

Part 1

TENURE AND COLOR OR RACE OF FARM OPERATOR

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PART 1. TENURE AND COLOR OR RACE OF FARM OPERATOR

GENERAL INFORMATION

Background

The increasing amount of specialization and mechanization, the increased availability of nonfarm employment, and the increasing cost of entering farming, are all factors which have affected the ownership and control of agricultural land and other resources in recent years. The tenure arrangement under which farmland is operated affects not only agricultural production but also the distribution of farm income and eventually may affect the status of farm families.

Data are presented in this part of chapter 3 on the color or race of the farm operator and the tenure under which the land he operates is held. Relationships between tenure arrangement and the utilization of resources and agricultural production are presented. Comparative data from prior censuses reflect changes in the tenure structure that have accompanied changes in agriculture.

Source of Data

Most data shown in this part of chapter 3 are from the 1969 Census of Agriculture with comparative data from earlier censuses. In general, the tables provide a summation of data previously published in volume 1 area reports for the individual States; however, additional tabulations were made for this report. Some new data have been shown for the individual States as well as for the United States, whereas other data are shown only for the United States. Data shown in tables 12, 22, and 24, are available at the State level for a small fee.

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 have a headnote indicating which of the figures represent estimates from the sample.

Presentation of Statistics

The statistics are presented as totals for the United States, for four major regions, and for each of the 50 States.

Data by tenure of farm operator are presented for all farms and for class 1-5 farms for 1969. A limited amount of data are

presented by color and tenure of operator for all farms and substantially more data are shown for class 1-5 farms. A series of tables presenting statistics for the United States are followed by tables presenting data for the four regions and the 50 States. A number of tabulations by color were made only for the Southern States.

Summary tables for the United States present most items for which data on tenure and/or color of operator are available for 1969 and, in general, include data for earlier censuses. Data by region and State, or for the South are shown for 1969 only; data by States for earlier censuses are available in the reports for those censuses.

Data presented for all farms and for class 1-5 farms by tenure provide detailed information for farms in each tenure group. These data include land use, characteristics of farm operators, income from farm related sources, farm equipment and facilities, 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 class 1-5 Negro operators in the 16 Southern States.

Other Published Data for 1969

Considerable data by color and/or tenure of farm operator available in volume 1 are presented in this chapter only as totals for the United States or as totals for the South. Volume 1 provides data on farms and farm acreage classified by tenure for all farm operators and for Negro operators for each State. Corresponding data by counties are restricted to tenure for States in the North and West, but data for Negro operators by tenure are shown by counties for each of the 16 Southern States. For Hawaii, totals for races other than white are shown at the State level only. Farms and farm characteristics of class 1-5 farms classified by tenure are available only as State totals. Limited data for class 1-5 farms by tenure are shown for each county.

Tenure data by size of farm are presented in chapter 2 of this volume; tenure data by age, residence, years on farm, and off-farm work in this chapter; data by class of farm in chapter 7; and data by type of farm in chapter 8.

The following table provides a description of published data, by tenure and color of farm operator, available elsewhere for the 1969 Census of Agriculture.

Table 1. Location of Other Published Data on Tenure

Where found	Geographic area for which available	Period	Classification	Subject covered
Volume I:				
State table 3.....	State.....	1959 ¹ , 1961 ¹ , and 1969	Color and tenure.....	Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.
State table 9.....	State.....	1969.....	Color and tenure.....	Farms with less than \$2,500 value of sales.
State table 12.....	State.....	1959, 1964, and 1969..	Class 1-5 color (1969 only) and tenure.....	Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.
State table 24.....	State.....	1969.....	Class 1-5 by color and tenure.....	Farms and farm characteristics (land in farms, land use, value of land and building, type of organization, specified operator characteristics, specified equipment, hired labor, specified farm expenditures, principal livestock, and specified crops).
State table 25.....	State.....	1969.....	Age of operator by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State table 26.....	State.....	1969.....	Size of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State table 27.....	State.....	1969.....	Class of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State table 28.....	State.....	1969.....	Type of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
State table 29.....	State.....	1969.....	Specified type of farm by class by color-tenure.	Farms.
State table 30.....	State.....	1969.....	Large-scale farms by type by color-tenure.....	Farms.
County table 3.....	County and State.....	1969, and 1964 ¹	Color (South only) and tenure.....	Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.
County table 12.....	County and State.....	1969, and 1964.....	Class 1-5 farms, color (1969 only) and tenure...	Farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested.
Volume II:				
Chapter 2.....	United States.....	1969.....	Size of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
Chapter 3.....	United States.....	1969.....	Age of operator by color-tenure.....	Farms.
Chapter 3.....	United States.....	1969.....	Nonresident operators by class by color-tenure..	Farms.
Chapter 7.....	United States.....	1969.....	Class of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.
Chapter 8.....	United States.....	1969.....	Type of farm by color-tenure.....	Farms.

¹For 1959 and 1961, data titled "Negro operated farms" are data for all farms other than white operated.

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 1969 classification are shown in table 1. For censuses prior to 1969, census data are available for Alaska and Hawaii only for decennial census years; however, no data by tenure are available for Alaska for 1910.

Classification 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 "all other", and for a limited number of items, a more detailed breakdown by race. The detailed breakdown, since 1954, provided for a separate count of Negro and other races. For decennial censuses prior to 1954, separate totals were available for Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and other unspecified races.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

General

Definitions and explanations are limited to those having particular significance in respect to the color or race and tenure classification and to the presentation of statistics classified by color or race and/or tenure of operator. Definitions and explanations of general application are included in chapter 1 of this volume. The descriptive terms and explanations refer principally to the 1969 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 1969 definitions.

The definitions consist primarily of a résumé of the report-form wording supplemented by any pertinent instructions or procedures for enumerating or processing the agriculture report form. For the exact wording of the inquiries pertaining to tenure, reference should be made to the facsimile of the parts of the 1969 Census of Agriculture report form shown in the text.

Selected Terms

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 1969 and in earlier censuses of agriculture are restricted to the farm operator and his rights on the land he operates. The tenure arrangement under which farmland is operated may affect the way the land is used and the amounts of capital and labor used with the land.

The census classification of tenure of farm operators was based on replies to inquiries on land owned, land rented from 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 1969 census, were as follows:

Full owners operate only land they own.

Part owners operate land they own and also land they rent from others or work on shares for others.

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

Land owned and rented—Definitions of land owned and rented provide a further description of the tenure classification. A facsimile of the A2 report-form inquiries for land owned, land

Facsimile of Section 2, Form 69-A2

Section 2 - ACREAGE in 1969 and OWNERSHIP

None Acres

1. Land owned None 010

2. Land rented or leased from others - Include land worked on shares or share-cropped for others; leased Federal, State, and railroad land, and land used rent free. (Do not include land used on a per-head basis under a grazing permit.) None 012

3. Land rented or leased to others - include land subleased and land worked on shares or share-cropped by others. None 013

4. Total acres - Please ADD acres owned (item 1) to acres rented (item 2), then SUBTRACT acres rented to others (item 3), and enter your answer in this space. These are the ACRES in "THIS PLACE" for this census report. → 014

5. How many acres in THIS PLACE were diverted under soil bank or other Federal programs such as those for feed grains, wheat, etc.? None 015 Acres

6. Were there any real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on any part of the land and buildings you own? 016 Yes No

7. How many persons rented or leased land from you in 1969? - Include those working land on shares. None 017 Persons

8. How many acres of the land you rented or leased from others (item 2) did you subrent or sublease to others? - include land rented or leased by you which was worked on shares by others. None 018 Acres

rented from others, and land rented to others is presented below. The same inquiries were used for class 1-5 farms but, in addition; separate values of land and buildings were obtained for each of the three ownership inquiries.

Facsimile of Rental-Agreement Inquiries

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 and the acres rented from 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 from others were subrented to others 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.

Farm operators—All farm operators in 1969 were classified as either full owners, part owners, or tenants. Class 1-5 farm operators were asked additional inquiries 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 (part owners and tenants) were then further classified on the basis of these rental arrangements. A facsimile of the rental agreement inquiries of the A1 report form for class 1-5 farms is shown on this page.

The definitions of the subclasses of tenants are as follows:

Cash tenants pay only cash rent, either on a per-acre basis or for the farm as a whole. Cash payments representing a share of the crops or livestock are not considered as cash rent.

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

9. If you rented land from others (item 2) give the following information by type of land ownership

Ownership of land you rented from others (Account for all acres reported in item 2)	Acres	Rental arrangement in 1969 Mark with X all boxes which apply			
		Share of crops	Share of livestock products	Cash or rent	Other arrangement
a. Individuals, partnerships, estates	020	1	2	3	4
b. Corporations - include railroad land	026	1	2	3	4
c. State lands - school lands, etc	027			3	4
d. Indian lands - tribal or reservation, leased	028	1	2	3	4
e. Federal lands - include leased acreage of Taylor Grazing lands (See 1.4, etc.)	029			3	4
10. Any grazing permits on a per-head basis - Forest service, Taylor Grazing, etc	030	1	2	3	4
		031 Acres if known	032 Number of head		

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 1969.

Facsimile of Section 1, Part A, Leaflet Guide

SECTION 1 ACREAGE IN 1969, OWNERSHIP, AND LAND VALUE

Part A

Use items 1, 2, and 3 to arrive at the acres of land for which you should complete the Census report form. Include all agricultural land with which you were associated in 1969, regardless of where the land was located. Do **not** include holdings of residential or commercial properties not associated with agricultural operations. Report all land in whole acres; if you had less than one acre report it as one acre.

Places no longer operated on December 31, 1969 - If you had agricultural operations at any time during 1969, complete the report, giving information on the land you operated and your 1969 crop and livestock production and sales from that land. Normally you would not be expected to report inventories of poultry, livestock, machinery, or equipment. Please explain in the "Remarks" section on page 12 or on a separate sheet that you quit farming or ranching during 1969 and give the approximate date.

Other changes in land operated during 1969 - If part of the land you used during 1969 was no longer in your possession on December 31, 1969, include that land and your 1969 crop and livestock operations on that land in your report. If you acquired land during 1969 for your own use but did not use it for crops or livestock that year, do not include that land in your report.

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, maintenances of buildings, etc.

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

Land ownership—Due to the importance of the inquiries on ownership to the final figures for land in farms, special instructions were provided in the Leaflet Guide for class 1-5 operators. In general, these instructions ask the operator to include and report for all the land he was associated with during 1969, regardless of whether he still had control at the end of the year. In prior censuses, the enumerator was instructed to obtain a report for the land the operator controlled at the time of enumeration regardless of who actually operated it during the year.

