

Chapter I

BASIC DATA

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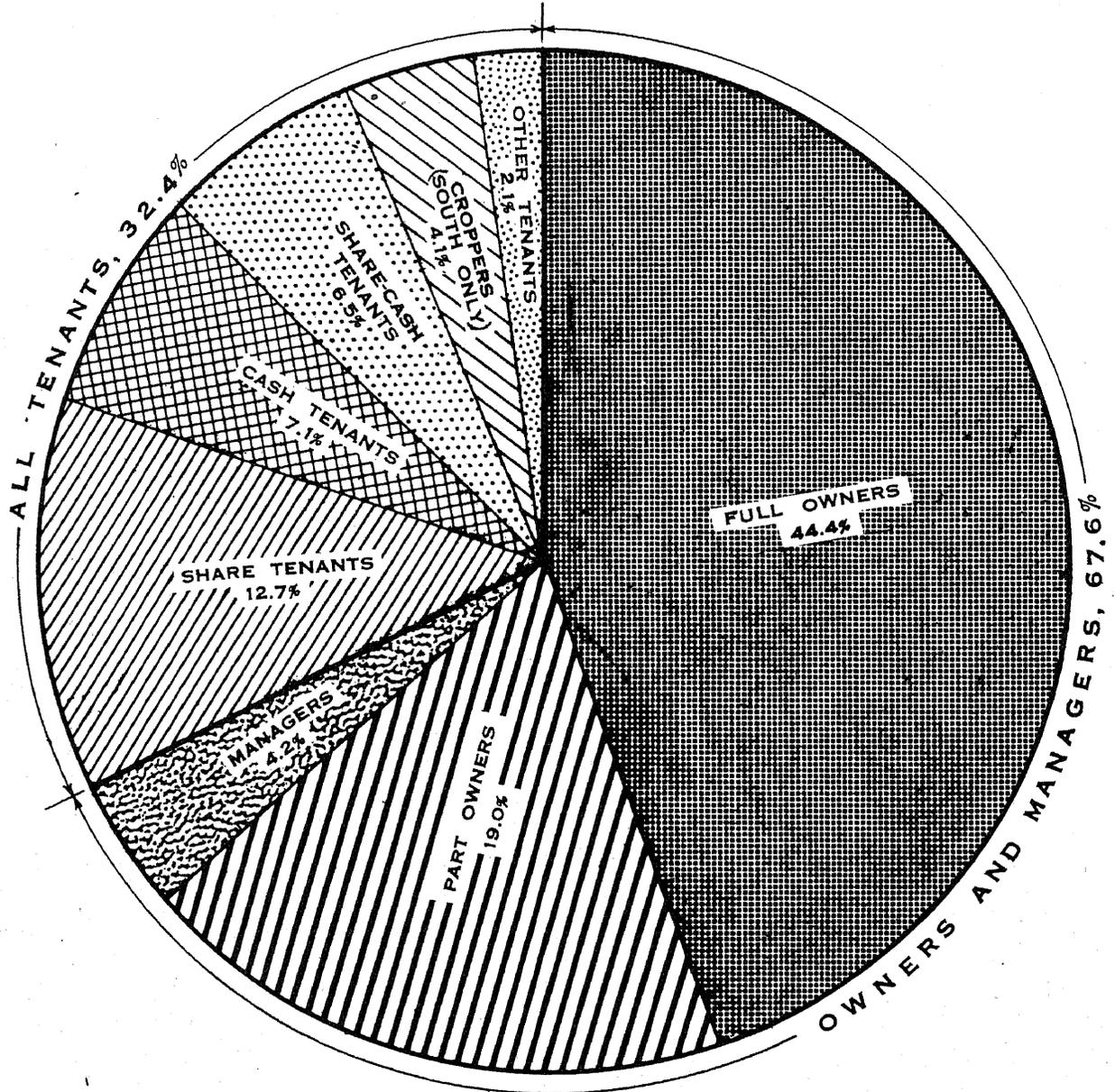
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VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS, BY TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1940



U. S. TOTAL
\$7,813,644,567

(For the percent distribution of number of farms by tenure of farm operator see text table I, chapter I.)

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS BY COLOR AND TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR

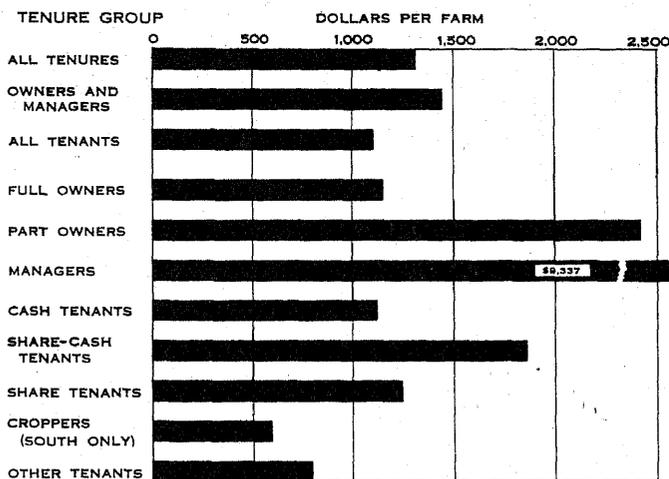
By
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Chapter I.—BASIC DATA

Scope.—This monograph presents, by color and tenure of farm operator, statistics collected in the 1940 Census of Agriculture on the value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households in 1939. In chapter III, data are presented on sources of gross farm income for farms classified by color and tenure of farm operator, April 1, 1940. The figures on sources of income cover both the number of farms reporting and the value for each of the ten value-of-products questions on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule. In chapter IV, statistics are shown on major source of income for farms classified by color and tenure of farm operator. The data on major source of income cover both the number of farms and the total value of farm products for each of the ten major-source classifications. Chapter V presents data on the number of farms cross-classified by color and tenure of farm operator and total value of farm products. In this monograph, the tabulations by color of farm operator were restricted to the South. Of the 719,071 farms in the United States, operated by nonwhite operators on April 1, 1940, nearly 95 percent, or 680,266, were in the South. For Census purposes, the South includes the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central geographic divisions.

Purpose of study.—The 1940 Census Reports on Agriculture, previously published, provide data by color and tenure of farm operator for many items, including number of farms, farm acreage, uses of land, value of specified farm property, and

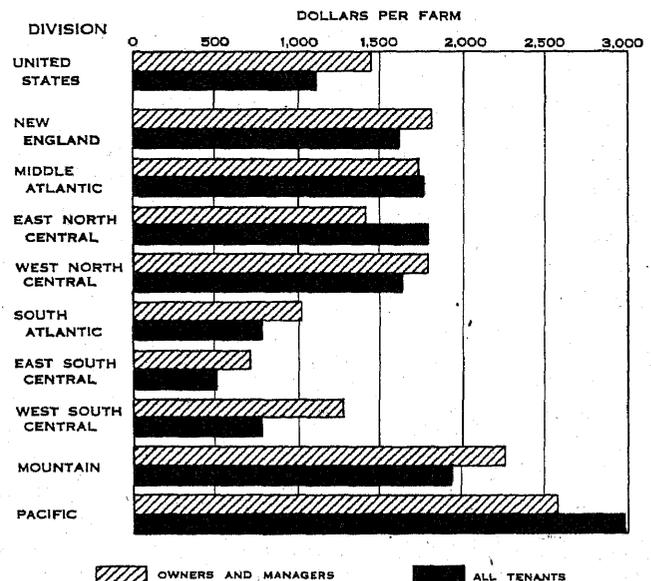
AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS PER FARM, BY TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1940



¹Special acknowledgment is due Gladys L. Eagle who supervised the extensive computations involved in expanding the sample and prepared the tables.

specified farm expenditures. This monograph makes available comparable tabulations for the value-of-farm-products data, figures being shown for the complete tenure break-down for all value-of-products items for the United States and geographic divisions, and for the major tenure break-down (owners and managers, and all tenants) for selected items by States. Such tabulations are essential in appraising and interpreting the statistics on value of farm products, particularly since the value-of-products data for tenant farms include the landlord's share. However, the data presented in this monograph do not, in themselves, provide a basis for determining net income. Persons interested in the use of these value data for that purpose should also examine the statistics published in volume III of the 1940 Census Reports on Agriculture for the following: Expenditures for labor; implements and machinery; feed; commercial fertilizer; liming materials; gasoline, distillate, kerosene, and oil; and building materials (chapter VI); cash rent paid, or payable, by cash tenants and by part owners renting on a cash basis (chapter III); mortgage debt, interest rates, real-estate taxes, and personal-property taxes for farms operated by owners (chapter IV); and total value of specified livestock purchased (chapter X). They should also observe that the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule² did not secure information on all items of farm

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS PER FARM, OWNERS AND MANAGERS COMPARED WITH ALL TENANTS, BY DIVISIONS: CENSUS OF 1940



²See Appendix.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

expenditure, e. g., spray materials, irrigation water, containers, and the like.

Basis of tabulations.—In all cases, the data presented in this monograph are based upon the reports secured from farm operators by census enumerators in a personal canvass of the individual farms as of April 1, 1940. The recorded 1940 Census totals on numbers of farms by tenure of farm operator for the United States, as published in chapter III, volume III, General Report on Agriculture, 1940, are as follows:

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF FARMS BY TENURE OF FARM OPERATOR, APRIL 1, 1940, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1940

TENURE GROUP	FARMS	
	Number	Percent of total
All groups.....	6,096,799	100.0
Owners and managers.....	3,735,528	61.3
Full owners.....	3,084,138	50.6
Part owners.....	615,039	10.1
Managers.....	36,351	0.6
All tenants.....	2,361,271	38.7
Cash.....	514,438	8.4
Share-cash.....	278,606	4.6
Share ¹	815,799	13.4
Croppers (South only).....	541,291	8.9
Other.....	211,138	3.5

¹ Includes croppers for northern and western States.

