

1964 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

FARMS
FARM CHARACTERISTICS
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS
CROPS
FRUITS
VALUES



VOLUME II CHAPTER 8

Color, Race, and Tenure of Farm Operator

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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Volume II—Chapter 8

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Chapter 8. Color, Race, and Tenure of Farm Operator

Introduction—Information about the ownership and control of the utilization of farmlands, which is our Nation's most important agricultural resource, and other resources used in agricultural production and the division of the income from these resources provide insight into the organization of the present structure and aid in forecasting future trends in agriculture. This chapter presents statistics for farms classified by the color of the farm operator and the tenure under which he holds the land he operates. This presentation indicates some of the relationships between tenure arrangements and the utilization of resources and agricultural production. Comparative data from prior censuses reflect changes in the tenure structure that have accompanied changes in agriculture.

Source of data—Most data provided in this chapter are from the 1964 Census of Agriculture with comparative data from earlier censuses. Some data for 1964 and most data for 1959 represent estimates based on reports for a sample of farms. All tables which include estimates based on a sample of farms provide a head-note indicating which of the figures represent estimates from the sample. Such estimates are subject to sampling errors and will not agree exactly with totals representing a tabulation of data for all farms. Tables giving the reliability of estimates based on the sample and a description of the sampling procedure are given in the introduction to this volume.

Presentation of statistics—The statistics are presented as totals for the United States, for three major regions, and for each of the 50 States. An outline map showing the States and the three major regions for which totals are shown appears in the introduction to this volume.

Data by tenure of farm operator are presented for all farms and for commercial farms for 1964. Data also are presented by color and tenure of operator for all farms for some items, and for nonwhite operators of commercial farms, by tenure for the South. A series of tables presenting statistics for the United States, supplemented in some cases with totals for the South, are followed by tables presenting data for the three regions and States. Most items were tabulated by color only for the Southern States as nonwhite operators are relatively few in most of the Northern and Western States.

Summary tables for the United States and separate tables for the South present most items, for which data on tenure and/or color of operator are available for 1964 and, in general, include data for earlier censuses. In presenting data for 1964 by region and State, only selected items have been included. For most items shown for the United States, or for the South, data are available by States in the reports for prior censuses.

Data for all farms classified by tenure of operator are restricted to the number of farms, land in farms, acres of cropland harvested, age of operator, years on farm, and to some data for land owned, land rented, and value of land and buildings. Data for other items are presented by tenure of operator for commercial farms only.

Data presented for commercial farms by tenure provide a detailed description of farms in each tenure group. These data include detailed information on land use, characteristics of farm operators and members of their households, income from sources other than the farm operated, farm equipment and facilities, use of commercial fertilizer and lime, farm expenditures, value of farm products sold, principal livestock, and selected crops harvested. These data are presented as totals for the United States and as totals for nonwhite operators in the 16 Southern States.

Data by tenure for number of farms, land in farms, and acres of cropland harvested are presented in this chapter for farms other than commercial. Data also are provided for the number of part-time and part-retirement farms, respectively, by tenure of operator for regions and States.

Data for nonwhite farm operators are presented by tenure for the United States, for the South, and for each of the 16 Southern States. For the South, tenure of operator data by State are shown for all farms and for nonwhite operators only. Data for white farm operators in the South may be obtained by subtraction. Detailed farm characteristics are presented for the South for commercial nonwhite farm operators by tenure. Volume I provides a similar cross-classification for nonwhite operators by tenure for each of the 16 Southern States and for Hawaii.

When presenting data for earlier censuses, headnotes, footnotes, or the wording of the stub and column headings indicate any significant lack of comparability of 1964 data with earlier census years. Averages, percentages, and other derived data are provided as aids in using and analyzing the statistics for the United States.

Other published data—Considerable data by color and/or tenure of farm operator available in volume I are presented in this chapter only as totals for the United States or as totals for the South. Volume I provides data on farms and farm acreage classified by color and tenure of the farm operator for each State. Corresponding data by counties are restricted to tenure for States in the North and West (except Hawaii), but data by color and tenure are shown by counties for each of the 16 Southern States and Hawaii. Farms and farm characteristics of commercial farms classified by tenure, are available only as State totals, while data for commercial nonwhite farms are shown for the South and Hawaii. A count of commercial farms by tenure is given for each county.

Tenure data by size of farm are presented in chapter 3 of this volume; tenure data by age, residence, years on farm, off-farm work, and other income, in chapter 5; data for economic class of farm, in chapter 6; data on cash rent paid by tenants, in chapter 7; and data by type of farm, in chapter 10.

The following table provides a description of published data, by tenure and color of farm operator, available elsewhere for the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

Where found	Geographic area for which available	Period	Classification	Subject covered
Volume I:				
State Table 3.....	State.....	1930 to 1964...	Color and tenure.....	Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.
State Table 17.....	State.....	1964.....	Economic class of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 18.....	State.....	1964.....	Commercial farms by tenure.....	Farms and farm characteristics (land in farms, land use, value of land and buildings, specified operator characteristics, specified facilities and equipment, hired labor, specified farm expenditures, principal livestock, and specified crops).
State Table 19.....	State.....	1964.....	Age of operator by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 20.....	State.....	1964.....	Size of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 21.....	State.....	1964.....	Specified types of farms by economic class by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 22.....	State.....	1964.....	Commercial farms by type by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 23.....	State.....	1964.....	Large-scale farms by type by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 24.....	State.....	1964.....	Cash and share-cash tenants by commercial and other farms.....	Cash rent paid, farms, owned and rented land, land in farms, cropland harvested, and value of land and buildings.
State Table 25.....	State.....	1964.....	Year begun operation by tenure (color-tenure for the South).....	Farms, land owned, land in farms, and value of land and buildings.
County Table 4.....	County and State.....	1964 and 1959...	Tenure (color-tenure for the South and Hawaii).....	Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.
County Table 5.....	County and State.....	1964.....	Commercial farms by tenure.....	Farms.
County Table 6.....	County and State.....	1964 and 1959...	Tenure.....	Farms.
Volume II:				
Chapter 3.....	United States.....	1964.....	Size of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
Chapter 5.....	State, Region, and United States.....	1890 to 1964 (varies by subject).....	Tenure, commercial farms by tenure, color-tenure for the South.....	Farms, age of operator, years on present farm, and off-farm work.
Chapter 6.....	United States.....	1964.....	Economic class of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
Chapter 7.....	United States.....	1930 to 1964... 1964 and 1959...	Cash tenants by commercial and other farms..... Share-cash tenants by commercial and other farms.....	Cash rent paid, farms, owned and rented land, land in farms, cropland harvested, and value of land and buildings.
Chapter 10.....	United States.....	1964.....	Type of farm by economic class by color-tenure.....	Farms.

In general, for this chapter, comparable data for censuses prior to 1959 are presented only as totals for the United States. The table below provides a descrip-

tion and source of such data available for 1959. Data described for chapter 10 of volume II for 1959, are limited to data for items not available in this chapter.

Where found	Geographic area for which available	Period	Classification	Subjects covered
Volume I, 1959:				
State Table 3.....	State.....	1920 to 1959...	Color-tenure (Alaska, tenure only; Hawaii, no tenure by color).....	Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.
State Table 4.....	State.....	1920 to 1959...	Race.....	Farm operators.
State Table 10.....	State.....	1959.....	Tenure and color for places not counted as farms because of change in definition.....	Operators.
State Table 17.....	State.....	1959.....	Economic class of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 18.....	State.....	1959.....	Specified types of farm by economic class by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 19.....	State.....	1959.....	Commercial farms by type of color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 20.....	State.....	1959.....	Size of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State Table 21.....	State.....	1959.....	Commercial farms by tenure.....	Farms and farm characteristics (land in farms, land use, value of land and buildings, specified operator characteristics, specified facilities and equipment, hired labor, specified farm expenditures, principal livestock, and specified crops).
State Tables 21a and 21b.....	State (South only).....	1959.....	Commercial farms for white and nonwhite operators by tenure.....	Farms and farm characteristics.
State Table 22.....	State (except Alaska).....	1959.....	Cash tenants by commercial and other farms..... Share-cash tenants by commercial and other farms.....	Cash rent paid; also farms, owned and rented land, land in farms, cropland harvested, and value of land and buildings.
County Table 3.....	County and State.....	1959 and 1954...	Tenure (color-tenure for the South).....	Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.
County Table 4.....	County and State.....	1959.....	Commercial farms, by tenure.....	Farms.
County Table 5.....	County and State.....	1959 and 1954...	Tenure.....	Farms.
Volume II, 1959, Introduction:				
Table 9.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.....	1959.....	Tenure and color for places not counted as farms because of change in definition.....	Operators.
Volume II, 1959, Chapter 2:				
Table 6.....	United States.....	1910 to 1959...	Tenure.....	Age of operator.
Table 7.....	The South.....	1920 to 1959...	Color-tenure.....	Age of operator.
Table 8.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.....	1959 and 1954...	Commercial and other farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).....	Age of operator.
Tables 9 and 10.....	United States.....	1945 to 1959...	Tenure (color tenure for the South).....	Residence of operator.
Table 11.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.....	1959 and 1954...	Commercial and other farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).....	Residence of operator.
Table 12.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.....	1959 and 1954...	Commercial and other farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).....	Years on present farm.
Table 13.....	United States.....	1910 to 1959...	Tenure (color-tenure for the South).....	Years on present farm.
Tables 16 and 17.....	United States.....	1934 to 1959...	Tenure (color-tenure for the South).....	Off-farm work.
Table 18.....	United States, the North, the South, and the West.....	1959 and 1954...	Commercial and other farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).....	Off-farm work and other income.
Tables 20 to 24.....	Region and States.....	1959.....	Tenure (color-tenure for the South).....	Age of operator, residence, and years on present farm.
Table 27.....	Region and States.....	1959.....	Tenure.....	Off-farm work and other income.
Volume II, 1959, Chapter 4:				
Table 28.....	United States.....	1930 to 1959... 1959.....	Cash tenants by commercial and other farms..... Share-cash tenants by commercial and other farms.....	Cash rent paid; also farms owned and rented land, land in farms, cropland harvested, and value of land and buildings.
Table 29.....	Region and States.....	1930 to 1959... 1959.....	Cash tenants..... Cash tenants.....	Cash rent paid and number of farms. Farms, rented land, land in farms, value of land and buildings.