For 1969, instructions were provided for the class 1-5 operators in the Leaflet Guide. (See facsimile of Section 1, Part A.)

Land owned—All lands that the operator and/or his wife held under title, purchase contract, homestead law, or as heir or trustee of an undivided estate were 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 classified as a tenant and not as an owner.

For farms operated as a partnership, the census instructions were that only one census report was to be filed which 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. The same general instructions applied to corporate and institutional farms for 1969. Land owned by such organizations was to be reported as owned on these reports.

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 operated rent free. Grazing land used on a per-head basis under government permit or license was not to be included as land rented from others and hence not included as land in farms. 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 is defined as land in tenant farms plus the rented portions of part-owner-operated farms.

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 in the soil bank program is not included as leased land. 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—For 1969, land managed for others was not separately identified as it was in earlier censuses. The composition of the mailing list for the 1969 census, which contained the names of the owners of farms and tenant operators, as well as the difficulty of identifying managed farms consistently from census to census were the primary reasons for discontinuing this classification. In 1964 and in earlier census, this item included 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. For further information on managed farms see chapter 8 of volume II of the 1964 Census of Agriculture.

Permit land excluded—Grazing lands used on a per-head basis under a government permit or license 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 288 million acres in 1969. Limited counts of farms with permits are shown in the text for this chapter.

Farms by color and race of operator—The report forms for all States except for Hawaii provided for indicating whether the operator was white, Negro or black, Indian (American), or other race. The "other" category would include Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, etc. For Hawaii, separate counts of farms by race were obtained for white, Negro or black, Indian (American), Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and other. See part 3 of this chapter.

Most of the tabulations by color of operator, in 1969, were restricted to the 16 States comprising the South with totals for "all operators" and "Negro operators." Totals for "white operators" and "all other operators" in the South may be obtained by subtraction. Land in farms, and cropland harvested were tabulated for white and Negro operators for all States.

Class 1-5 farms—Much of the data presented by tenure, in this volume and in volume I, are limited to class 1-5 farms. Class 1-5 farms include for the most part those farms with a value of farm products sold of \$2,500 or more. By definition, abnormal farms, regardless of the value of farm products sold, are not included in class 1-5 farms.

The remaining farms were classed as "other farms." These included class 6, part-time, part-retirement, and abnormal farms. For a further description of "class 1-5 farms" and "other farms," see chapter 1 of this volume.

Ownership of rented land and rental arrangements—The report form provided for the reporting of ownership of land which was leased to operators of class 1-5 farms and the rental arrangements for that land. Leased land ownership was to be reported under the following five categories: Individuals, partnerships, and estates; corporations; States; Indians, tribal or reservation; and Federal.

For those census reports for which the farm operators did not report the ownership of rented land, the land was imputed during the processing as being owned by individuals. If the farm operator failed to report the rental arrangement, no imputation was made for the item.

COMPARABILITY OF DATA

Tenure Classification for Earlier Censuses

Corresponding tenure classes were defined essentially the same for 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 definitions 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 report form relating to the tenure arrangement. In 1964 and 1969, the classifications were made as a part of the computer processing procedure. In 1964 and earlier census, most managed farms were reviewed and precoded 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 schedules 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.

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 report form 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 report form 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 part but not all of the farm from others, 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 reported decrease in the number of part owners in the South between 1940 and 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 person or more working for a share of the farm products.

Table 2. Tenure Classes Included in the Reports for Each Census, With the Number of Farms in Each Class: 1880 to 1969

(Data underlined are based on reports for only a sample of farms)

Tenants												
Share												
Other and unspecified												
	Full owners	Part owners	Managers	All tenants	Cash	Share-cash	Total	Crop share	Livestock share	Total	Other	Unspecified
1969.....all farms..	1,705,720	671,607	(NA)	352,923	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
class 1-5 farms..	881,121	581,271	(NA)	271,291	52,033	38,353	110,979	82,946	28,033	69,926	(NA)	(NA)
1964.....all farms..	1,818,254	781,884	17,798	539,921	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
all farms..	1,813,131	796,301	17,955	530,470	102,166	103,197	260,455	199,884	60,571	64,652	(NA)	(NA)
class 1-5 farms..	782,803	628,203	14,505	391,929	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
class 1-5 farms..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	386,248	58,978	96,559	202,367	146,161	56,206	28,344	(NA)	(NA)
1959.....all farms..	2,118,783	811,079	20,668	759,973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
all farms..	2,116,594	834,470	21,060	735,849	107,217	132,524	408,512	322,083	86,429	187,596	(NA)	(NA)
class 1-5 farms..	897,574	651,888	16,363	501,238	56,557	122,511	286,607	205,443	81,164	35,563	(NA)	(NA)
1954 ²all farms..	2,736,951	856,933	20,647	1,167,885	162,144	165,566	715,320	605,826	109,494	124,855	51,581	73,274
all farms..	2,744,708	868,180	20,894	1,149,239	160,131	165,241	706,077	594,923	111,154	117,790	52,669	65,121
class 1-5 farms..	893,986	577,269	15,803	614,784	57,274	143,599	382,546	281,230	101,316	31,365	(NA)	(NA)
1950.....all farms..	3,091,666	825,670	23,646	1,447,455	215,392	193,141	882,097	766,814	115,283	156,825	48,333	108,472
class 1-5 farms ³ .	936,850	525,923	18,687	608,403	73,009	158,625	340,592	243,042	97,550	36,177	(NA)	(NA)
1945 ²	3,301,361	660,502	38,885	1,858,421	402,175	137,858	1,141,484	(NA)	(NA)	176,904	(NA)	(NA)
1940.....	3,085,491	615,502	36,501	2,364,923	514,438	278,605	1,357,090	(NA)	(NA)	121,790	(NA)	(NA)
1935 ²	3,210,224	688,867	48,104	2,865,155	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1930.....	⁴ 2,913,052	657,109	56,131	2,668,811	489,210	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	⁵ 776,278	(NA)	(NA)
1925 ²	3,313,490	554,842	40,700	2,462,608	393,452	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	⁶ 2,069,156	(NA)	(NA)
1920.....	⁴ 3,368,146	⁷ 558,708	68,583	2,458,554	⁸ 483,577	127,822	1,678,983	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	⁹ 104,996	¹ 63,176
1910 ³	⁶ 3,355,731	⁷ 593,954	58,353	2,357,784	¹⁰ 715,188	128,466	1,400,137	(NA)	(NA)	113,993	(NA)	(NA)
1900.....	¹¹ 3,202,643	451,515	59,213	2,026,286	¹² 752,920	(NA)	¹³ 1,273,366	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1890 ²		¹⁴ 3,269,728		1,294,913	454,659	(NA)	840,254	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1880 ²		¹⁴ 2,984,306		1,024,601	322,357	(NA)	702,244	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: For 1969, data for all farms are based on a 50-percent sample of farms with sales of less than \$2,500. For 1964, 1959, 1954, and 1950, tabulations were made for all farms and for a 20-percent sample of all farms. For some items where data are available from both sets of tabulations, the two sets of figures are shown to facilitate comparison for those items for which only one set of figures are available.

¹Includes for Alaska, 17 "tenants" for 1959, 20 for 1950, and 11 for 1920; and 3,652 "tenants" for Alaska and Hawaii for 1940; the questionnaire not providing for subclassifications as to kind of tenant. ²Data for Alaska and Hawaii not included. ³Data for Alaska not included. ⁴Full owners for 1930 includes 330 "owners" and for 1920 includes 345 "owners" for Alaska where no differentiation was made between full owners and part owners. ⁵For 1930 and 1925, all tenants other than cash tenants are included as "other tenants." ⁶Owners owning entire farm. ⁷Owners renting additional land. ⁸Includes standing renters for North and West. ⁹Standing renters, South only. ¹⁰Includes standing renters. ¹¹Includes 53,299 "owner and tenant" farms which were operated jointly by the owner and a tenant working for a share of the product. As often as the tenant was a son of the owner, these farms are included with the full owners. ¹²Includes standing renters and unspecified tenants. ¹³Includes share-cash tenants. ¹⁴Cultivated by owners.

"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.

Data for Farm Managers

In 1969, data were not obtained for land managed for others and thus, managed farms could not be identified from the census data. In the statistical tables presenting data for prior censuses, separate data are shown for managed farms. In 1964, less than 18,000 farms were classified as managed. The largest number of managed farms occurred in 1930 when 56,000 farms were reported as managed.

In 1964 and in earlier censuses, a large proportion of the managed farms were actually operated by corporations or institutions. The characteristics of these managed farms were more typical of part-owner farms than of full-owner or tenant farms. For comparative purposes, data for managed farms for prior censuses, because of the similarity, might best be combined with that of part-owner farms. See volume II, chapter 8 of the 1964 Census of Agriculture for a discussion of the comparability of data for farm managers for prior censuses.

Data for Tenants

A major change in the availability of data for the subclassification of tenants occurred for 1969. Due to the small number of

tenant farms with sales of less than \$2,500 in 1964 and their steadily declining number and importance, the rental agreement inquiries were not included on the report form for the smaller farms. Data for 1969, for subclass of tenants, have not been previously published in volume I. Based on data from special tabulations, characteristics of class 1-5 farms by subclasses of tenancy are shown in this chapter. Selected data are also shown for class 1-5 part-owner farms by subclass of tenancy based on the rental arrangements for the rental portion of their farm.

The subclassification of tenants in 1969 was essentially the same as that used in 1964, 1959, 1954, and 1950, except that the subclass "croppers" was eliminated beginning in 1964.

Comparability of Land Owned and Rented

For 1969, data for land owned, land rented from others, and land rented to others are shown for all farms and class 1-5 farms by tenure.

For 1964, data are available for only land owned for full owners, part owners, and tenants. Land rented to others 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 land 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 the part-owner farms are not available for the 1910 census.

