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### **USDA Agricultural Outlook Forum**



#### A Banker's Perspective on the Strength of the Farm Economy

#### February 19, 2015

Stephen Gabriel Chief Economist Farm Credit Administration



### A regulator's perspective

- FCA regulates the Farm Credit System
- A nationwide network of borrower-owned lending institutions serving all 50 States and Puerto Rico
- Provides credit to Ag producers and farmer-owned coops. It also makes loans for the following:
  - Ag processing & marketing activities
  - Rural housing
  - Farm-related businesses

- Ag and aquatic coops
- Rural utilities
- International agricultural trade



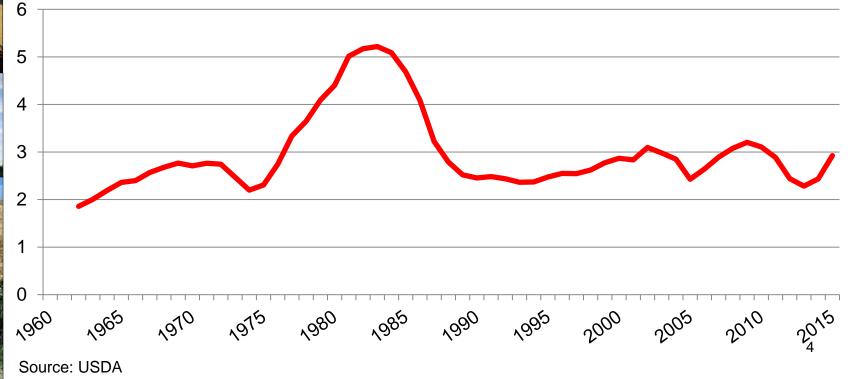
# Farm sector risk: Are the tides turning?

- The farm sector is in good financial shape
- > But, the risk profile is shifting
- Profit margins in crop sector compressing
- Seeing profits in protein/dairy
- Farmland values correction in process
- Another big crop combined with higher interest rates will lower land values



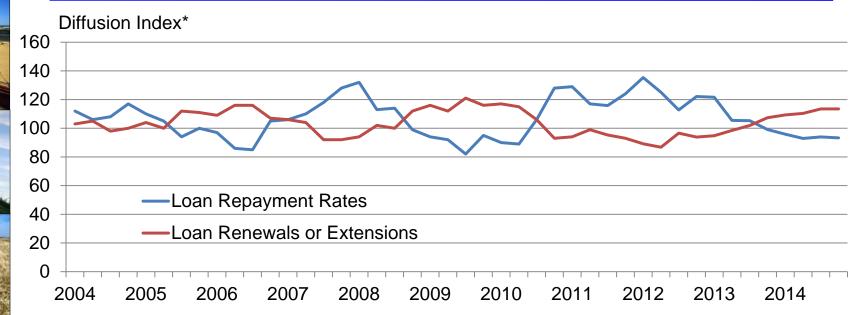
### Farm sector debt is not at burdensome levels

Farm Debt/Net Cash Income (3-year moving average)





### Loan repayment rates are lower; renewal and extensions are higher

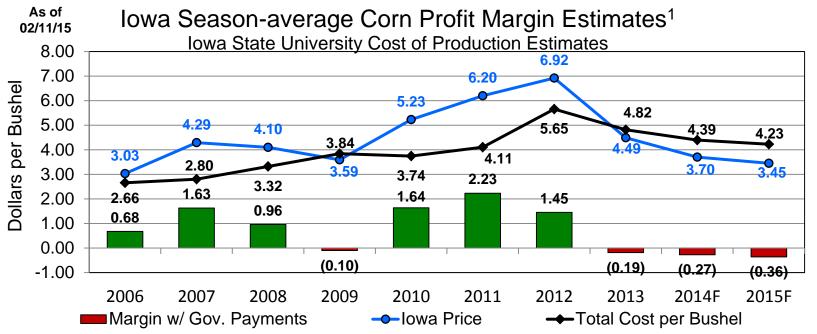


\* Bankers responded to each item by indicating whether conditions during the current quarter were higher than, lower than, or the same as in the year-earlier period. The index numbers are computed by subtracting the percentage of bakers who responded "lower" from the percentage who responded "higher" and adding 100.

