

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.")