Table 3: Owned and Rented Lands by Tenure of Operator for the United States: 1925 to 1969

(Data for subclass of tenants for 1964 and all data for conterminous United States for 1959 and 1954 are based on reports for a sample of farms)

		Number of farms	Land in farms (acres)	Land owned by farm operators		Land rented from others		Land managed for others		Land rented to others by farm operators	
				Total		Total		Total		by farm operators	
				Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres
All farm operators....	1969 ..	2,730,250	1,063,346,489	2,390,205	722,361,902	666,453,327	1,032,530	404,146,768	396,893,162	(NA)	361,982
	1964 ¹ ..	3,157,857	1,110,187,000	2,617,782	644,099,126	¹ 602,657,066	(NA)	(NA)	17,798	(NA)	63,162,422
	1959 ..	3,707,973	1,123,378,059	2,963,197	687,574,765	(NA)	1,574,110	399,550,885	(NA)	113,360	53,814
	1954 ² ..	4,783,021	1,160,043,854	3,628,328	722,721,243	(NA)	2,027,963	406,085,576	(NA)	109,989	60,429,425
	1950 ..	5,388,437	1,161,419,720	3,917,336	717,806,624	(NA)	2,273,125	410,545,700	(NA)	100,002	74,511,211
	1945 ³ ..	5,859,169	1,141,615,364	(NA)	(NA)	604,617,011	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	107,295	66,246
	1940 ..	6,102,417	1,065,113,774	(NA)	(NA)	527,009,069	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	106,371	802
	1935 ⁴ ..	6,812,350	1,054,515,111	(NA)	(NA)	522,680,922	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	1930 ..	6,295,103	990,111,984	(NA)	(NA)	³ 494,001,871	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	1925 ⁵ ..	6,371,640	924,319,352	(NA)	(NA)	519,894,786	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Full owners..	1969 ..	1,705,720	375,091,955	1,705,720	413,793,869	375,091,955	8,000	1,512,807	(X)	(NA)	282,120
	1964 ..	1,818,254	318,876,209	1,813,131	347,943,271	318,538,889	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	40,214,721
	1959 ..	2,116,594	346,483,100	2,116,594	380,016,841	346,483,100	3,791	950,165	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1954 ..	2,744,708	397,214,478	2,744,708	442,792,435	397,214,478	10,544	1,629,957	(X)	(NA)	354,340
	1950 ..	3,091,666	419,108,646	3,091,666	468,476,860	419,108,646	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	34,483,906
	1945 ..	3,301,361	412,357,893	3,301,361	(NA)	412,357,893	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	496,666
	1940 ..	3,085,491	382,183,912	3,085,491	(NA)	382,183,912	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	47,207,914
	1935 ..	3,210,224	390,977,830	3,210,224	(NA)	390,977,830	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	548,945
	1930 ..	2,913,052	372,574,707	2,913,052	(NA)	³ 372,574,707	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	49,368,214
	1925 ..	3,313,490	419,445,827	3,313,490	(NA)	419,445,827	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Part owners..	1969 ..	671,607	550,649,494	671,607	304,057,765	291,361,372	671,607	262,214,216	259,288,122	(NA)	57,801
	1964 ..	781,884	533,043,590	796,301	293,759,394	284,118,177	796,301	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	15,622,487
	1959 ..	834,470	503,681,878	834,470	285,040,389	(NA)	834,470	234,169,815	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	1954 ..	868,180	472,464,635	868,180	277,233,743	(NA)	868,180	212,262,156	(NA)	(X)	79,418
	1950 ..	825,670	422,811,633	825,670	249,329,764	(NA)	825,670	196,229,615	(NA)	(X)	15,528,326
	1945 ..	660,502	371,251,483	660,502	(NA)	192,259,118	660,502	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	92,390
	1940 ..	615,502	300,781,781	615,502	(NA)	144,825,157	615,502	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	17,031,264
	1935 ..	688,867	266,070,714	688,867	(NA)	131,703,092	688,867	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	122,017
	1930 ..	657,109	246,605,264	657,109	(NA)	³ 121,427,164	657,109	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	22,747,746
	1925 ..	554,842	196,889,692	554,842	(NA)	100,548,959	554,842	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Managers.....	1969 ..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1964 ..	17,798	113,360,779	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1959 ..	21,060	109,989,825	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1954 ..	20,894	100,002,885	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1950 ..	23,646	107,295,661	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1945 ..	38,885	106,371,802	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1940 ..	36,501	68,938,849	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1935 ..	48,104	60,664,260	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1930 ..	56,131	63,626,120	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	1925 ..	40,700	43,096,946	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
All tenants..	1969 ..	352,923	137,605,040	12,878	4,510,268	(X)	352,923	140,419,745	137,605,040	(NA)	22,061
	1964 ..	539,921	144,906,422	8,350	2,396,461	(X)	539,921	(NA)	144,906,422	(NA)	7,324,973
	1959 ..	735,849	163,223,256	12,133	2,517,535	(X)	735,849	164,430,905	163,223,256	(NA)	(NA)
	1954 ..	1,149,239	190,361,856	15,440	2,695,065	(X)	1,149,239	192,193,163	190,361,856	(NA)	26,403
	1950 ..	1,447,455	282,203,780	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,447,455	214,316,085	212,203,780	(NA)	3,725,184
	1945 ..	1,858,421	251,634,186	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1,858,421	(NA)	251,634,186	(NA)	42,330
	1940 ..	2,364,923	313,209,232	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	2,364,923	(NA)	313,209,232	(NA)	4,526,672
	1935 ..	2,865,155	336,802,307	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	2,865,155	(NA)	336,802,307	(NA)	39,100
	1930 ..	2,668,811	307,305,893	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	2,668,811	(NA)	307,305,893	(NA)	2,112,305
	1925 ..	2,462,608	264,886,887	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	2,462,608	(NA)	264,886,887	(NA)	(NA)
Cash.....	1969 ..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)
	1964 ..	102,166	38,018,649	1,764	981,704	(X)	102,166	38,566,265	38,018,649	(NA)	5,187
	1959 ..	107,217	33,984,869	2,217	775,898	(X)	107,217	34,482,154	33,984,869	(NA)	1,529,320
	1954 ..	160,131	36,959,882	2,693	659,513	(X)	160,131	37,658,727	36,959,882	(NA)	1,273,183
	1950 ..	215,392	42,235,263	(X)	(X)	(X)	215,392	42,963,773	42,235,263	(NA)	9,638
Cash-share...	1969 ..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	1,358,358
	1964 ..	103,197	37,353,448	2,156	380,923	(X)	103,197	37,510,849	37,353,448	(NA)	10,445
	1959 ..	132,524	42,135,039	3,381	596,714	(X)	132,524	42,295,829	42,135,039	(NA)	(NA)
	1954 ..	165,241	46,210,227	3,703	623,257	(X)	165,241	46,409,890	46,210,227	(NA)	3,695
	1950 ..	193,141	48,690,965	(X)	(X)	(X)	193,141	48,951,841	48,690,965	(NA)	538,324
Crop-share...	1969 ..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)
	1964 ..	199,884	35,122,882	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	35,122,882	(NA)	(NA)
	1959 ..	322,083	46,590,186	3,896	675,904	(X)	322,083	46,889,523	46,590,186	(NA)	5,096
	1954 ..	594,923	63,400,290	5,619	867,282	(X)	594,923	63,915,393	63,400,290	(NA)	757,504
	1950 ..	766,814	72,871,358	(X)	(X)	(X)	766,814	73,513,499	72,871,358	(NA)	6,433
Livestock-share.....	1969 ..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)
	1964 ..	60,571	20,473,472	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	20,473,472	(NA)	(NA)
	1959 ..	86,429	25,938,233	1,427	210,720	(X)	86,429	25,989,693	25,938,233	(NA)	3,695
	1954 ..	111,154	29,676,080	1,552	229,639	(X)	111,154	29,776,477	29,676,080	(NA)	538,324
	1950 ..	115,283	28,097,873	(X)	(X)	(X)	115,283	28,171,014	28,097,873	(NA)	5,096
Other and unspecified.	1969 ..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)
	1964 ..	64,652	12,492,575	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	12,492,575	(NA)	(NA)
	1959 ..	87,596	14,574,929	1,212	258,299	(X)	87,596	14,773,706	14,574,929	(NA)	9,237
	1954 ..	117,790	14,115,377	1,873	315,374	(X)	117,790	14,432,976	14,115,377	(NA)	975,241
	1950 ..	156,825	20,308,321	(X)	(X)	(X)	156,825	20,715,958	20,308,321	(NA)	16,521

¹Data for "Land owned by farm operators," number of part owner farms reporting land rented from others, and data on land rented to others by all farm operators are based on reports for only a sample of farms.

²Data for Alaska and Hawaii not included.

³For 1930 no differentiation for 63,626 acres reported by 330 "owners" for Alaska and for 679,157 acres reported by 359 part owners for Hawaii was made between land owned by the farm operator and land rented from others; consequently all this area was included in the acres of land owned.

⁴Data for Alaska are not available by subclass of tenant. (17 total tenants in 1959.)

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 definitions were places with limited or marginal agricultural activities. The 1959 data indicated that such places were predominantly owner-operated.

FARM TENURE—ALL FARMS

Farm and Operator Characteristics

Number of Farms—Of the 2.7 million farms in 1969, 1.7 million were operated by full owners, 0.7 million were operated by part-owners, and 0.4 million by tenants. Part owners, accounting for only 25 percent of the farms, reported 52 percent of all land in farms, and 52 percent of the cropland harvested. In comparison, full owners representing 63 percent of the farms accounted for only 35 percent of the land in farms and 30 percent of the cropland harvested. Tenant farms which have been decreasing in importance over the years accounted for 13 percent of all farms, 13 percent of the land in farms, and 18 percent of the cropland harvested.

Table 4. Land in Farms, Value, and Ownership for All Farms, by Tenure, for the United States: 1969

	All farms	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Farms.....number..	2,730,250	1,705,720	671,607	352,923
percent..	100.0	62.4	24.5	12.9
Land in farms, acres..	1,063,346,489	375,091,955	550,649,494	137,605,040
Per farm...acres..	389.5	219.9	819.8	389.9
Value of land and buildings...dollars..	206,750,634,464	81,155,668,478	92,417,445,298	33,177,520,688
Per farm, dollars..	75,725	47,578	137,606	94,007
Per acre, dollars..	194.43	216.36	167.83	241.10
Owned land....farms..	2,390,205	1,705,720	671,607	12,878
acres..	722,361,902	413,793,869	304,057,765	4,510,268
Rented land....farms..	1,032,530	8,000	671,607	352,923
acres..	404,146,768	1,512,807	262,214,216	140,419,745
Land rented out				
farms..	361,982	282,120	57,801	22,061
acres..	63,162,181	40,214,721	15,622,487	7,324,973
Owned land, farms..	339,066	278,975	47,213	12,878
acres..	55,908,575	38,701,914	12,696,393	4,510,268
Subrented land				
farms..	37,280	8,000	15,758	13,522
acres..	7,253,606	1,512,807	2,926,094	2,814,705

In terms of size of farms and total productivity, part-owner farms have continued to be the most important of the tenure groups. For 1969, part owners operated 551 million acres of land which was more than the sum of 513 million acres operated by full owners and tenants. The proportion of the land in farm operated by part owners varies substantially by region. In the West, almost 63 percent of the land was operated by part

owners. Leased Federal and State land account for a sizable portion of this acreage in the West. The table below shows the distribution of farms and land in farms for the tenure groups by region.

