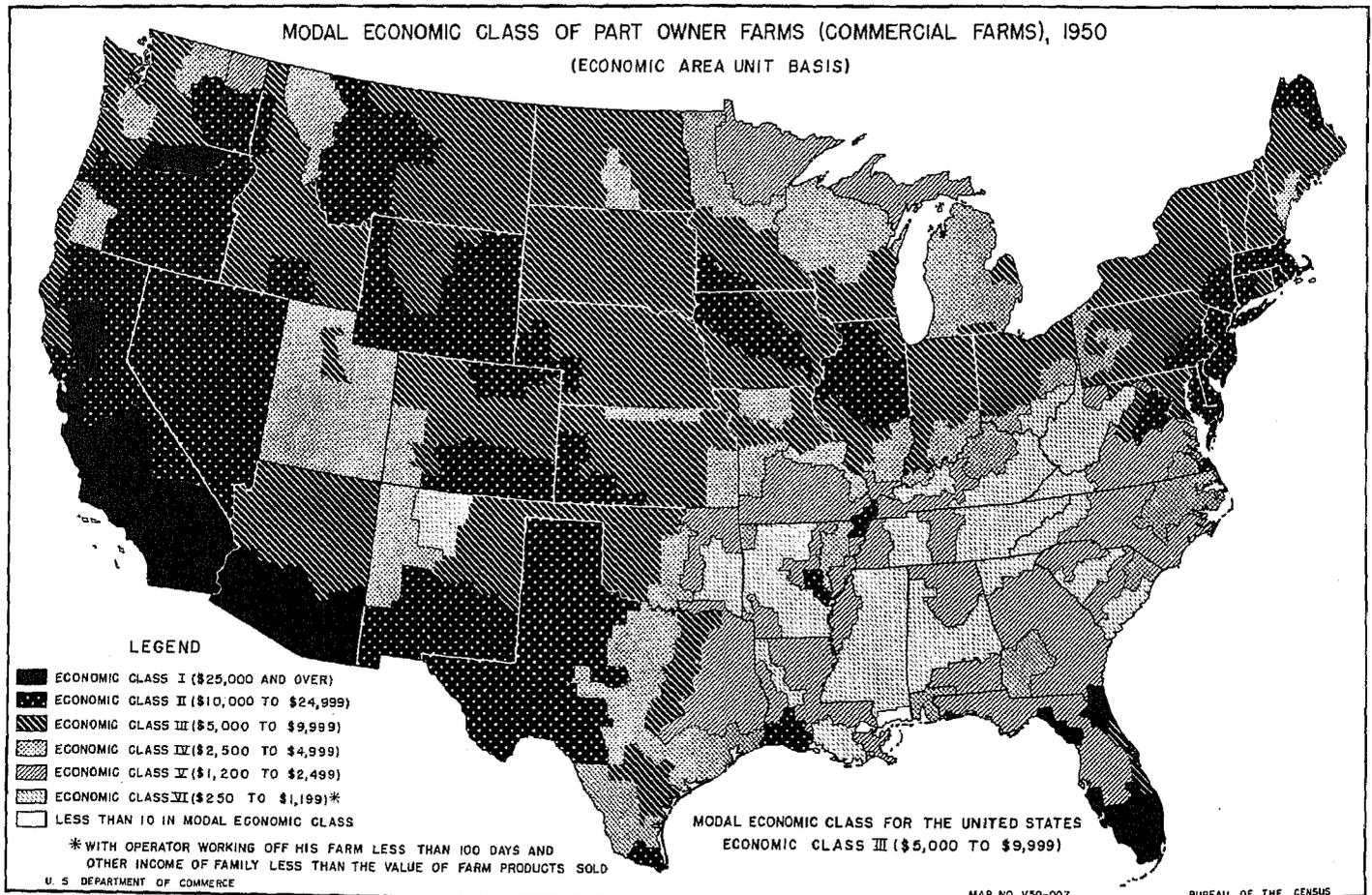


Figure 49

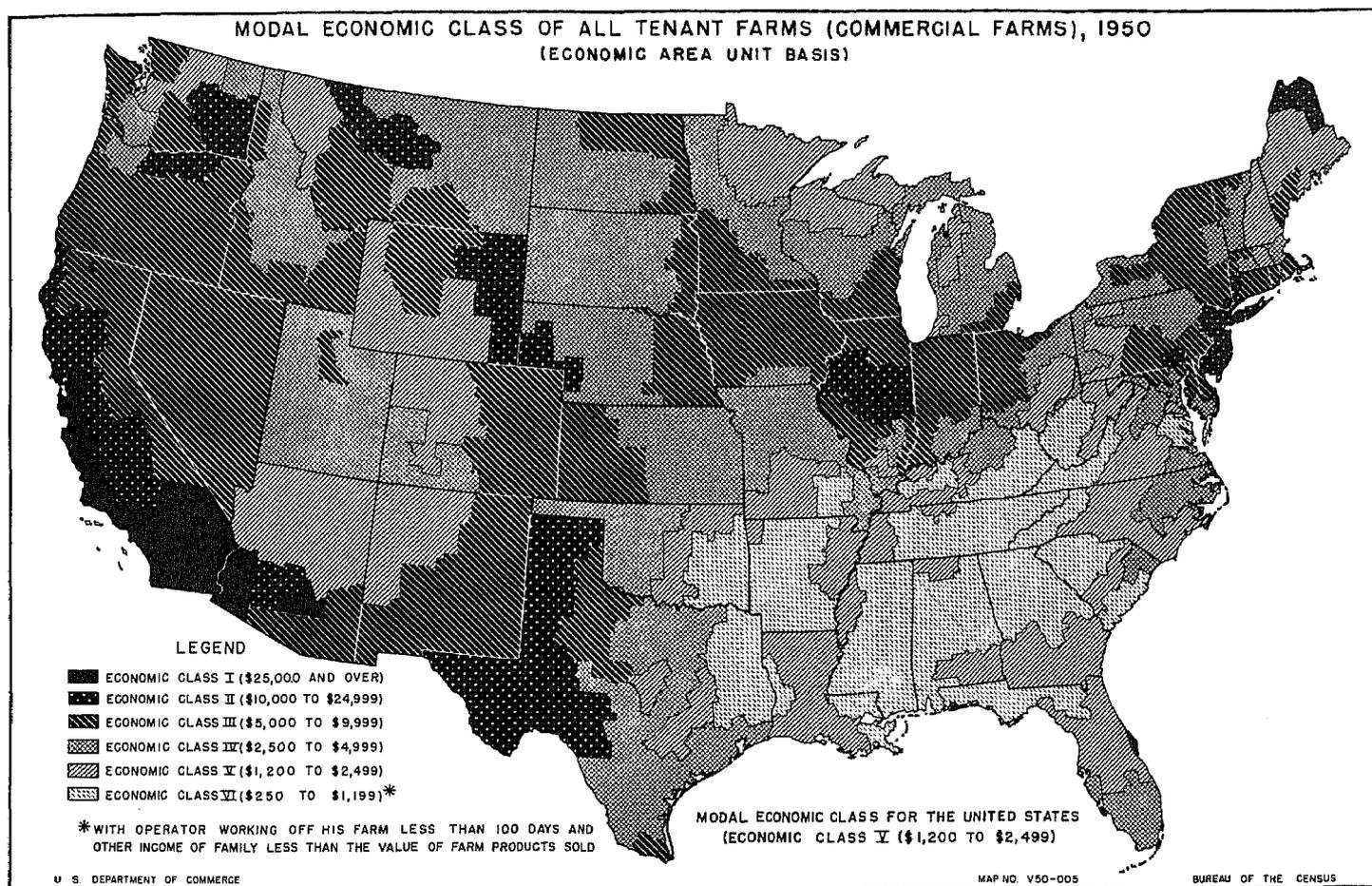


Figure 50

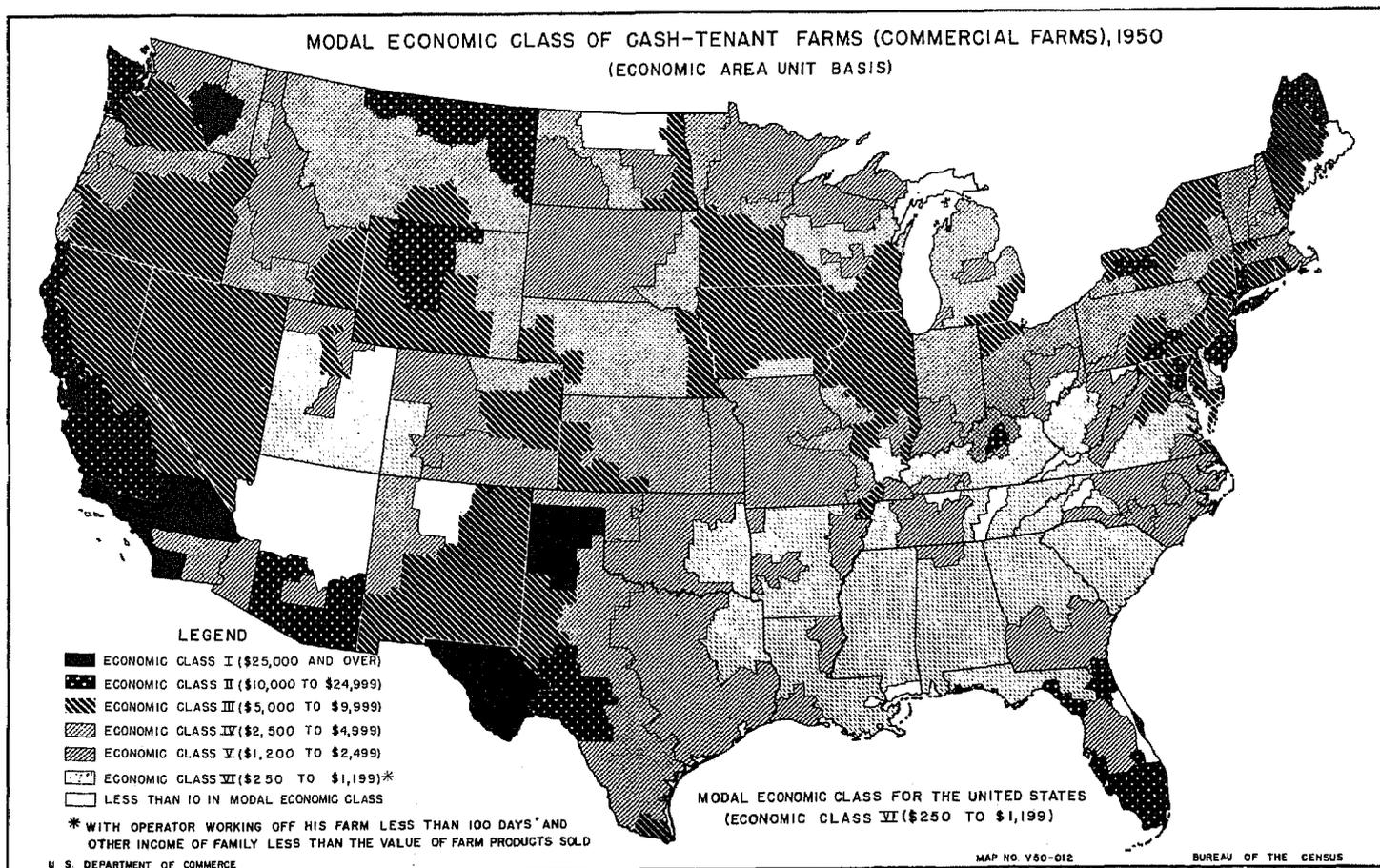


Figure 51

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

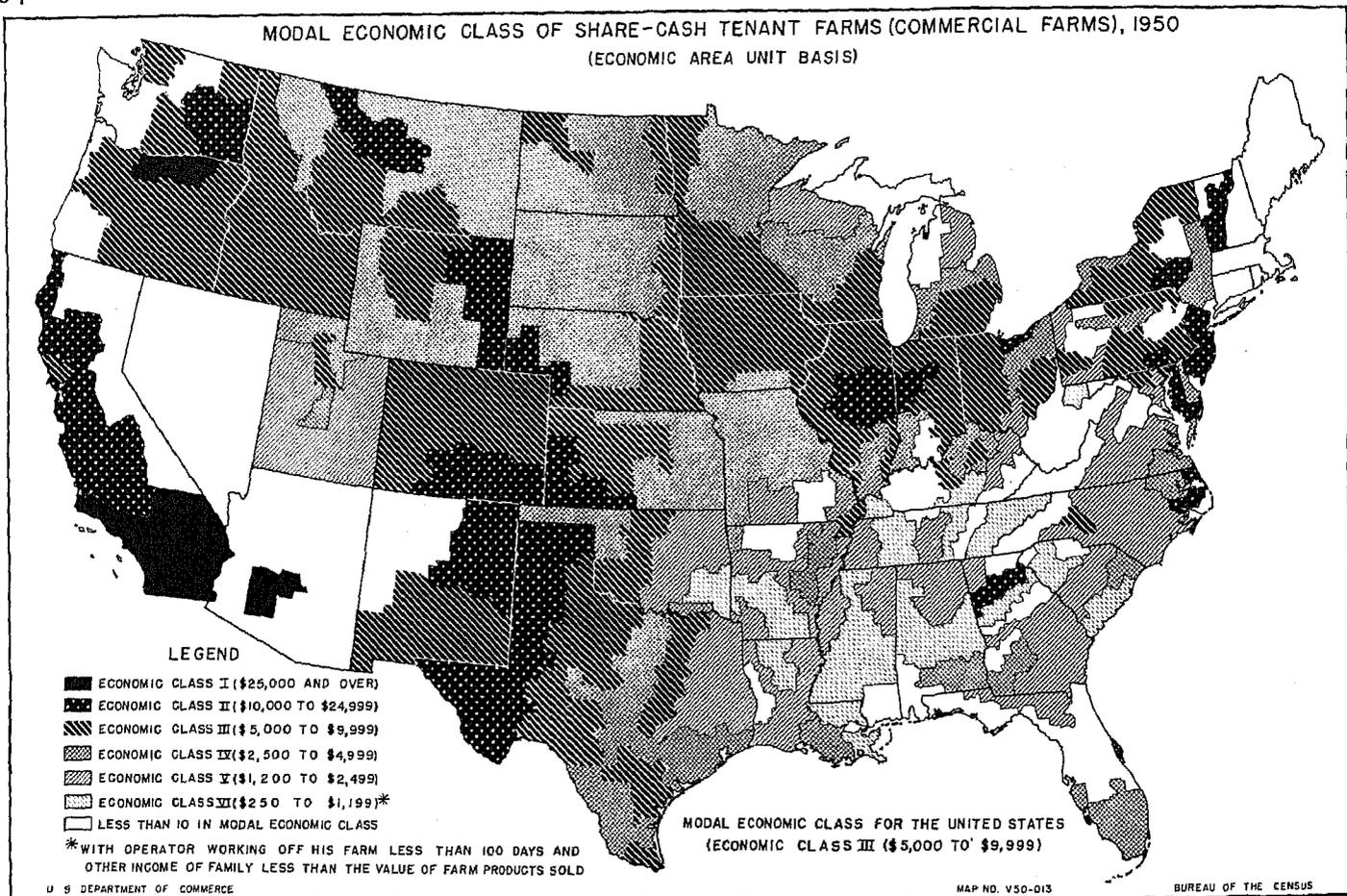


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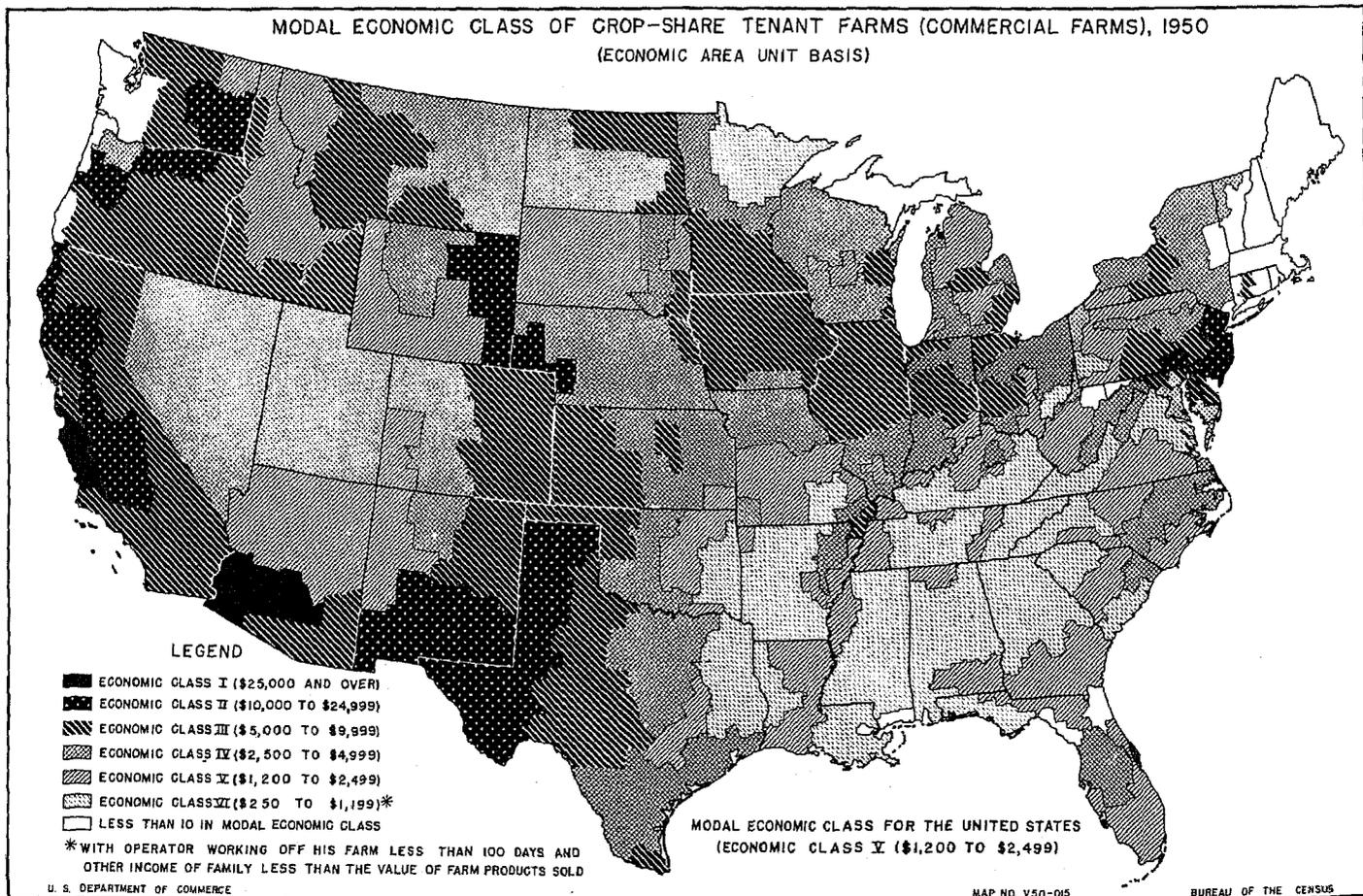


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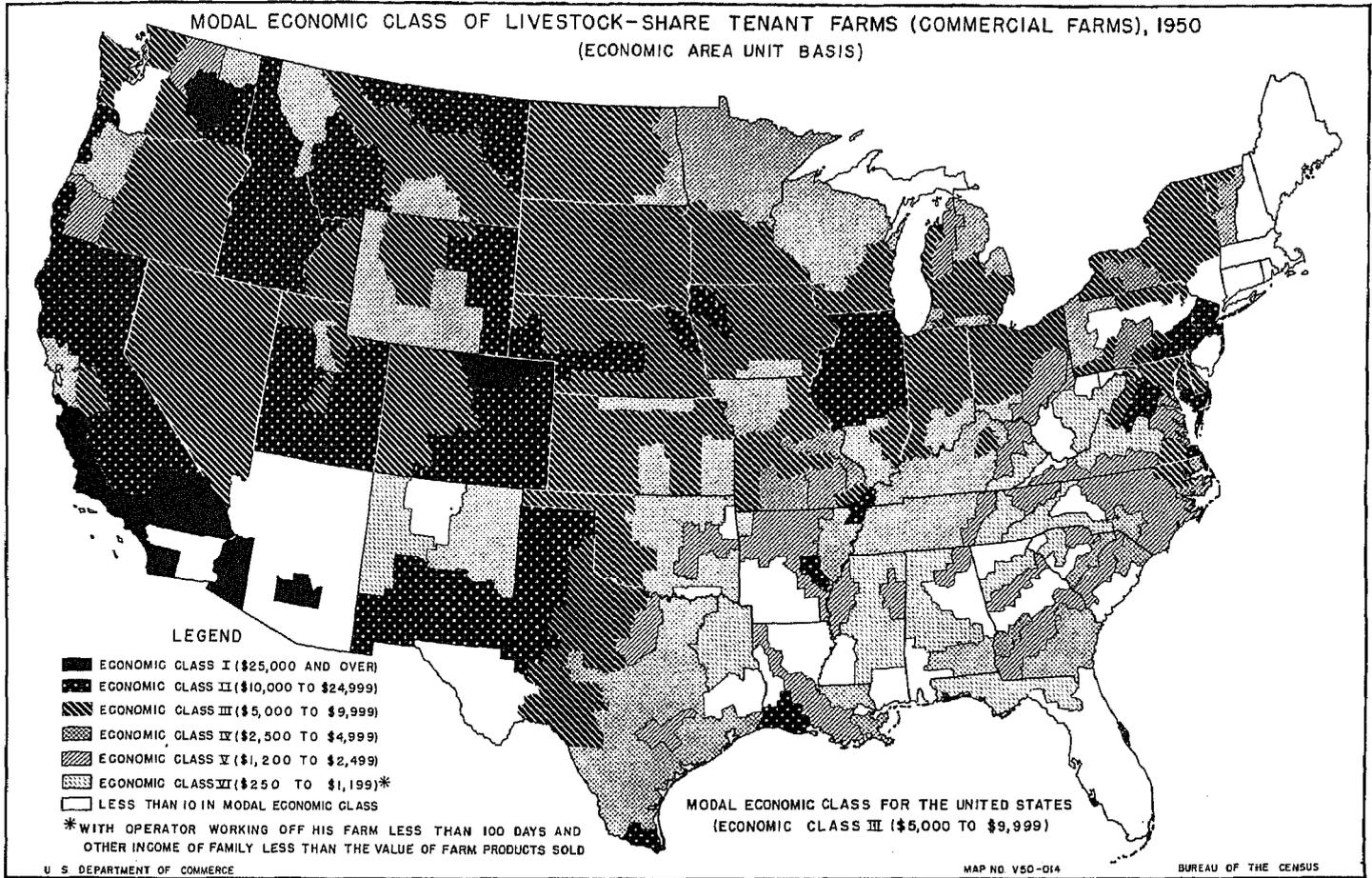


Figure 54

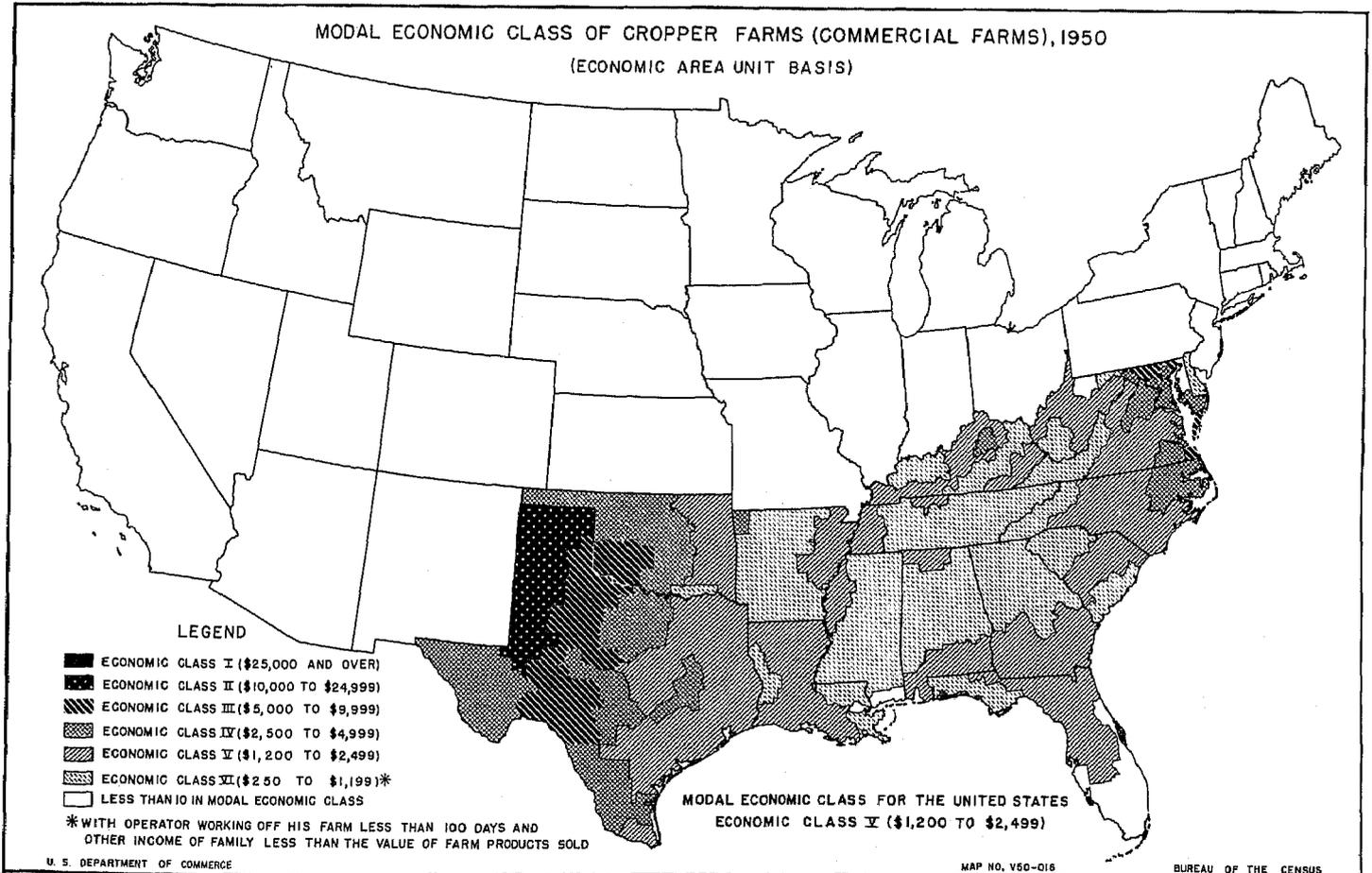


Figure 55

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD PER COMMERCIAL FARM,
BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND REGIONS: CENSUS OF 1950

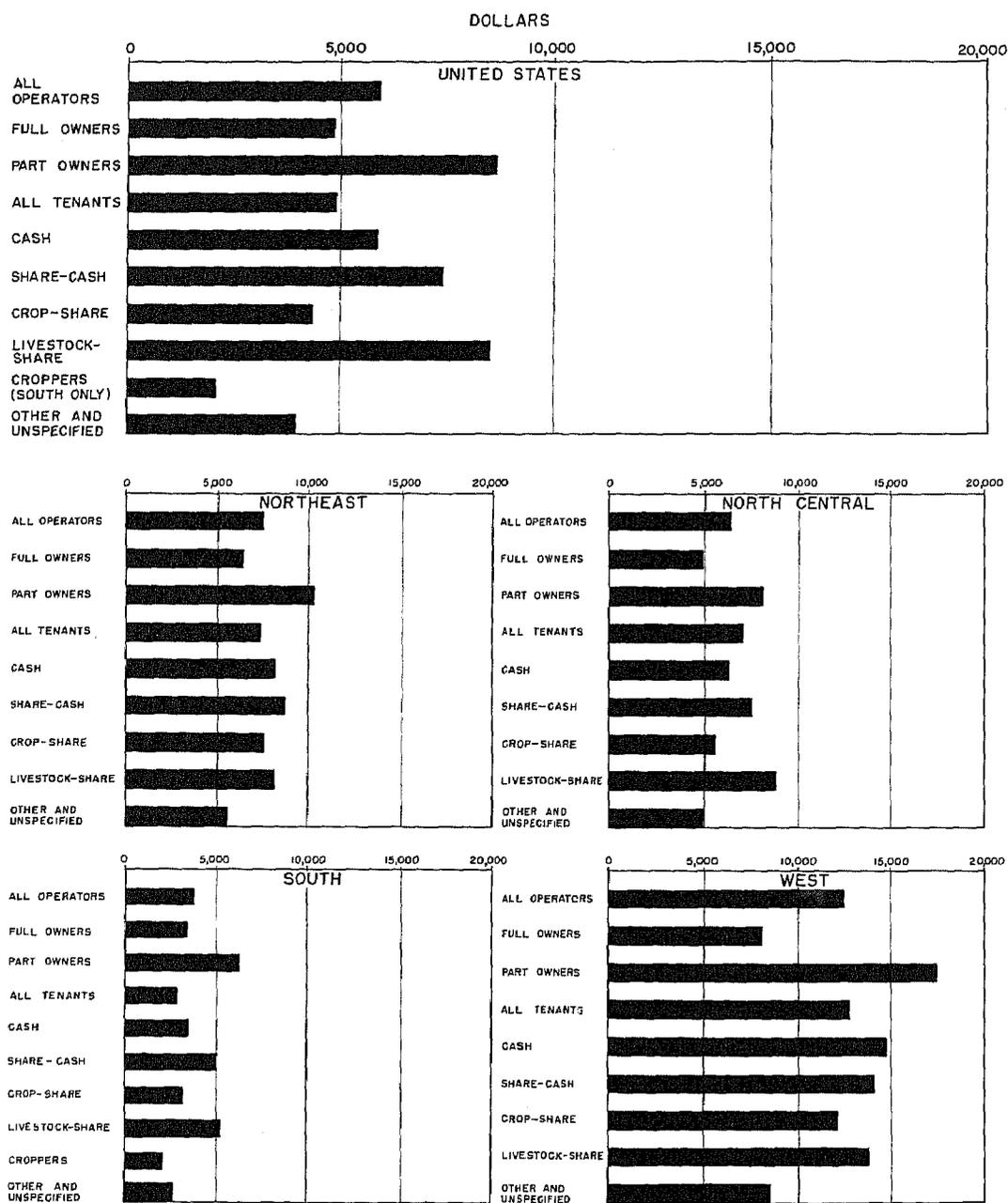


Figure 56

Table 8.—AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD PER
FARM, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND
REGIONS: CENSUS OF 1950

Tenure	United States (dollars)	North-east (dollars)	North Central (dollars)	South (dollars)	West (dollars)
All operators.....	5,859	7,522	6,362	3,806	12,439
Full owners.....	4,855	6,428	4,971	3,381	8,108
Part owners.....	8,610	10,273	8,119	6,271	17,480
All tenants.....	4,856	7,428	7,095	2,836	12,689
Cash.....	5,873	8,219	6,257	3,491	14,742
Share-cash.....	7,389	8,745	7,578	5,014	14,018
Crop-share.....	4,341	7,545	5,577	3,179	12,020
Livestock-share.....	8,484	8,289	8,763	5,279	13,711
Croppers (South only).....	2,089	(*)	(*)	2,089	(*)
Other and unspecified.....	3,960	5,548	4,984	2,848	8,470

*Not available.

