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# Staff Paper Series

Minnesota Farm Real Estate Sales: 1990-2009

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Minnesota Farm Real Estate Sales: 1990-2009

Steven J. Taff

*The analyses and views reported in this paper are those of the author. They are not necessarily endorsed by the Department of Applied Economics or by the University of Minnesota.*

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Minnesota Farm Real Estate Sales: 1990 – 2009

Steven J. Taff

### Abstract

This report is a summary of the data contained on the farmland sales portion of the Minnesota Land Economics (MLE) web site (<http://landeconomics.umn.edu>) as of May 20, 2010. It is formally reissued each Spring, as new sales data become available. We no longer distribute a separate farm real estate report in *the Minnesota Agricultural Economist* (now the *Minnesota Applied Economist*: <http://www.apec.umn.edu/MnApEc>).

The present document consists largely of graphs and tables summarizing sales over the past twenty years. It provides averages at the multi-county region and at the statewide levels of aggregation. Individual transaction data are available for downloading and analysis at the MLE web site.

An electronic version of the current report in fully navigable portable document format (pdf) is also available:

[http://landeconomics.umn.edu/mle/readings/Minnesota\\_Farm\\_Real\\_Estate\\_Sales.pdf](http://landeconomics.umn.edu/mle/readings/Minnesota_Farm_Real_Estate_Sales.pdf).

## Minnesota Farm Real Estate Sales: 1990-2009

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### What's New?

We now have 50,639 sales in the MLE database, covering the period October 1, 1989 - September 30, 2009. In all, these transactions cover over 5.6 million acres. There has been no evidence of a widespread "land bust" in Minnesota, but there is a suggestion of a reduction in the number of transactions and in the acres sold during the first nine months of 2009. (This year, I've added a chart that tracks just the first nine months of the sales year that shows this drop-off. I've also added one that shows the relative contribution of each region's acres to the statewide total.) Minnesota farmland prices, whether near the Twin Cities or in seemingly the most "rural" of areas, have always been affected by factors other than agricultural. While more highly productive cropland will still sell for more than will nearby less productive land, all lands are increasingly desired for other reasons: recreation, retirement, investment, development. This results in some parcels selling for far more than we might expect if we simply focused on their farm income potential.

### Overview

This document consists largely of graphs and tables summarizing Minnesota farm real estate sales over the past two decades. The goal is to give you some pictures of the data without imposing too much interpretation on you. It's my job to present the numbers; it's your job to decide what they mean.

If you want to get right to work, jump to [The Charts](#). Otherwise, read along to find out how the numbers that underlie the graphs and tables were derived.

This report provides averages at the multi-county region and at the statewide levels of aggregation. All the transaction data summarized here are available for downloading and analysis at [Minnesota Land Economics](#) (MLE) web site. The data in this document were extracted from the MLE database on May 20, 2010.

The MLE site is constantly changing as new data are made available, new analyses are completed, and errors are found and (hopefully) remedied. Please check back periodically to find out what's new. As always, corrections and new data mean slightly different summary statistics and charts from year to year in these summary reports. That's why I give it all to you fresh each year.

This report is also available as a [printable document](#). We no longer distribute a separate farm real estate report in the *Minnesota Agricultural Economist*, (now the *Minnesota Applied Economist*). Some of the text here is drawn from the author's previous land market studies. Click [here](#) for some past issues.

Questions, comments, corrections, concerns should be directed to [the author](#).

### Introduction

Economists commonly look to sales data to help understand land markets. In our language, we use observations of what some properties sold for (*prices*) to form expectations—to make a prediction—about how much other properties

might sell for in the future (*values*).

Why might we care? I've heard three types of reasons. First, we're a score-keeping society. We want to know "how we're doing," and we've decided to accept the average price of farmland as one indicator of the general level of prosperity in rural America. If the price of land goes up, then people in the country must be doing better. It's the rustic counterpart of our infatuation with the Dow Jones Index—the Dow goes up and we all celebrate, because "the economy" is somehow better. Both notions are largely unsupported by either economic science or common sense, but both are deeply embedded in the public psyche.

A second reason for tracking land price average is to decide if "Land" is a good investment strategy, compared to, say, utility stocks. I capitalize the word here to dramatize the difference between a piece of land, as in "the forty acres across the road," and Land as a class of assets. The average price of a set of land sales is felt by some analysts to be a useful indicator of how well investment in Land will perform.

A third use of average price data is to forecast a potential transaction price on an individual parcel. Two types of information might help here. If you know little or nothing about how much the parcel might fetch, you might decide to use the average price of parcels in the vicinity as the starting point of negotiation. Or, if you think you know what the parcel was worth last year, then you might use new knowledge about the movement of average prices to update your valuation. Either way, you use summary data for the entire market to help you with the valuation of an individual property.

Here is not the place for me to challenge any of these rationales. Nor will I provide my own estimates of what land will sell for or whether I think average prices will rise or fall. I can tell you with great confidence what *did* happen in the state's many land markets. It's up to you to figure out what *will* happen.

## **The Data**

Most of the data used in the graphs and tables on this site come from annual Minnesota Department of Revenue compilations of property transactions reported by county auditors. When a Minnesota property is sold, the transaction details must be recorded at the county courthouse on a form called a certificate of real estate value, or CREV. On it, the seller attests that such-and-such a property was sold to so-and-so on a certain date for a specific price. Other information about the property (its size, intended use, soil characteristics, prior year's estimated market value) is often entered on the CREV as well.

Sales prices here are analyzed on a per-acre basis; the price includes not just land but also associated improvements, including structures. (Most years, over half of the sales are for "bare land" only.) Sales with per-acre prices above \$15,000 are excluded from the analysis. (They're not really "agricultural" sales, even though they are still classified as such by local tax officials.) On many charts, (a few) higher priced sales are excluded for clarity. All properties in the study were previously classified as "agricultural" for tax purposes and were not intended, according to the buyer and agreed upon by local tax officials, to be converted from agriculture. The most recent sales year covers the period January 1 through September 30 only, because of the way the data is collected by the Department of Revenue. As a consequence, the remainder of the current sales year is not reported until the next sales study. So, for example, year 2009 sales that occurred in October, November, or December won't be available until the Spring 2011 study.

All these transactions can be analyzed or downloaded through the [Minnesota Land Economics](#) (MLE) web site.

Before a price enters the MLE data base, it passes through an series of filters and adjustments designed to make comparison among transactions more meaningful and more reliable. A first step is to ensure that the numbers are correct. There is always the chance that simple recording errors are made. Next, local or state officials remove any sale not deemed "arms-length," because it was sold, for example, to a member of the seller's immediate family.

After this filtering, sales prices are adjusted to make comparison among sales more appropriate. First, to expunge the effects of inflation, sales prices are deflated by an officially reported rate to January 2 of the year in which they were recorded. This "adjustment for time," which has been relatively minor in years (like the past decade) where inflation has been low, is now done by the Department of Revenue.

A second price adjustment, "for terms," is also made by the Department of Revenue where appropriate. Not all farm real estate sales are for the full title by warranty deed. Some are made through a contract for deed, an arrangement that allows the buyer to pay a certain amount now and other amounts at stated intervals. Until the final payment is made, the property title remains in the possession of the seller—even though the land has been "sold." Because the agreed-upon payment schedule is entered on the CRV, the Department can calculate a present value of the initial and subsequent payments. This becomes the official recorded sales price for the transaction.

Adjustments don't end with a time- and terms-adjusted sales price. In most cases, users of the data are interested in per-acre prices, not per-parcel prices. That means some chosen total price must be divided by some total acreage. But which price? Which acres? Should we use the total price or should we first subtract out the value of buildings, personal property, ancillary property, or machinery to get closer to the "true" land price? Should we use all the land in the property, or just cropland?

In this report, I mostly use the median price—although I also report other averages (see below)—the halfway point in the distribution of time- and terms-adjusted total sales prices, minus the value of personal property, divided by the entire acreage of the parcel. Because I do not attempt to strip out the value of buildings and other "improvements"—the data are unreliable—it's best to speak of the numbers here as referring to markets in farm real estate, not the "farmland" per se.

The graphs and tables included on this site (see [The Charts](#)) array the sales at the region or statewide levels only. The region boundaries used here are USDA agricultural statistics reporting districts. Here's a [map of the district boundaries](#). The particular county groupings has problems, as would any such combination. For example, the Red River Valley, with its two worlds-apart farm real estate markets, is still lumped into a single reporting area. And the Twin Cities metropolitan area is split among three regions. You can create your own aggregations and do your own analysis by going to [Minnesota Land Economics](#). If you need a clean copy of any of the charts for publication, please [contact the author](#).

## **How I calculate "average" prices**

If there is any single story to be stressed from this analysis it is that use of a single number as "the" price of land for any area—county, region, state—can be misleading. There is a huge range in farm real estate prices throughout Minnesota. Reliance upon the movement of any single number like the mean may mislead more than it informs. All that we actually observe are the recorded prices of hundreds of individual parcels, of varying characteristics, scattered throughout the state.

For some markets, year to year price movements can be measured from repeated readings of the same property or the same asset. But in land sales studies, each observed transaction is for a different piece of land: we rarely see the same parcel sell more than once in a number of years. We opportunistically use observed sales as what statisticians sometimes call a "sample of convenience," a sample from which to estimate the average price of *all* land, sold and unsold combined, for that year.

If observed sales happen to be of properties that disproportionately represent one end of the (unknown) range of prices for all parcels, then the sample's average may mislead us. The wider the actual range and the fewer the number of observed sales, the more likely it is that such a disproportionate and hence misleading sample may be "drawn."

Do the observed sales analyzed here provide sufficient information for us to describe the distribution of—and to make predictions about—the value of all farmland parcels? There are two potential problems: not very many sales and not very representative sales.

For any level of aggregation, three different averages, single numbers that are intended to capture the flavor of the whole distribution, can be calculated:

- (1) The *transaction mean* is obtained by dividing the sum of all per-acre sales prices by the number of properties sold. This might be thought of as "the average parcel price."

(2) The *median*, the price at which half of the transactions are higher and half are lower, can be thought of as the "middle price."

(3) The *size-adjusted mean* (which I called the "area mean" in earlier publications) is the quotient of total dollar sales in an area divided by the total acreage sold in the same area. This final average can be thought of as the price of a "typical" acre.

We'd like a way to calculate an average from observed sales that best reflects the real but unobserved prices of all the other land in the area. At the region or state level, the median is a pretty good average: there's enough observations to leave us feeling comfortable that annual movements in this single number is a reasonable indicator of what's happening in that area. But at a county level, say, the median might be based on too few observations. We'd like to base our calculations on samples for which the range of (unknown) prices is small enough and for which the number of observations is large enough that we can feel comfortable that our observations are representative and that calculated statistics like the mean are useful.

For the [price summary tables](#), I first assigned a weight to each county based upon its relative proportion of the state's total farmland. Then I multiplied each county's weight by its average price so that sales from counties where there is more farmland are given more emphasis in the creation of a region or statewide average price. The size- and location-adjusted mean price for a region or the state is simply the sum of these weighted county prices. This procedure reduces the chance that in any given year a dramatic increase in the number of sales from an area with, for example, relatively low land values, will unrealistically pull down the region average for that year.

For comparison, I provide three kinds of average prices in the price summary tables. But there is greater knowledge to be gained by examining the statewide [price distributions](#) and the region-level [box plots](#) that I've prepared for you. For these, I show only the median prices, thus ensuring consistency in presentation. The importance of location is illustrated by the not-surprising finding that average land prices in different parts of the state [move differently](#) over time. I've also tested the argument that more productive land sells at a higher price, through graphs that [compare selling price to agricultural productivity](#). There's more: check out [The Charts](#).

## Land market dynamics

When owners are ready to sell farmland (or when buyers are ready to make an offer), how do they decide where to start the bidding? Both often start with the property's annual tax statement, which contains the assessor's estimate of what it is worth. Under Minnesota law, this estimate is for the full market value, the price the assessor expects the property to fetch if it went onto the market. How did the assessor come up with that estimate? By combining knowledge of local economic conditions with records of previous neighboring land sales, often obtained from University studies such as this one.

But buyers and sellers usually don't stop here. They frequently hire a professional appraiser to evaluate the property in much greater detail than can the assessor, who must assign a value to each of several thousand properties each year. Appraisers combine an examination of local market conditions and the characteristics of the property itself into a professional judgment of what the property might sell for. Many times appraisers will do an income analysis as well—something that assessors are not permitted to do. This method values the property using its long-term earning potential.

So assessors, appraisers, analysts, buyers, and sellers all rely, at least in part, upon previous sales in the vicinity to decide on the value, the anticipated selling price, of a particular property. But these (few) nearby sales were themselves made at prices strongly influenced by the judgments of these same (few) assessors, appraisers, and analysts, based on the evidence of previous sales prices that they themselves were influential in determining in the first place.

The local farm real estate market is small, and it is circular. The market we think we observe from a distance is really one that we "make" ourselves, not a collection of independent decisions made by anonymous buyers and sellers.



The average price for a region that I report is just a compilation of the sales that originated in scores of small "markets." Anecdotal evidence suggests that almost all bidders for farmland in Minnesota are neighbors. Very rarely does a new farmer enter the community by buying a whole farm, and even more rarely do outside investors buy into a community for farming purposes. As a result, a typical farmland property up for sale probably sees at most two or three legitimate offers. This is not a market in the usual sense: few of the usual features of markets beloved of economists can be expected to hold. (This generality may be becoming a little tenuous.)

Compilations such as those presented here can be used to infer economic conditions common to all local markets, but we should not fool ourselves into thinking that land is a commodity, that it has a single price, or that there are very many participants and local land markets.

### **And in conclusion...**

I hope you're not completely sated with the limited analysis I've put up on this site. I encourage you to try your own hand at land market analysis. If you need an unadjusted transaction mean or area mean, or if you need some other level of aggregation such as a county, or if you'd like to try some fancier market analysis, go directly to [Minnesota Land Economics](#) and roll your own.

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These are archived copies (pdf format) of annual farm real estate sales studies published in the *Minnesota Agricultural Economist*.

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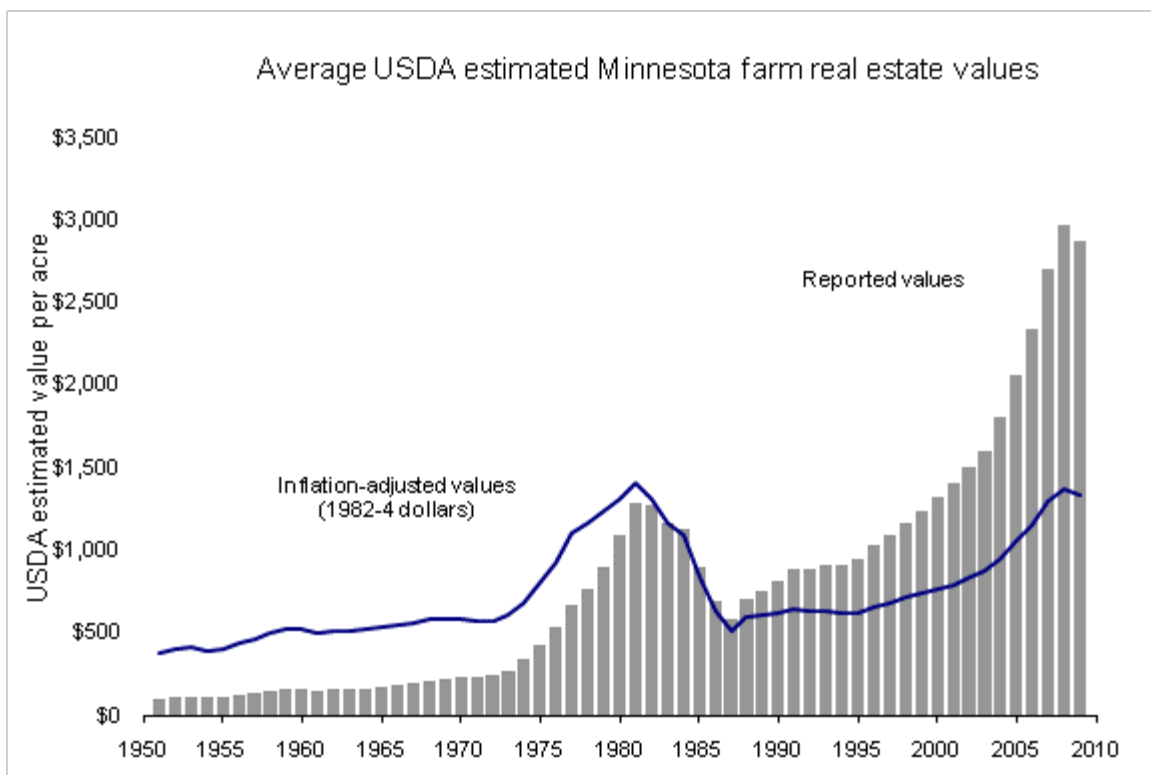
[1999](#)

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## Minnesota farmland values

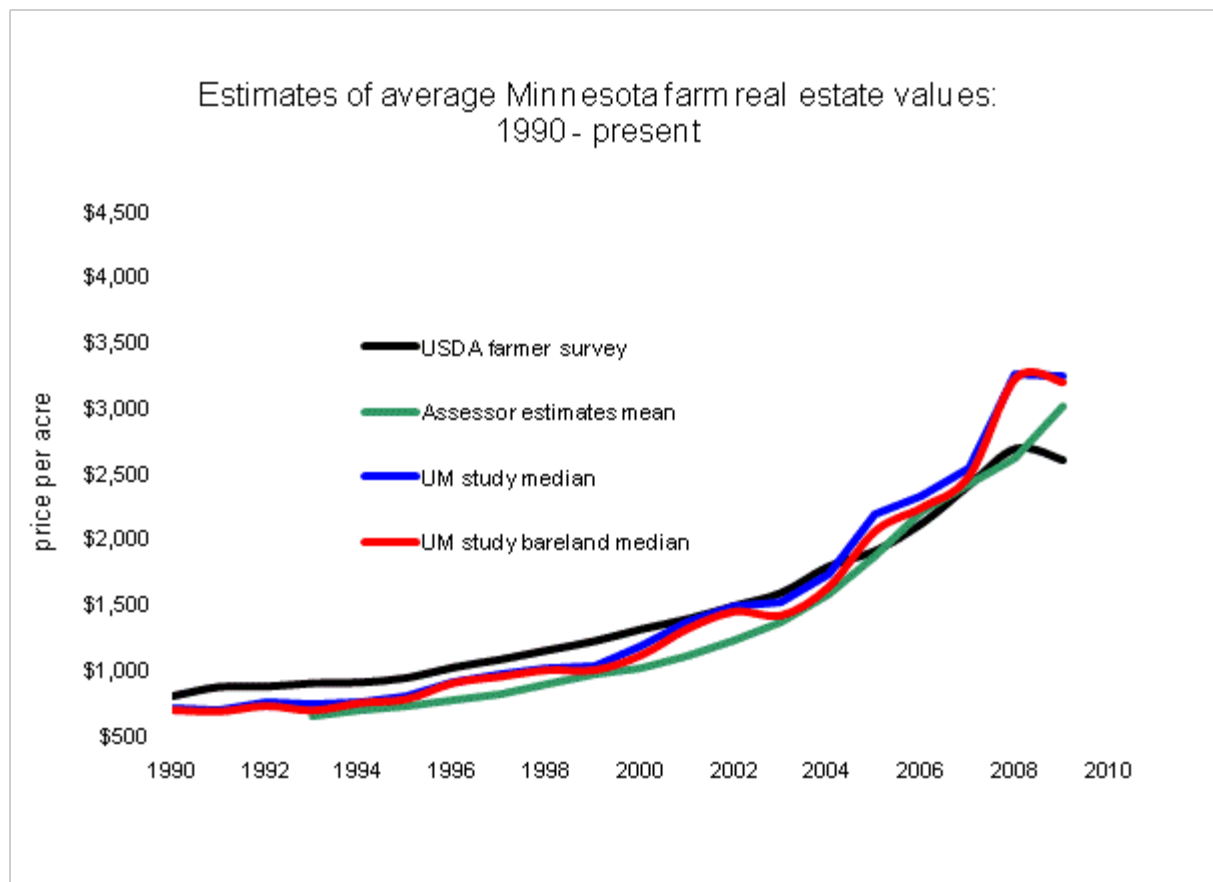
This chart is based on a series maintained by the [Minnesota Agricultural Statistics Service](#) office. Each summer the USDA reports an estimated average price of farmland plus buildings for each state, as of January 1 of that year. The data come from a sample of land parcels throughout the country, conducted earlier in the year. Owners of land within each sampled parcel are asked what they think their land is worth (its "expected sales price", or "value," in our terms). Their responses are aggregated to give a statistically valid average for the entire state. The USDA approach can ensure that the state average is a valid summary of the individual owners' valuations, but it cannot, of course, ensure that individual owners really know what their land is worth in the first place.



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Here are estimates of average farm real estate value drawn from four different sources of data. One line shows price according to an annual USDA survey of property owners; another is the average of local property tax assessors' assignment of property values for tax purposes; the third is the median sales price from the UM study; the fourth is the median price of sales on which there were no substantial listed improvements ("bareland"). The fourth is thus a subset of the third. Preliminary EMVs are available at [Minnesota Land Economics](#) in July of the noted year, USDA state-level estimates are reported in August, and the University's final sales report is published in the late Spring of the next year.



Original data from Department of Revenue compilations of Certificates of Real Estate Value, further adjusted by that agency and by the author, as described on the sales study site linked at the top. Prepared by [Steven J. Taff](#)  
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State

	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Per-Acre Sales Price		Median
			Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	
1990	3,158	377,057	777	706	711
1991	2,635	312,855	788	756	693
1992	2,763	309,168	859	797	755
1993	2,688	293,450	905	837	750
1994	2,834	317,186	916	869	762
1995	2,560	267,904	951	886	804
1996	2,818	305,336	1,091	971	917
1997	2,877	328,413	1,134	1,068	966
1998	2,613	287,878	1,245	1,151	1,026
1999	2,327	252,163	1,279	1,233	1,036
2000	2,341	264,576	1,417	1,280	1,181
2001	2,283	255,302	1,609	1,475	1,372
2002	2,321	256,276	1,745	1,624	1,500
2003	2,391	261,490	1,917	1,803	1,521
2004	2,810	314,121	2,095	2,019	1,739
2005	2,677	279,938	2,584	2,442	2,195
2006	2,451	264,056	2,560	2,583	2,325
2007	2,429	272,216	2,723	2,710	2,550
2008	2,597	310,041	3,281	3,102	3,256
2009	1,066	115,791	3,304	3,042	3,242
	50,639	5,645,217			

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North West

			Per-Acre Sales Price		
	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	Median
1990	358	54,878	471	4,734	383
1991	357	52,716	448	4,440	350
1992	358	51,108	517	5,067	428
1993	333	44,112	568	5,017	435
1994	343	50,368	536	4,916	405
1995	286	38,593	527	5,168	374
1996	332	51,312	551	5,054	391
1997	353	52,315	551	5,134	438
1998	327	51,442	548	5,097	405
1999	294	42,627	594	5,567	437
2000	293	49,398	622	5,459	475
2001	315	53,267	647	5,992	444
2002	342	56,492	647	6,437	554
2003	406	69,240	656	6,914	553
2004	537	89,110	822	8,369	682
2005	455	69,906	988	10,288	861
2006	448	64,105	1,100	10,710	940
2007	465	69,769	1,159	11,535	954
2008	464	78,915	1,360	13,629	1,114
2009	200	31,037	1,468	14,250	1,248
	7,266	1,120,710			

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North Central

	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Per-Acre Sales Price		Median
			Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	
1990	133	18,073	279	1,306	196
1991	159	19,707	327	1,565	208
1992	121	15,227	342	1,890	220
1993	169	21,826	364	1,794	243
1994	169	21,005	368	1,856	277
1995	124	16,298	396	1,841	269
1996	103	12,648	476	2,520	331
1997	92	12,462	459	2,507	340
1998	72	10,253	546	2,449	424
1999	106	13,276	649	3,410	463
2000	125	15,332	811	4,111	686
2001	83	11,771	736	4,049	588
2002	73	8,477	921	5,007	782
2003	91	8,990	1,147	6,592	955
2004	135	11,654	1,274	7,140	1,080
2005	141	13,527	1,748	8,814	1,492
2006	124	12,488	1,761	8,754	1,440
2007	83	9,769	1,601	10,187	1,337
2008	64	7,107	1,799	9,743	1,523
2009	17	2,958	1,941	5,856	1,571
	2,184	262,848			

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North East

	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Per-Acre Sales Price		Median
			Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	
1990	10	1,218	442	1,372	297
1991	15	1,616	319	279	193
1992	19	1,731	319	296	235
1993	17	1,451	279	458	250
1994	12	1,408	610	379	324
1995	7	770	344	279	222
1996	17	1,686	462	477	394
1997	12	1,171	741	739	563
1998	23	2,191	784	581	567
1999	23	2,038	587	559	422
2000	14	1,393	652	633	516
2001	11	796	1,349	1,149	1,141
2002	14	992	1,073	971	801
2003	14	822	1,140	3,437	654
2004	22	1,750	1,111	2,892	905
2005	27	2,258	1,469	1,259	994
2006	24	1,948	2,019	1,936	1,419
2007	17	1,166	1,468	1,408	1,160
2008	8	454	1,881	2,591	1,403
2009	1	42	4,268	4,268	4,268
	307	26,901			

