

CHAPTER X – COLOR, RACE, AND TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR

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CHAPTER X.—COLOR, RACE, AND TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR

Introduction.—This chapter presents statistics for farms classified by color and race of operator and by the tenure under which farm operators held the land they operated. It shows the significant changes that have occurred in the farm tenure situation since 1880. It provides a measure of the agricultural resources held by each color-tenure class, and the utilization of these resources. It provides bases for appraising in part the relative well-being of farm operators in the several color-tenure classes, and for comparing selected farm operator characteristics.

Color-tenure is one of the four major classifications of farms for which data are presented in the 1954 Census of Agriculture reports. The others are size of farm, economic class of farm, and type of farm.

Sources of data.—The data presented are from the 1954 Census of Agriculture with comparative data from earlier Censuses. Most of the 1954 data represent estimates based upon reports for only a sample of farms. All tables which include estimates based on a sample of farms have a headnote indicating which figures represent estimates based on the sample.

The estimates based on the sample do not agree exactly with the totals for enumerated data for all farms and are subject to sampling errors. Tables giving reliability of estimates, based on the sample, are given in the Introduction to this volume. The Introduction also presents a description of the procedures used in the enumeration and in the processing of the statistics and of the sampling plan.

Presentation of the statistics.—The statistics are presented as totals for the continental United States, for 3 major regions, 9 geographic divisions, and for each of the 48 States. An outline map showing the States and the geographic divisions and regions for which totals are shown appears in the Introduction to this volume.

Comparable data from earlier Censuses provide a measure of the changes that have taken place from Census to Census. Most of the available comparative data are shown for the United States. Comparative data for regions, divisions, and States are shown only for selected Census years. Headnotes, footnotes, or the wording of the stub or of the column headings indicate any significant lack of comparability with earlier Census years which may have resulted from changes in the wording of the inquiries, in the instructions or definitions, or in the procedures followed in collecting and compiling the data.

Averages, percentages, and other derived data are provided as aids in using and analyzing the statistics. The tables are supplemented by charts and maps which show graphically some of the more significant facts included in the tables.

In the presentation of data by tenure, primary emphasis is given to the number of farms, land in farms, land use, and value of land and buildings, and a comparison of such data for the several Censuses. Statistics by color of operator are limited to number of farms, land in farms, land use, and a few other items. Many of the data presented by color of operator are restricted to the Southern States. Most of the data by color are also classified by tenure. Data by race of operator are limited to a count of farms.

Some of the data by color and tenure of operator are shown separately for commercial and other farms (part-time, residential, and abnormal). Considerable data relating to operator characteristics, facilities, equipment, farm labor, farm expenditures, principal classes of livestock, and specified crops, with

comparative figures for the 1950 Census, are shown for commercial farms only classified by tenure. Only selected items are shown by tenure for farms other than commercial.

Other published data.—Chapter II of this volume includes data on operator characteristics by color and tenure of operator; and Chapter IV, data on cash rent paid by cash tenants and on wage rates by color and tenure of operator. Volume I presents tenure data by counties and by State economic areas (groups of counties within the State having similar agricultural, demographic, climatic, physiographic and cultural characteristics).

Statistics are presented for multiple-unit operations in Volume III, Part 1, of the reports for the 1954 Census of Agriculture. A multiple-unit operation is defined as a landlord holding consisting of two or more subunits (Census-defined farms) one of which may consist of land not assigned to tenants, including croppers, but the other subunit or subunits must represent land assigned to croppers. Statistics on farm mortgage debt by tenure of operator, are presented in Volume III, Part 5.

A description of other published data by color, race, and tenure of farm operator available in the 1954 Census of Agriculture Reports is shown in the accompanying table.

Although data for farms, other than commercial farms, classified by tenure are not presented elsewhere than in this chapter, such data may be derived from data presented for all farms by tenure and for commercial farms by tenure. See discussion of "Other" farms.

History of Census classifications by color, race and tenure of farm operator.—Census data were first classified by tenure of the farm operator in the 1880 Census. For the Census of 1880 and that of 1890, only the number of farms was classified by tenure. Classifications by color and race of the farm operator and cross-classifications by color and tenure were first made in the Census of 1900. The classifications and cross-classifications by tenure, color and race, and the items of information available by these classifications have varied from Census to Census.

The particular tenure classes used for each Census, and their relation to the 1954 classification, are shown in Table 1. For all years, the color classification has consisted of two groups, white and nonwhite, with the nonwhite further classified by race for the decennial Censuses. Data for commercial farms by tenure are available only for 1954 and 1950.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Definitions and explanations in this chapter are limited to those which have a particular significance in respect to the presentation of statistics by color, race and tenure of the farm operator. Definitions and explanations of general application are included in the Introduction to this volume, and those for specific items may be found in the chapters of this volume dealing with those subjects. The descriptive terms and explanations refer principally to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, although, in general, they are also applicable to earlier Censuses. The definitions consist primarily of a résumé of the questionnaire wording, occasionally supplemented by the more essential parts of instructions and procedures for enumerating and processing the questionnaires. For the exact phrasing of the inquiries, reference should be made to the facsimile of the 1954 Census of Agriculture Questionnaire shown in the Appendix.

