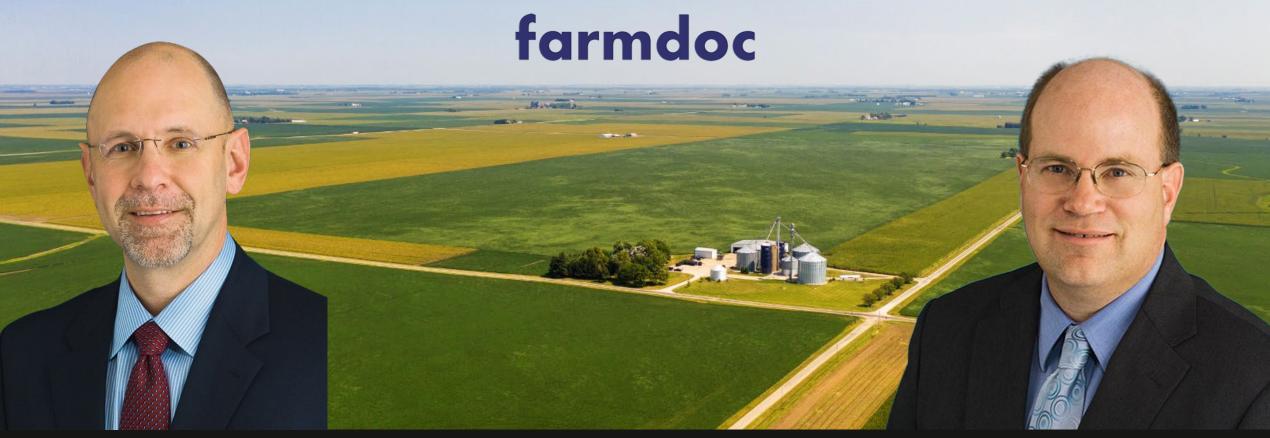
Outlook for Farmland Price and Evaluation of Determinates of Farmland Prices



Bruce J. Sherrick, Ph.D.

Director, TIAA Center for Farmland Research Fruin Professor of Farmland Economics University of Illinois



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& ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Gary Schnitkey

Soybean Industry Chair in Agricultural Strategy

Values of major stock indices reached pre-COVID levels. What will stock prices be one year from now?

- Substantially lower
- Lower
- About the same
- Higher
- Substantially higher







Topics

1. Current levels of cash rents

- 2. Current farmland price
- 3. Determinants of Farmland Prices Or why farmland prices can remain stable even if cash rents decline or increase



Friday, September 4th

Outlook for Farmland Prices and Rents: Results of an Illinois Society Survey by Luke Worrell, Bruce Sherrick & Gary Schnitkey

Outlook for farmland prices and rents will be presented from results of an annual mid-year survey conducted jointly by the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers and the University of Illinois. Topics include farm price outlook for the remainder of 2020, rental outlook for 2021, and outlook over the next five-years. Information will be useful as farmland markets enter the rent-setting season.