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West Central

	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Per-Acre Sales Price		Median
			Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	
1990	405	54,956	590	7,203	546
1991	373	54,233	609	7,732	588
1992	408	53,662	664	8,362	608
1993	327	43,029	648	8,403	594
1994	330	43,654	721	9,278	640
1995	297	37,409	677	8,964	622
1996	379	46,288	784	9,547	744
1997	455	57,502	846	10,508	728
1998	440	52,094	852	10,832	800
1999	374	44,126	973	11,875	886
2000	376	47,111	1,063	11,887	939
2001	356	44,741	1,119	12,701	1,019
2002	328	41,092	1,181	13,630	1,073
2003	383	42,363	1,429	15,884	1,242
2004	450	51,629	1,602	18,436	1,463
2005	398	42,306	1,980	23,342	1,830
2006	418	48,374	2,112	23,857	1,982
2007	400	47,958	2,394	27,429	2,172
2008	428	58,172	2,724	33,052	2,709
2009	181	21,085	2,817	33,723	2,830
	7,506	931,784			

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Central

	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Per-Acre Sales Price		Median
			Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	
1990	703	71,209	842	11,754	771
1991	478	50,147	888	12,729	787
1992	571	55,488	907	13,026	788
1993	605	55,658	1,043	15,390	800
1994	613	59,048	971	15,059	750
1995	572	50,054	1,023	16,405	820
1996	623	59,702	1,092	17,173	861
1997	585	59,608	1,216	22,959	948
1998	537	51,594	1,272	20,880	989
1999	516	49,289	1,365	27,260	1,000
2000	510	50,152	1,707	27,102	1,314
2001	517	43,651	2,020	31,132	1,488
2002	531	45,960	2,061	40,204	1,690
2003	550	46,577	2,474	42,236	1,780
2004	595	54,477	2,640	43,510	2,085
2005	555	46,627	3,394	58,536	2,736
2006	470	39,359	3,327	65,231	2,854
2007	451	38,482	3,313	56,651	2,887
2008	481	45,796	3,775	60,076	3,800
2009	206	17,612	3,846	59,350	3,756
	10,669	990,490			

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East Central

	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Per-Acre Sales Price		Median
			Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	
1990	300	28,493	581	6,334	409
1991	291	24,886	603	7,676	400
1992	333	28,457	753	8,547	438
1993	392	33,467	803	8,478	496
1994	459	39,813	797	10,525	500
1995	409	33,721	884	10,001	594
1996	404	33,323	1,316	16,893	765
1997	339	31,612	1,199	15,591	744
1998	296	22,457	1,400	19,445	924
1999	281	20,216	1,578	22,049	1,000
2000	213	14,784	1,767	23,904	1,178
2001	196	14,025	2,122	34,066	1,542
2002	166	11,288	2,976	36,106	2,124
2003	216	14,510	2,959	41,098	2,031
2004	212	14,338	2,916	26,892	2,161
2005	259	16,095	3,602	42,153	2,560
2006	171	11,159	3,363	40,573	2,424
2007	121	8,769	3,656	44,108	2,583
2008	111	8,392	3,339	39,818	2,767
2009	36	2,478	3,380	28,971	2,555
	5,205	412,283			

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South West

	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Per-Acre Sales Price		
			Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	Median
1990	408	50,724	942	8,078	972
1991	341	39,986	1,052	8,779	1,050
1992	271	31,962	1,114	9,373	1,106
1993	252	29,072	1,180	9,506	1,150
1994	274	36,494	1,106	9,471	1,135
1995	238	30,760	1,118	9,893	1,116
1996	332	38,969	1,176	9,698	1,177
1997	366	47,481	1,230	10,354	1,276
1998	296	36,931	1,373	11,773	1,354
1999	236	32,239	1,319	11,300	1,334
2000	285	34,192	1,424	11,929	1,438
2001	281	32,202	1,511	13,204	1,558
2002	298	37,400	1,577	14,097	1,608
2003	250	30,446	1,707	15,108	1,733
2004	295	35,355	2,010	17,665	2,049
2005	294	35,915	2,326	20,887	2,371
2006	303	36,208	2,526	22,309	2,585
2007	331	39,180	3,011	26,561	2,972
2008	375	45,997	3,935	34,496	3,985
2009	139	14,638	3,663	33,293	3,800
	5,865	716,151			

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South Central

			Per-Acre Sales Price		
	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	Median
1990	412	41,337	1,174	12,294	1,157
1991	306	30,448	1,242	13,461	1,255
1992	347	33,951	1,292	13,391	1,286
1993	288	26,554	1,399	14,742	1,400
1994	329	31,959	1,419	15,226	1,389
1995	314	27,643	1,417	14,843	1,364
1996	361	32,081	1,578	17,158	1,563
1997	391	36,950	1,652	18,221	1,667
1998	334	29,929	1,961	20,299	1,865
1999	268	25,646	1,944	20,773	1,847
2000	275	25,244	1,891	20,237	1,828
2001	301	30,925	2,103	23,199	2,047
2002	331	29,634	2,181	24,463	2,049
2003	253	26,362	2,419	26,639	2,213
2004	316	32,207	2,795	32,669	2,592
2005	312	28,527	3,386	36,065	3,050
2006	294	28,525	3,262	37,508	3,096
2007	340	35,010	3,448	40,028	3,431
2008	443	41,293	4,401	48,819	4,460
2009	164	15,509	4,284	47,321	4,315
	6,379	609,734			

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 South East

	Number of Sales	Acres Sold	Per-Acre Sales Price		
			Unweighted Mean	Size/Location Weighted Mean	Median
1990	429	56,169	863	7,325	806
1991	315	39,116	933	8,340	851
1992	335	37,582	1,047	8,724	960
1993	305	38,281	1,047	9,566	943
1994	305	33,437	1,223	10,512	1,026
1995	313	32,656	1,195	10,386	1,023
1996	267	29,327	1,372	11,319	1,199
1997	284	29,312	1,473	13,320	1,272
1998	288	30,987	1,680	15,266	1,398
1999	229	22,706	1,638	15,718	1,467
2000	250	26,970	1,806	16,823	1,629
2001	223	23,924	2,137	21,265	1,786
2002	238	24,941	2,430	21,381	2,000
2003	228	22,180	2,674	26,104	2,194
2004	248	23,601	3,475	28,902	2,702
2005	236	24,777	3,549	33,630	2,948
2006	199	21,890	3,861	35,018	2,958
2007	221	22,113	3,867	37,258	3,567
2008	223	23,915	4,403	39,348	3,937
2009	122	10,432	4,551	39,621	4,189
	5,258	574,316			

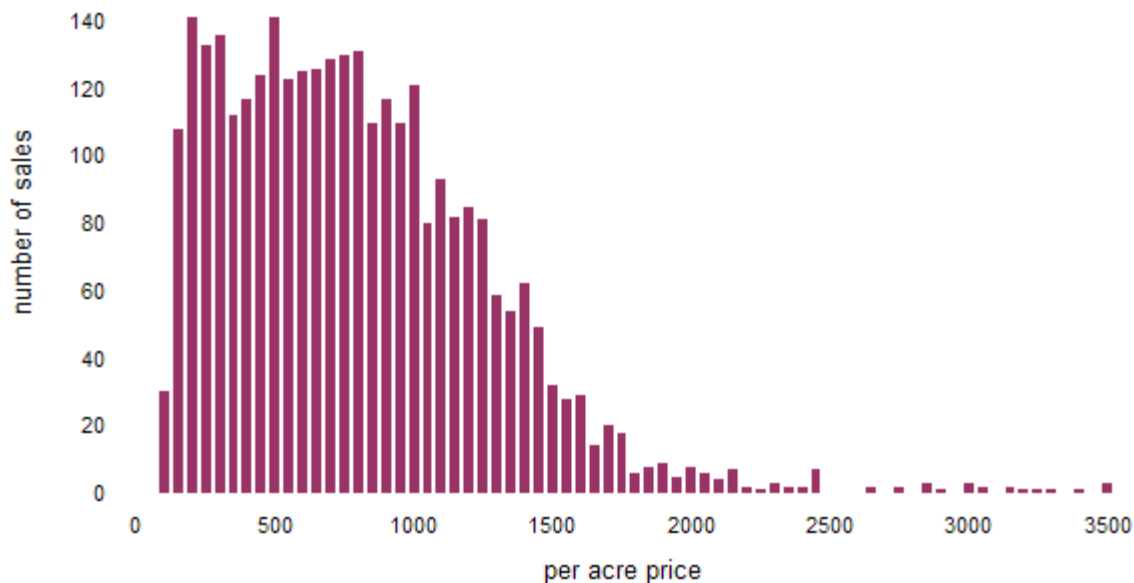
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### 1990 Minnesota farm real estate sales



These are histograms of statewide sales prices over the years. They show the number of transactions in each price range. The higher the bar, the more sales were observed in that range. A few over-\$4,500 sales were dropped for consistency.

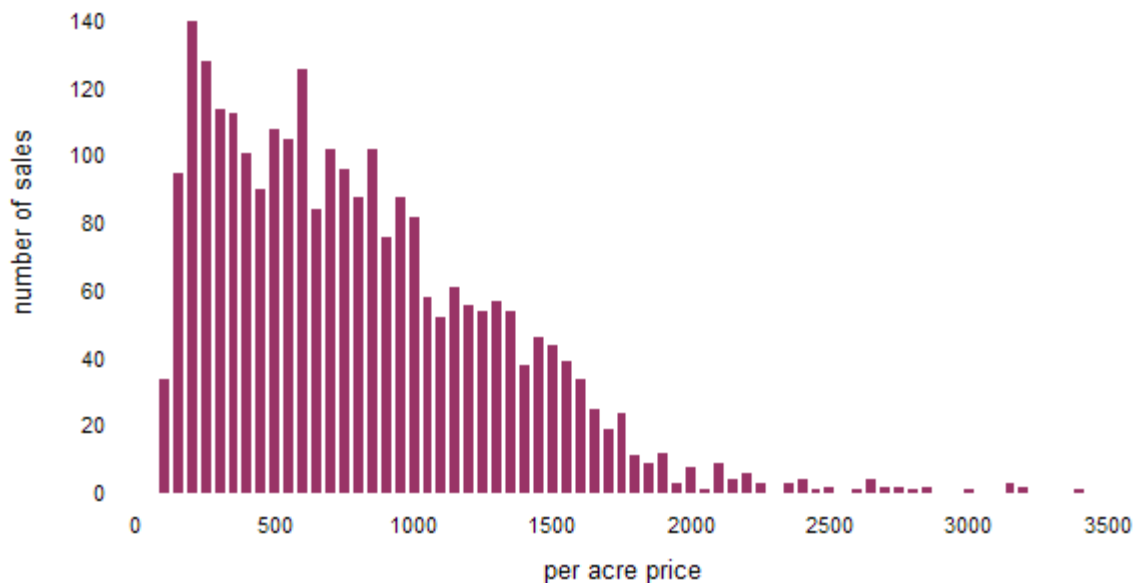
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### 1991 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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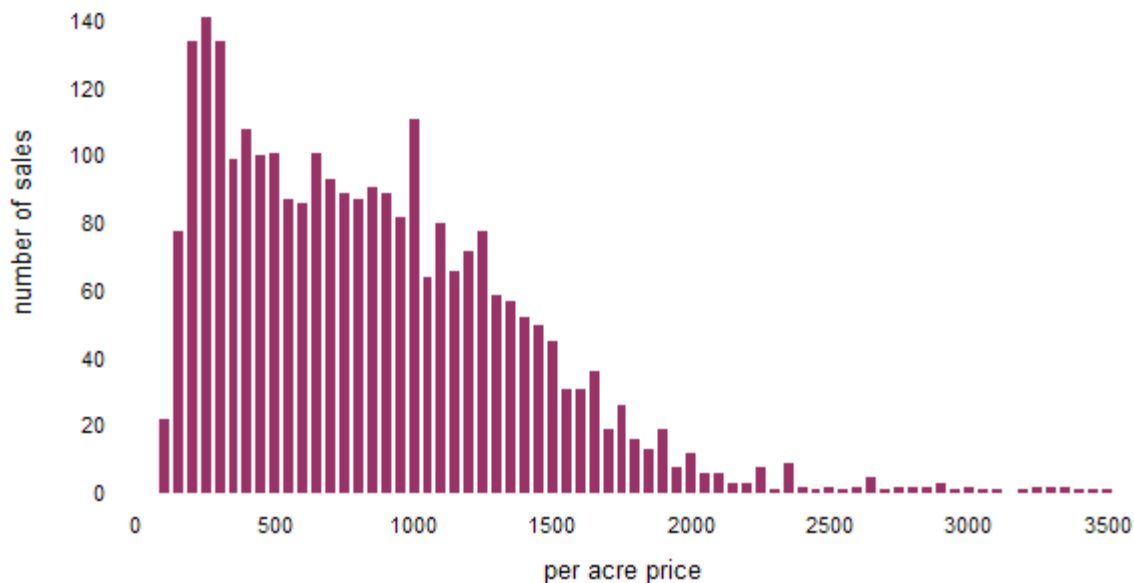
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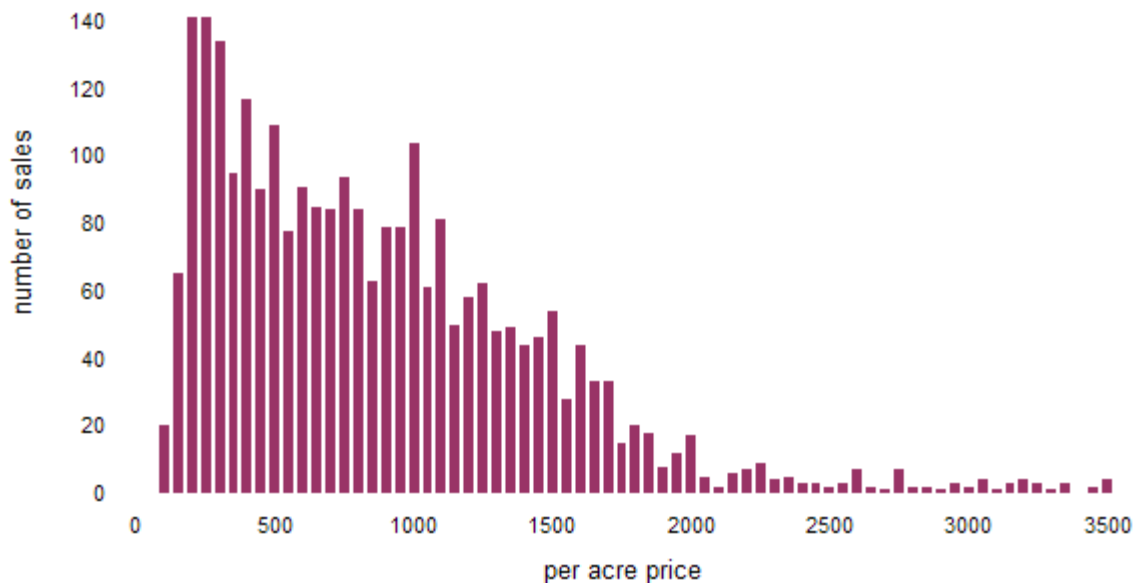
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### 1993 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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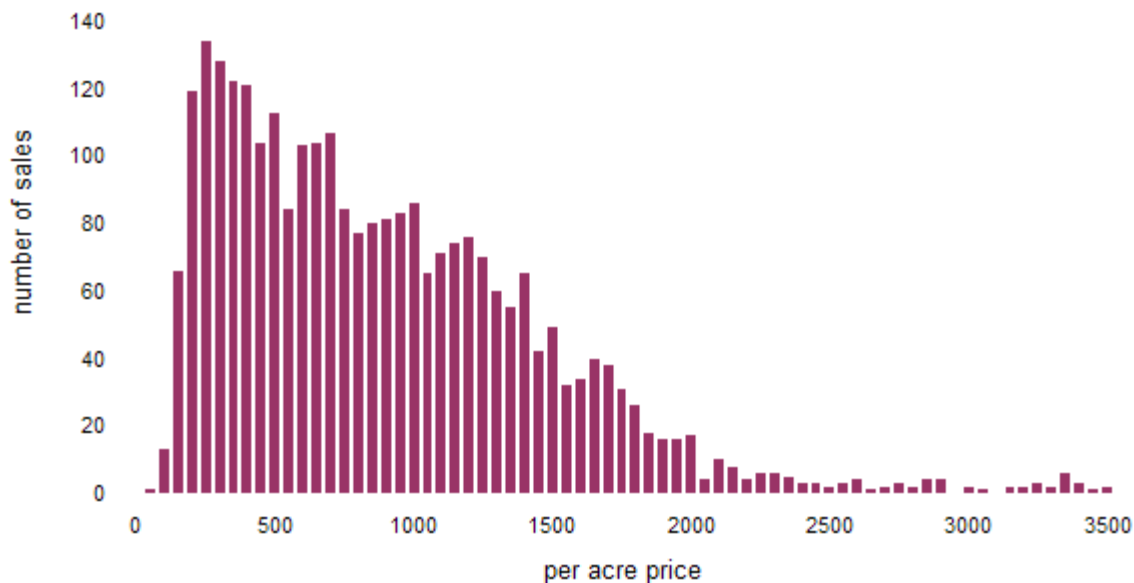
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### 1994 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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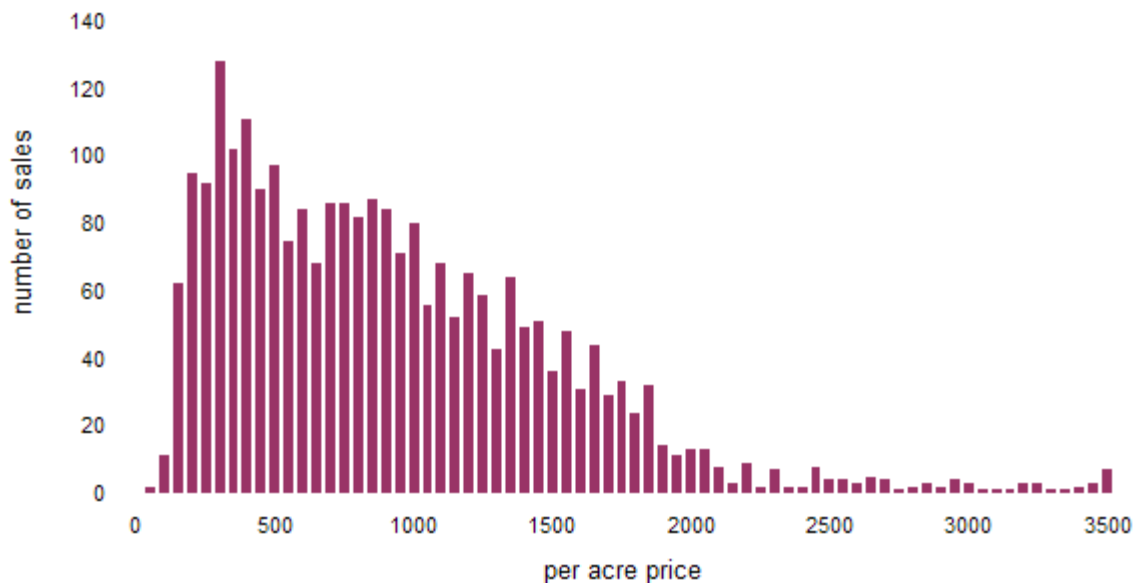
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### 1995 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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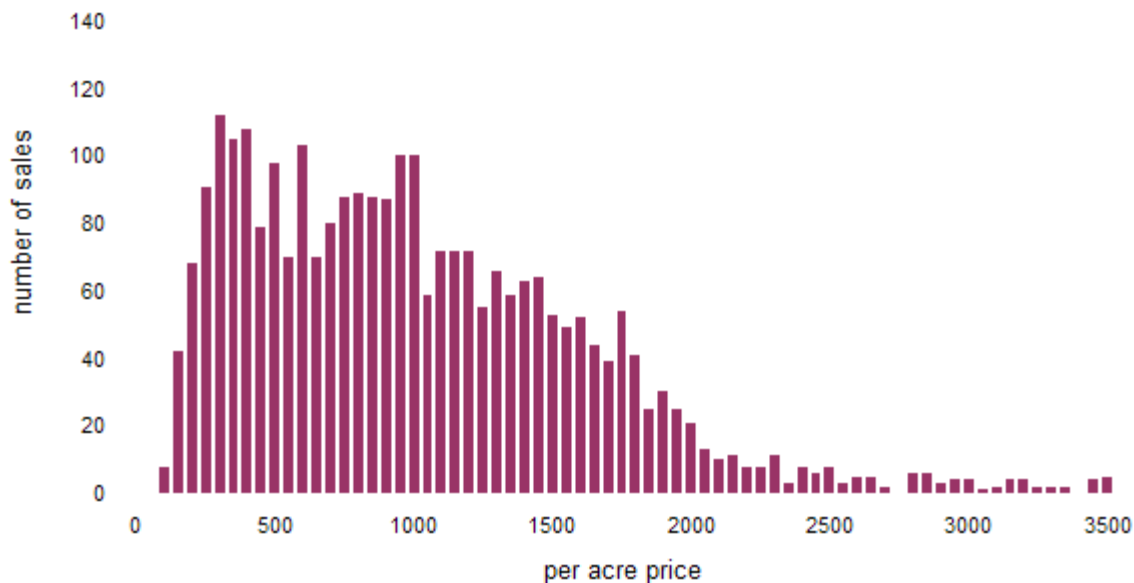
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### 1996 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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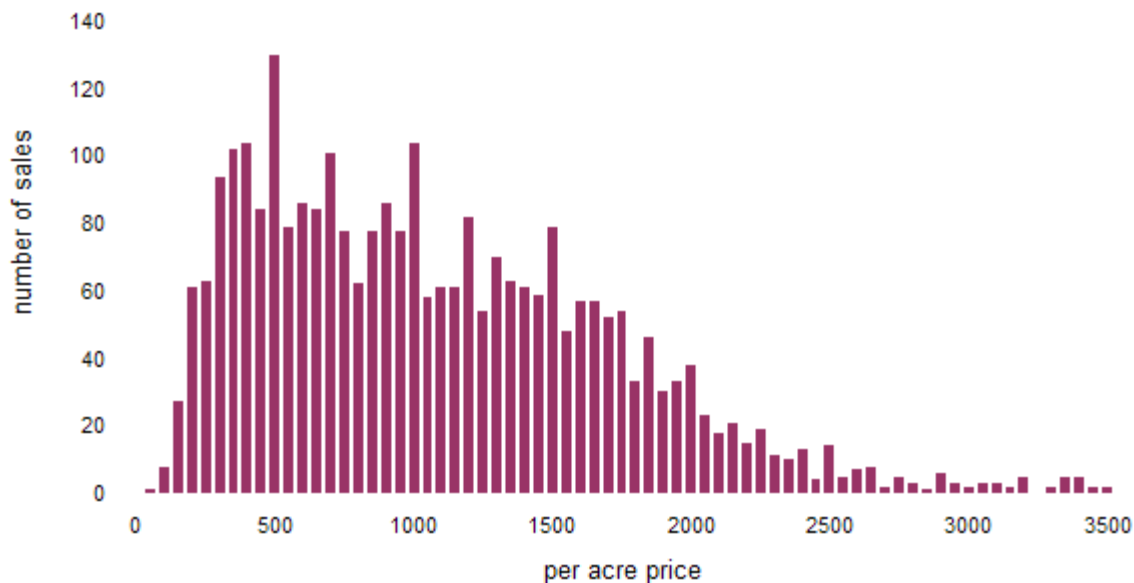
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### 1997 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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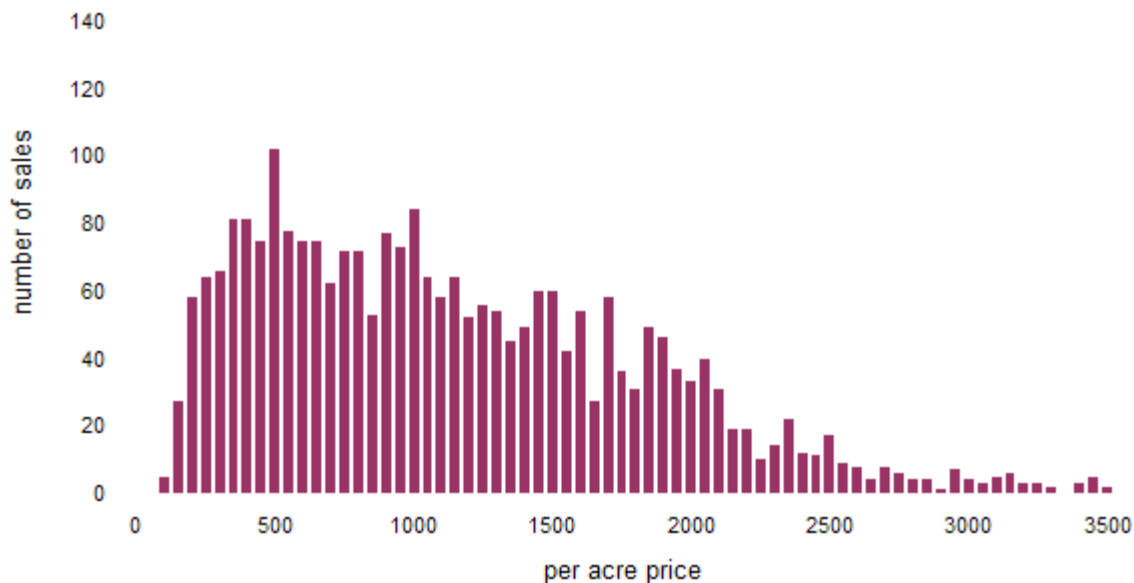
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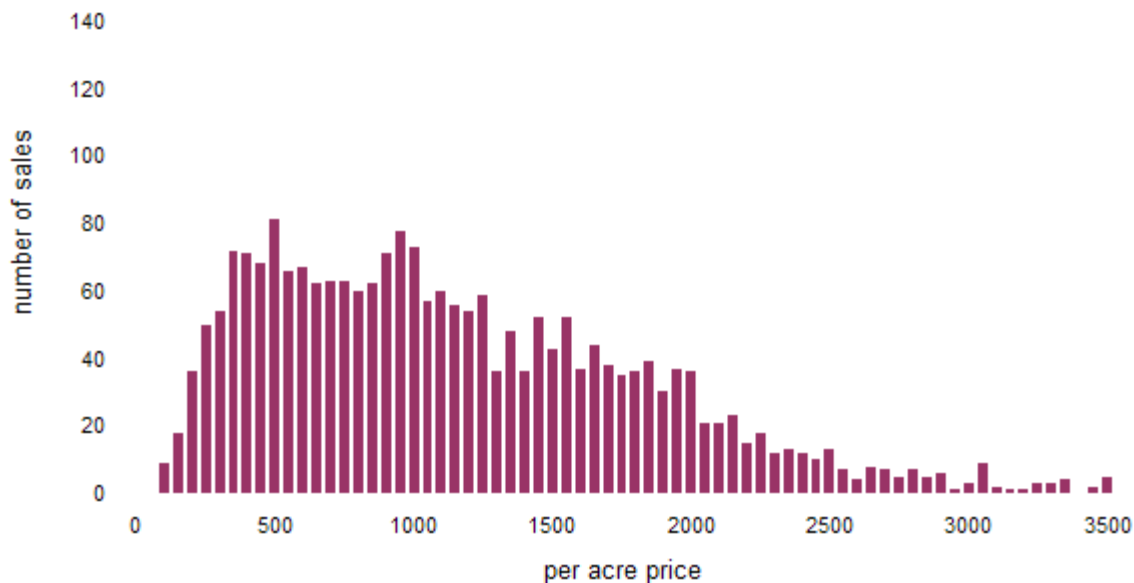
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### 1999 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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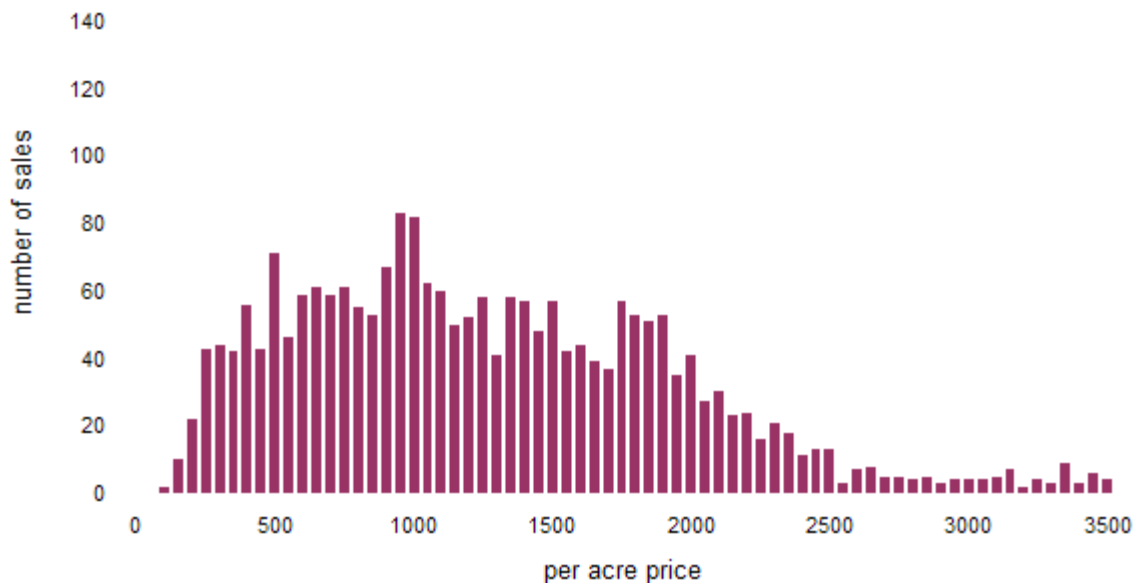
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### 2000 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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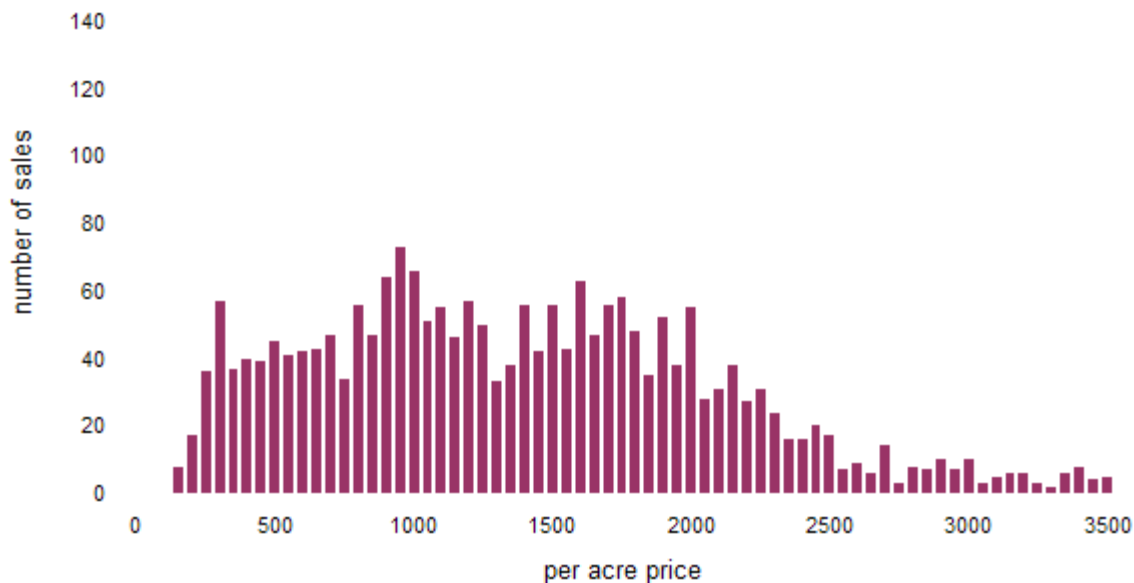
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### 2001 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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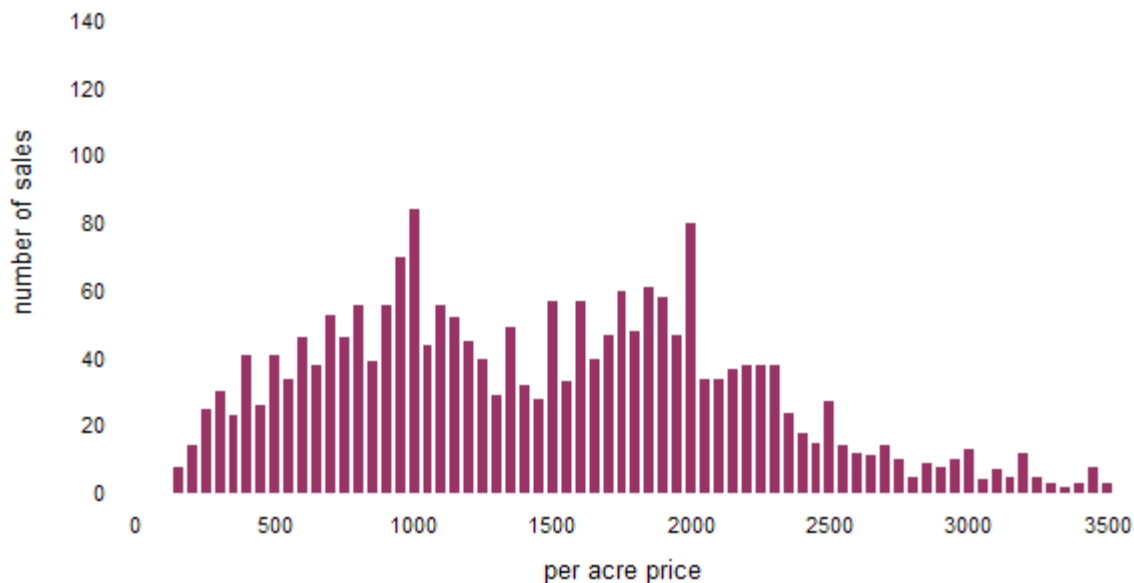
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### 2002 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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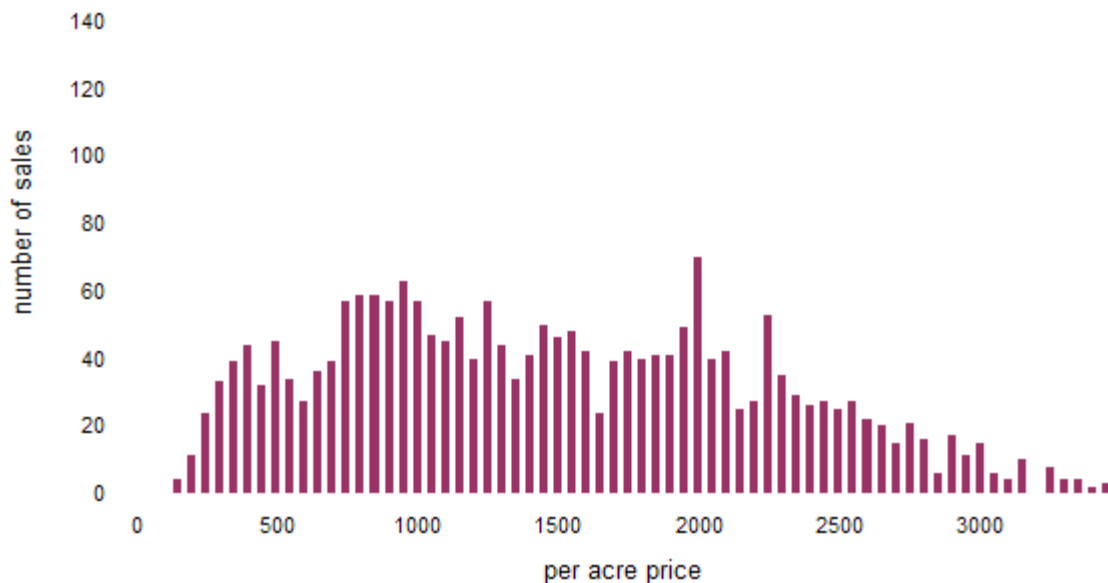
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### 2003 Minnesota farm real estate sales