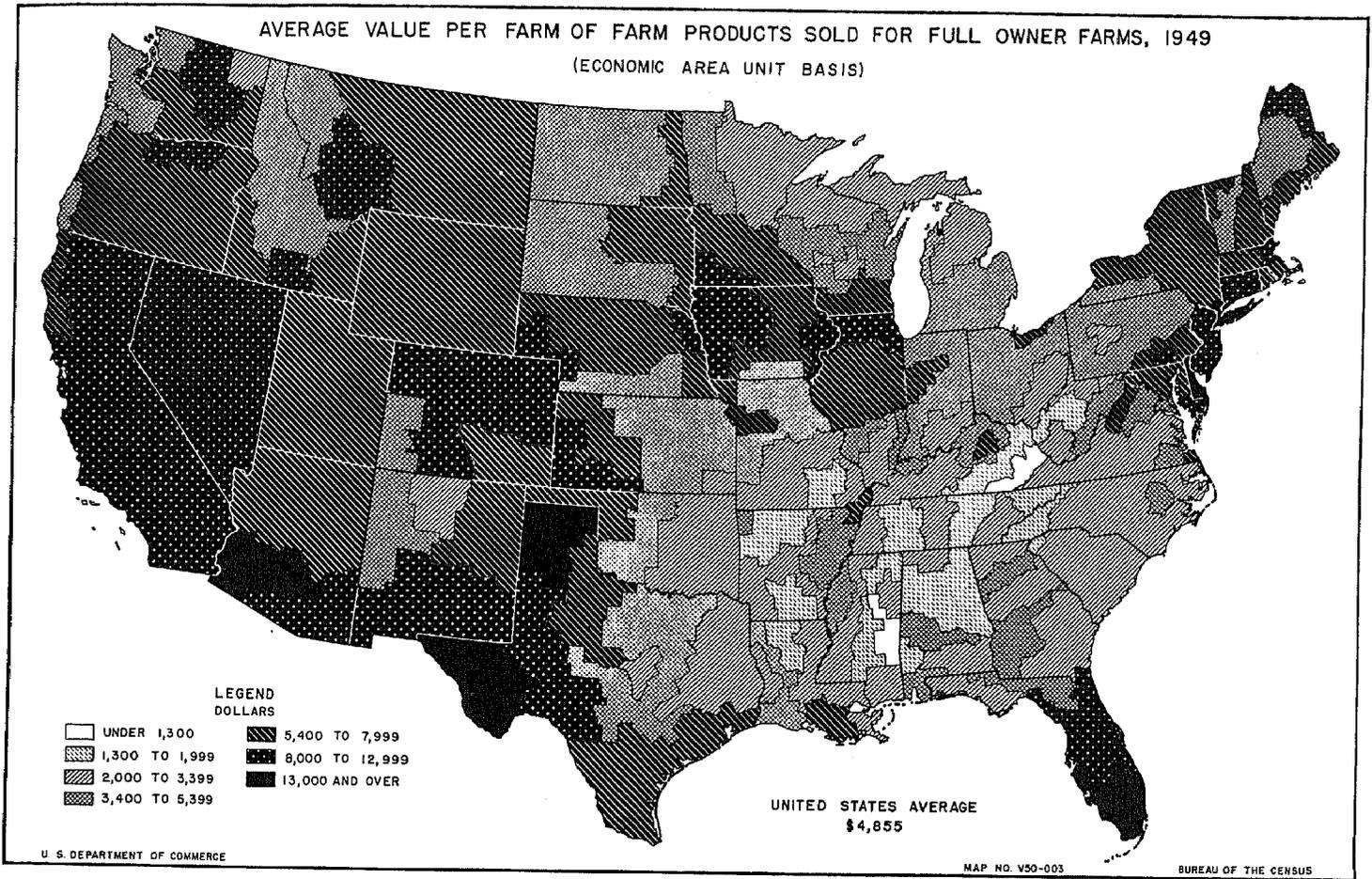


Figure 57

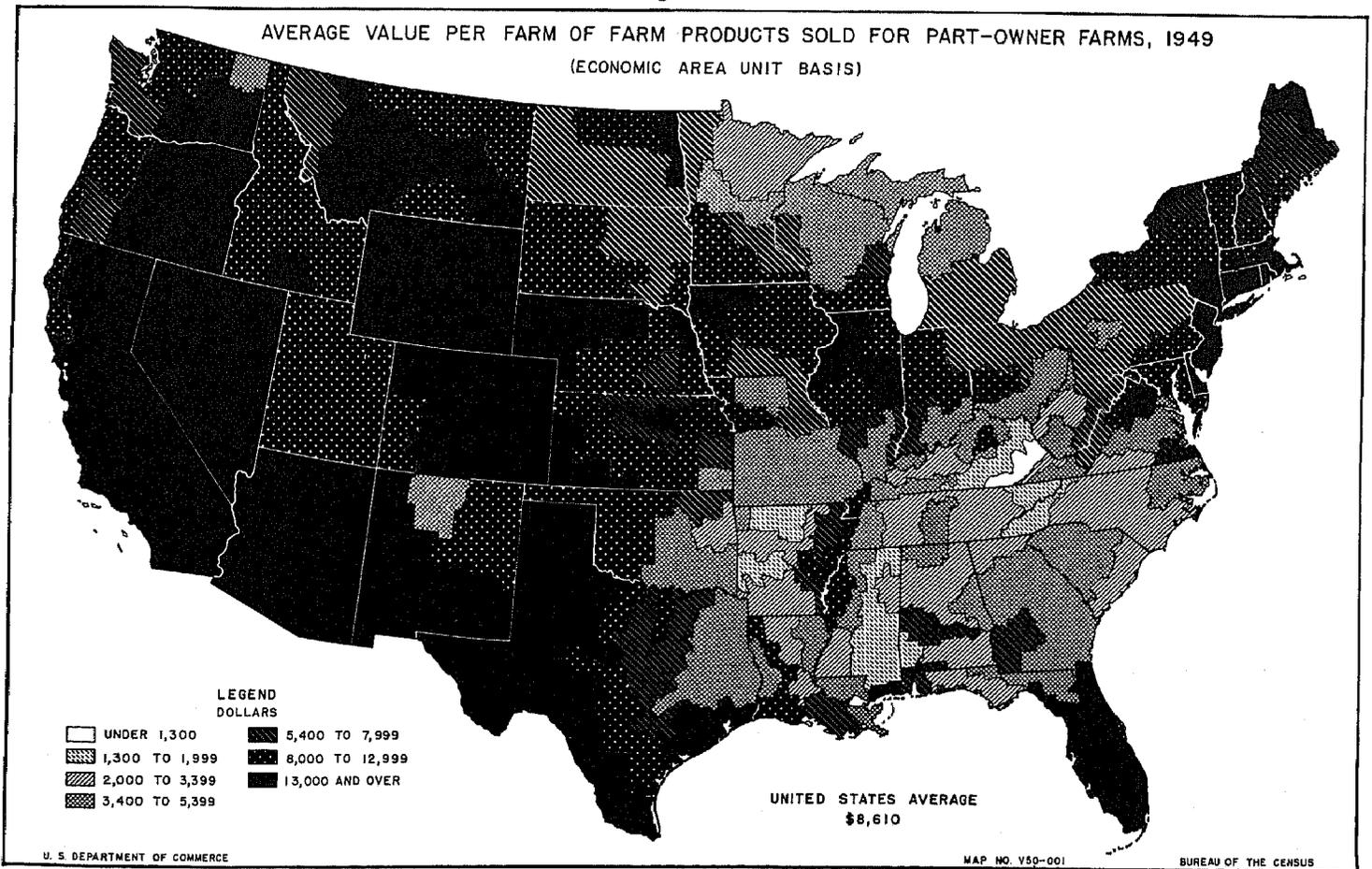


Figure 58

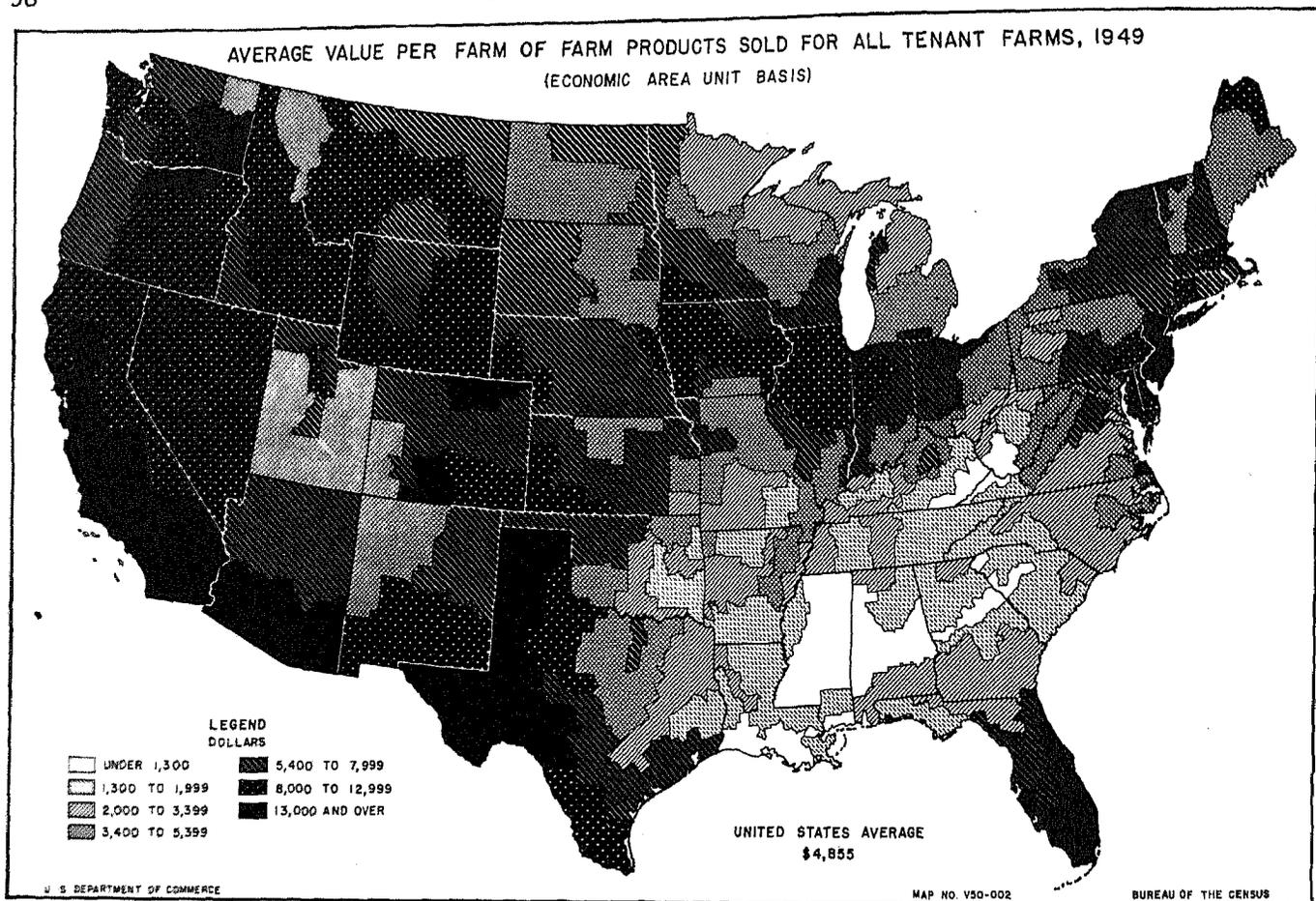


Figure 59

Value of products per farm.—For the United States the average value of farm products sold per commercial farm in 1949 was \$7,859. This is a good measure of the average gross monetary income per farm, from which production expenses need to be subtracted to get a picture of average net farm income. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated the gross farm income in 1949 to be 31.8 billion dollars and production expenses of farm operators to be 18.2 billion dollars. Gross income included cash receipts from farm marketings, government payments, value of farm products consumed on the farm and rental value of farm homes. The 1949 net income from agricultural products was estimated at 13.6 billion dollars, which, when distributed among the 5,382,162 farms of the Nation, gives an average net income of about \$2,526.

The average gross sales from full-owner and tenant farms was the same, \$4,855 in 1949. The average net income left for family living and savings for each of the two tenure groups would be substantially different, however, as the tenant group has to pay rent as an additional production cost. Part owners, whose average farm size was greater than that for either full owners or tenants, had average sales amounting to \$8,610. Again, a part of this return must be divided with the owner of the rented acres.

Of those who rent all of the land they operate, livestock-share tenants had the highest average sales, \$8,484, in 1949. This compares favorably with the income of part owners. Share-cash tenants, who also utilize much of their share of the crops in livestock production, ranked second, with an average of \$7,389. Cash tenants ranked next, with average gross sales of \$5,873, or approximately the average gross income of all farm operators. Crop-share tenants averaged \$4,341 while croppers, with \$2,089, had the smallest average gross sales of any tenure group.

In the four regions, the average gross income from sales showed considerable variability. Farmers in the West, with \$12,439, had the highest average income. Farmers in the Northeast were second, with \$7,522, followed by those in the North Central region with \$6,362, and those in the South with \$3,806. Thus, the average gross income per farm in the West was more than three times that for the South. This regional ranking holds true for

full owners, part owners, and tenants. Tenants in the North Central had almost as high gross income as those in the Northeast.

Among the several classes of tenants the same regional rank—West, Northeast, North Central, and South—was maintained except in the North Central where livestock-share tenants had a slightly higher average gross income than those in the Northeast. On the other hand, the rank of the several classes of tenants within each region was not in this order. Of the five classes of tenants, excluding croppers, cash tenants ranked third in all regions except the West, where they ranked first. Share-cash tenants ranked second in three regions, and first in the Northeast. Livestock-share tenants ranked first in the North Central States and the South.

It should be remembered that gross sales do not include food that is produced on the farm and consumed in the operator's household or in other households on the farm; neither does it include the rental value of the farm dwellings.

Regional distribution of farm income.—For all commercial farms in 1949, the average value per farm of farm products sold was \$5,859; for part-owner farms it was \$8,610; and for full-owner and tenant farms, \$4,855. Thus, the average gross income per tenant and full-owner farm was the same; however, farm income of part owners was almost twice as large as that of the other two tenure groups.

In general, areas of high farm income for one tenure group of farm operators are likely to be areas of high income for the other tenure groups. This is clearly shown in figures 57 and 59 for full owners and tenants. A similar geographic pattern exists for part owners (fig. 58), although the relatively high income for this tenure group needs to be considered. Note the relatively high gross incomes in Maine, Florida, Texas, the Western States, and parts of the Midwest. Also, note the relatively low gross incomes in the Appalachians, the Ozark and Ouachita Highlands, and in the hill sections of the Old South. The differences between part owners, on the one hand, and tenants and full owners, on the other, are pronounced in some of the Western and Plains States, but disappear almost entirely in other areas, particularly eastern Kentucky and some areas in northern Arkansas.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FULL OWNERS, PART OWNERS, MANAGERS AND TENANTS, BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: CENSUS OF 1950

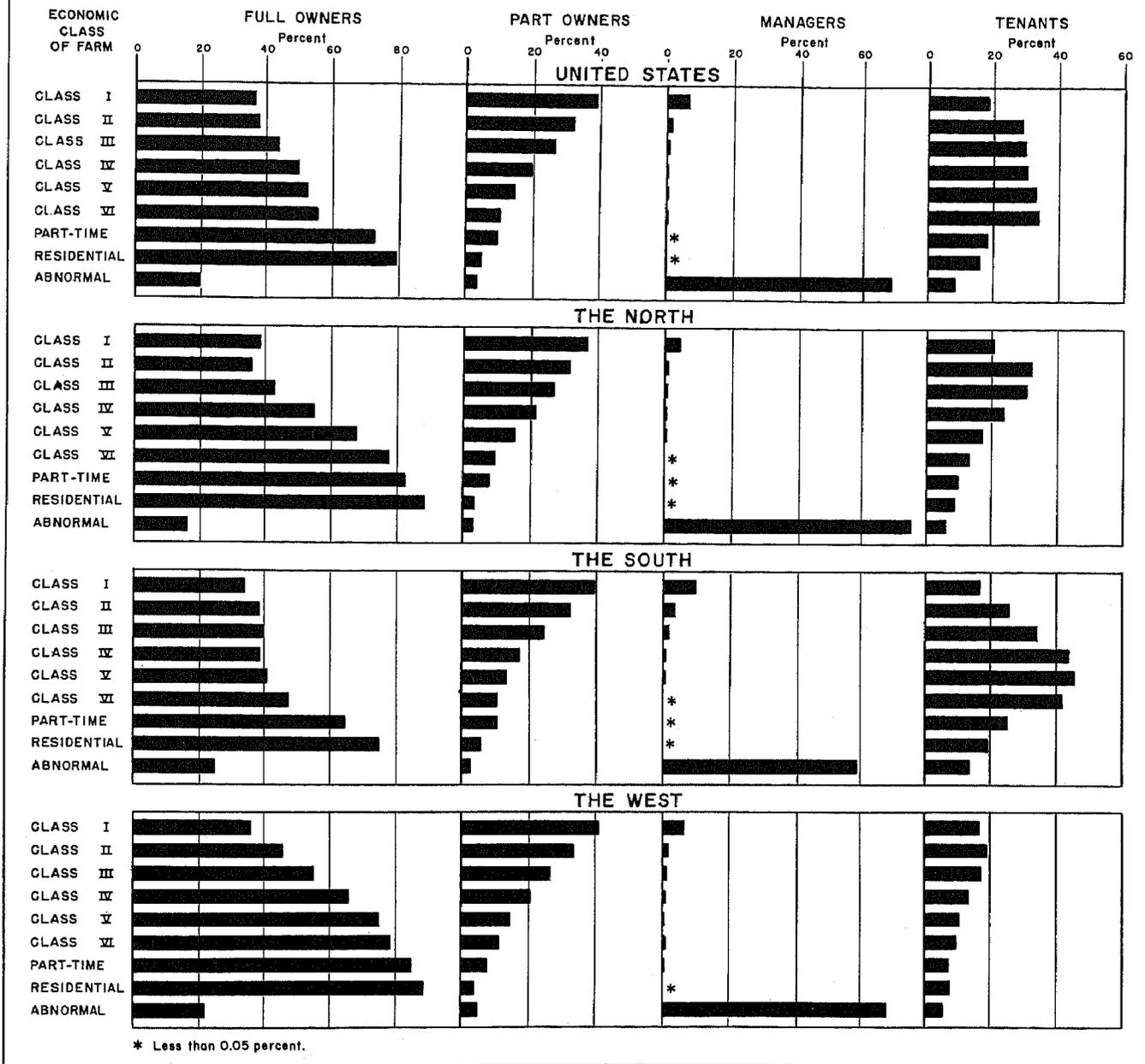


Figure 60

Tenure and economic class.—A comparison of the tenure groups by economic class presents several interesting and contrasting relationships. In general, the higher the economic class of farm, that is, those with largest gross farm income, the lower the percentage of farms operated by full owners in that economic class. The situation with respect to part-owner farms is almost the opposite—the percentage of total farms operated by part owners is low in the lower economic classes and increases rapidly as the level of gross income increases (fig. 60). The distribution of tenant farms follows a pattern similar to that of part owners in the lower economic classes and that of full owners in the higher economic classes.

Of the economic class VI farms (value of products sold between \$250 and \$1,199), 55.8 percent were operated by full owners, whereas only 10.5 percent were operated by part owners and 33.6 percent by tenants. For economic class I farms (sales of more than \$25,000), full owners operated only 36.4 percent,

while part owners operated 39.0 percent and tenants operated 18.3 percent. Full owners had a high percentage of the part-time and residential farms. Most of the "abnormal" farms were operated by managers. This is to be expected since these farms were primarily institutional farms, experiment farms, grazing associations, and Indian reservations.

The general relationship between tenure and economic class for the United States holds for each of the regions. Full owners did not operate as many as 40 percent of the economic class I farms in any region and in only one region, the South, did they operate less than 50 percent of the economic class VI farms. For each of the regions, part owners comprised about 10 percent of class VI farms and 40 percent of class I farms. Tenants in the North (North Central and Northeast) and West operated a higher percentage of the farms in the higher economic classes than tenants in the South. More than 40 percent of the farms in the South in economic classes IV, V, and VI were operated by tenants.

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

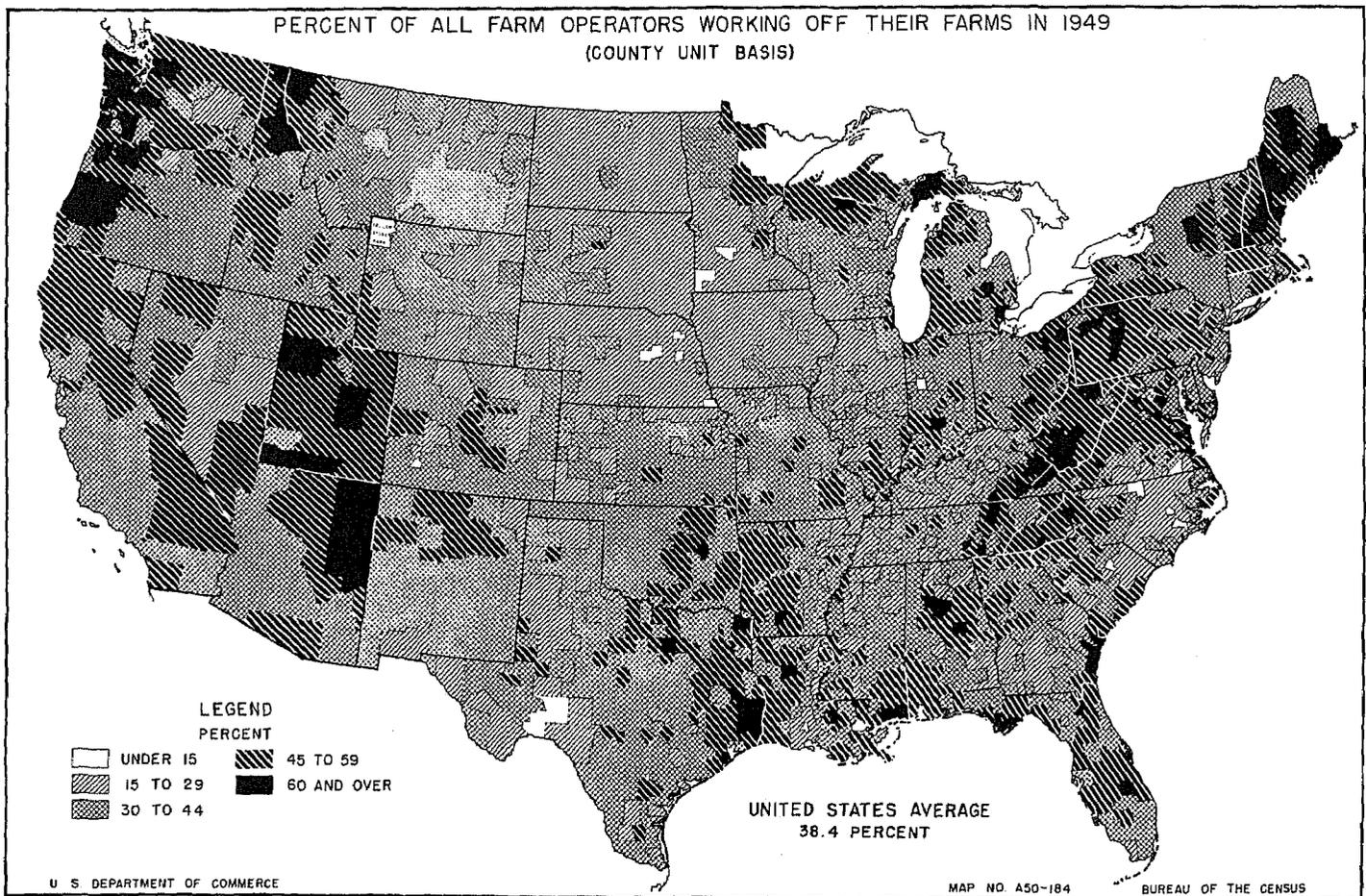


Figure 61

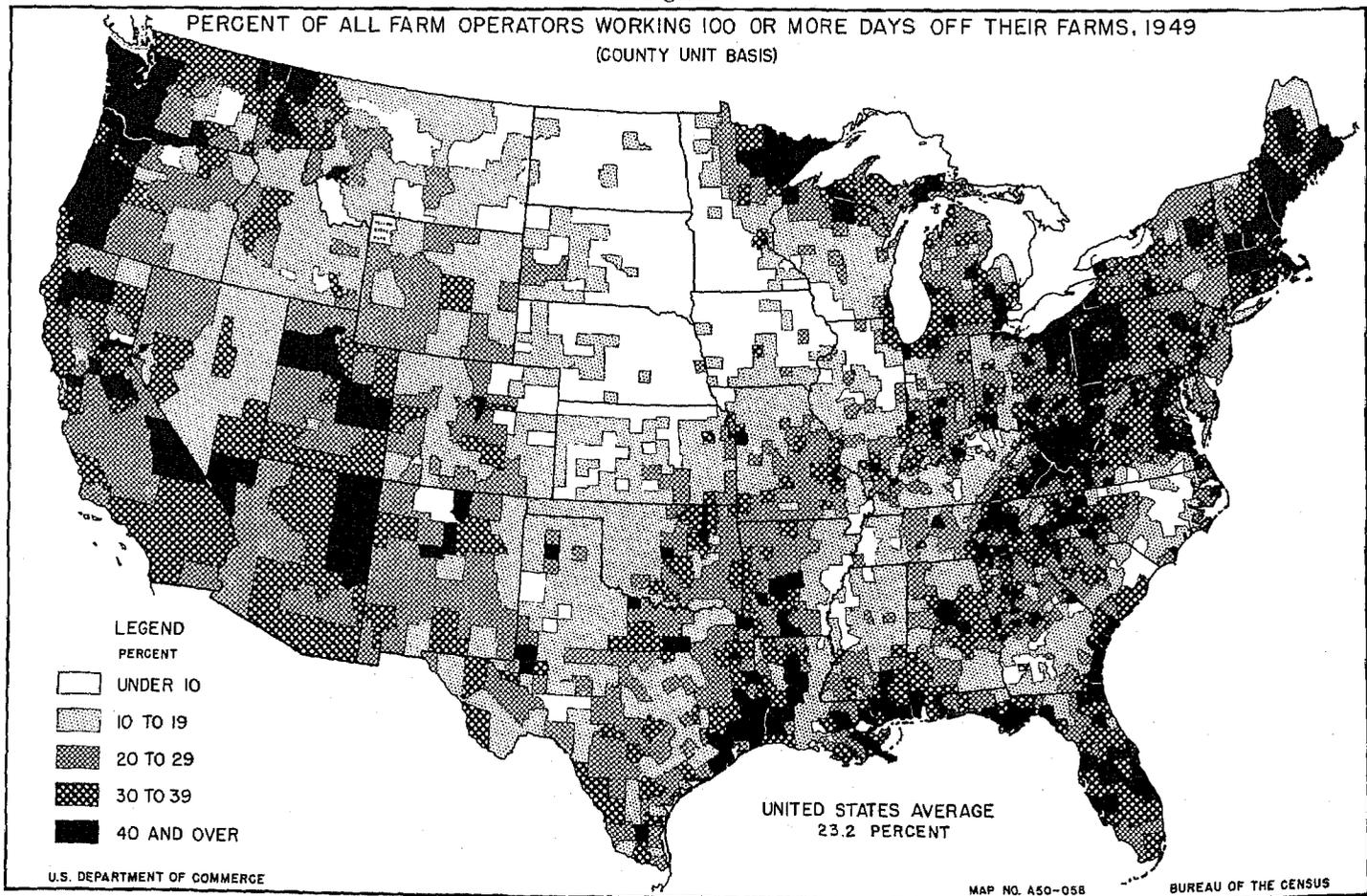


Figure 62

FARM TENURE

PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS WORKING OFF THEIR FARMS 100 DAYS OR MORE IN 1949,
BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS

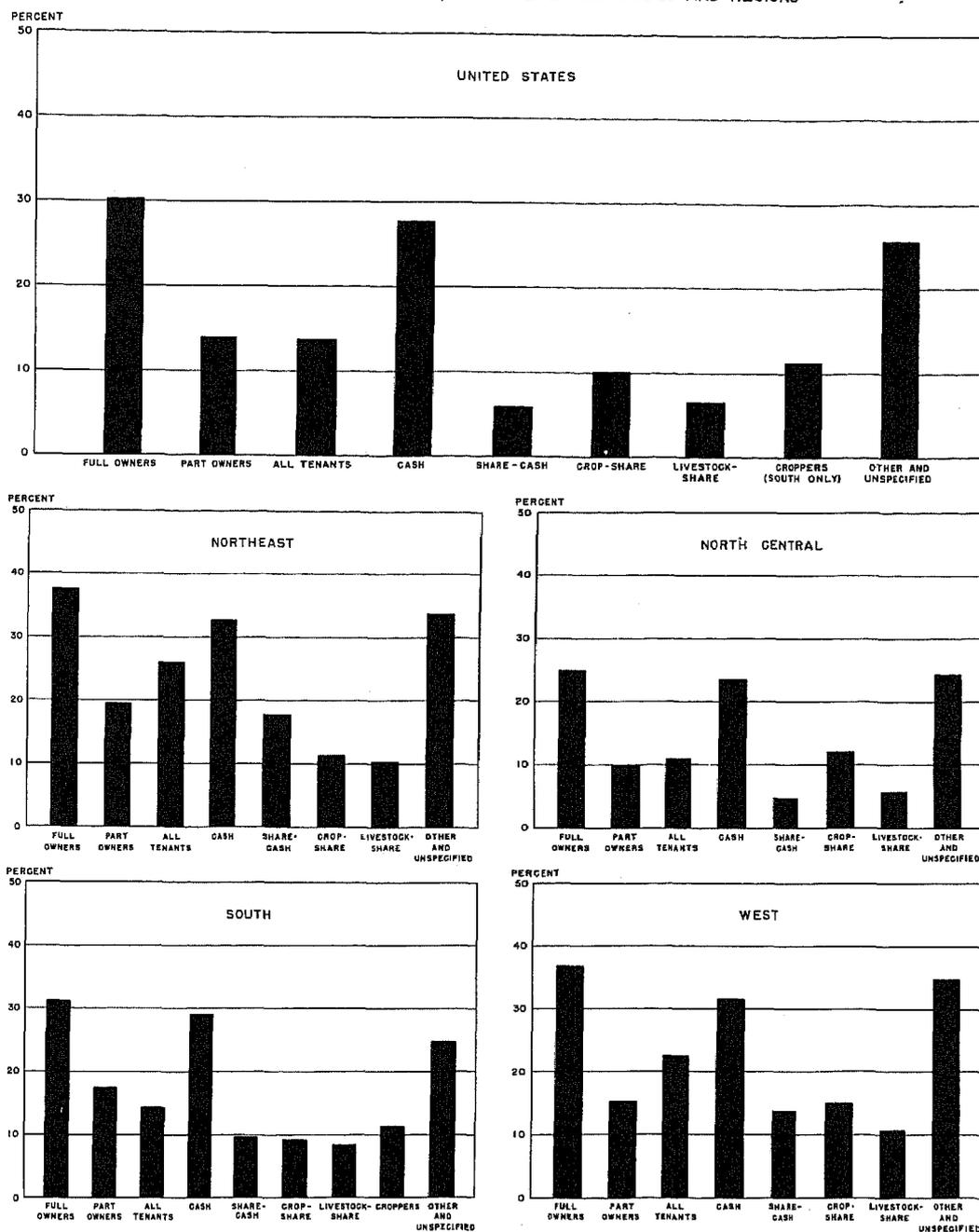


Figure 63

Off-farm work by farm operators.—More than one-third, or 38.4 percent, of the farm operators worked off their farms in 1949.

Two conditions influence greatly the number of farmers who work off their farms. First, there needs to exist slack seasons of work on the farm operators' farms and second, there must be local opportunities for off-farm employment. One of these conditions is not fully met in parts of the Mississippi Delta, for example, where cotton farming is very seasonal and hence would permit much time for nonfarm work, but where there is at present little nonfarm work to be performed. On the other hand, in the wooded areas of the South where seasonal work in the forests is possible, large numbers of cotton farmers find off-farm employment.

Tenure and nonfarm work.—Almost a third of the full owners worked off their farms 100 days or more in 1949 (fig. 63). Many of these were operators of part-time farms, dividing each work

week between farm and urban employment; others worked away from home during slack seasons when farm activities permitted. The proportion of part owners and tenants working off their farms was about the same, 14.0 and 13.8 percent, respectively. Among the tenant groups, cash tenants reported nonfarm work in about the same proportion as full owners. Livestock-share and share-cash tenants found off-farm work less profitable or possible, because of the work requirements of their livestock enterprises.

Farm operators working off their farms 100 days or more in 1949 ranked as follows: Full owners, cash tenants, other and unspecified tenants, part owners, croppers, crop-share tenants, and livestock-share, and share-cash tenants (fig. 63). Only about 15 percent of the part owners spent as many as 100 days in work off their farms.

A smaller proportion of share-cash tenants worked 100 days or more off their farms than operators in any other tenure group.

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS WITH OTHER INCOME OF FAMILY EXCEEDING THE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1950

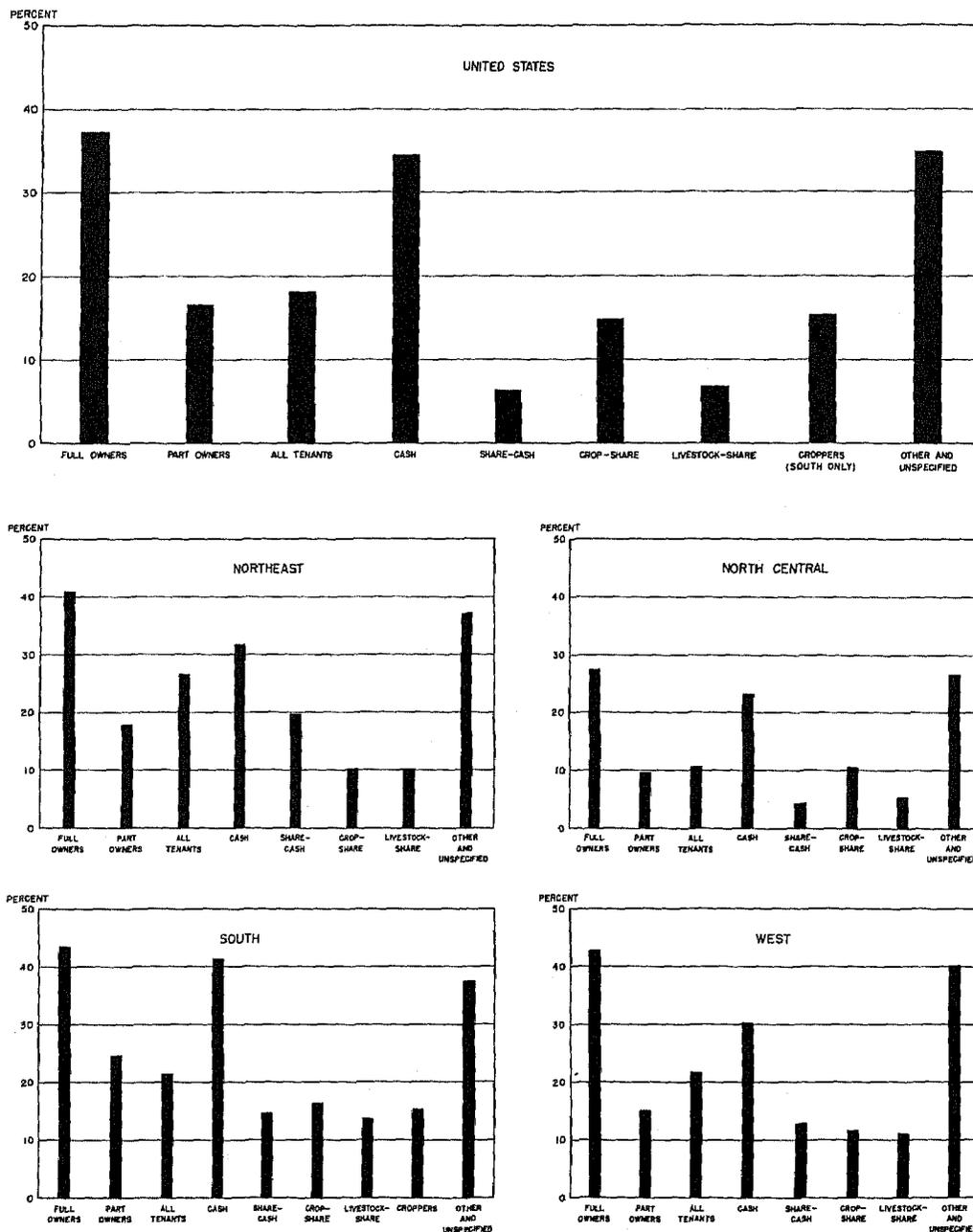


Figure 64

Nonfarm income.—Some farm operators work off their farms in their spare time to supplement their farm incomes. Others are primarily nonfarmers and work off their farms about as much time as on them. More than one-fifth, 23.2 percent, of all farm operators in the United States worked off their farms 100 days or more in 1949 (fig. 62). The Northeast had the highest percentage (34.4) of farm operators reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work. The West showed 30.8 percent working off their farms 100 days or more. The North Central region had the lowest percentage, 18.5, and the South had 23.7 percent of its farm operators working 100 days or more off their farms.

The geographic distribution is about the same for those working off their farms any time as for those working 100 days or more. However, there is a major difference in the proportion of farmers involved. A small percentage of farmers worked off their farms in heavy crop-producing areas of the corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco belts. Little nonfarm employment is indicated in many parts of the Intermountain region.

Dependence on nonfarm income.—For the United States, a total of 1,566,154 farmers in 1950, representing 29.1 percent of all

farmers, reported the nonfarm income of the family in 1949 in excess of their gross income from farming. The tenure groups showed considerable variability, with 37.7 percent of the full owners, 18.1 percent of the tenants, and 16.6 percent of the part owners, having more nonfarm than gross farm income. The classes of tenants, ranked according to the percentage with nonfarm income exceeding the sale of farm products, were as follows: "Other and unspecified," 34.7 percent; cash, 34.4 percent; croppers, 15.3 percent; crop-share, 14.8 percent; livestock-share, 6.8 percent; and share-cash, 6.8 percent.

Many of the full owners who received an income from nonfarm sources greater than their gross farm income were semi-retired persons whose farms were essentially places of residence. Also, many of the part-time farmers were full owners who worked in nearby towns.

Decentralization of industry, good roads, and improvement in other transportation facilities have encouraged the movement of former urban workers to farms to supplement their retirement incomes.

Average year of farm occupancy.—As shown in figure 65, the average number of years on present farm for all farm operators in 1950 was 13 years; in other words, the average year that the farm operators began to operate their farms was 1937. The averages for the four regions were 16 years for the Northeast, 13 years for the North Central States, and 12 years for the South and West. Full owners averaged 16 years, part owners 14 years, and tenants 6 years on their present farms.

In only a few State economic areas was the average length of occupancy over 18 years (fig. 65). Similarly, in only a few State economic areas was the average length of occupancy as low as 7 years. The average length of time on the present farm varied considerably by geographic area. Farm operators in the New England States, the Middle Atlantic, the Lake, and the northern Great Plains States had a period of occupancy longer than the average, while farmers in the South, the West, and the Corn Belt had a period of occupancy about average or less. Occupancy was particularly short in western Iowa, the cotton and tobacco areas of the South, the Pacific Northwest, and in some parts of the Mountain States.

In 1950, the average length of occupancy on present farms for full owners was 16 years. The extent of regional similarity is shown in figure 66. For a large proportion of the country, the average was between 15 and 19 years. In only a few State economic areas, chiefly in less productive areas of the country, was the average occupancy 20 years and over. Also, in a relatively small proportion of the State economic areas, many of which were in the less productive areas, was the average period of occupancy under 15 years for full owners.

Full owners in the Pacific and western Mountain States reported a period of occupancy of less than 15 years, while farms in nearly all areas east of the 100th meridian reported a period of occupancy greater than 15 years. In the area east of the Rocky Mountains, a period of occupancy of 20 years or more was found in the Appalachian Mountain area of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Virginia; in the rolling areas of northeastern Missouri and southern Illinois; in two areas in Louisiana; in the Red River Valley of Minnesota; and in northwestern North Dakota. For the more fertile areas of the Corn Belt, the Coastal Plains, and the Great Plains, the average period of occupancy for full owners was between 15 and 19 years. In the Mississippi Delta, eastern Oklahoma, western Texas, parts of Colorado, and the southern tip of Florida, the average period of occupancy was less than 15 years.

The number of State economic areas that showed a period of occupancy of 20 years or more for part owners was less and more scattered than for full owners. On the other hand, in only a very few economic areas was the period of occupancy for part owners less than 10 years (fig. 67). For the large majority of State economic areas the period of occupancy averaged 10 to 19 years for part owners. For economic areas in New England and one each in northern Michigan, Iowa, and Mississippi, the average period of occupancy was more than 20 years for part owners. In general, the areas with the longer periods of occupancy for part owners were the Northeastern States and the Appalachian area, the Lake States, and the Mountain States. The areas with the shortest length of part-owner occupancy were the Mississippi Delta, northern Mississippi and Alabama, western Florida, and southern Kentucky.

In contrast with the long period of occupancy of full and part owners is that of the more mobile tenants (fig. 68). The period of occupancy of part owners averaged less than 10 years in a few State economic areas. In contrast, the period of occupancy of tenants averaged as high as 10 years in only a few scattered

areas. The average period of occupancy for tenants throughout most of the country was between 5 and 9 years.

Tenants in many State economic areas of the Northeast, in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi had been on their farms more than 10 years. In contrast, in the South, and in the southwestern States of Arizona and New Mexico tenants in many State economic areas had been on their farms less than 5 years.

The period of farm occupancy is not entirely a tenure-related phenomenon as length of the period of occupancy is influenced by geographic location. For example, for all tenure groups in the Delta area of southeastern Missouri and the adjoining area in northeastern Arkansas the average period of occupancy is relatively short. Also a relatively short period of occupancy is indicated in northwestern Florida. On the other hand, a relatively long period of occupancy is shown for southern West Virginia, and for the northern peninsula of Michigan and a small area in west central Alabama.

In regard to many characteristics, part owners and tenants are similar, while managers are more like full owners. On the basis of the period of occupancy, however, part owners, like full owners, are less mobile. The average period of occupancy for tenants was less than half as long as that for either full owners or part owners.

Distribution of years on farm, by tenure.—The difference in the average period of occupancy for owners and tenants is shown more clearly by the percentage distribution than by other measures. In general, the percentage of tenants who had been on their farms less than 5 years was much greater than the percentage of full owners and part owners. Conversely, the percentage of full owners and part owners who had been on their farms more than 10 years was much greater than the percentage of tenants.

Of all full owners and part owners in the United States only 26.8 percent and 27.2 percent, respectively, had been on their farms less than 5 years, while for all tenants the proportion was 63.3 percent and for croppers, 72.2 percent. Fifty percent of the full owners and part owners had been on their farms 10 years or more as compared with only 18.1 percent of the tenants and 13.0 percent of the croppers.

In three of the regions, the Northeast, North Central, and South, the proportions of full owners who had been on their farms less than 5 years were about the same as for the United States. Similarly, the proportions of full owners who had been on their farms more than 10 years were approximately the same for the Northeast, the North Central region, and for the South as for the United States. In the West, where the percentage of land in farms has increased substantially since 1940, the percentage distribution of farm operators by years on farms is significantly different from that for the United States. In this region, a third of the full owners had been on their farms less than 5 years and only 44.0 percent had occupied their farms 10 years or more.

The percentage of tenants on their farms less than 5 years and 10 years or more differed considerably among the regions. In the Northeast and North Central States, a lower percentage of tenants had been on their farms less than 5 years and a higher percentage had been on their farms 10 years or more than in the South and West. In the Northeast, 50.0 percent, and in the North Central States, 56.2 percent of the tenants had been on their farms less than 5 years; in the South and West the proportions were 67.3 and 65.4 percent, respectively. Tenants on their farms 10 years or more comprised 26.4 percent of all tenants in the Northeast and 21.5 percent in the North Central States, as compared with 16.2 percent in the South and 15.1 percent in the West.