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City



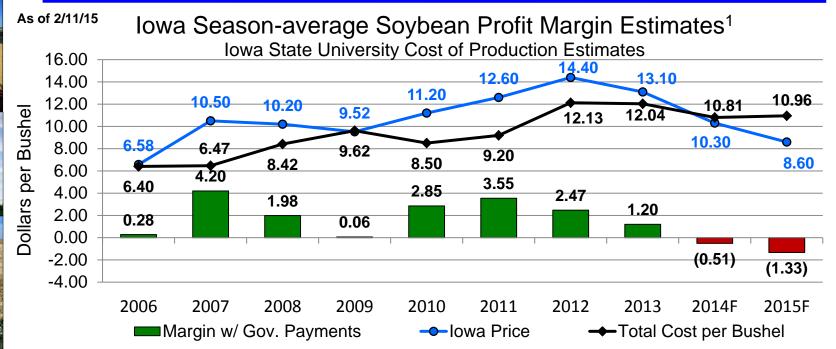
# Risk management is key to how much red ink flows on corn farms



<sup>1</sup> 2006-2013 prices are season average prices received by Iowa farmers. The 2014 price is the USDA WASDE forecast (adjusted to Iowa), and the 2015 price reflects USDA's baseline estimate. Margins reflect total production costs and actual state average yields, except for 2015, which reflects the 180 bushel per acre cost budget yield estimate. Cost estimates are preliminary. Government payments for 2014 and 2015 assume the Agriculture Revenue Coverage County (ARC-CO) program is selected, prior years include direct farm program payments made under expired legislation.



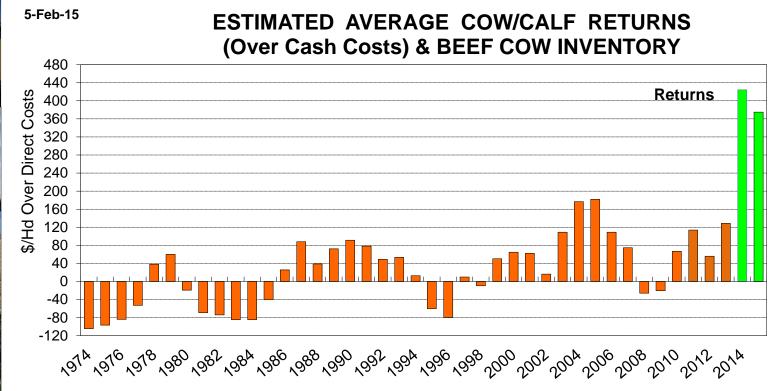
### Soybean producers may face losses next crop year



<sup>1</sup> 2006-2013 prices are season averages received by Iowa farmers. The 2014 price is the USDA WASDE forecast (adjusted to Iowa), and the 2015 price reflects USDA's baseline estimate. Margins reflect total production costs and actual state average yields, except for 2015, which reflects the 50 bushel per acre cost budget yield estimate. Cost estimates are preliminary. Government payments for 2014 and 2015 assume the Agriculture Revenue 7 Coverage County (ARC-CO) program is selected, prior years include direct farm program payments made under expired legislation.