These are histograms of statewide sales prices over the years. They show the number of transactions in each price range. The higher the bar, the more sales were observed in that range. A few over-\$4,500 sales were dropped for consistency.

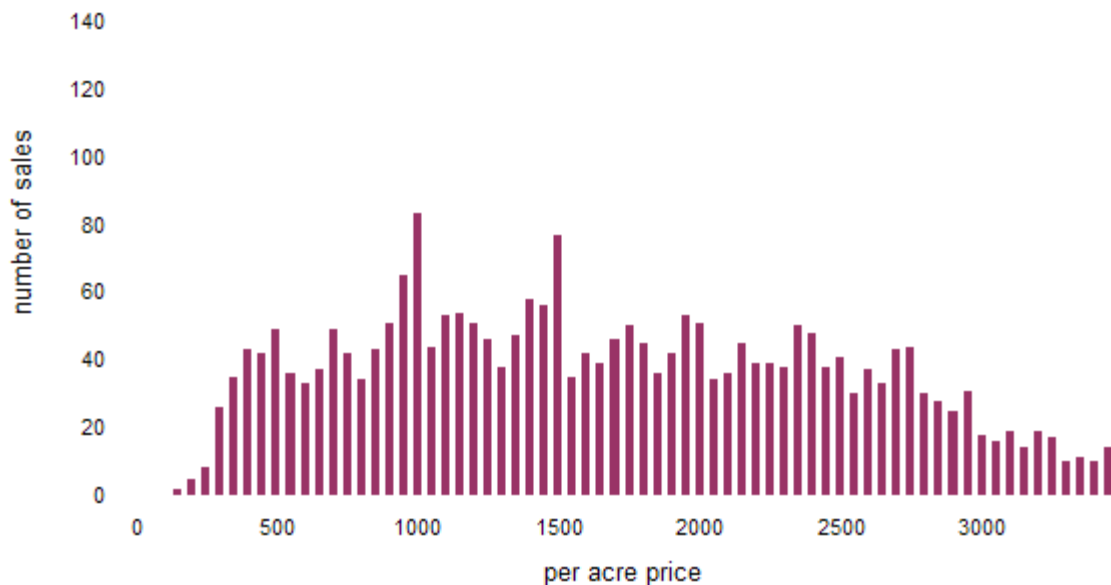
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### 2004 Minnesota farm real estate sales



These are histograms of statewide sales prices over the years. They show the number of transactions in each price range. The higher the bar, the more sales were observed in that range. A few over-\$4,500 sales were dropped for consistency.

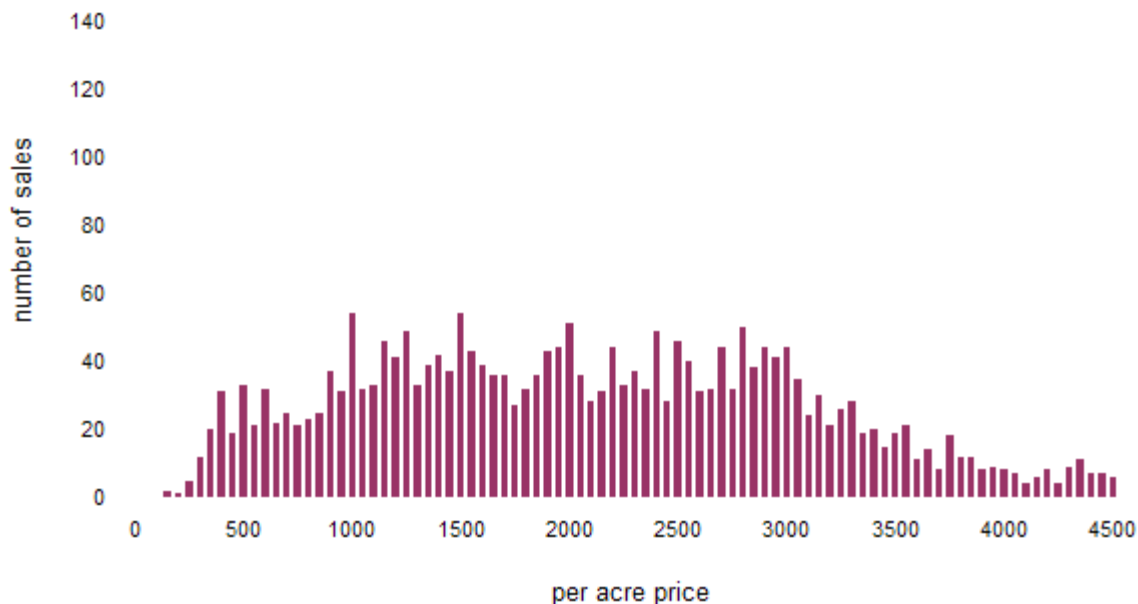
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### 2005 Minnesota farm real estate sales



These are histograms of statewide sales prices over the years. They show the number of transactions in each price range. The higher the bar, the more sales were observed in that range. A few over-\$4,500 sales were dropped for consistency.

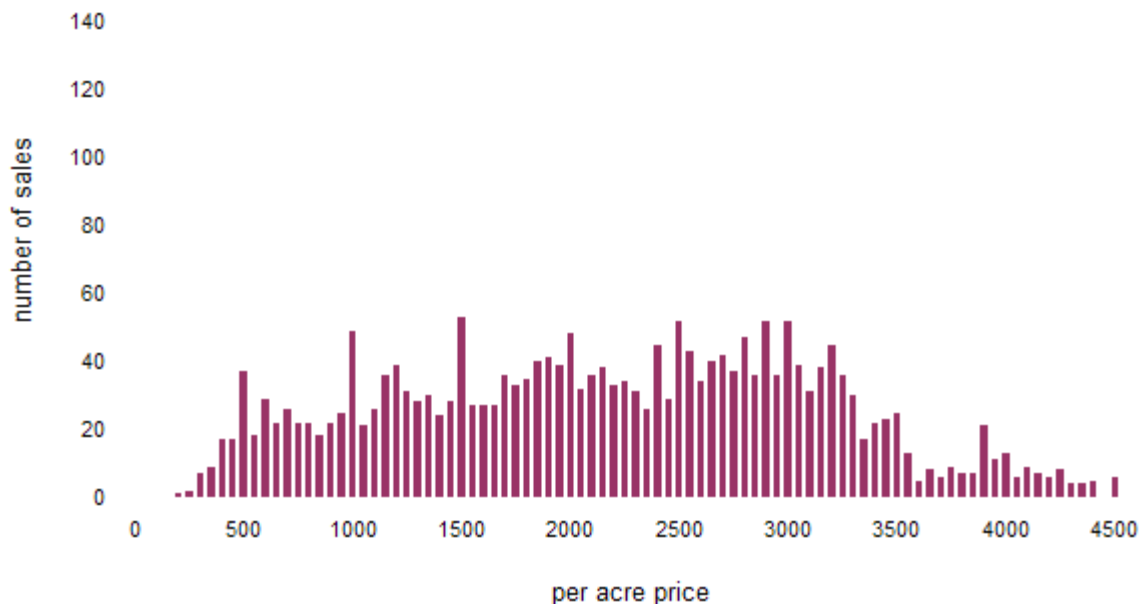
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### 2006 Minnesota farm real estate sales



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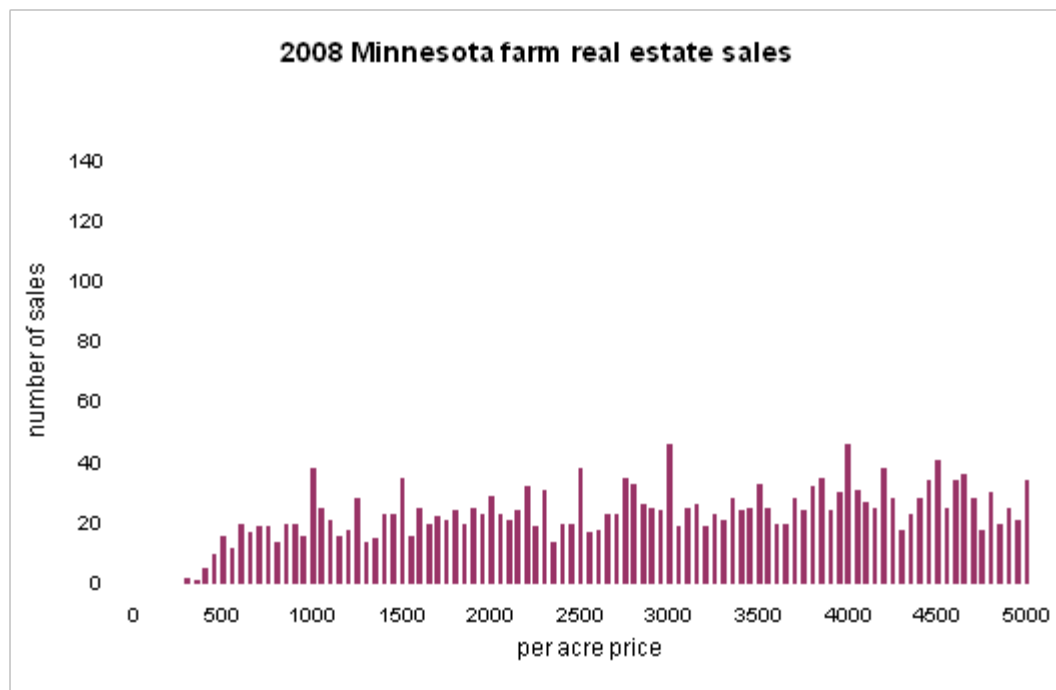
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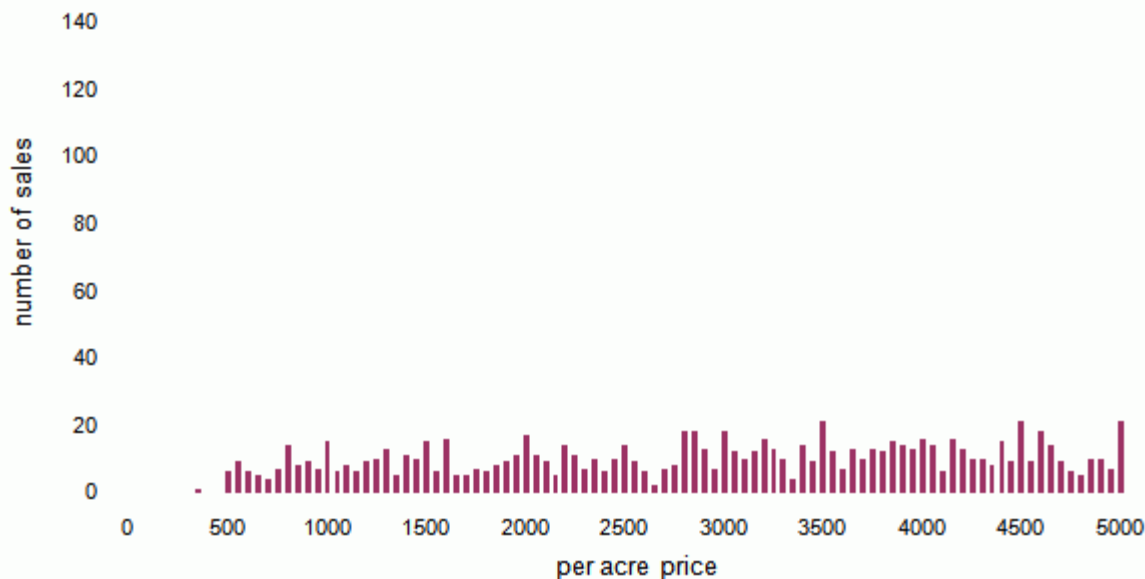
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### 2009 Minnesota farm real estate sales



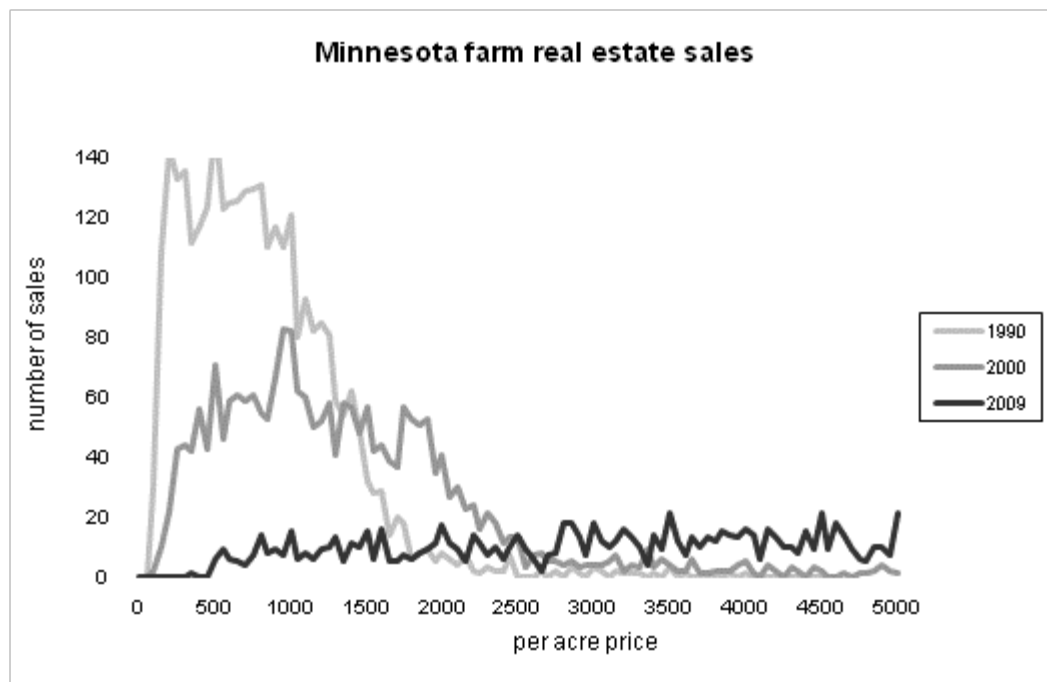
These are histograms of statewide sales prices over the years. They show the number of transactions in each price range. The higher the bar, the more sales were observed in that range. A few over-\$5,000 sales were dropped for consistency.