Comparable recorded 1940 Census totals for the principal value-of-product items for the United States, as published in chapter X, volume III, General Report on Agriculture, are as follows:

TABLE II.—FARMS REPORTING AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, TRADED, OR USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS, 1939, BY SPECIFIED VALUE GROUPS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1940¹

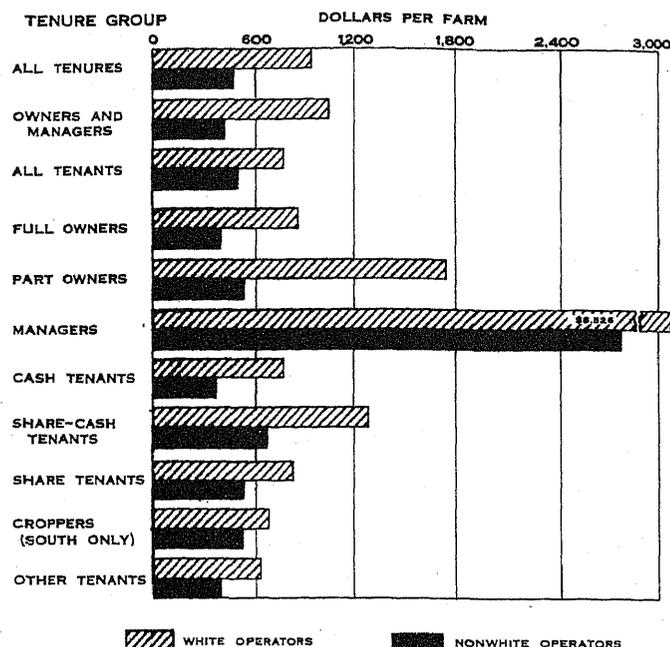
ITEM	FARMS		VALUE	
	Number	Percent of total	Dollars	Percent of total
All farms.....	6,096,799	100.0	xxxxx	xxxxx
Farms with \$0 value of all farm products.....	88,502	1.5
Unclassified farms.....	39,542	0.6	xxxxx	xxxxx
Classified farms.....	5,968,755	97.9	7,813,644,567	100.0
Under \$10,000.....	5,910,442	96.9	6,473,086,439	82.8
\$10,000 and over.....	58,313	1.0	1,340,558,128	17.2

¹ For 1940 Census recorded United States totals for value data by source of income, by major source of income, and by value groups, see text tables V, VI, and VII in chapters III, IV, and V, respectively.

In this monograph, the value data on sources of income, major source of income, and value-group frequencies¹ have been reclassified and retabulated by the tenure groups listed in table I. For the South, this reclassification and retabulation was by color as well as by tenure of farm operator. The break-down of the value-of-products data by color and tenure groups for farms "Under \$10,000" is based on a 2-percent sample of the reports for these farms, expanded and adjusted to agree with the recorded totals. The break-down of the value-of-products data by color and tenure groups for farms "\$10,000 and over" represents a complete tabulation of the reports for these large-income farms. The value-of-products totals for all farms in each color and tenure group were secured by adding the expanded sample data for the "Under \$10,000" subgroup and the complete tabulation for the "\$10,000 and over" subgroup. A more detailed presentation of the sampling procedure will be found in chapter II, together with a discussion of the precision of the sample data.

¹ For 1940 Census recorded United States totals for value data by source of income, by major source of income, and by value groups, see text tables V, VI, and VII in chapters III, IV, and V, respectively.

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS PER FARM, BY TENURE, WHITE COMPARED WITH NONWHITE FARM OPERATORS, FOR THE SOUTH: CENSUS OF 1940



Definitions of the principal terms used in the basic tabulations follow. These are reproduced from the United States Summary, Third Series, and from volume III of the 1940 Census Reports on Agriculture:

Farms.—The definition of a farm as used for the 1940 Census was carried on the schedule and read as follows:

A farm, for Census purposes, is all the land on which some agricultural operations are performed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. The land operated by a partnership is likewise considered a farm. A "farm" may consist of a single tract of land, or a number of separate tracts, and the several tracts may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm. Thus, on a plantation the land operated by each cropper, renter, or tenant should be reported as a separate farm, and the land operated by the owner or manager by means of wage hands should likewise be reported as a separate farm.

Include dry-lot or barn dairies, nurseries, greenhouses, hatcheries, fur farms, mushroom cellars, apiaries, cranberry bogs, etc.

Exclude "fish farms," fish hatcheries, "oyster farms," and "frog farms."

Do not report as a farm any tract of land of less than 3 acres, unless its agricultural products in 1939 were valued at \$250 or more.

In the enumerators' handbook the following instruction was given:

The definition of a farm found on the face of the schedule must be carefully studied by the enumerator. Note that for tracts of land of 3 acres or more the \$250 limitation for value of agricultural products does not apply. Such tracts, however, must have had some agricultural operations performed in 1939, or contemplated in 1940. A schedule must be prepared for each farm, ranch, or other establishment which meets the requirements set up in the definition. A schedule must be filled out for all tracts of land on which some agricultural operations were performed in 1939, or are contemplated in 1940, which might possibly meet the minimum requirements of a "farm." When in doubt, always make out a schedule.

Farming, or agricultural operations, consists of the production of crops or plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry operations) or of the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock

for animal products (including serums), animal increase, or value enhancement. Livestock, as here used, includes poultry of all kinds, rabbits, bees, and fur-bearing animals in captivity, in addition to mules, asses, burros, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. Frequently, certain operations are not generally recognized as farming. This is especially true where no crops are grown or where the establishments are not commonly considered as farms.

A partial list of types of specialized agriculture and of operations not generally recognized as farming but for which Farm and Ranch Schedules were required was provided. This list included such operations as apiaries (bee farms), feed lots, greenhouses, hatcheries, mushroom cellars, etc. * * *

Farm operators.—A "farm operator," according to the Census definition, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. The Census definition of a farm * * * is on the basis of operating units, rather than ownership tracts. A farm may consist of a number of separate tracts and these may be held under different tenures, as when one tract is owned and another tract is rented by the farm operator. Similarly, when a landowner has several tenants, renters, or croppers, the land operated by each is considered a separate farm. * * *

Color and race of farm operator.—The color and race classification of farm operators was made by the enumerator. The schedule inquiry was as follows:

4. Color or race: [Place a check (✓) in proper block]

11. White, including Mexican	22. Negro	23. Indian	24. Chinese	25. Japanese	26. Other (specify)
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* * * In the classification by color it will be noted that "white" includes Mexicans; "nonwhite" includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races.

Tenure of operator.—Each farm was classified according to the tenure under which the operator controlled the land, on the basis of replies to the following three inquiries on the schedule:

9. Do you operate this farm for others as hired manager? _____ (Yes or No)

10. How many acres in this farm do you own? _____ Acres

11. How many acres in this farm do you rent from others? _____ Acres

The sum of Questions 10 and 11 must equal Question 12, unless operated by a hired manager.

The enumerator was instructed to consider as owned, the land which the operator or his wife held under title, homestead law, purchase contract, or as one of the heirs or as trustee of an undivided estate. If both an owned and a rented tract were farmed by the same operator, these were to be considered as one farm even though the tracts were not contiguous and each was locally called a farm. If, however, one tract of land was managed for another, it was to be reported as a separate farm. Farm operators were classified into four major tenure groups:

Full owners own all the land they operate.

Part owners own a part and rent from others the rest of the land they operate.

Managers operate farms for others and receive wages or salaries for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired laborers were not classed as managers. Farms operated for institutions or corporations were considered to be managed even where no person was specifically indicated as being employed as the farm manager.

Tenants operate hired or rented land only.

If a farm operator used land to which he did not hold title, and did not lease, this was not permitted to affect his tenure classification. If wild hay was cut or other crops harvested from land neither owned nor leased by the operator, such land

was to be included in the farm acreage and considered as though owned, provided the operator owned any of the land in the farm. If he did not own any of the land in the farm such land was to be considered as rented. Range lands used by the operator, but neither owned nor leased by him, were not considered a part of the farm and did not enter into the determination of the tenure of the farm operator. If the farm represented livestock grazing on open range and no land was owned or leased, the operator was considered a full owner. There was a total of only 489 such operations recorded in the United States in 1940. Indian operators whose holdings consisted of allotted lands were considered as owners whether the allotted land represented allotment in fee or trust, or merely a simple designation of a certain acreage as the place of residence or agricultural activity of the operator.

Tenant operators were subclassified into five groups, depending upon the contractual arrangement with the landlord, as indicated by replies to the following inquiries on the schedule:

<p>7. What does the landlord furnish as his share in the operation of this farm?</p> <p>(a) Work animals _____ (All, Part, or None)</p> <p>(b) Tractor power _____ (All, Part, or None)</p> <p>(c) Fertilizer _____ (All, 1/2, 1/3, etc., or None)</p> <p>(d) Seed _____ (All, 1/2, 1/3, etc., or None)</p> <p>(e) Other _____ (Name and give share)</p>	<p>8. What did you agree to pay as rent for the year?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>If cash, give total amount, explaining for what paid, as \$530 for entire farm, \$30 for 15 acres pasture, \$75 for 25 acres hay land, etc.</p> <p>If share of crops or of animal increase, give kind and report share in fractions, as 1/2 corn, 1/3 young animals, 1/4 cotton, etc.</p> <p>If definite quantity, give kind and report in bushels, pounds, etc., as 600 bushels wheat, 4 bales cotton, etc.</p> <p>If other rent, specify, as upkeep of farm, keep of landlord, etc.</p>
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Cash tenants pay a cash rental, such as \$4.50 per acre for the cropland or \$500 for the use of the whole farm. Included under this classification were those reporting a fixed sum of money; those whose rentals were stipulated to be made in cash but the amount not given; and those whose payments were closely akin to cash, such as farm real-estate taxes, board for landlord, expenditures for repairs and for upkeep of the farm. Upkeep of the farm, with no indication that this represented a cash expenditure, was not considered as cash rent.

Share-cash tenants pay a part of their rental in cash and part as a share of crops or livestock production.

Share tenants pay a share only of either the crops or livestock production, or both.

Croppers have been defined as share tenants to whom their landlords furnish all of the work animals, or tractor power in lieu of work animals. Croppers are shown separately only for the southern States. * * *

Other tenants include those whose rental agreement was unspecified and those who did not fall definitely into one of the other subclasses. Standing renters, i. e., those paying a stated amount of farm products for use of the farm, as 3 bales of cotton or 500 bushels of corn, were included in this subclass.

The contractual arrangements between landlords and tenants are extremely varied. Although each of the above subclasses of tenants represent in general a particular type of arrangement, the extent and nature of the items furnished by the landlord and of the rental paid may vary considerably within the subclass. For this reason tenants of a particular subclass will not necessarily be entirely comparable for all areas. * * * In some instances, cash tenants paid their entire rental on the basis of the cropland; in others, the rental appeared to be primarily for use of the farm as a place of residence. This

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

latter was particularly true around urban centers and in industrial and mining areas. For share-cash tenants the cash rental is often for the buildings or for pasture or hay land, the crops being rented on a share basis. However, share-cash tenants represent all sorts of share and cash rental combinations.

*** In the northern and western States many of the share tenants whose landlords furnished the work animals were sons of the landlord. Therefore, the basis used for classifying croppers in the southern States was not generally applicable to the northern and western States.

*** The United States totals, as shown in the division and State tables, are restricted to croppers in the southern States.