Where found	Geographic area for which available	Period	Classification	Subjects covered
Volume II, 1959, Chapter 5: Table 6.....	United States.....	1959.....	Size of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
Volume II, 1959, Chapter 9: Table 5.....	United States.....	1959.....	Economic class of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
Volume II, 1959, Chapter 10: Tables 8 and 9.....	United States and South.....	1920 to 1959..	Tenure (color-tenure).....	Average value of land and buildings.
Tables 12 to 15.....	United States and South.....	1944 to 1959..	Tenure (color-tenure).....	Specified land uses.
Tables 18 to 23.....	United States and South.....	1959.....	Commercial and other farms by tenure (color-tenure for the South).	Farms, farm characteristics (land in farms, land use, value of land and buildings, specified operator characteristics, specified facilities and equipment, hired labor, specified farm expenditures, principal livestock and specified crops).
Table 24.....	State.....	1945 to 1959..	Color-tenure.....	Farms, land in farms, cropland harvested, land pastured, and value of land and buildings.
Table 25.....	State.....	1880 to 1959..	Farms by color-tenure and land by tenure.....	Farms and land in farms.
Table 26.....	State.....	1959.....	Part-owners.....	Farms reporting kinds of rental agreements.
Table 27.....	State.....	1959 and 1954.	All farms.....	Land owned, land rented, land managed, and land rented to others.
Volume II, 1959, Chapter 10—Con. Table 29.....	State.....	1959.....	Tenants and subclass of tenants.....	Land owned and rented to others.
Table 30.....	State.....	1959 and 1954..	Tenure.....	Land rented to others.
Tables 38 to 45.....	State.....	1959.....	Commercial farms by tenure.....	Number of tractors; hired workers; expenditures for labor, feed, and fuel; number of cattle and calves on hand, and milk cows on hand; and tons of fertilizer used.
Table 46.....	State.....	1959.....	Commercial farms by tenure.....	Farms, residence, other income greater than value of farm products sold, age of operator, and year begun operation.
Volume II, 1959, Chapter 12: Table 53.....	United States.....	1959.....	Type of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
Tables 70 to 81.....	United States.....	1959.....	Each type of farm by economic class by color-tenure..	Farms.
Volume V, 1959, Part 2: State Table 9.....	State (30 humid States only)...	1960.....	Tenure.....	Irrigation—farms, acres irrigated, type of power, constructed reservoirs.

History of census classification 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 censuses of 1880 and 1890, only the number of farms is available by tenure of operator. The classification by tenure and the items available for the tenure classification have varied considerably from census to census. The particular tenure classes used for each census and their relation to the 1964 classification are shown in table 1. For censuses prior to 1964, census data are available for Alaska and Hawaii only for decennial census years; however, no data by tenure are available for Alaska for 1910.

Classifications by color and race of the farm operator and cross-classifications by color and tenure were first made in the census of 1900. Since 1900, the color or race classification has consisted of two major groups, white and nonwhite, and a more detailed breakdown by race since 1954 and in the prior decennial censuses. This detailed breakdown, since 1954, provided for a separate count of Negro and other nonwhite operators. For decennial censuses prior to 1954, separate totals were available for Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and other unspecified races.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Definitions—Definitions and explanations given in this chapter are limited to those having particular significance in respect to the color or race and tenure classification or in the presentation of statistics classified by color or race and/or tenure of operator. Definitions and explanations of general application are included in the introduction to this volume. The descriptive terms and explanations refer principally to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, although for comparable items they will also apply, in general, to earlier census years. The most significant changes in definitions or

procedures that affect comparability among the various censuses are given separately following the presentation of the 1964 definitions.

The definitions consist primarily of a résumé of the questionnaire wording supplemented by any pertinent instructions or procedures for enumerating or processing the agriculture questionnaire. For exact phrasing of the questions pertaining to tenure, reference should be made to the facsimile of the parts of the 1964 Census of Agriculture questionnaire shown below.

Basis of the tenure classification—Farm tenure deals with the respective rights of individuals in the use of land and resources associated with the land required in agricultural production. The tenure classifications used in 1964 and in earlier censuses of agriculture are restricted to the farm operator and his rights on the land he operates. The tenure arrangements under which farmland is operated may affect the way the land is used and the amounts of capital and labor used with the land. Thus, the tenure arrangement under which farmland is operated affects the total agricultural production, farm income, and the status of farm families.

The census classification of tenure of farm operators was based on replies to inquiries on land owned, land rented from others, land managed for others, and land rented to others by farm operators, and on the basis of the rental arrangements for land rented from others. For farm operators renting land to others, the tenure of the farm operator was determined on the basis of the tenure of the land retained.

The classifications of tenure, as used in the 1964 census, were as follows:

Full owners operate only the land they own.
Part owners operate land they own and also land rented from others.

For 1964, no subclassification of part owners was made on the basis of the rental arrangement for the land rented from others.

Managers operate land for others and are paid a wage or salary and/or a commission for their services. He may be employed by an individual, a corporation, an institution, or other organization. He is generally the person responsible for the agricultural operations on the land he manages and may supervise others in performing those operations. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers were not classified as managers.

If a farm operator managed land for some other person or an organization, and also operated land on his own account, or also managed a separate farm for another person, the enumerator was instructed to consider all lands operated to be a single farm and thus, fill only one questionnaire. (See "Land managed for others" for a description of the office processing in determining land managed for others and tenure classification.)

Tenants rent from others, or work on shares for others, all the land they operate.

All farm operators in 1964 were classified as either full owners, part owners, managers, or tenants. For an approximate 20-percent sample of all farm operators, additional inquiries were asked to determine whether the arrangement for the use of land rented from others called for the payment of cash rent, a share of the crops, a share of the livestock or livestock products, or some other arrangement. Tenant-operators were then further classified on the basis of these rental arrangements. A facsimile of the rental agreement inquiries of the questionnaire is shown below.

Section 13.—RENTAL AGREEMENT, FARM VALUE, AND FARM REAL ESTATE DEBT	
RENTAL AGREEMENT	
348. How many acres do you rent from others? (Include land worked on shares.) (Copy from question 4.)	None <input type="checkbox"/> Acres _____
349. Do you pay to your landlord any cash as rent? (If "None," mark X and skip to question 353.)	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
a. If "Yes," how much for the year?	\$ _____ 00
350. Do you pay to your landlord any share of the crops (such as N, W, V)?	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
351. Do you pay to your landlord any share of the livestock or livestock products (such as N, W, V)?	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
352. Do you have this land under any other arrangement (such as a fixed quantity of any product, upkeep of land and buildings, payment of taxes, keep of landlord, rent free, etc.)?	No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>

The definitions of the subclasses of tenants are as follows:

Cash tenants pay cash rent, either on a per-acre basis or for the farm as a whole.

Share-cash tenants pay part of the rent in cash and part in a share of the crops and/or of the livestock and livestock products. In some cases where a tenant operates more than one tract of land, he may have paid cash rent only on one tract and have had some share arrangements on other tracts.

Crop-share tenants pay a share of the crops but not of the livestock or livestock products.

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

Other and unspecified tenants include the following two subclasses of tenants for which separate data are not available for 1964:

Other tenants are those who do not pay any cash rent or share rent and thus do not qualify for inclusion in any of the foregoing subclassifications. They may have had the use of land rent free or in return for a fixed quantity of product, payment of taxes, maintenance of buildings, etc.

Unspecified tenants are those for whom the rental arrangement was not reported.

Land owned, rented, and managed—Definitions of land owned, rented, and managed provide a further description of the tenure classification. A facsimile of the questionnaire inquiries for land owned, land rented from others, land managed for others, and land rented to others is presented below.

