

PERCENT OF RENTED FARMS, BY CLASS OF TENANT, FOR THE UNITED STATES  
AND REGIONS: 1950 & 1954

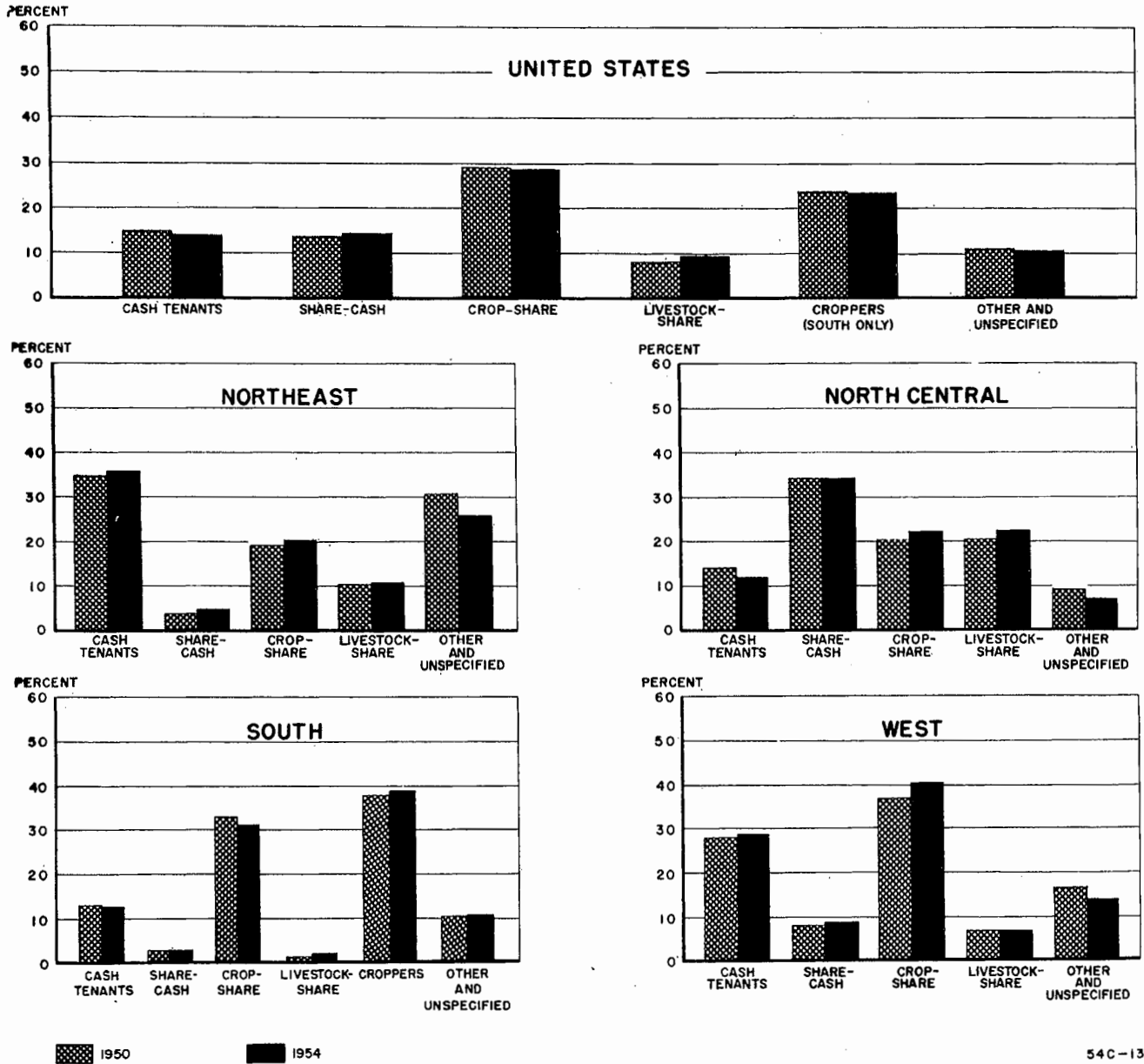


Figure 16.

Changes in class of tenant by regions.—Most tenancy arrangements require rental payment in the form of a share of the crops or livestock. For the country as a whole, a slight increase in the proportion of livestock-share leases and a slight decrease in the proportion of cash leases were reported between 1950 and 1954.

In 1954, 162,144, or 3.4 percent of all farm operators, were cash tenants and 165,566, or 3.5 percent, were share-cash tenants. In share-cash arrangements the principal market crop is fre-

quently under a crop-share rental. Crop-share leases were used on 333,254, or 6.9 percent of all farms, and livestock-share arrangements were reported on 109,494, or 2.3 percent of all farms. Sharecroppers numbered 272,572 and accounted for 5.6 percent of all farms. Sharecroppers represented 23.3 percent of all tenants in 1954, a position not greatly different from the one they occupied in 1920 when this group was first separately classified and at which time they comprised 22.9 percent of all tenants.