*** The furnishing of tractor power, in lieu of work animals, was taken into account for the first time in the 1940 Census in determining cropper operations. Also in the 1940 Census a slight change in the rental agreements in several of the cropper areas was recognized and taken into account in classifying cropper farms. This change was the practice of charging a cash rental for noncash crops, such as corn, with the cash crop, such as cotton or tobacco, remaining on a share basis. Where the amount of cash was relatively small, and in all other respects the tenant was a cropper, the operator was classed as a "cropper" rather than as a "share-cash tenant." The number of such croppers was relatively small. ***

"Other tenants," as classified for the 1940 Census, include standing renters and tenants whose rental agreement was such that they did not fall into any of the other subclasses of tenants, also those for which the method of payment was unspecified and was not determinable. ***

Most croppers work under close supervision, and the land assigned each cropper by his landlord is often merely a part of a larger agricultural enterprise operated as a single working unit in respect to a central farm headquarters, to the control of labor, and to the managerial and supervisory functions. Such a multiple-farm unit, generally designated as a plantation, may include operations of share tenants and standing renters as well as that of croppers. A part or all of the farm implements and machinery and domestic animals may be furnished the croppers or tenants and these may or may not be left in their possession. Cash or credit advances may be made by the landlord to or for the croppers or tenants, and he may make expenditures for them for labor and fertilizer. In many such cases the crops will be marketed by the landlord. In many instances, the croppers or tenants and their families are also wage hands on the "home farm" of the plantation.

Some believe croppers ought not to be considered as tenants but as hired hands receiving a share of the crop in lieu of a wage, and that the land worked by each cropper ought to be considered as a part of the landlord's farm rather than as a separate farm. There are several reasons why it is not desirable to do this. A cropper differs from a wage hand in that his payment is not fixed but involves risk and therefore he partakes somewhat of the nature of an entrepreneur. The laws of some States define sharecroppers as tenants, others hold that sharecroppers are laborers, and in still others their status hinges on whether they pay or receive a share of the crop. Also, many cropper operations are not a part of a multiple-farm unit. Where the cropper operations are a part of a plantation set-up there is often but little difference between the croppers and the share tenants or standing renters on the same plantation. In considering each cropper operation as a separate farm, it was possible to retain comparability with previous censuses. If croppers had been considered as other than farm operators, labor and other statistics would also have been

upset. However, in order to make possible a statistical treatment of each plantation operation as a unit and to avoid the danger of duplications and omissions in the returns, a Plantation or Multiple-farm Unit Schedule was used in the southern States to supplement the information obtained for the individual farms included in the plantation. ***

Value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households.—The 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule included ten questions relating to the value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households. These questions in the order of their appearance on the schedule were as follows:

Value of all dairy products sold or traded in 1939.

Value of all livestock sold or traded in 1939, except poultry, bees, and fur animals.

Value of all poultry, eggs, baby chicks, poult, etc., sold or traded in 1939.

Value of wool, mohair, meat, hides, etc., bees, honey, wax, and fur animals and pelts sold or traded in 1939.

Value of the crops reported under Questions 87-142 (including landlord's share) which were or are to be sold or traded. (Crops, as used in this question, referred to field crops harvested in 1939.)

Value of vegetables harvested in 1939 FOR SALE.

Horticultural specialties, sales in 1939.

Value of all fruits and nuts, including small fruits, produced in 1939 that were or are to be sold or traded.

Value (estimated) of products of this farm in 1939 that were used by your family and by all households on this farm.

Value of forest products sold in 1939.

*** On the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule the ten value questions were distributed among the various crop and livestock questions, each value question following the crop or livestock questions upon which the value figure was based.

It will be noted that, in general, the value questions relating to livestock and livestock products, horticultural specialties, farm products used by farm households, and forest products apply to the calendar year 1939 *** whereas the value questions for field crops, vegetables harvested for sale, and fruit crops are on a crop-year basis. That is, the values apply to quantities sold or to be sold or traded from crops harvested in 1939. ***

In general the statistics on total value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households represent an approximate measure of *gross farm income*. If the value of farm products used by farm households is excluded from the totals, the resulting figures on value of farm products sold or traded represent an approximation of *cash farm income*. The user of these value statistics should keep in mind, however, that there are, theoretically at least, three basic types of figures on income from agricultural production in the United States:

(1) United States farm income figures calculated on the basis of all farms in the United States as a unit. Interfarm sales, both within States and between States, would be excluded.

(2) United States farm income figures calculated from farm income figures for individual States. Interfarm sales within States would be excluded, but interfarm sales between States would be included.

(3) United States farm income figures representing an aggregate of the income for individual farms. Interfarm sales, both within States and between States, would be included.

The statistics on value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households *** clearly belong under the third classification. The duplication of income caused by the inclusion of interfarm sales is an important item, particularly in livestock feeding areas. ***

Nonagricultural income.—Income from nonagricultural sources is not included in the figures on farm income for * * * the 1940 * * * census enumeration. Because of the growth of part-time farming in recent years, nonagricultural income is an important item when comparisons are made involving the economic position of the individual farm rather than farming as an industry.

Government benefit payments.—As mentioned above, there was no provision on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule for reporting the amount of Government benefit payments. On some schedules where sugarcane or sugar beets were reported, there was evidence that the reported value of crops sold or traded included the Government payment on sugarcane or sugar beets. In general, however, such payments appear to have been excluded from the figures on value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households.

Classified farms (Farms reporting total value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households).—For 1939, this represents all farms for which there were usable reports on value of products, but excludes reports for farms showing no products sold, traded, or used by farm households. In other words, the number of farms reporting total value of products, plus the unclassified farms, plus farms reporting no products sold, traded, or used by farm households equals all farms enumerated as of the census date. * * *

Farms with no farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households (\$0 value of all farm products).—The numbers of farms shown for this classification * * * represent farms for which there was a correct report of no products sold, traded, or used by farm households in 1939. These farms generally fall into one of two categories, new farms being brought into operation in the spring of 1940, and farms having a complete crop failure in 1939 for which there was also no income from livestock production in 1939 and no value for products used by farm households. This classification also includes a limited number of farms for which the only value of products reported was receipts from the rental of pasture. Where the schedule correctly represented a separate operating unit, it was necessary to classify such farms as reporting no farm products sold or traded, inasmuch as there was no value of products question on the 1940 Farm and Ranch Schedule under which rental from pasture could logically be included. * * *

Unclassified farms.—Where the figures on crop and livestock production and values were incomplete, the farm was placed in the "unclassified" category. In most cases these were farms on which the operator had moved between the time the 1939 crops were harvested and the time the census enumerator visited the farm. * * *

Major source of income.—In making the tabulation by major source of income for the 1940 Census, the schedules for farms reporting farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households were sorted into ten major source groups corresponding to the ten value of products questions. *The basis for this classification was the largest value-of-products entry.* If the entries for two or more of the ten value of products questions were exactly the same, the farm was classified according to the item predominating as to major source in that locality. The procedure was, therefore, purely objective. It was possible for a sheep ranch to be classified with "livestock" as the major source of income or with "other livestock products" as the major source of income, depending upon the comparative gross receipts from sales of sheep and from sales of wool on that ranch in 1939. Similarly, a wheat farm, on which the 1939 wheat crop was a complete failure, would be classified as a subsistence

farm, if the largest value entry was that for farm products used by farm households. The import of these definitions, as applied to this study, is summarized in the following paragraphs:

Difference in dates for color-tenure statistics and value statistics.—A "farm," under the Census definition, is an operating unit, and a "farm operator" is the person operating such a farm at the time of the enumeration. Consequently, the number of "farms" and the number of "farm operators," enumerated by the Census as of April 1, 1940, are identical, 6,096,799. Because of this fact the terms "farm" and "farm operator" have often been used interchangeably. The tabulations presented in the tables of this monograph were necessarily made with the same assumption of synonymy. Unfortunately, the 1940 Census data on the color and tenure of the farm operator and on the value of farm products relate to two different dates, April 1, 1940, and the year 1939, respectively. *Because of this difference in dates, the 1939 value-of-products figures for any given individual farm are not necessarily compatible with the tenure classification of the operator of that farm on April 1, 1940.* To cite an extreme but actual case: A 1940 sharecropper properly reported the 1939 owner-operator's production of intensive succession crops which had an extremely high sales value.

The relationship of tenure to year of occupancy for the United States, as shown by the 1940 Census of Agriculture, is summarized in the following table:

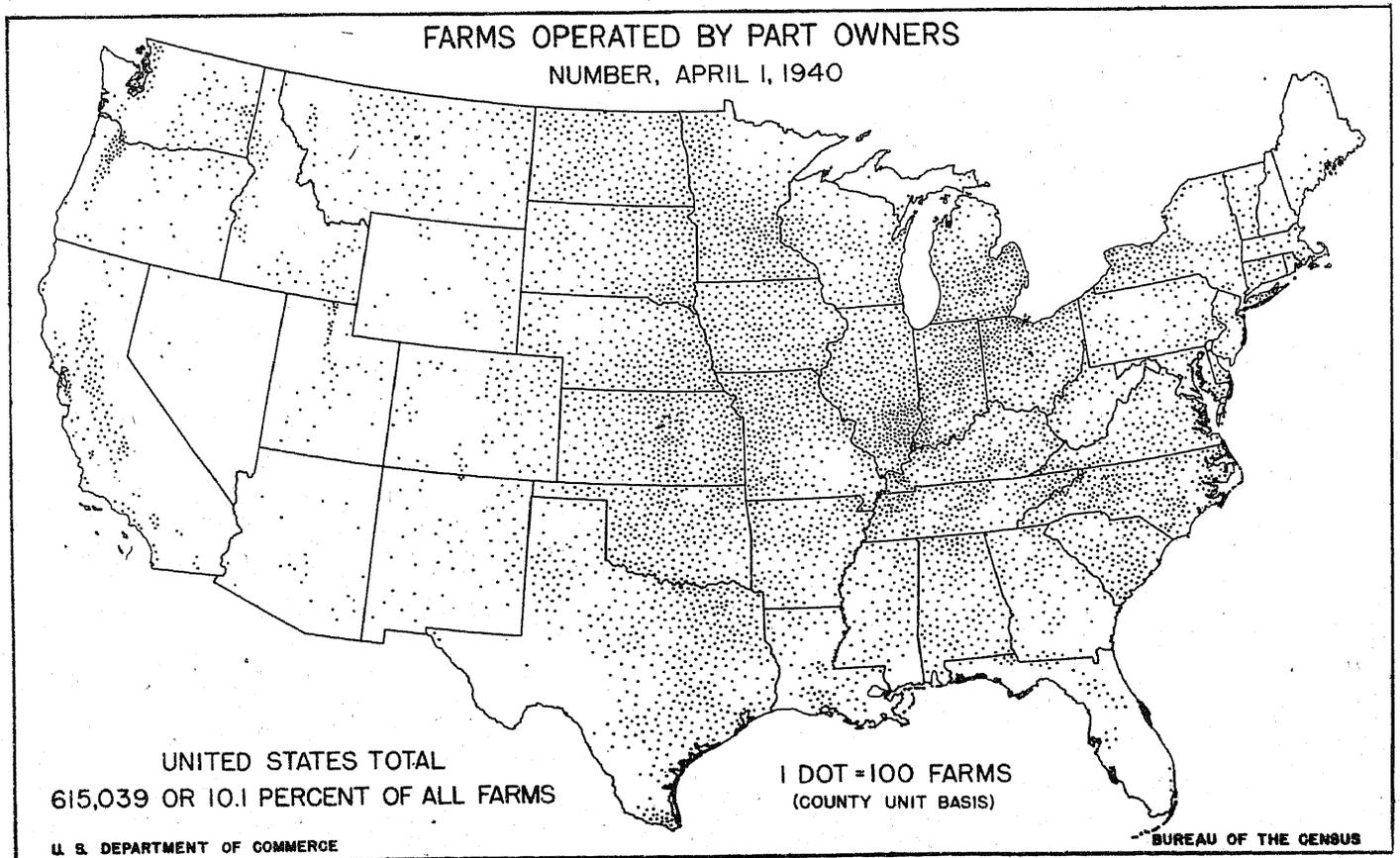
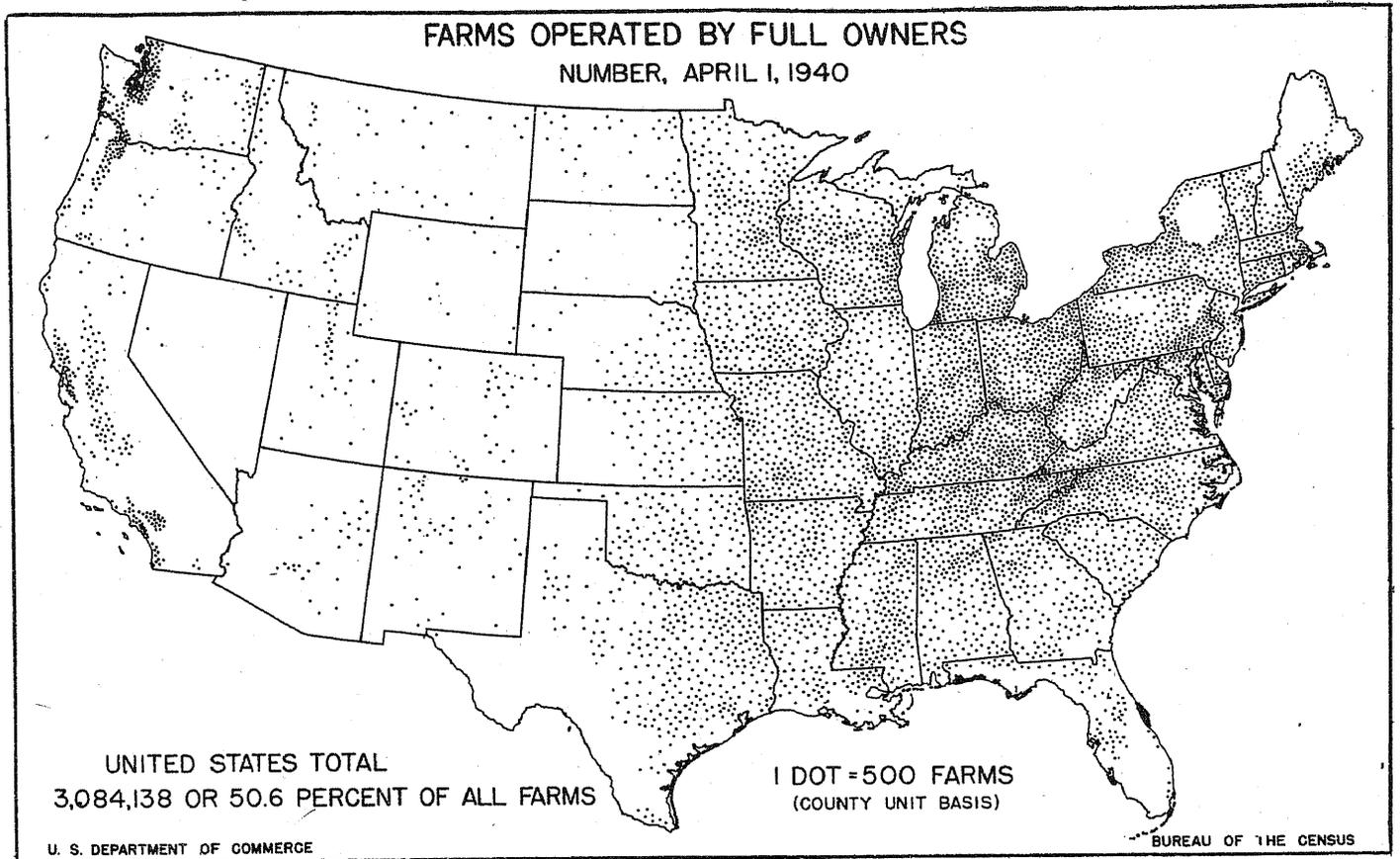
TABLE III.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TENURE GROUPS BY YEAR OF OCCUPANCY, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1940

TENURE GROUP	Total reporting	YEAR OF OCCUPANCY		
		1940	1939	Before 1939
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All groups.....	100.0	7.9	9.9	82.2
Owners and managers.....	100.0	2.6	5.2	92.1
Full owners.....	100.0	2.7	5.3	92.0
Part owners.....	100.0	2.2	4.4	93.5
Managers.....	100.0	9.0	15.5	75.5
All tenants.....	100.0	16.0	17.2	66.8
Cash.....	100.0	15.2	18.8	66.1
Share-cash.....	100.0	12.0	13.8	74.2
Share ¹	100.0	14.4	16.2	69.1
Croppers (South only).....	100.0	22.2	19.3	58.5
Other.....	100.0	13.6	16.6	69.8

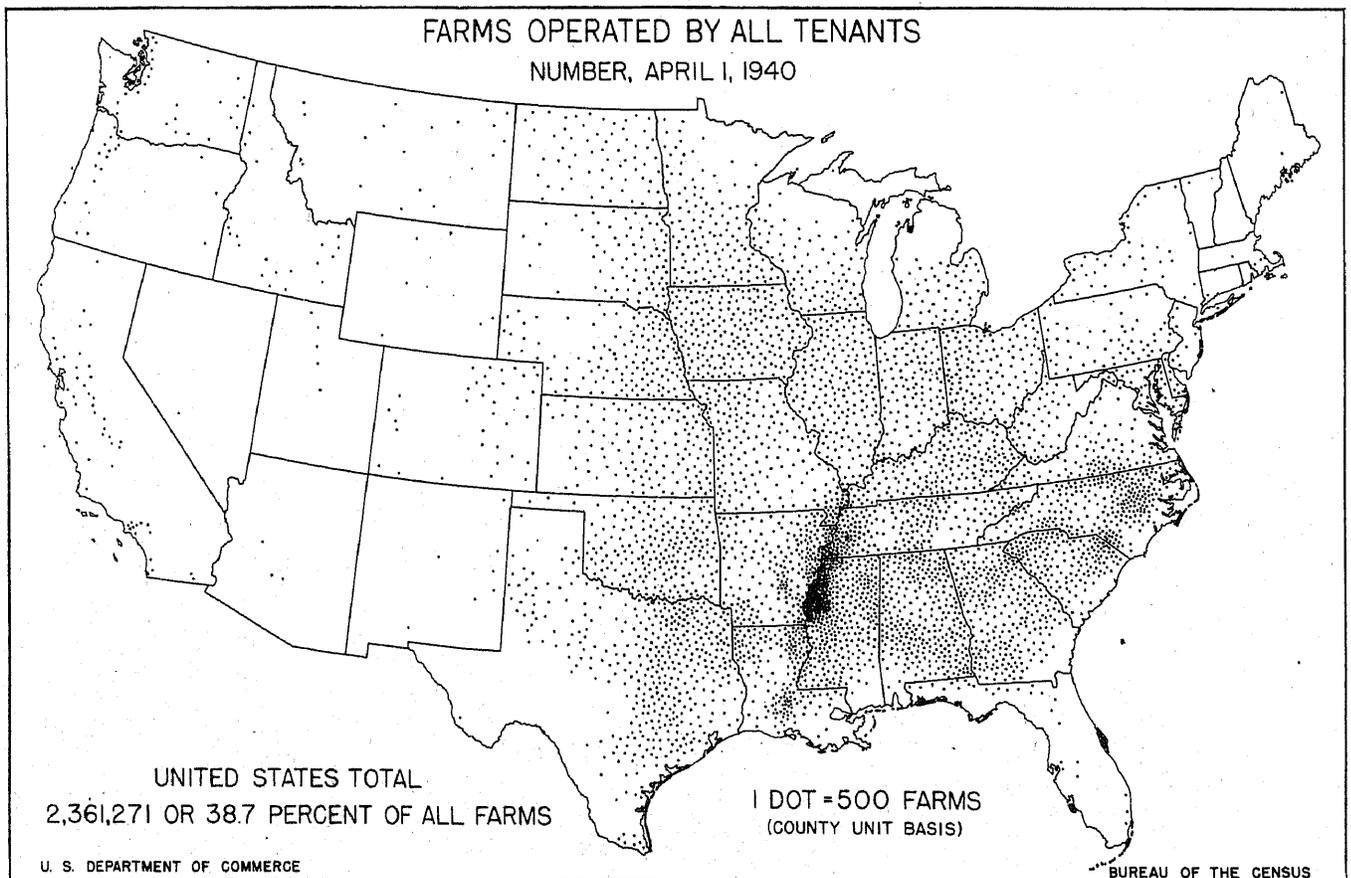
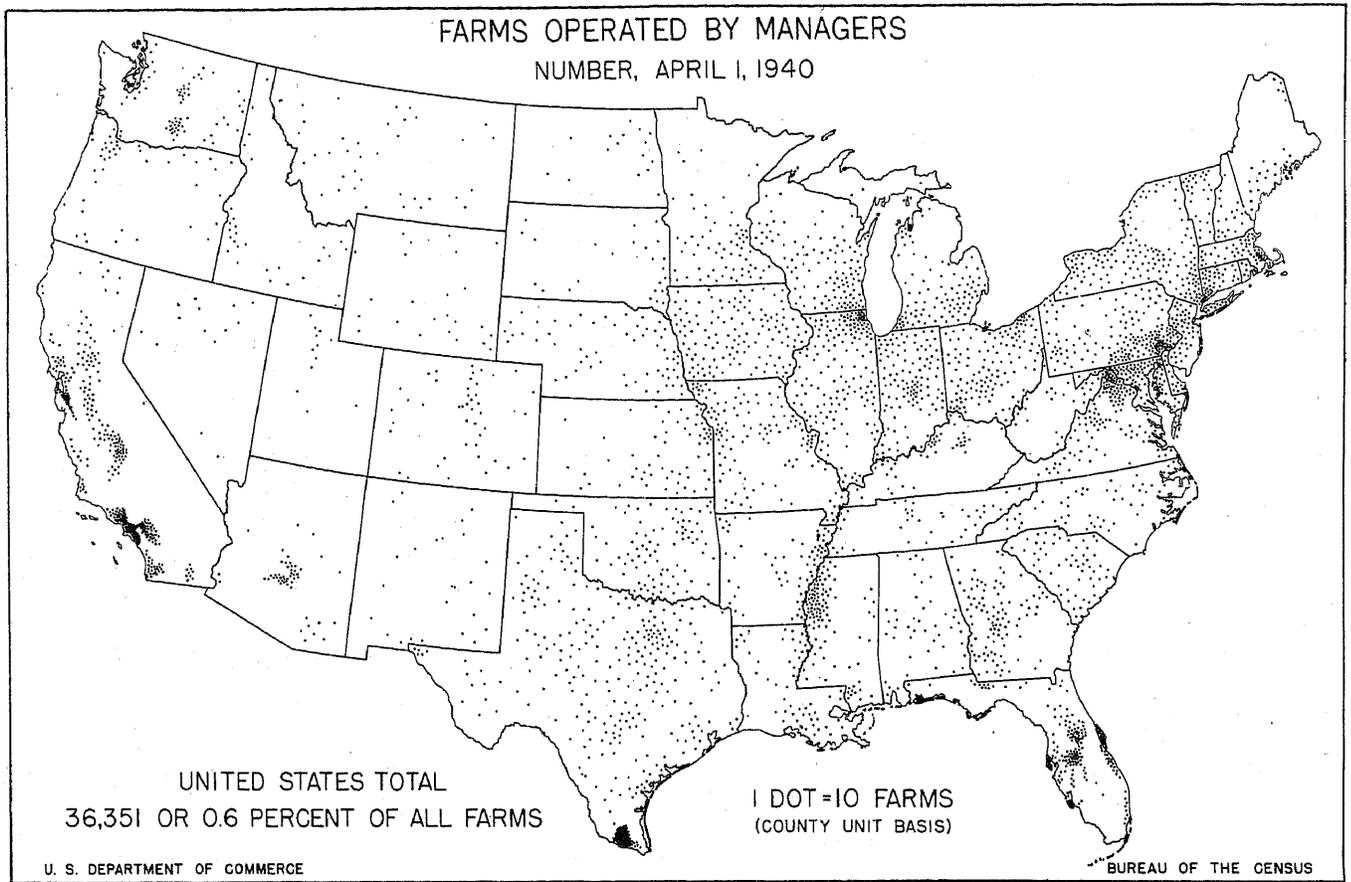
¹ Includes croppers for northern and western States.