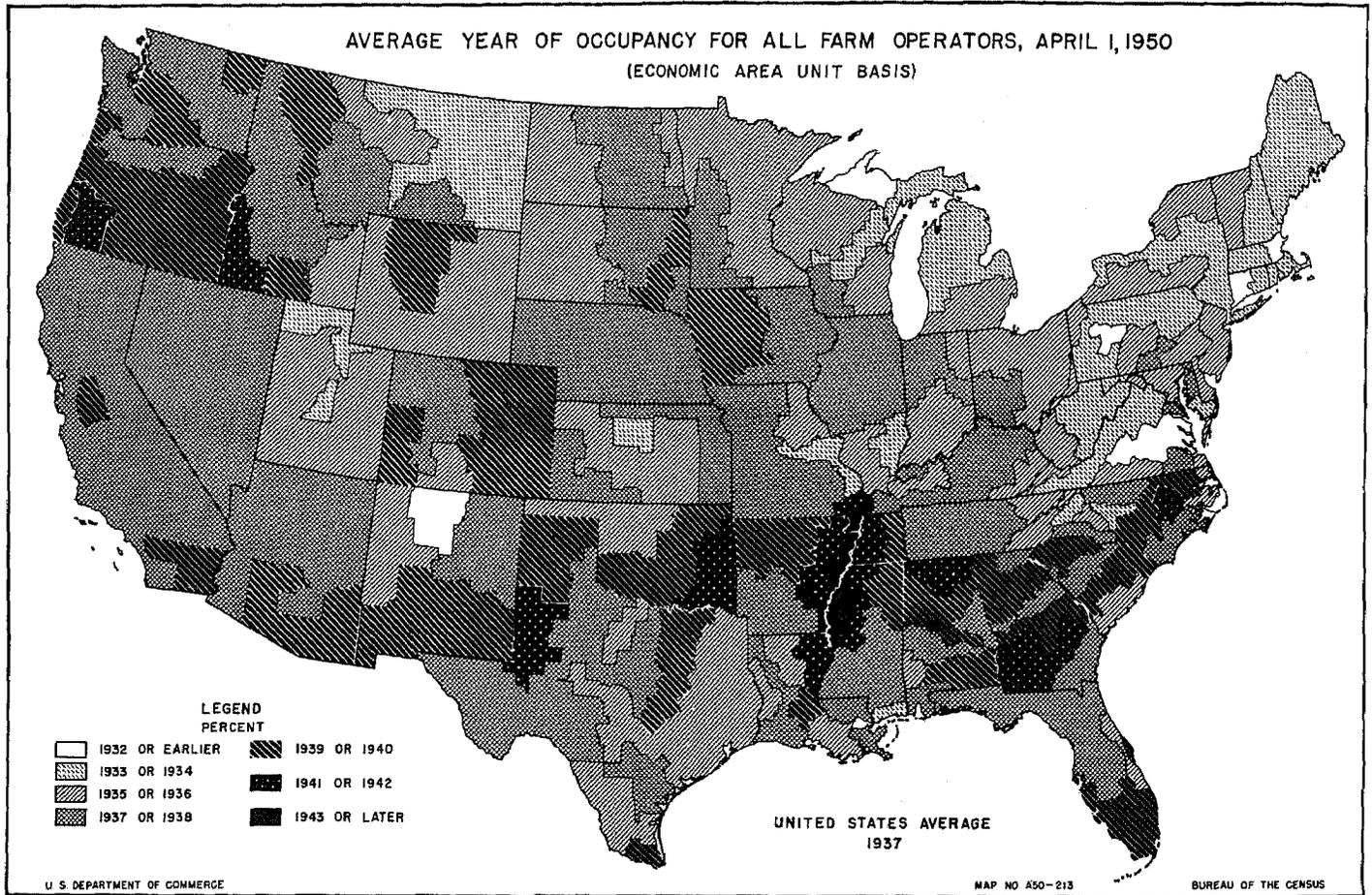


Figure 65

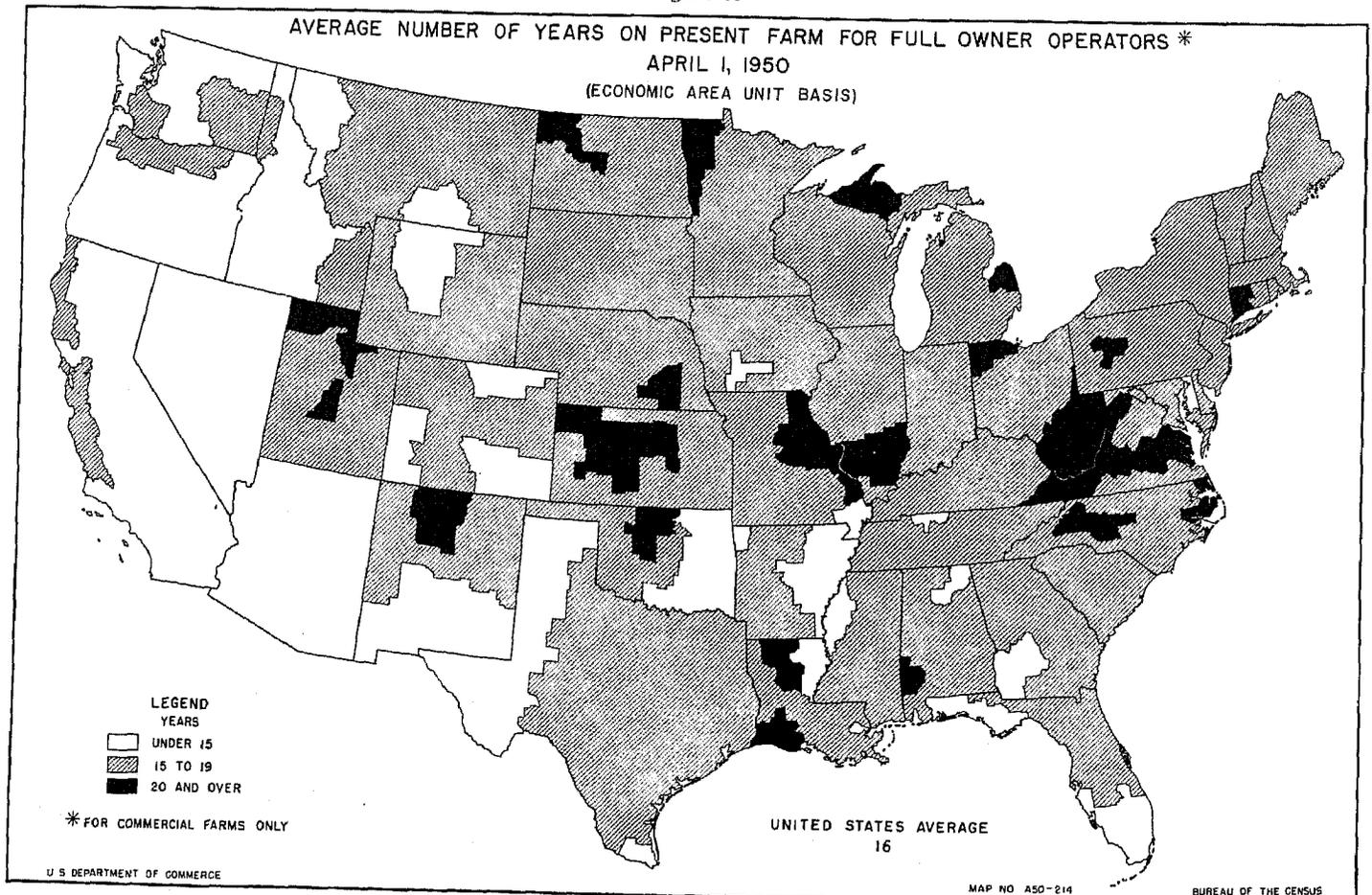


Figure 66

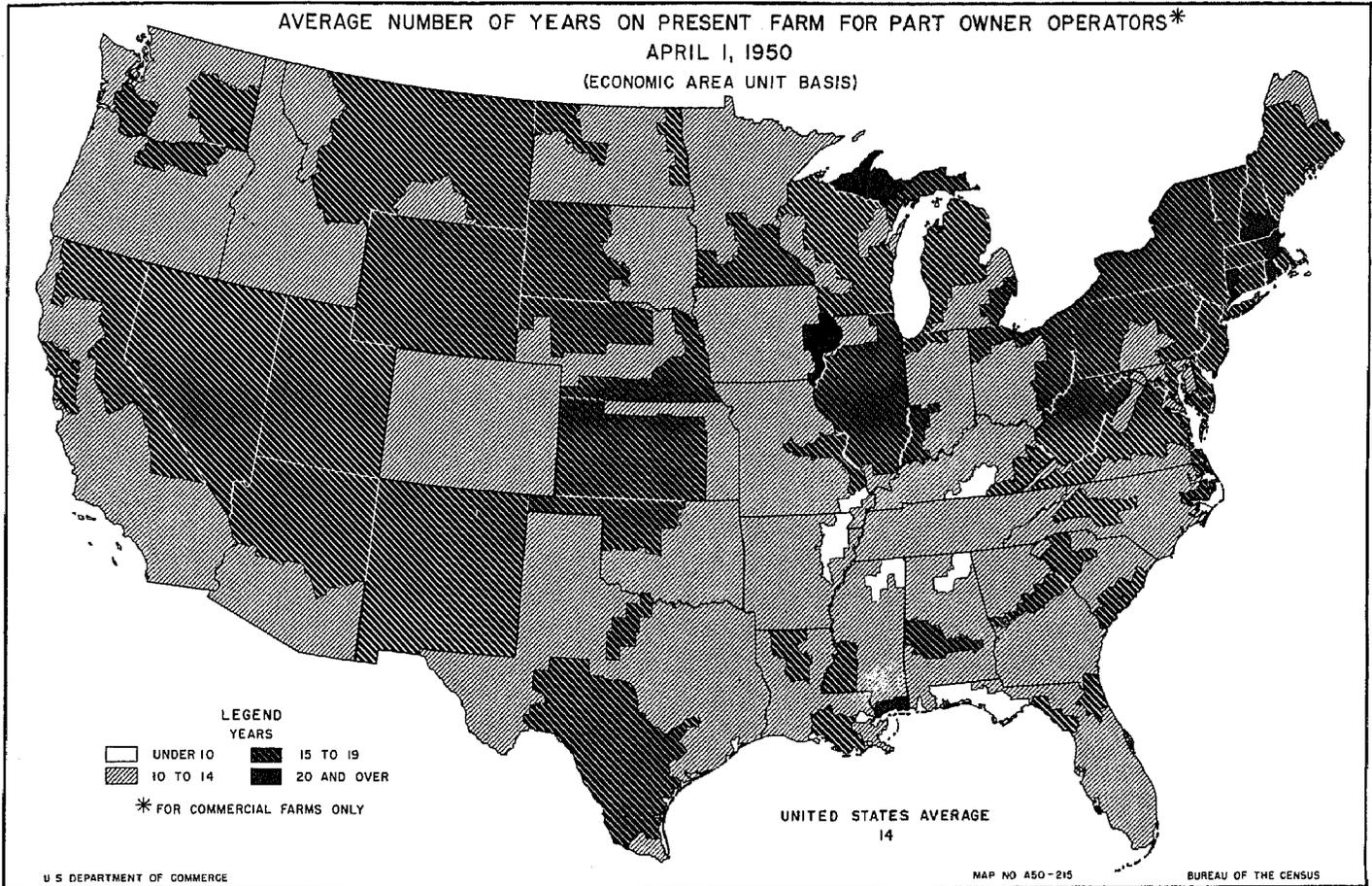


Figure 67

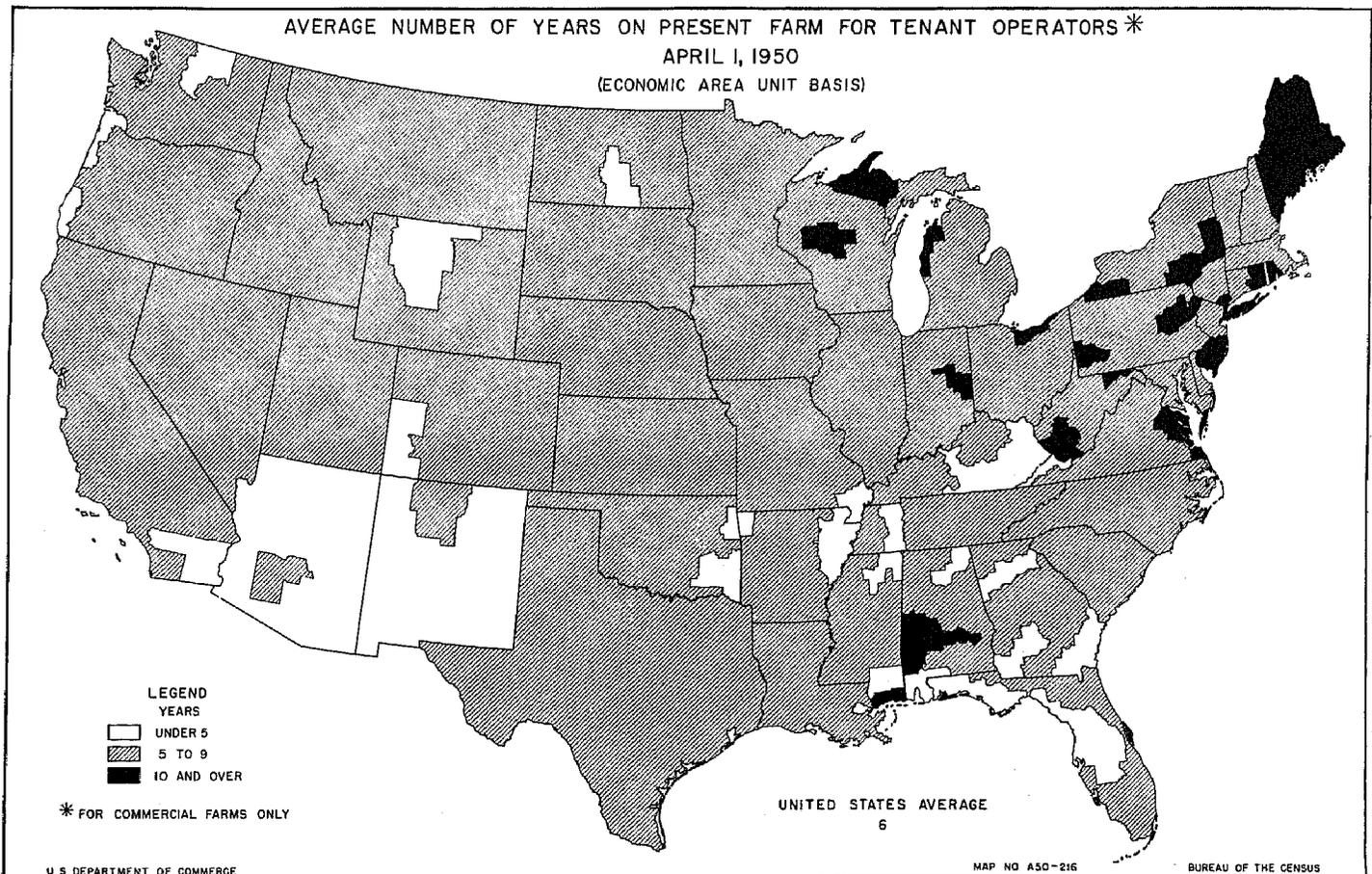


Figure 68

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

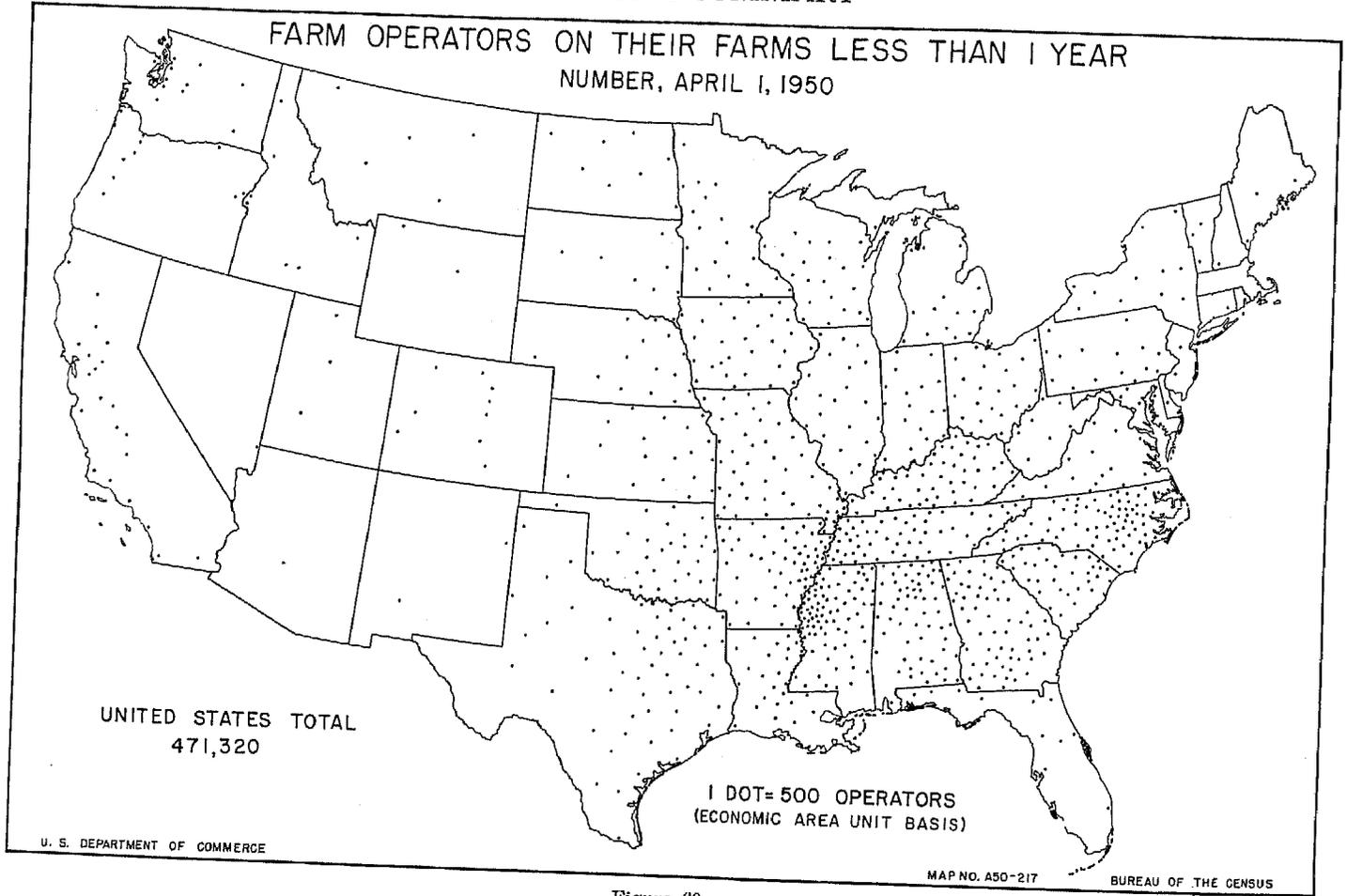


Figure 69

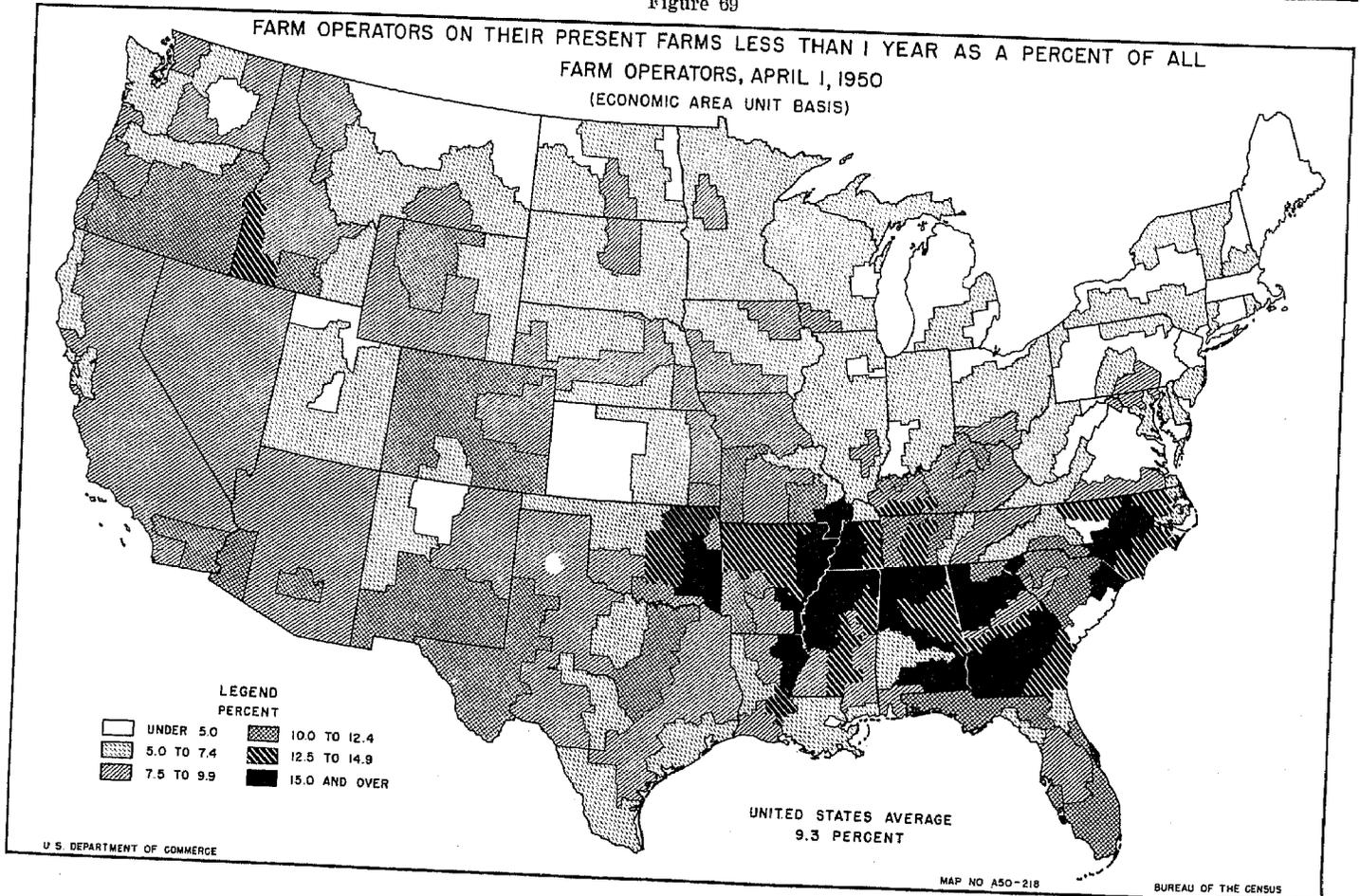


Figure 70

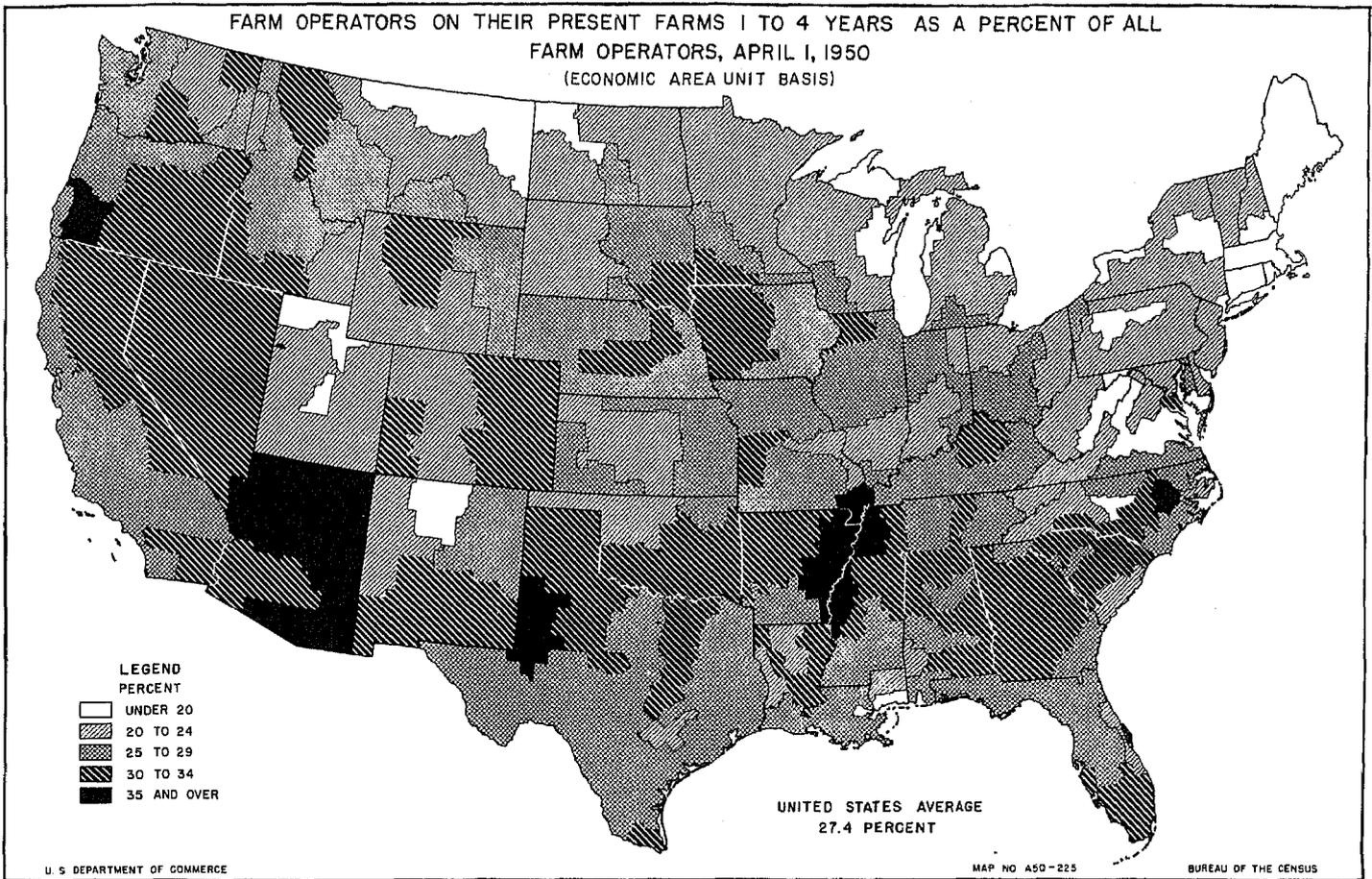


Figure 71

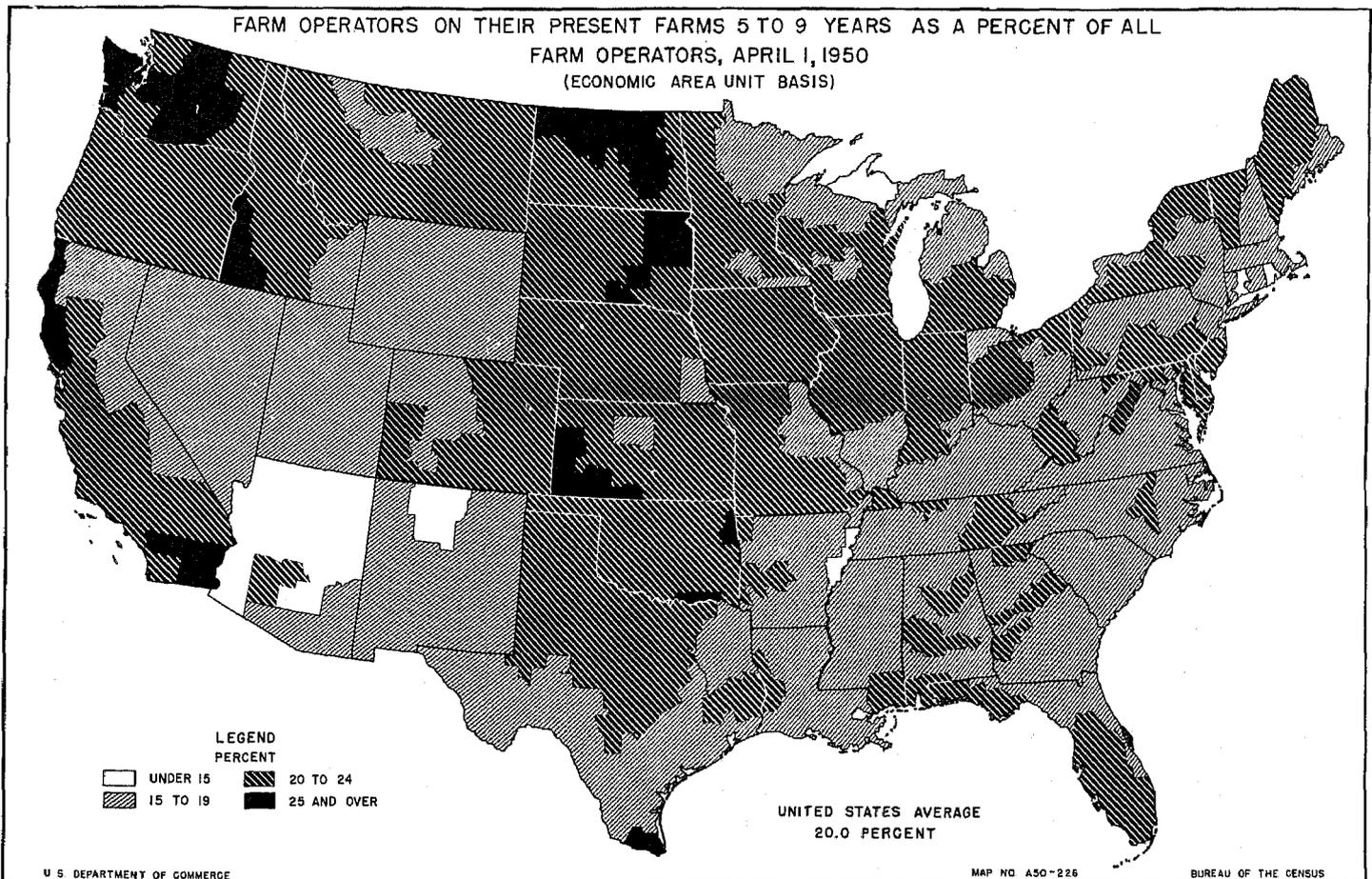


Figure 72

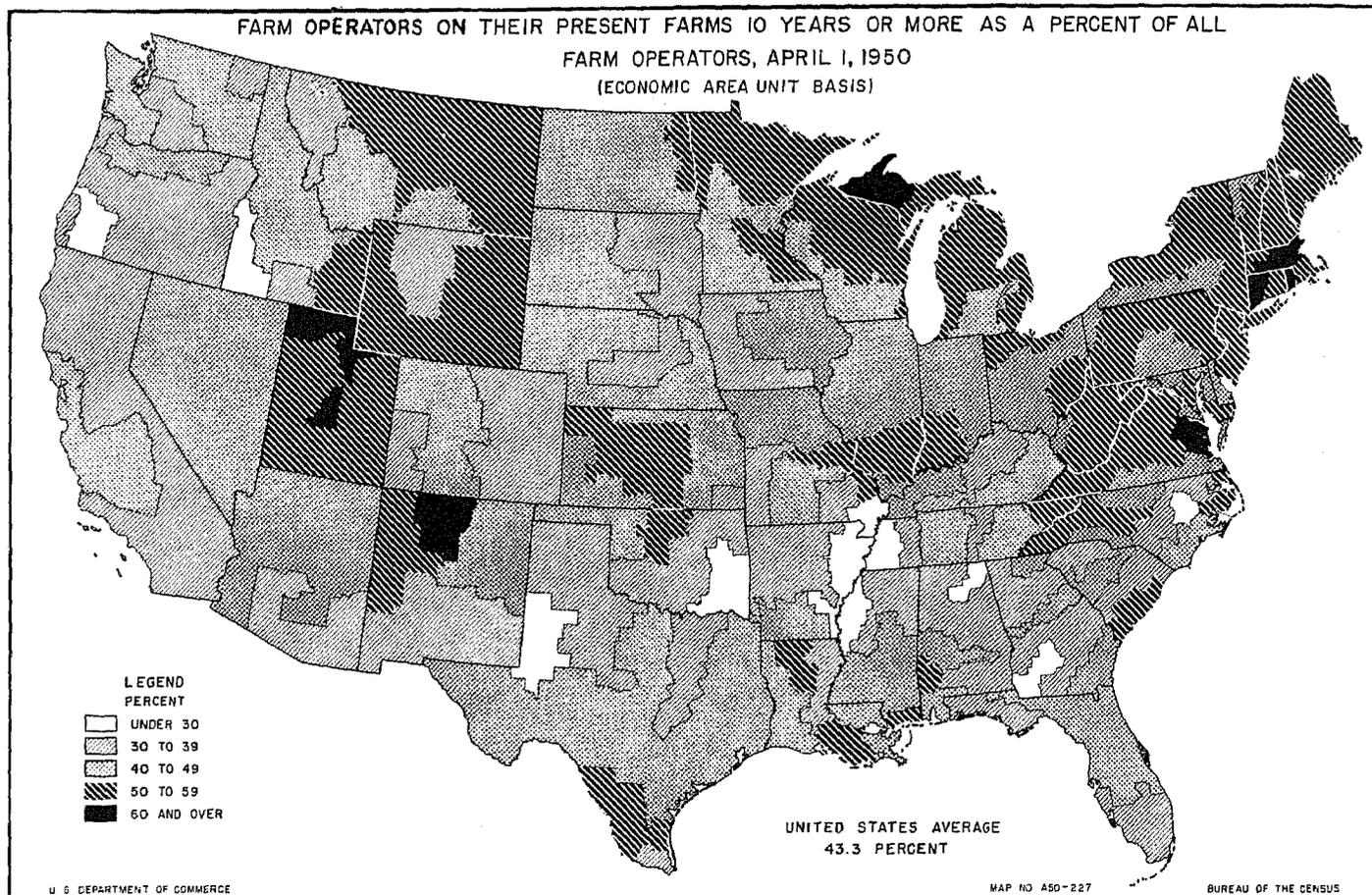


Figure 73

Years on present farm.—In 1950 a total of 471,320 farm operators had been on their farms less than 1 year when the census was taken. These farmers constituted 9.3 percent of all farm operators. Those who had been on their farms from 1 to 4 years represented 27.4 percent of the total; 5 to 9 years, 20.0 percent; and 10 years or more, 43.3 percent.

Farmers who had less than 1 year occupancy when the 1950 Census was taken were found in every section of the country (fig. 69). They were concentrated in areas of high tenancy and were more scattered in areas where a large proportion of farm operators were owners.

In the Northeastern States the average period of occupancy was longer than in the South (figs. 70 to 73). In nearly all of the State economic areas of New England, the eastern Corn Belt, and the Lake States, less than 7.5 percent of the farmers had been on their farms for as short a period as 1 year; whereas in the South, 15 percent or more of the farmers in many economic areas were in this category (fig. 70). The proportion of those with a short period of occupancy was high in the fertile areas of the Mississippi Delta and the Coastal Plains, and low in the mountainous and less productive areas of New England and the Appalachians. Short-term occupancy was also not frequent in many areas throughout the Midwest, the Great Plains States, and the Inter-mountain region.

Three-fourths or more of the farmers in major regions of the country had been operating their present farms from 1 to 4 years when the 1950 Census was taken. This short-term occupancy was most prevalent in the central parts of the States from North Carolina and South Carolina westward to the Pacific Coast and northward to Washington. Farm operators who had been operating their farms from 1 to 4 years were also numerous in central Kentucky and western Iowa.