OTHER PUBLISHED DATA BY COLOR, RACE, AND TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR: CENSUS OF 1954

Where found	Geographic area for which available	Period	Classification	Subjects covered	Basis of tabulation of 1954 data
Volume I, State Table 3.....	State.....	1920 to 1954..	Color-tenure.....	Farms, land in farms, cropland harvested and, for the South, one or more specified crops.	Sample.
State Table 4.....	State.....	1954.....	Commercial farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Farms, land in farms, land use, value of land and buildings, specified operator characteristics, specified facilities and equipment, farm labor, specified farm expenditures, principal livestock, and specified crops.	Sample.
State Table 5.....	State.....	1920 to 1954..	Race.....	Farm operators.....	Complete count.
State Table 9.....	State.....	1954.....	Commercial farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Hired labor and wage rates.....	Sample.
County Table 2.....	County and State.....	1954 and 1950..	(Color- Tenure.....	Farms..... Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.....	Complete count. Complete count.
County Table 2a.....	County and State (the South only and 7 counties in Southeast Missouri).	1954.....	Color-tenure.....	Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.....	Complete count.
Economic Area Tables 7, 8, 9.	Economic areas and State.....	1954 and 1950..	Commercial farms, by tenure.	Farms, land in farms, land use, value of land and buildings, specified operator characteristics, specified facilities and equipment, farm labor, specified farm expenditures, principal livestock, and specified crops.	Sample.
Volume II, Chapter II					
Table 6.....	United States.....	1910 to 1954..	Tenure.....	Age of operator.....	Sample. ¹
Table 7.....	The South.....	1910 to 1954..	Color-tenure.....	Age of operator.....	Sample. ¹
Table 8.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.	1954 and 1950..	Commercial farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Age of operator.....	Sample.
Table 9.....	United States.....	1940 to 1954..	Tenure.....	Residence of operator.....	Sample.
Table 10.....	The South.....	1940 to 1954..	Color-tenure.....	Residence of operator.....	Sample.
Table 11.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.	1954 and 1950..	Commercial farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Residence of operator.....	Sample.
Table 12.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.	1954 and 1950..	Commercial farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Years on present farm.....	Sample.
Table 13.....	United States.....	1910 to 1954..	Tenure.....	Years on present farm.....	Sample. ¹
Table 14.....	The South.....	1910 to 1954..	Color-tenure.....	Years on present farm.....	Sample. ¹
Table 16.....	United States.....	1934 to 1954..	Tenure.....	Off-farm work.....	Sample.
Table 17.....	The South.....	1934 to 1954..	Color-tenure.....	Off-farm work.....	Sample.
Table 18.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.	1954 and 1949..	Commercial farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Off-farm work and other income.....	Sample.
Table 20.....	Divisions and States.....	1954.....	Tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Age of operator.....	Sample. ¹
Table 22.....	Divisions and States.....	1954.....	Tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Residence of operator.....	Sample.
Table 24.....	Divisions and States.....	1954.....	Tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Years on present farm.....	Sample. ¹
Table 27.....	Divisions and States.....	1954.....	Tenure.....	Off-farm work and other income.....	Sample.
Chapter IV					
Table 5.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.	1954 and 1950..	Tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Farm wage rates.....	Sample.
Table 16.....	United States.....	1930 to 1954..	Cash tenants.....	Cash rent paid; also farms, owned and rented land, land in farms, cropland harvested, and value of land and buildings.	Sample.
	The South.....	1954 and 1940..	Nonwhite cash tenants.....	Cash rent paid; also farms, owned and rented land, land in farms, cropland harvested, and value of land and buildings.	Sample.
Table 17.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.	1954.....	Cash tenants by type of farm.	Cash rent paid; also farms, owned and rented land, land in farms, cropland harvested, and value of land and buildings.	Sample.
Table 33.....	Divisions and States.....	1930 to 1954..	Cash tenants.....	Cash rent paid.....	Sample.
		1954.....	Cash tenants.....	Farms, rented land, land in farms, value of land and buildings.	Sample.
Table 35.....	The South only, divisions, and States.	1954 and 1940..	Cash tenants by color.....	Cash rent paid.....	Sample.
		1954.....	Cash tenants by color, by commercial and other.	Cash rent paid, farms, rented land, land in farms, value of land and buildings.	Sample.
Volume III, Part 1.....	Summary for multiple-unit areas and States.	1954 and 1950..	Tenure of multiple units.....	Multiple units, subunits (Census farms), land in multiple units, specified crops, horses and mules.	Complete count.
			Class of tenants of multiple-unit operators.	Farms.....	Complete count.
Part 5.....	United States, divisions, and States.	1930 to 1954..	Tenure.....	Farm-mortgage debt.....	Survey sample.