Section 2.—OWNERSHIP		A
OWNED LAND	First we would like to ask you about the ownership of the land and buildings you are using.	Acres _____
3. How many acres do you own? (If no land is owned, mark X in the square for "None.")	None <input type="checkbox"/>	V11
LAND RENTED OR LEASED FROM OTHERS	(Include all land and tracts of land rented or leased by you and by your partners, regardless of where located. Include any separate fields, meadows, pastureland, woodland, and wasteland.)	Acres _____
4. How many acres do you rent from others? (Include acres worked on shares; also include leased Federal, State, and military land, and land you use without paying any rent. Do not include land used under a grazing permit.) (If "None," mark X and skip to question 5.)	None <input type="checkbox"/>	V12
a. What is the name and mail address of each landlord and the number of acres rented or worked on shares for each?	Name of landlord _____ Acres _____ Mail address (Post office and State) _____ Name of landlord _____ Acres _____ Mail address (Post office and State) _____ Name of landlord _____ Acres _____ Mail address (Post office and State) _____	
LAND MANAGED FOR OTHERS		Acres _____
5. How many acres do you operate for others as a hired manager? (Enter the name and mail address of employer under question 4a.) (Include any separate fields, hayland, and pastureland rented to others.	None <input type="checkbox"/>	V13
LAND RENTED OR LEASED TO OTHERS	(Include land worked on shares by others. Do not include land leased to the Government under the Soil Bank.)	Acres _____
6. How many acres do you rent to others? (Include land rented to others by you and your partners.) (If "None," mark X and skip to question 7.)	None <input type="checkbox"/>	V14
a. Of the acres rented to others, how many are owned by you (or your partners)?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Acres _____	
b. What is the name and address of each tenant and the number of acres rented to each?	Name of tenant _____ Acres _____ Mail address (Post office and State) _____ Name of tenant _____ Acres _____ Mail address (Post office and State) _____	
ACRES IN THIS PLACE		Acres in this place _____
7. Adding acres owned and acres rented from others, then subtracting acres rented to others, we get (Question 3 plus question 4 plus question 5 minus question 6.)		V15
This is all the land operated by you even though part of it may be located elsewhere or in other counties. The remaining questions (except those in Section 13) of this report, refer to the total acres of land reported for this question.		

Answers to these inquiries were used as a basis to determine—

1. **Land in farm.** The acres in the farm were obtained by adding the acres owned, the acres rented from others, and the acres managed for others, and subtracting the acres rented to others.

2. **The tenure under which land in farm was operated.** On the basis of an inquiry on how many acres of land rented to others represented land owned by the farm operator, it was possible to determine the tenure of the land retained in the farm.

3. **The tenure of the farm operator.** The definitions of the major tenures indicate how the replies to these inquiries were used to determine the tenure of the farm operator.

Land owned—All lands that the operator and/or his wife held at the time of enumeration under title, purchase contract, homestead law, or as heir or trustee of an undivided estate was considered owned. Land owned included not only land owned and operated but also any land owned by the farm operator and rented to others. If a farm owner rented all the land he owned to others and retained and operated only land rented from others, he was classed as a tenant and not as an owner.

For farms operated as a partnership, the census report was to be made in the name of the partner who was mainly in charge of the agricultural operations and was to include all land used for the partnership operation. Land used for the partnership operation that was owned by any of the partners was to be considered as land owned.

Land rented from others—This category includes not only land that the farm operator rented or leased from others, but also land he worked on shares for others and any land he occupied rent free. Grazing land used under government permit or license was not to be included as land rented from others and hence not included as land in farm. Land rented from others included, in addition to land leased and operated, any leased lands the operator may have subrented to others.

Land operated under lease—Total land under lease for agricultural purposes may be defined as land in tenant farms plus the rented portions of part-owner-operated farms plus the portions of managed farms rented by the employers of the managers. By using data from the 1964 Census of Agriculture it is not possible to calculate exactly the total amount of land in farms owned and operated by farm operators (or owned by the employers of hired managers). Neither, is it possible to calculate the total acreage of land leased from others.

However, some data are available regarding land owned and land leased for full owners, part owners, and tenants. In 1964, it was estimated that total leased land in farms exceeded 420 million acres. About 145 million acres of leased land were operated by tenants in 1964. It is estimated that over 240 million acres of leased land were operated by part-owners. An additional 20 to 30 million acres may have been leased by operators or owners of managed farms. Farm operators reported 55 million acres rented to others in 1964. This figure included 40 to 50 million acres of land actually owned by farm operators.

Land rented to others—This item includes all land rented or leased to others and all land worked by others on shares or on a rent-free basis. Land leased to the government under the Soil Bank Program is not included. For the most part, land rented to others represents agricultural lands, but it may include land rented for residential or other nonfarm purposes. A tenant or sharecropper is considered as the operator of land leased, rented, or worked on shares even though his landlord may supervise his operations. The landlord is considered as the operator of only that portion of the land not assigned to tenants or croppers.

Land managed for others—This item includes all tracts of land managed for one or more employers by a person hired on a salary basis. A hired manager was considered to be the operator of the land he managed as he was responsible for the agricultural operations on that land and frequently supervised others in performing those operations.

Managed farms—Specific office instructions and procedures were used in order to distinguish a hired manager from a caretaker or hired laborer who merely carried out his employers instructions. By census definition, all lands operated for corporations, institutions, Indian reservations, or grazing associations were considered as managed. Other farms reporting any managed land were classed as manager-operated only if the land they claimed as managed met at least one of the following conditions:

1. 1,000 acres or more in the farm.
2. 10 acres or more in vegetables, berries, or in fruit orchards.
3. Nursery or greenhouse operations with sales of \$5,000 or more.
4. Cropland harvested plus land rented to others equaled 200 acres or more.
5. 50 or more cattle and calves on hand.
6. 25 or more milk cows on hand.
7. 1,000 or more chickens or turkeys on hand, sold, or raised.
8. \$10,000 or more in value of farm products sold in 1964.

Permit lands excluded—Grazing lands used under a government permit were not to be included as land in farms. Thus, a landowner who rented no land from others, but used additional land under a government grazing permit was classed as a full owner and not as a part owner. Grazing land not in farms amounted to approximately 293 million acres in 1964. Figures for regions and States are available in chapter 1 of this volume.

Farms by color and race of operator—Enumerators were instructed to report the race of the farm operator on the basis of their own observations whenever possible, rather than asking the respondent. The questionnaire provided for indicating whether the operator was white, Negro, or other race, with a write-in of the race if "other" was checked. The "Other nonwhite" category would include Indians, Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, etc. In processing, farm operators were classed as "White" and "nonwhite" with the "nonwhite" further classified as "Negro" and "other nonwhite." For purposes of tabulation, the color of all persons in farm-operator households was assumed to be the same as that of the farm operator.

Most of the tabulations by color of operator, in 1964, were restricted to the 16 States comprising the South with totals for "all operators" and "nonwhite operators." Totals for "white operators" in the South may be obtained by subtraction. Land in farms, and cropland harvested were tabulated for "white" and "nonwhite" operators for all States. Only a count of farms is available, separately, for Negro and other nonwhite operators.

Commercial farms—Much of the data presented by tenure, in this volume and in volume I, are limited to commercial farms. In general, commercial farms include all farms with a value of farm products sold of \$2,500 or more and those farms with less than \$2,500 in sales provided the operator was under 65 years of age and he worked fewer than 100 days off his farm during the year. By definition, abnormal farms, regardless of the value of farm products sold, are not classified as commercial farms.

The remaining farms were classed as "other farms." These included the part-time, part-retirement, and the

abnormal farms. For a further description of "commercial" and "other farms," see chapter 6 of this volume.

COMPARABILITY OF DATA

Tenure classifications for earlier censuses—Corresponding tenure classes were defined essentially the same for all earlier censuses. However, variations in the questionnaire, in the methods used for determining tenure, in the tenure groups recognized in the classifications, and in the definition of a farm have affected the comparability of the data.

Since 1920, the only significant difference in the tenure classification has resulted from differences in the office processing procedures. From 1920 to 1959, the tenure classifications were made clerically, during the office processing, on the basis of replies to questions on the agriculture questionnaire relating to the tenure arrangement. In 1964, the classifications were made as a part of the computer processing procedure, although, most managed farms were reviewed and pre-coded by an agriculture statistician prior to the computer processing. For the censuses of 1910 and 1900, the enumerator determined the tenure on the basis of definitions provided in his instructions. For 1890 and 1880, the enumerator was required to indicate whether the farm operator was an owner, or whether he rented for a fixed money rental, or rented for a share of the products. The questionnaires for 1890 and 1880 did not include, and were not accompanied by, any instructions as to how to classify farms paying both cash and share rent.

Comparability of data for full owners, part owners, and tenants—Beginning with 1954, the tenure of the operator was determined on the basis of the tenure of the land retained by the farm operator. For 1950, however, the questionnaire did not provide for determining whether land rented to others by the farm operator was owned by him. If an operator with land rented to others had both owned land and land rented from others it was not possible to determine the tenure of the land retained. Consequently, for the 1950 census the tenure was determined on the basis of whether the operator owned any land or rented land from others. According to data for the 1954 census, the procedure used in 1950, if applied in 1954, would have reduced the number of full owners 0.4 percent and the number of tenants 1.3 percent, and increased the number of part owners 3.0 percent.

Prior to 1950, enumerators were provided the definition of a farm and the tenure questions on the agriculture questionnaire were restricted to the farm as enumerated. From 1925 to 1945, owners, part owners, and tenants were determined on the basis of inquiries as to the acres in the farm owned by the operator and acres rented from others. For 1920, they were determined on the basis of questions that determined whether the operator owned all of the farm, rented from others part but not all of the farm, or rented all of the farm from others.