Farmers with an average occupancy of 5 to 9 years were concentrated chiefly in the Midwest, the Plains States, and the Northwest. In many of these areas, over one-fifth of the farmers had been on their farms for this relatively short period of time.

Over half of the farmers had been on their farms more than

10 years in many economic areas of New England, the Appalachian area, the Northern Lake States, the Mountain States, southern Illinois, southeastern Indiana, eastern Missouri, and western Kansas. Only a few areas in the South indicated one-half of the farmers with 10 or more years of occupancy of present farms. Many of the more productive areas of the Corn and Wheat Belts showed a smaller proportion of the farmers with as many as 10 years of occupancy than did the adjoining areas of comparatively less productive land.

Average number of years on present farm.—Farm operators in the United States had been on the farms they were operating in 1950 an average of 13 years. The average number of years on farm for farmers in the Northeast (16 years) was higher than the average for the United States. Farmers of the North Central region had been on their farms an average of 13 years; for the South and the West, the average was 12 years.

In comparing the period of occupancy for full owners and part owners with that for all tenants and for the various classes of tenants, the period of occupancy of the ownership groups was at least double that of any tenant group, both for the United States and for each of the four regions, with the exception of the Northeast. In the Northeast, the average number of years on present farms for full owners and part owners was 16, as compared with 9 for "other and unspecified" tenants.

For the United States, full owners and part owners had been on their present farms an average of 16 and 14 years, respectively, while tenants averaged only 6 years. In the Northeast, full owners and part owners had been on their farms an average of 16 years, while tenants had an average period of occupancy of 8 years. The situation was similar in the North Central States, where full owners and part owners had been on their farms an average of 16 and 14 years, respectively, and tenants 7 years. In the South, full owners and part owners had average periods of occupancy of 16 and 12 years, respectively, as contrasted with 6 years for tenants. The situation was similar in the West where full owners had been on their farms 13 years, part owners 14 years, and tenants 6 years.

FARM TENURE

AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS ON PRESENT FARMS, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR,
FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1950

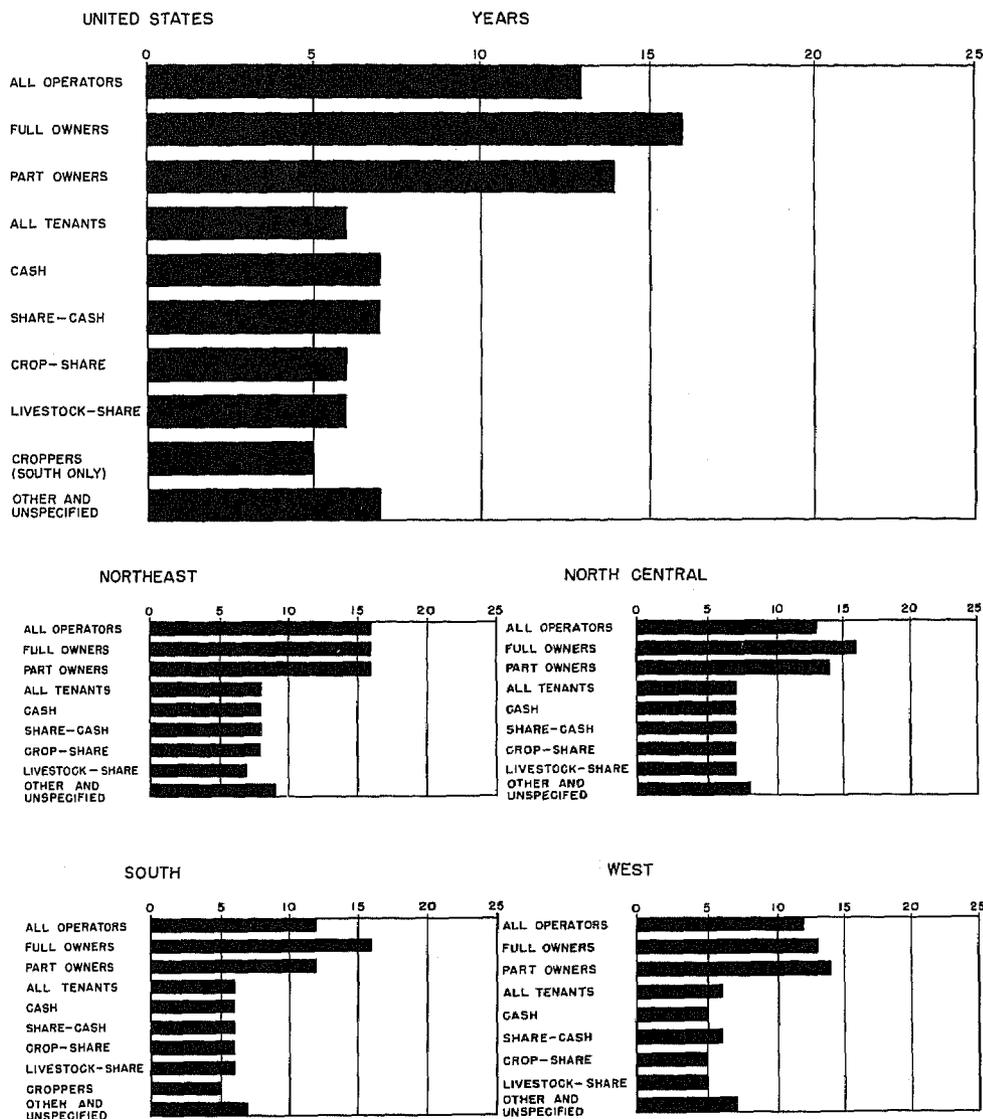


Figure 74

Little variation existed in the average period of occupancy among the various classes of tenants for either the United States or the four regions. Excluding croppers and "other and unspecified" tenants, the difference in the average length of occupancy of the various tenant classes was 1 year or less in all regions. The difference between tenure classes in the same region was never more than 3 years. Croppers had an average period of occupancy of 5 years, but this was only 1 year less than the average for all tenants for the United States or for the South.

Rapid increases in modern technology, conservation, and the numerous major shifts in systems of farming and land use give the period of farm occupancy added importance. Efficient farming today requires planning periods longer than one year, particularly in regard to land conservation. Large numbers of tenant farm operators occupy their farms for only 1 or 2 years.

Table 9.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS ON PRESENT FARM, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1950

Tenure	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
All operators.....	13	16	13	12	12
Full owners.....	16	16	16	16	13
Part owners.....	14	10	14	12	14
All tenants.....	6	8	7	6	6
Cash.....	7	8	7	6	5
Share-cash.....	8	7	7	6	6
Crop-share.....	6	8	7	6	5
Livestock-share.....	6	7	7	6	5
Croppers (South only).....	5	(*)	(*)	5	(*)
Other and unspecified.....	7	9	8	7	7

*Not available.

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARM OPERATORS IN EACH TENURE, BY YEARS ON PRESENT FARMS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1950

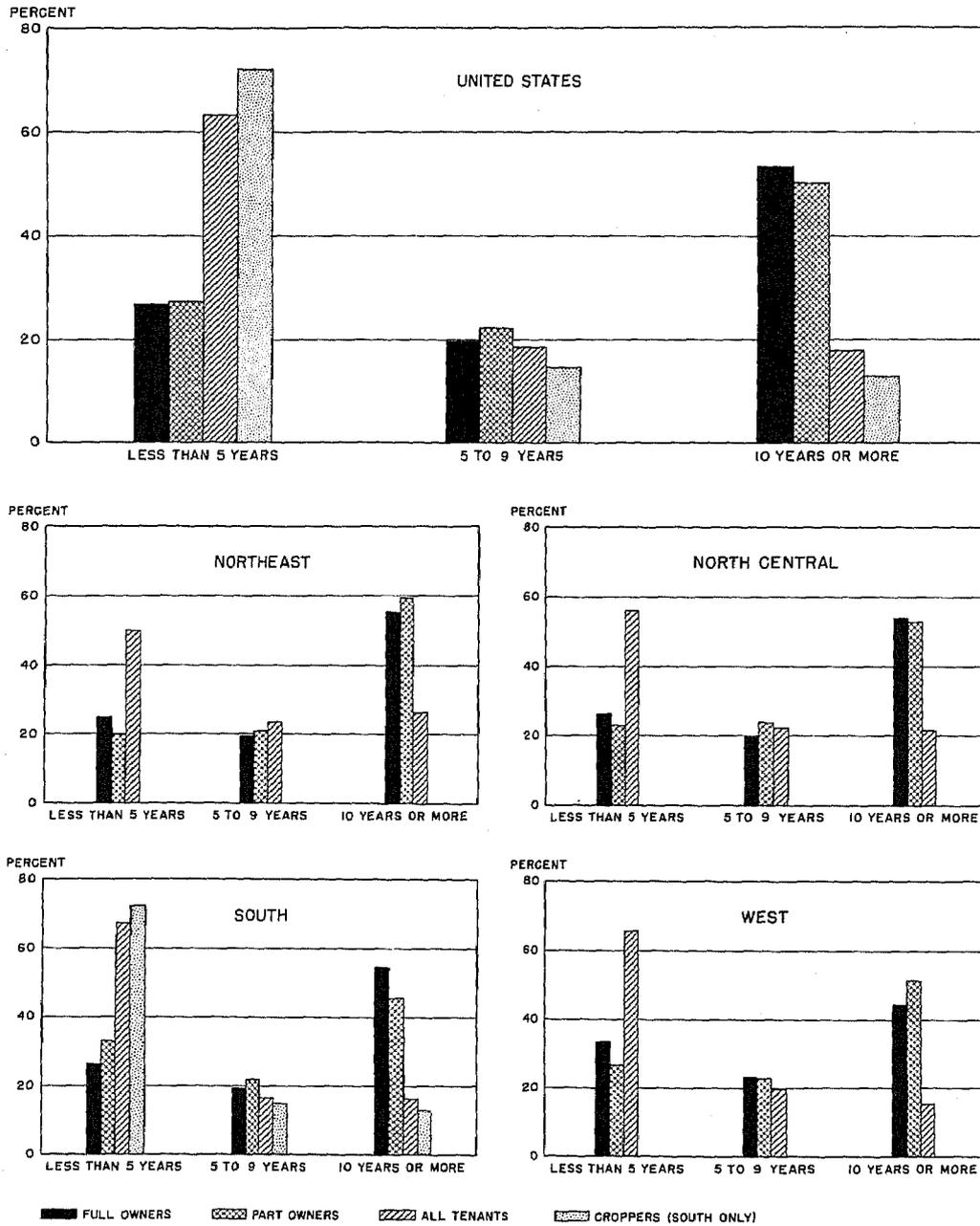


Figure 75

FARM TENURE

FARM OPERATORS ON PRESENT FARMS 1 YEAR OR LESS, BY YEAR
AND MONTH OF OCCUPANCY OF FARM OPERATED, APRIL 1, 1950,
FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS

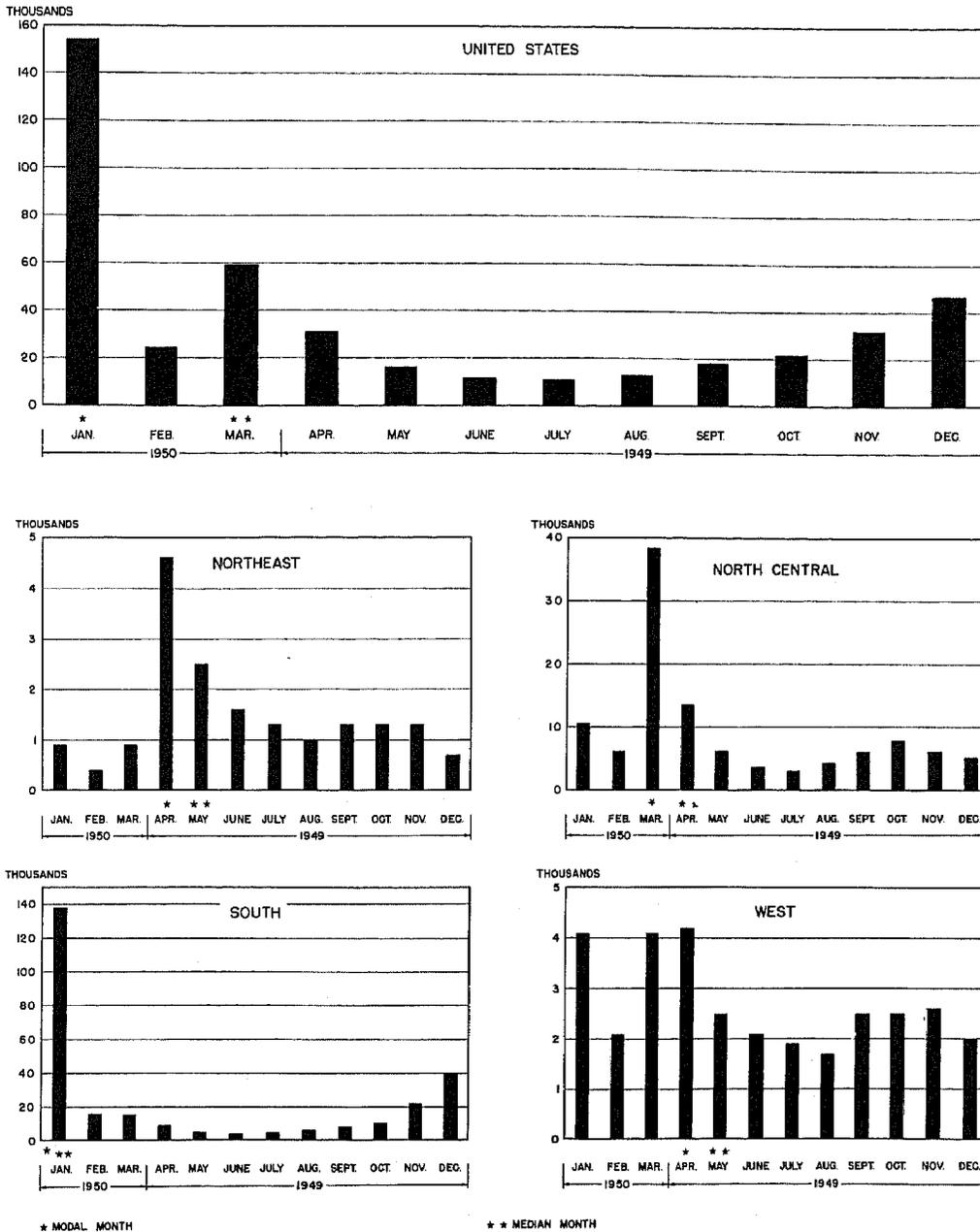


Figure 76

Moving dates.—The month in which farmers began operating their present farms indicates the moving date. January and March were the two months during which most farmers moved. Of the farmers who started operating their farms in the last 9 months of 1949 and the first 3 months of 1950, more moved to their farms in January (154,100) than during any other month. About a third as many farmers began operating their farms in March. After March, as the crop season advanced, the number of farmers who changed farms decreased until the low number of 10,700 was reached in July. Throughout the fall, the number of farmers moving in each month increased until the peak in January. The month of March was the median month since as many farmers moved in January and February as in the 8 months following March.

Considerable variation in moving dates may be observed regionally. Moving dates are affected by customs in a community, by the weather, the kind and condition of the roads in the community, the length of the growing season, the kinds of crops and livestock produced in the area, and other factors.

In the Northeast, where in many areas the last freeze in the spring may come as late as the latter part of May or the first part of June, more farmers moved in April than in any other month. For the Northeast, May was the median month.

The moving dates in the South differ markedly from those in the Northeast. More farmers (nearly 138,000) moved in January than in all of the other months combined. This moving date closely followed the end of the harvest season. In the South, January was both the median and the modal month.

March 1 is the traditional moving day in the North Central region. April was the median month, with approximately as many farmers moving in the months of January through March as moved in the months of May through December.

By regions, the most uniform distribution of moving dates throughout the year was found in the West. There, slightly more farmers, however, moved in April than in any other month. Nearly as many farmers moved in the months of January through April as moved in the months of June through December, with the result that May was the median month.