¹ Average age and average years from complete count.

Table 1.—TENURE CLASSES INCLUDED IN THE REPORTS FOR EACH CENSUS, WITH THE NUMBER OF FARMS IN EACH CLASS: 1880 TO 1954

1954	1950	1945	1940	1935	1930	1925	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
Full owners 2,736,951	Full owners 3,089,583	Full owners 3,301,361	Full owners 3,084,138	Full owners 3,210,224	Full owners 2,911,644	Full owners 3,313,490	Owners owning entire farm 3,366,510	Owners owning entire farm ¹ 3,354,897	Owners 3,148,648 Owners and tenants ¹ 53,299	Cultivated by owners 3,269,728	Cultivated by owners 2,984,306
Part owners 856,933	Part owners 824,923	Part owners 660,502	Part owners 615,039	Part owners 688,867	Part owners 656,750	Part owners 554,842	Owners hiring additional land 558,580	Owners renting additional land 593,825	Part owners 451,376		
Managers 20,647	Managers 23,527	Managers 38,885	Managers 36,351	Managers 48,104	Managers 55,889	Managers 40,700	Managers 68,449	Managers 58,104	Managers 59,085		
All tenants 1,167,885	All tenants 1,444,129	All tenants 1,858,421	All tenants 2,361,271	All tenants 2,865,155	All tenants 2,664,365	All tenants 2,462,608	All tenants 2,454,804	All tenants 2,354,676	Tenants 2,024,964	Rented 1,294,913	Rented 1,024,601
Cash 162,144	Cash 212,790	Cash 402,175	Cash 514,438	(²)	Cash 489,210	Cash 393,452	Cash 480,009 (Includes standing renters for North and West)	Cash 712,294 (Includes standing renters)	Cash 751,665 (Includes standing renters and unspecified tenants)	Rented for fixed money value 454,659	Rented for fixed money rental 322,357
Share-cash 165,566	Share-cash 193,109	Share-cash 137,858	Share-cash 278,605	(²)	(²)	(²)	Share-cash 127,822	Share-cash 128,466	Share 1,273,299 (Includes share-cash tenants)	Rented for share of products 840,254	Rented for share of products 702,244
Share 442,748	Share 535,017	Share 694,928	Share 815,799	(²)	(²)	(²)	Share 1,117,721	Share 1,399,923			
Crop-share 333,254	Crop-share 419,740										
Livestock-share 109,494	Livestock-share 115,277										
Croppers (South only) ³ 272,572	Croppers (South only) ³ 346,765	Croppers (South only) ³ 446,556	Croppers (South only) ³ 541,291	Croppers (South only) ³ 716,256	Croppers (South only) ³ 776,278	Croppers (South only) ³ 623,058	Croppers (South only) ³ 561,091				
Other and unspecified 124,855 Other 51,581 Unspecified 73,274	Other and unspecified 156,448 Other 48,071 Unspecified 108,377	Other and unspecified 176,904	Other and unspecified 211,138	(²)	(²)	(²)	Standing renters (South only) 104,996 Unspecified 63,165	(Standing renters included with cash tenants) Unspecified 113,993	(Included with cash tenants)	(Included in above tenant classes)	(Included in above tenant classes)

¹"Owner and tenant" farms were operated jointly by the owner and a tenant working for a share of the products. This tenure class was recognized in the instructions to enumerators for both the 1910 and 1900 Censuses. Inasmuch as the number of such cases was very limited and the owner was often a parent and the tenant a son, this class was consolidated in the 1910 reports with farms operated by their owners. ²For 1935, all tenants other than croppers were published as "Other tenants"; for 1930 and 1925, all tenants other than cash tenants and croppers were published as "Other tenants." ³See text.

Basis of classification by tenure.—All the land under the control of one person, or partnership, was included in the Census as one farm. Control may have been through ownership, or through lease, rental, or cropping arrangement. If a person had croppers or other tenants, the land assigned each cropper or other tenant was considered a separate farm, even though the landlord handled the entire holding as one operating unit in respect to supervision, equipment, rotation practice, purchase of supplies, or sale of products. Land retained by the landlord and worked by him with the help of his family and/or hired labor was likewise considered a farm.

The land under the control of the farm operator and the tenure under which he held the land was determined by replies to inquiries on land owned, land rented from others, land managed for others, and land rented to others. Farm operators were classified according to the tenure under which they held their land on the basis of the land retained by the farm operator. For explanation of the land owned, land rented, and land managed, see discussion of these items under the topical heading "Land owned, rented, or managed."