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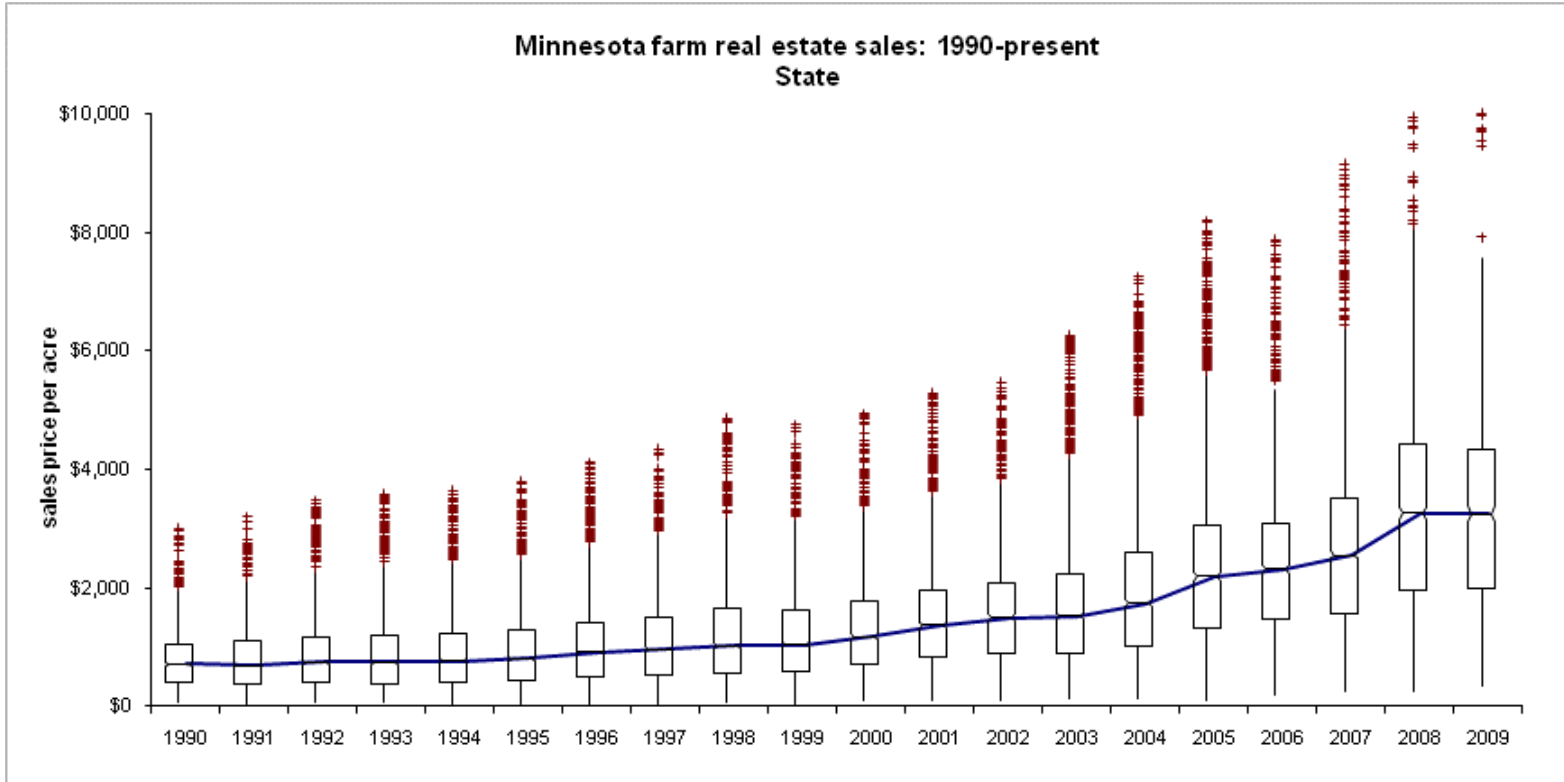
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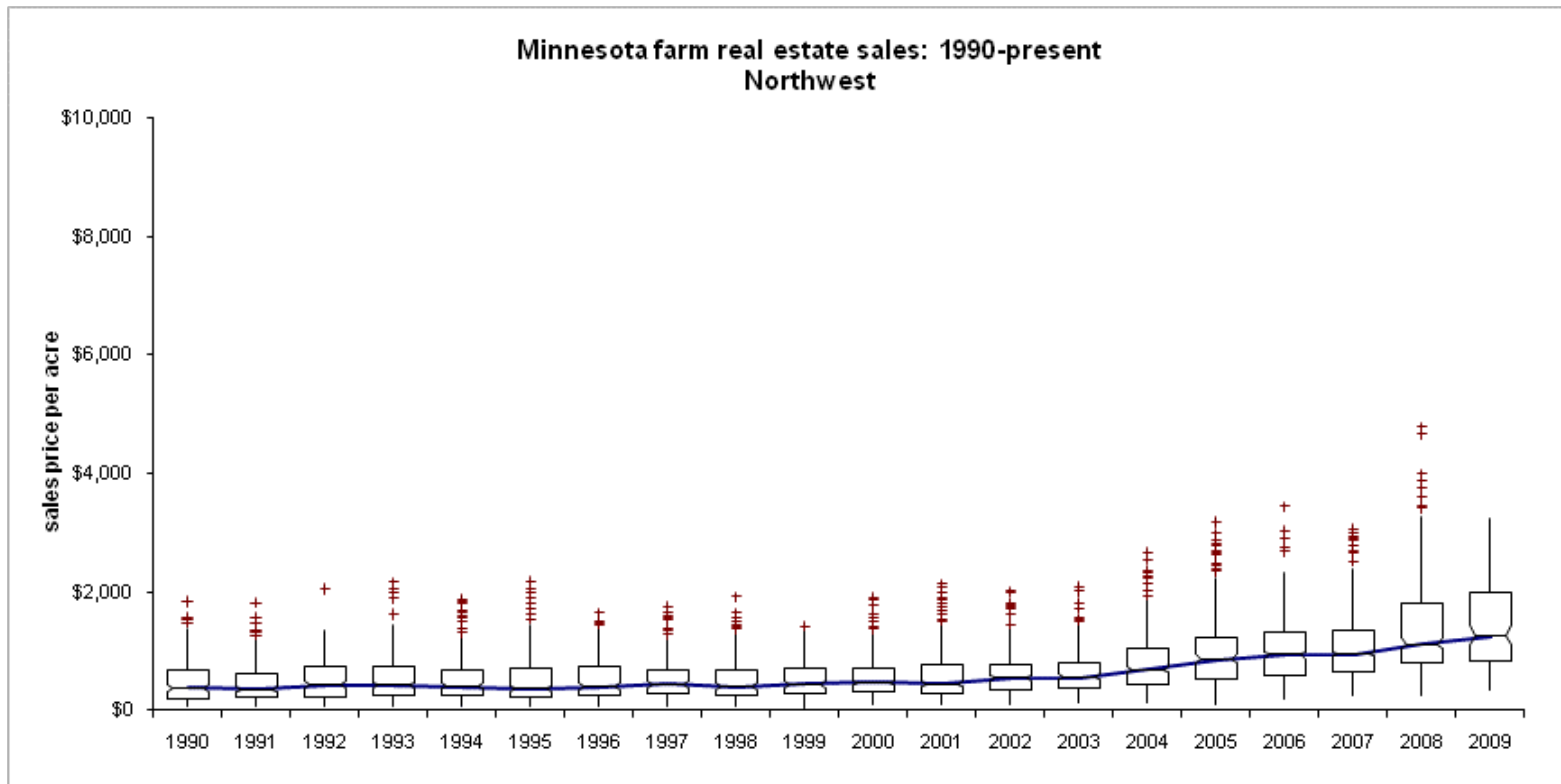
These box-and-whisker plots summarize the price distribution. The median price, the price at which half the sales were higher and half were lower, is shown by the horizontal bar within each box. The top and the bottom of each box shows the interquartile range, within which half of the sales prices fell. The upper and lower whiskers span essentially the entire price distribution, except for a few extreme observations, which are shown as dots. (There were too few farmland sales in the North East and North Central districts for meaningful analysis.) Data for the most recent year are for the first nine months only.

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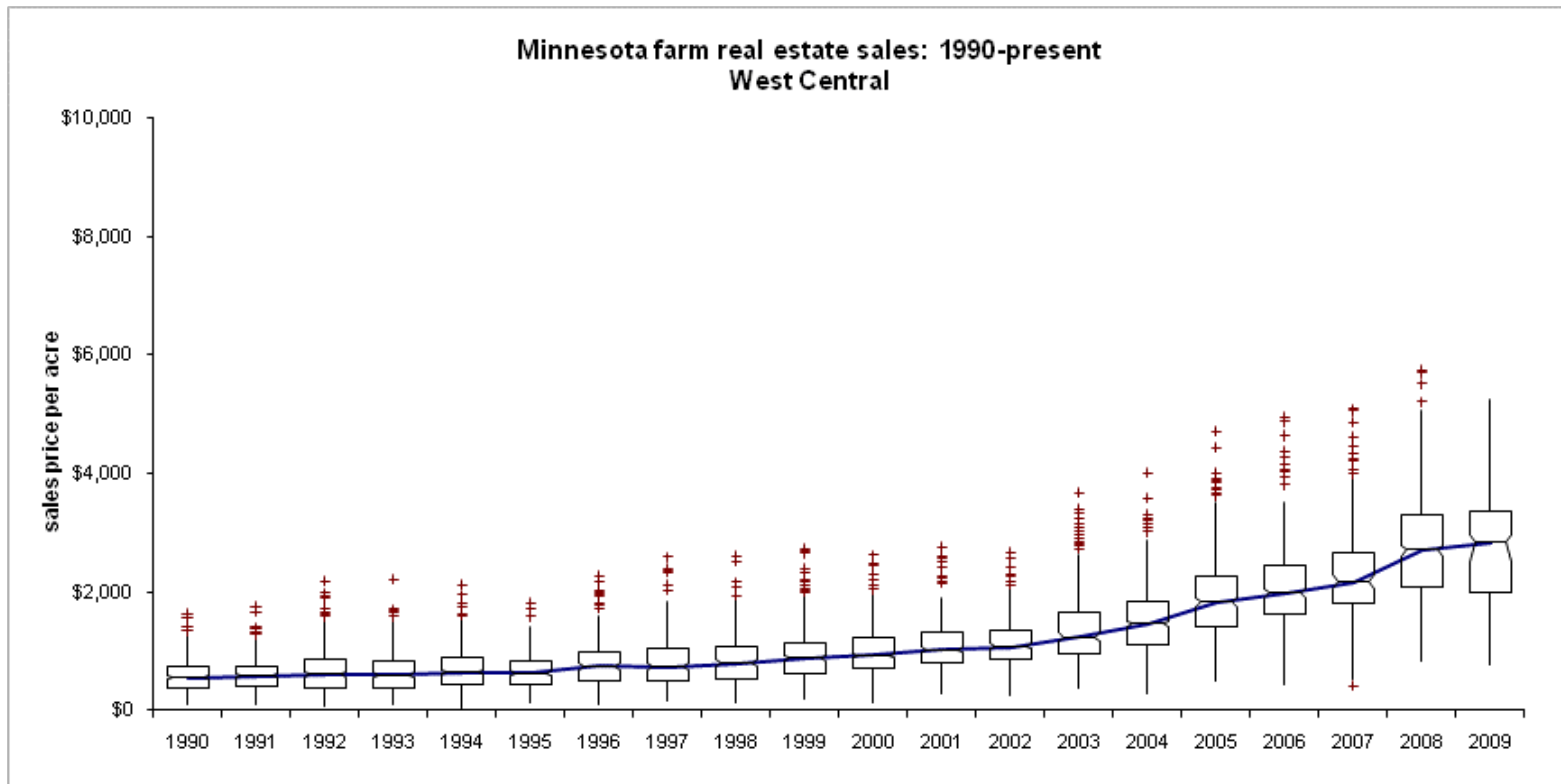
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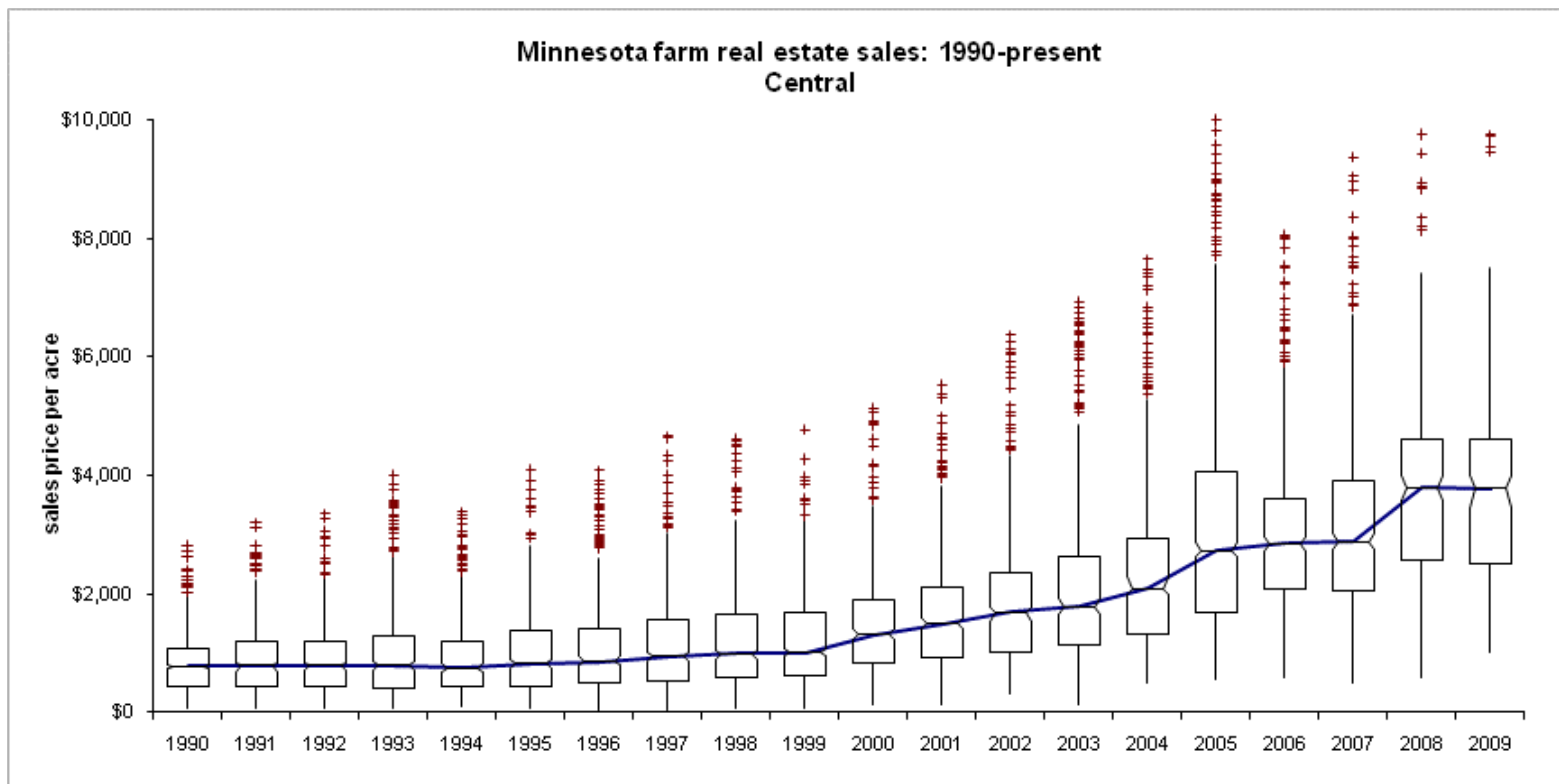
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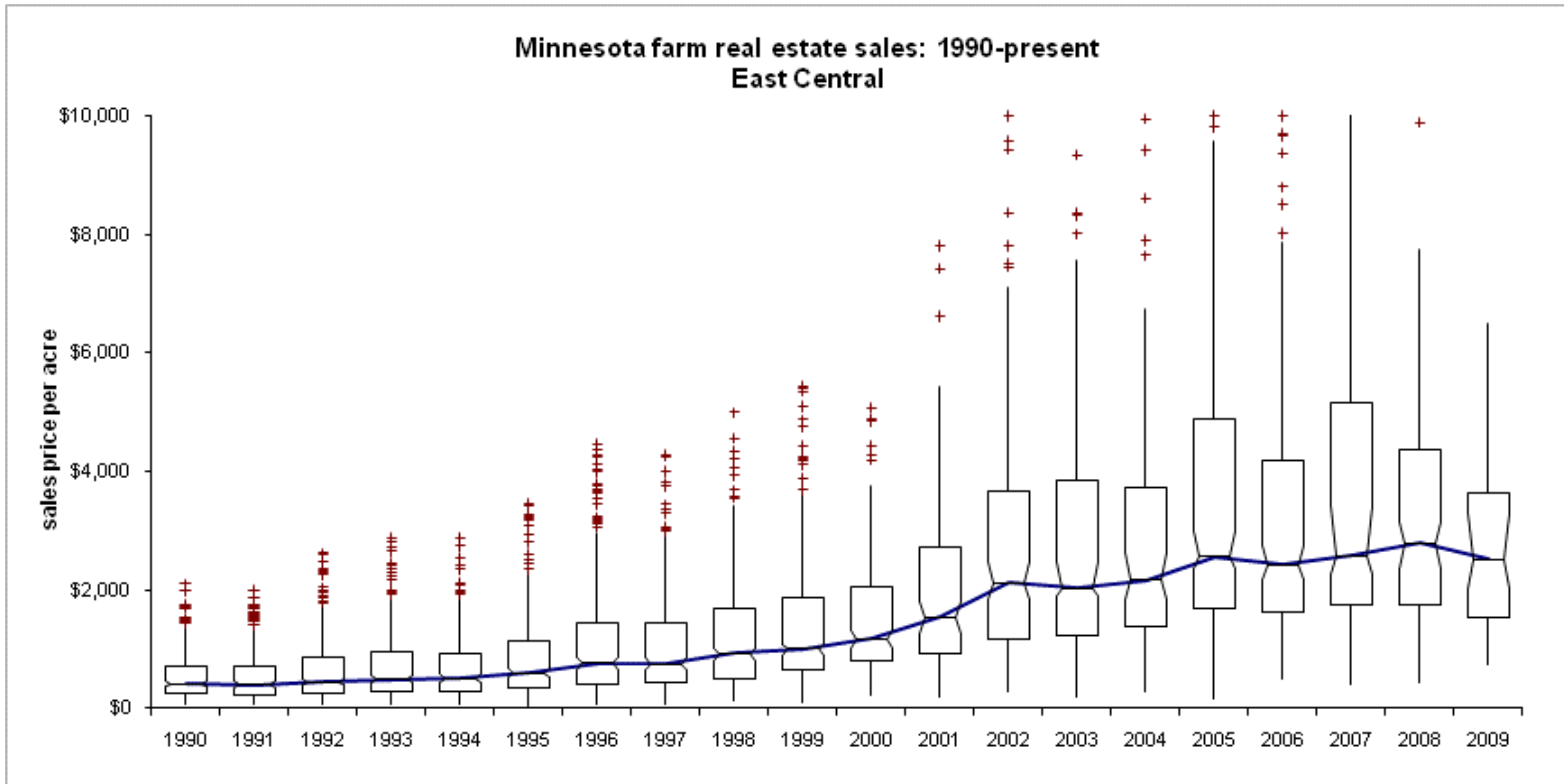
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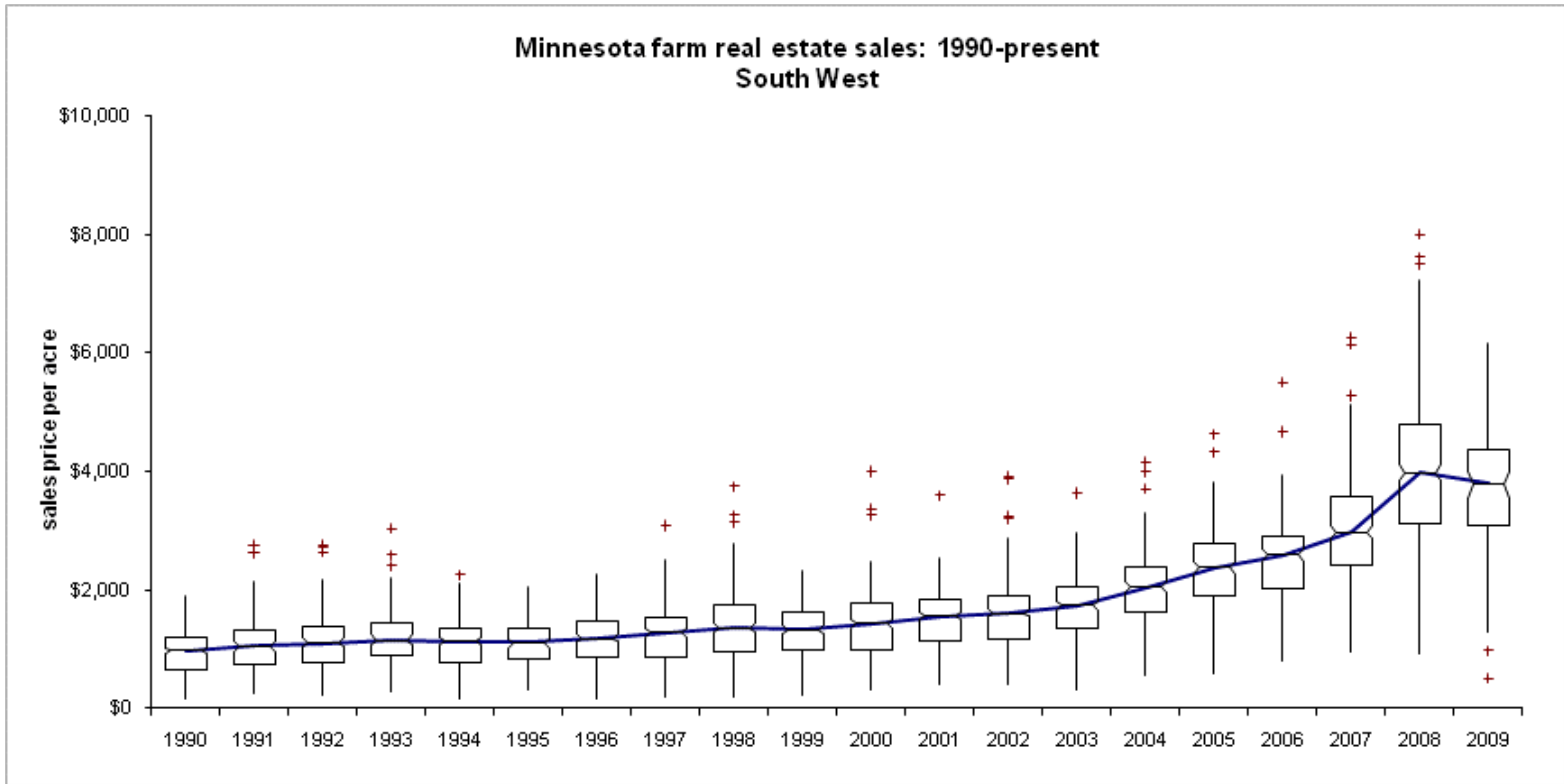
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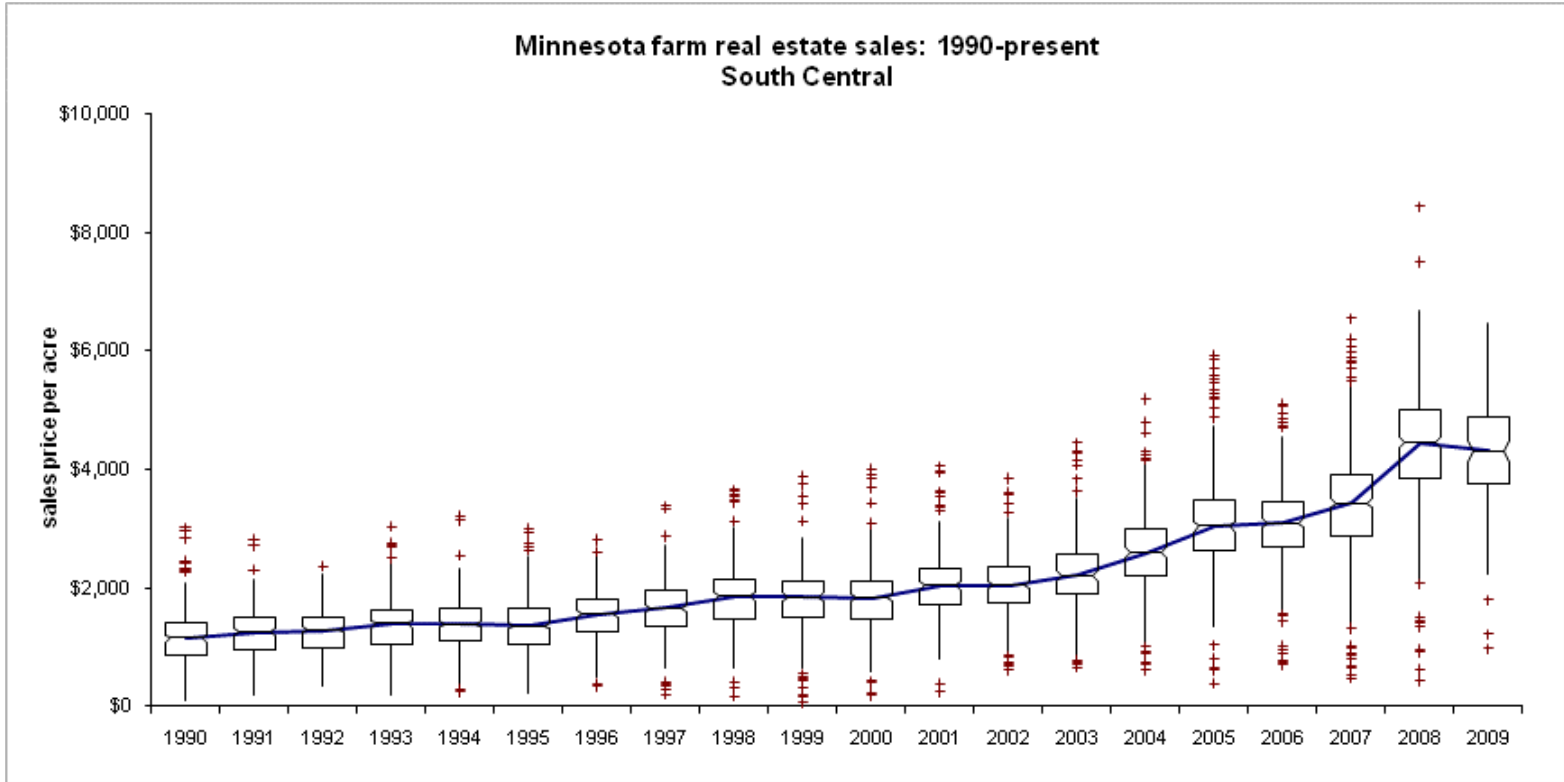
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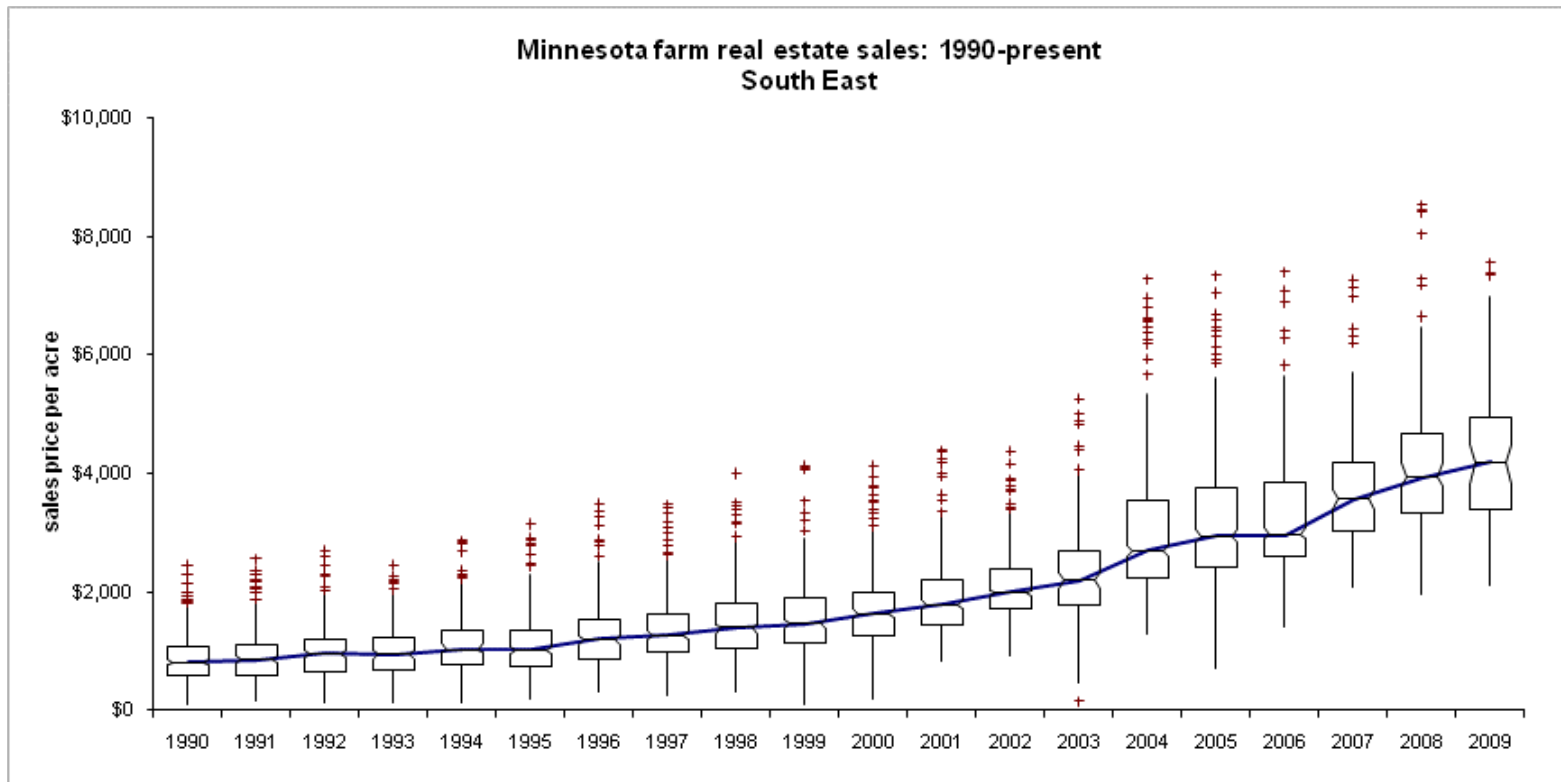
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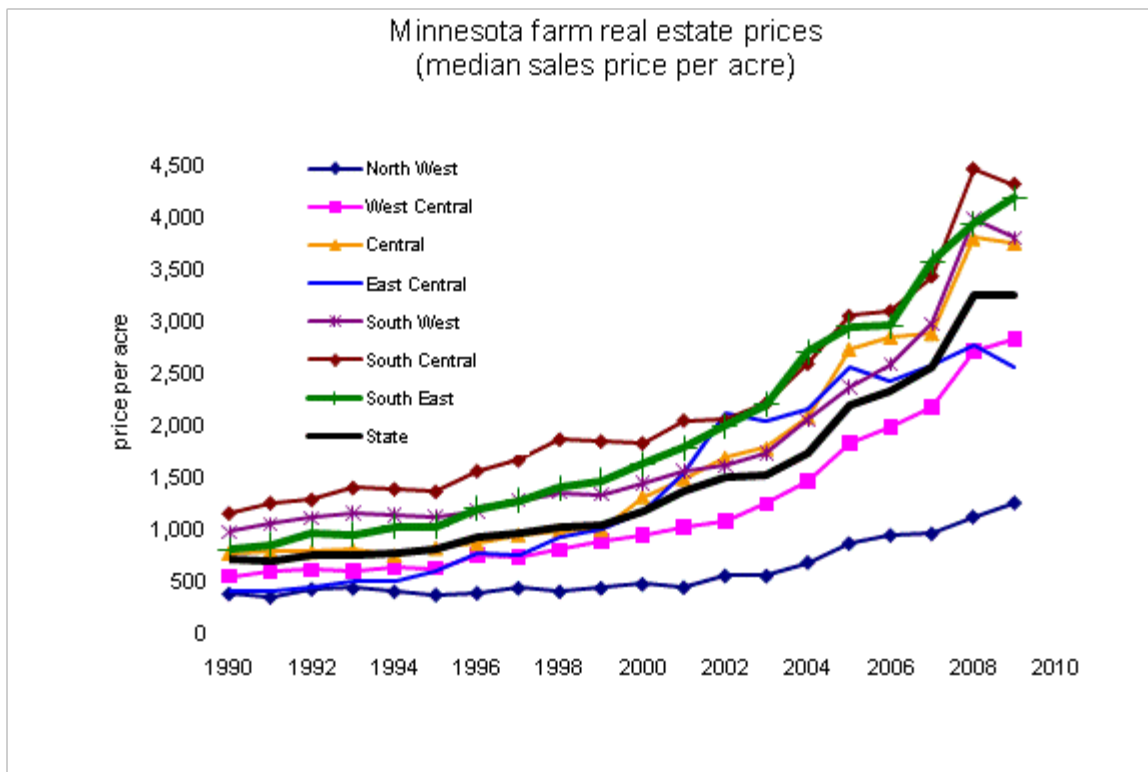
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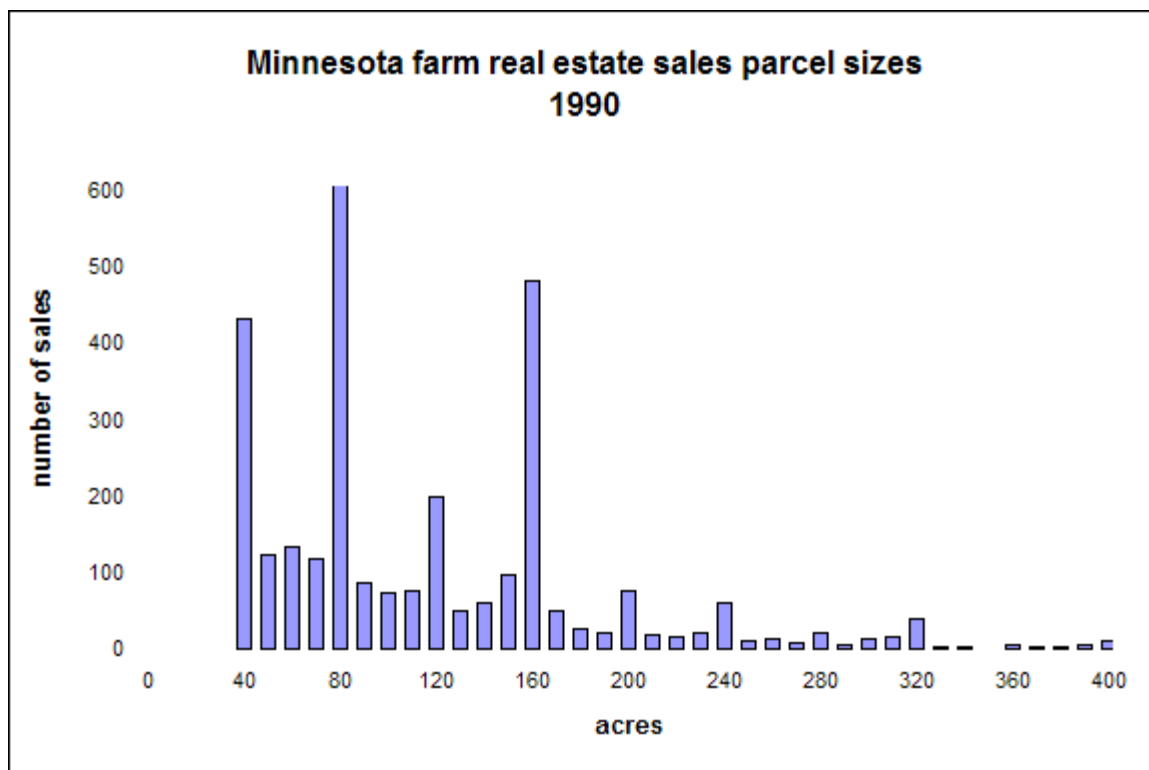
This chart shows each region's median annual price divided by its 1990 median price. This permits us to examine relative price movements without being distracted by differing price levels. So, for example, the West Central median price has increased nearly five-fold since 1990.