For 1945, the number of part owners in the South may have been understated because of special instructions regarding the enumeration of multiple-unit operations (landlords with two or more croppers). For these multiple units, each subunit (cropper or tenant) was to be enumerated as a separate farm, even though the cropper may have also operated additional land. If the operator, who was a cropper on part of a multiple unit, also operated some land he

owned, he would have been counted as operating two separate farms. This difference in procedure accounts for part of the decrease in the number of part owners in the South from 1940 to 1945.

For 1900, the instructions to the enumerator provided for an additional major tenure class. The "owner and tenant" class was defined as a farm cultivated jointly by its owner and by one or more persons working for a share of the farm products. "Owner and tenant" farms reported for 1900 totaled 53,299. For purposes of comparability these farms were combined with owner-operated farms.

Prior to 1900, there was no separation of full owners and part owners, and managers were not recognized as a separate tenure class.

Comparability of data for farm managers—There has been no significant change in the definition of farm managers since this tenure class was first used in 1900. Differences in enumeration and office processing, however, have affected somewhat the comparability of the data from census to census for this tenure group. Prior to 1950, managers were determined on the basis of the reply to a direct inquiry as to whether the operator operated the farm as a hired manager. The terms "manager" or "manage" were interpreted in various ways by farm operators and census enumerators. Caretakers, hired workers, and relatives of the farm owner often considered themselves to be managers. On the other hand, land operated for institutions, or for corporations, was often incorrectly reported as owner-operated. Sufficient data were not always available to accurately identify farms operated by managers. The processing instructions for the various censuses have not always been uniformly applied to insure the inclusion of all farms operated for institutions, corporations, or cooperative groups, as managed farms, and to exclude farms operated by caretakers, etc., from managed farms.

Comparability of data for tenants—The subclassification of tenants in 1964 was essentially the same as that used in 1959, 1954, and 1950, except that the subclass "croppers" was eliminated.

The number of subclasses of tenants has varied from census to census. For the 1945 census, no inquiries relating to rental agreements, other than for workpower furnished, were on the agriculture questionnaire. For 1945, enumerators were asked to specify the kinds of rent as cash, share, share-cash, or other. This enumeration procedure may have resulted in an understatement in the number of share-cash tenants and an overstatement in the number of cash and share tenants.

For the 1920 to the 1940 census, the subclasses of tenants were determined by office processing procedures on the basis of answers to questions regarding the rental arrangement. For 1940 and 1930, rental payments similar to cash payments, such as payment of taxes, repairs, and upkeep of farm, were considered as representing cash rentals. Tenants paying a fixed quantity of farm products as rent, however, have been excluded from cash tenants beginning with the 1930 census. For 1920, tenants paying a fixed quantity of farm products as rent (standing renters) were classified separately for the South, but were included with cash tenants for the Northern and Western States. In censuses since 1920, standing renters have been classified as other tenants, and the 1920 figures for

standing renters in the South have been combined with figures for other and unspecified tenants. Prior to 1920, tenants paying a fixed quantity of farm products as rent were classified as cash tenants.

The only significant change from earlier censuses made for 1964 was the elimination of the cropper subclass. Because of their declining numbers and importance, croppers were not classified separately in 1964, but were included in the census as crop-share tenants. Croppers have been separately identified in each census from 1920 to 1959.

Basically croppers were defined in earlier censuses as share tenants to whom the landlord furnished the necessary work stock or work power. Croppers, as traditionally defined, represented an outgrowth of the changeover of the plantation system following the Civil War. The landowners continued to provide direction and subsistence for their workers and the workers were paid a share of the crop. This type of tenancy was related to the production of cotton and tobacco in the South, both of which crops required large amounts of hand labor.

Since for census purposes each tenant operation always has been considered a separate farm, the land worked by each cropper was considered a farm in the census enumeration. As croppers have not been of significant importance outside of the South, croppers have historically been classified only in the 16 Southern States and Missouri. Data presented in the following table provide a historical trend for the number of croppers and share-crop tenants for the South.

Year	All farm operators	All tenants	Share-crop tenants including croppers		
			Total	Share-crop tenants	Croppers
1964.....	1,372,732	253,500	133,284	(NA)	(NA)
1959.....	1,645,028	366,267	233,895	112,858	121,037
1954.....	2,317,296	681,483	481,815	214,153	267,662
1950.....	2,652,423	905,322	645,090	298,325	346,765
1945.....	2,881,135	1,165,279	(NA)	(NA)	446,556
1940.....	3,007,170	1,449,293	(NA)	(NA)	541,291
1935.....	3,421,923	1,831,475	(NA)	(NA)	716,256
1930.....	3,223,816	1,790,783	(NA)	(NA)	776,278
1925.....	3,131,418	1,601,299	(NA)	(NA)	623,058
1920.....	3,206,664	1,591,121	(NA)	(NA)	561,091

NA Not available.

Comparability of land owned, rented, and managed—

For 1964, data for land owned were tabulated for full owners, part owners, and tenants. Total acres rented from others were available only for cash and share-cash tenants. Land rented to others by farm operators was available only for all farm operators.

For the 1959, 1954, and 1950 censuses, information was obtained for the total land owned by the farm operator, the total land rented from others, and the total land managed for others.

For the censuses of 1925 to 1945 and for 1900, data on owned and rented lands were restricted to the land in the farm operated. Inquiries for acres owned and rented were not included in the 1920 census, and data for the owned and rented portions of part-owner farms are not available for the 1910 census.

Comparability affected by changes in definition of a farm—

The tenure distributions have been affected to a minor extent by changes in the definition of a farm in the various censuses. The last change in definition was made in 1959 where the definition was more restrictive

than that for 1954 and 1950, which in turn was more restrictive than the definition used for prior censuses. A count of the places eliminated in the 1959 census, that would have been included under the 1954 and 1950 definitions, and their distribution by tenure are available in the introduction to volume II of the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

The places eliminated by both the 1959 and 1950 changes in definition were places with limited or marginal agricultural activities. The 1959 data indicated that such places were predominantly owner-operated with tenure distribution similar to farms other than commercial farms.

FARM TENURE, 1964

Number of farms—In 1964, of the 3,157,857 farms, 1,818,254 were operated by full owners, 781,884 were operated by part owners, 17,798 were operated by managers, and 539,921 were operated by tenants. Although full owners represent 57.6 percent of all operators, they operated only 29 percent of all land in farms and 28 percent of the acreage of cropland harvested. On the other hand, part owners, representing less than one-fourth of all operators, operated 48 percent of all land in farms and 48 percent of the cropland harvested. Managers, who accounted for under 1 percent of all operators, operated 10 percent of all land in farms and 3 percent of cropland harvested. Tenants, accounting for 17 percent of all operators, operated 13 percent of all land in farms and 21 percent of the cropland harvested.

In 1964, the amount of land operated by part owners (533 million acres) was significantly larger than the combined total of that operated by full owners and by tenants (464 million acres). Land in part-owner operated farms accounted for 56 percent of the total land in farms in the West, 46 percent in the North, and 42 percent in the South. Rapid development in mechanization and technology have enabled many farm operators to expand their agricultural operations and this has been accomplished, in part, by the renting of additional land.

Of the 113 million acres in managed farms almost 50 million acres were in abnormal farms. All abnormal farms are manager-operated according to census definition. Abnormal farms include Indian reservations and all institutional farms such as those operated by hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, grazing associations, etc. Over 75 million acres of the total acreage in managed farms was in the West.

Of the total 540,000 tenants in 1964, approximately 93 percent were almost equally distributed between the North and the South. Over 50 percent of the tenants in the South were classed as crop-share tenants. These tenant-operators were concentrated in the tobacco and cotton producing areas. In the North, crop-share tenants were most common in the wheat areas of the Great Plains. Cash tenants, numbering 102,000 in 1964, were most common near urban and industrial centers and in some of the less productive agricultural areas. Over one-half of all tenant farms in the New England and the Middle Atlantic States were rented on a cash basis.

Farms operated by share-cash tenants were concentrated in North Central States. Share-cash tenants usually paid a share of their grain crops and a cash rent for buildings and pastureland frequently used for livestock production.

Livestock-share tenants predominate in areas where feed grain and livestock production are concentrated.

Livestock-share tenants may or may not also pay a share of any crop produced. Almost three-fourths of the 60,571 livestock-share tenants were concentrated in the North Central States.

Other and unspecified tenants include those paying a fixed quantity of farm products, those using the land rent free or for maintenance costs, and those tenants for whom the rental arrangement was not reported. Other and unspecified tenants were widely distributed among the States in 1964, although more than one-half were in the South.

