

# Farmland

## IN PERSPECTIVE

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### GLAUB FARM MANAGEMENT

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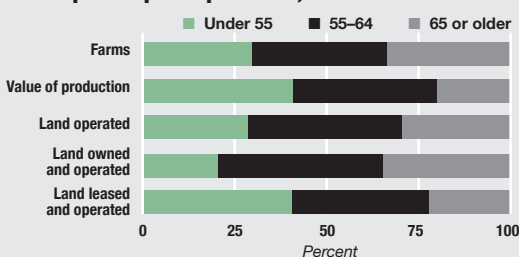
## Older farmers play a larger role in farmland ownership than in production

The average age of principal operators in the latest Census of Agriculture (2012) was 58 and has been greater than 50 since the 1959 Census. That farmers are older, on average, than other self-employed workers is understandable, as the farm is home for most farmers, and they can gradually phase out of farming over a decade or more.

While older (age 65+) farmers make up a third of all farm operators, they account for a much smaller share (20%) of production. Nevertheless, older farmers still operate on 29% of all U.S. farmland (on land owned or leased, slightly less than their share of all farms).

The largest portion of owned farmland is held by producers age 55-64; operators over 55 tend to own the land they farm, while younger operators are more likely to lease it. Older farmers' land will shift to existing or new farms—or go into nonagricultural uses—as they exit agriculture.

### Distribution of farms, value of production, and land operated—owned and rented—by age of principal operator, 2014



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2014 Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS).

## A 2016 Agricultural Land Outlook

by K.C. Conway, MAI, CRE

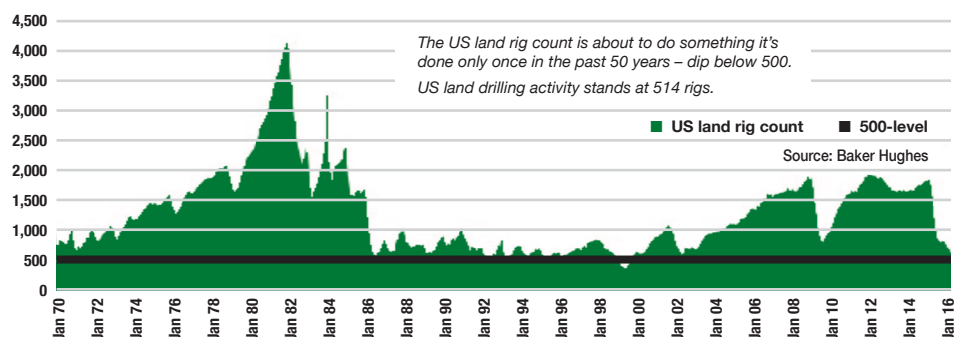
Earlier this year, professionals among the Realtors Land Institute (RLI) of the National Association of Realtors gathered to discuss what's new in farmland, ranchland and overall agricultural related land. Dr. Mark Dotzour and I presented economic and land value forecasts. Dotzour, a real estate economist, recently retired. He had served as the chief economist of the Real Estate Center at Texas A&M ([www.markdotzour.com](http://www.markdotzour.com)).

Being a well-known economist, appraiser, and banker with real estate in my DNA, I served as the Federal Reserve's real estate advisor to the Board of Governors. In addition, I served as an economic advisor to Chairmen Greenspan and Bernanke in 2005–2010 during the financial and housing crises. My presentation to the RLI titled "Never A Dull Vision" shared a macro economic outlook for U.S. land.

At first, my presentation may have given some indigestion, due to its candid overview of the adverse impact the decline on energy prices is having on the nation and on energy-producing states. The most alarming energy statistic is the decline in active, land-based oil rigs in the U.S. The decline is unprecedented and will result in the U.S. having fewer land rigs in operation in 2016 than at any point during the past 50 years, just 405 as of April 2016 according to Baker-Hughes. To monitor the energy industry at no cost go to [www.OilPro.com](http://www.OilPro.com).

Dotzour and I both shared that the decline in energy prices has economic benefits for consumers, farmers and ranchers, yet it poses a material national security concern. Just when the U.S. reached a point of energy independence, no longer being dependent solely on Middle East oil, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is reasserting itself to crush the U.S. energy industry. As Yogi Berra would say, "It's kind of like déjà vu all over again."

### US land drilling is now dangerously close to 50-year lows



Continued on page 2



to more global markets more efficiently. This will mitigate some of the headwind from a strong U.S. dollar.

The remaking of the North American supply chain from the West Coast to the East Coast and Gulf Coast will be beneficial for agricultural landowners near the new freight ways linking modernized ports to rail and inland ports. The Port of Charleston, for example, recently pursued a second inland port in rural Dillon, SC, along I-95.

That said, remember, everything is closer than it appears, just as the warning in car side-view mirrors reads. In other words, every day brings the next recession closer as we advance in this now-seven-year-long recovery.

## Summary

Land investors are encouraged to keep their eyes open for opportunities. Energy prices may be closing the door of opportunity in shale regions, but another door is being opened by the housing recovery and a rejuvenated demand for agricultural land in the suburbs of growing metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) such as Atlanta, Denver, Phoenix, and Orlando. In addition, the remaking of the North American supply chain promises benefits for landowners near the new freight ways.