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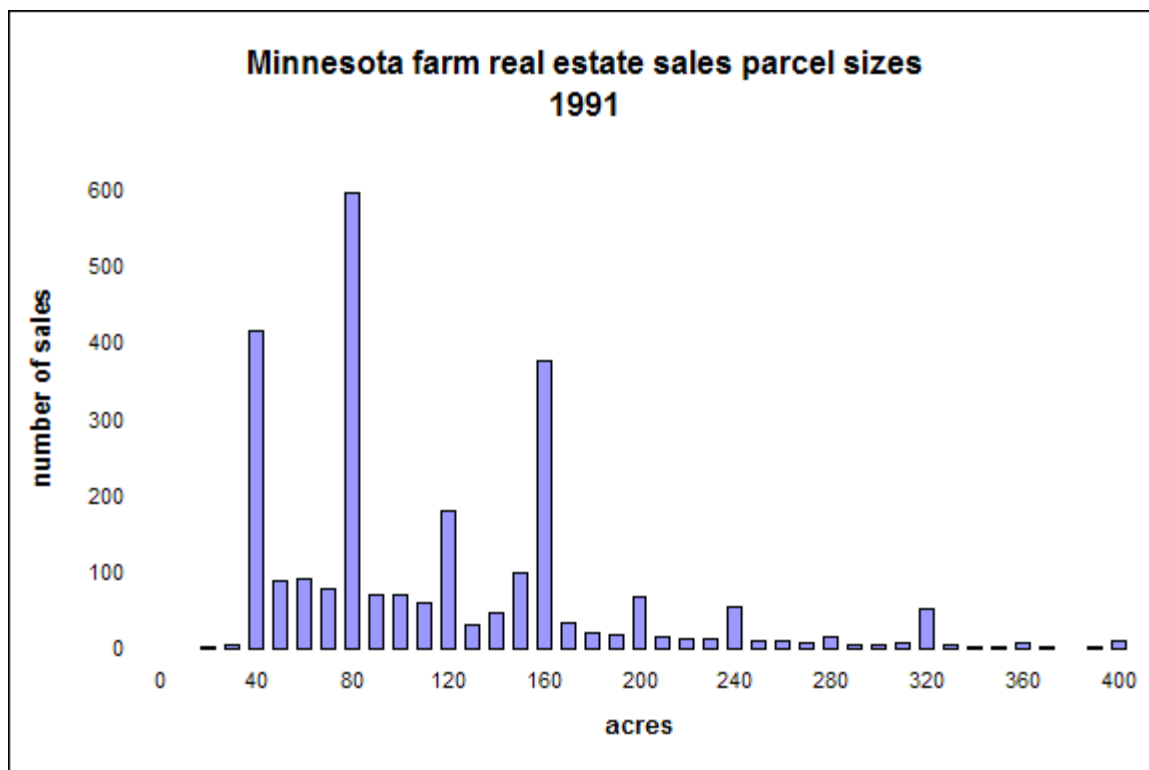
These histograms show the number of transactions in each size class. The higher the bar the more sales were observed of that size. Over the years, most Minnesota farm real estate transactions have for 160 acres or fewer, with the bulk at 40, 80, and 120 acres. This pattern reflects both the Survey origins of Midwestern farmland boundaries and the fact that practically nobody buys whole farms anymore.