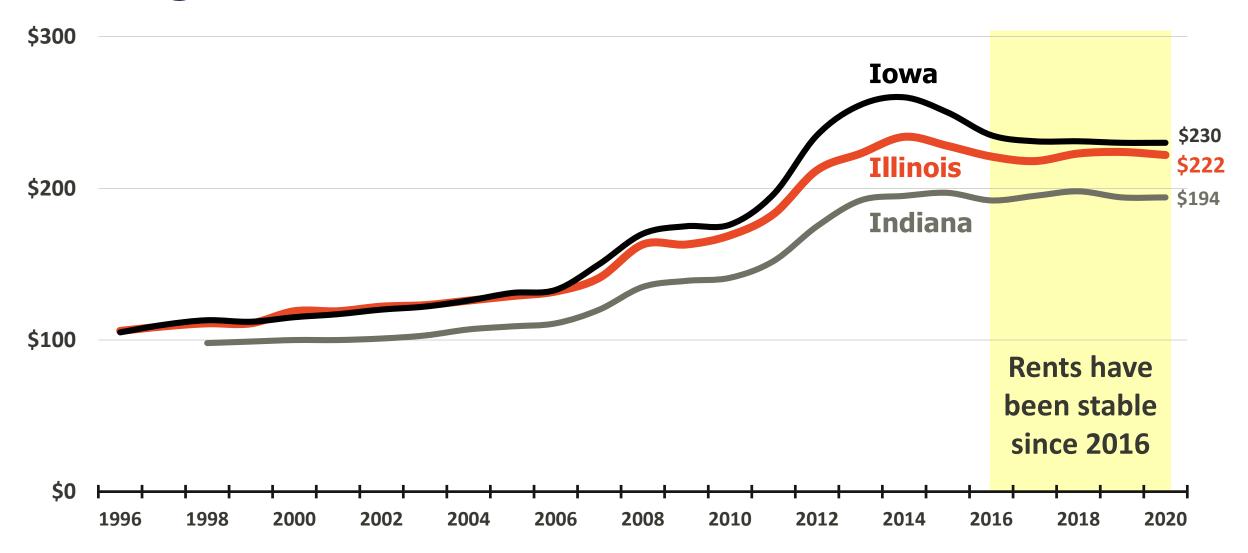




Current levels of cash rents



Average Cash Rents in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa



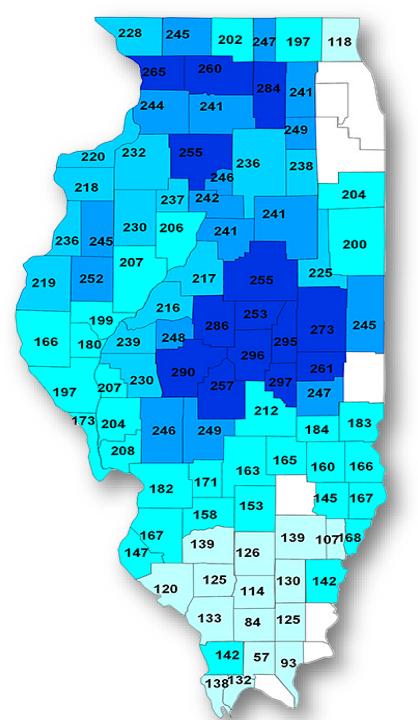


Source: National Agricultural Statistical Service



Average Cash Rents in Illinois from NASS for 2019

We have not seen a lot of movement in cash rents in recent years







Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers indicate very slight decreases in 2020 cash rents

	Rent in \$/acre	
Land Productivity	Actual 2019 Rent	Expected 2020 Rent
Excellent	302	298
Good	261	254
Average	212	205
Fair	170	167

Values represent rents on professionally managed farmland

Agricultural returns suggests lower cash rents, but cash rents are sticky

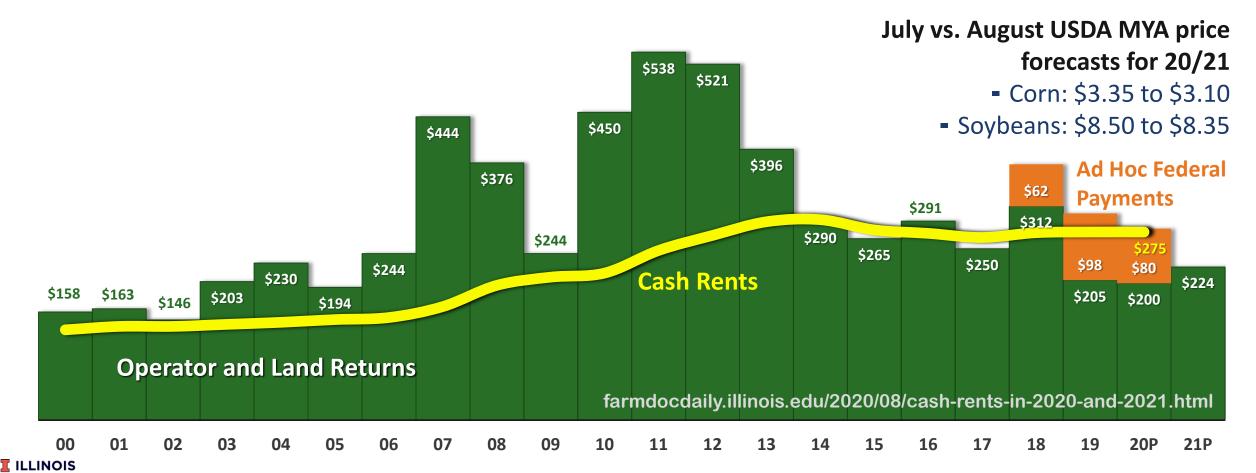




Operator and Land Returns and Cash Rents, High-Productivity Farmland in Central Illinois, 2000 to 2021P.