Tenure of operator.—The tenure classification in the 1954 Census was as follows:

Owners are farm operators who own all or part of the land they operate.

Full owners own all the land they operate. An owner who also rents land from others was classed as a full owner if he subrented to others all the land he rented from others, retaining and operating only land owned.

Part owners own land they operate and rent from others additional land which they operate.

Managers operate farms for others and are paid a wage or salary for their services. Farms operated for institutions or corporations were considered managed, even though no person was specifically designated as the farm manager. If a farm operator managed land for others and also operated land on his own account, the land operated on his own account should have been, and generally was, reported by the enumerator as one farm and the land managed for others as a second farm. However, there were no specific instructions requiring the separate reporting of land managed for others. If a farm

operator managed land for two or more employers, all the land managed was considered one farm.

Unlike most tenants, a manager receives a wage or salary and usually has no capital invested in the farm business. However, in some instances, he may receive a share of the products, or a share of the profits, in addition to his salary. A manager differs from a caretaker or hired worker in that the manager has more control over the farm operations. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers were not classified as managers. See "Land managed for others" for a description of the office processing in respect to managed land.

Tenants rent from others, or work on shares for others, all the land they operate. Tenants included some farm operators who owned land but rented to others all the land owned, retaining only land rented from others.

The contractual arrangements between landlords and tenants are extremely varied. The landlord may furnish land only, as is the case with much of the State school lands, with all improvements being provided by the tenant. The more common arrangement is for the landlord to provide both the land and the improvements thereon. In some instances, the landlord may furnish all equipment and livestock in addition to the land and improvements, or he may share in the ownership of the equip-

ment, or livestock, or in both equipment and livestock.

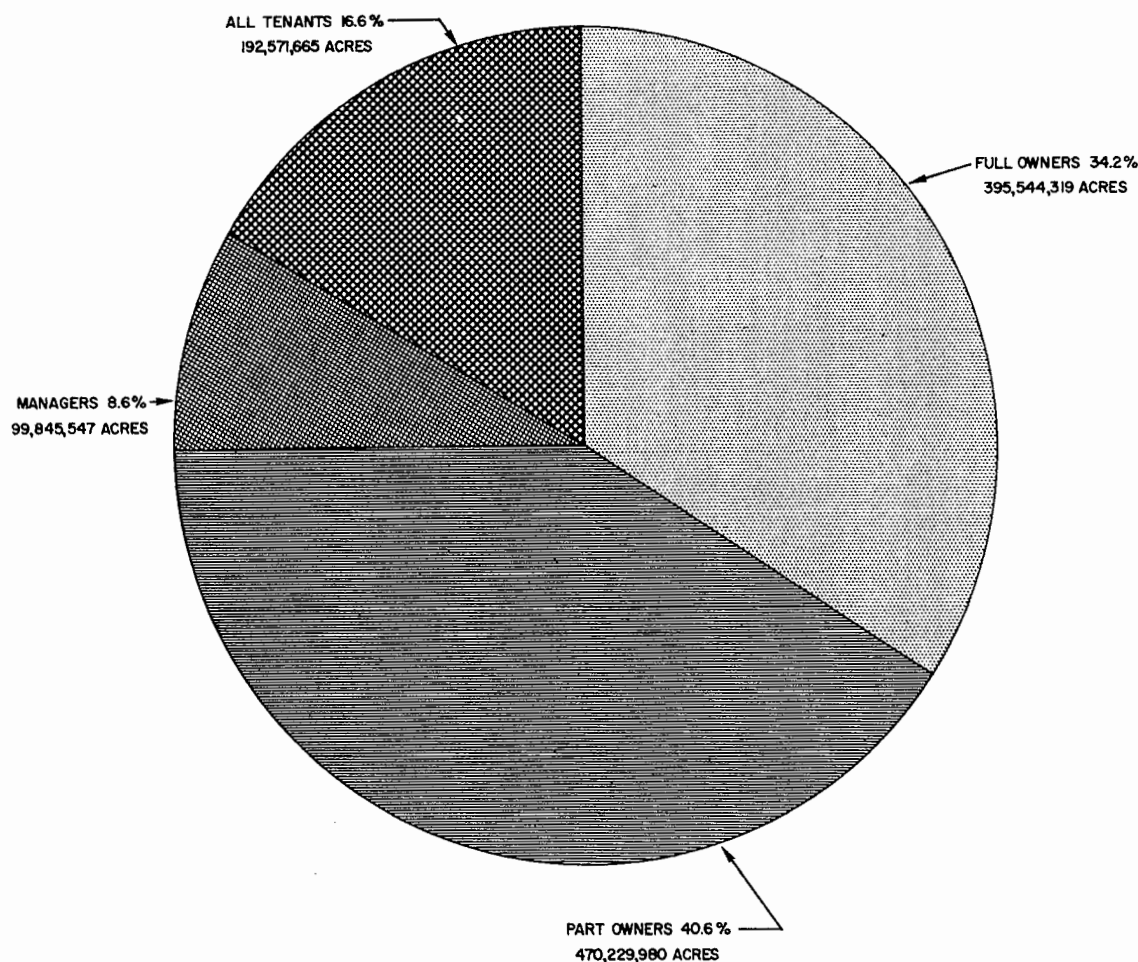
A tenant operator may exercise independent management or he may be closely supervised by his landlord. The tenant may provide all operating expenses or these may be shared. Outlays for operation may be made by the landlord as advances. At one extreme, the tenant may have his equipment and livestock, pay a cash rental, and have full control of the use he makes of the land. At the other extreme, he may be assigned to a definite acreage to work under the close supervision of his landlord who provides all the productive resources other than labor. In the latter case, the tenant shares in the risk of making a crop and receives a share of the produce in lieu of a cash wage.