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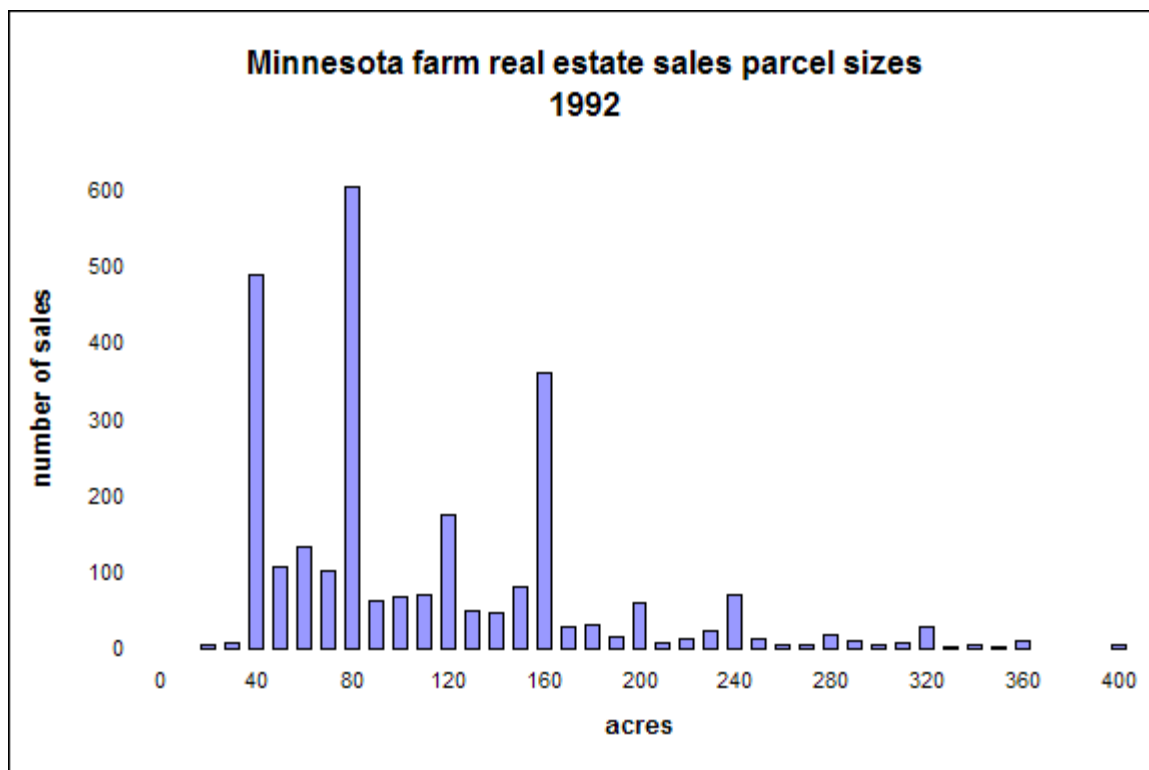
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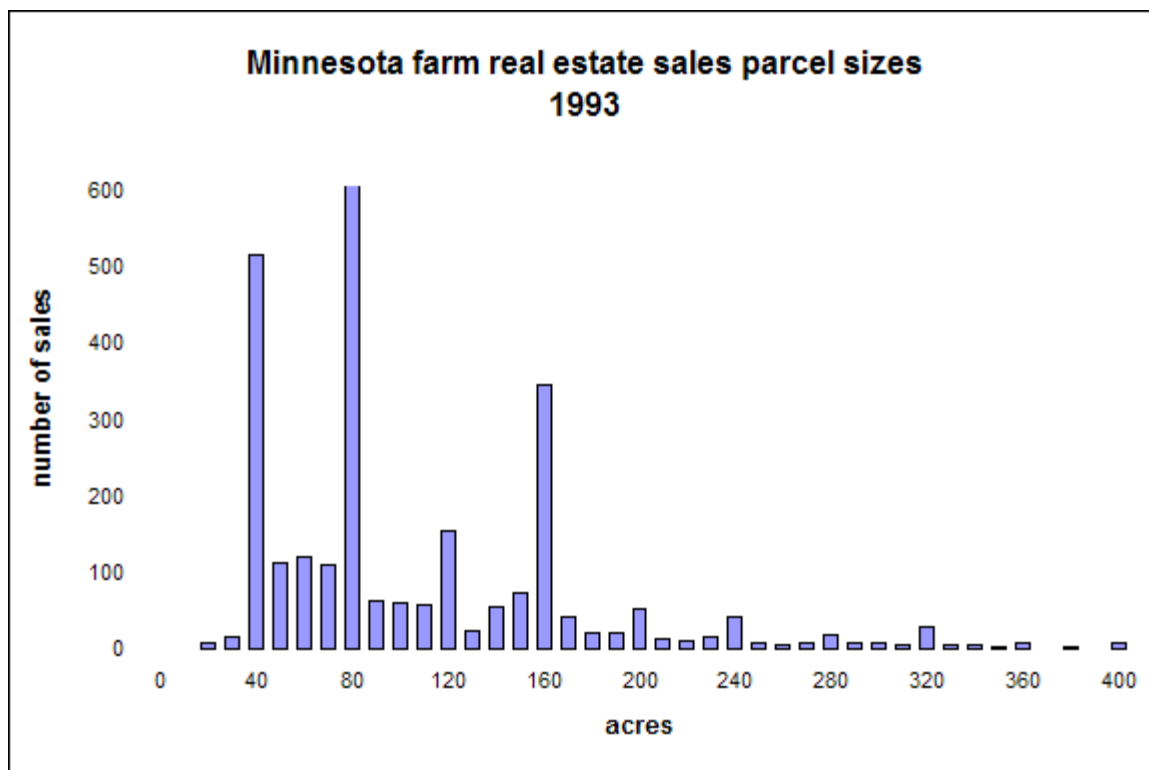
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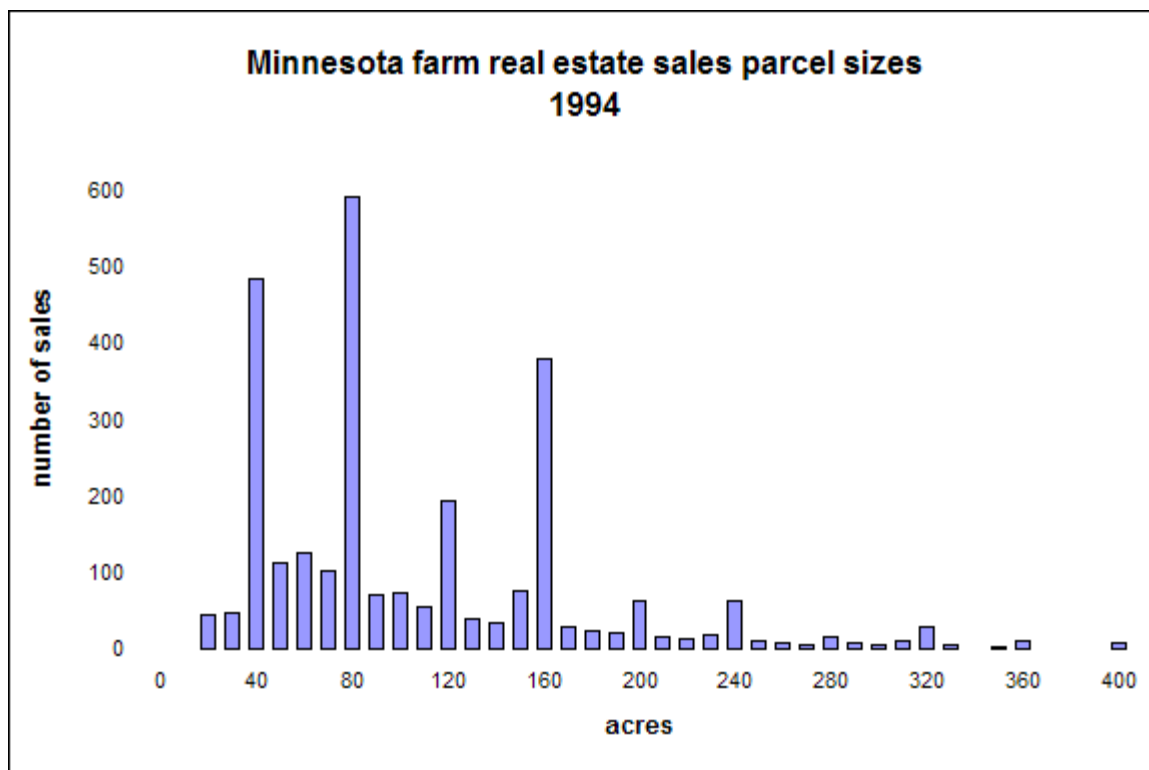
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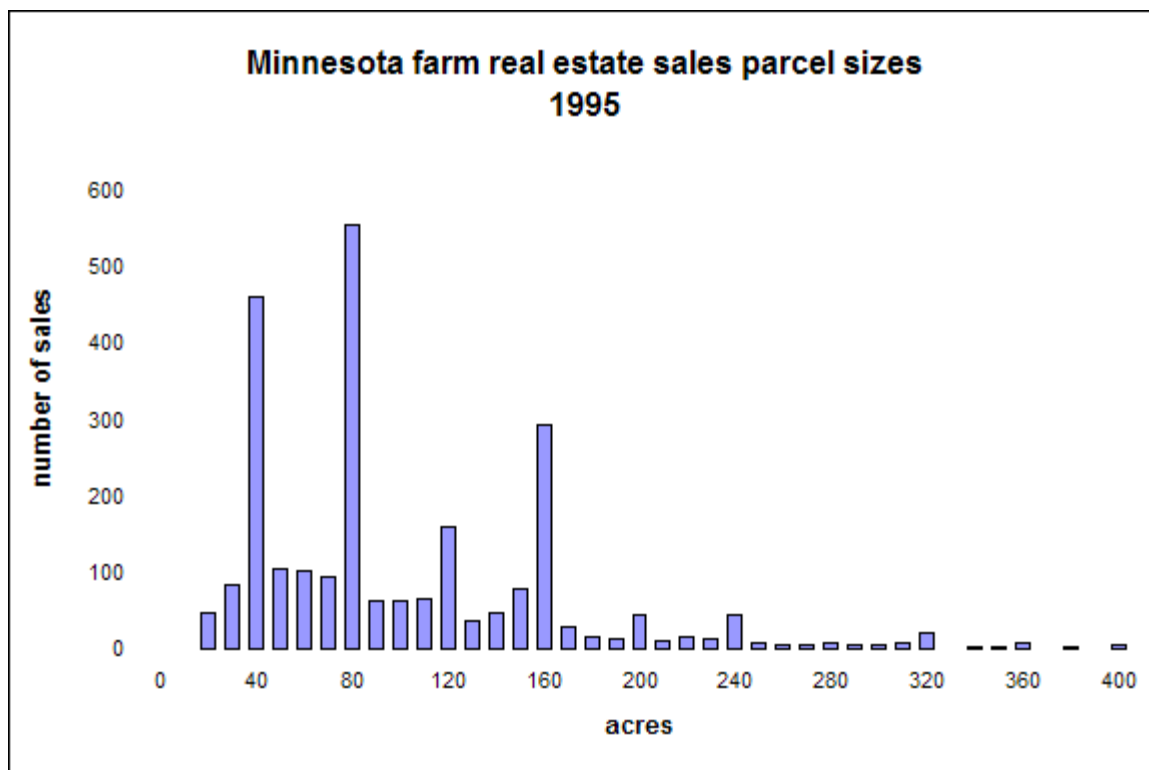
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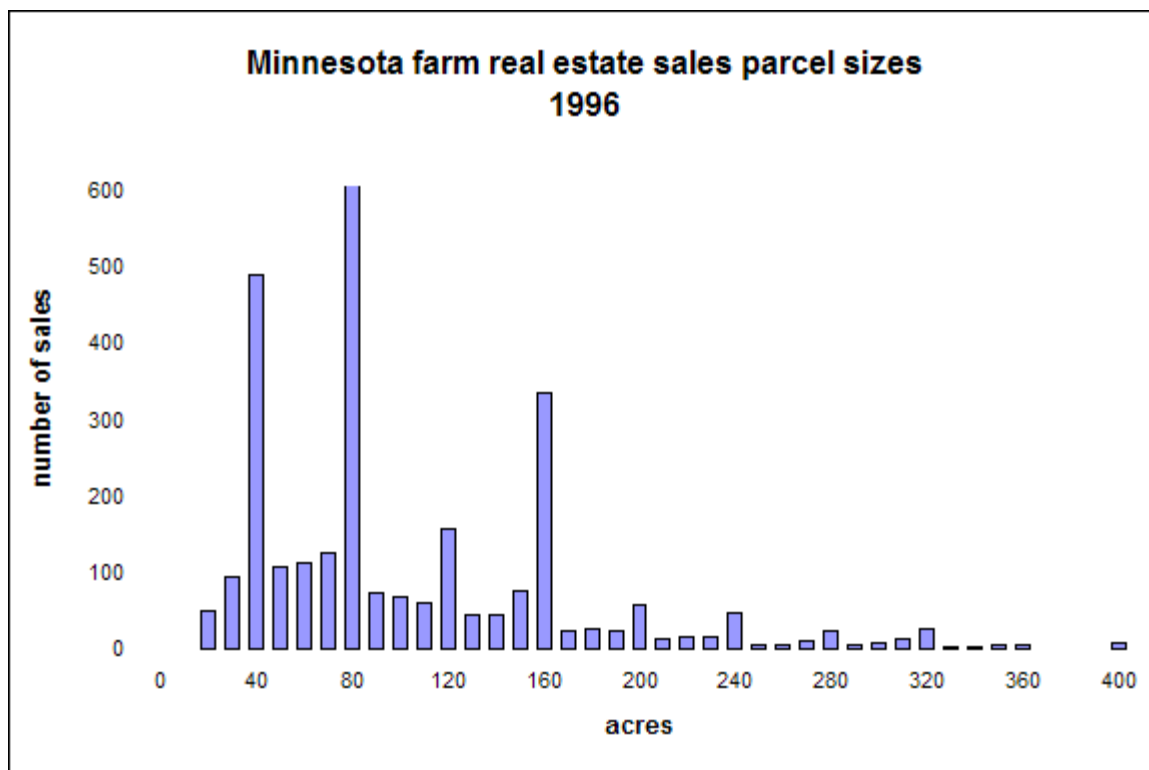
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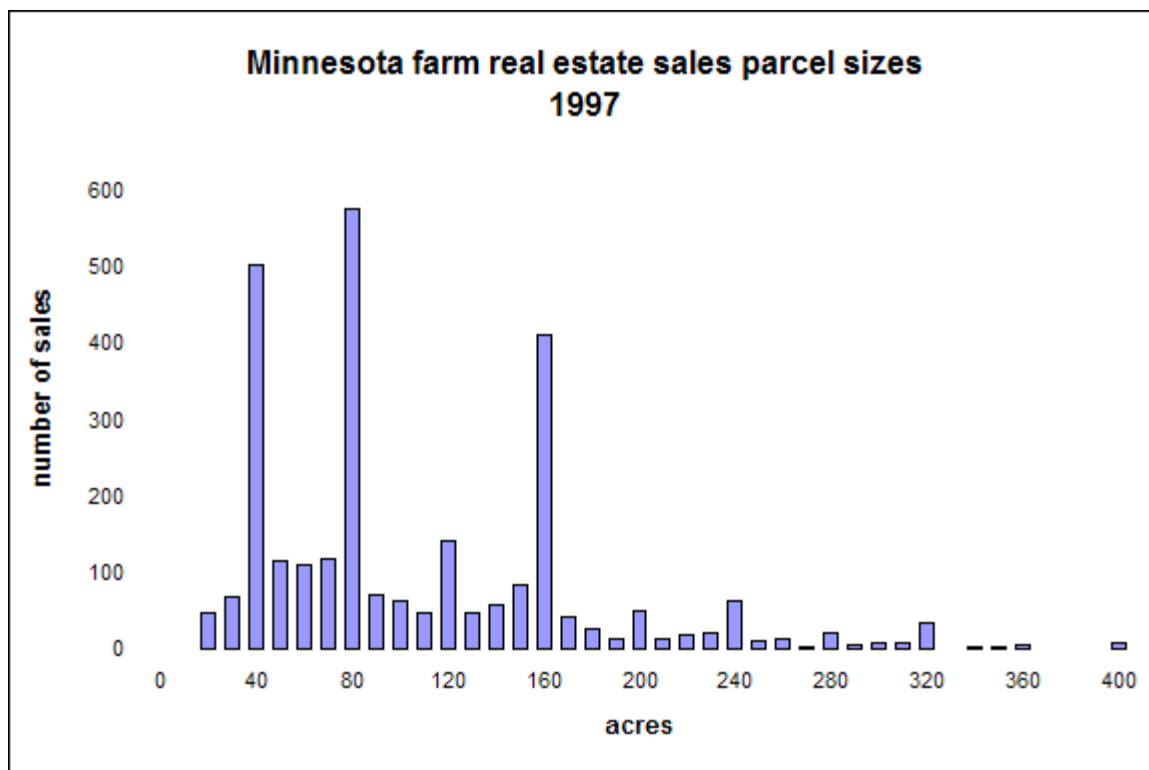
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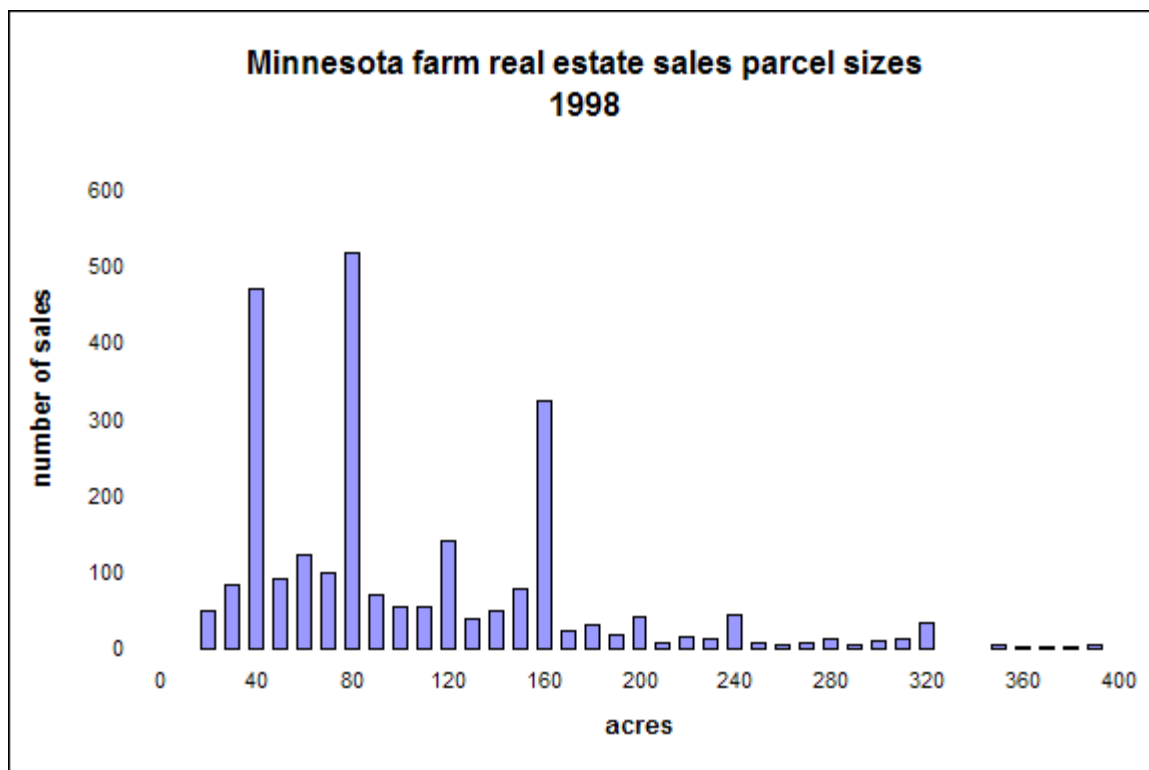
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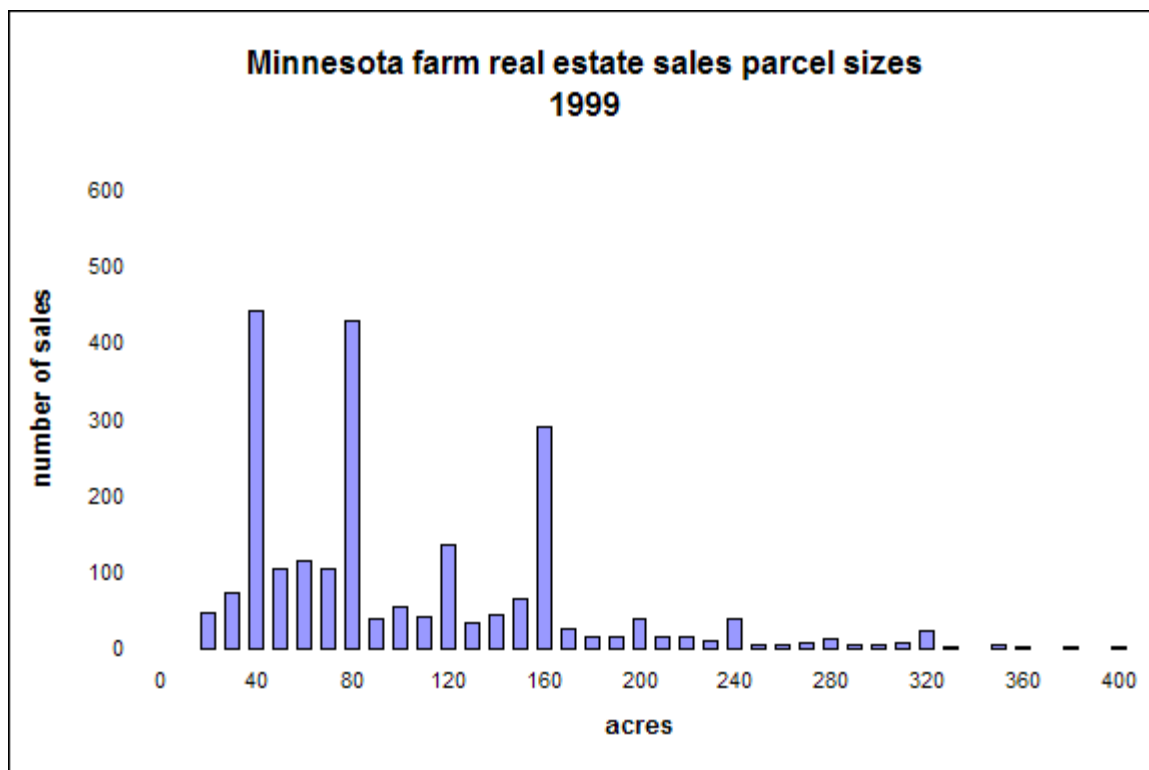
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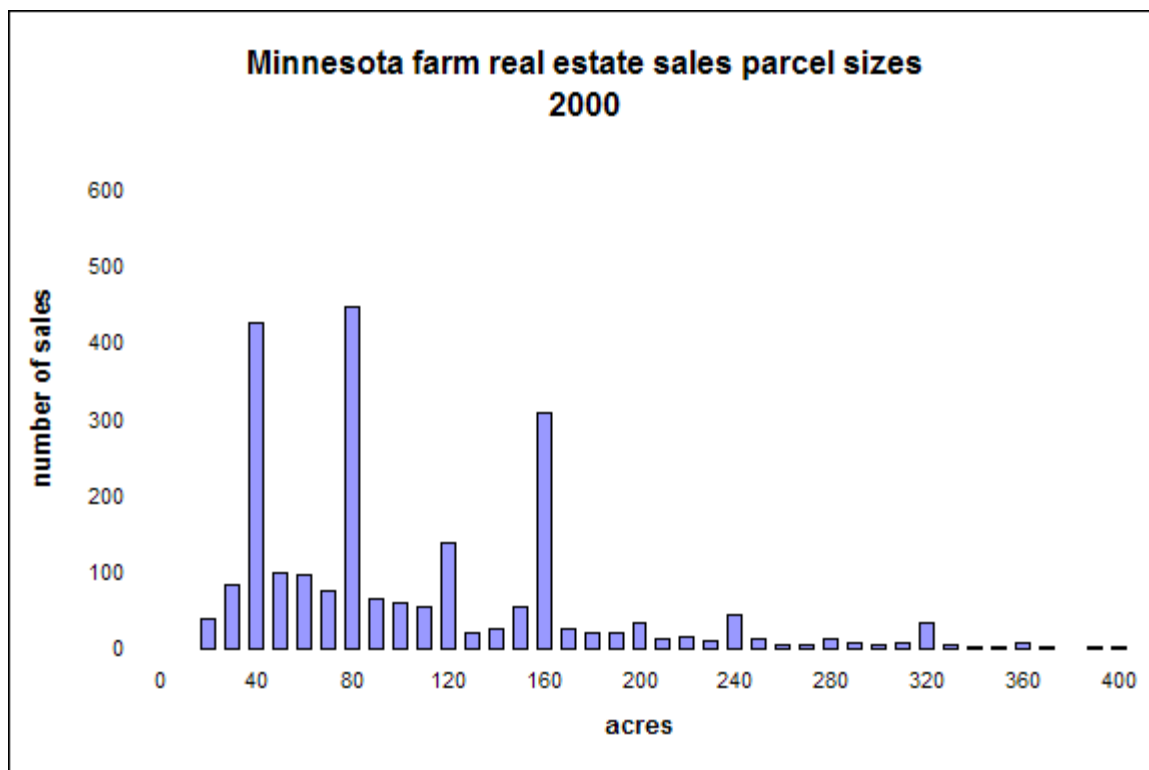
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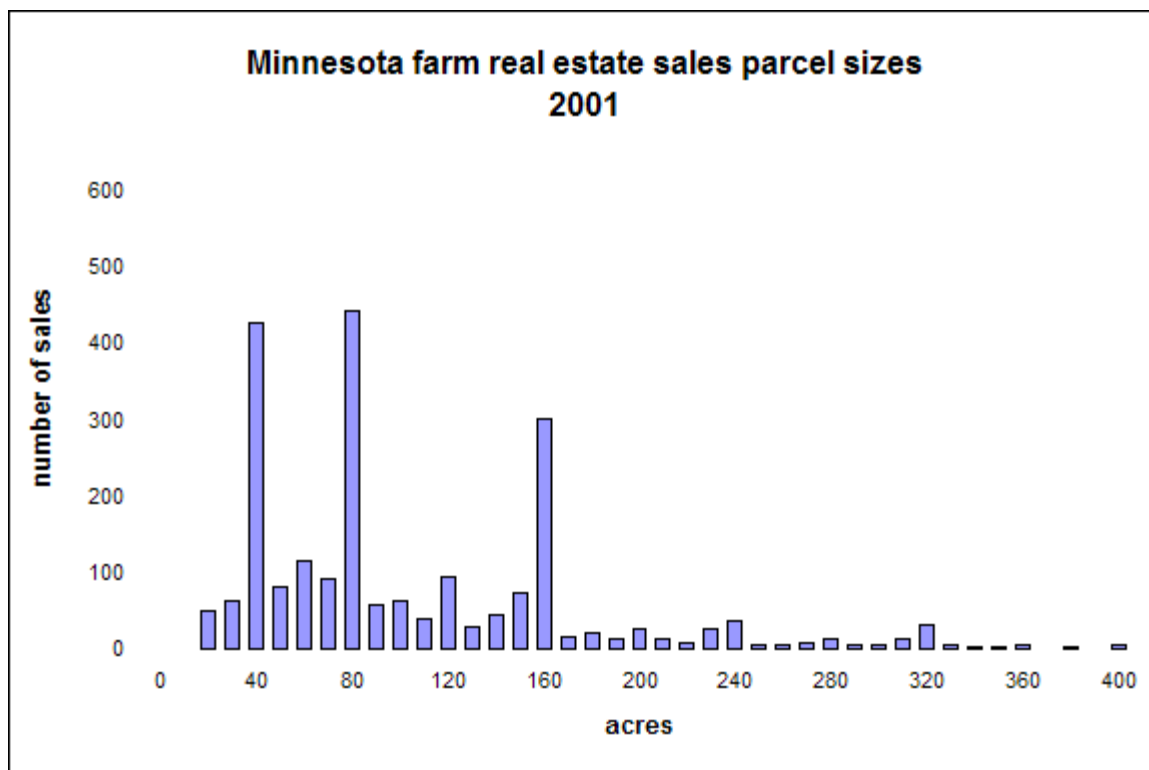
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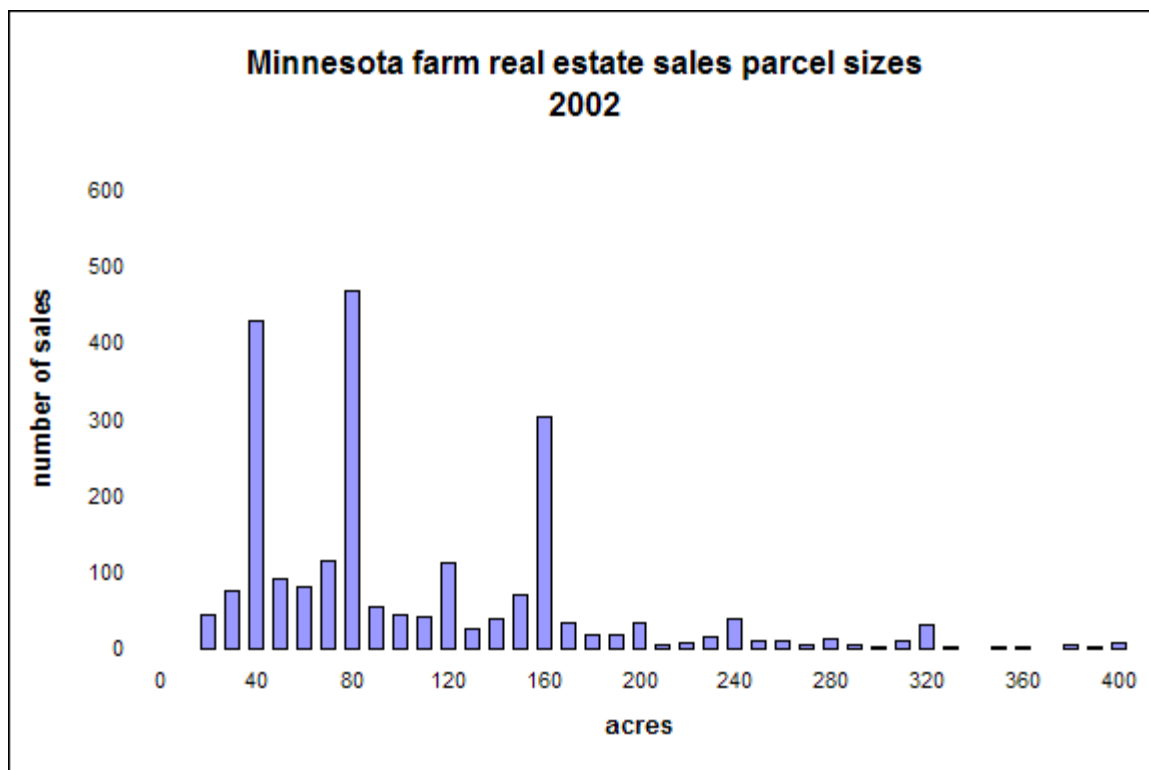
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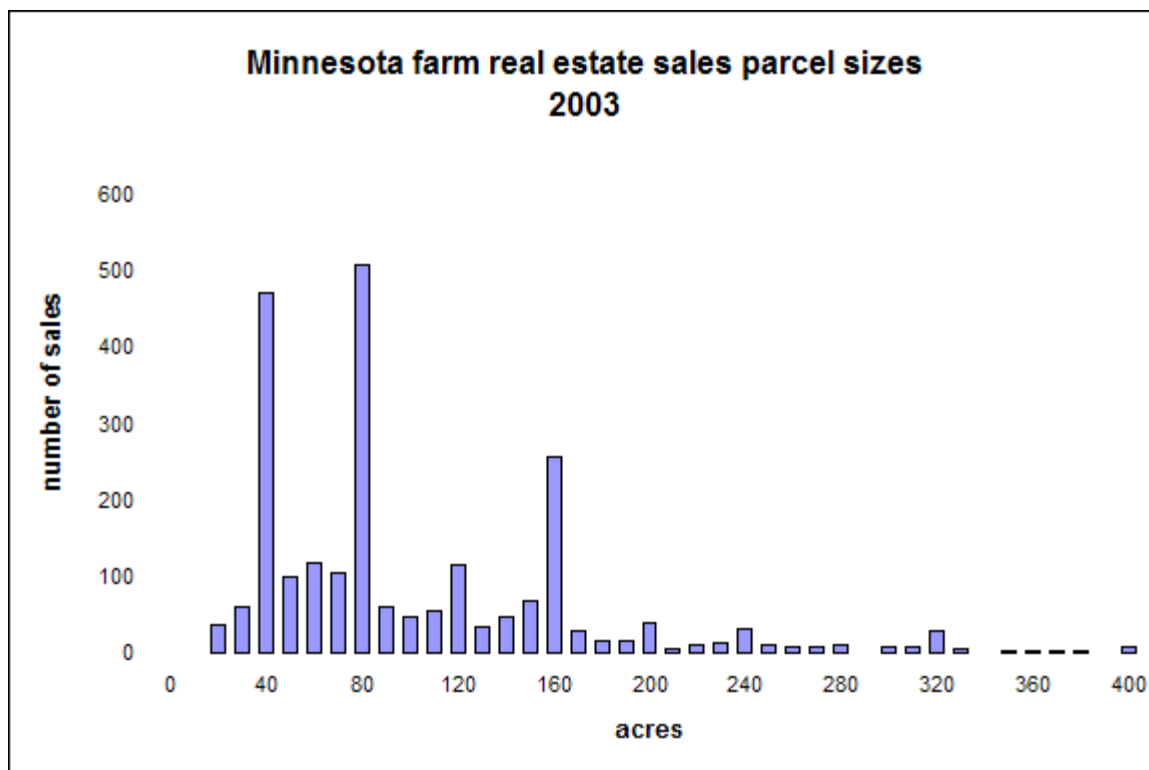
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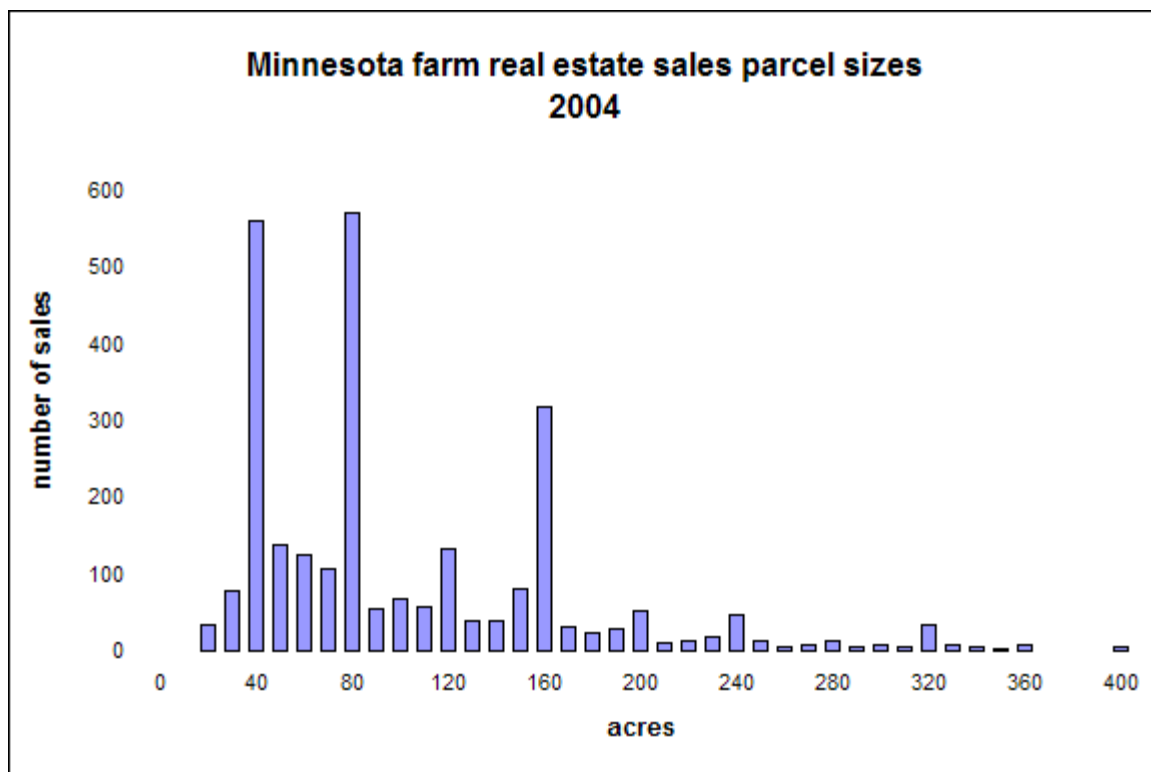
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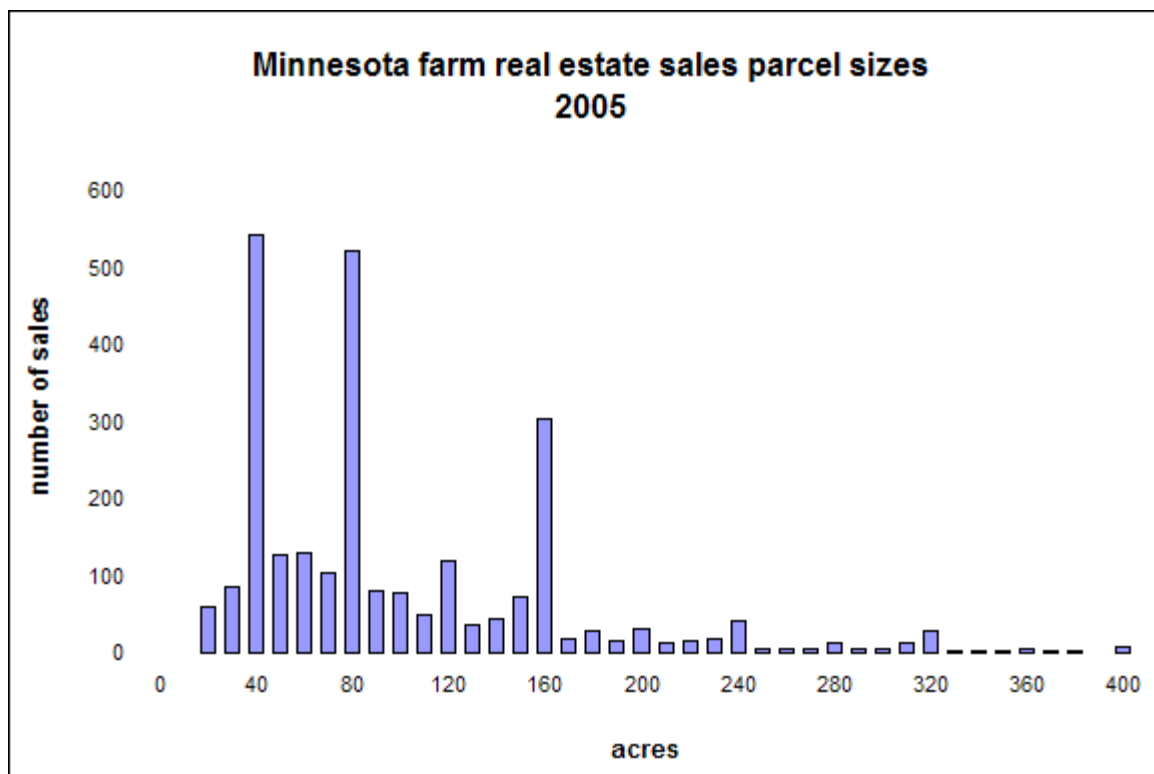
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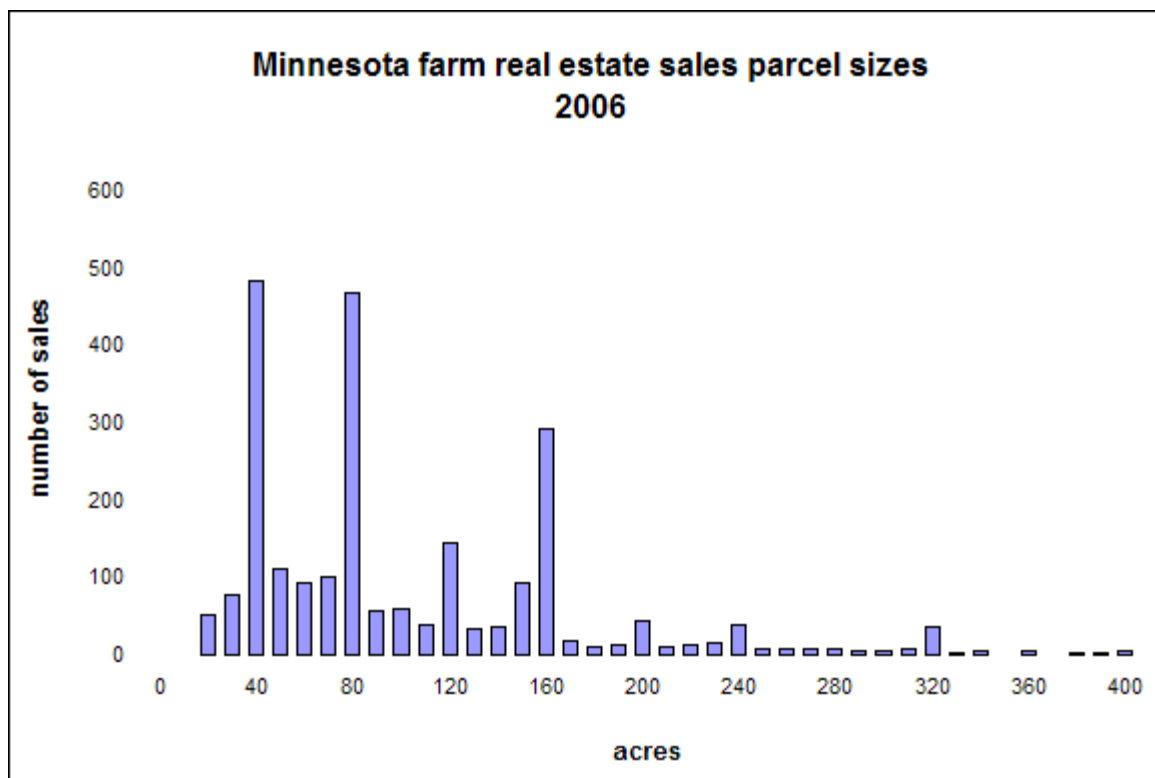
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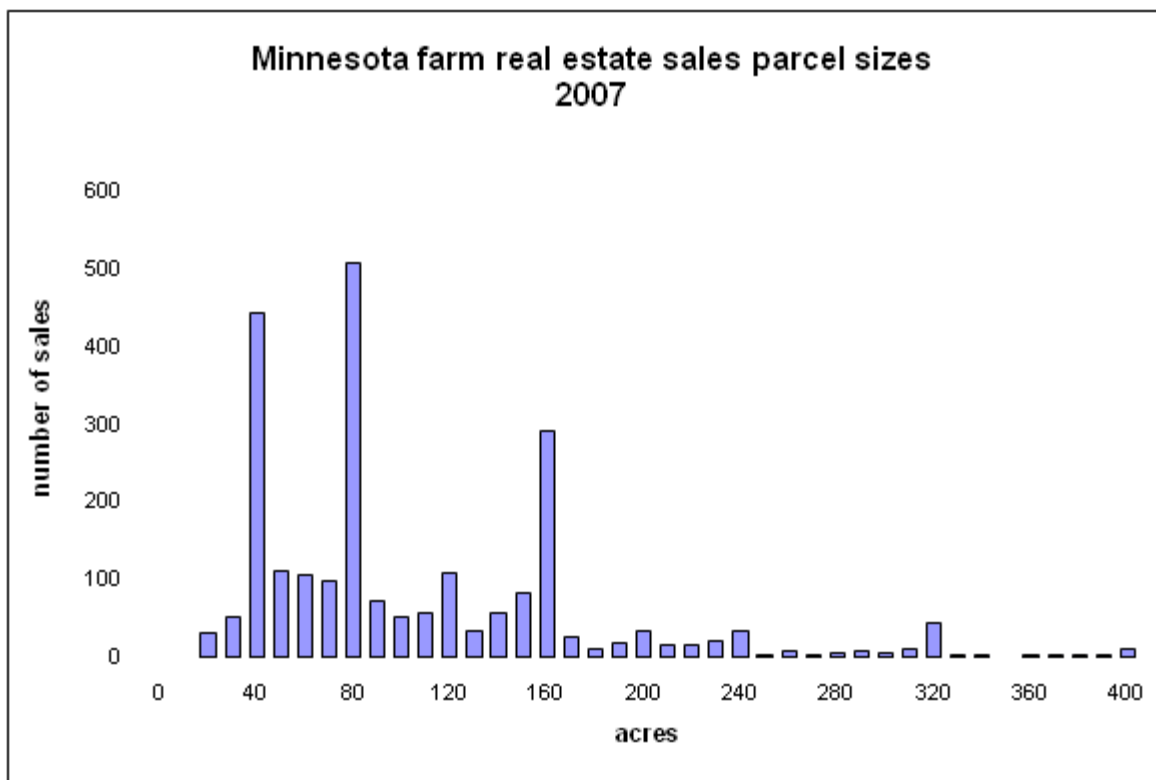
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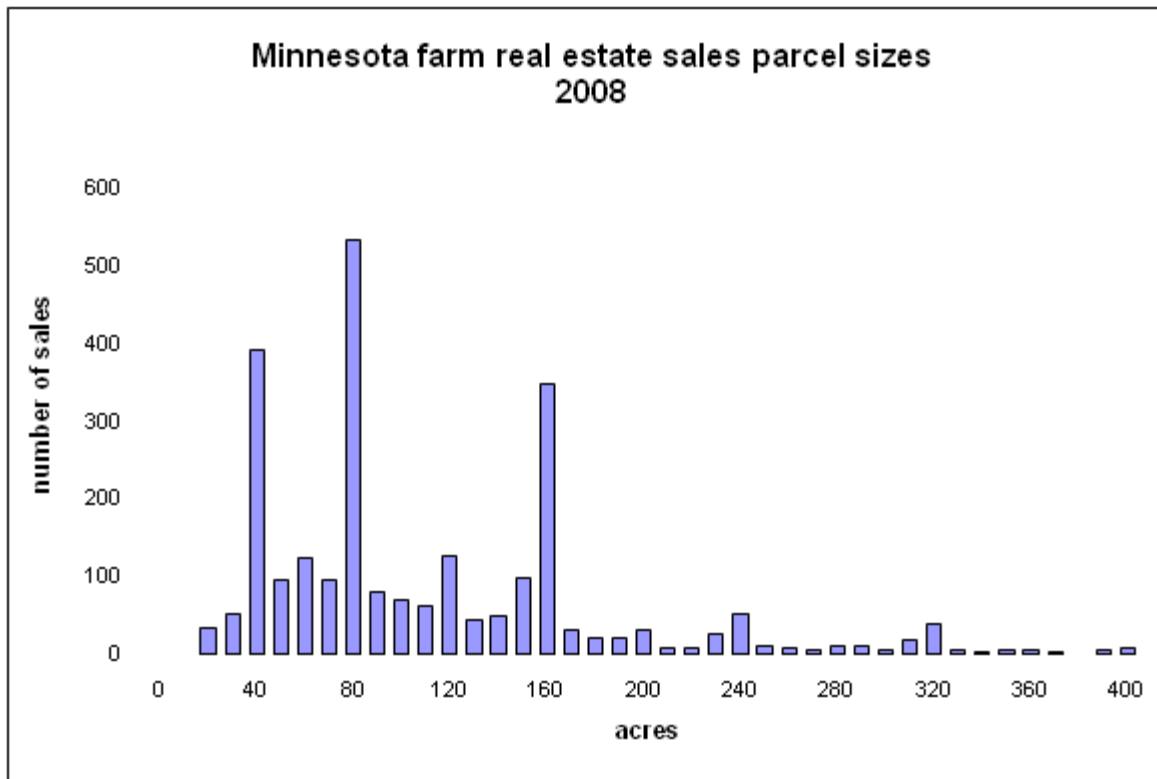
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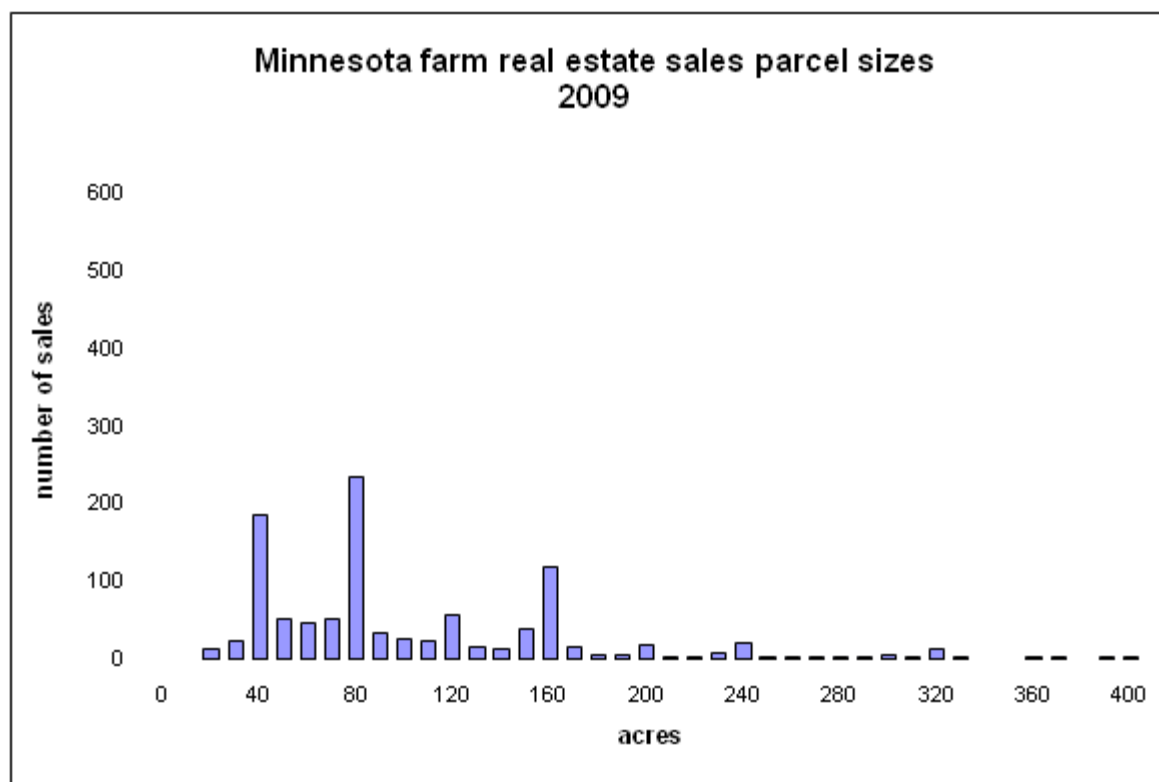
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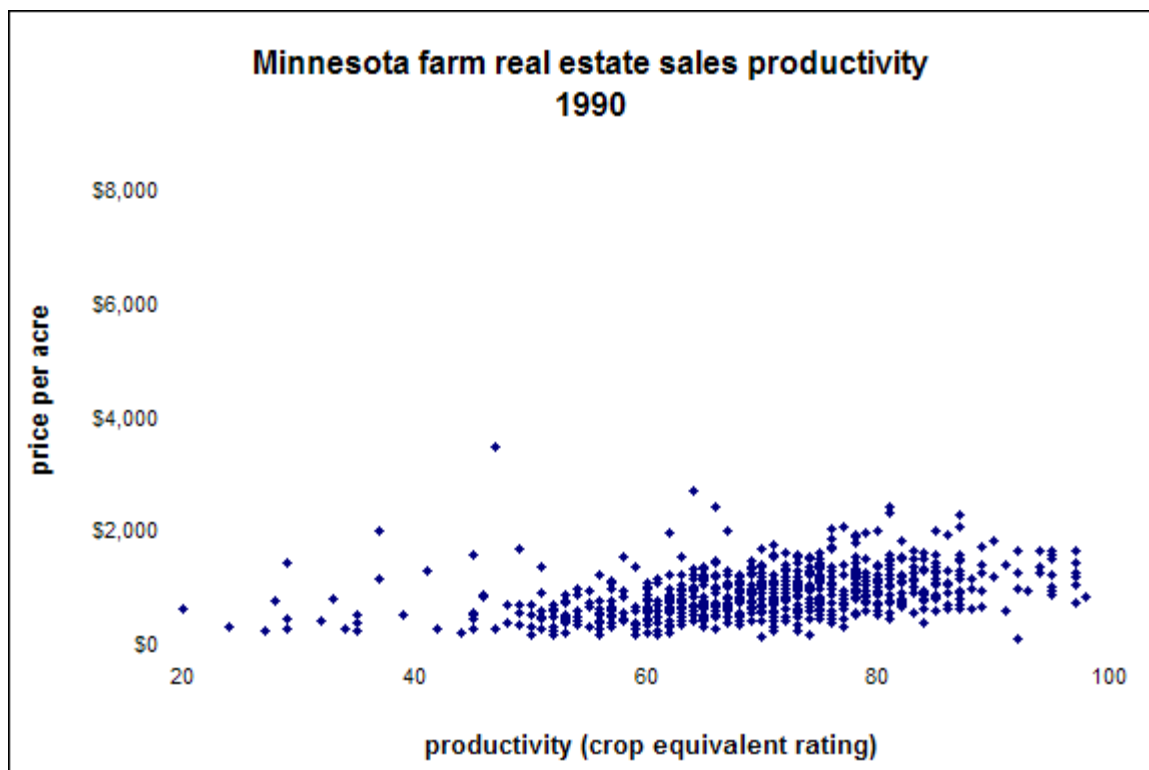
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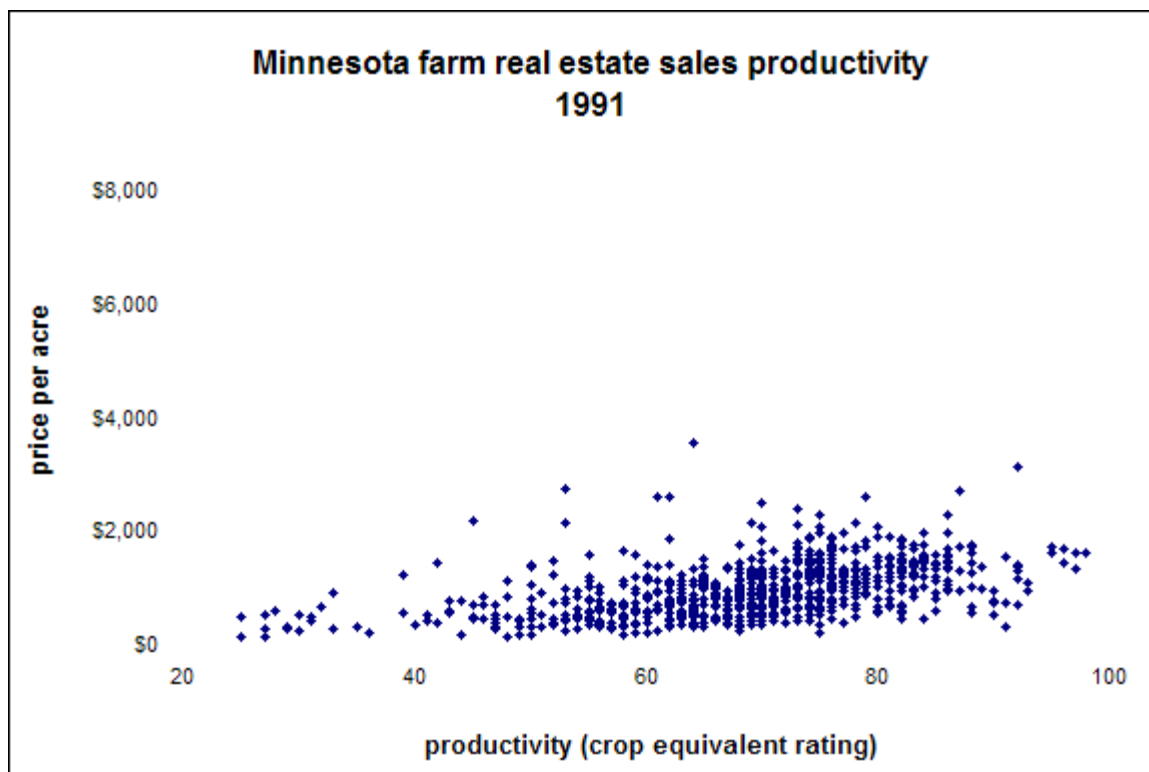


