

AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER FARM, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR. FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1954 AND 1950

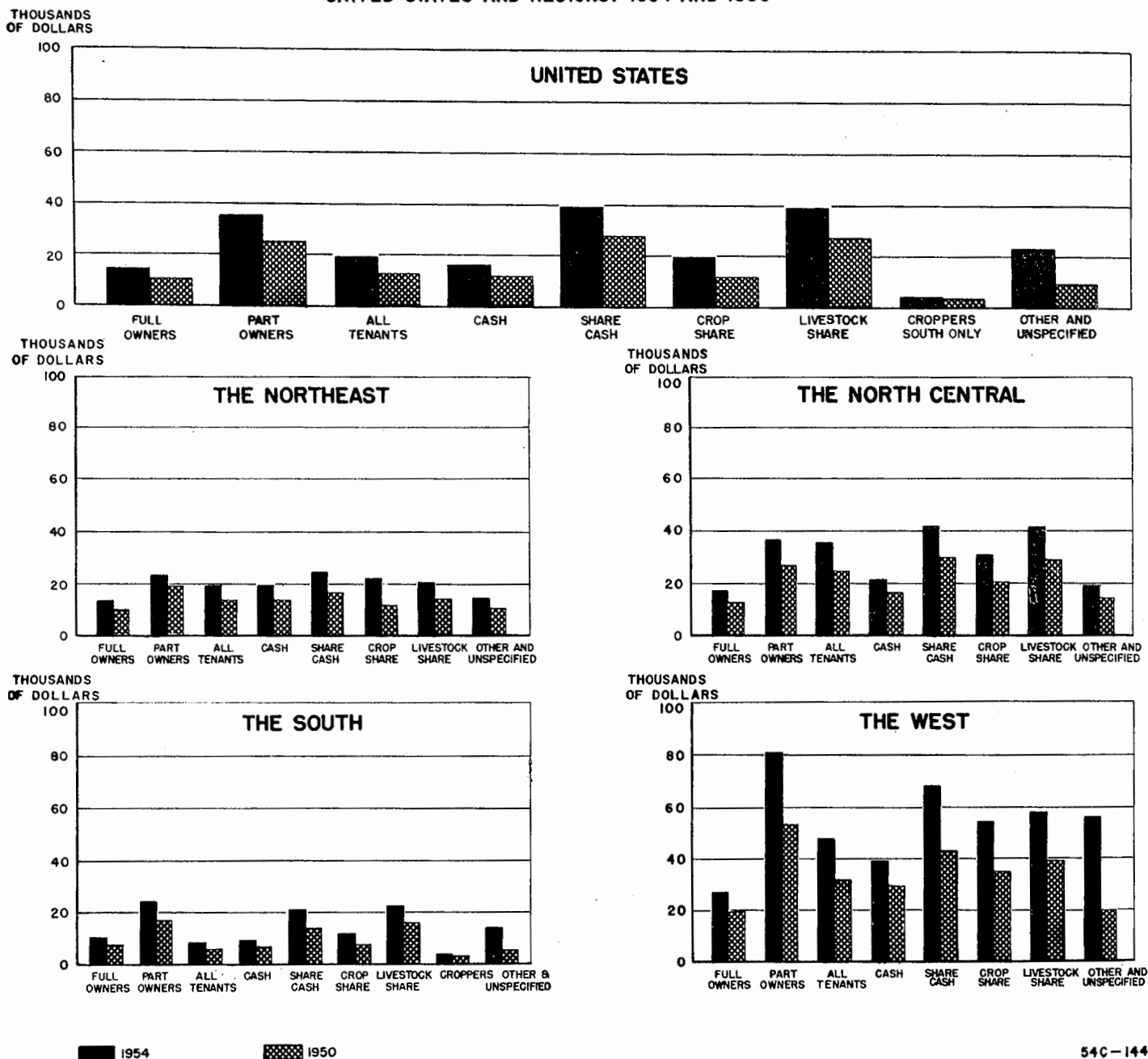


Figure 20.

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Average value of land and buildings per farm.—Ordinarily the more productive lands are more attractive to tenancy, and farms under tenant operators (sharecroppers excepted) are larger than those under owner operators. Consequently, the value of land and buildings per farm reported for tenants was higher than that for owners. Part-owner farms showed higher per farm values than either full owners or tenants.

Farms under share-cash and livestock-share leases continued to show (compared with 1950) the highest per-farm values for fully rented farms for the United States as a whole and for all the regions except the Northeast. The pattern of average values

by tenure of operator is quite similar to that for 1950, except that the values under share leases have increased slightly more than those under cash leases.

The high value of land and buildings per commercial farm for part owners is due to large size rather than high value per acre. The relatively high value of commercial farms operated by share-cash and livestock-share tenants, however, appears to be due to both large size and a high value per acre compared with lands of other tenure groups. The increases in per-farm values reported in 1954 over those reported in 1950 were most pronounced on part-owner, share-cash, crop-share, livestock-share, and unspecified tenant farms.