Classification of tenants.—Tenants were further classified on the basis of their rental arrangement, as follows:

Cash tenants pay a cash rental, such as \$10 per acre, or \$1,000 for the use of the whole farm.

Tenants were classed as cash tenants if they reported cash paid as rent and no share of crops or livestock paid. This group includes those who rented tracts primarily as places of residence when such tracts qualified as farms under the Census definition.

LAND IN FARMS, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1954



Share-cash tenants pay a part of the rent in cash and a part as a share of either the crops or of the livestock or livestock products, or both.

Share tenants pay a share of either the crops or livestock or livestock products, or a share of both. In the South, share tenants with all work power furnished are not included with share tenants but are classed separately as croppers. Share tenants were further classified as:

Crop-share tenants if they paid a share of the crops and no share of the livestock.

Livestock-share tenants if they paid a share of the livestock or livestock products. Livestock-share tenants may or may not also pay a share of the crops.

In determining cash tenants, share-cash tenants, crop-share tenants, and livestock-share tenants, rental arrangements other than payment of cash, share of crops, share of livestock or livestock products were not considered. Rental arrangements requiring the payment of cash and/or share of products which also include additional considerations are believed to be few in number and the other arrangements of minor importance relative to the cash or share payments.

Croppers are crop-share tenants whose landlords furnish all workpower. The landlords either furnish all the work animals or furnish tractor power in lieu of work animals. Croppers usually work under the close supervision of the landlords, or their agents, and the land assigned them is often merely a part of a larger enterprise operated as a single unit.

Traditionally, a cropper (a) provides labor (his own and that of his family); (b) works under close supervision of his landlord who provides land, management, workpower, equipment, and makes advances for food and other items; (c) shares with his landlord the risk of production; and (d) receives a share of the crop in return for his labor and risk. Statistics for the larger operating units represented by a landlord and his croppers are presented as Part 1, of Volume III, under the title, "Multiple-Unit Operations."

Work power has been the basis for the determination of croppers for each Census for which croppers have been classed as a separate group of tenants. Census experience and field study of the problem have indicated that this one criterion is the most satisfactory basis for the determination of croppers. In 1954 and in 1950, the furnishing of all work power by the landlord was the only criterion used for determining the cropper subclass of tenants. There are a few tenants, however, with all their work power furnished by their landlords, who operate the land as an independent unit and without supervision of the landlord. On the other hand, some tenants having close supervision and relationships with a larger operating unit, characteristics that are generally associated with croppers, are excluded by this criterion.

Croppers are traditionally considered to pay (or receive) a share of the crops. But there are some minor variations to this crop-share arrangement. A few tenants who have the general characteristics of croppers are charged a cash rental, which is deducted, along with any advances, when the crop is sold. Others pay a fixed amount of the cash crop in lieu of a definite share and a few in addition to paying a share of the cash crop, pay a small cash rental for land used for other crops, or for other considerations. The use of the single criterion of work power assured the inclusion of those croppers whose rental arrangement provided for payment of other than a fixed share of the crops.

Croppers, as a separate subclass of tenant, are shown for the Southern States only. In the Northern and Western States, tenants whose landlords furnish all work power are few in number and for the most part their operations have little resemblance to those of the typical cropper in the South. The questionnaire used in the Northern and Western States included no inquiry on work power furnished by the landlord,

except for Southeastern Missouri where croppers are an important subclass of tenants in 7 counties, and for New Mexico for which the questionnaire was the same as that used in Western Texas and in Oklahoma. In this chapter and elsewhere in Volume II, the share-tenant subclass of tenants includes croppers for all the Northern and Western States. In Volume I, croppers are shown separately for the 7 Missouri counties (2 State economic areas), but in this volume these croppers in Missouri have been combined with share-tenants.