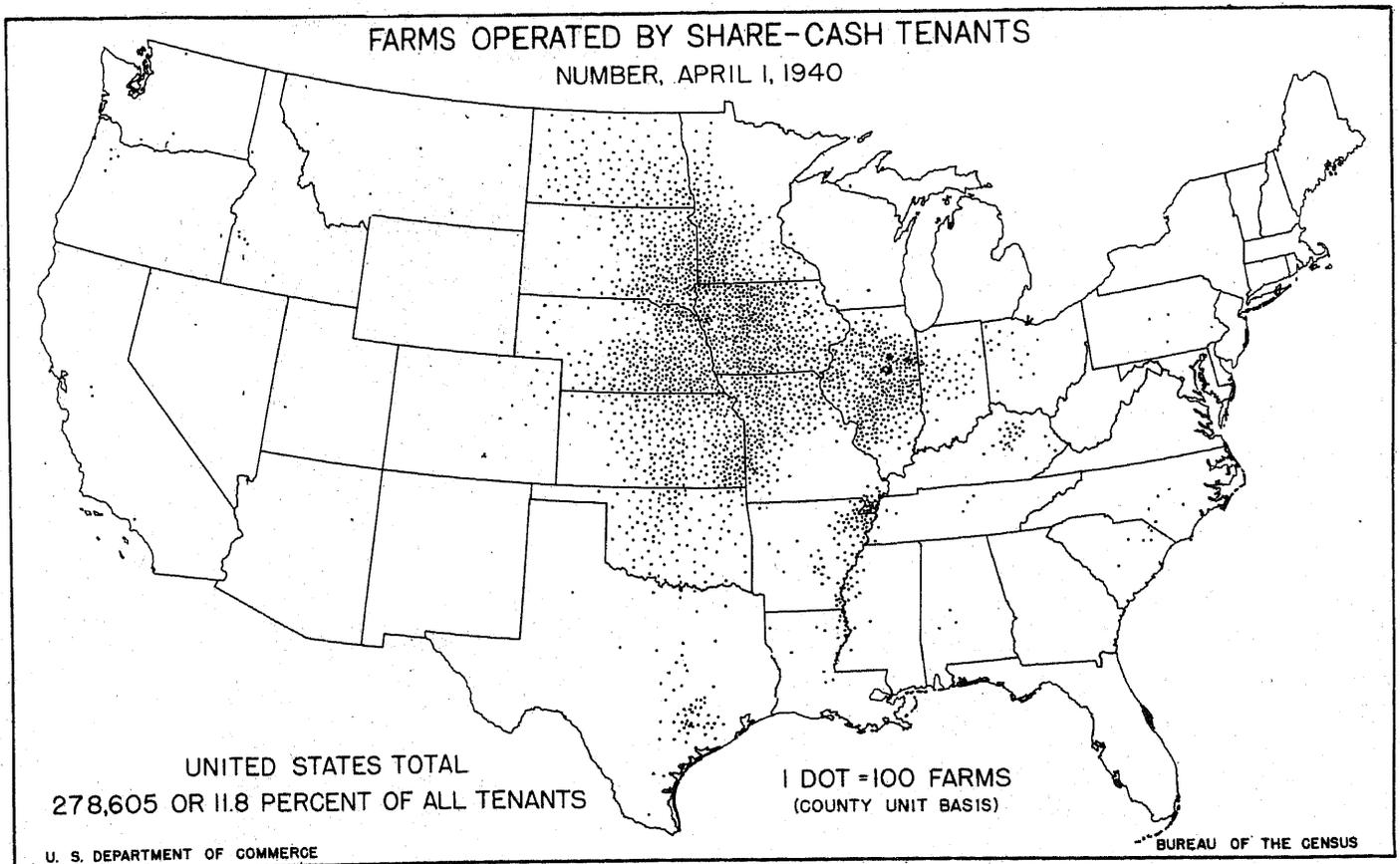
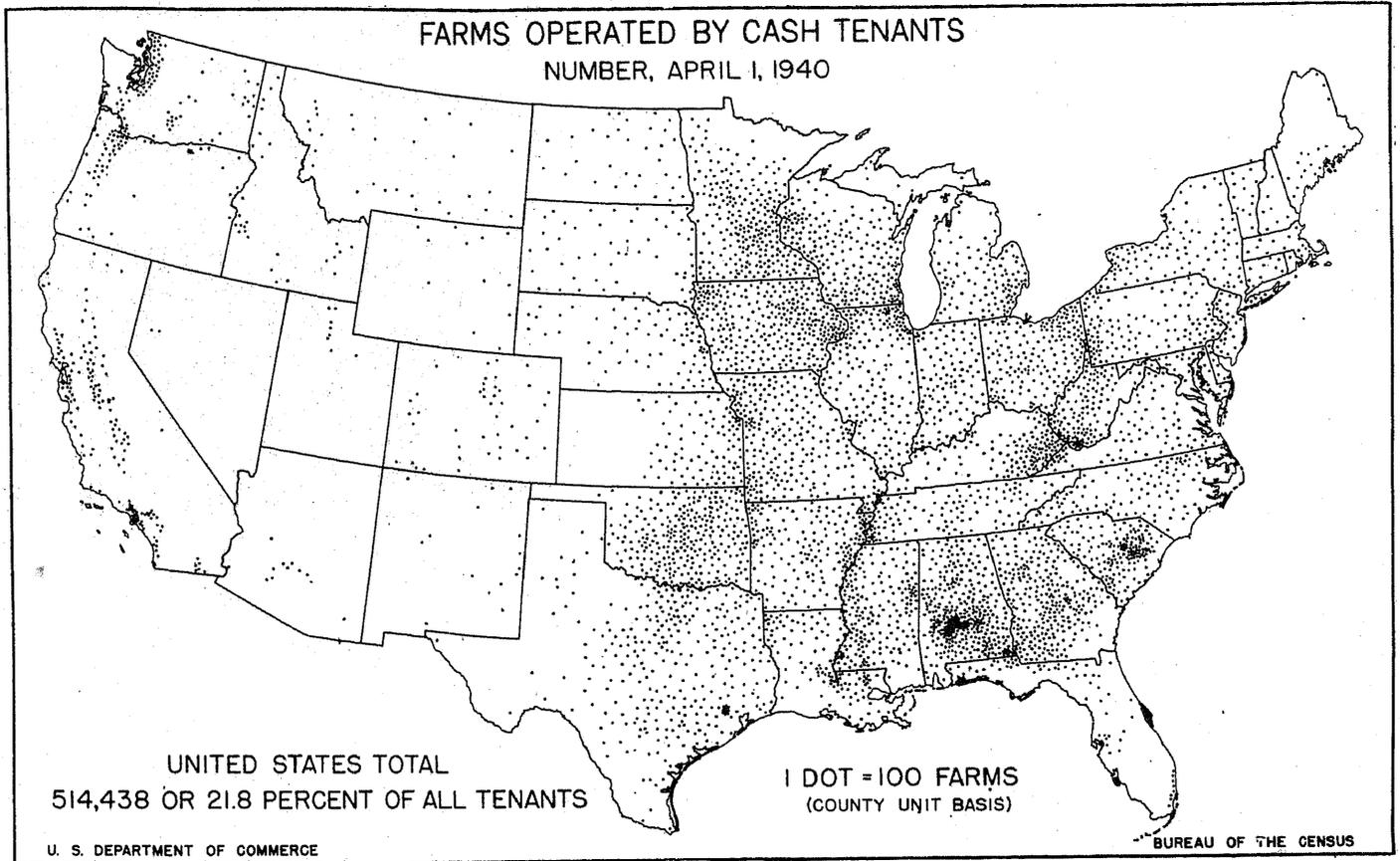
Only a small proportion of the total changes in farm operators, April 1, 1940, compared with the crop year of 1939, were of such nature as to seriously affect the tenure-value relationships. However, the tables in this monograph may contain some color- and tenure-group totals which are distorted because of changes in operators. Such errors are inherent in the data and should not be confused with the sampling errors discussed in chapter II.