Ad hoc payments helped to achieve break-even returns in 2019 and 2020***

Flat rents and other costs





Farmer Return on Average Cash Rent Farmland in Central Illinois,







Lease types

- 1. Share rent: share in revenue (crop revenue and govt't programs) and direct costs (seed, fertilizer, pesticides, drying, storage, crop insurance
- 2. Cash rent: farmer pays landowner for right to farmland, farmer receives all revenue and pays all expenses, except land costs (property tax)
- 3. Variable cash rent: cash rent varies with crop revenue
- 4. Custom farming: landowner pays for for field operations, bears all costs, receives all revenue



Variable Cash Leases (Parameters for Higher Productivity Farmland)

- Base cash rent (paid no matter what) -- \$200 per acre
- Pay a higher cash rent if crop revenue plus MFP times a rent factor exceed the base cash rent
- Rent factor (33% for corn and 40% for soybeans)
- Yield is from the farm, Price is average on Wednesday from an agreed spot from Spring to Fall

```
Yield = 210 bushels per acre, Price = $3.60, Rent factor = .33, Rent = 210 x $3.60 \times .33 = $250 (Higher than $200, $50 plus)
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What will interest rates be a year from now compared to today?

- Lower
- About the same
- Higher
- Substantially higher

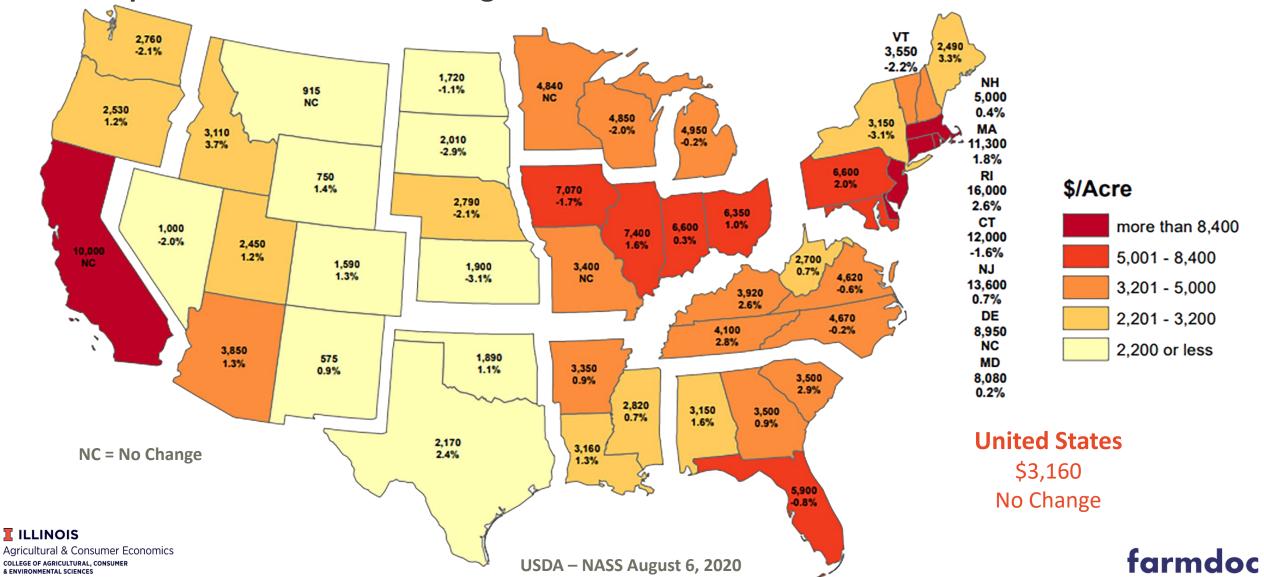






2020 Farm Real Estate Value by State

Dollars per Acre and Percent Change from 2019



Determinants of Farmland Prices

- *Why prices can remain stable or increase even if cash rents decline
- *How to make sense of relatively slow moving values
- *Major issues for the future





Background

Farmland is what it earns:

Higher cash rents would be expected to result in higher farmland prices

Farmland also is what it can be discounted at:

Discount rates are fundamentally related to interest rates. Lower interest rates result in higher farmland price





Ten-year Constant Maturity Treasury Rate

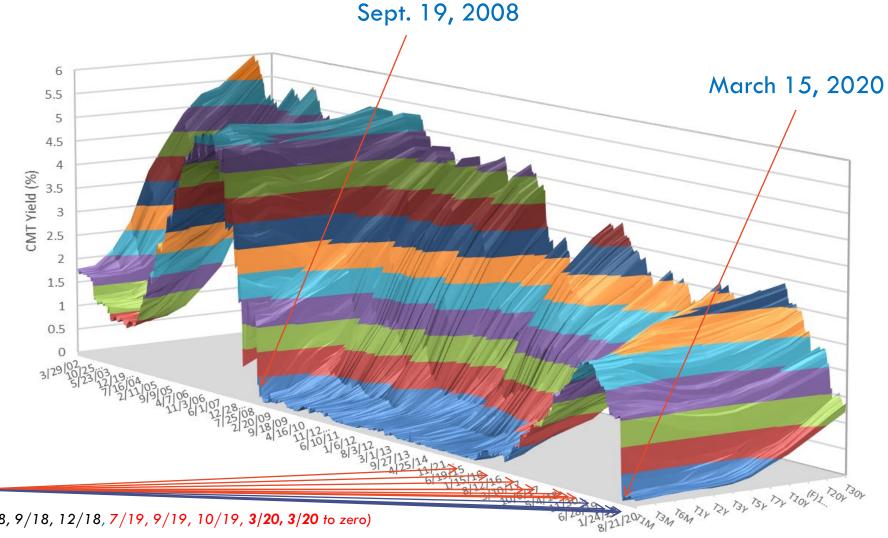






Understanding Farmland Values...Capitalization rates and CMTs Yield Curve Jan. 2002 – August 2020 (weekly)