	U.S.	Percent distribution by tenure			
		North-east	North Central	South	West
Full owners:					
Number ...	62.5	70.2	57.1	67.1	61.0
Land	35.3	57.7	34.3	42.7	27.2
Part owners:					
Number ...	24.6	23.4	27.7	21.1	27.2
Land	51.8	37.0	50.2	43.7	62.9
Tenants:					
Number ...	12.9	6.4	15.2	11.7	11.8
Land	12.9	5.3	15.6	13.5	10.0

Size of farm—In terms of average size of farms, part-owner farms were almost four times as large as full-owner farms and twice the size of tenant farms. More than half of the full-owner operated farms were of less than 100 acres in size as compared to about one-eighth of the part-owner farms and one-third of the tenant farms. Over 30 percent of the part-owner farms were 500 acres and over in size, compared to 6 percent for full owners and 14 percent for tenants. The percentage distribution by size of farm for the three tenure groups is shown below.

	Percent distribution by size of farm			
	All farms	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 9 acres	5.9	7.5	1.0	8.0
10 to 49 acres	17.3	22.3	6.4	14.1
50 to 69 acres	6.5	8.2	3.2	4.4
70 to 99 acres	10.4	13.2	5.0	7.1
100 to 139 acres	10.2	12.1	6.8	7.8
140 to 179 acres	9.6	10.4	7.1	10.6
180 to 219 acres	6.1	5.8	6.6	6.4
220 to 259 acres	5.2	4.4	6.6	6.5
260 to 499 acres	15.4	10.2	25.8	20.8
500 to 999 acres	7.9	3.9	17.2	9.4
1,000 to 1,999 acres ..	3.3	1.4	8.4	3.2
2,000 acres and over ..	2.2	0.8	6.0	1.8

Class of farm—Data by class of farm show the importance of leased lands for the farms in the larger sales groups. Two-thirds of the farms with sales of \$40,000 and over (class 1) have some leased land. On the other extreme, full-owner operators account for over four-fifths of the farms with sales of under \$2,500. A significant portion of the full-owner classification is comprised of part-time operators and retired persons or those in partial retirement. The percent distribution of the tenure group is shown for each class in the following table.

	Percent distribution by tenure			
	All farms	Full owner	Part owner	Tenants
All farms	100.0	62.5	24.6	12.9
Class 1	100.0	33.2	51.3	15.5
Class 2	100.0	36.4	45.4	18.2
Class 3	100.0	45.9	36.8	17.3
Class 4	100.0	59.2	25.8	15.0
Class 5	100.0	69.4	18.0	12.7
Class 6	100.0	79.7	9.6	10.8
Part time	100.0	81.1	10.1	8.8
Part retirement	100.0	89.8	5.8	4.4
Abnormal	100.0	67.8	24.0	8.2

Age of farm operator—The age of the farm operator is related to the tenure classifications. Almost half of the full owners are 55 years and over in age as compared to one-quarter of the tenant operators. The average age of full owners was 53.6 years, part owners 49.1 years, and tenants 43.8 years. Full-owner operators 65 years and over makeup about 90 percent of the part-retirement farms.

	Percent distribution by age of operator			
	All operators	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25 years	1.9	1.1	1.1	7.4
25 to 34 years	10.0	7.5	10.2	21.9
35 to 44 years	19.1	16.6	23.5	23.3
45 to 54 years	26.5	25.2	31.6	23.1
55 to 64 years	25.8	27.9	25.0	17.0
65 years and over	16.6	21.6	8.7	7.3

Years on present farm—The stability of farm operators on their farms is related closely to their ownership status. About two-thirds of the full-owner operators and three-fourths of the part-owner operators have been on their present farm 10 years or more, in comparison to less than 45 percent of the tenant operators. Only one-eighth of the part owners have been on their farms less than 5 years, compared to one-fifth of the full owners and one-third of the tenants.

	Percent distribution by years on farm			
	All farms	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 years	20.0	20.3	12.1	34.5
2 years or less	8.3	8.5	4.2	15.6
5 to 9 years	15.4	14.9	13.9	20.7
10 years and over	64.6	64.8	74.0	44.8

Other characteristics—For most economic-type characteristics, part-owner farms account for much more, proportionately, than is indicated by the number of farms. Part-owner farms were only one-fourth of the farms in 1969 but accounted for 44

percent of the value of all farm products sold and almost one-half of the value of crops sold. Tenant farms, which represented only 13 percent of the farms, accounted for 20 percent of the value of crops sold in 1969. A percentage distribution by tenure for a number of the key economic characteristics are shown in the table below.

	Percent distribution by tenure			
	All farms	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Total farms	100.0	62.5	24.6	12.9
Land in farms	100.0	35.3	51.8	12.9
Value of land and buildings	100.0	39.3	44.7	16.1
Market value of machinery and equipment ...	100.0	42.0	43.0	15.0
Value of products sold .	100.0	40.7	43.9	15.5
Crops	100.0	30.7	49.4	20.0
Forest products	100.0	66.6	30.8	2.6
Livestock, poultry and their products .	100.0	46.4	40.6	12.9

Changes in Tenure for All Farms

Number of farms—The 1969 census was the seventh consecutive census to show a decline in the number of farms. Since 1935, the number of farms has declined by 4 million.

This large decrease in farms has been accompanied by significant changes in the tenure data over this period. The number of tenant-operated farms has decreased by 2.5 million farms since 1935; whereas, owner-operated farms have decreased only 1.5 million. In 1935, tenant farms represented 42 percent of all farms, but in 1969 they accounted for less than 13 percent. Between 1964 and 1969, owner-operated farms decreased by 223,000 and tenant-operated farms by 187,000.

Discontinuance of the manager classificaton—The category for managed farms was not used in 1969. Farms which would have been classified as managed in previous censuses were counted in 1969 as full owners, part owners, or tenants based on whether the land operated was owned or rented.

As there were only 17,798 managed farms in 1964, the change in procedure has little effect on the number of farms in any of the tenure groups. However, for other items, the change was of more significance.

In prior censuses, the managed-farms classification included all of the abnormal or institutional farms, a substantial number of the farm corporations, and a group of miscellaneous types. In 1964, the 17,798 managed farms accounted for 113.4 million acres of land. Of this number, abnormal farms which included the Indian reservations and grazing associations accounted for 2,178 farms and 49.6 million acres of land. A large proportion of this acreage is in the Western States. The remaining managed farms included 15,083 farms in the class 1 to 6 category with 62.5 million acres of land, and 532 part-time farms and part-retirement farms with 1.2 million acres.

