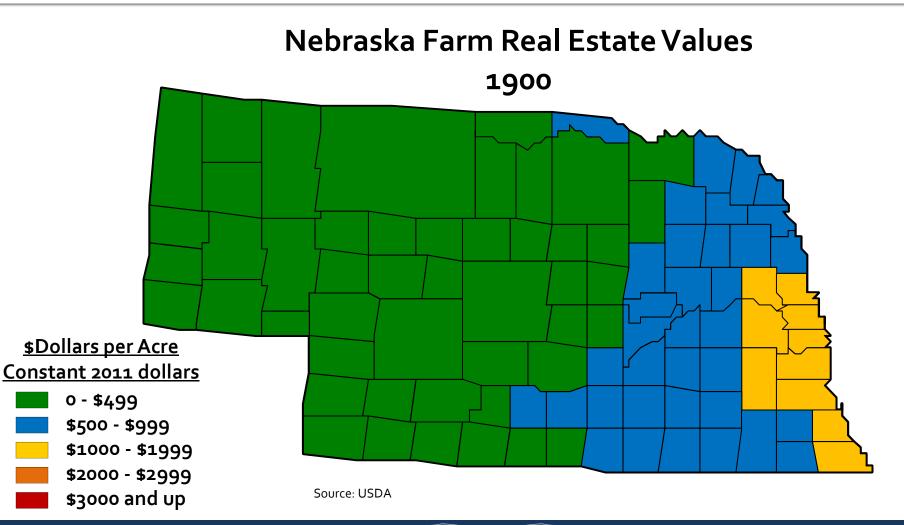
Jason Henderson Vice President and Branch Executive Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch www.kansascityfed.org/omaha September 1, 2011

Back to the Future: 1980s or 1920s Style?



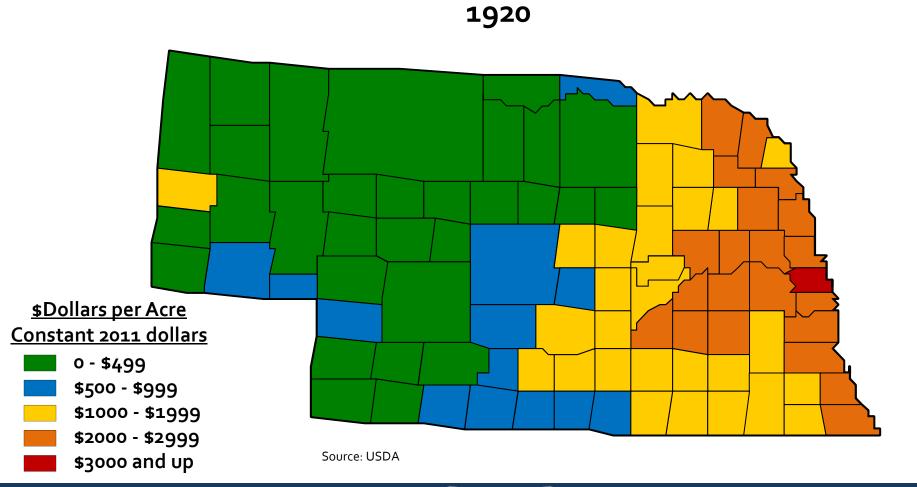
The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Reserve System.

In 1900, high farmland values were concentrated along the Missouri River.



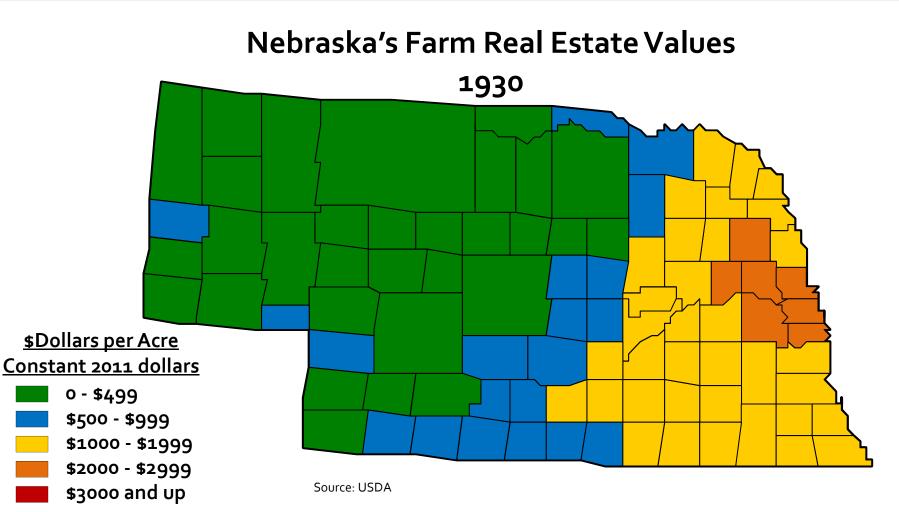
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

WWI and the "Golden Era for Agriculture" boost Nebraska's land values.



Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

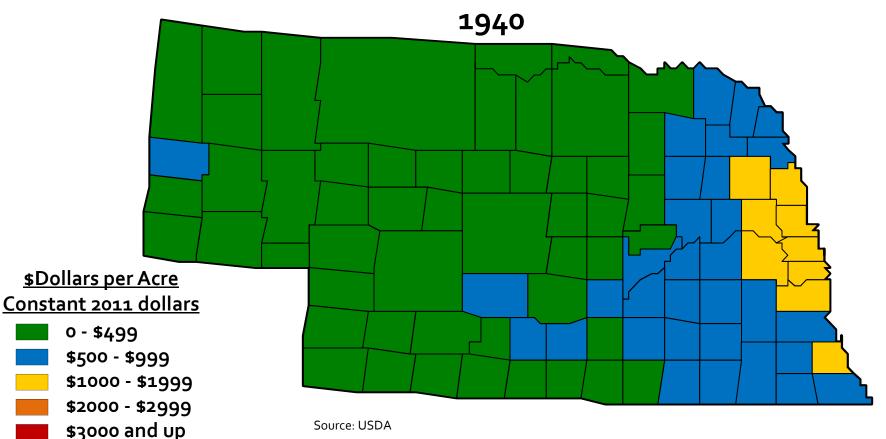
Nebraska's farmland value decline during the "Roaring 20s"



Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

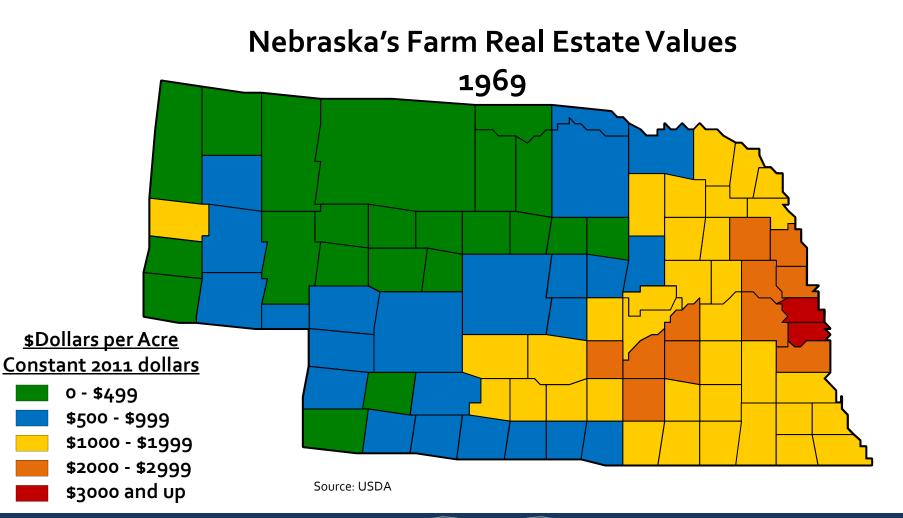
The Great Depression pushed down farmland values further.

Nebraska's Farm Real Estate Values



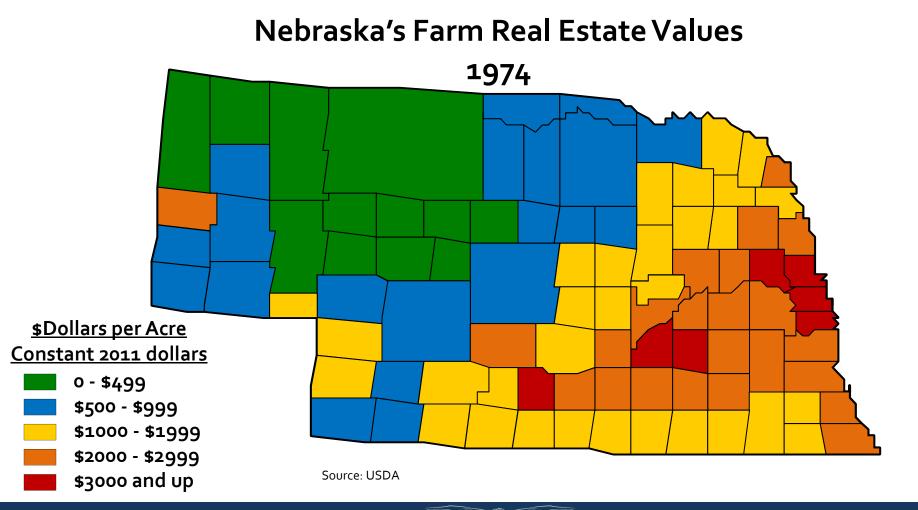
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

Enhanced productivity lifts farmland values during the 1950s and 1960s.