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

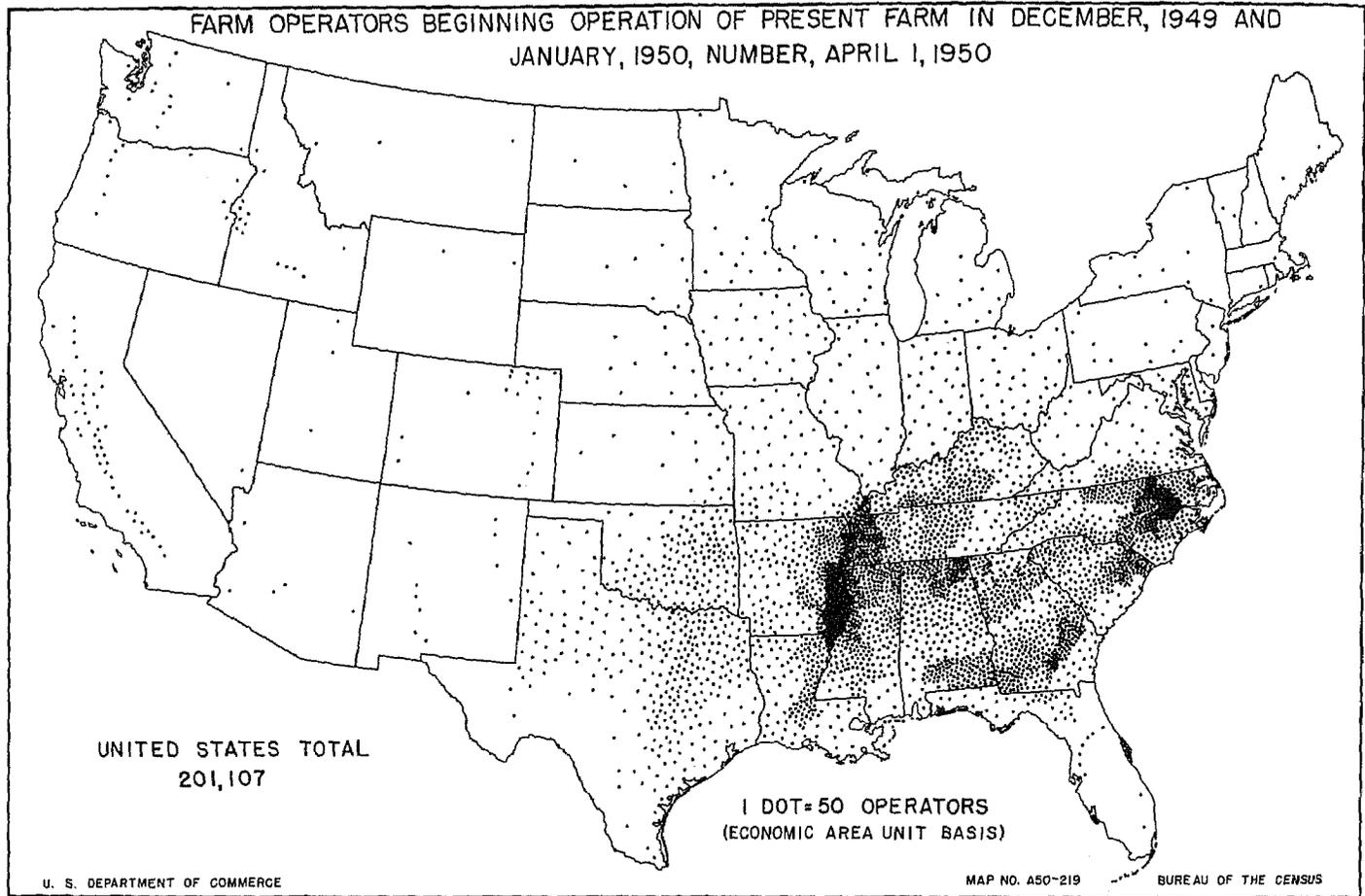


Figure 77

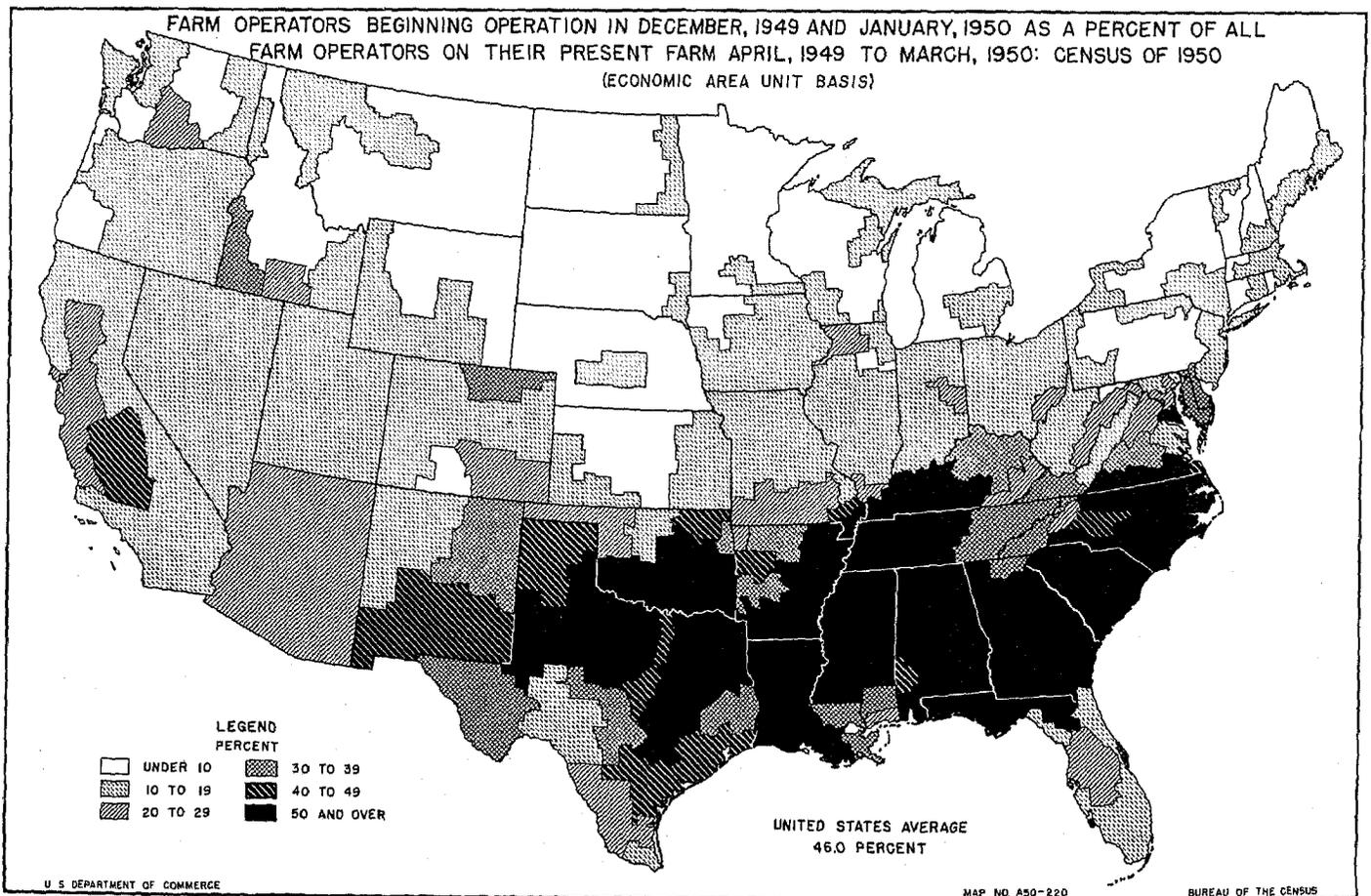


Figure 78

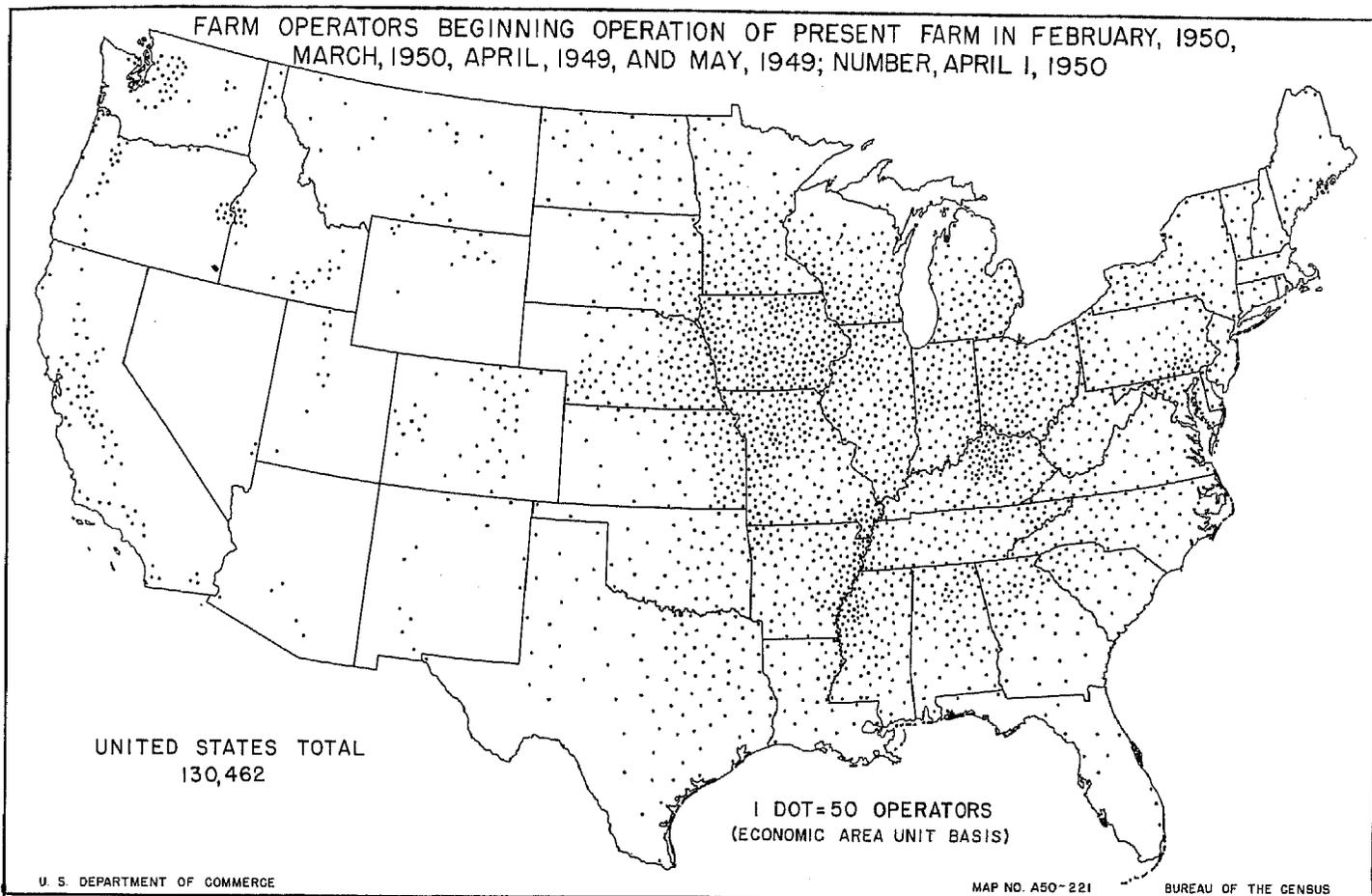


Figure 79

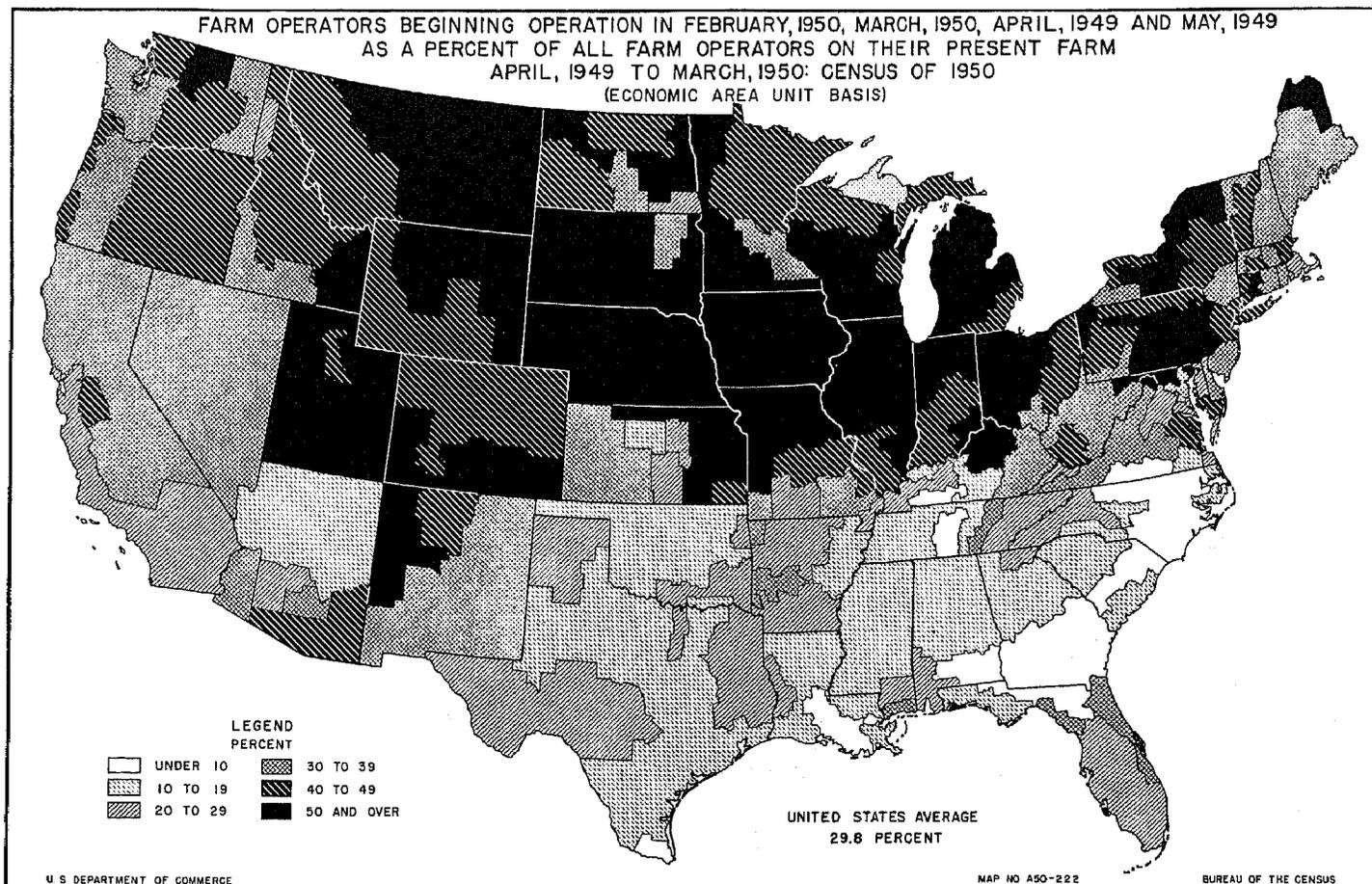


Figure 80

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

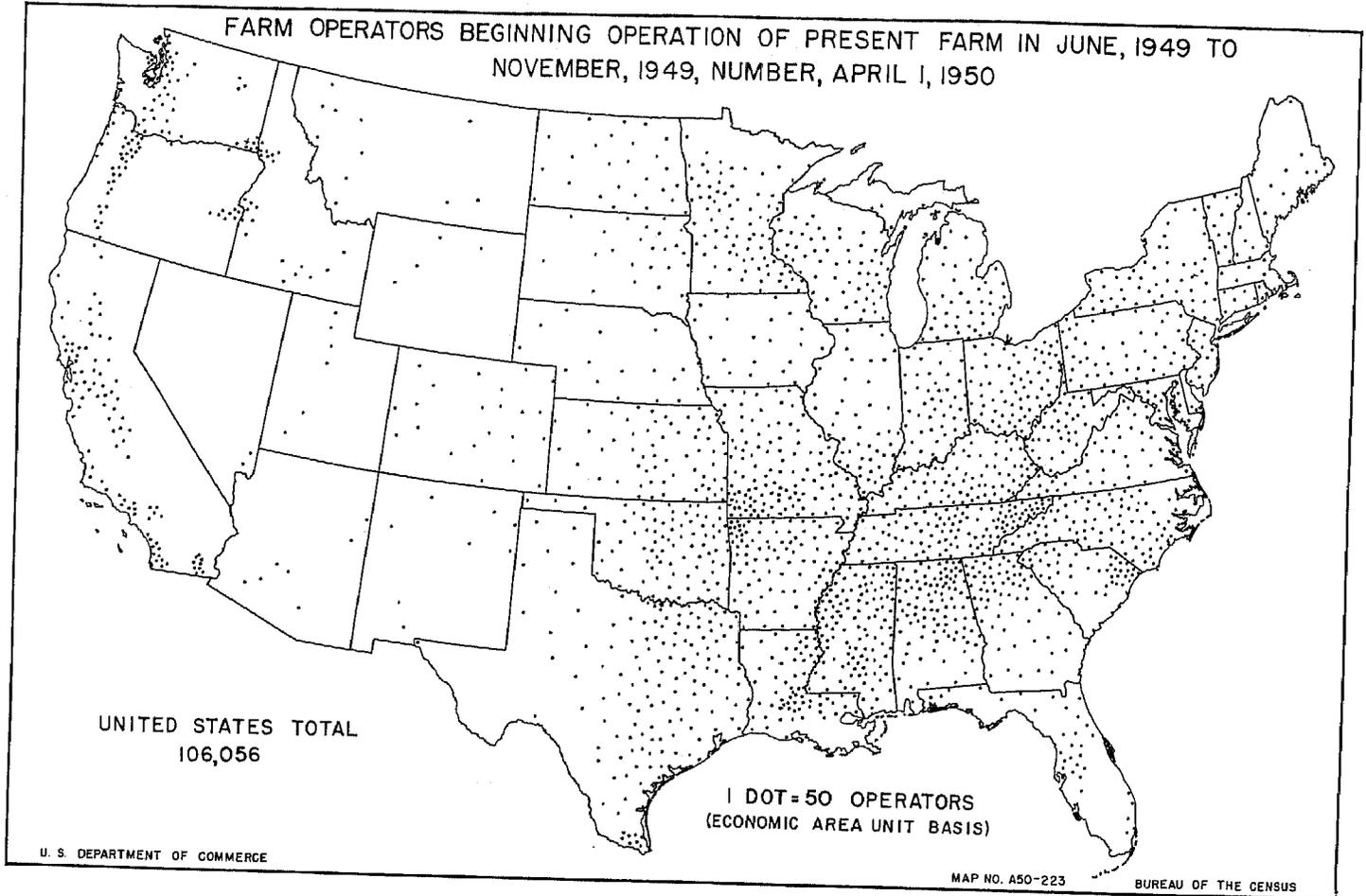


Figure 81

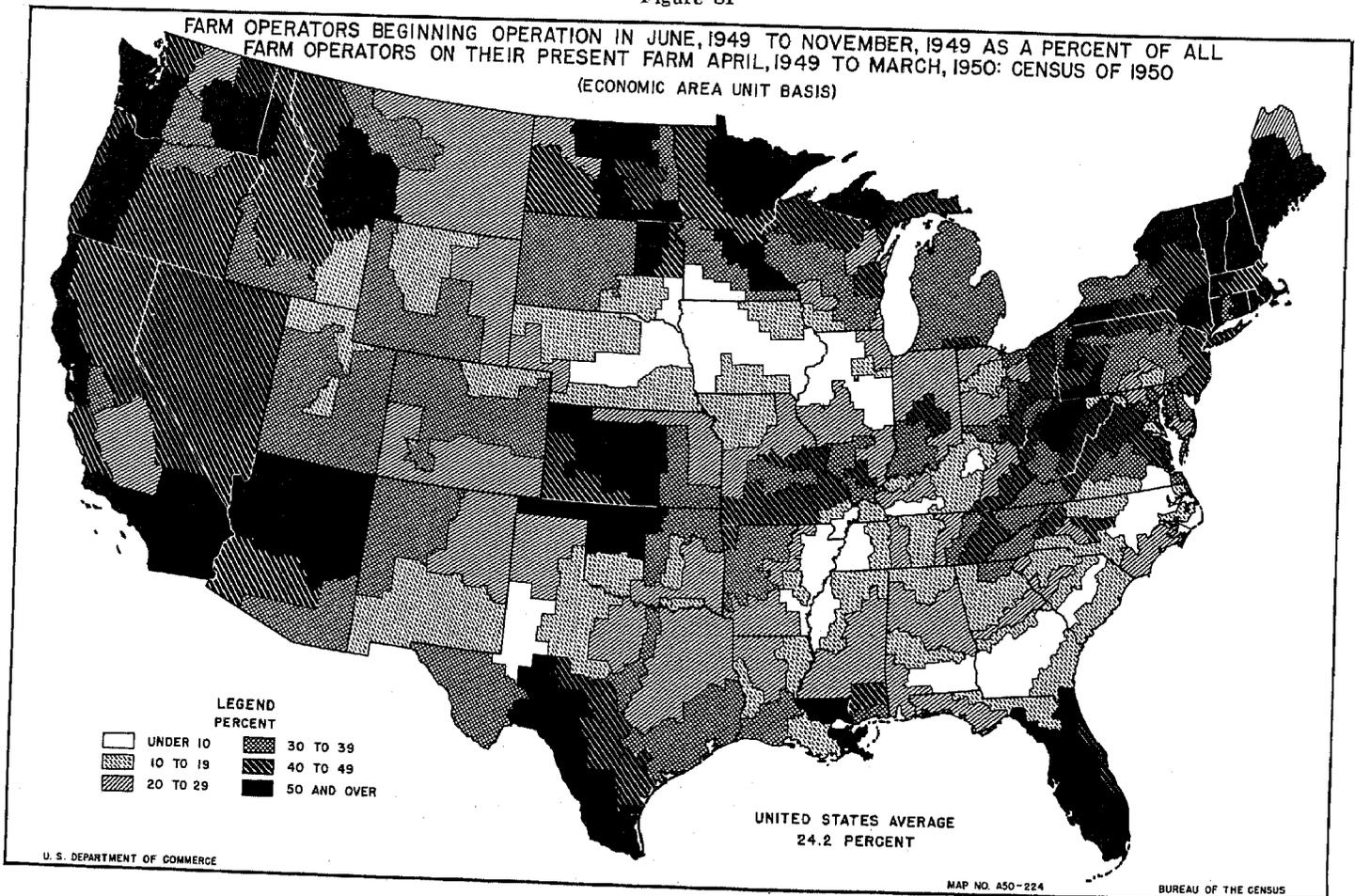


Figure 82

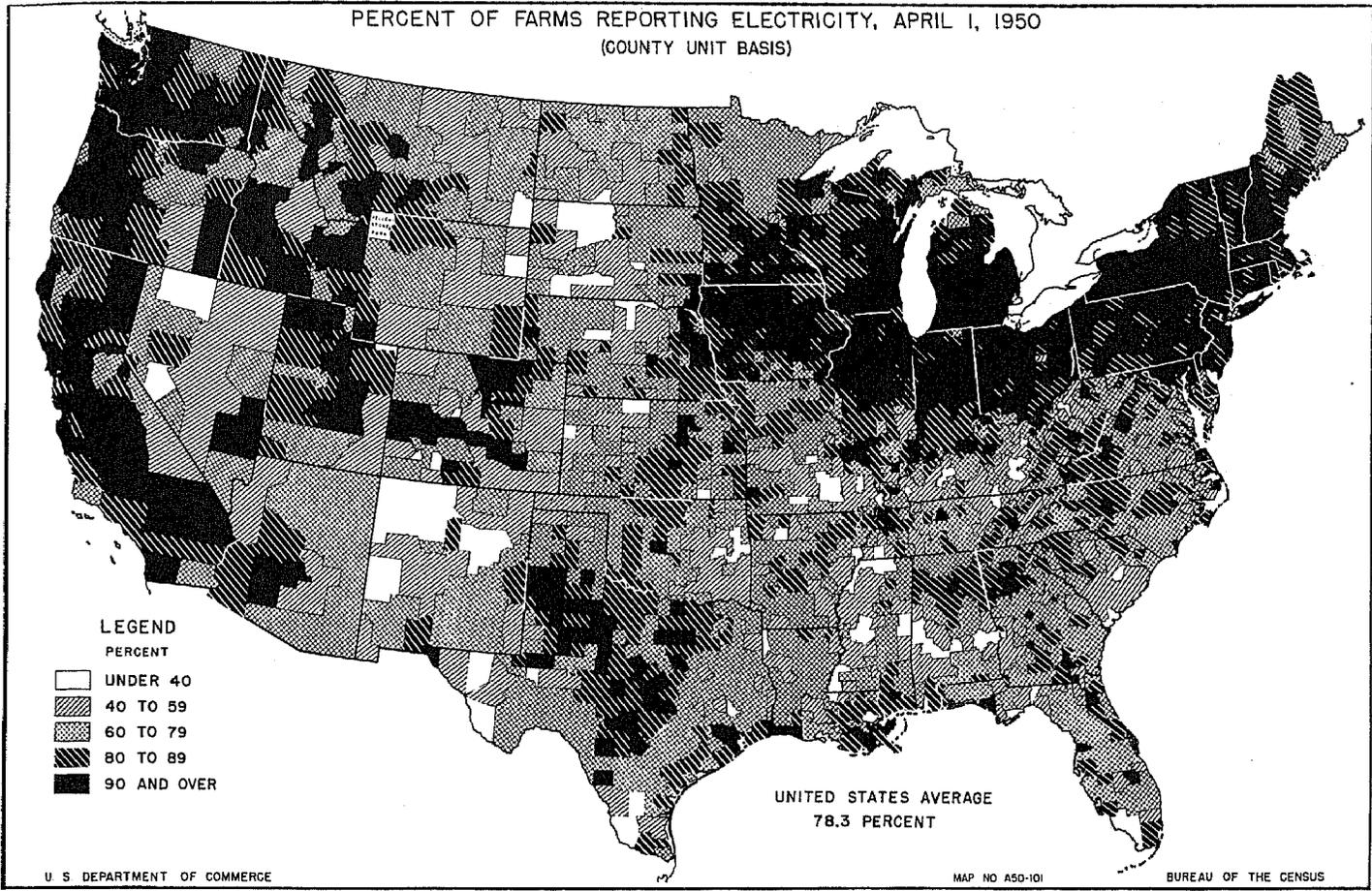


Figure 83

KIND OF ROAD—NUMBER OF FARMS REPORTING BY KIND OF ROAD ON WHICH LOCATED, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1925 TO 1950

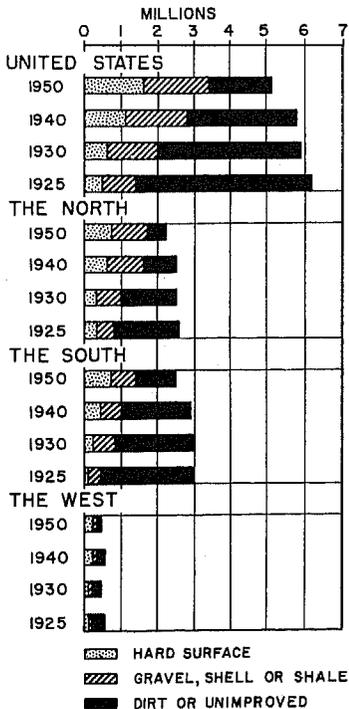


Figure 84

Electricity on the farm.—More than three-fourths, 78.3 percent, of all farms in the United States had electricity when the agricultural census was taken on April 1, 1950. This was a sharp increase from 1930, when only 13.4 percent of the farms had electricity, and even from 1940 when the proportion was 33.3 percent.

In only a few scattered counties, rather well distributed throughout the South and West, was the proportion of farms with electricity less than 40 percent. In these counties, however, at least *three* farmers out of *five* were without electricity for lighting, refrigeration, or the numerous other labor-saving devices used on the farm and in the home. On the other hand, counties with 80 percent or more of their farms equipped with electricity were numerous and were concentrated in the more densely farm populated areas of the Northeast and the North Central States, and in a few areas in the South, the Pacific Coast States, and the Intermountain area. From 40 to 80 percent of the farms had electricity in the Southern States, the southern part of the Midwestern States, the Plains States, and most of the Intermountain area.

Kind of road on which farms are located.—Much progress has been made since 1925 in providing all-weather roads for farm families. In 1930, for example, only 34.1 percent of the farms reporting were on hard-surfaced, gravel, shell, or shale roads. The proportion increased to 49.2 percent in 1940, and 67.3 percent in 1950, or to nearly twice the 1930 level.

In the North, the proportion increased from 41.1 percent in 1930 to 78.4 percent in 1950. Its 1950 percentage was the highest for any region. In the South, only 26.8 percent of the farms were on all-weather roads in 1930, while in 1950 the proportion was 56.1 percent, or more than double that for 1930. Considerable progress was made in providing improved roads for farms in the West, as the proportion of farms on all-weather roads increased from 45.6 percent in 1930 to 76.6 percent in 1950.

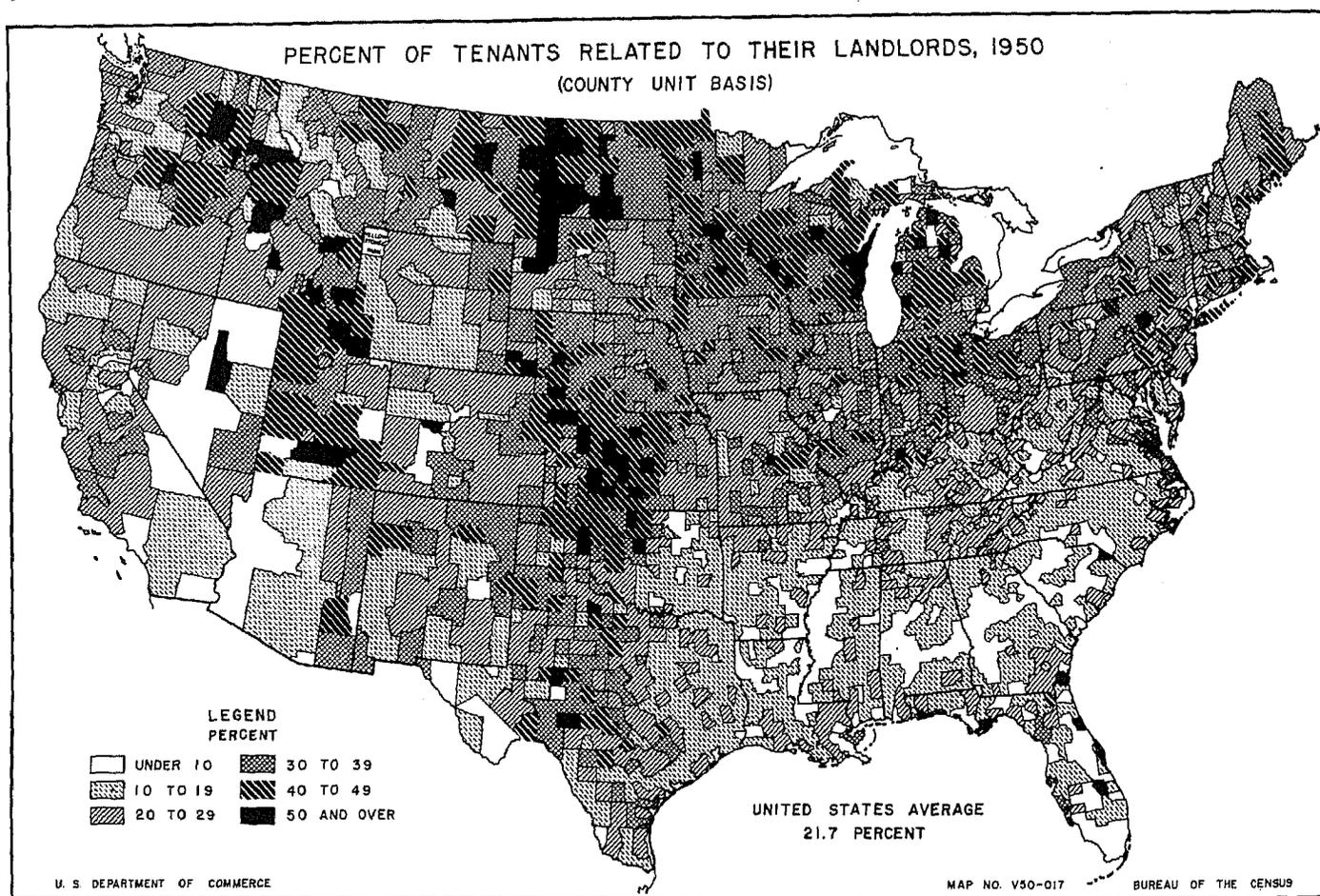


Figure 85

Kinship between landlord and tenant.—In 1950 about one tenant out of every five, or 21.7 percent, was related to his landlord (fig. 85). The proportion of related tenants was somewhat larger in the Northeast, where 31.6 percent of the tenants were related to their landlords. In the North Central region, the percentage was 34.4 and in the West, 27.3 percent (fig. 86). The proportion of related tenants was lowest in the South where only 14.8 percent were related to their landlords.

The percentage of tenants related to their landlords was slightly greater in 1950 than in 1930 in all regions except the South, where there was no change in the percentage. In 1930, 19.2 percent of all tenants in the United States were related to their landlords; in the Northeast, 28.6 percent; in the North Central, 29.7 percent; in the West, 17.0 percent; and in the South, 14.8 percent.

A slightly higher proportion of share tenants than of cash tenants were related to their landlords. In 1950, 20.6 percent of the cash tenants were related to their landlords as compared with 21.9 percent for all other tenants. For the various share-tenant groups, the proportions related to their landlords were as follows: 40.7 percent for livestock-share tenants; 27.2 percent for share-cash tenants; and 24.1 percent for crop-share tenants. Of the croppers, only 11.0 percent were related to their landlords.

Geographically, the proportion of tenants related to their landlords was highest in the dairy areas of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; in the cash-grain areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and the Dakotas; and in the range livestock and cash-grain areas of the Northwest. In some counties of these areas, more than half of the tenants were related to their landlords, and in many of the counties the proportion was between 40 and 50 percent.

In many counties of the South, particularly in the Mississippi Delta and the Coastal Plains, the proportion of tenants related to their landlords was less than 10 percent. In a few isolated counties the proportion was as large as 50 percent, but for the majority of counties, it was less than 20 percent.

Many of the related tenants have gained considerable knowledge of farming through father-son agreements prior to assuming the role of tenants. A majority of these tenants have opportunities to accumulate capital rapidly and to become full-owner operators through inheritance on the death of their parents. In numerous instances their stay on the tenancy rung of the agricultural ladder is shorter than that for nonrelated tenants.

FARM TENURE

TENANTS RELATED TO LANDLORDS, BY CLASS OF TENANT,
FOR COMMERCIAL FARMS, 1950, AND FOR ALL FARMS, 1930:
FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS

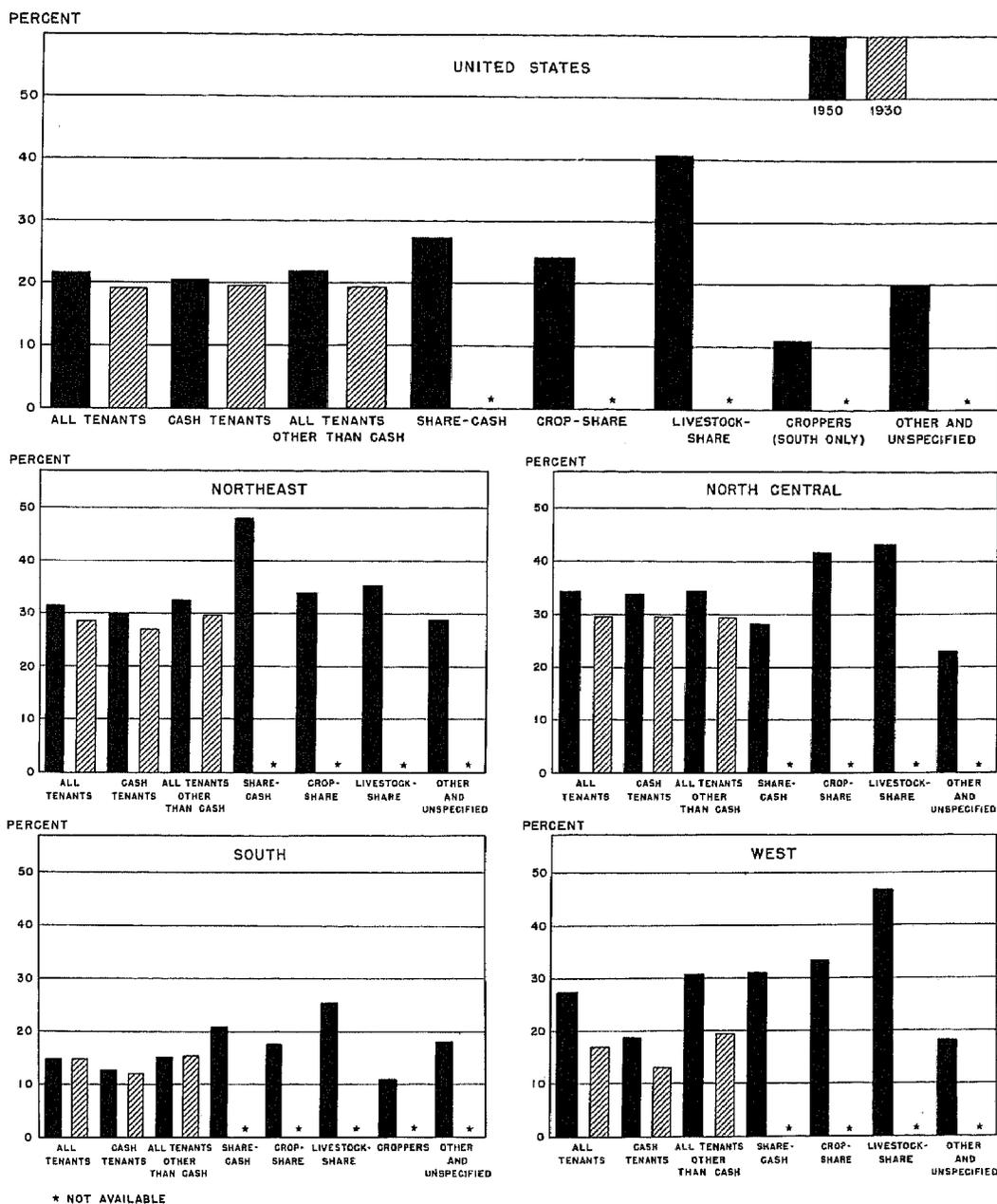


Figure 86

Table 10.—PERCENTAGE OF TENANTS RELATED TO LANDLORDS BY CLASS OF TENANT, FOR COMMERCIAL FARMS ONLY, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1950 AND 1930

Tenure	United States		North-east		North Central		South		West	
	1950	1930	1950	1930	1950	1930	1950	1930	1950	1930
All tenants...	21.7	19.2	31.6	28.6	34.4	29.7	14.8	14.8	27.3	17.0
Cash tenants.....	20.6	19.6	30.0	27.0	33.8	29.7	12.8	12.0	18.8	13.0
All tenants other than cash.....	21.9	19.1	32.5	29.8	34.5	29.6	15.1	15.2	30.7	19.5
Share-cash.....	27.2	(*)	48.1	(*)	28.2	(*)	20.9	(*)	30.9	(*)
Crop-share.....	24.1	(*)	34.0	(*)	41.7	(*)	17.7	(*)	33.3	(*)
Livestock-share.....	40.7	(*)	35.4	(*)	43.2	(*)	25.4	(*)	46.8	(*)
Croppers (South only).....	11.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other and unspecified.....	20.0	(*)	28.8	(*)	23.0	(*)	18.1	(*)	18.2	(*)

*Not available.

