

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
<u>Percent distribution of farms</u>				
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
<u>Percent distribution of land in farms</u>				
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 ²	689,215	(NA)	(NA)
1940.....	723,504	681,790	41,714
1935 ²	855,555	(NA)	(NA)
1930.....	921,400	882,852	38,548
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.

²Conterminous 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.