Other tenants include those who pay a fixed quantity of any product; those who pay taxes, keep up the land and buildings, or provide board and lodging, etc., for the landlord in exchange for the use of the land; those who have the use of the land rent free; and others whose rental arrangement would not permit their inclusion in one of the other specified subclasses.

Unspecified tenants include those tenants for whom the rental arrangements were not reported.

Comparability of tenure classifications for prior Censuses.—The tenure classes as determined for each Census are shown in Table 1. Corresponding tenure classes for earlier Censuses differ from those for 1950 only as to procedure of classification and as to minor differences in definition. For most of the Census years for which tenure data are available, information required for the tenure classification was obtained during the enumeration and the tenure classes were determined on the basis of this information during the office processing, as in 1954.

In the 1950 Census, the questionnaire provided no basis for determining, for operators who owned land and rented land from others, whether land rented to others represented land owned by the operator or land rented by him from others. The 1950 classification, therefore, was on the basis of the total land owned, total land rented from others, and the total land managed for others, rather than on the basis of the tenure of the land retained by the farm operator. In 1954, the questionnaire provided for obtaining the acreage of owned land that was rented to others and permitted classification on the basis of the tenure of the land retained.

In 1954, of all farms in the United States classified as full owners, 10,544 or 0.4 percent reported land rented from others. These farm operators, however, subrented to others all the land rented from others, retaining only the land owned. Under the 1950 classification these full owners would have been classed as part owners. Similarly, 15,440, or 1.3 percent of all tenants in the United States in 1954, reported land owned. All the land owned by these tenants was rented to others leaving rented land only for their operation. These tenants would also have been classed as part owners under the 1950 classification. Thus, if 1950 procedures had been followed, the number of part owners in 1954 would have been 25,984 greater than the 868,180 part owners shown for the United States for 1954.

For the 1945 and earlier Censuses the determination of full owners, part owners, and tenants was made, as in 1954, on the basis of land operated. The enumerator was instructed to include as land in the farm all land rented from others and to exclude all land rented to others. From 1920 to 1945, further inquiries determined whether this land in the farm represented land owned, land rented from others, or both. Prior to 1920, the tenure classification was left largely to the enumerator, who was provided with definitions for making the determination.

There has been very little change in the definition of managers since this tenure class was first shown separately in 1900. The word "manage," or "manager," however, has been interpreted variously by farm operators and Census enumerators in every Census. Caretakers, hired workers, and relatives of the farm owner have often considered themselves to be managers. On the other hand, land operated for institutions, or for corporations, has been incorrectly reported as owner-operated in many instances.

The processing instructions have also varied somewhat in respect to the application of procedures to restrict this tenure class to bona fide managers, including farms operated for institutions and corporations but excluding farms reported as managed by persons who were merely caretakers, hired workers, or relatives. The small number of managed farms, the large number of errors in reporting, and variations in the office processing have greatly affected the comparability of managed farms from Census to Census.

The subclassification of tenants for 1950 was the same as that for 1954. The subclassification of tenants for earlier Censuses differs from that of 1954 primarily in the number of tenure classes represented. Corresponding subclasses of tenants are reasonably comparable.

For 1945, enumerators were asked to specify the kind of rent, as cash, share, share-cash, or other. Under this procedure, some enumerators did not always report fully the kind of rent paid especially in the case of share-cash tenants, or in the case of the rental of pasture and hay land for cash. The failure to report fully the kinds of rent paid resulted in an understatement in the number of share-cash tenants, and an overstatement in the number of cash tenants and share tenants.

The further classification of tenants for the 1940, 1930, 1925, and 1920 Censuses was based upon the description of the kind of rent reported by the Census enumerator.

For 1940 and 1930, rental payments closely akin to cash, such as payment of taxes, repairs, upkeep of farm, etc., were considered to be cash rentals in the determination of cash and share-cash tenants.

For the 1940, 1930, 1925, and 1910 Censuses, the office procedures for determining cash, share-cash, and share tenants provided for the exclusion from these classes, tenants whose rental arrangement included any consideration other than payment of cash (or payments considered under the instructions to be equivalent to cash), or share of crops, or livestock or livestock products.

For 1920, tenants paying a fixed quantity of farm products as rent (standing renters) for the Northern and Western States were classified as cash tenants, while those for the Southern States were classified separately. Standing renters for 1920 for the South have been combined with other and unspecified tenants, to provide data more nearly comparable with those for later Censuses. For 1910 and 1900, all standing renters were included with cash tenants.

For the 1900, 1890, and 1880 Censuses, tenants were further classified into only two subclasses, viz, cash tenants and share tenants. For 1890 and 1880, no information is available as to how tenants reporting both cash and share, those reporting a fixed quantity of the farm products, those reporting other miscellaneous methods of payments, or those not reporting method of payment, were classified. For the 1900 Census, tenants reporting a fixed quantity of the products paid as rent (standing renters), and those not specifying the method of payment were also included with cash tenants; and those paying both cash and a share of products, were classified as share tenants.