Some other problems of interpretation.—The use of figures on gross value of sales for an operating unit as an index of the income of the operator of that unit presents other difficulties, quite aside from the problem of change of operator. Not only are the value data on a gross-income basis, that is *operating costs have not been deducted*; but also the non-agricultural income of the operator and other members of his family are excluded from the picture. Many farm operators have additional sources of income, such as rents, interest, and wages received for work on other farms or for nonfarm work. Work off the farm is an important source of income for many farmers, particularly those near industrial centers. This is especially true of many full owners on small farms. Finally, because of differences in living costs and operating expenses, the same average value of products does not necessarily indicate the same standard of living for operators in different regions.

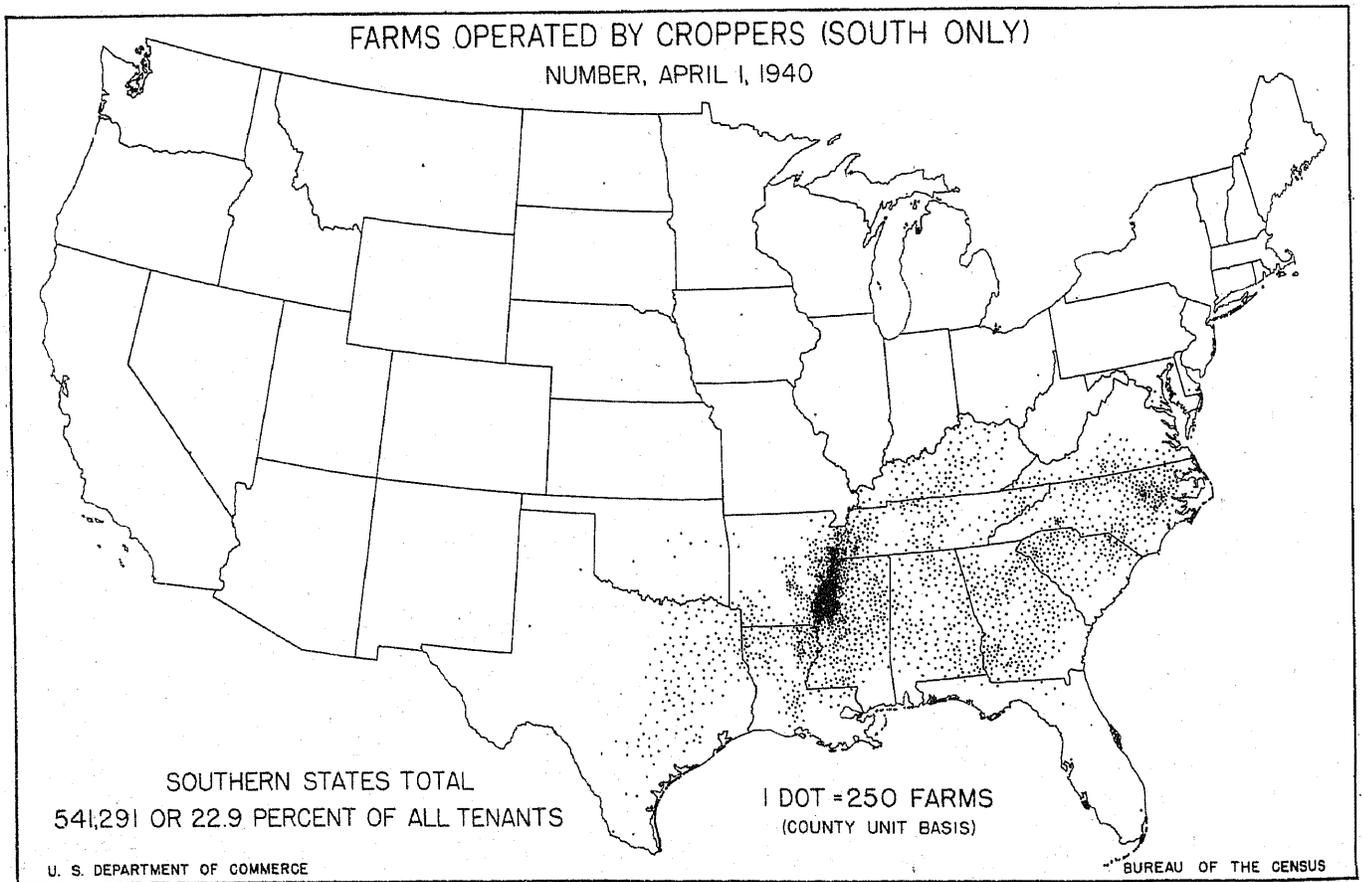
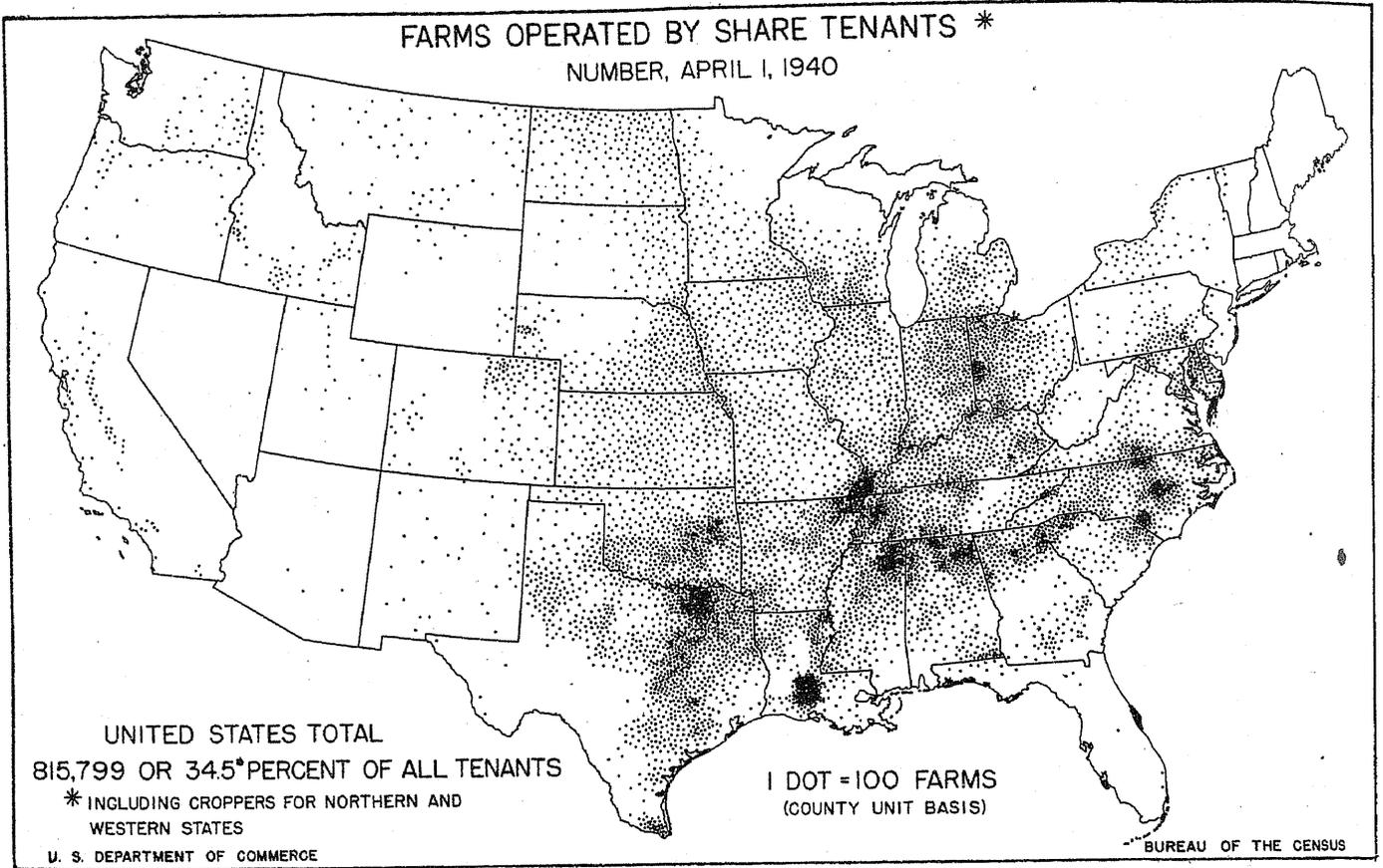