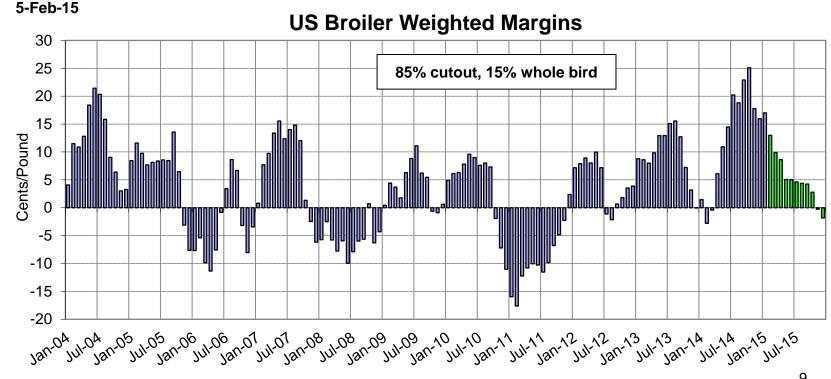


### Cow-calf returns reaching unprecedented levels



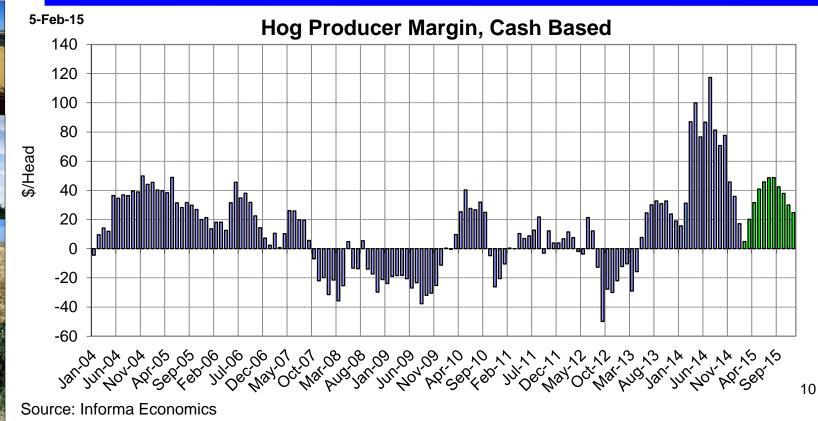


### Strong broiler margins will taper off as production grows



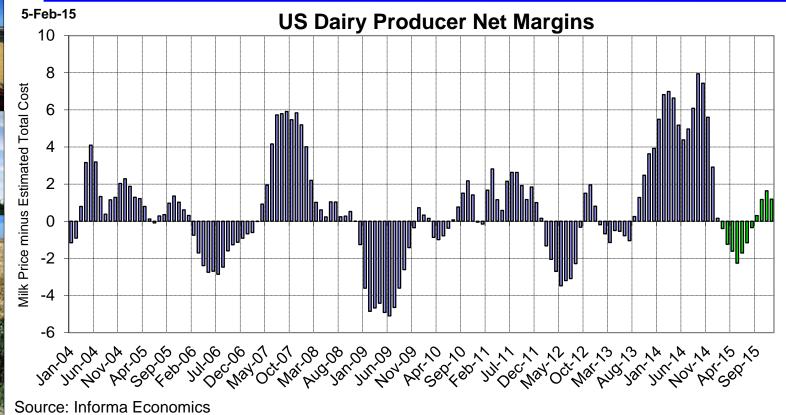


# Hog producers' profits to decline in 2015, but remain positive





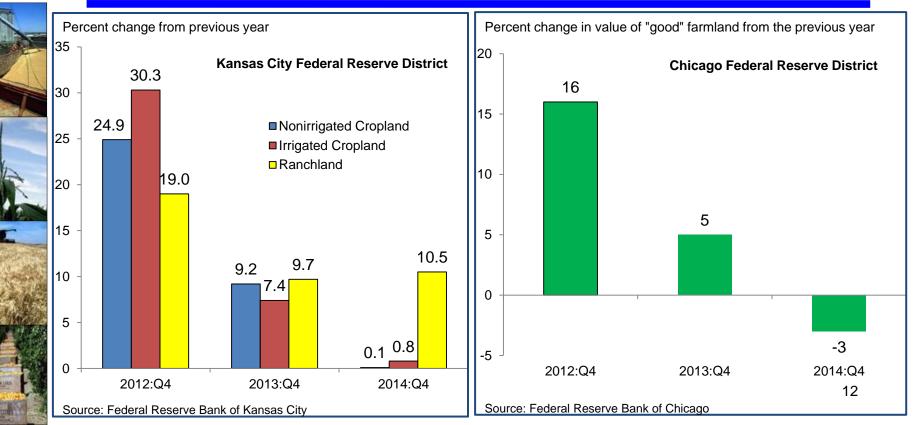
# Dairy margins face rough patch due to strong global production