Croppers have been determined at each Census on the basis of work power furnished by the landlord. The furnishing of tractor power was first taken into account in 1940. For 1935, and earlier the inquiry on work power referred only to work animals. In 1954 and in 1950, all tenants who had all their work power furnished were classed as croppers. In 1945, all tenants who had all their work power furnished, except those paying cash rental, were classed as croppers. In 1940, tenants with all work power furnished were classed as croppers only if their rental was on a share or on a share-cash basis. In 1935, there were no inquiries as to the basis of rental paid, and the determination of croppers was based solely on the furnishing of all work animals by the landlord. In 1930, 1925, and

1920, tenants with all work animals furnished were classed as croppers only if their rental was on a share basis.

Land owned, rented or managed.—The land to be included in each farm was determined by asking the number of acres owned, the acres rented from others or worked on shares for others, and the acres rented to others or worked on shares by others. The acres in the farm were obtained by adding the acres owned and acres rented from others or worked on shares for others, and subtracting the acres rented to others or worked on shares by others. In case of a managed farm, the person in charge was asked the total acreage managed for his employer. The acreage that was rented to others or cropped by others was subtracted from the total managed acreage.

The replies to these inquiries on land owned, rented, and managed have been tabulated by tenure of the farm operator, making possible a summarization of the land retained for operation by the tenure under which operated. Both land owned and land rented by farm operators were also distributed among full owners, part owners, and tenants. For example, if a farm operator owned land but rented all of such owned land to others he would be shown in the report as a tenant who owned some land. This is brought out more clearly in the following discussion:

Land owned.—Land owned includes all land which the operator or his wife, or both held under title, purchase contract, homestead law, or as one of the heirs, or as a trustee of an undivided estate. For a partnership, all the land owned by any of the partners and operated as a partnership was to be included as land owned. In the case of an Indian operator, land allotted in trust and also any reservation lands assigned him for his own use were to be considered as land owned.

By definition all full owners and all part owners own land. All farm operators who reported owned land in 1954, however, were not classed as owners. If a farm operator rented to others all the land he owned, retaining and operating only land rented from others, he was classed as a tenant.

Land rented from others.—Land rented from others includes land worked on shares for others, and land used rent free, as well as all land rented or leased under other arrangements. In the Mountain and Pacific States the questionnaire specifically mentioned Federal, State, school and railroad lands for inclusion. Grazing land used under government permit was not included. In New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey the questionnaire asked for the inclusion of fields from which the farm operator cut hay.

By definition, all tenant and all part owners rent land from others. If, however, a farm operator who rented land from others and also owned land, subrented to others all the land he rented from others, retaining and operating only owned land, he was classed a full owner.

Land managed for others.—Land managed is land operated under the supervision of a person who is paid a wage or salary to operate the land. All land operated for a government agency (Federal, State, or local), a corporation, or an institution was considered managed, even though no person was specifically designated as the farm manager. Similarly, grazing lands held or controlled by cooperative groups, such as grazing associations, were considered managed. Likewise, Indian reservation lands were considered managed. Land in Indian reservations, not reported by individual Indians and not rented to non-Indians, was to be reported in the name of the cooperative group using the land. Thus, in some instances, the entire reservation was reported as one farm.

In the office processing of the questionnaire, land was not considered as managed if the person reported as manager appeared to be a caretaker or hired laborer. A farm operated for employers other than government agencies, corporations, and institutions, was considered managed only if it met one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) 1,000 or more acres managed for others
- (2) Total sales in 1954 of \$5,000 or more
- (3) Total value of crops produced in 1954 of \$5,000 or more
- (4) 10 or more acres of orchard
- (5) Greenhouse or nursery operations
- (6) 50 or more cattle and calves
- (7) 25 or more milk cows
- (8) 1,000 or more poultry on hand, sold or raised
- (9) Cropland harvested plus land rented to others equal to 100 or more acres.

In the few instances where a farm operator reported land operated on his own account, in addition to land managed for others, the operator was usually classed as a part owner, tenant, or manager, depending on whether most of the land was operated on own account or most was managed for others. In such instances, the land managed should have been reported as a separate farm from that operated on own account. In many cases, either the land managed or the land operated on own account was small in comparison with the other and did not justify the obtaining of separate reports. If most of the land was operated on own account, the land managed for others was considered to be rented from others. If most of the land was managed, then the entire acreage was considered to be managed. Thus, no owner or tenant is reported as managing land for others and no manager is reported as owning land, or as renting land from others.