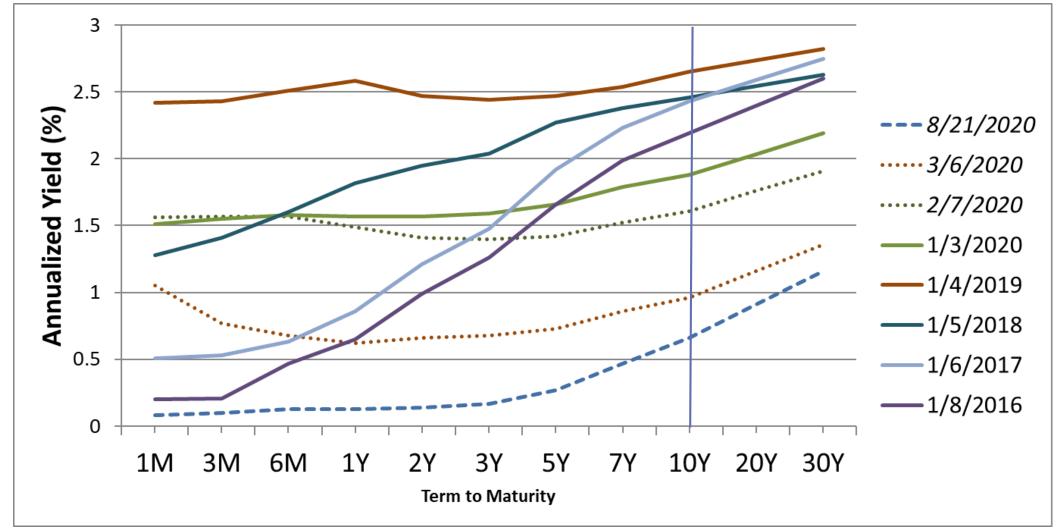
- Flat, low rate curve again
- Low inflation expectation
- Credit spreads increased
- Large Fed OMC and fed.
 spending interventions
- Target rate = 0%
- Impact on long duration inflation sensitive assets like farmland?



Recent FOMC Rate hikes cuts



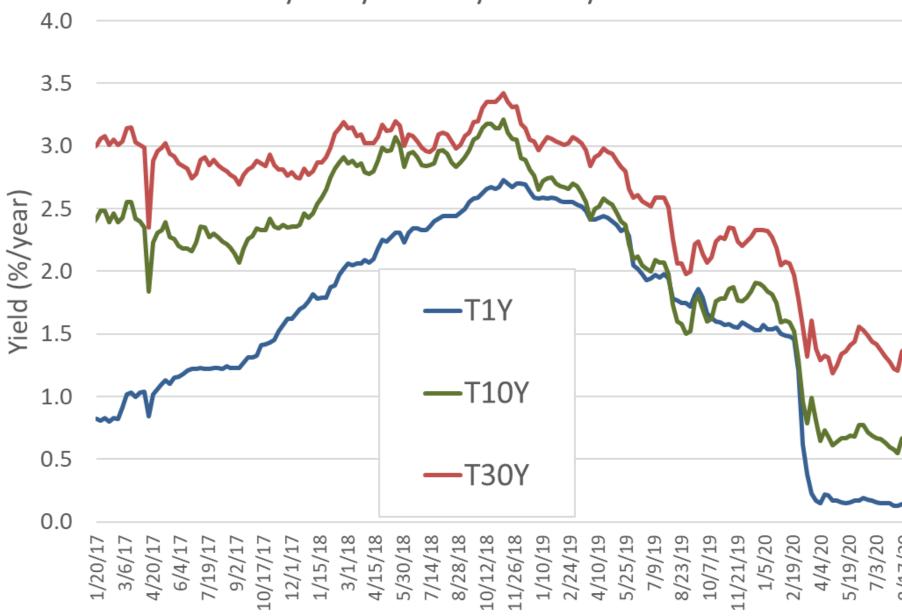
Capitalization/Treasury rates (Federal Reserve)





IILLINOIS

30 yr 10 yr and 1 yr CMT yields







Capitalized Value

A very simple (and reasonably accurate) capitalization formula

Capitalized Value =
$$\frac{\textit{Cash Rent}}{10 - \textit{Year CMT Rate}}$$

Cash rent = \$225 per acre

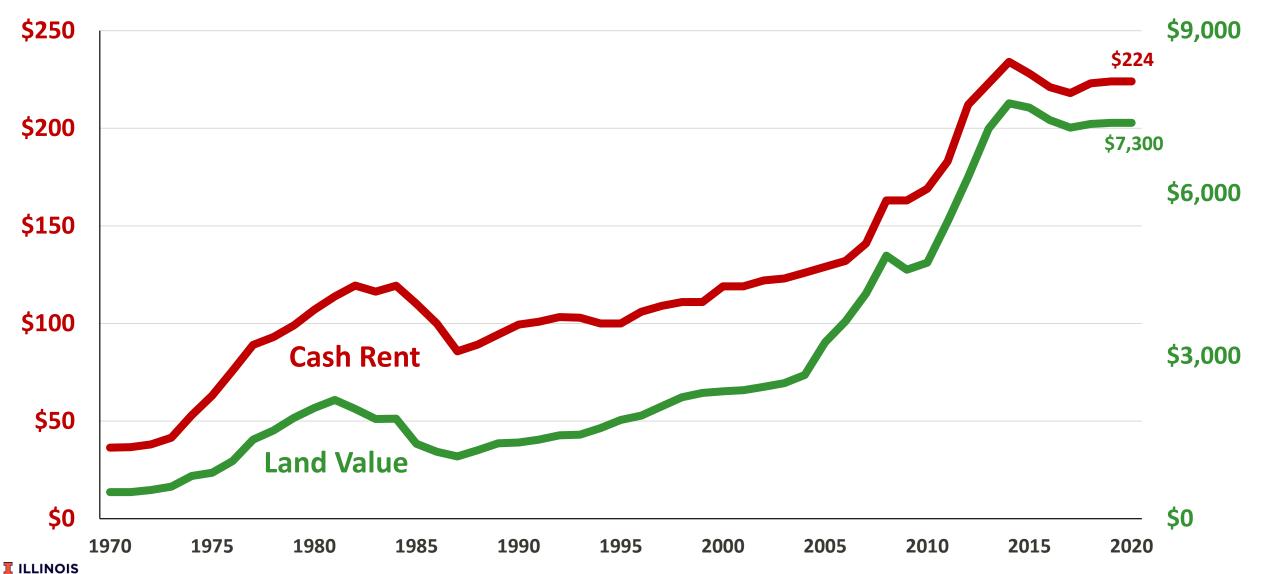
10-Year Rate = 3%

Capitalized value = \$7,500 = \$225 / .03





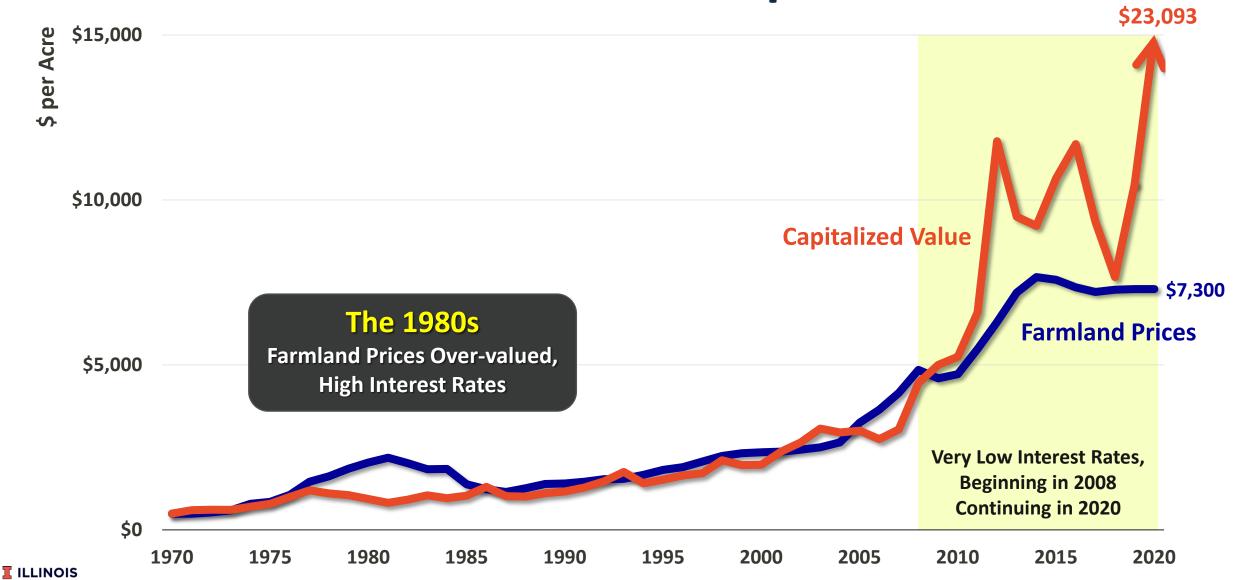
Cash Rents and Land Values, Illinois (\$ per Acre)





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Illinois Farmland Prices and Capitalized Values

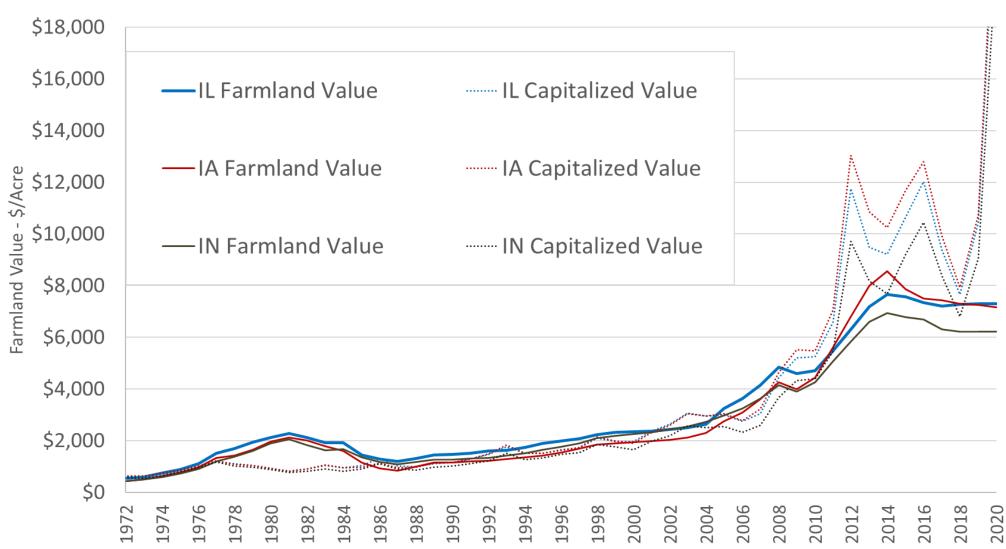


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Implied Farmland Values - Income Capitalization







