

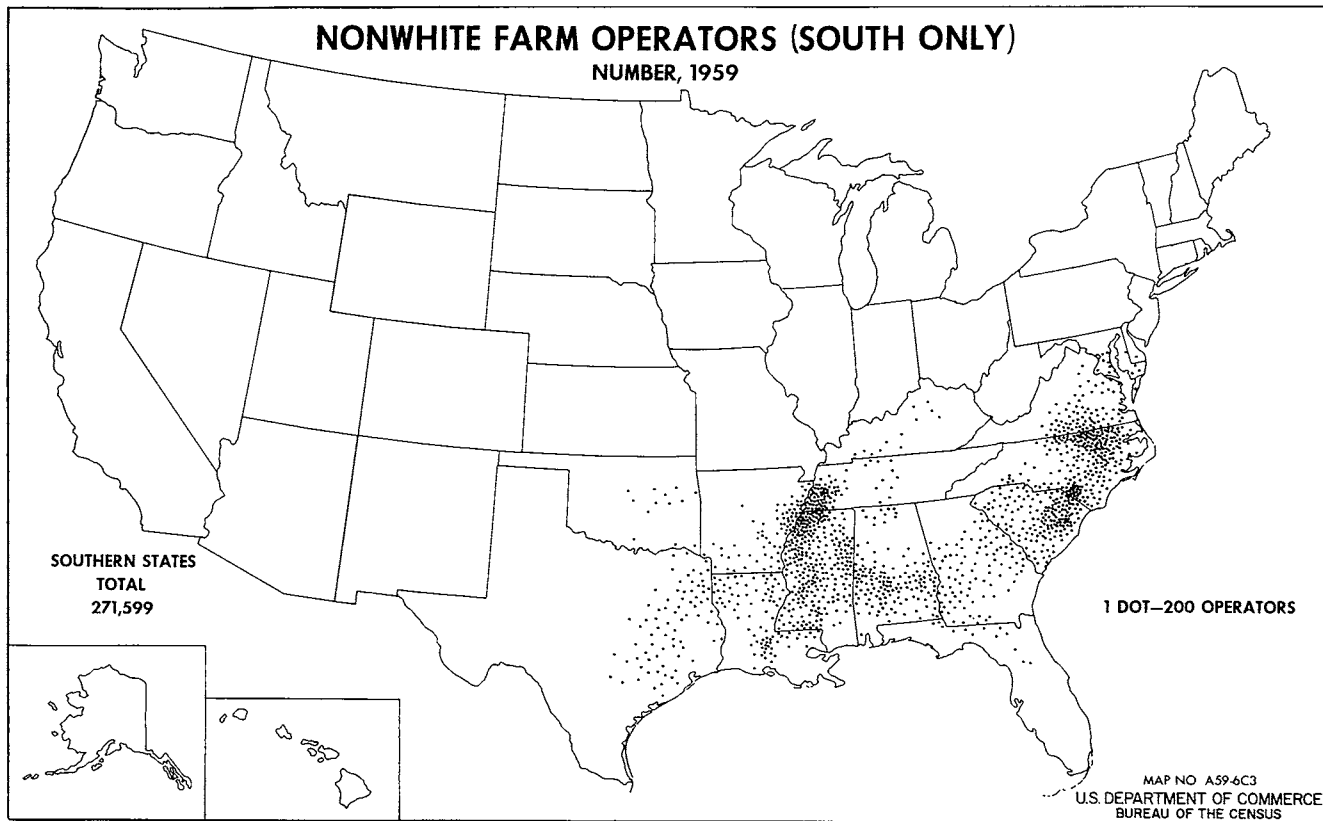
Farms other than commercial are predominantly owner-operated. Of every 10 farms other than commercial, approximately 8 were operated by full owners, 1 by a part owner, and 1 by a tenant. Tenants renting for a share of the products were in the minority. Cash and other and unspecified tenants accounted for 56.9 percent of all tenants of other than commercial farms.

Farms other than commercial, operated mostly by full owners and by cash and other unspecified tenants, generally had either none or very small acreages of cropland harvested. Although comprising about one-third of all farms, other farms accounted for only 5.8 percent of the cropland harvested with 26.4 percent of the farms reporting no cropland harvested. A high proportion of the land in other farms was in pasture (60.5 percent), or was used neither for harvested crops nor pasture (27.0 percent).

The other than commercial farms comprise 884,785 part-time, 404,110 part-retirement, and 3,061 abnormal farms. The tenure distribution in 1959 of these three groups differs significantly as the following data indicate.

Farms operated by—	Percent distribution of—		
	Part-time farms	Part-retirement farms	Abnormal farms
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full owners.....	75.9	86.7	0.5
Part owners.....	11.5	6.7	-----
Managers.....	0.1	0.1	99.1
All tenants.....	12.5	6.5	0.4
Cash.....	3.7	1.7	0.2
Share-cash.....	0.5	0.2	0.2
Crop-share.....	2.5	1.4	-----
Livestock-share.....	0.3	0.2	-----
Croppers (South only).....	2.0	1.2	-----
Other and unspecified.....	3.5	1.9	(Z)

Z Less than 0.05 percent.



COLOR OF FARM OPERATOR

Color of Farm Operator.—Of 284,612 nonwhite farm operators in the United States, 265,621, or 93.3 percent, were in the South. In the South, nonwhite farm operators, mostly Negroes, represented one-sixth of all farm operators. Nonwhite operators in the South were most numerous in the tobacco- and older cotton-growing areas. There were very few nonwhite operators in the more northerly States of the South—Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Very few were in the hilly sections—the Appalachian and Ozark-Ouachita areas—and in Florida, Oklahoma, and west Texas.

About two-fifths of the nonwhite-operated farms in the South were classed as other than commercial farms. The proportion was somewhat less than for white operators largely because of a smaller ratio of nonwhite operators with income from sources other than the farm operated and to smaller gross sales from farms operated by nonwhite persons with other income. One

nonwhite-operated farm in four was a part-time farm as compared with nearly one in three for white-operated farms.

Most nonwhite farm operators in the South were tenants. The proportion of tenancy was three times that of white operators. Two-thirds (66.9 percent) of the commercial nonwhite-operated farms in the South were tenant-operated. Most of these nonwhite tenants were croppers. More than three-fifths (62.0 percent) of all croppers were nonwhite and these nonwhite croppers comprised two-fifths of all nonwhite operators of commercial farms in the South. Most of the remaining nonwhite tenants rented their farms on a crop-share basis.

Farms of nonwhite operators in the South were small with an average size of 56 acres and 27 acres of cropland harvested as compared with an average size of 382 acres and 93 acres of cropland harvested for white operators. The average value of land and buildings was \$7,328 for nonwhite operators as compared with \$37,816 for white operators. Farms of nonwhite operators, with a large proportion of the land in crops, had a higher value per acre, \$134, as compared with \$107 for white farm operators.