**Table 5. Number of Farms by Color and Tenure of Operator, and Land in Farms by Tenure of Operator:
1880 to 1969**

	Number of farms										Land in farms (acres)						
	All farm operators			Owners			Man-agers ¹	All tenants	Percent of tenancy		All farm operators			Full owners	Part owners	Managers ¹	Tenants
	Total	White	All other races	Total	Full	Part					Total	White	All other races				
United States...	1969...	2,730,250	2,626,403	103,847	2,377,327	1,705,720	671,607	(NA)	352,923	12.9	1,063,346,489	375,091,955	550,649,494	(NA)	(NA)	137,605,040	(NA)
	1964...	3,157,857	2,957,905	199,952	2,600,138	1,818,254	781,884	17,798	539,921	17.1	1,110,187,000	318,876,209	533,043,590	113,360,779	144,906,422	144,906,422	(NA)
	1959...	3,710,503	3,419,672	290,831	2,929,862	2,118,783	811,079	20,668	759,973	20.5	1,123,507,574	348,596,060	498,274,934	109,848,097	166,788,483	166,788,483	(NA)
	1954 ² ...	4,782,416	4,298,766	483,650	3,593,884	2,736,951	856,933	20,647	1,167,885	24.4	1,158,191,511	395,544,319	470,229,980	99,845,547	192,571,665	192,571,665	(NA)
	1950...	5,388,437	4,802,520	585,917	3,917,336	3,091,666	825,670	23,646	1,447,455	26.9	1,161,419,720	419,108,646	422,811,633	107,295,661	212,203,780	212,203,780	(NA)
	1945 ³ ...	5,859,169	5,169,954	689,215	3,961,863	3,301,361	660,502	38,885	1,858,421	31.7	1,141,615,364	412,357,893	371,251,483	106,371,802	251,634,186	251,634,186	(NA)
	1940...	6,102,417	5,378,913	723,504	3,700,993	3,085,491	615,502	36,501	2,364,923	38.8	1,065,113,774	382,183,912	300,781,781	68,938,849	313,209,232	313,209,232	(NA)
	1935 ² ...	6,812,350	5,956,795	855,555	3,899,091	3,210,224	688,867	48,104	2,865,155	42.1	1,054,515,111	390,977,830	266,070,714	60,664,260	336,802,307	336,802,307	(NA)
	1930...	6,295,103	5,373,703	921,400	3,570,161	(NA)	(NA)	56,131	2,668,811	42.4	990,111,984	619,179,971		63,626,120	307,305,893	307,305,893	(NA)
	1925 ² ...	6,371,640	(³)	(³)	3,868,332	3,313,490	554,842	40,700	2,462,608	38.6	924,319,352	419,445,827	196,889,692	43,096,946	264,886,887	264,886,887	(NA)
	1920...	6,453,991	5,499,707	954,284	3,926,854	(NA)	(NA)	68,583	2,458,554	38.1	958,676,612	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	1910 ² ...	6,361,502	5,440,619	920,883	3,948,722	3,354,897	593,825	58,104	2,354,676	37.0	878,798,325	464,923,315	133,631,302	53,730,865	226,512,843	226,512,843	(NA)
	1900...	5,739,657	4,970,129	769,528	3,654,158	3,202,643	451,515	59,213	2,026,286	35.3	841,201,546	431,507,203	124,956,065	89,665,821	195,072,457	195,072,457	(NA)
	1890...	4,564,641	(NA)	(NA)	*3,269,728	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,294,913	28.4	623,218,619	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	1880...	4,008,907	(NA)	(NA)	*2,984,306	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,024,601	2.56	536,081,837	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Northeast.....	1969...	151,866	151,417	449	142,200	106,668	35,532	(NA)	9,666	6.4	25,683,444	14,818,824	9,511,717	(NA)	(NA)	1,352,903	(NA)
	1964...	202,194	201,641	553	188,521	141,035	47,486	1,199	12,474	6.2	31,979,382	17,798,254	11,605,611	769,987	1,005,530	1,005,530	(NA)
	1959...	254,734	253,991	743	237,118	185,098	52,020	1,866	15,750	6.2	36,046,601	21,732,913	11,362,332	850,071	2,101,285	2,101,285	(NA)
	1954...	339,154	337,990	1,164	316,783	261,411	55,372	1,929	20,442	6.0	41,019,086	26,778,153	10,807,529	888,743	2,544,661	2,544,661	(NA)
	1950...	399,927	398,627	1,300	370,088	321,317	48,771	2,751	27,088	6.8	44,401,521	31,360,143	8,741,232	1,073,235	3,226,911	3,226,911	(NA)
	1945...	497,788	495,591	2,197	448,127	402,944	45,183	6,894	42,767	8.6	48,903,239	35,176,789	7,327,515	1,911,804	4,487,131	4,487,131	(NA)
	1940...	483,290	481,390	1,900	417,159	385,658	31,501	5,447	60,684	12.6	47,010,346	34,357,051	4,762,628	1,505,819	6,384,848	6,384,848	(NA)
	1935...	555,925	554,042	1,883	471,784	434,632	37,152	7,660	76,481	13.8	51,918,614	37,407,937	4,947,351	1,922,088	7,641,238	7,641,238	(NA)
	1930...	482,528	481,162	1,366	413,199	385,493	27,706	8,989	60,340	12.5	49,330,342	36,473,984	3,886,070	2,028,481	6,941,807	6,941,807	(NA)
	1925...	578,357	(³)	(³)	496,338	475,643	20,695	6,927	75,092	13.0	53,348,866	41,044,042	2,763,455	1,491,124	8,050,245	8,050,245	(NA)
	1920...	581,711	579,904	1,807	467,264	438,444	28,820	14,655	99,792	17.2	57,563,543	40,138,883	3,584,334	2,903,463	10,936,863	10,936,863	(NA)
	1910...	657,181	654,878	2,303	523,444	491,962	31,482	14,451	119,286	18.2	62,905,987	43,329,812	4,042,581	2,801,547	12,732,047	12,732,047	(NA)
	1900...	677,506	675,366	2,140	523,605	496,398	27,207	13,119	140,782	20.8	65,409,089	44,850,861	3,502,782	2,296,469	14,758,977	14,758,977	(NA)
	1890...	658,569	(NA)	(NA)	*537,376	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	121,193	18.4	62,743,525	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	1880...	696,139	(NA)	(NA)	*584,847	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	111,292	16.0	67,985,640	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
North Central...	1969...	1,151,884	1,148,880	3,004	976,295	657,614	318,681	(NA)	175,589	15.2	373,368,946	128,024,168	187,259,169	(NA)	(NA)	58,085,609	(NA)
	1964...	1,277,387	1,273,808	3,579	1,034,047	683,523	350,524	4,503	238,837	18.7	383,089,780	119,388,790	179,836,129	11,217,382	72,647,479	72,647,479	(NA)
	1959...	1,460,707	1,455,521	5,186	1,135,971	775,067	360,904	4,489	320,247	21.9	385,393,067	125,872,243	166,333,154	6,354,807	86,832,863	86,832,863	(NA)
	1954...	1,703,938	1,696,639	7,299	1,299,631	928,138	371,493	4,906	399,401	23.4	393,457,881	135,212,067	155,331,986	5,825,677	97,088,151	97,088,151	(NA)
	1950...	1,868,139	1,859,136	9,003	1,410,195	1,044,801	365,394	5,685	452,259	24.2	396,426,382	143,464,471	145,195,625	7,018,313	100,747,973	100,747,973	(NA)
	1945...	1,985,790	1,974,458	11,332	1,396,744	1,057,376	339,368	10,403	578,643	29.1	398,811,968	134,870,961	136,326,963	7,670,118	119,943,926	119,943,926	(NA)
	1940...	2,096,669	2,085,867	10,802	1,343,417	1,052,300	291,117	10,510	742,742	35.4	388,077,931	128,049,626	108,266,581	6,062,236	145,699,488	145,699,488	(NA)
	1935...	2,263,543	2,248,759	14,784	1,428,920	1,087,329	341,591	13,105	821,518	36.3	390,033,911	132,558,313	103,993,551	7,227,855	146,254,192	146,254,192	(NA)
	1930...	2,079,257	2,064,667	14,590	1,355,007	1,028,430	326,577	16,104	708,146	34.1	376,379,086	132,428,705	100,571,124	7,069,682	136,309,575	136,309,575	(NA)
	1925...	2,162,866	(³)	(³)	1,457,673	1,173,449	284,224	12,175	693,038	32.0	360,833,601	148,120,052	83,239,706	5,147,437	124,326,406	124,326,406	(NA)
	1920...	2,181,695	2,170,299	11,396	1,477,942	1,203,196	274,746	24,327	679,426	31.1	374,708,408	164,980,700	80,107,431	8,946,437	120,673,840	120,673,840	(NA)
	1910...	2,233,437	2,217,856	15,581	1,567,990	1,257,305	310,685	19,232	646,215	28.9	350,577,269	172,895,259	72,128,926	7,359,504	98,193,580	98,193,580	(NA)
	1900...	2,196,567	2,179,667	16,900	1,564,223	1,297,818	266,405	19,618	612,726	27.9	317,349,474	168,217,566	61,209,687	8,862,619	79,059,602	79,059,602	(NA)
	1890...	1,923,822	(NA)	(NA)	*1,474,086	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	449,736	23.4	256,586,994	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	1880...	1,697,968	(NA)	(NA)	*1,350,225	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	347,743	20.5	206,982,157	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
South.....	1969...	1,161,399	1,071,258	90,141	1,025,011	779,731	245,280	(NA)	136,388	11.7	332,807,876	142,245,901	145,522,006	(NA)	(NA)	45,039,969	(NA)
	1964...	1,372,732	1,188,154	184,578	1,112,112	808,500	303,612	7,120	253,500	18.5	346,228,336	129,361,702	145,721,136	26,086,502	45,058,996	45,058,996	(NA)
	1959...	1,645,949	1,374,350	271,5													

For prior censuses, data for owned and rented land for managed farms are not available to provide a means for allocating the historical data among the tenure. However, 1969 data for ownership are available for the abnormal farms. The ownership status of these abnormal farms should have remained generally unchanged from census to census as Federal, State, and Indian lands accounted for the vast majority of the land in such farms. In 1969, there were 2,111 abnormal farms which accounted for 55.3 million acres of land. Of these farms, 1,432 were full owners, 507 were part owners, and 172 were tenants. The land ownership data for the abnormal farms in 1969 was as follows:

Acres owned	farms. .	1,940
	acres. .	51,710,995
Acres rented to others	farms. .	684
	acres. .	7,582,074
Acres rented to others	farms. .	211
	acres. .	4,039,552

For the managed farms which were not abnormal, the overall characteristics are more similar to those for corporation farms in 1969 than any other group. In prior censuses, a significant part of the managed farms were corporations, although not all corporations were reported as managed. For 1969 farm corporations, the count of farms by tenure and data for land ownership are shown in the section on farm management in this chapter. These data may provide some insight into how an allocation of managed farms might be made.

Full owners—The number of full owners has decreased in each census since 1945. During this 25-year period, the number of full owners has declined 1.4 million. Between 1964 and 1969, although the full-owner farms decreased by 113,000, the proportion of full-owner farms increased from 58 percent to almost 63 percent of all farms.

Fully comparable data from prior censuses for land in farms for full owners are not available because of the inclusion, in 1969, of large amounts of land previously counted as managed. However, it appears that little if any change occurred in the amount of land operated by full owners between 1964 and 1969.

Part owners—Part-owner farms have become the most significant of the three tenure groups in the last 25 years; although the number of part owners has declined in each of the last three censuses. Between 1964 and 1969, part-owner farms decreased 110,000 farms.

In 1969, more than one-half of the land in farms was operated by part owners. The proportion has been increasing in each census, since data have been available. Due to the high cost of farmland, leasing is still the most feasible means for most operators to expand their operations.

A small comparison-type study made during the processing of the 1969 census indicated some of the changes which may have happened between 1964 and 1969. There was an indication that some of the smaller part-owner farms counted in the 1964 census had given up their leased lands, reduced their operation

to only their owned land in 1969 and taken off-farm employment. There were also indications that groups of the moderate to large-scale part owners had increased their scale of operations by purchasing or leasing additional land or both.

The study included a number of small full-owner farms that had begun operations since 1964. Many of these farms were operated by operators who worked at nonfarm jobs. A sizable proportion of these operators reported that they did not live on the farm.

Definite conclusions can not be drawn from such a small study; however, scattered data for various counties and States for 1969 and 1964 do provide some indications that substantial changes have been occurring in the operational pattern of agricultural land resources.

Tenants—The continuing decline in the number of tenant farms since 1935 may be attributed to the declining number of individuals entering agriculture, the substantial number of operators who have left agriculture for nonfarm employment, and the sizeable number of tenants who have purchased land and become farm owners. In 1969, the number of tenant farms, 353,000, and the percent of tenancy, 12.9, were the lowest ever recorded in a census.

In the past 10 years, the number of tenants has decreased by more than 50 percent. The rate of tenancy has declined from a high of 42 percent in 1930 and 1935 to a low of 13 percent in 1969. Of the 177,000 decrease in tenants between 1964 and 1969, about 65,000 were "Negro and other" tenants. Land in farms operated by tenants decreased by more than 7 million acres between 1964 and 1969. The average size of tenant-operated farms increased from 268 acres to 390 acres.

Land ownership—In 1969, approximately two-thirds of all land in farms was operated by the owner. The remaining one-third of the land was operated under a lease arrangement. Full owners operated 375 million acres. Part owners operated 291 million acres of owned land and another 259 million acres of leased lands. Tenants operated 138 million acres of leased land.