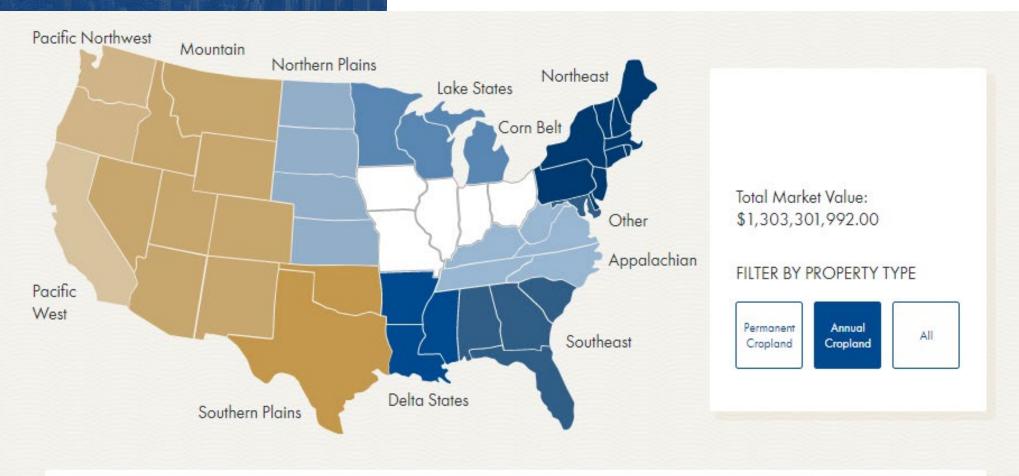
Capitalized Values Compared to Actual Prices

- Early 1980s were only period when actual values substantially exceeded values that incomes would support.
- Divergence between capitalized values and market values indicate beliefs about future discount rates and income potential
- More concerned with overvalued prices when farmland prices are above capitalized values
- Current values can be rationally explained, but "balance" between income and value changes is less stable in low rate environments.
- Alternative investments have slower dissipation of credit spreads farmland returned to safe implied rating fairly quickly, volatility of alternative equity investments is higher
- Thin-market support for asset class remains. Difficult to find "deal flow."
- Uncertainty about future income buffeted by government policy responses.





Corn Belt – Annual (All) – confirming information





One year from now, do you believe farmland prices will:

- O increase by more than 10%