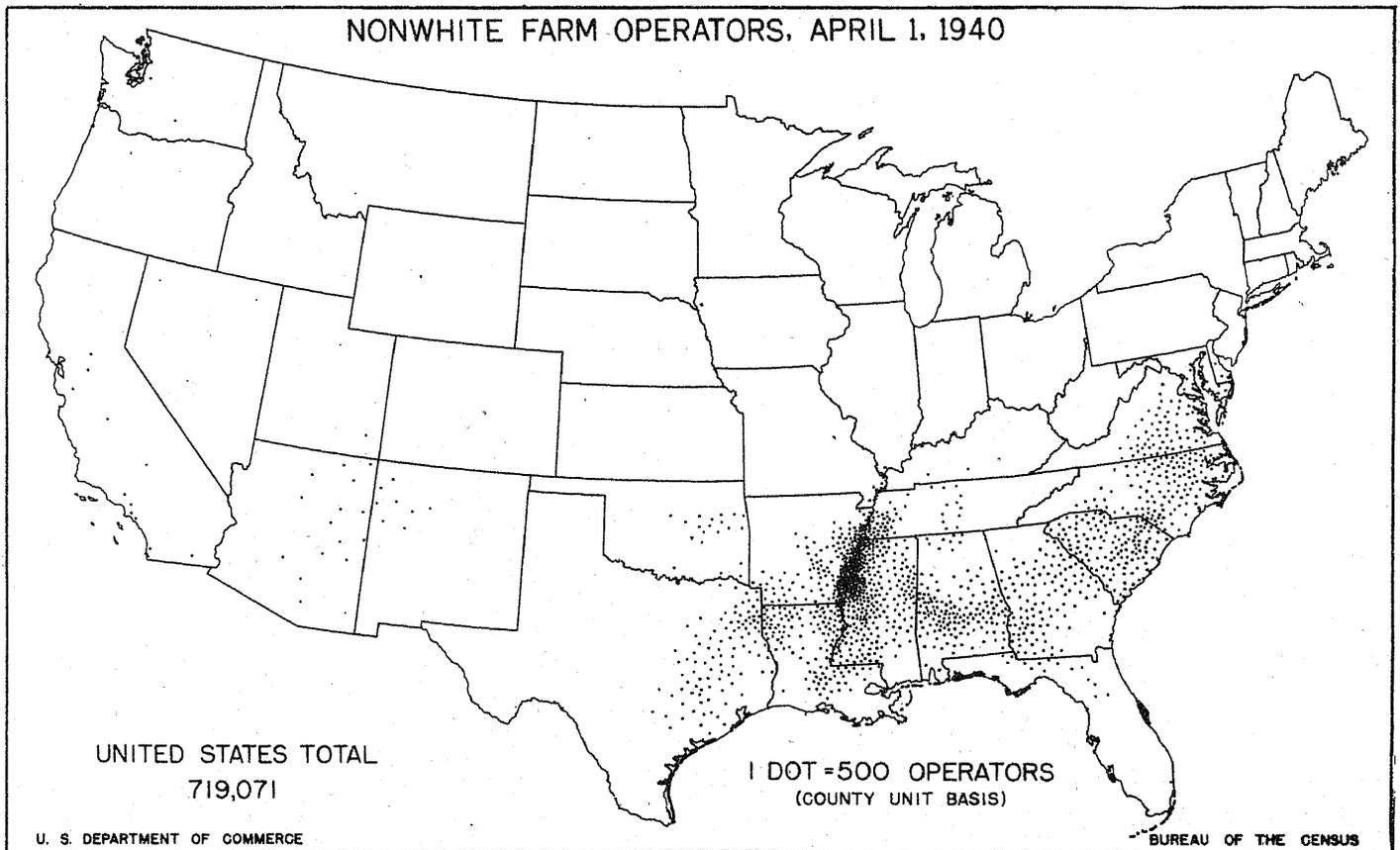
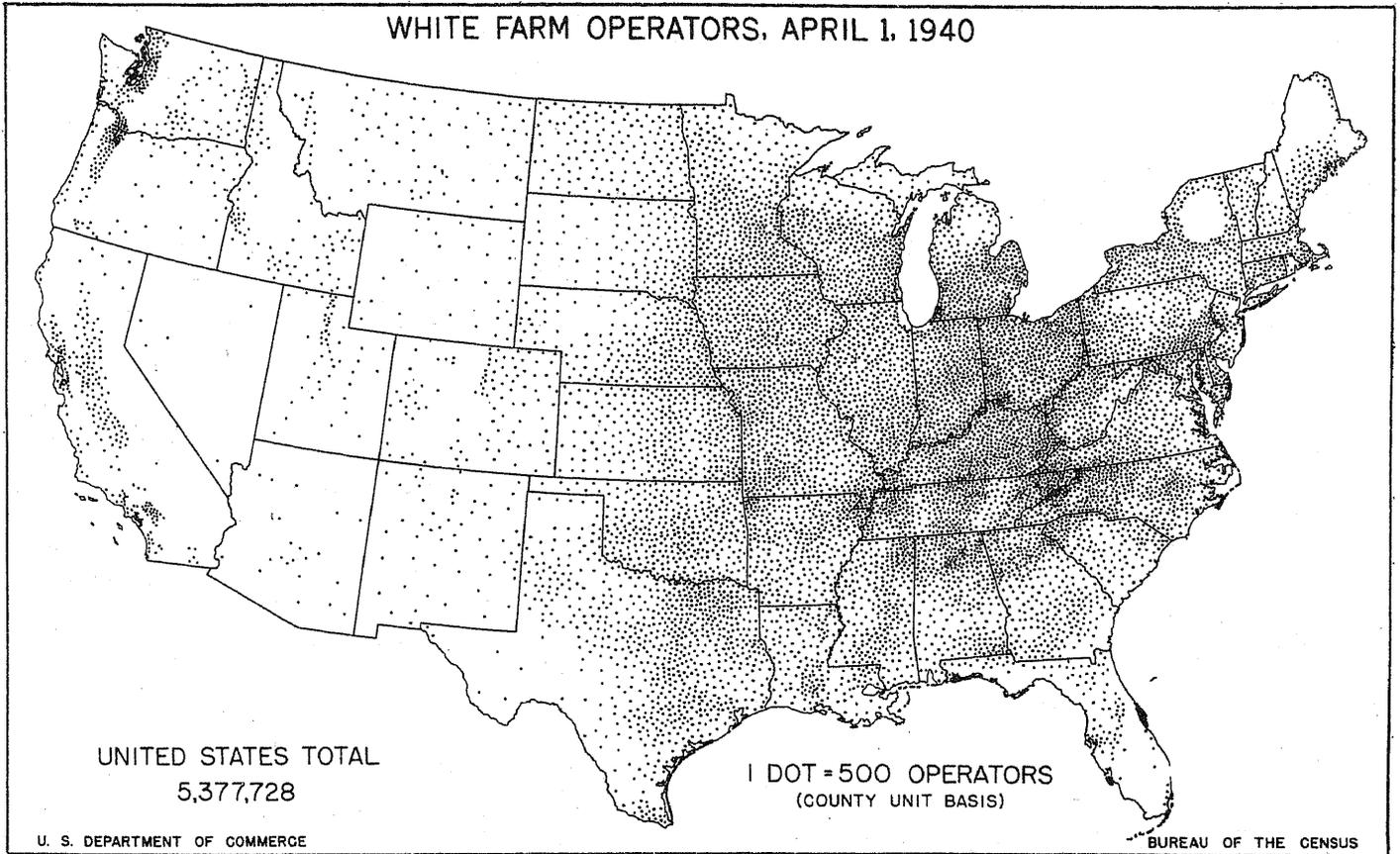
VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS





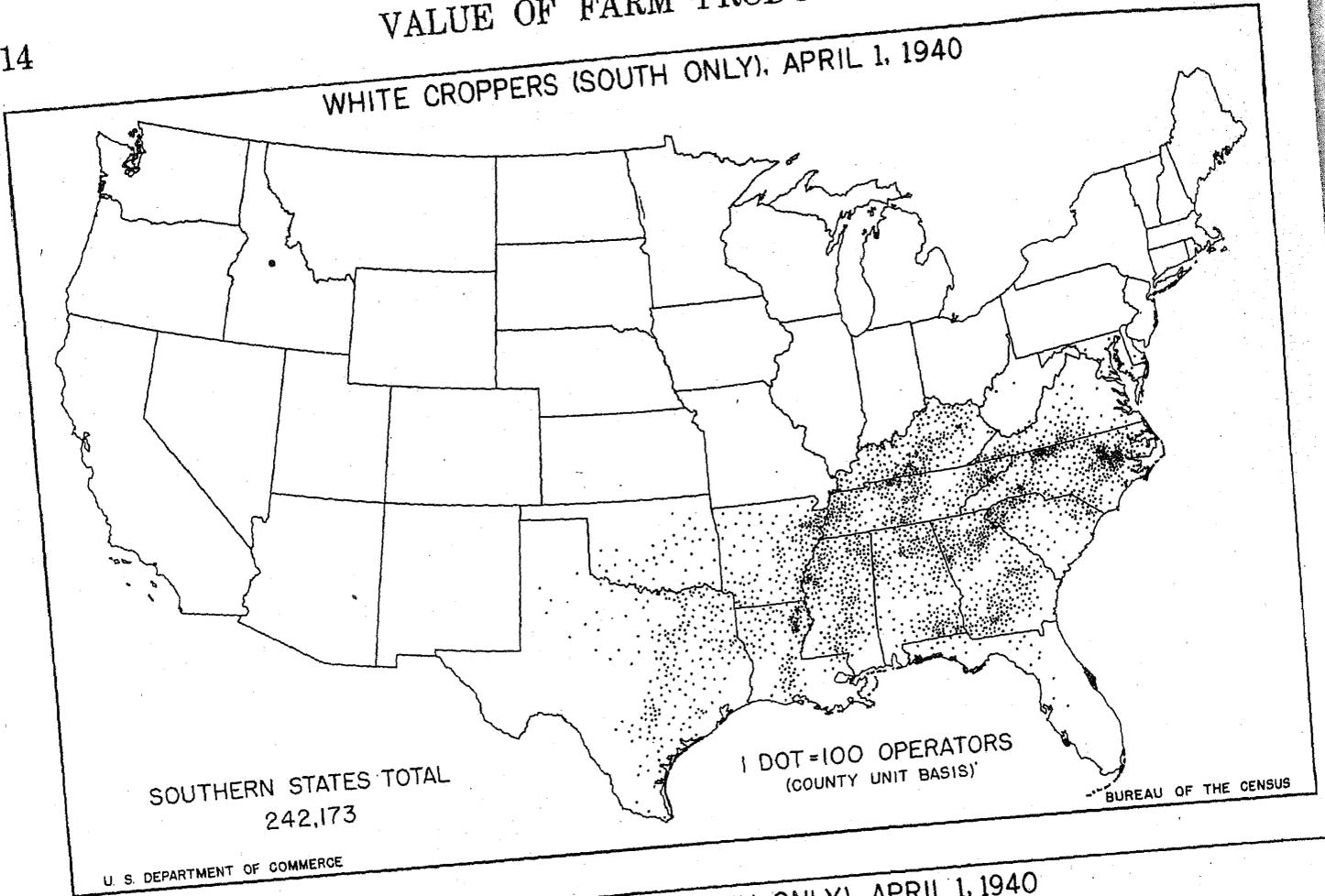
VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS



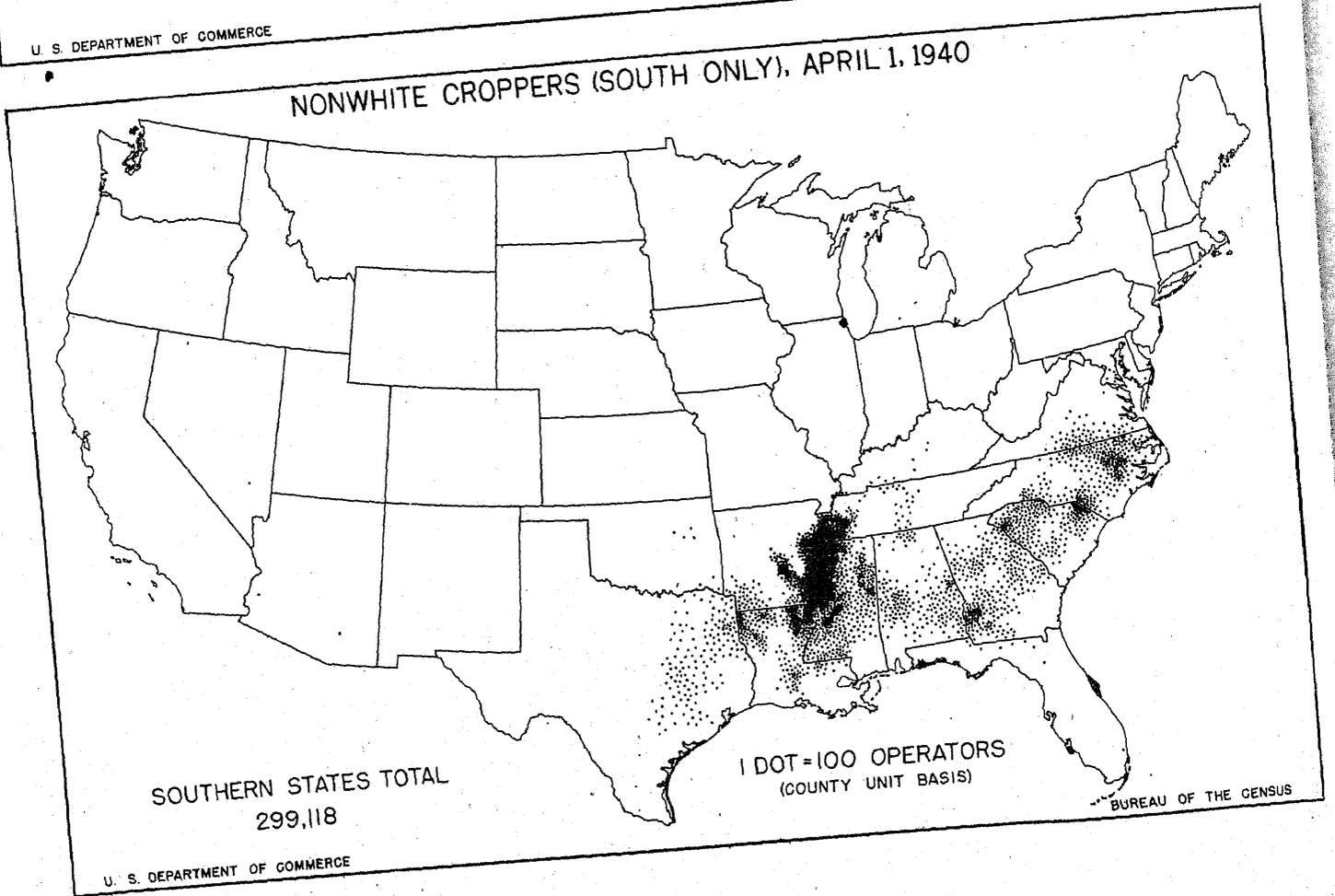


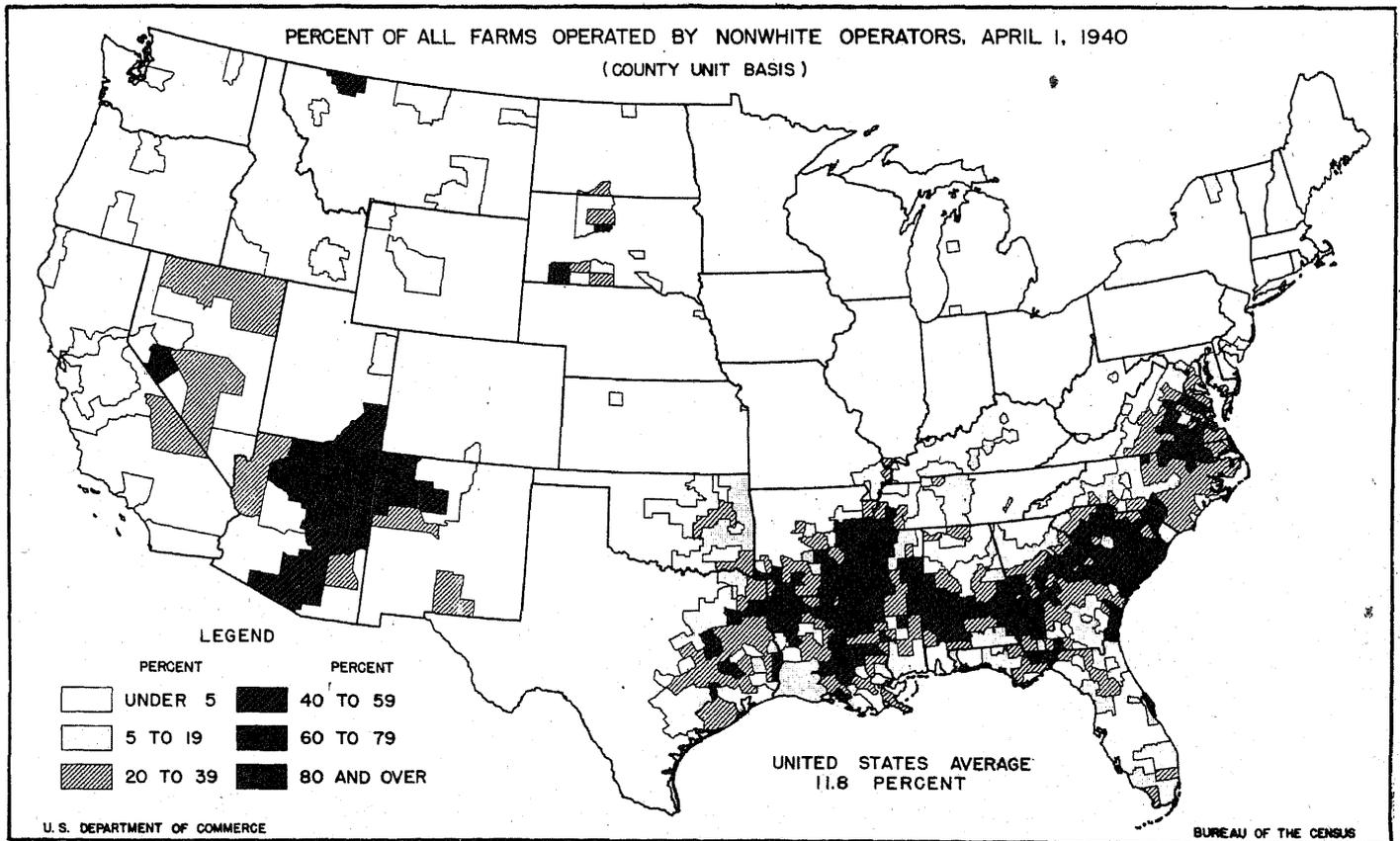
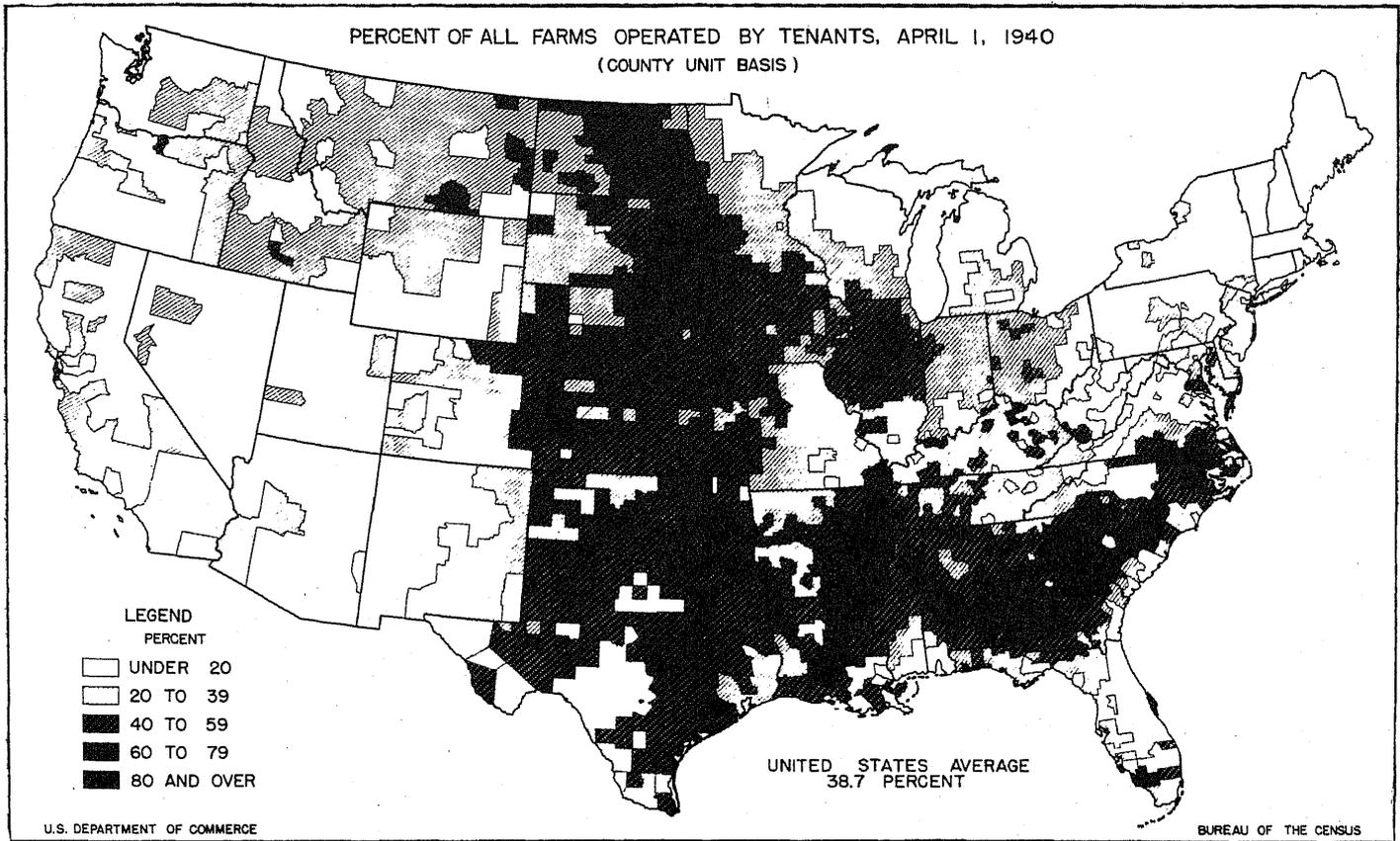
VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

WHITE CROPPERS (SOUTH ONLY), APRIL 1, 1940



NONWHITE CROPPERS (SOUTH ONLY), APRIL 1, 1940





VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