**K.C. Conway, MAI, CRE** is a Sr. VP – Credit Risk Management, with responsibilities for real estate valuation and environmental services and for market intelligence at SunTrust Bank. Conway has 30

years of experience as an appraiser, underwriter, lender, credit officer and economist. Noteworthy recent roles prior to joining SunTrust Bank include Chief Economist for Colliers | U.S. (2010-2014), Commercial Real Estate Risk Specialty Officer – NY Federal Reserve Bank (2009-2010), Counselor of Real Estate (CRE) Subject Matter Expert – Atlanta FED (2005-2009), and Director of Underwriting – legacy SouthTrust Bank (1995-2005). Conway is a frequent lecturer and speaker on CRE markets and valuation matters for government agencies, financial institutions, and private industry groups. [Kiernan.Conway@SunTrust.com](mailto:Kiernan.Conway@SunTrust.com)

## SMALL FAMILY FARMS

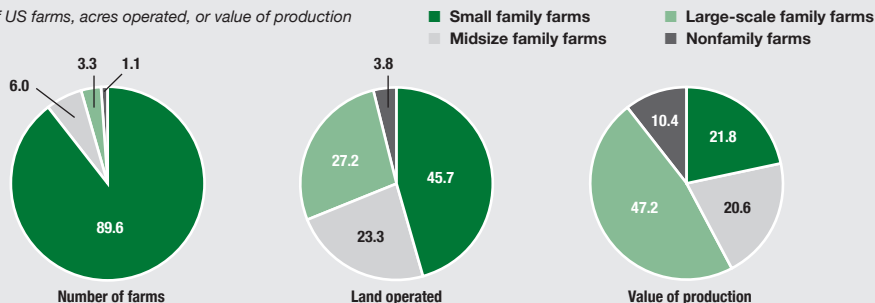
# Nearly half of U.S. farmland and 22% of the value of production

In 2014, 99% of U.S. farms were family farms, where the principal operator and his or her relatives owned the majority of the business. Most were small family farms, having less than \$350,000 in annual gross cash farm income (GCFI). GCFI includes commodity cash receipts, other farm-related income (such as receipts from custom work or production contract fees), and government payments.

In 2014, these small family farms accounted for 90% of all U.S. farms, 46% of the land operated by farms, and 22% of agricultural production, according to the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Large-scale family farms, with \$1 million or more in annual GCFI, accounted for about 3% of all farms, but had a disproportionately large share of the value of production (47%).

### Distribution of U.S. farms, land operated, and value of production, by farm type, 2014

Percent of US farms, acres operated, or value of production



Small family farms have annual gross cash farm income (GCFI) less than \$350,000. Midsize family farms have GCFI of \$350,000 to \$999,999. Large-scale family farms have GCFI of \$1,000,000 or more. Nonfamily farms are those where neither the principal operator, nor individuals related to the operator, own a majority of the business.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2014 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

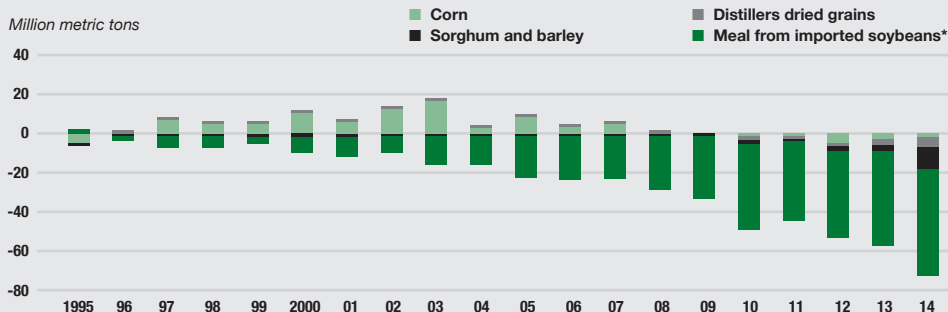
## China's growing feed industry depends heavily on imported ingredients

After nearly four decades of transitioning from a largely plant-based diet toward greater meat consumption, China is now the world's largest producer of livestock products and also has emerged as the largest manufacturer of animal feed, according to the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This industry's need for a reliable supply of feed ingredients has led to a reduction of China's import barriers for many agricultural commodities and to China's emergence as the world's largest importer of soybeans and a growing market for imported distillers dried grains, sorghum and barley. The need for corn is still met largely through domestic production, but China became a net corn importer in 2009.

The continued growth of the feed industry and demand for feed ingredients could further curb the use of trade barriers that protect Chinese grain and oilseed producers. As advocates for lower import barriers, Chinese feed companies help to forge closer integration between China's agricultural markets and global markets.

### China net trade in feed raw materials, 1995–2014



\* Includes estimated meal derived from imported soybeans plus imported soybean meal.

Note: Net trade = exports-imports. Data are for calendar years.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service analysis of Government of China Customs Statistics.

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