For 1969, only 63 million acres or 16 percent of the total 404 million acres rented from others were rented from other farm operators. The balance of the land was rented from nonfarm-operating individuals, corporations, State and Federal governments, etc. Of the 63 million acres rented to others by farm operators, 40 million were rented to others by full owners.

Nearly 362,000 farm operators reported 63 million acres rented to others in 1969. They also reported that they rented this land to 532,000 tenants. A number of these tenants may have rented land from more than one farm operator and thus would be counted more than once.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of owned and leased land operated by part-owners has not changed drastically between 1945 and 1969. The percentages for 1969 were 53 percent owned and 47 percent leased compared with 52 percent owned and 48 percent leased in 1945.

FARM TENURE—CLASS 1-5 FARMS

Farm and Operator Characteristics

Number of farms—Farms with sales of \$2,500 and over in 1969 accounted for almost two-thirds of all farms. Over one-half of all full-owner farms, seven-eighths of all part-owner farms, and three-fourths of all tenant farms had sales of \$2,500 and over.

			Percent distribution		
	All farms	Class 1-5 farms	All farms	Class 1-5 farms	Class 1-5 farms as a percent of total farms
Total	2,730,250	1,733,683	100.0	100.0	63.5
Full owners ..	1,705,720	881,121	62.5	50.8	51.7
Part owners ..	671,607	581,271	24.6	33.5	86.5
Tenants	352,923	271,291	12.9	15.6	76.9

Part-owner farms comprised one-third of the class 1-5 farms; however, they had 58 percent of the land in farms and 54 percent of the cropland harvested. The average size of part-owner farms is three times that of full-owner farms and almost double the size of tenant farms. Data for land in farms, value, and land ownership are shown in table 6 for class 1-5 farms.

Table 6. Land in Farms, Value, and Ownership for Class 1-5 Farms, by Tenure, for the United States: 1969

	All farms	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Farms.....Number..	1,733,683	881,121	581,271	271,291
Percent..	100.0	50.8	33.5	15.6
Land in farms..acres..	918,312,613	263,270,262	528,436,481	126,605,870
Per farm....acres..	529.7	298.8	909.1	466.7
Value of land and buildings,dollars..	179,481,133,630	59,826,422,590	88,594,719,217	31,059,991,823
Per farm,dollars..	103,526	67,898	152,415	114,489
Per acre,dollars..	195.45	227.24	167.65	245.32
Owned land....farms..	1,471,901	881,121	581,271	9,509
acres..	582,203,840	287,883,304	290,426,376	3,894,160
Rented land...farms..	857,606	5,044	581,271	271,291
acres..	382,691,621	1,173,503	252,621,753	128,896,365
Land rented out				
farms..	188,541	123,564	49,223	15,754
acres..	46,582,848	25,786,545	14,611,648	6,181,655
Owned land,farms..	171,195	121,536	40,150	9,509
acres..	40,294,465	24,613,042	11,787,263	3,894,160
Subrented land				
farms..	27,760	5,044	13,725	8,991
acres..	6,288,383	1,173,503	2,824,385	2,290,495

Geographic distribution—The distribution of class 1-5 farms among the various tenure groups and the types of rental arrangements vary by State and region. The proportion of full owners was highest in the Northeast and lowest in the North Central region. In comparison, part owners were represented in nearly equal proportions in all four regions. Proportionately, tenants were lowest in the Northeast and highest in the North Central region.

The rental arrangement by which tenants lease their land is often related to the use and type of the land rented. Cash-rental arrangements were common in all areas, but especially in the West where extensive acreages of pastureland are leased. Crop-share leasing is used extensively in the North Central and in the South regions. In the share-type arrangements, the

landlords generally share some of the costs of production. The most common share arrangements will specify that the landlord will receive one-third, two-fifths, or one-half of the products produced depending on the inputs contributed by the landlord.

About three-fourths of the livestock-share tenants were located in the North Central region. This type of leasing arrangement is often used by older owner-operators who have sizable cattle or hog operations in which they wish to maintain a direct participating interest. The following table shows the regional distribution of tenure for class 1-5 farms.

	Percent distribution by tenure				
	U.S.	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full owners ..	50.8	60.0	48.0	52.9	52.6
Part owners ..	33.5	32.4	34.4	32.1	34.6
Tenants	15.6	7.7	17.6	15.0	12.8
Cash	3.0	4.2	2.3	3.3	4.6
Share-cash ..	2.2	0.3	3.3	1.3	1.0
Crop-share ..	4.8	0.5	5.6	4.7	3.6
Livestock-share	1.6	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.5
Other and unspecified	4.0	2.4	3.8	5.0	3.1

Size of farms—Class 1-5 farms were substantially larger than farms with sales of less than \$2,500. As was true for all farms, part-owner farms were much larger than farms in the other tenure groups. More than one-third of the part-owner farms were 500 acres and over, compared to 10 percent for full-owner farms and 18 percent for tenant farms. Data for size of farms for class 1-5 farms are shown in the table below.

	Percent distribution by size of farm			
	Total	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 9 acres	3.1	4.6	0.4	4.0
10 to 49 acres	7.5	10.7	2.8	7.5
50 to 69 acres	3.8	5.2	2.0	3.2
70 to 99 acres	7.9	11.3	3.7	6.1
100 to 139 acres	9.8	12.9	6.0	7.8
140 to 179 acres	11.1	13.7	6.9	11.8
180 to 219 acres	7.6	8.1	6.8	7.4
220 to 259 acres	7.0	6.6	7.1	8.0
260 to 499 acres	21.9	16.3	28.5	25.9
500 to 999 acres	11.8	6.8	19.5	11.9
1,000 to 1,999 acres ..	5.1	2.5	9.5	4.0
2,000 acres and over ..	3.4	1.4	6.8	2.3

Value of land and buildings—The value of land and buildings provides another measure of the resources available for agricultural production within each tenure category. Of the total \$179.5 billion of value, part-owners reported \$88.6 billion, full owners \$59.8 billion, and tenants \$31.1 billion. Part owners reported a value of \$152,000 per farm. This value was almost 2 1/2 times the average value of full-owner farms.

More than 45 percent of the part-owners reported their farms to be valued at \$100,000 and over. In comparison, 34 percent of the tenants and only 15 percent of the full owners reported that high a value. More than one-half of the full owners reported their farms to be valued at less than \$40,000. A percent distribution of the value of land and buildings by tenure for class 1-5 farms is shown below.

	Percent distribution by value of land and buildings			
	Total	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$9,999	5.7	8.3	1.1	7.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999 ...	10.1	14.5	4.2	8.2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 ...	21.4	28.3	13.4	15.8
\$40,000 to \$69,999 ...	21.9	23.7	20.2	20.0
\$70,000 to \$99,999 ...	12.7	10.2	15.8	14.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .	11.4	7.1	17.0	13.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .	6.0	3.0	9.6	7.7
\$200,000 to \$499,999 .	8.6	3.8	14.8	10.5
\$500,000 and over	2.2	1.1	3.8	2.4

Value of farm products sold—Approximately 45 percent of the \$44.5 billion of agricultural products sold on class 1-5 farms was produced on farms operated by part owners. Farms operated by full owners accounted for 40 percent and the remaining 15 percent was from tenant farms. The average value of sales for part owners was \$34 thousand compared to \$20 thousand for full owners and \$26 thousand for tenants.

Part-owner farms accounted for about one-half or more of the value of cash grain, cotton, field seeds, hay, forage, and silage, and vegetables sold from all class 1-5 farms in 1969. Tenant farms accounted for about one-fifth of the value of cash grains, cotton, and vegetables sold. More than one-half of the value of fruits, nuts, and berries; poultry and poultry products; other livestock and livestock products; nursery and greenhouse products; and forest products were sold from full-owner farms.

Almost three-fourths of the total sales from full-owner farms came from the sale of poultry and livestock and their products. Nearly three-fifths of the sales from part-owner farms and one-half of the sales from tenant-operated farms were from poultry and livestock and their products. The percent distribution for the value of products sold from class 1-5 farms by source for each tenure is given in the following table.

	Percent distribution by product sold			
	Total	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Value of all products sold	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grains sold	18.2	10.2	22.1	27.3
Tobacco sold	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.0
Cotton and cottonseed sold	2.4	1.1	3.2	3.3
Field seeds, hay, forage and silage sold	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.9
Other field crops sold .	3.4	1.7	4.9	3.8

	Total	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Percent distribution by products sold				
Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons sold	2.9	1.2	3.5	5.2
Fruits, nuts, and berries sold	3.9	6.2	2.6	1.5
Poultry and poultry products sold	8.8	16.3	4.1	3.0
Dairy products sold ...	12.2	13.6	11.9	9.3
Dairy cattle and calves sold	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.8
Other cattle and calves sold	29.4	29.4	30.6	25.9
Hogs, sheep, and goats sold	9.8	9.4	9.3	12.0
Other livestock and livestock products sold ..	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2
Nursery and greenhouse products sold	2.0	2.9	1.3	1.7
Forest products sold ..	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1

Percent distribution by tenure				
Value of all products sold	100.0	39.7	44.6	15.7
Grains sold	100.0	22.4	54.2	23.5
Tobacco sold	100.0	38.9	39.8	21.3
Cotton and cottonseed sold	100.0	17.7	60.6	21.7
Field seeds, hay, forage and silage sold	100.0	36.0	49.6	14.4
Other field crops sold .	100.0	19.8	62.8	17.4
Vegetables, sweet corn, and melons sold	100.0	16.6	54.8	28.6
Fruits, nuts, and berries sold	100.0	64.1	29.8	6.1
Poultry and poultry products sold	100.0	74.0	20.7	5.4
Dairy products sold ...	100.0	44.4	43.6	12.0
Dairy cattle and calves sold	100.0	47.0	39.6	13.4
Other cattle and calves sold	100.0	39.8	46.4	13.8
Hogs, sheep, and goats sold	100.0	38.2	42.6	19.2
Other livestock and livestock products sold ..	100.0	73.4	18.2	8.4
Nursery and greenhouse products sold	100.0	58.0	28.9	13.1
Forest products sold ..	100.0	64.3	33.0	2.7

Type of farm—Data shown in this chapter indicate that the type of farm may be closely related to the tenure of that farm. Approximately 95 percent of the class 1-5 fruit, nut, and poultry farms were owner-operated in 1969. Four-fifths of these farms were operated by full owners. Miscellaneous farms were also mainly owner-operated.