Size of farm	All farms	Percent distribution of farms operated by—								
		Full owners	Part owners	Managers	Tenants					
					All	Cash	Share-cash	Crop-share	Livestock-share	Other and unspecified
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 10 acres.....	5.8	6.5	1.6	2.3	9.5	8.9	1.3	13.2	1.2	17.2
10 to 49 acres.....	20.2	25.2	8.6	6.4	20.4	22.2	3.8	31.0	3.8	27.4
50 to 99 acres.....	17.2	22.3	9.9	5.8	11.0	15.6	4.5	11.9	6.5	14.0
100 to 139 acres.....	10.3	12.2	8.0	4.2	7.4	10.3	4.8	6.4	9.0	8.4
140 to 179 acres.....	9.8	10.3	8.1	4.2	10.5	11.4	13.4	8.4	14.4	8.7
180 to 219 acres.....	6.1	5.5	7.3	3.7	6.4	6.3	8.3	4.4	11.7	5.0
220 to 259 acres.....	5.2	4.0	7.0	3.4	6.7	5.1	12.0	4.3	11.4	4.0
260 to 379 acres.....	9.4	6.2	14.9	8.7	12.3	7.7	24.0	8.4	20.0	6.4
380 to 499 acres.....	4.9	2.7	9.2	6.3	5.9	3.3	12.0	4.3	9.3	3.0
500 to 699 acres.....	3.9	2.0	8.0	8.3	4.3	2.8	7.5	3.4	5.9	2.3
700 to 999 acres.....	2.7	1.3	6.1	7.8	2.6	1.8	4.4	2.1	3.1	1.5
1,000 acres or more.....	4.6	1.8	11.4	38.9	3.1	4.5	4.1	2.2	3.8	2.1

Age of farm operator—Ownership of farmland was most prevalent for older farm operators. More than one-half of all full-owner farms were operated by persons 55 years old and over and of the part-owner farms, 31 percent were operated by persons 55 years old and over. Almost 54 percent of all tenant operators were under 45 years of age and 22 percent were 55 years old and over. By class of tenant, 29 percent of other and unspecified tenants were 55 years old and over. For livestock-share tenants, almost 63 percent were under 45 years of age.

Tenure	Total	Age of operator				
		Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total.....	100.0	11.5	20.7	27.0	23.5	17.4
Full owners.....	100.0	7.0	16.7	25.3	26.4	24.6
Part owners.....	100.0	11.0	25.7	32.4	22.4	8.5
Managers.....	100.0	15.9	26.5	29.2	20.3	8.0
All tenants.....	100.0	27.1	26.8	24.6	15.3	6.1
Cash.....	100.0	26.6	27.6	22.8	14.9	8.1
Share-cash.....	100.0	27.7	30.8	24.8	13.1	3.6
Crop-share.....	100.0	26.2	25.0	25.6	17.1	6.0
Livestock-share.....	100.0	32.4	30.2	23.1	10.9	3.4
Other and unspecified.....	100.0	25.1	23.2	23.1	16.7	11.9

Years on present farm—Farm operators who owned all or part of the land they operated tended to be more stable than tenant operators in the length of time on their present farms. Approximately 70 percent of the full owners and part owners have operated at least part of their present farms 10 years or more; in comparison to only 38 percent of tenant operators. About 41 percent of tenant operators have operated their present farms for less than 5 years and 18 percent, less than 2 years.

By class of tenant, cash and crop-share tenants have a greater proportion of operators on their farms less than 5 years than other classes of tenants. Share-cash and livestock-share tenants had a greater proportion of operators on their present farms 10 years or more.

Size of farm—The average size of farms operated by part owners was almost 4 times that for farms operated by full owners and about two and a half times the average size of farms operated by tenants. By size of farm, 54 percent of full-owner farms were less than 100 acres; while, only 20 percent of part-owner farms and 41 percent of tenant farms were less than 100 acres in size. On the other hand, over 25 percent of part-owner farms were 500 acres or more in size.

Tenure	Total	Less than 5 years		5 to 9 years	10 years or more
		Total	2 years or less		
Total.....	100.0	20.5	8.1	15.7	63.8
Full owners.....	100.0	16.7	6.3	14.1	69.2
Part owners.....	100.0	14.7	4.9	15.5	69.8
Managers.....	100.0	34.8	15.5	20.6	44.7
All tenants.....	100.0	41.1	18.3	21.2	37.7
Cash.....	100.0	46.5	22.0	20.3	33.2
Share-cash.....	100.0	31.8	12.1	23.4	44.8
Crop-share.....	100.0	42.4	19.1	20.6	37.0
Livestock-share.....	100.0	34.9	18.9	23.7	41.9
Other and unspecified.....	100.0	40.2	18.4	20.2	39.6

CHANGES IN TENURE

Number of farms—The rapidly declining number of farms has brought about substantial changes in farm tenure. Since 1935, the number of farms has declined by 3.7 million, a loss which more than equals the total remaining farms.

During this period the number of farms in the various tenure groups did not decline proportionately. From 1935 to 1964 owner-operators declined about 1.3 million while tenant-operators decreased 2.3 million. Since 1959, the total number of farms has decreased 550,000 farms, from 3.7 million to 3.2 million. During this period, the number of owner-operators decreased 330,000 and the number of tenants decreased 220,000.

Full owners—In the past 30 years, the number of full-owner farms has decreased 1.4 million; however, during this period the proportion of full-owner farms has increased from 47 percent to 58 percent of all farms. During this 30-year period, the acreage in full-owner farms has decreased 72 million acres, with most of this decrease occurring in the last decade. Between 1954 and 1959, the acreage in full-owner farms dropped 51 million acres and between 1959 and 1964, it dropped another 28 million acres. Between 1935 and 1950 the acreage in full-owner farms increased from 391 million acres to 419 million acres.

Land from which crops were harvested on full-owner farms has decreased significantly in the last 20 years. In 1944, there were 128 million acres in cropland harvested in full-owner farms. By 1959, the acreage declined to 95 million acres and since 1959 the acreage of cropland harvested has decreased 14 million acres.

Approximately half of the decrease in the number of full owners since 1945 has taken place in the South. The number of full owners in the South declined from 1,509,000 in 1945 to 809,000 in 1964, or a decrease of 46 percent. During this period, land in full-owner farms in the South decreased 49 million acres. Since 1959, the number of full-owner farms in the South decreased 138,000 and land in farms decreased about 15 million acres.

Part owners—Since World War II part owners have become increasingly the largest tenure group in the United States. The importance of this tenure group is significantly greater than indicated by the number of farms operated. From 1945 to 1964 the number of part owners increased 121,000, or 18 percent. However, the number of part owners reached a high of 857,000 in 1954, and decreased to 782,000 in 1964. From 1959 to 1964, the number decreased 29,000. In 1945, part owners represented 11 percent of all farm operators, in 1964 they represented almost 25 percent.

Land in farms for part owners has increased substantially since 1945. From 1945 to 1964, land in part-owner farms has increased 162 million acres. From 1959 to 1964, the land in farms increased 29 million acres. In 1945, land in part-owner farms represented less than 33 percent of land in all farms, but by 1964 the proportion had increased to 48 percent. In the same time period, the average size of farm increased from 562 acres to 682 acres.

The acreage of cropland harvested for part owners has increased since 1945 when there were 99 million acres of cropland harvested compared to almost 137 million acres in 1964. The increase in the acreage of cropland harvested for part owners came during a period (1945 to 1964) when the total acreage of cropland harvested for all farms declined 66 million acres.

Land resources are relatively limited and as the purchase of land requires a greater amount of capital, farm operators have enlarged their farm operations through the leasing of additional lands. Thus, many operators classified as full owners in past censuses have become part owners by leasing land. Much of the land formerly operated by full owners who have discontinued operations or have curtailed their operations, is now leased to and operated by part owners or tenants.

Managers—Since 1945, the number of managed farms has decreased, but the land in managed farms has not changed significantly. Some changes in the number of managed farms and the land in managed farms from census to census have resulted from changes in office procedures, definitions, and in reporting of tenure by the operator.

Tenants—Adjustments in farm operational arrangements to a changing situation have resulted in a substantial reduction in farm tenancy. The trend in farm tenancy has been downward for the past 30 years and there have been large decreases within recent years. In 1964, farm tenancy was at the lowest level ever recorded in the 85-year period for which farm tenure data have been collected by the census. In 1964, there were about 540,000

tenants, or only about 1 farm in 6 (17.1 percent) was tenant operated. The proportion of farms operated by tenants in 1964 was about 3 percent less than 5 years earlier and 25 percent less than in 1930. In actual numbers, there were 2.3 million fewer farm tenants in 1964 than in 1935, 627,000 fewer than in 1954, and 220,000 fewer than in 1959.

Since 1935, land in tenant farms has decreased 192 million acres. The decrease totals more than the 145 million acres remaining in tenant farms in 1964. Between 1959 and 1964, the acreage operated by tenants decreased 18 million acres. The average size of tenant farms has approximately doubled in the last 20 years. The average acres per farm increased from 222 acres in 1959 to 268 acres in 1964.

The proportion of all farmland represented by land in tenant farms has decreased in each census year since 1935. In 1935, about 32 percent of all land in farms was in tenant farms as compared to 13 percent in 1964. From 1959 to 1964, the proportion of land in tenant farms decreased from 14.5 percent to 13.1 percent.

The acreage of cropland harvested for tenant farms in 1964 was less than one-half that in 1934 and was about one-fifth less than that for 1959. From 1934 to 1964, cropland harvested decreased 63 million acres and from 1959 to 1964 the acreage decreased 17 million acres.

During the period 1954 to 1964, 70 percent of the decrease in the number of tenants occurred in the South. About half the decline in tenants from 1959 to 1964 also occurred in the South. The proportion of tenant-operators in the South decreased from 34 percent in 1950 to 18 percent in 1964.

The decrease in the number of nonwhite tenant operators accounted for about one-half of the decrease in the number of tenants in the South. The number of nonwhite tenants in 1964 is less than one-third the number in 1954 in the South.