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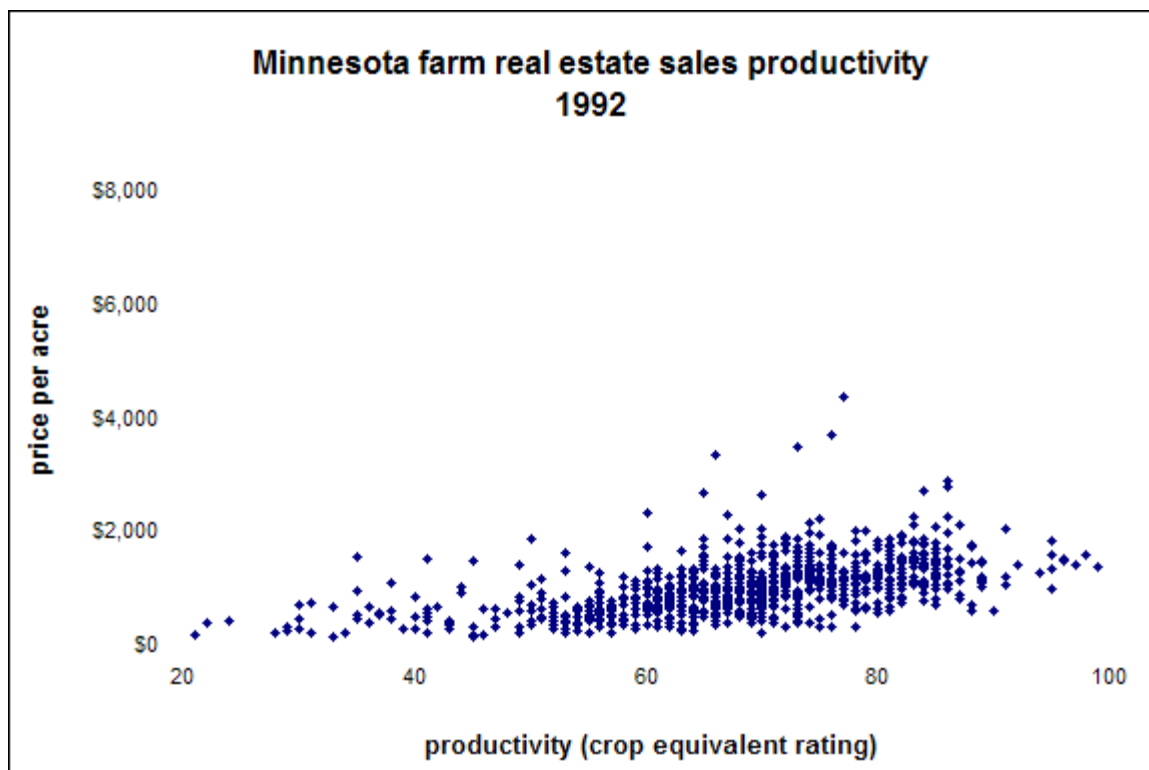