Owners operated about three-fourths of crop farms other than cotton farms. About 30 percent of the cotton farms were

operated by tenants. About one-third of the tenants operated cash-grain farms and another 30 percent operated livestock ranches and livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.

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

The following table shows the percent distribution of the various types of farm for class 1-5 farms in the three tenure groups.

Percent distribution by tenure				
	Total	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Total	100.0	50.8	33.5	15.6
Cash-grain	100.0	34.7	40.9	24.4
Tobacco	100.0	49.0	27.3	23.7
Cotton	100.0	28.5	41.8	29.7
Other field crop	100.0	34.7	43.0	22.4
Vegetable	100.0	43.7	37.5	18.8
Fruit and nut	100.0	80.6	14.3	5.1
Poultry	100.0	81.6	14.8	3.6
Dairy	100.0	55.8	33.9	10.3
Livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	100.0	56.1	30.9	13.0
Livestock ranches	100.0	43.8	43.9	12.3
General	100.0	46.9	38.3	14.8
Miscellaneous	100.0	79.1	12.7	8.3

Class of tenant—As a consequence of the rapidly declining number of tenants, the data for class of tenant has declined in overall importance. Only 271,000 class 1-5 tenants were counted in the 1969 census. Although data for class of tenant were not published in volume I for 1969; selected data obtained from special tabulations are shown for the United States and individual States in this chapter.

The following table for class 1-5 farms provides data for farms, land in farms, and cropland harvested, by class of tenant for 1969.

	Farms reporting		Land in farms		Cropland harvested	
	Number	Percent distribution	Acres	Percent distribution	Acres	Percent distribution
Total	271,291	100.0	126,605,870	100.0	47,902,498	100.0
Cash	52,033	19.2	44,289,073	35.0	7,044,065	14.7
Share-cash	38,353	14.1	19,176,757	15.1	9,776,561	20.4
Crop-share	82,946	30.6	28,385,584	22.4	17,774,025	37.1
Livestock-share	28,033	10.3	11,490,311	9.1	5,259,086	11.0
Other and unspecified	69,926	25.8	23,264,145	18.4	8,048,761	16.8

For 1969, the crop-share tenant comprised 31 percent of all tenants and accounted for 22 percent of all land in tenant farms and 37 percent of the cropland harvested on tenant farms. Cash tenants, because of their extensive acreage of pastureland in the Western States, accounted for more than one-third of the land in tenant farms.

The data for 1969 show a significant increase in the number of other and unspecified tenants. From 1964 to 1969, the number increased from 28,344 to 69,926. Based on counts of farms from preliminary tabulations, 91 percent of these "other and unspecified" tenants were "unspecified". By region, the proportions were Northeast, 74.6 percent; North Central, 92.9 percent; South, 90.6 percent; and West, 83.6 percent. Except for the leasing of State and Federal lands which are essentially all rented on a cash basis, no imputation procedures were used for rental arrangements.

Percent distribution by value of sales				
	Total	Crops	Forest products	Livestock, poultry, and their products
All tenants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	31.5	25.3	37.3	37.1
Share-cash	15.4	16.2	5.5	14.6
Crop-share	23.3	35.5	15.3	12.2
Livestock-share	12.2	6.7	11.9	17.3
Other and unspecified .	17.6	16.2	30.1	18.9

Of the \$7.0 billion of farm products sold from tenant farms in 1969, cash tenants accounted for \$2.2 billion. Cash tenants had a larger proportion of forest products and livestock, poultry, and their products than any other class of tenant. Crop-share tenants, with over 35 percent of the value of crops sold from tenant farms, had the largest proportion of any class. The percent distribution of farm products sold from tenant farms is shown below for each class of tenant for class 1-5 farms.

Rental agreements for land rented by part owners—Data are published in this chapter for class 1-5 part-owner farms classified by the type of rental arrangements they had for the rented portion of their farm. The classification used is the same as that used for class of tenants. If the portion of the farm which is leased is small, the rental arrangement may have little, if any, effect on the characteristics of the farm. In cases, where the rental portion of the farm is large, the rental arrangement is likely to have a more significant effect on the characteristics.

Slightly over one-third of the part owners leased their land on a cash basis. Almost another one-third leased their land on a crop-share basis. In comparison to the data for class of tenants, part owners have a much higher proportion of cash arrangements and a substantially smaller proportion of livestock-share arrangements. The following table shows some comparisons for part owners and tenants on class 1-5 farms.

Percent distribution by rental arrangement

	Part owners		Tenants	
	Farms	Land in farms	Farms	Land in farms
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash	34.0	49.9	19.2	35.0
Share-cash	12.8	13.1	14.1	15.2
Crop-share	31.8	18.6	30.6	22.4
Livestock-share	2.8	2.0	10.3	9.1
Other and unspecified .	18.5	16.4	25.8	18.4

Changes in Tenure for Class 1-5 Farms

Number of farms—A count of farms, is the only data available from prior censuses for comparative purposes. The comparison can be made for the period 1950 to 1969.

Relatively little change took place in the tenure distributions between 1950 and 1954. However, a trend towards a decreasing proportion of tenants and an increasing proportion of part-owner farms took place between 1954 and 1964.

Comparing 1969 and 1964, a different trend has taken place. These data still indicate a decreasing proportion of tenants, but now show a stable proportion of part-owner farms and a substantial increase in the proportion of full owner farms. Between 1964 and 1969, there was an actual increase of 98,000 full-owner farms, while part-owner farms and tenant farms decreased by 47,000 and 121,000 respectively. The percentage distribution by tenure for class 1-5 farms for five censuses is shown below.

Percent distribution by tenure

	1969	1964	1959	1954	1950
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full owners	50.8	43.1	43.4	42.5	44.8
Part owners	33.5	34.6	31.5	27.5	25.2
Managers	(NA)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Tenants	15.6	21.6	24.2	29.2	29.1
Cash	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.5
Share-crop ...	2.2	5.3	5.9	6.8	7.6
Crop-share ...	4.8	8.0	9.9	13.4	11.6
Livestock-share	1.6	3.1	3.9	4.8	4.7
Other and unspecified ...	4.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7

The class distribution by tenure shows that one-fifth of the part-owners operated farms with sales of \$40,000 and over, compared to one-eighth of the tenant-operated farms and one-twelfth of the full-owner farms. Full owners tended to operate smaller farms than either part-owners or tenants.

A comparison of 1969 data with that for 1964 indicated that the proportion of part-owner farms and tenant farms with sales of \$40,000 and over has doubled in comparison to about a 50 percent increase for full-owner farms. In total, the proportion of farms in class 1 and 2 has increased since 1964 for all three tenures and those in class 3, 4, and 5 had all decreased. Comparative data for classes of farms and tenure are shown below.

Percent distribution

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Full owners</u>	<u>Part owners</u>	<u>Tenants</u>
<u>1969</u>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class 1	12.8	8.4	19.6	12.6
Class 2	19.1	13.7	25.9	22.1
Class 3	22.8	20.6	25.1	25.2
Class 4	22.5	26.3	17.3	21.6
Class 5	22.8	31.1	12.2	18.4
<u>1964</u>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class 1	7.8	5.4	10.8	6.3
Class 2	14.3	9.8	18.7	16.0
Class 3	25.7	21.4	29.4	28.7
Class 4	27.8	30.3	25.1	27.7
Class 5	24.4	33.1	16.0	21.3

Land ownership—Of the 918 million acres of land in class 1-5 farms in 1969, 542 million acres or 59 percent were operated by owners. Full owners operated 263 million acres. Part owners operated 279 million acres of owned land and 250 million acres of leased land. Tenants operated 127 million acres.

Several tables of data on land ownership are shown for class 1-5 farms in this chapter. In table 25, the value of land and buildings is shown for the gross acreage owned and rented and for the acreage rented to others. Although not shown in this table, the value of land and buildings operated by full owners and by tenants is available from table 21. Separate values for the owned and rented portions of land in part-owner farms were not obtained in the census.

Ownership of rented land—For 1969, information was obtained from the class 1-5 farm operator about the acreage of land rented, the type of landlord from whom he leased the acreage, and the type of rental arrangement for the land. In 1969, 858,000 farm operators reported that they leased a total of 383 million acres. About 835,000 operators rented 310 million acres or 81 percent of the total from individuals, partnerships, or estates. Land rented from corporations accounted for almost 20 million acres or 5 percent of the total. Land rented from States, Indian reservations, and Federal agencies accounted for the remaining 53 million acres. Approximately 35,000 farm operators reported land leased from more than one type of landlord.

In the reporting of rental arrangements, a farm operator may have rented separate tracts of land from two individuals or more each having a different rental arrangement. In that case, one

operator would be shown in the census as leasing land from individuals, but with more than one type of rental agreement.

Share of the crop arrangements were the most frequently reported rental method followed by cash payments. Almost half of the operators reporting land rented from individuals were on a share-crop basis and another 41 percent reported a cash payment.

For land leased from corporations, the cash method was reported by three-fifths of the farm operators reporting. Cash was the usual payment method for the rental of State, Federal, and Indian lands. Essentially all of the State, Indian, and Federal lands leased were located in the Western States and North and South Dakotas. Data for the various kinds of landlords are shown in the table below for class 1-5 farms.

	Farms reporting	Acres rented	Percent of farm reporting	Percent distribution of acres
Total	857,606	382,691,621	100.0	100.0
Individuals	835,343	310,368,335	97.4	81.1
Corporations	18,075	19,759,342	2.1	5.2
State lands	23,738	29,449,062	2.8	7.7
Indian lands	6,590	4,369,214	0.8	1.1
Federal lands	9,159	18,745,668	1.1	4.9

Grazing Permits

About 217 million acres of land owned by the Federal Government were used for grazing under grazing-permit agreements in 1969. Most of this land is open range and in the Western States. Under permit agreements, one person or more may have livestock on the same land, paying for the use of the land on a per-head basis. Some private land was used under similar agreements.

A count of class 1-5 farms reporting grazing permits was obtained in the 1969 census. Of the 25,000 farms reporting permits, 7,000 were livestock ranches, 10,000 were livestock farms other than poultry and dairy. Fourteen thousand were in the West and 7,000 in the North Central region.