Land rented to others.—Many farm operators rent land to others. For the most part, the land rented to others represents agricultural land but it also includes tracts rented for residential or other purposes. Land assigned to tenants or croppers, was considered to be land rented to others even though the landlord directed the operations and shared in the crops. When land is leased, rented, or cropped on shares, the tenant or cropper is considered the farm operator even though his landlord may exercise supervision over his operations. The landlord is considered as operating only that portion of the land not assigned to tenants or croppers.

In the 1954 Census, the questionnaire asked, for the land rented to others, how many acres were owned. Thus, it was possible to determine the tenure on the basis of the land retained. By definition, full owners retained no land rented from others, and tenants retained no land owned. No tabulation was made of land rented to others on the basis of whether it represented land owned from others. The tenure classification, however, makes available such data for full owners and for tenants.

By definition, all land rented from others by full owners was subrented to others. The owned land rented to others by full owners was obtained by subtracting from all land rented to others by full owners, the total land rented from others. Similarly, all land owned by tenants represented land rented to others. Land subrented by tenants was obtained by subtracting from the total land rented to others by tenants, the total land owned by tenants. No information is available as to what portion of the land rented to others by part owners represents land owned and what portion represents land rented from others.

Comparability of land owned, rented or managed, for prior Censuses.—In 1950, as in 1954, land in each farm was determined from inquiries on the total acreage owned, rented from others, managed for others, and rented to others. The 1950 Questionnaire, however, did not provide for determining whether the land rented to others represented land owned or land rented from others. Owners, part owners, and tenants were determined on the basis of the total land owned and rented from others, rather than on the basis of land retained. Thus, by definition, full owners in 1950 rented no land from others and tenants owned no land. For the 1945 and earlier Censuses, the enumerator determined the acreage in each farm. In determining the land in each farm, the enumerator was asked to include all land rented from others, but not to include land rented to others. Of the acreage in the farm, he was to determine the portion owned, the portion rented from others, and whether the operator was a hired manager. Thus, for these earlier years, the data for land owned, rented, or managed by farm operators does not include land rented by farm operators to others.

Color and race of operator.—Farm operators are classified by color as "white" and "nonwhite". Nonwhite includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other nonwhite races, plus operators reported under "other" (other than white or Negro) with race not specified. Nonwhite farm operators are classed by race as "Negro" and "other nonwhite" races. Comparable

classifications of farm operators by color are available from 1900. Classifications by race of operator, with all major races classed separately, are available for each decennial Census only from 1900. For these decennial Censuses, all nonwhite races other than Negro have been grouped together for comparability with the 1954 "other nonwhite" races. Data for farms by race of operator are not available for the 1945, 1935 and 1925 Censuses or for Censuses prior to 1900.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEGRO AND OTHER NONWHITE FARM OPERATORS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900 TO 1954

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 28]

Year	All nonwhite operators	Negroes	Other nonwhite
1954	483,650	467,656	15,994
1950	580,919	559,980	20,939
1945	689,215	(NA)	(NA)
1940	719,071	681,790	37,281
1935	855,555	(NA)	(NA)
1930	916,070	882,850	33,220
1925	(1)	(NA)	(NA)
1920	949,889	925,708	24,181
1910	920,883	893,370	27,513
1900	767,764	746,715	21,049

NA Not available.

¹ Available for South only.

Commercial farms.—In general, all farms with a value of sales of farm products amounting to \$1,200 or more were classified as commercial. Farms with a value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 were classified as commercial only if the farm operator worked off the farm less than 100 days or if the income of the farm operator and members of his family received from nonfarm sources was less than the total value of all farm products sold. The remaining farms with gross income of \$250 to \$1,199 and farms with a value of sales of all farm products of less than \$250, as well as farms operated by institutions, experiment stations, grazing associations, and community projects were classified as "other farms." Considerable data are shown for commercial farms classified by tenure and some of the data classified by tenure are available only for commercial farms.

Other farms.—Farms other than commercial consist of part-time farms, residential farms, and abnormal farms. Part-time farms are those which had a value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 if the operator worked off the farm 100 or more days or the nonfarm income of the family was greater than the value of sales of farm products. Residential farms are farms which had a value of sales of farm products of less than \$250. Abnormal farms consist primarily of institutional farms. (See Chapter XI for a more detailed description of the three classes of farms comprising "Other farms.")

Most of the data for "Other farms," by tenure of operator, which are presented in this chapter, are shown only as United States totals. For most items, data for these "Other farms" are not shown elsewhere by tenure but many of the data may be derived. Figures for years on farm, days of off-farm work by the farm operator, and age of operator are shown by tenure of operator in Chapter II. For items for which totals are shown for all farms by tenure and also for commercial farms by tenure, and both sets of data represent estimates from the sample, totals for farms other than commercial ("Other farms") may be obtained by subtraction. Thus, many of the data shown for "Other farms," by tenure, in Tables 18, 19 and 20 may be derived for States by using data presented in the division and State Tables, or in Volume I. (See paragraph "Other published data.")