Land in tenant farms in the South decreased 96 million acres since 1935; between 1954 and 1964, the land decreased 20 million acres, and between 1959 and 1964, the land decreased over 5 million acres. During the period 1935 to 1964, the average size of farm increased about two and one-half times to 178 acres in 1964. However, the proportion of total land represented in tenant farms decreased from 37 percent in 1935 to 13 percent in 1964. Cropland harvested on tenant farms in the South decreased 38 million acres from 1935 to 1964 and 4.2 million acres from 1959 to 1964.

Class of tenant—Significant changes have occurred in the relative importance of the various classes of tenants in the last 10 years. The most important change has been the rapidly decreasing importance of crop-share tenants. The decrease in the number of crop-share tenants was equal to two-thirds of the decrease in the number of all tenants from 1954 to 1964. The change from 1959 to 1964 in the number of crop-share tenants resulted largely from the loss of about 100,000 crop-share tenants in the South. In the South, most of the tenant farms disappearing from 1959 to 1964 had been operated by croppers.

The relative importance of all classes of share tenants decreased in the last decade. In 1954, share tenants represented 76 percent of all tenants; in 1959, 73 percent of all tenants; and in 1964, 67 percent of all tenants.

Cash tenants, although decreasing in number, increased in relative importance among tenant groups. In 1959, cash tenants represented 14.6 percent of all tenants, by 1964, they accounted for 19 percent of all tenants.

The decrease in land in share-tenants farms accounted for nearly all of the total 18 million-acre decrease in land in tenant farms from 1959 to 1964. The decrease in farms operated by crop-share tenants was 11 million acres. Of this loss for crop-share tenants, 6.7 million acres occurred in the South where there was a decrease of 100,000 crop-share tenants. Of the total land in farms operated by all tenants, the portion operated by share tenants has decreased from 73 percent in 1954 to 70 percent in 1959 and 64 percent in 1964.

Substantial change has occurred since 1959 in the amount of land operated by cash tenants. Land in cash-tenant farms increased from 34 million acres in 1959 to 38 million acres in 1964. The most significant change relating to cash and share-cash tenants occurred in the South. There, between 1959 and 1964, the acreage in cash and share-cash farms increased 1.7 million acres. At least part of the land which disappeared from crop-share and cropper farms between 1959 and 1964 was in farms operated by cash or share-cash tenants in 1964.

Land ownership—For 1964 it was estimated that farm operators owned 58 percent of the land they operated. In addition to the 603 million acres they operated, farm operators owned 41 million acres which they rented to others. It is estimated that part owners and tenants operate approximately 393 million acres of land leased from others. The ownership of land operated by managers is not known; although, about 50 million acres of managed land was included in abnormal farms, most of which was owned by Federal and State agencies. Land operated by managers included both land owned by the employer and land leased from others by the employer.

In the last decade, the proportion of farm operators owning land increased from 76 percent in 1954 to 83 percent in 1964; even though the number of owner-operators decreased and the acreage of land owned decreased. Total land owned by farm operators has decreased 55 million acres between 1954 and 1959 and 23 million acres between 1959 and 1964.

For each census from 1945 to 1964, the proportion of farm operators operating some leased lands remained at approximately 42 percent and the proportion of all land under lease, at about 35 percent.

The total acres owned as well as the owned acres operated by full owners decreased from census to census since 1950. However, the acreage of land owned by part owners has increased. Part owners have been enlarging their farms by the purchase of additional land and by the leasing of additional land. From 1954 to 1964, land owned by part owners increased almost 17 million acres, but in the same period it is estimated that land leased from others by part owners increased between 35 to 40 million acres.

Tenure changes associate with increases in size of farm—Full and efficient utilization of labor and of modern farm machinery have required larger farm operating units. For each census since 1940 there has been significant increase in the average size of farm. The average size of farm doubled from 1940

to 1964. Between 1959 and 1964, while the number of farms decreased 15 percent, land in farms decreased only 1 percent, and the average size of farm increased 16 percent.

Increase in size of full-owner farms have not been as large as for other tenure groups. Between 1959 and 1964, the average size of farm operated by full owners increased 11.7 acres as compared with an increase of 78.1 acres for part owners and 46.6 acres for tenants. Farm owners who have expanded the size of their operations have done so by renting additional land and thus changing their status to that of part owner.

Rental agreements for land rented by part owners—Part owners leased approximately 249 million acres in 1964. This acreage exceeded the land rented by tenants by more than 100 million acres.

The following table provides a count of the number of part owners reporting various rental arrangements for the land leased by them in 1964. The data in this table were obtained by subtracting from a count of all farm operators by leasing arrangements, the totals for the count of all tenants by rental arrangements. The data for part owners may include data for a relatively small number of farm operators classified as full owners and as managers, who leased land in 1964.

Region and year	Part owners		Part owner reporting method of paying rent for leased land as—		
	Number (1,000)	Acres of land leased in farms of part owners (million)	Cash (1,000)	Share of the crop (1,000)	Share of livestock or livestock products (1,000)
United States..1964..	796	249	396	477	40
1959..	833	1234	348	469	33
The North.....1964..	405	86	193	289	26
1959..	424	181	177	261	21
The South.....1964..	310	71	153	154	11
1959..	323	166	124	170	9
The West.....1964..	82	92	49	34	3
1959..	86	188	46	38	3

¹Includes some leased land rented to others by part owners.

More part owners reported a share-of-the-crop as the rental arrangement than any other rental arrangement in 1964. However, more than half of the part owners reported cash rent as a method of paying for the use of leased land.

The relative importance of the various methods of payment for the use of leased land differed greatly among the three regions. In the North, over 70 percent of the part owners reported the payment as a share-of-the-crop for the rental arrangement. In the South, approximately half the part owners reported a share-of-the-crop and half the payment of cash rent as the methods for the payment of rent of leased land. In the West, over 60 percent of the part owners reported cash rent as the rental arrangement for use of leased land. Approximately 5 percent of the part owners reported a share of the livestock or livestock products as the rental arrangement and more than three-fifths of the part owners having share-of-the-livestock or livestock products as the rental arrangement were in the North.

The comparison for 1964 and 1959 for the count of part owners by rental arrangement indicates the

increasing importance of cash rent as the rental arrangement and that an increasing number of part owners have leased land under two or more rental arrangements. While the number of part owners declined about 7 percent from 1959 to 1964, the number reporting cash rent as the rental arrangement increased from 348,000 to 396,000.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMERCIAL FARMS BY TENURE OF OPERATOR

Commercial farms by tenure—The proportion of all farms in each tenure represented by commercial farms varies by the tenure of operator. In total, 69 percent of all farms were classified as commercial in 1964. Between 84 and 87 percent of all part owners, managers, and tenants were classified as commercial; however, only 56 percent of full-owner farms were so classified.

Geographic distribution of tenure groups—In 1964, more than 78 percent of commercial farms were operated by owners. About 47 percent of the commercial farms were operated by full owners and 31 percent were operated by part owners. More than half of all commercial full-owner farms were located in the North. The North accounted also for 55 percent of commercial part-owner farms and about 50 percent of commercial tenant farms. In the West, 85 percent of the commercial farms were operated by owners.

Tenant-operated commercial farms were most numerous in the North Central States and in the South. These two areas accounted for 92 percent of all tenant-operated commercial farms. The heaviest concentrations of tenant farms were in the cotton and tobacco growing areas of the South, in the Corn Belt, and in the eastern part of the Great Plains.

The distribution of the various classes of commercial tenant farms were significantly different for the three regions. Of commercial tenant farms, the North had 47 percent of all cash tenants, 81 percent of all share-cash tenants, and 77 percent of all livestock-share tenants. The South had two-thirds of commercial crop-share tenants and half of commercial other and unspecified tenants.

Size of farm—For all tenures except managers, the average size of commercial farms was substantially larger than the average for all farms. The average size of all commercial farms was 446 acres. The average size of managed farms other than commercial was very large as this group included abnormal farms such as Indian reservations and grazing associations.

Commercial part-owner farms accounted for half the land in all commercial farms. The average size of commercial part-owner farms was 761 acres as compared to 246 acres for full-owner farms, and 302 acres for tenant farms. The average size of tenant-operated farms was, in general, larger than for farms operated by full owners, except in the South where a large proportion of the tenant farms were cotton and tobacco farms.

Value of land and buildings—The average value of land and buildings per farm was affected not only by size of the farm but also by the quality of the land. Farm tenancy is generally higher in areas with more productive and more valuable lands. As tenant-operated farms had a higher per-acre value and somewhat larger average size of farm, the average value of land and buildings per farm was higher for tenant farms than for full-owner farms.

In several of the New England States and in the South, all tenants and some classes of tenants, because of their smaller size, had a much lower average value per farm than full owners in the same area. This was the case in the South where the average size of farm for crop-share tenants was less than half that of farms of full owners. For the South, the average value of all crop-share tenant farms was \$28,791 compared to \$35,657 for farms of full owners.

Manager-operated farms had an extremely high value of land and buildings per farm although they contained a much higher proportion of land other than cropland than all farms and had an average value per acre less than for farms in all tenure groups except part owners. The high value per farm of managed farms is related to their large size. Commercial managed farms averaged \$564,998 per farm in 1964. This was more than double the value reported in 1959.