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

PERCENT OF TENANTS WITH LANDLORDS LIVING ON FARMS, BY CLASS OF TENANT,
FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1950

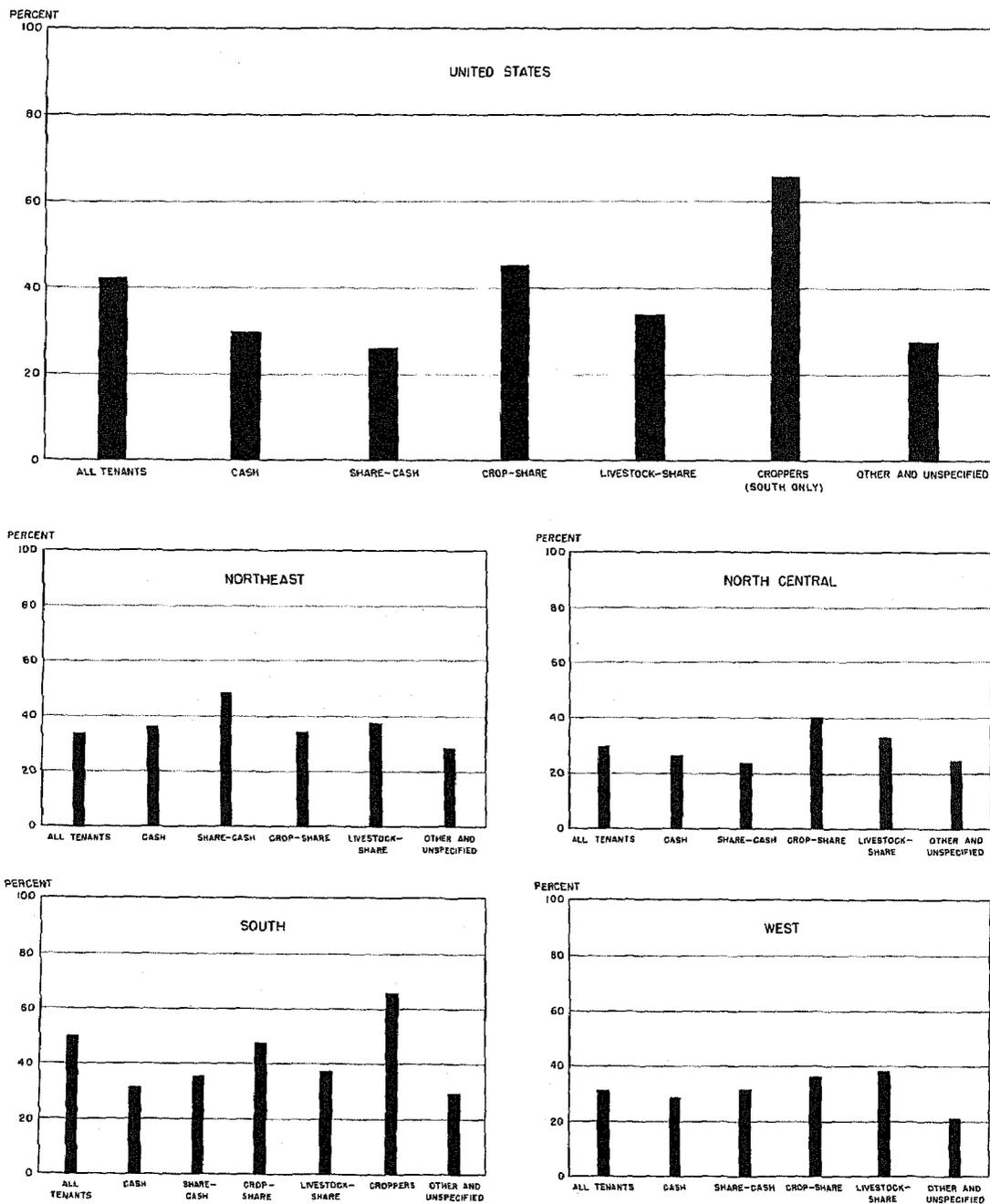


Figure 87

Tenants with landlord living on a farm.—In 1950, for the country as a whole, more than two-fifths of all tenants reported that their landlord was living on a farm. For croppers (for whom separate information is available for the South only) the proportion with the landlord living on a farm was 65.9 percent. For crop-share tenants the percentage was 45.3; for cash tenants, 29.9; for other and unspecified tenants, 27.6; and for share-cash tenants, 28.0.

In the South, slightly more than one-half of all tenants reported their landlord was living on a farm, while about two-thirds of the croppers reported their landlord was living on a farm. In the Northeast a little more than one-third of all tenants reported their landlord was living on a farm; in the West, 31.1 percent; and in the North Central, 29.6 percent.

In the Northeast, among the various classes of tenants the highest proportion with landlord living on a farm was 48.6 percent which was recorded for share-cash tenants; in the North Central the foremost percentage was 40.1 for crop-share tenants; in the South, other than the 65.9 percent for croppers, the highest

percentage was 47.8 for crop-share tenants; and in the West the highest percentage was 38.0 for livestock-share tenants.

The proportion of croppers who reported that their landlord lived on a farm is high because in the plantation system of farming it is typical for a landowner to live on his land and to parcel out all or most of the cropland to his several tenants, including croppers. It is possible for a given landlord to be reported more than once as living on a farm. If the percentage of landlords living on a farm were under consideration rather than the percentage of tenants with landlord living on a farm, the percentages shown in the graph would be somewhat high because of the duplication.

In some cases where the tenant is related to his landlord, the father is in the process of retiring from farming and has turned over the operation of the farm, or most of the farm, to a son. The father maintains residence on the land. In other cases a son may rent the farm from his mother who inherited a life interest from her deceased husband. The mother may maintain residence on the land.

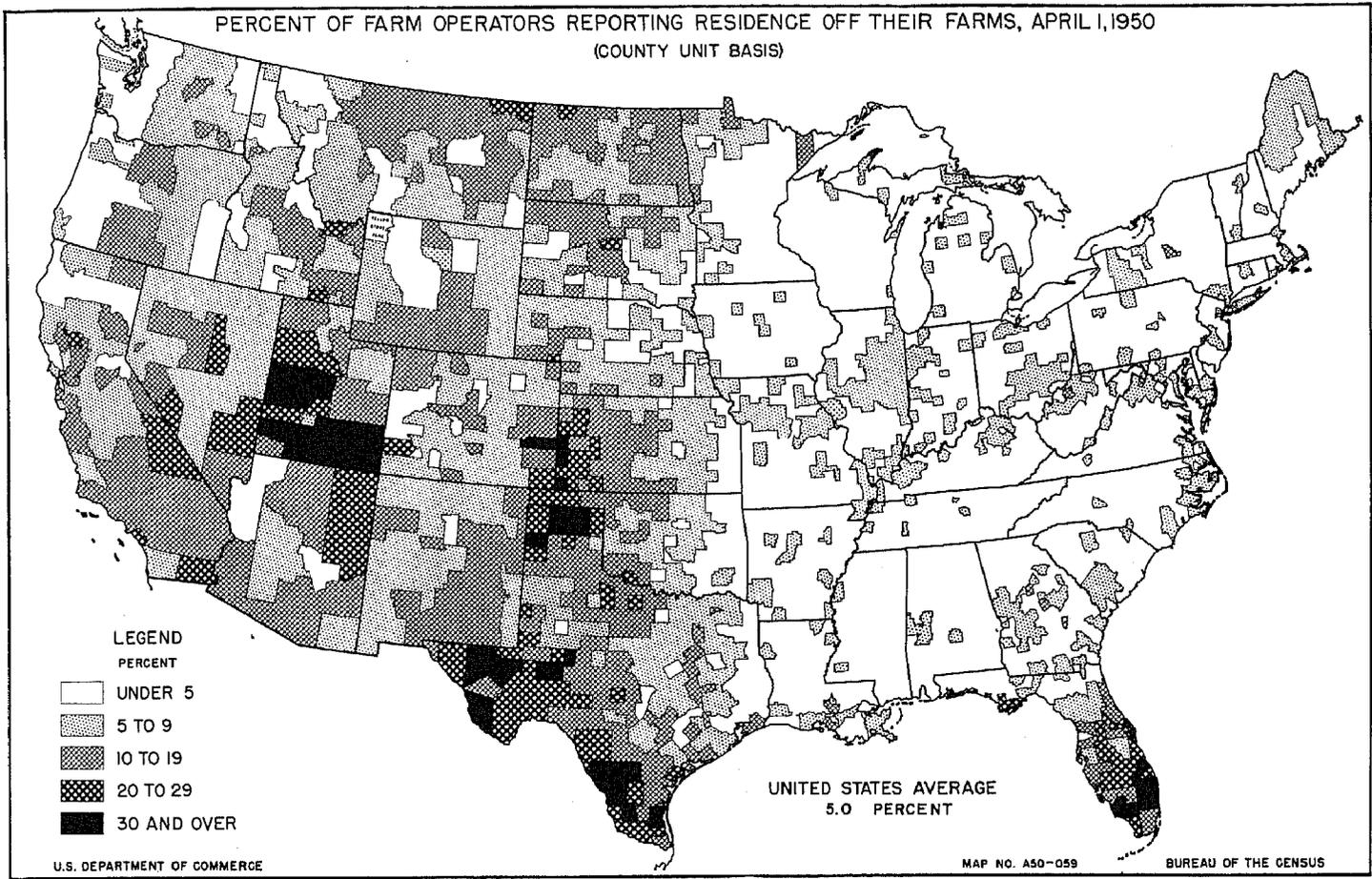


Figure 88

Operators residing off their farms.—In 1950, 4.7 percent of farm operators did not live on the farms they operated. Some operators lived in villages and operated their farms from their dwellings in the villages. An outstanding example of farm operators living in villages is Utah. In this State almost one-fifth of the farm operators lived off their farms. In many cases, farmers live in rural areas near, but not on, the farm they operate.

In some instances, where the farming operations can be restricted to very limited periods of time, for example, "suitcase farming" in the grain areas, the farm operator may live a great distance from his farm. The highest percentages of such operators living off their farms were in the extensive wheat regions of the Great Plains and in the fruit and vegetable areas of Florida and Texas.

States with 10.0 percent or more of the farm operators not residing on their farms were Utah, Arizona, North Dakota, California, Florida, and Montana.

A total of 38 counties with 30.0 percent or more of the farm operators living off their farms was recorded in 1950. Twenty of these counties were located in Texas, 8 in Utah, 4 in Florida, 3 in Kansas, and 1 each in Colorado, California, and New York.

Areas in which a large part of the farm work is done by the family, such as most parts of the South and the Midwest, had

low percentages of operators living off their farms. In many of these areas more than 95 percent of the operators lived on their farms. In only a small number of counties east of the Great Plains States, except in Florida, did as many as 5 percent of the farmers reside off their farms.

The percentage of farmers residing off the farms they operated varied greatly among the various tenure groups, as follows: Managers, 17.8 percent; part owners, 5.6 percent; tenants, 5.3 percent; and full owners, 4.1 percent. Among the various tenant classes, 8.3 percent of the crop-share tenants, 6.2 percent of the cash tenants, and 5.9 percent of the other and unspecified tenants lived off their farms, while smaller percentages of share-cash, cropper, and livestock-share tenants lived off their farms.

Among the several geographic divisions, the East South Central and the Middle Atlantic divisions had the lowest percentage of farm operators who lived off their farms. The Mountain and Pacific divisions showed the highest percentages. Nearly a third, or 30.9 percent, of the crop-share tenants lived off their farms in the New England division—the highest percentage for any tenure class in any of the geographic divisions. The lowest proportion was 1.7 percent for the livestock-share tenants in the East South Central division.

Table 11.—PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS REPORTING RESIDENCE OFF THEIR FARMS, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

[Data are based on reports for only a sample of farms]

Area	All farm operators	Full owners	Part owners	Managers	All tenants	Cash tenants	Share-cash tenants	Crop-share tenants	Livestock-share tenants	Croppers (South only)	Other and unspecified tenants
United States.....	4.7	4.1	5.6	17.8	5.3	6.2	3.3	8.3	2.5	3.1	5.9
The Northeast.....	3.8	3.2	4.6	13.0	7.5	9.3	9.3	7.2	3.6	(*)	7.2
The North Central.....	4.5	3.8	4.7	12.6	6.1	4.0	2.8	17.1	2.3	(*)	6.7
The South.....	4.4	4.0	5.9	17.0	4.4	6.3	4.9	5.0	3.3	3.1	4.9
The West.....	8.0	6.5	9.3	27.6	12.6	12.0	9.1	15.7	5.2	(*)	12.2

*Not available.

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

PERCENT OF FARMS IN EACH TENURE HAVING A TELEPHONE,
FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1950

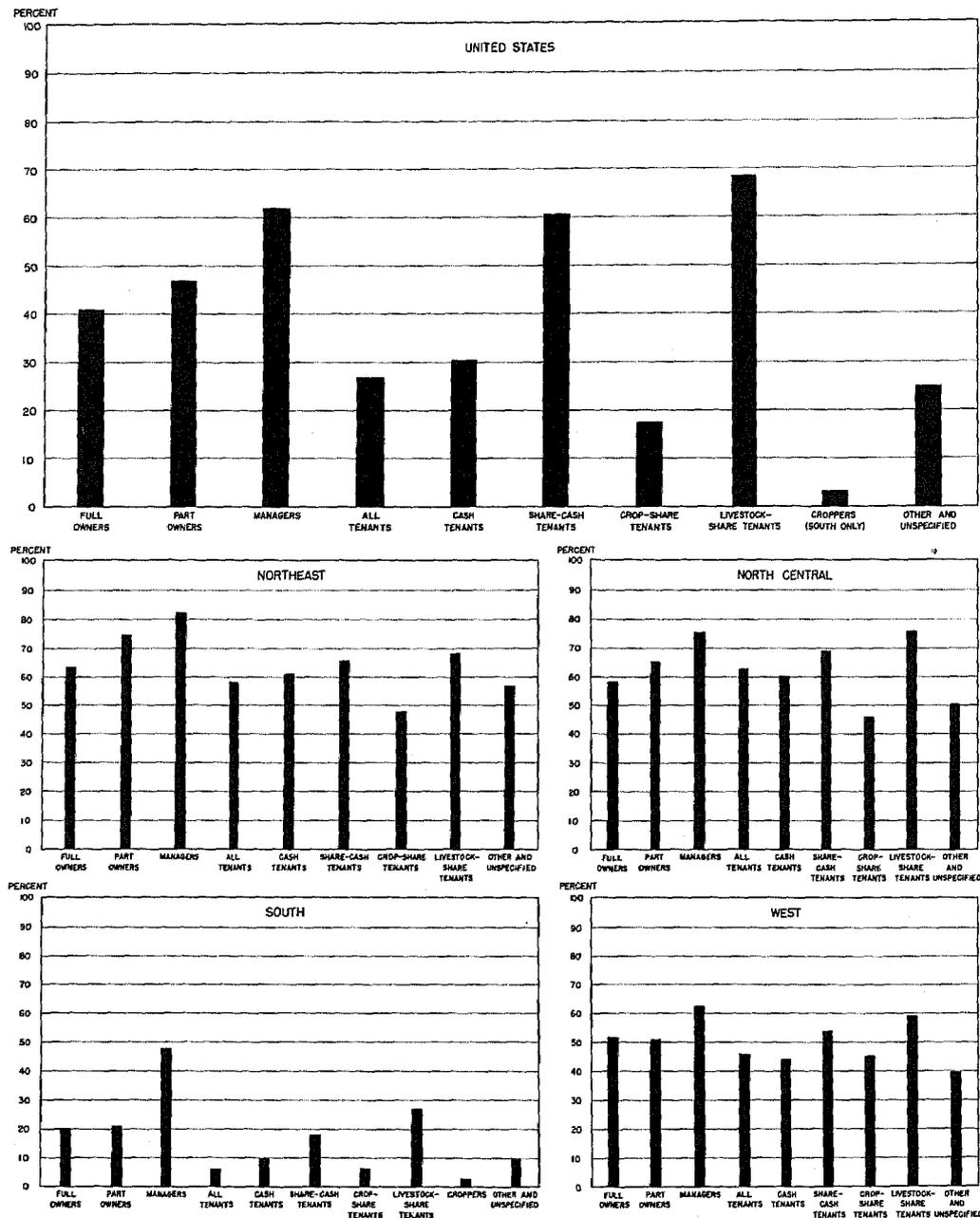


Figure 89

Farms with telephones.—When the 1950 Census was taken, 38.2 percent of the farms in the United States had telephones. These were not distributed proportionately, either among the several tenure groups or among the geographic areas.

Of the various tenure groups, 40.9 percent of the full-owner farms had telephones, 46.9 percent of the part-owner farms, and 61.9 percent of the manager farms, while only 26.9 percent of the tenant farms had telephones.

Regionally, a higher proportion, 64.5 percent, of farms in the Northeast had telephones than farms in any other region; then followed the North Central, with 60.9 percent; the West, with 50.9 percent; and the South, with 16.1 percent.

Among the several classes of tenants in the United States, livestock-share and share-cash tenants reported telephones more frequently than the other classes, with 68.3 percent and 60.5 percent, respectively. The proportion of cash tenants reporting telephones, 30.5 percent, was higher than the proportion for all tenants. The

proportions for the other tenant classes were lower than average, with 25.0 percent for other and unspecified, 17.6 percent for crop-share, and 3.1 percent for croppers.

These relationships among the major tenure groups and the classes of tenants prevailed generally for the several regions. The Northeast had the highest proportion of farms with telephones for all tenures except for all tenants, share-cash tenants, and livestock-share tenants. For these tenures, the Northeast ranked second to the North Central region. The West ranked third among the regions for all tenure groups, and the South ranked fourth.

Two interesting aspects of figure 89 should be noted. First, a high proportion of managers and livestock-share tenants reported telephones. Secondly, the proportion of farms in the South with telephones was always low except for managed farms; the proportion was less than 30 percent for all tenure classes except managers.

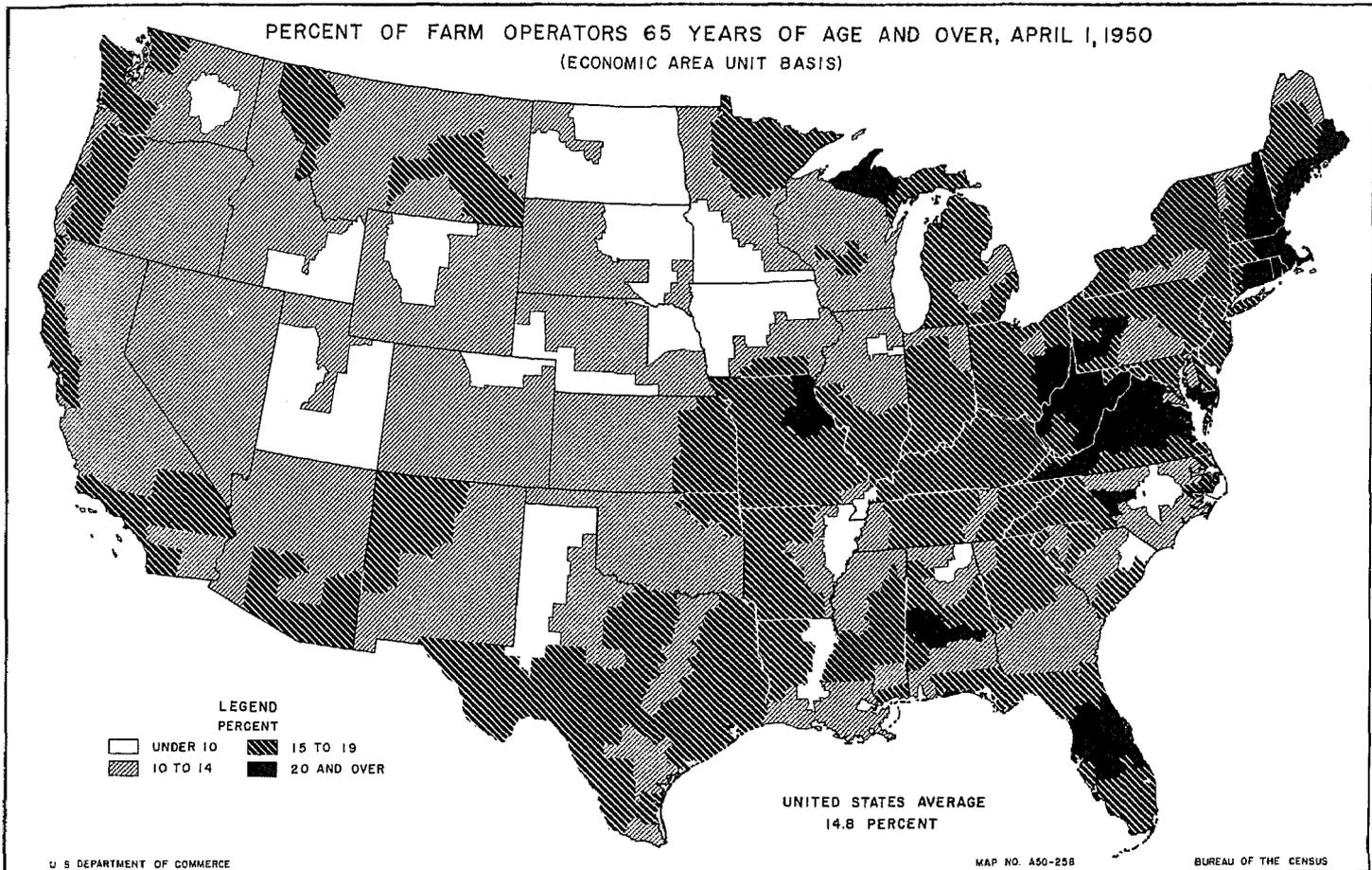


Figure 90

Farmers over 65 years old.—In 1950 more than one farmer in seven was over 65 years of age; the percentage for 1910 was 8.7. These older farmers were not evenly distributed throughout the country. The State economic areas in which 20 percent or more of the farmers were in this age group are in the eastern half of the United States. The State economic areas where 15 to 19 percent of the farmers were 65 years old and over are also

located mainly in the eastern half of the country, with only a few scattered areas in the western region. Areas with less than 15 percent of their farm operators 65 years of age and over are mainly in the western part of the country, with a few scattered areas in the South, mostly in the Mississippi Delta and the Coastal Plains area.

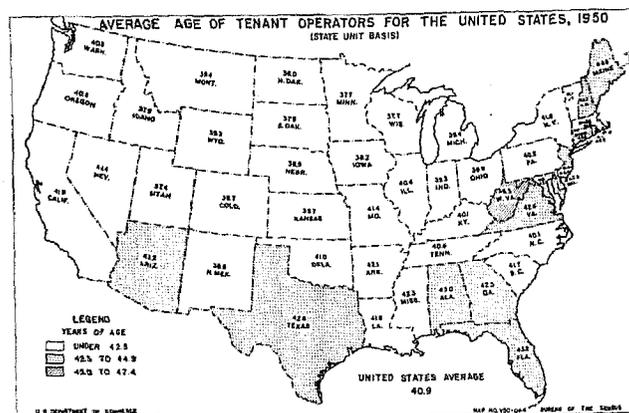
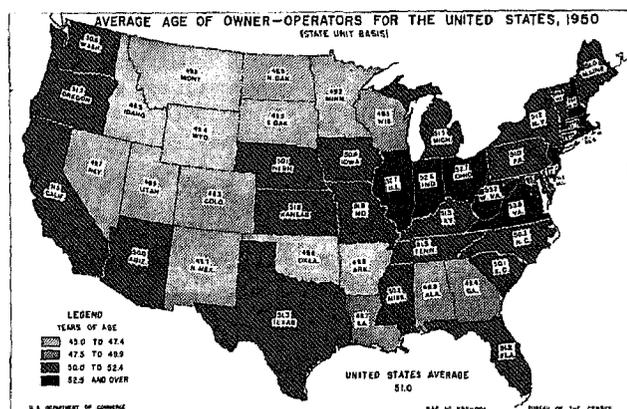
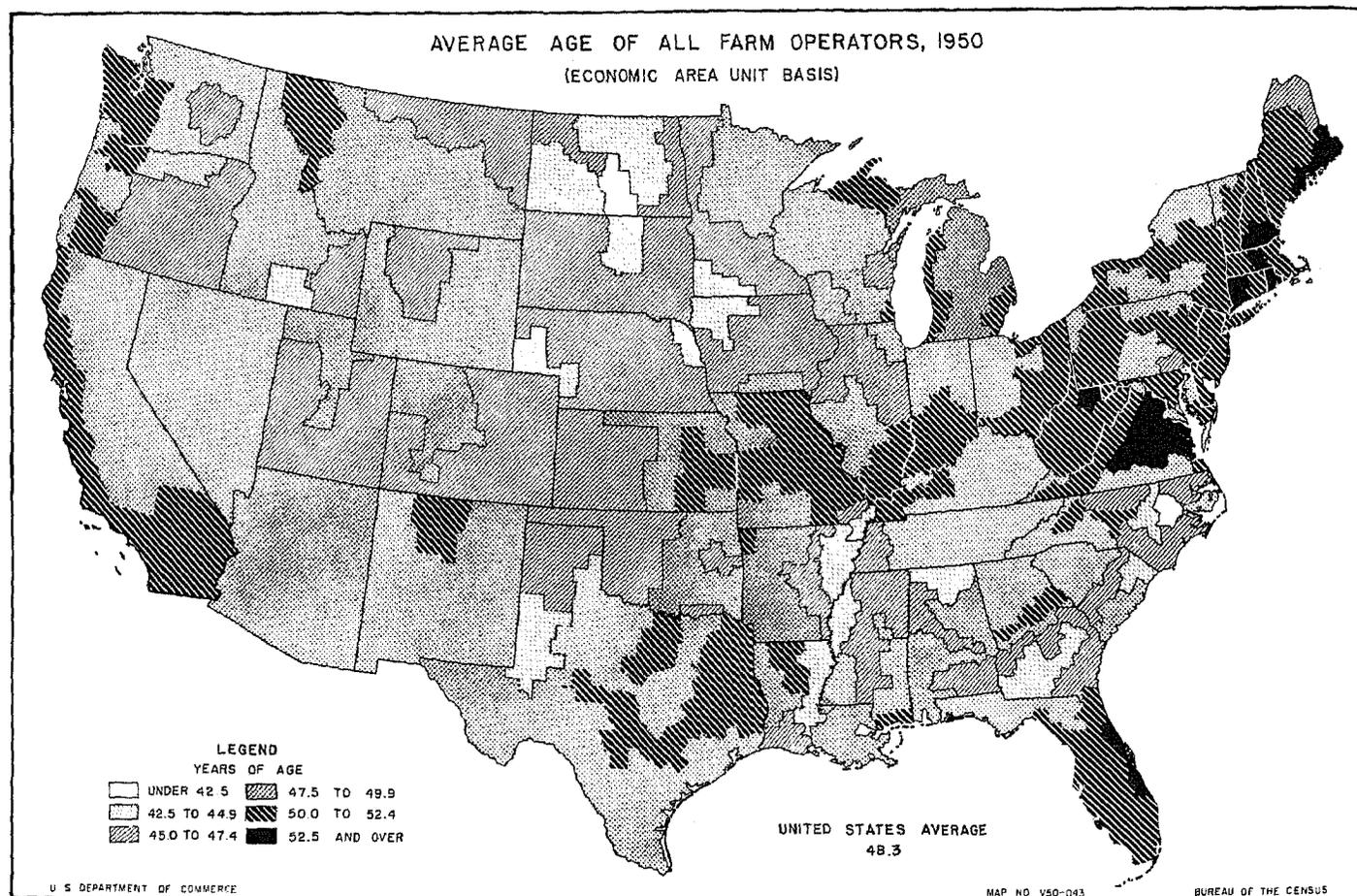


Figure 91

Age of farm operators.—The average age of all farm operators was 48.3 years in 1950 (fig. 91). Operators with a high average age were found in New England, the Middle Atlantic, the area extending southward into Virginia and westward across West Virginia, southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and into Missouri and Kansas. Florida, Texas, and the West Coast also showed a high average age of all operators. Older operators are also found in those areas where owner-operators are most numerous and where most of the operators are white. Younger operators are found in the Coastal Plains and the Mississippi Delta, where many farmers are nonwhite, and also in the Great Plains.