- O increase by 5-10%
- O stay within 5% of current
- O decline by 5-10%
- O decline by more than 10%





Upcoming webinars

Friday August 28st

Where are we at Financially on Illinois Farms

by Brad Zwilling, Gary Schnitkey and Nick Paulson

Overall, the financial positions of Illinois farms are still strong, but erosion has occurred on many farms. Up to this point, most of that erosion has come in the form of reductions in working capital. Debt-to-asset positions have eroded only slightly. Non-declining asset values contribute to the relatively small declines in debt-to-asset positions. Some farms are more at risk, including those that have more cash rent farmland. Also, younger farmers tend to have worse situations than older operators.

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Questions?

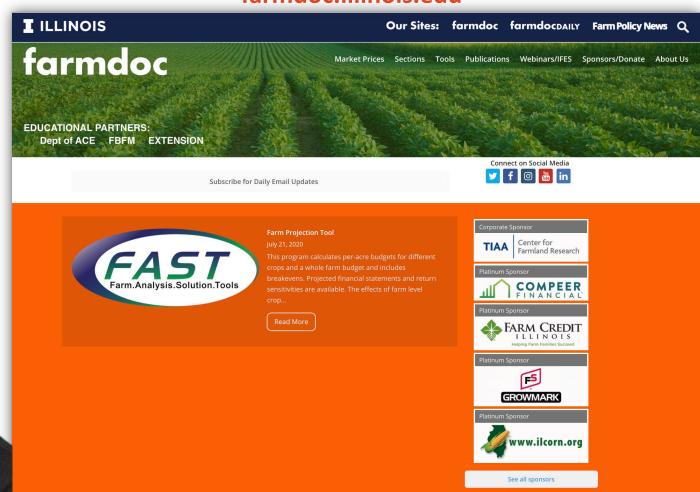
Please continue to submit questions during this part of the webinar



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Gary Schnitkey

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