Land use—Tenant-operated farms are concentrated in the more productive farming areas, are generally of the crop type, and have a higher proportion of the land in crops than farms of other tenures. The proportion of all land in farms represented by cropland harvested was 44 percent for all commercial tenant-operated farms in 1964 as compared to 29 percent for full owners, 26 percent for part owners, and 11 percent for managers. Cropland harvested represented 58 percent of all land in commercial crop-share tenant farms, 55 percent of share-cash tenant farms, and only 20 percent of cash-tenant farms. However, over 70 percent of the land in farms of commercial cash tenants was in pasture in 1964. For livestock-share tenant farms, the proportion of all land in pasture was 36 percent and cropland harvested, 48 percent.

Commercial farms in 1964 reported 274 million acres from which crops were harvested. Part-owner farms accounted for almost half of this total. Of all commercial farms with 500 acres or more of crops harvested, over two-thirds were operated by part owners.

Farm labor—Most of the labor used on commercial farms was provided by the farm operator. Less than 1 farm in 6 reported having regular hired farm workers working 150 days or more during 1964. About two-thirds of the manager-operated farms had regular hired farm workers working 150 days or more in 1964. The 10,326 commercial managed farms with regular hired workers had an average of 12 regular hired workers per farm. About 23 percent of the part-owner farms had regular hired workers in 1964. These farms had an average of 2.4 regular hired workers.

About 12 percent of commercial farms of full owners had regular hired workers as compared with 11 percent for commercial farms operated by tenants. The average number of regular hired farm workers per farm with regular hired farm workers was 2.2 for full owners and 2.1 for tenants. Of the 10,388 commercial farms with 10 or more regular hired workers; part owners accounted for 42 percent; full owners, 27 percent; and managers, 21 percent. The percentage of commercial farms with an expenditure for hired labor in 1964 was 87 percent for managed farms, 71 percent for part-owner farms, 59 percent for tenant farms, and 54 percent for full-owner farms.

Type of farm—The type of farm and the tenure of the operator are related. For example, fruit and nut farms were predominately owner operated and over three-

fourths were operated by full owners. Part owners operated 15 percent, managers 4 percent, and tenants 5 percent of the fruit and nut farms. The proportion of

commercial farms operated by managers was larger for fruit and nut farms than for any other type of farm.

Tenure of operator	Percent distribution for type of farm												
	Total	Cash-grain	Tobacco	Cotton	Other field-crop	Vegetable	Fruit and nut	Dairy	Poultry	Live-stock other than dairy, poultry, and live-stock ranches	Live-stock ranches	General	Miscellaneous
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full owners.....	47.1	32.5	35.0	24.9	32.8	46.3	75.5	53.9	78.0	53.9	39.3	45.6	82.5
Part owners.....	31.2	39.3	27.8	30.0	41.0	35.0	15.1	32.7	15.0	29.0	46.9	34.5	8.5
Managers.....	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	4.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	2.9	0.6	1.2
All tenants.....	21.0	27.8	36.9	44.6	25.1	17.3	5.3	13.1	5.8	16.4	10.9	19.4	7.9
Cash.....	3.3	1.9	1.9	5.1	5.5	9.3	2.1	4.5	1.7	3.0	6.7	3.1	3.3
Share-cash.....	4.6	9.8	2.1	3.3	2.8	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.5	5.4	0.6	6.1	0.1
Crop-share.....	8.2	11.0	27.5	31.3	11.7	3.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.2	6.1	0.7
Livestock-share.....	2.7	2.7	2.2	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	3.5	0.7	4.3	0.7	2.7	0.1
Other and unspecified..	1.9	1.5	2.6	3.6	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.8

Livestock farms including poultry and dairy farms were predominately owner operated; over 78 percent of poultry farms were operated by full owners and 15 percent, by part owners. About 54 percent of dairy farms were operated by full owners and 33 percent by part owners. Almost 54 percent of livestock farms other than dairy, poultry, and livestock ranches were operated by full owners and 29 percent were operated by part owners. Only 4 percent of the livestock farms other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches were operated by livestock-share tenants.

Owners operated more than half of the farms of the crop type. However, the proportion of cotton and tobacco farms operated by tenants was 45 and 37 percent, respectively. Tenants on cotton and tobacco farms were predominately crop-share tenants. Crop-share tenants operated 31 percent of the cotton farms and 27 percent of the tobacco farms in 1964.

In general, types of farms requiring large investments in buildings and equipment such as poultry farms, miscellaneous farms (greenhouses and nurseries), dairy farms, etc., or types of farms requiring long term investments such as fruit and nut farms or livestock farms were largely owner operated. Types of farms requiring small capital investment in buildings or equipment or investments only in short term inputs were largely tenant operated.

Value of farm products sold—Two-fifths of the total value of agricultural products sold from commercial farms came from farms operated by part owners in

1964. Farms of full owners accounted for one-third and farms of tenants accounted for one-fifth of the total value of all farm products sold. The average value of farm products sold varied greatly by tenure of operator. The averages of farm products sold per farm were: for part owners, \$20,590, for tenants, \$14,338, for full owners, \$11,243, and for managers, \$163,117. By class of tenant, the averages were \$19,326 for livestock-share tenants and \$10,494 for crop-share tenants.

For full-owner farms, almost two-thirds of the value of all farm products sold was from the sale of livestock and poultry and their products. For part-owner farms, approximately half was from the sale of crops and half from the sale of livestock and poultry and their products. For managed farms slightly over half of the value of sales was from crops and the value of fruits and nuts sold accounted for 18 percent of the value of all farm products sold. About 56 percent of the value of all farm products sold from tenant farms was obtained from crops. Over half the value of all products for tenants was from the sale of field crops, other than vegetables and fruits and nuts.

For crop-share tenants, 84 percent of the total value of farm products sold was from the sale of crops and 81 percent was from the sale of field crops other than vegetables and fruits and nuts. Over two-thirds of the total value of all farm products sold from farms of livestock-share tenants was from the sale of livestock and livestock products. The percent distribution of the value of all farm products sold by source for each tenure is given in the following table.

Source of farm products sold	All farms	Percent distribution for commercial farms operated by—								
		Full owners	Part owners	Managers	Tenants					
					All	Cash	Share-cash	Crop-share	Livestock share	Other and unspecified
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All crops sold.....	46.6	34.9	50.8	52.6	55.9	42.5	54.2	84.0	31.2	42.0
Field crops other than vegetables, fruits and nuts sold...	36.5	22.7	43.5	23.5	50.8	27.1	52.3	81.2	30.7	33.8
Fruits and nuts sold.....	4.8	6.6	2.6	17.9	1.2	3.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	2.6
Forest products and horticultural specialty products sold..	2.5	4.3	1.2	5.2	0.9	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3
All livestock and livestock products sold.....	53.3	65.0	49.1	47.3	44.1	57.4	45.8	16.0	68.7	57.8
Poultry and poultry products sold.....	8.8	17.4	4.4	9.1	3.0	4.4	2.0	1.1	2.5	11.9
Dairy products sold.....	13.3	16.6	13.3	3.3	11.0	23.0	7.2	2.7	14.7	15.0
Livestock and livestock products other than poultry and dairy sold.....	31.3	30.9	31.4	34.9	30.1	30.0	36.6	12.3	51.6	30.9

Economic class of farm—There were significant differences in the distribution of operators in each tenure group among the various economic classes. The

following table provides a percent distribution of farms in each tenure by economic class of farm.

Economic class of farm (Commercial)	All farms	Percent distribution for farms operated by—								
		Full owners	Part owners	Managers	Tenants					
					All	Cash	Share-cash	Crop-share	Livestock share	Other and unspecified
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class I.....	6.6	4.2	10.1	44.9	5.4	7.3	6.3	3.3	8.9	4.9
Class II.....	12.0	7.5	17.4	18.4	13.8	13.0	21.5	8.9	23.0	8.2
Class III.....	21.6	16.4	27.3	17.6	24.7	22.5	35.6	18.9	33.9	15.7
Class IV.....	23.3	23.3	23.3	9.4	23.9	22.4	24.3	26.7	21.6	19.5
Class V.....	20.5	25.4	14.9	5.7	18.4	17.7	9.8	25.0	9.4	20.9
Class VI.....	16.1	23.2	7.1	3.9	13.8	17.1	2.6	17.3	3.2	30.8

Almost 45 percent of commercial managed farms in 1964 were class I (farms with \$40,000 or more of farm products sold). Over 80 percent of the managed farms had a value of farm products sold of \$10,000 or more. About 55 percent of part-owner farms had a total value of \$10,000 as compared to 44 percent for tenant farms and 28 percent for full-owner farms. Two-thirds of livestock-share tenant farms had a value of farm products sold of \$10,000 or more in 1964.

There was no substantial change from 1959 to 1964 in the distribution by economic class for full owners. The increase in proportion indicated for class VI farms for full owners was mainly the result of change in the definition of class VI farms.

The proportion of part-owner farms in economic classes I, II, III, and IV increased from 1959 to 1964. For tenants, the proportion in each of the commercial economic classes decreased from 1959 to 1964.

FARMS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL

Farms other than commercial—In 1964, almost one-third of all farms or about 1 million farms were classified as other than commercial. Over half of these farms were in the South. Of this 1 million farms, 639,000 were classified as part-time farms, 351,000 as part-retirement farms, and 2,178 as abnormal farms.