Owner-operators (full owners and part owners) with a high average age are found in the same general areas as all operators with a high average age (figure 91). In West Virginia, owner-operators averaged 55.2 years, the highest average for any State. Virginia was next with an average of 53.8 years. Four of the six New England States showed an average of 52 years or more. Only 16 of the 48 States showed averages of less than 50 years.

The lowest average age for owner-operators was 46.8 which was reported for North Dakota, and which compares with 51.0 years for the United States.

The highest average age for tenants, as for owner-operators, was reported for West Virginia and the lowest, as for owner-operators, for North Dakota. The average age of tenants was relatively high in the Northeast, in the South, and in the Pacific States. Tenants were younger in the North Central and the Mountain States.

Distribution of operators by age groups.—In 1950, only 3.3 percent of the farm operators in the United States were less than 25 years of age. Those 25 to 34 years of age represented 15.7 percent of all operators; those 35 to 44 represented 23.5 percent; those 45 to 54, 22.9 percent; those 55 to 64, 19.8 percent; and those 65 and over, 14.8 percent. The proportion under 35 years of age has been declining since 1910, while the proportion of those 55 and over has continually increased in each 10-year period since 1910.

CHANGES IN AGE OF FARM OPERATORS IN EACH TENURE CLASS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARM OPERATORS IN EACH TENURE, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950, 1940, 1930, AND 1910

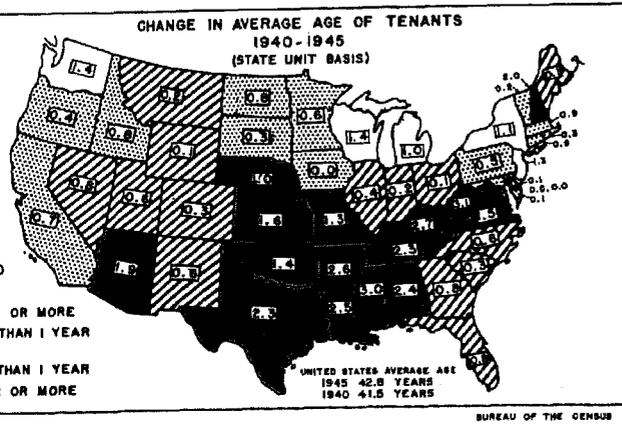
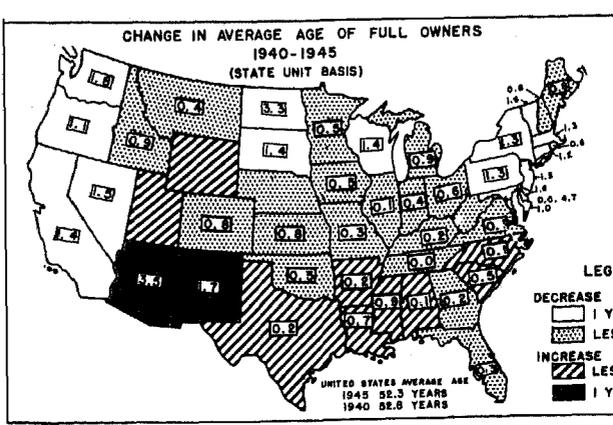
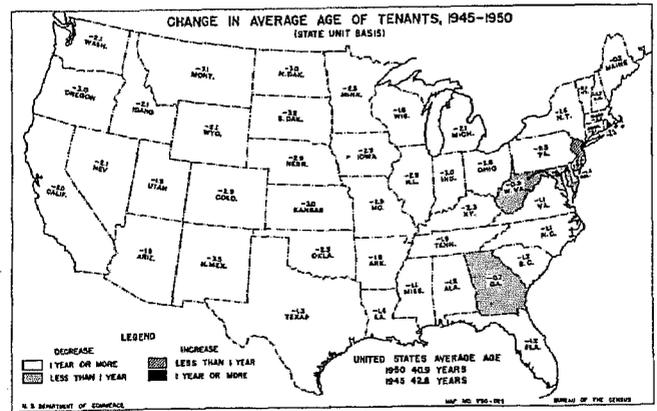
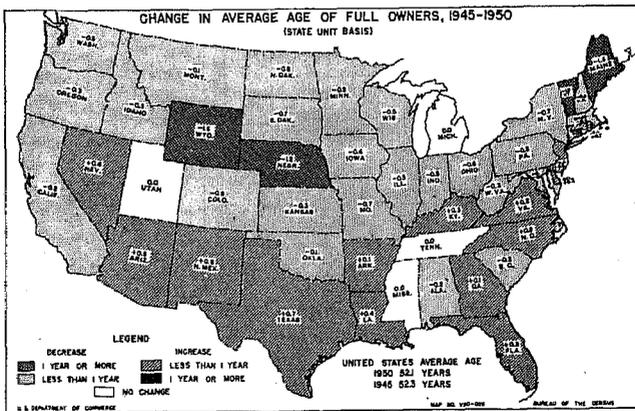
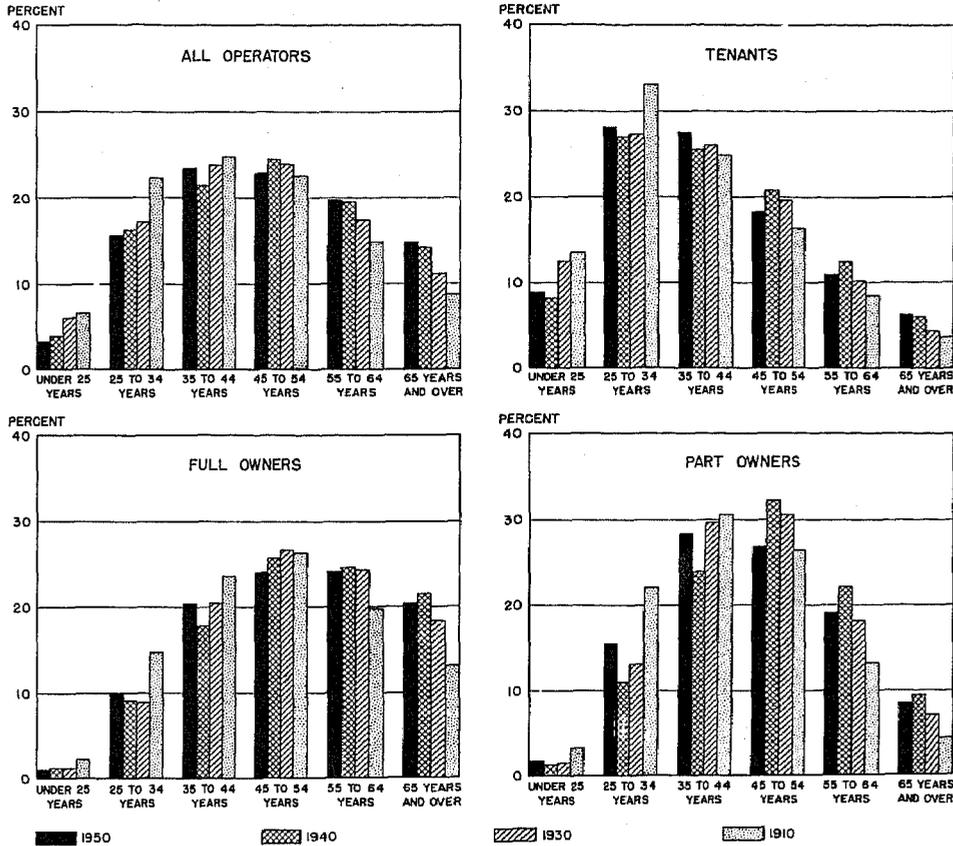


Figure 92

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY

Changes in age of operators.—The average age of farm operators has increased by 3.8 years in the past 40 years, or from 44.5 in 1910 to 48.3 in 1950. The proportion of operators 65 years old and over increased from 8.7 percent in 1910 to 14.8 in 1950, whereas the proportion of farmers less than 25 years of age decreased from 6.6 percent in 1910 to 3.3 in 1950. The 1950 average was 0.4 year less than that for 1945 when many of the younger men who normally would have been farming were in the Armed Services.

For full-owner operators, the average age decreased by 0.2 of a year between 1945 and 1950, whereas their average age decreased 0.5 of a year between 1940 and 1945. The average age of tenants increased by 1.3 years between 1940 and 1945, but decreased by 1.9 years during the next 5 years.

Increases in average age of full-owner operators of as much as 1 year occurred in only two States (Arizona and New Mexico) between 1940 and 1945, and in no State between 1945 and 1950. Increases of less than a year took place in several of the Southern and Western States during each of these two 5-year periods. Decreases were common throughout the northern part of the country during both periods.

Increases in the average age of tenant farmers took place in most of the States between 1940 and 1945. In many of these States, the increase was more than 1 year. Contrariwise, in only one State was there an increase in the age of tenant farmers between 1945 and 1950—New Jersey, where the increase was 0.3 year. In 44 States the decrease between 1945 and 1950 was more than 1 year, reaching 3.5 in New Mexico.

GUIDE TO ITEMS ON TENURE, 1950 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

[T=Tenure; C & T=Color and Tenure]

Item	Classi- fication	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Age	T	U. S.		II, 5; XI, 20
		State		II, 19;
		State Ec. Area	6	XI, 65; 66; 68-72; 73 (So.)
Automobiles	C & T	South only		II, 6; 7
		State (So. only)	15	II, 19
		U. S.		XI, 20
Balers, pick-up	T	U. S.		XI, 46; 68-72; 73 (So.)
		State		
		State Ec. Area	6	
Basis of pay, hired workers	C & T	State (So. only)	15	
		U. S.		IV, 5
		State	20, 25	
Brooder, chick (electric)	T	U. S.		XI, 20
		State	20, 25	
		State Ec. Area	6	
Cash rent	C & T	State (So. only)	15	
		U. S.		V, 1; 2
		State	4, 17	V, 2-7
Cattle and calves (on hand)	T	U. S.		XI, 20
		State		XI, 50; 65-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area	10	
Cattle and calves sold	C & T	State (So. only)	16	
		U. S.		XI, 20
		State	10	
Chick brooder, electric	T	U. S.		XI, 20
		State	10	
		State Ec. Area	6	
Chickens on hand	C & T	State (So. only)	15	
		U. S.		XI, 20
		State	10	XI, 20
Chickens sold	T	State Ec. Area	10	65; 66; 68-72; 73 (So.)
		State (So. only)	16	
		U. S.		XI, 20
Chicken eggs sold	C & T	State Ec. Area	10	
		State (So. only)	16	
		U. S.		XI, 20
Class (ec.) of farm	C & T	State Ec. Area	10	
		State (So. only)	16	
		U. S.		II, 10; XI, 20; XII, 1
Class of workers	T	State	10, 12	XII, 38
		State Ec. Area	6	
		State (So. only)	15	
Class of work power	C & T	State Ec. Area	6	
		State (So. only)	15	
		U. S.		XI, 20
Combines, grain	T	State		XI, 47-49; 65-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area	6	
		State (So. only)	15	
Commercial farms, number	C & T	State Ec. Area	6	
		State (So. only)	15	
		U. S.		II, 17; XI, 11; 20; XII, 1
Corn	T	State		XI, 31; 65-72; 73 (So.); XII, 38
		State Ec. Area	6	
		State (So. only)	15	
Corn pickers	C & T	County	6	
		State Ec. Area	6, 10	
		State (So. only)	15	

[T=Tenure; C & T=Color and Tenure]

Item	Classi- fication	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Cotton	T	U. S.		XI, 20
		State		XI, 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area	10	
Cows	C & T	State (So. only)	16	
		U. S.		XI, 20
		State		XI, 51
Crawler tractors	C & T	State Ec. Area	10	
		State (So. only)	16	
		U. S.		XI, 20
Cropland: Harvested	T	State Ec. Area	6	
		State (So. only)	15	
		U. S.		XI, 11; 20
Not harvested and not pastured	C & T	State	14	XI, 21; 34; 65-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area	6	
		County	2, 2a	
Pasture only	C & T	U. S.		XI, 3; 10; 21
		State (So. only)	15	XI, 21 (So.); 28
		U. S.		XI, 20
Total	T	State	14	XI, 21; 65-72
		State Ec. Area	6	
		U. S.		XI, 3; 10; 21
Crops harvested (specified)	C & T	State (So. only)	15	XI, 21 (So.); 28
		U. S.		XI, 20
		State	14	XI, 21; 65-72
Crops sold, all	C & T	State Ec. Area	6	
		State (So. only)	15	
		U. S.		XI, 3; 10; 21
Cultivated summer fallow	T	State	14	XI, 21 (So.); 28
		State Ec. Area	6	
		U. S.		XI, 20
Daily basis of payment, hired workers	C & T	State	14	XI, 21
		State Ec. Area	6	
		U. S.		XI, 21
Dairy products sold	T	State (So. only)	15	
		U. S.		XI, 3; 10; 21
		State	2a	XI, 2
Dirt or unimproved road	C & T	State	10	XI, 20
		State Ec. Area	10	XI, 54-56; 70; 71; 73 (So.)
		State (So. only)	16	
Economic class of farm	T	U. S.		XI, 20
		State		XI, 21
		State Ec. Area	10	
Electricity	C & T	State (So. only)	16	
		U. S.		XI, 20
		State	10	XI, 65-72; 73 (So.)
Electric chick brooder	C & T	State Ec. Area	10	
		State (So. only)	16	
		U. S.		XI, 20
Electric hot water heaters	T	State		XI, 65-70; 72
		State Ec. Area	10	
		State (So. only)	16	
Electric power feed grinder	C & T	U. S.		XI, 20
		State		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area	6	

GUIDE TO ITEMS ON TENURE, 1950 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

[T=Tenure; C & T=Color and Tenure]

Item	Classi- fication	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Electric washing ma- chines.	T	U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State-----		XI, 65; 66; 68-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Electric water pump..	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Equipment, farm.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 40-47
Expenditures, farm....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State-----	20	XI, 57; 60; 63; 65; 73 (So.)
Facilities, farm.....	C & T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15, 20	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
Fallow, cultivated summer.	T	State-----		XI, 38; 39; 65; 66; 68-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Family workers.....	C & T	U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State-----		XI, 58
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Farm equipment.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 40-47
Farm labor.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 58; 59
Farm machinery re- pairs, expenditures.	C & T	State (So. only)..	15, 20, 25	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State-----		XI, 65-67
Farm products sold, value.	C & T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
Farm taxes.....	C & T	State-----		XI, 64-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area..	10	
		State (So. only)..	16	
Farms, number.....	T	U. S.-----		V, 1; 2
		State-----	10, 18	V, 3-10
		State Ec. Area..		XI, 1; 11; 13; 20; XII, 1
by class of work power.	C & T	State-----		XI, 23; 31
		State Ec. Area..	6, 9-12	
		County-----	2	
by economic class...	C & T	State-----	3, 14, 15 (So.)	
		State Ec. Area..	2a (So.)	
		County-----		
by kind of labor....	T	U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State-----		XI, 48; 49
		State Ec. Area..	6	
by kind of road.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20; XII, 1
		State Ec. Area..	10	XI, 65-72; 73 (So.) XII, 38
by size.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	16	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 58; 59
by size.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	
by size.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		X, 8; XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	9, 10	XI, 74
State (So. only)..	16			

[T=Tenure; C & T=Color and Tenure]

Item	Classi- fication	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Farms, number—Con. by type.....	T	U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State-----		XIII, 37
		State Ec. Area..	10, 11	
Feed for livestock and poultry, expendi- tures.	C & T	State (So. only)..	16	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 61; 65-72; 73 (So.)
Forest products sold..	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	10	
Freezers, home.....	T	State (So. only)..	16	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Fruits and nuts sold..	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	10	
Garden tractors.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	16	
		U. S.-----		XI, 67
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil, expenditures.	T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
Grain combines.....	C & T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
Gravel, shell, or shale roads.	C & T	State-----		XI, 41
		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Grazing permits.....	T	U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State-----		XI, 41
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Hard-surface roads...	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Hay.....	T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	10	XI, 56; 70
Hired labor, expendi- tures.	C & T	State (So. only)..	16	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	20	XI, 60-72; 73 (So.)
Hired workers.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 59
Hogs and pigs.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15, 20, 25	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 52;
Hogs and pigs sold....	T	State-----		65; 66; 68-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area..	10	
		State (So. only)..	16	
Home freezers.....	C & T	U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	10	
		State (So. only)..	16	
Horses and mules....	T	U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Horticultural special- ties sold.	C & T	State (So. only)..	16	
		U. S.-----		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	10	XI, 67
Hourly basis of pay, hired workers.	C & T	State (So. only)..	16	
		U. S.-----		IV, 5
		State-----	20, 25	
State (So. only)..	20, 25			

GUIDE TO ITEMS ON TENURE, 1950 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

[T=Tenure; C & T=Color and Tenure]

Item	Classi- fica- tion	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Income, other.....	T	U. S.....		II, 17; XI, 20
		State.....		II, 27; XI, 36; 65; 66; 68-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Irrigated land.....	C & T	U. S.....	15	XI, 20
		State.....	14	
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Labor, farm.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....	20, 25	XI, 58; 59
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Land in farms.....	C & T	U. S.....	15, 20, 25	XI, 11; 13; 14; 20
		State.....	14	XI, 24; 32; 65-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
by use.....	C & T	County.....	2	
		State.....	15	
		County.....	2a	
Land managed.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 11; 20
		State.....	14	
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Land owned.....	C & T	U. S.....	15	XI, 3; 10; 21
		State.....	15	XI, 21 (So.); 28
		State Ec. Area.....	6	XI, 13; 20
Land pastured, total.....	C & T	U. S.....	14	XI, 23
		State.....	14	
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Land rented from others.....	T	U. S.....	15	XI, 13; 20
		State.....	14	XI, 23
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Land rented to others.....	C & T	U. S.....	15	XI, 28; 28
		State.....	14	XI, 13; 14; 20
		State Ec. Area.....	6	XI, 23; 24
Landlord living on farm.....	C & T	U. S.....	15	XI, 26; 28
		State.....	14	XI, 15
		County.....	2	XI, 25
Livestock (specified).....	C & T	State Ec. Area.....	1	
		U. S.....		XI, 15
		State (So. only).....		XI, 25
Livestock and prod- ucts sold.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 13; 14; 20
		State.....		XI, 23; 24
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry sold.....	C & T	U. S.....	15	XI, 28; 28
		State.....	14	XI, 13; 14; 20
		State Ec. Area.....	6	XI, 23; 24
Livestock and poultry, expenditures.....	T	U. S.....	15	XI, 26; 28
		State.....	14	XI, 15
		County.....	2	XI, 25
Machine hire, expendi- tures.....	C & T	U. S.....		XI, 15
		State.....		XI, 25
		State Ec. Area.....	10	XI, 50-53
Income, other.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 57; 65-67; 69-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Irrigated land.....	C & T	U. S.....	15	XI, 20
		State.....	14	
		State Ec. Area.....	6	

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Item	Classi- fica- tion	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Milk cows.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 65; 66; 68-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area.....	10	
Milking machines.....	C & T	U. S.....	16	XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 40
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Monthly basis of pay, hired workers.....	C & T	U. S.....	15	IV, 6
		State.....	20, 25	
		State (So. only).....	20, 25	
Mortgage, farm.....	T	U. S.....		Vol. V, part 3, 1; 2
		State.....		Vol. V, part 8, 4-5-6-7
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Motortrucks.....	C & T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 45; 67
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Noncommercial farms (number).....	T	U. S.....		II, 17; XI, 11; 20; XII, 1
		State.....		XI, 31; XII, 38
		County.....	6	
Nonwhite operators.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 3; 4; 5 (So.)
		State.....	14,	XI, 21; 26-28; 30
		State Ec. Area.....	15 (So.), 16 (So.)	
Occupancy.....	T	U. S.....		II, 11-13; XI, 20
		State.....		II, 23
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Off-farm work.....	C & T	South only.....		II, 12; 13
		State (So. only).....	15	
		U. S.....		II, 15-17; XI, 20
Operators working.....	T	State.....		II, 27; XI, 37; 65; 66; 68-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
		U. S.....		II, 18; 17
Orchards (fruit), land in.....	C & T	U. S.....	15	XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area.....	10	
Other land (house lots, etc.).....	C & T	U. S.....		XI, 3; 19; 20
		State.....	14	XI, 21
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Pasture: Cropland used only for pasture.....	C & T	U. S.....	15	XI, 21
		State.....	14	XI, 21
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Other pasture (not cropland and not woodland).....	T	U. S.....		XI, 3; 10; 21
		State.....		XI, 21; 28
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Total.....	C & T	U. S.....	14	XI, 20
		State.....	14	XI, 21; 35; 65-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Woodland.....	C & T	U. S.....		XI, 3; 10
		State.....	15	XI, 21
		State Ec. Area.....	6	XI, 20
Pay, basis of.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 21
		State.....		XI, 21 (So.); 28
		State Ec. Area.....	6	IV, 5
Machine hire, expendi- tures.....	C & T	U. S.....		XI, 3
		State.....	15	XI, 21 (So.); 28
		State Ec. Area.....	6	
Income, other.....	C & T	U. S.....		IV, 5
		State.....	20, 25	
		State Ec. Area.....	20, 25	

GUIDE TO ITEMS ON TENURE, 1950 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

[T=Tenure; C & T=Color and Tenure]

Item	Classi- fication	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Peanuts.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	10	
Perquisites furnished..	C & T	State (So. only)..	16	
	T	U. S.....		IV, 5
Personal taxes.....		State.....	25	
	C & T	State (So. only)..	25	
Pick-up hay balers.....	T	U. S.....		V, 1-3; 6; 7; 10
		State.....	10, 18	V, 3; 6; 7; 10
Piecework basis of pay..	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 43
Potatoes.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
	T	U. S.....		IV, 5
Poultry and poultry products sold.		State.....	20, 25	
	C & T	State (So. only)..	20, 25	
Power feed grinder.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Property taxes.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
	T	U. S.....		V, 1-7; 9; 10
Pump, electric water...		State.....	10, 18	V, 3-10
	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
Races.....		State Ec. Area..	6	
	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
Rates, wage.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 18; 19
		State.....	20	XI, 26; 27; 30
Regular hired workers..	T	U. S.....		IV, 5
		State (So. only)..	20	
Relationship to land- lord.	C & T	State (So. only)..	20	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
Rent, cash.....		State.....	20, 25	XI, 59
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Rented land (from others).	C & T	State (So. only)..	15, 20, 25	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 15
Rented land (to others)..		State.....	14	XI, 25
		State Ec. Area..	1	
Residence (operator)...	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	XI, 15
	T	U. S.....		XI, 25
Road, kind of.....		State (So. only)..	15	V, 1; 2
	T	U. S.....		V, 3-7
Seasonal hired workers..		State.....	4, 17	XI, 13; 14; 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 23; 24
Seeds, bulbs, etc., ex- penditures.	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	XI, 26; 28
	T	U. S.....		XI, 13; 14; 20
Silos.....		State.....	14	XI, 23; 24
		State Ec. Area..	8	
Size of farm.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	XI, 26; 28
	T	U. S.....		II, 10; XI, 20
Sugar beets for sugar...		State Ec. Area..	6	II, 21
		State (So. only)..	15	
Sugar cane for sugar...	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	II, 21
	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
Taxes, farm.....		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Telephone.....	T	U. S.....		II, 21
		State.....	10, 18	XI, 20
Tobacco.....		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 38
	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
Tractors.....	T	U. S.....		IV, 5
		State.....	20, 25	
Tractor repairs, ex- penditures for.	C & T	State (So. only)..	20, 25	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
Type of farm.....		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 20
		State (So. only)..	15	XI, 47; 49; 67
Value of land and buildings.	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
Vegetables sold.....		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 20
		State (So. only)..	15	XI, 20
Wage rates.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
Washing machine, elec- tric.		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 20
		State (So. only)..	15	XI, 20
Water heater, electric...	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
Water pump, electric...		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Weekly basis of pay, hired workers.	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
Wheat.....		State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 20
		State (So. only)..	15	XI, 55; 71
Wheel tractors other than garden.	C & T	State (So. only)..	16	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
Woodland: Not pastured.....		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Wheat.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....	14	XI, 21
Wheel tractors other than garden.		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Woodland: Not pastured.....	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 3
Wheat.....		State.....	14	XI, 21
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Wheel tractors other than garden.		U. S.....		XI, 3
		State (So. only)..	15	XI, 21; 28

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Item	Classi- fication	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Size of farm.....	T	U. S.....		X, 8; XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 74
Sugar beets for sugar...	C & T	State Ec. Area..	9, 10	
		State (So. only)..	16	
Sugar cane for sugar...	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 20
Taxes, farm.....	T	U. S.....		V, 1; 2
		State.....	10, 18	V, 3-10
Telephone.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 38
Tobacco.....	C & T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Tractors.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 47; 49; 67
Tractor repairs, ex- penditures for.	C & T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Type of farm.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XIII, 37
Value of land and buildings.	C & T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Vegetables sold.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 20
Wage rates.....	C & T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Washing machine, elec- tric.	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 20
Water heater, electric...	C & T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Water pump, electric...	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Weekly basis of pay, hired workers.	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
	T	U. S.....		IV, 5
Wheat.....		State.....	20, 25	
		State (So. only)..	20, 25	
Wheel tractors other than garden.	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 55; 71
Woodland: Not pastured.....	C & T	State Ec. Area..	10	
		State (So. only)..	16	
Wheat.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 55; 71
Wheel tractors other than garden.	C & T	State Ec. Area..	10	
		State (So. only)..	16	
Woodland: Not pastured.....	T	U. S.....		XI, 20
		State.....		XI, 21
Wheat.....		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Wheel tractors other than garden.	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
	T	U. S.....		XI, 3
Wheat.....		State.....	14	XI, 21
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Wheel tractors other than garden.		U. S.....		XI, 3
		State (So. only)..	15	XI, 21; 28

FARM TENURE

GUIDE TO ITEMS ON TENURE, 1950 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

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Item	Classi- fica- tion	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Woodland—Con. Pastured.....	T	U. S.		XI, 20
		State.....	14	XI, 21
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Total.....	C & T	U. S.		XI, 3
		State (So. only)..	15	XI, 21; 28
		State.....	14	XI, 20
Work off farm.....	C & T	State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 21
		U. S.		XI, 3; 10
		State (So. only)..	15	XI, 21
Work power, class of...	T	U. S.		II, 15-17; XI, 20
		State.....		II, 27; XI, 37; 65; 66; 68-72; 73 (So.)
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Work power, class of...	C & T	U. S.		II, 16; 17
		State (So. only)..	15	
		State.....		XI, 20
Work power, class of...	T	State Ec. Area..	6	XI, 48; 49
		U. S.		
		State (So. only)..	15	

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Item	Classi- fica- tion	Coverage	Source	
			Volume I (Table)	Volume II (Chapter and Table)
Work power, class of— Con.	C & T	State (So. only)..	15	
		U. S.		XI, 20
		State.....	20, 25	XI, 59
Workers, hired.....	T	State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15, 20, 25	
		U. S.		XI, 20
Workers, unpaid family..	C & T	State.....		XI, 58
		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Year, newest model (automobiles, trac- tors, and trucks).	C & T	U. S.		XI, 20
		State Ec. Area..	6	
		State (So. only)..	15	
Years on farm.....	T	U. S.		II, 11-13; XI, 20
		State.....		II, 23
		State Ec. Area..	6	
Years on farm.....	C & T	South only.....		II, 12; 13
		State.....	15	II, 23
		State Ec. Area..		