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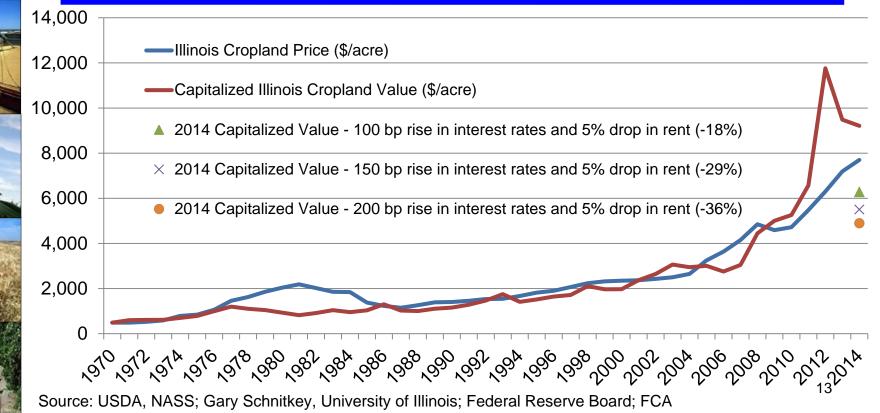


### Midwest farmland market weaker in 2014



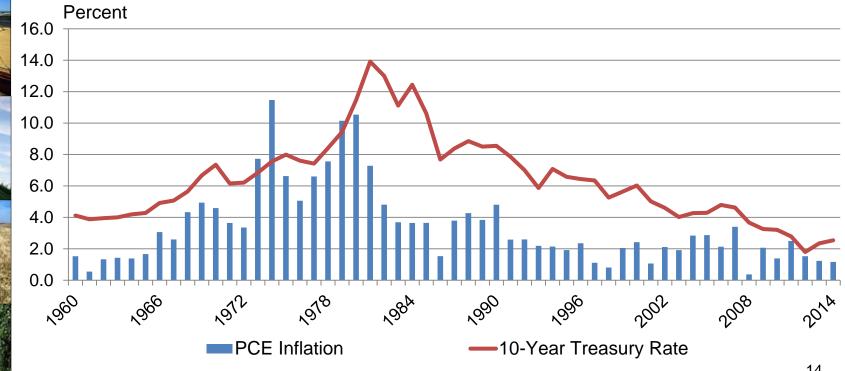


# How big will the farmland price correction be?





### Long-term interest rates are influenced by inflation expectations



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve Board



### Long-term rates could rise as the economy strengthens

- $\succ$  The Fed's target PCE inflation rate is 2%; its been averaging about 1% through 2014.
- $\succ$  If the economy continues to improve, inflation expectations may rise-but, lower oil prices and a strong dollar are deflationary forces.
- > Higher inflation expectations will push long-term interest rates higher — 100 or 150 basis point rise would be possible.



### Future farmland prices depend on interest rates and profitability

#### Capitalized Illinois Cropland Value (\$/acre)

2014 V alue	7,700
Capitalized Value	9,213

#### Change in Average Illinois Cash Rent

-											
		0	-5%	-10%	-15%	-20%	-25%				
	0	9,213	8,752	8,291	7,831	7,370	6,909				
lates	25	8,387	7,968	7,548	7,129	6,710	6,290				
	50	7,697	7,313	6,928	6,543	6,158	5,773				
Interest	75	7,112	6,757	6,401	6,046	5,690	5,334	% change from 2014 value			
	100	6,610	6,280	5,949	5,619	5,288	4,958	-18%	-23%	-27%	
⊆	125	6,174	5,865	5,557	5,248	4,939	4,631	-24%	-28%	<mark>-32%</mark>	
Change	150	5,792	5,502	5,213	4,923	4,634	4,344	-29%	-32%	<mark>-36%</mark>	
nar	175	5,455	5,182	4,909	4,636	4,364	4,091				
5	200	5,154	4,896	4,639	4,381	4,123	3,866			16	



### **Concluding comments**

- - Although the farm sector is in strong financial shape, there is the potential for a rough patch.
  - Crop margins are compressing and protein/dairy supplies are growing.
  - > A strong dollar is hurting exports.
  - Higher long-term interest rates will depress land values — keep an eye on inflation.



### Concluding comments (continued)

> Expect a farmland price correction—not a bust.

- Farm mortgage underwriting has been conservative.
- A low interest rate environment is beneficial.







#### **THANK YOU**