Of every 10 farms classified as other than commercial, approximately 8 were operated by full owners, 1 by part owners, and 1 by tenants. The following table provides for a percent distribution of farms other than commercial by tenure. Part-time farms were operated predominately by full owners.

Farms operated by—	Percent distribution of—		
	Part-time farms	Part-retirement farms	Abnormal farms
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full owners.....	76.8	87.8	-
Part owners.....	12.7	7.0	-
Managers.....	0.1	(1)	100.0
All tenants.....	10.5	5.2	-
Cash.....	3.9	1.7	-
Share-cash.....	0.5	0.3	-
Crop-share.....	2.7	1.7	-
Livestock-share.....	0.3	0.2	-
Other and unspecified..	2.8	1.7	-

¹Less than 0.05 percent.

Data other than those provided in this chapter may be obtained for farms other than commercial by subtracting totals for all commercial farms from totals of all farms.

FARMS OPERATED BY NONWHITE OPERATORS

Number and color of farm operator—In 1964, there was a total of 199,952 nonwhite farm operators in the United States. Of this total, 92 percent were Negroes and 8 percent were classified as other nonwhite. Approximately 92 percent of all nonwhite operators were in the South. Of those in the South, 98 percent were Negroes. Nonwhite operators in the South were most numerous in the tobacco and older cotton-growing areas.

Nonwhite operators, other than Negroes, were concentrated in the West, mostly in California and Hawaii. Two-thirds of these other nonwhite operators were in the West. California and Hawaii accounted for almost half of the total for the United States. Other nonwhite operators in California were mostly Orientals, those in Hawaii were mostly Hawaiians and Orientals. Almost 2,500 other nonwhites were in North Carolina and over 1,100 were in Oklahoma. Other nonwhite operators in these two States were comprised mostly of Indian operators.

Since 1959, the total number of nonwhite farm operators has decreased almost 91,000; about 87,000 of the decreased was in the South. In 1964, there was only one-third the number of nonwhite operators reported in 1950. By tenure, roughly three-fifths of the change in number of nonwhite operators from 1959 to 1964 occurred on tenant farms. Most of these farms were concentrated in the South. The following table provides totals for Negro and other nonwhite farm operators for 1900 to 1964.

Year	All nonwhite operators	Negroes ¹	Other nonwhite ¹
1964.....	199,952	184,004	15,948
1959.....	290,831	272,541	18,290
1954 ²	483,650	467,656	15,994
1950.....	585,917	559,980	25,937
1945 ²	689,215	(NA)	(NA)
1940.....	723,504	681,790	41,714
1935 ²	855,555	(NA)	(NA)
1930.....	921,400	882,852	38,548
1925 ²	(3)	(NA)	(NA)
1920.....	954,284	925,710	28,574
1910 ⁴	924,450	893,377	31,073
1900.....	769,528	746,717	22,811

NA Not available.

¹For Hawaii for 1959, 1950, and 1940, Negroes were not separately identified; for these years "other nonwhite" includes "all other" races reported for Hawaii.

²Conterminous United States only; Alaska and Hawaii were not included in censuses of 1952, 1943, 1935, and 1925.

³Available for South only.

⁴Forty-nine States; no classification by color for Alaska for 1910.

Land in farms of nonwhite operators during the 5-year period 1959 to 1964 decreased 6.3 million acres and land from which crops were harvested declined 1.7 million acres. In 1964, there were 46.8 million acres, or about 4 percent of the land in all farms, in farms

operated by nonwhite operators. About 32.6 million acres of the 46.8 million acres in farms of nonwhite operators was on managed farms and 32.5 million of this was not in commercial farms. Most, if not all, of this 32.5 million acres was in Indian reservations, or parts of Indian reservations, operated by Indians.

Approximately 45 percent of the nonwhite operators in the South were tenants in 1964. Only 14 percent of the white operators in the South were tenants. The proportion of nonwhite operated farms, operated by nonwhite tenants has decreased from 52 percent in 1959 to 45 percent. For white operators in the South the proportion of tenants decreased from 17 percent in 1959 to 14 percent in 1964.

Farms operated by nonwhite operators in the South—Characteristics of farms operated by nonwhite operators are available only for the South. The South has 92 percent of all nonwhite farm operators. For this chapter characteristics of nonwhite farm operators and the farms they operated have been tabulated by size of farm, and by economic class of farm for all farms and for tobacco and cotton farms. Nonwhite operators and commercial farms operated by nonwhite operators have been cross-classified by tenure of operator and by type of farm. Similar data tabulated by age of operator appear in chapter 5 of this volume.

Size of farm—Approximately two-thirds of all farms operated by nonwhite operators in the South were less than 50 acres in size in 1964. Less than 1 percent of the nonwhite-operator farms in the South were 500 acres or more in size. The average size of farm of nonwhite operators was 56.6 acres as compared to 282.6 acres for farms of white operators in the South. Farms less than 50 acres in size operated by nonwhite operators accounted for 42 percent of the cropland harvested on all farms of nonwhite operators but they accounted for 64 percent of the tobacco acreage harvested and 54 percent of the cotton acreage harvested on all farms operated by nonwhite operators. Approximately 70 percent of the farms of less than 50 acres in size of nonwhite operators sold less than \$2,500 of farm products in 1964. Farms less than 50 acres in size accounted for 53 percent of the total value of farm products sold from farms operated by nonwhite operators.

Economic class of farm—Approximately 64 percent of all farms operated by nonwhite operators in the South were classified as commercial in 1964. Three-fourths of the commercial farms operated by nonwhite operators sold less than \$5,000 of farm products in 1964. Commercial farms with less than \$5,000 in farm sales accounted for over half the cropland harvested on all commercial farms operated by nonwhite operators. These same farms accounted for one-third of the tobacco acreage and almost three-fifths of the cotton acreage on commercial farms.

Of all nonwhite farm operators in the South, slightly less than two-fifths reported that the income they and members of their households received from sources other than the farm operated exceeded the value of farm products sold from their farms in 1964. Over 55 percent of the nonwhite operators, with less than \$2,500 in value of farm products sold reported household income from off-the-farm sources exceeded the value of farm products sold.

Tobacco farms—In 1964, one-fifth of all farms operated by nonwhite operators in the South were classified as tobacco farms. Of the total of 38,265 tobacco farms, 82 percent were classified as commercial tobacco farms. Approximately 55 percent of the commercial tobacco farms had less than \$5,000 of farm products sold in 1964.

Tobacco farms operated by nonwhite operators were small in size compared to other farm types. In 1964, commercial tobacco farms of nonwhite operators averaged 45 acres as compared to 57 acres for all farms of nonwhite operators and 60 acres for commercial farms operated by nonwhite operators. Of the commercial tobacco farms, about two-thirds had less than 20 acres of land from which crops were harvested.

Of the 148,606 acres of tobacco grown on farms operated by nonwhites in the South, 83 percent were on commercial tobacco farms. About 71 percent of the commercial tobacco farms had less than 5 acres of tobacco. Of all tobacco farms, with less than \$2,500 in total value of farm products sold, 92 percent had less than 3 acres of tobacco harvested.

Cotton farms—Cotton farms were the most predominant type of farm of nonwhite operators in the South. Over 43 percent of all farms of nonwhite operators were classified as cotton farms and 32 percent were classified as commercial cotton farms. Less than 3 percent of the commercial cotton farms had a value of farm products sold of \$10,000 or more in 1964, and 86 percent had a value of farm products sold of less than \$5,000. For all cotton farms, the value of all farm products sold was less than \$5,000 for 89 percent of the farms and less than \$2,500 for 66 percent of the farms.

Of the acreage of cotton harvested from all farms operated by nonwhites, 80 percent was harvested from cotton farms, and 69 percent was harvested from commercial cotton farms. Of commercial cotton farms, almost two-thirds of the cotton acreage was on farms with less than \$5,000 for value of farm products sold. About two-fifths of the cotton acreage on all cotton farms operated by nonwhites was on farms with less than \$2,500 for the value of farm products sold.

Commercial type of farm—In 1964, there were 117,909 commercial farms operated by nonwhites in the South, of which 49 percent were cotton farms and 27 percent were tobacco farms. Crop farms, other than cotton and tobacco accounted for 8 percent, livestock type of farms, including poultry and dairy accounted for 5 percent, and general and miscellaneous farms accounted for 11 percent of all commercial farms operated by nonwhite operators in the South.

Cotton farms accounted for 51 percent of all land from which crops were harvested on commercial farms and tobacco farms accounted for 20 percent. Of the value of farm products sold in 1964, cotton farms accounted for 40 percent of the commercial total and tobacco farms represented 37 percent of the total.

Tenure of commercial operators—Over half of the operators of nonwhite commercial farms in 1964 were tenants. Tenant farms had more acreage from which crops were harvested than both full-owner and part-owner farms. Of the total value of farm products sold, tenant farms accounted for 61 percent of the total for all nonwhite commercial farms.

Full owners represented one-fourth of all commercial farm operators, accounted for 18 percent of the total cropland harvested, and 15 percent of the value of farm products sold from commercial farms.

Part owners represented 18 percent of all commercial operators, accounted for 30 percent of the total cropland harvested, and 24 percent of the value of farm products sold from commercial farms.