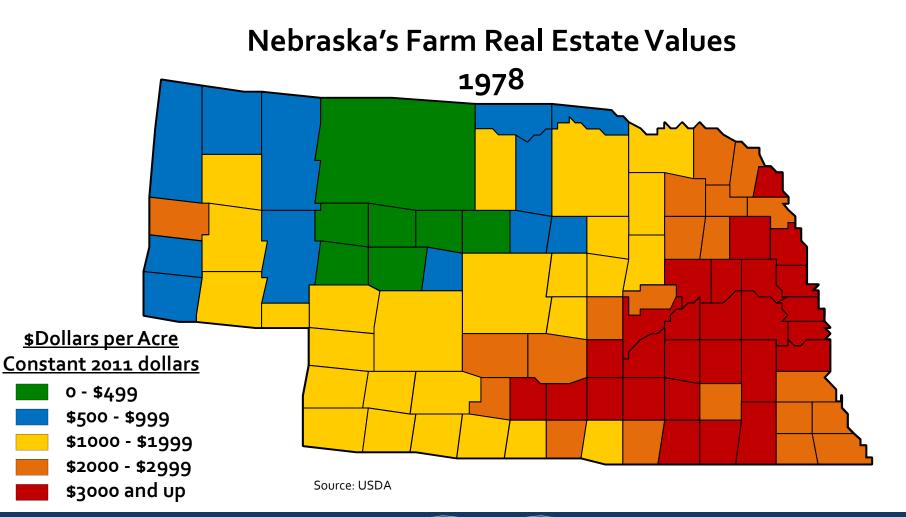
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

The Russian grain deal sparks the farm real estate boom.



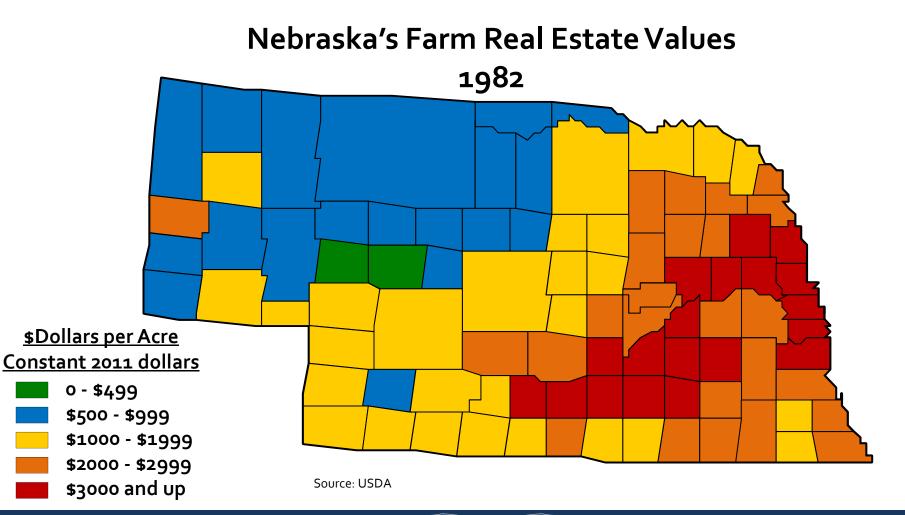
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

By the late 1970s, Nebraska's farmland values are "hot".



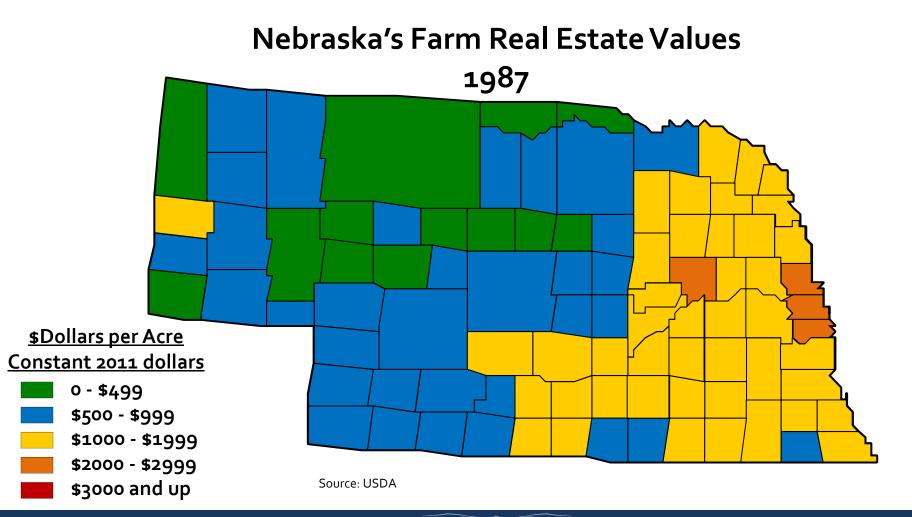
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

Higher interest rates and a grain embargo begin to cool land values.