Permits reported by type of farm and geographic division are as follows for class 1-5 farms:

Farms Reporting Grazing Permits			
Type of farm	Farms reporting	Geographic division	Farms reporting
Total	25,427	New England	138
		Middle Atlantic	505
Cash-grain	2,211	East North Central	1,993
Dairy	2,889	West North Central ...	5,115
Livestock other than poultry and dairy	10,553	South Atlantic	768
		East South Central	822
Livestock ranches	7,003	West South Central ...	1,782
General	1,448	Mountain	12,009
Other	1,323	Pacific	2,295

Reports of grazing permits were reviewed only for large-acreage farms and ranches in the Western States. Except for such places, the data presented are as reported and subject to reporting error in all States where grazing permits are rarely used.

Permits reported in the eastern part of the country may be for a combination of Federal, State, local government, and private land. Some of these reports reflect agreements to use land for grazing on a payment per-head basis but do not include issuance of formal permits. Some are undoubtedly reported in error due to the fact that "grazing permit" is a term rarely used in the East.

OTHER FARMS—FARMS WITH SALES OF UNDER \$2,500

In 1969, farms with sales of under \$2,500, totaled 997,000, or about 37 percent of all farms. This group included 193,000 class 6 farms, 575,000 part-time farms, and 227,000 part-retirement farms. In addition, there were 2,111 abnormal farms which were excluded from the class 1-5 farms regardless of value of sales. By tenure, these other farms represented 48 percent of all full-owner farms, 14 percent of all part-owner farms, and 23 percent of all tenant farms.

Full owners make up four-fifths of the farms with sales of less than \$2,500. The percentage distribution is shown in the table below.

	All farms	Percent distribution		
		Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Total	100.0	62.4	24.5	12.9
Class 1-5 farms	100.0	50.8	33.5	15.6
All other farms	100.0	82.7	9.1	8.2

Not only do these other farms have a relatively low value of sales, but they have a disproportionately low share of production resources. Although they represent more than one-third of the farms, these "other farms" account for less than 14 percent of the land, less than 5 percent of the harvested cropland, less than 3 percent of the irrigated land, and sell less than 3 percent of the value of farm products. Some selected data for these farms are shown by tenure in this chapter.

FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES AND OTHER RACES

Number of Farms

In 1969, there was a total of 103,847 farms operated by Negro and "other" farm operators. Of this total, 84.2 percent were Negro and 15.8 percent were of "other" races. Negroes in the South represented 23.6 percent of the total. Negroes in the South were concentrated in the cotton and tobacco growing areas. Negroes operated 7 million acres of land of which 6.7 million were in the South.

There were 5,050 American Indian farm operators in 1969. More than one-half of these Indian operators were located in North Carolina and Oklahoma. Farms operated by Indian

operators comprised 42.5 million acres of land. More than 40 million acres of this land were accounted for by Indian reservations (classified as abnormal farms).

Farms operated by "all other" races totaled 11,404 in 1969. Over 7,000 of these operators were in California and Hawaii. Those in California were mostly of Oriental decent, those in Hawaii were mostly Japanese and Hawaiian. In total 2.7 million acres were operated by operators of "other" races. Data showing the distribution of farms operated by the various races and land they operated by tenure are as follows.

	Total	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
Percent distribution of farms				
All farms	100.0	62.5	24.6	12.9
White	100.0	62.5	24.8	12.6
Negro	100.0	61.9	18.0	20.1
American Indian	100.0	63.1	20.5	16.4
All other	100.0	54.3	20.1	25.5
Percent distribution of land in farms				
All farms	100.0	35.3	51.8	12.9
White	100.0	32.9	53.7	13.4
Negro	100.0	56.5	30.0	13.5
American Indian	100.0	89.6	9.5	0.9
All other	100.0	32.8	40.5	26.7

There has been a steady decline in the number of Negro and "other" farm operators from the 945,000 reported in 1920. The number of Negro and "other" operators dropped 96,000, or by 43 percent between 1964 and 1969. The decline in number of Negro operators accounted for essentially all of the decrease. Table 7 provides totals for Negro and all "other" operators for 1900 to 1969.

Table 7. Number of Negro and Other Farm Operators: 1900 to 1969

	All Negro and "other" operators	Negroes ¹	All others ¹
1969.....	103,847	87,393	16,454
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 ³	689,215	(NA)	(NA)
1940.....	723,504	681,790	41,714
1935 ³	855,555	(NA)	(NA)
1930.....	921,400	882,852	38,548
1920.....	954,284	925,710	28,574
1910 ³	924,450	893,377	31,073
1900.....	769,528	746,717	22,811

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

²Continous United States only; Alaska and Hawaii were not included in censuses of 1954, 1945, 1935, and 1925.

³49 States; no classification by color for Alaska for 1910.

Tenure for Class 1-5 Farms

Of the 103,847 Negro and "other" farm operators, only 36,530 had farm sales of \$2,500 or more in 1969. These included 15,947 full owners, 10,682 part owners, and 9,901 tenants. In the South which accounted for 26,932 of these operators, 41.1 percent were full owners, 30.7 percent were part owners, and 28.3 percent were tenants. Whereas, in the West, which

accounted for 7,547 of the operators, 50.9 percent were full owners, 23.4 percent were part owners, and 25.7 percent were tenants.

Of the 9,901 class 1-5 tenants, 2,919 were classified as crop-share, 2,206 were cash tenants, and 4,214 were classified as other and unspecified tenants. About 87.9 percent of the crop-share tenants were in the South. More than one-half of the tenants in the West were cash tenants.

Characteristics of Negro-Operated Farms in the South

Data are shown for the characteristics of all farm operators and for Negro farm operators by tenure for the South only. Of the 24,549 class 1-5 Negro-operated farms in the South, 41 percent were operated by full owners. This was less than the 53-percent figure for all class 1-5 farms in the South. The following table shows the distribution of the total and Negro-operated farms in the South.

	Total	Full owners	Part owners	Tenants
All farms	583,179	308,530	186,998	87,651
Negro farms	24,549	10,010	7,574	6,965
Percent distribution:				
All farms	100.0	52.9	32.1	15.0
Negro farms	100.0	40.8	30.9	28.4

The characteristics of Negro farm operators are different from those of all class 1-5 farm operators in the South. For example, Negro operators had an average age of 53.7 years compared to 51.5 years for all operators, and Negro tenants were 4.6 years older than the average for all tenants. A smaller percentage of Negroes lived off their farms than all operators and Negro operators did not report work off their farms as frequently. By type of organization, most Negro farms were individual or family operated. A large number of the farms shown as operated by corporations represent reporting errors for share tenant or part-owner operations which should have been classified as individual or family operated. This error was not discovered until after publication of the county and State reports. See the section of text on farm organization in this chapter.

Negro-operated farms average 139 acres in size compared to 480 acres for all operators in the South. Part-owner farms operated by Negroes averaged less than 30 percent of the size of all part-owner farms, and Negro tenants averaged less than 20 percent of the size of all tenant farms. Approximately 34.7 percent of all Negro-operated farms were less than 50 acres in size. This compared to 13.8 percent for all farms in the South. Only 3.9 percent of the Negro farms were 500 acres and over in size compared to 19.9 percent of all farms in the South.

Mostly because of their smaller size, Negro-operated farms have a value of \$38,000 per farm for land and buildings compared to over \$96,000 per farm for all farms in the South. However, the average value per acre is higher for Negro-operated farms possibly because of the higher proportion of cropland in their farms. About 47.4 percent of the Negro-operated farms had a value of under \$20,000 per farm compared to 23 percent for all farms.

The average value of all machinery and equipment was \$6,474 per farm for farms operated by Negroes. About 61.1 percent of these farms had values of less than \$5,000 per farm. Only 6.9 percent had values of \$20,000 and over per farm. Figures for all class 1-5 farms in the South show an average per farm of \$10,911 with 43.4 percent of the farms having values of less than \$5,000.

The value of farm products sold by Negro-operated farms represented less than 2 percent of the total farm sales in the South. Negro-operated farms average \$8,465 per farm compared

to \$21,920 for the average of all farms. Almost one-half of the Negro-operated farms had sales between \$2,500 and \$5,000, and 80 percent had sales between \$2,500 and \$10,000.

Tobacco and cotton farms comprised one-half of the Negro-operated farms. Sales from these two products accounted for two-fifths of the total sales from Negro-operated farms. Although important to Negro-operated farms, sales of tobacco and cotton from these farms represented only 7.3 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively, of the total sales of these products from the South.

	Proportion of class 1-5 farms							
	Total		Full owners		Part owners		Tenants	
	All farms	Negro	All farms	Negro	All farms	Negro	All farms	Negro
Age of operator:								
Under 55 years of age	56.8	50.4	48.6	40.4	63.3	52.4	71.6	62.6
55 years and over	43.2	49.6	51.4	59.6	36.7	47.6	28.4	37.4
Operators reporting work off farm	45.9	37.7	46.4	36.9	44.5	39.9	47.3	36.4
Working 200 days or more	24.9	14.4	28.8	16.4	20.2	15.4	21.4	10.3
Size of farm:								
Less than 50 acres	13.8	34.7	16.5	29.3	5.6	21.5	21.8	56.7
500 acres and over	19.9	3.9	12.2	3.8	33.1	6.2	18.7	1.5
Class of farm:								
Class 1	11.0	2.0	8.6	2.2	15.9	3.0	8.7	0.8
Class 2	13.2	4.5	10.1	3.5	18.1	6.6	13.6	3.6
Class 3	17.8	13.2	14.5	9.5	21.7	15.9	21.0	15.7
Class 4	25.4	30.6	26.3	28.1	23.1	30.9	27.0	33.9
Class 5	32.6	49.6	40.4	56.8	21.2	43.6	29.7	46.0
Type of farm:								
Tobacco	15.1	37.0	13.9	32.7	12.9	31.2	23.9	49.6
Cotton	6.3	13.0	3.4	8.9	8.2	15.8	12.7	16.0
All other	78.6	49.9	82.8	58.4	78.9	53.0	63.5	34.4
Value of land and buildings:								
Under \$20,000	23.0	47.4	29.6	50.3	10.0	30.7	27.8	61.4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	24.2	26.8	28.7	27.3	18.6	30.8	19.8	21.8
\$40,000 and over	52.8	25.8	41.7	22.4	71.4	38.5	52.4	16.8
Value of machinery and equipment:								
Under \$5,000	43.4	61.1	52.1	63.1	30.2	52.8	42.3	67.8
\$20,000 and over	15.2	6.9	1.5	5.4	24.5	10.7	17.0	4.8