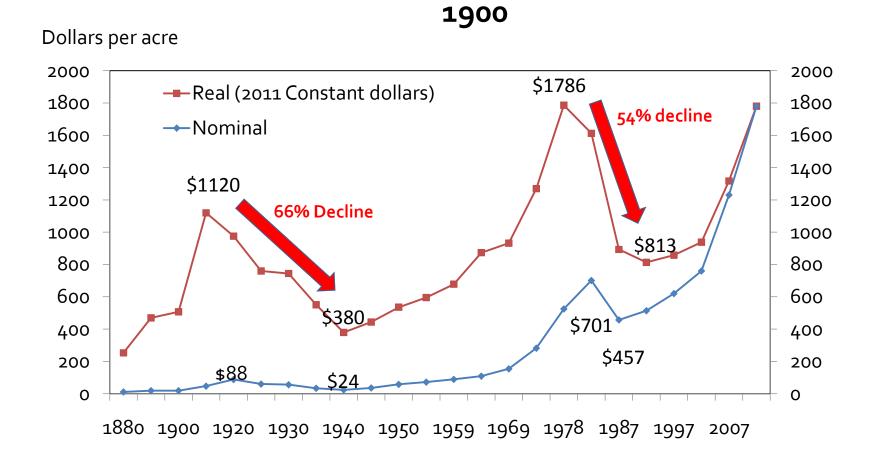
Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

At the end of the crisis land values are almost back to 1970 levels.



Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

Nebraska Farm Real Estate Values



Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch

Regional, Public, Community Affairs Division

- Demand Shocks
 - Short-term demand viewed as long-term
 - 1910s World War I
 - 1970s Russian grain deal
 - 2000s Exports (China) & Ethanol
- What are the Risks?
 - Slower growth in emerging countries
 - Elimination of the RFS mandate



- Supply Shocks
 - Farmer's Produce Themselves Out of Prosperity
 - Technological change: supply outpaces demand
 - 1920s Tractors
 - 1970s Green Revolution
 - 2000s Bio-technology
- What are the Risks?
 - Can the promises of bio-tech actually be delivered?

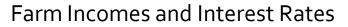


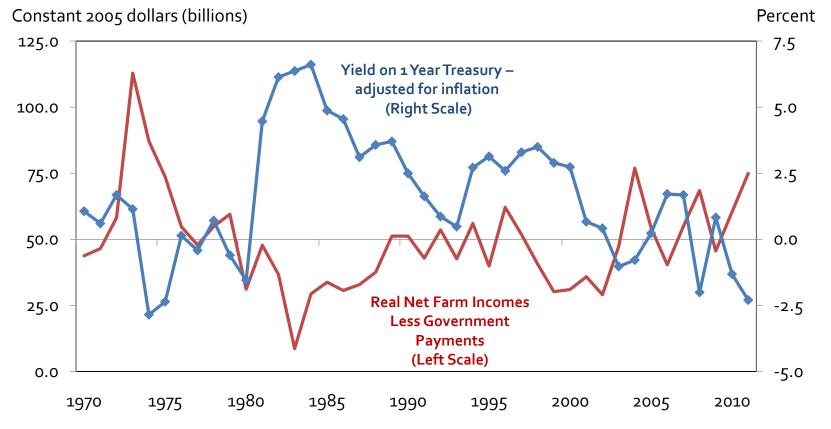
Interest rates

- Interest rates shape cap rates and land values
- Low interest rates associated with high farm incomes
 - 1970s Low real rates and farm boom
 - 1980s High real rates and farm bust
 - 1990s High real rates and lower farm incomes
 - 2000s Low real rate and higher farm incomes
 - 2010s ??



Farm incomes rise in low interest rate environments.





Sources: Henderson (2011), "What are the Risks in Today's Farmland Market?" Main Street Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

Interest rates

- Interest rates shape cap rates and land values
- Low interest rates associated with high farm incomes
 - 1970s Low real rates and farm boom
 - 1980s High real rates and farm bust
 - 1990s High real rates and lower farm incomes
 - 2000s Low real rate and higher farm incomes
 - 2010s ??
- What are the Risks?
 - Stronger economic gains and inflation.



For More Information

on The Nebraska Economy and Rural America