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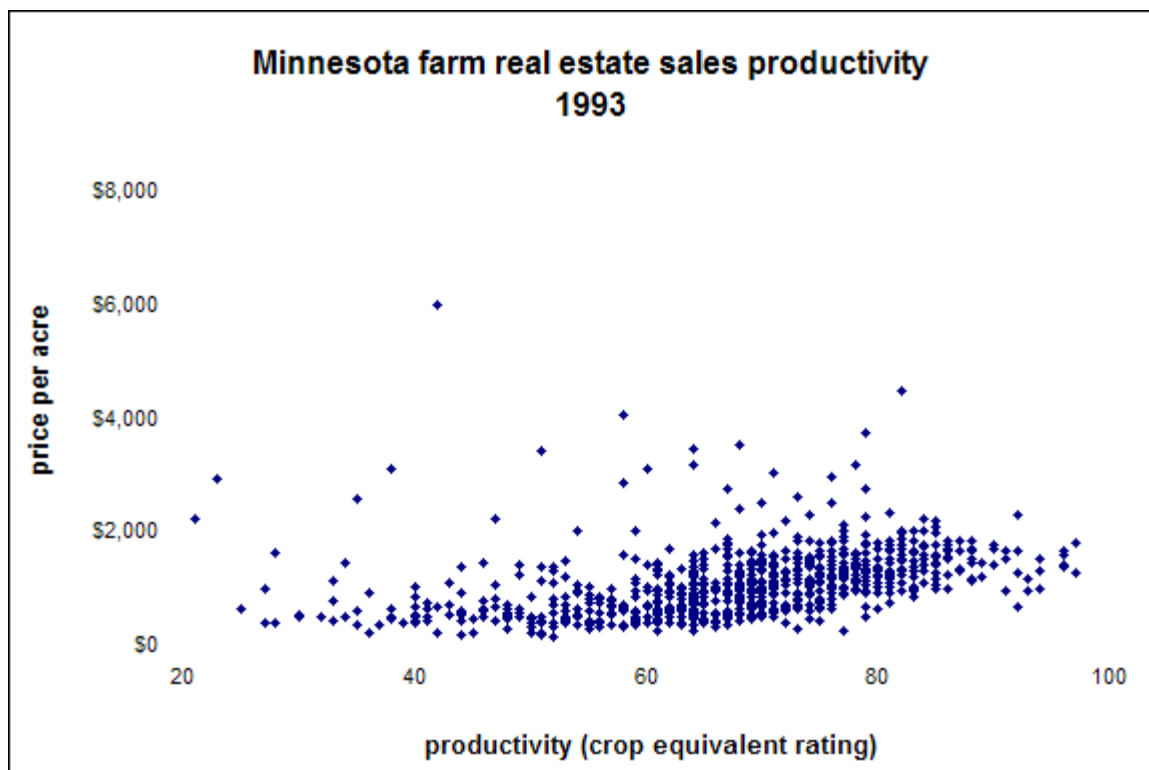


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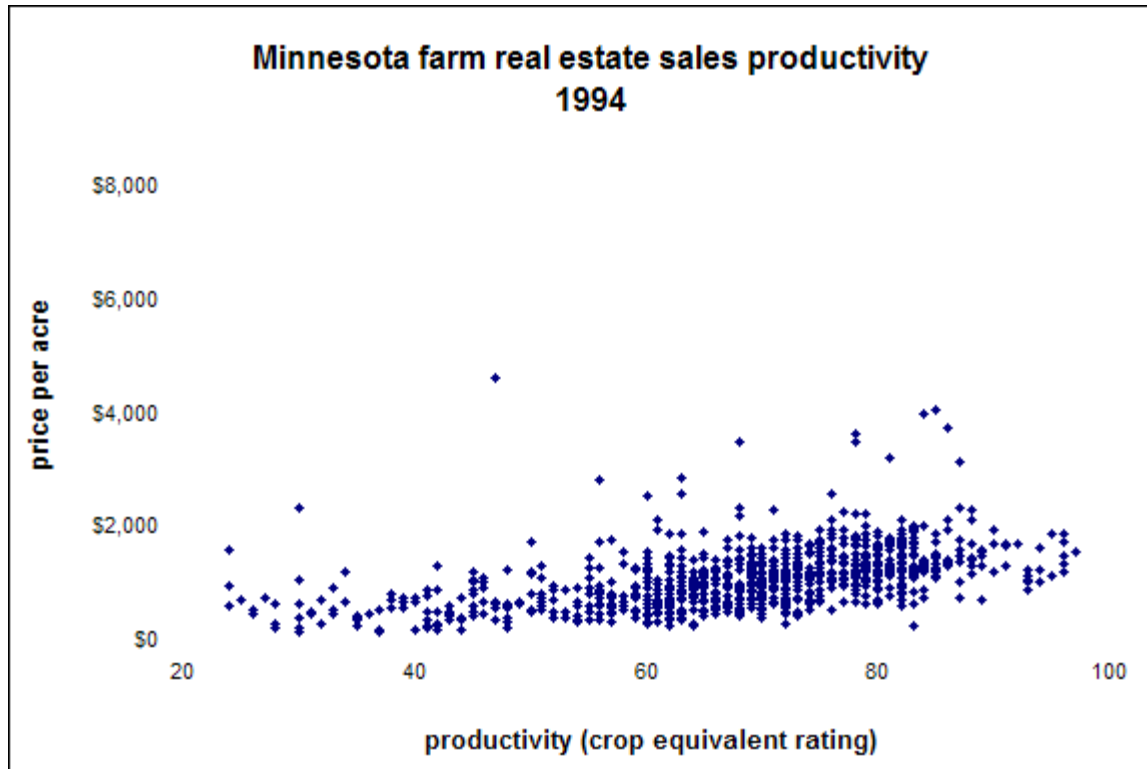


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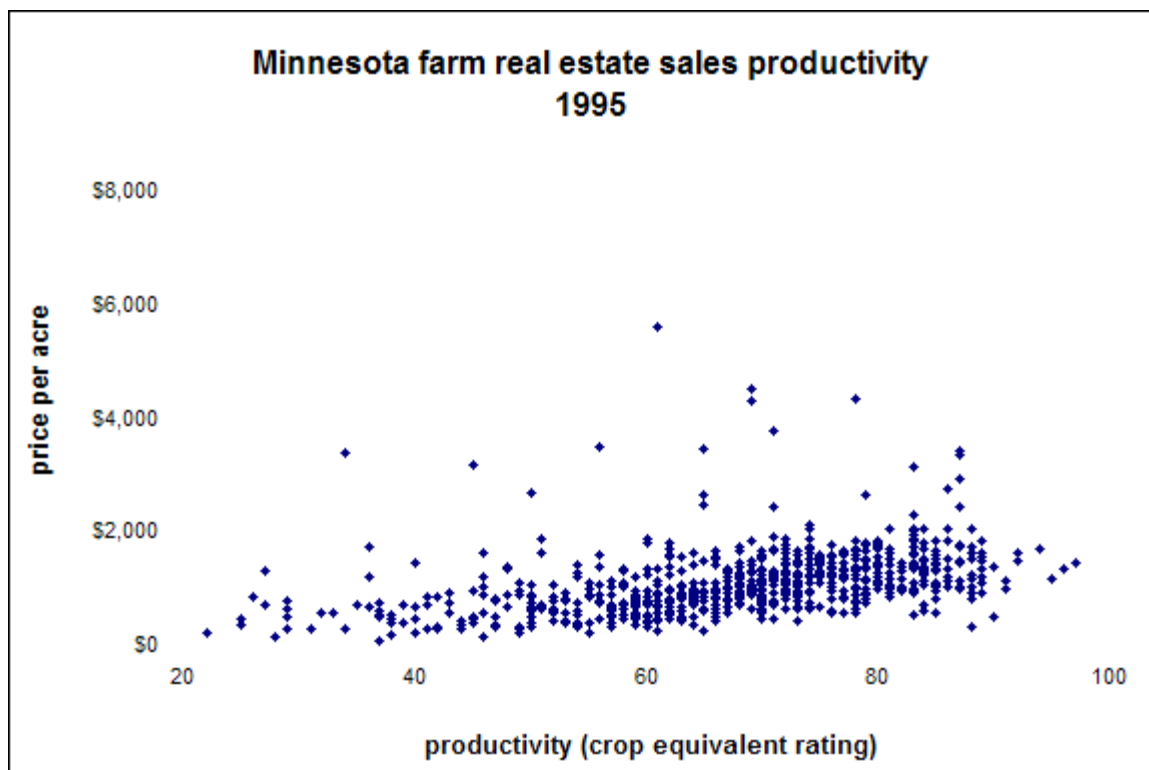


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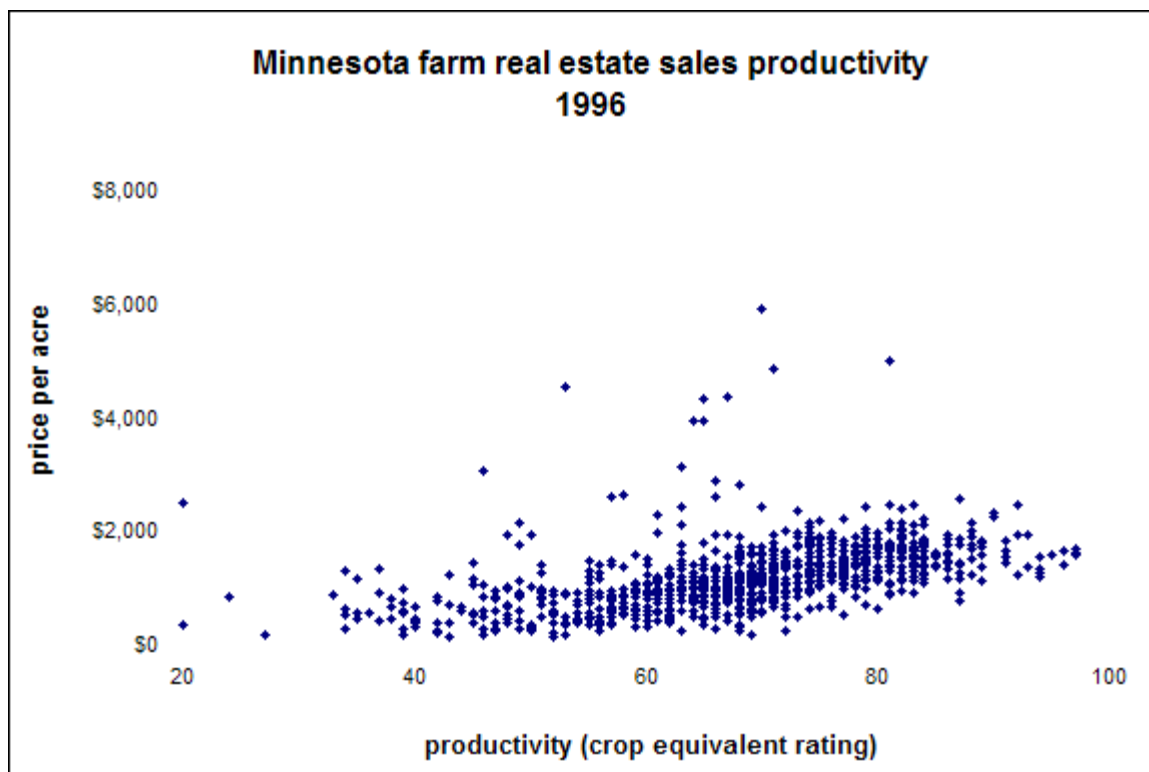


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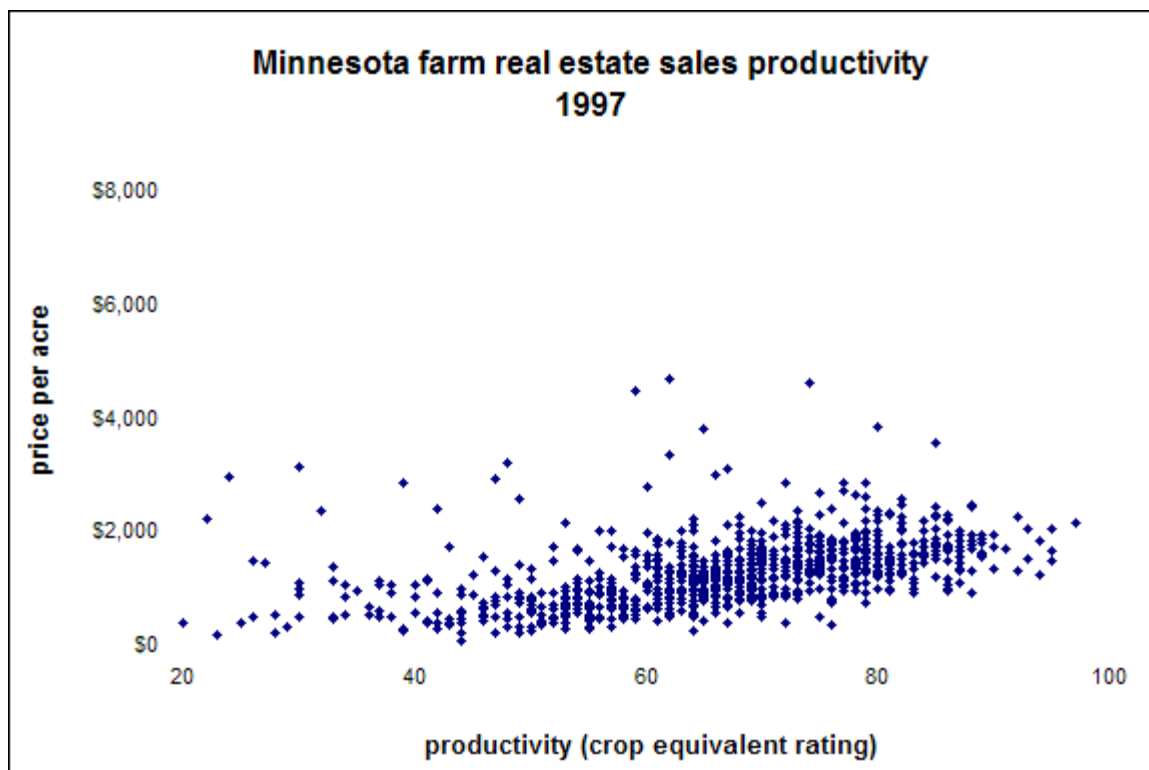


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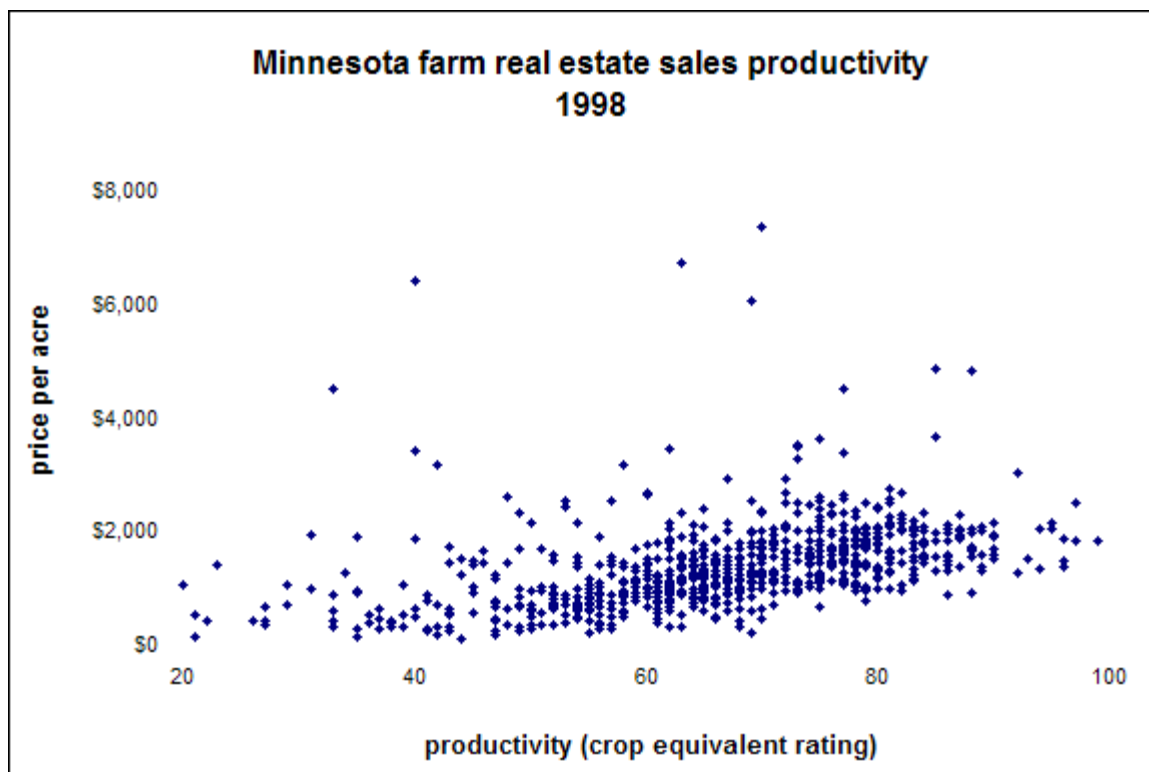
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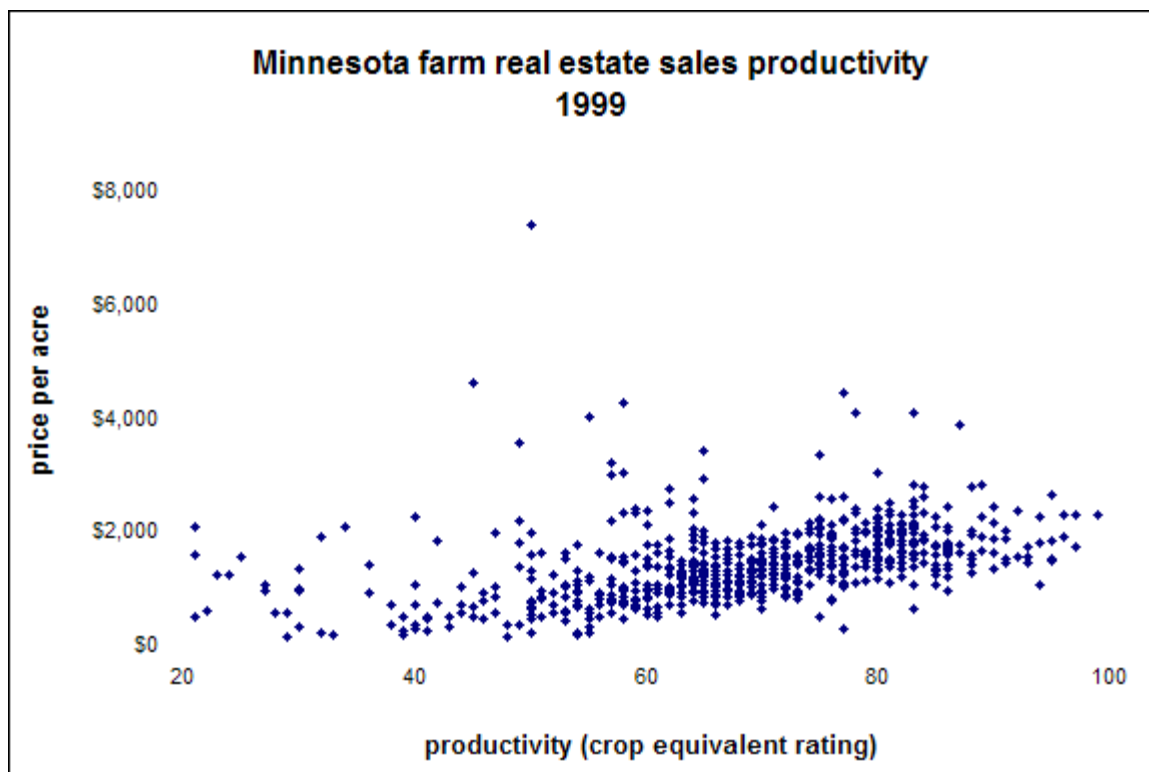


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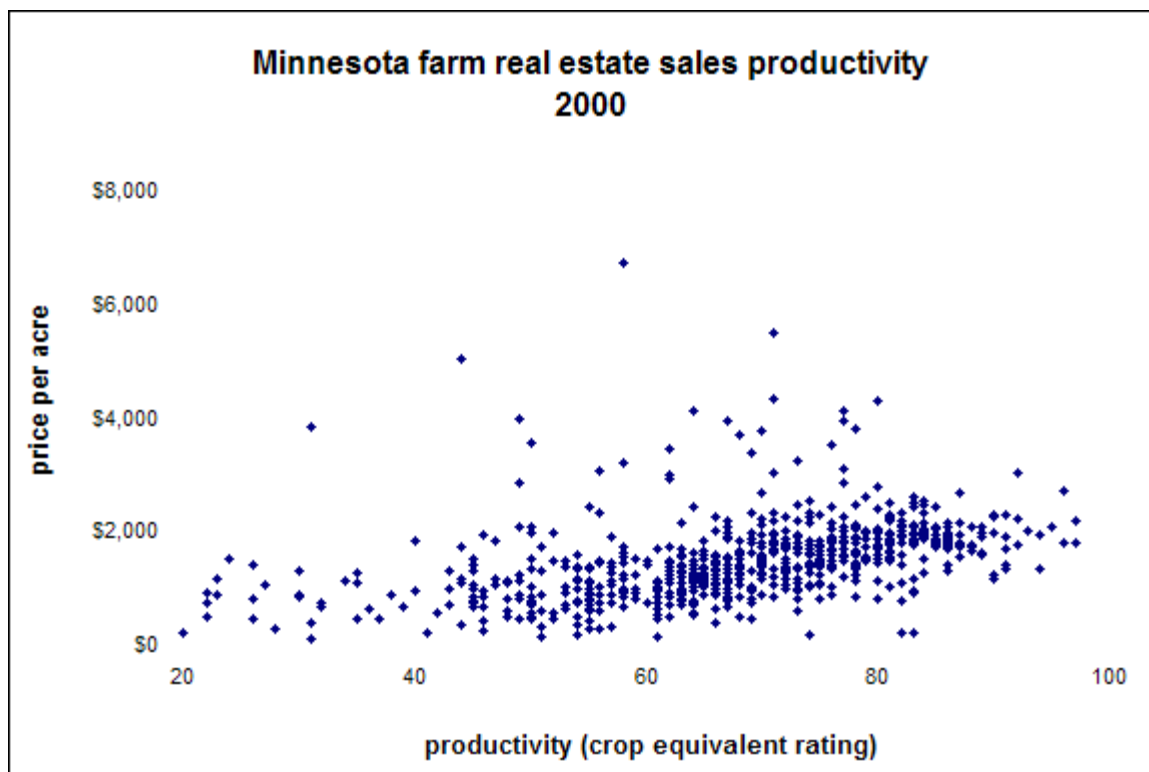


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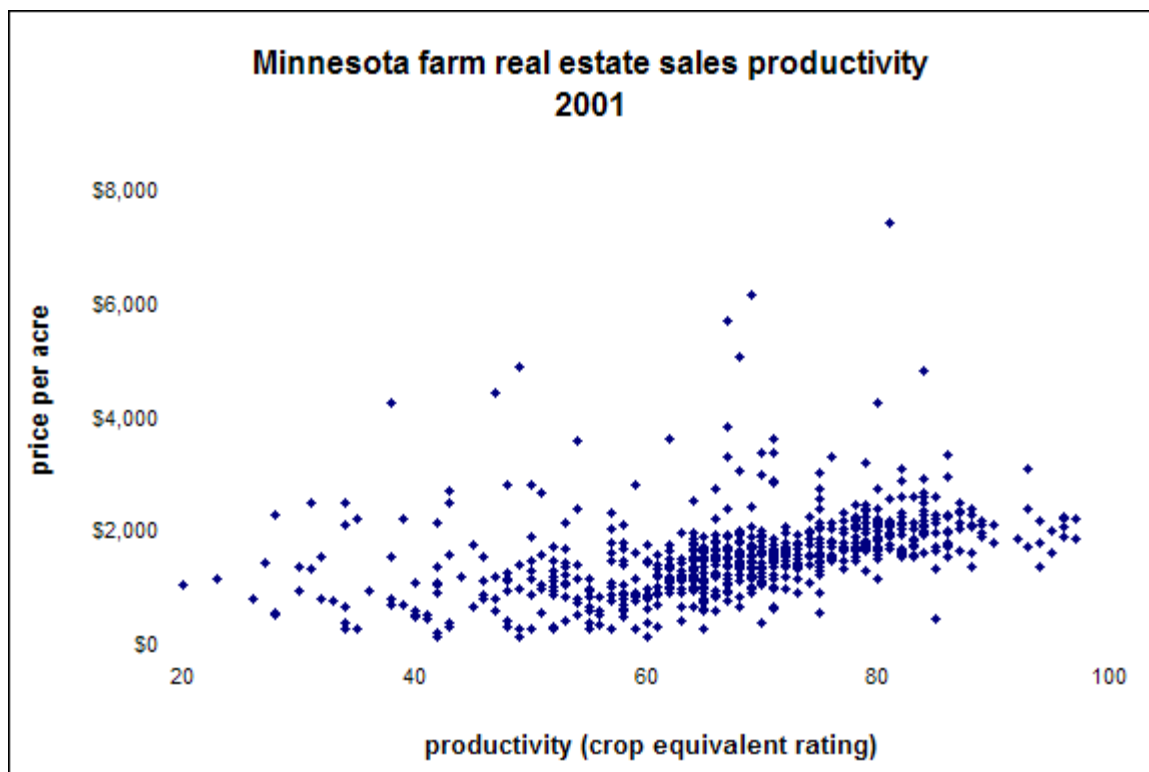


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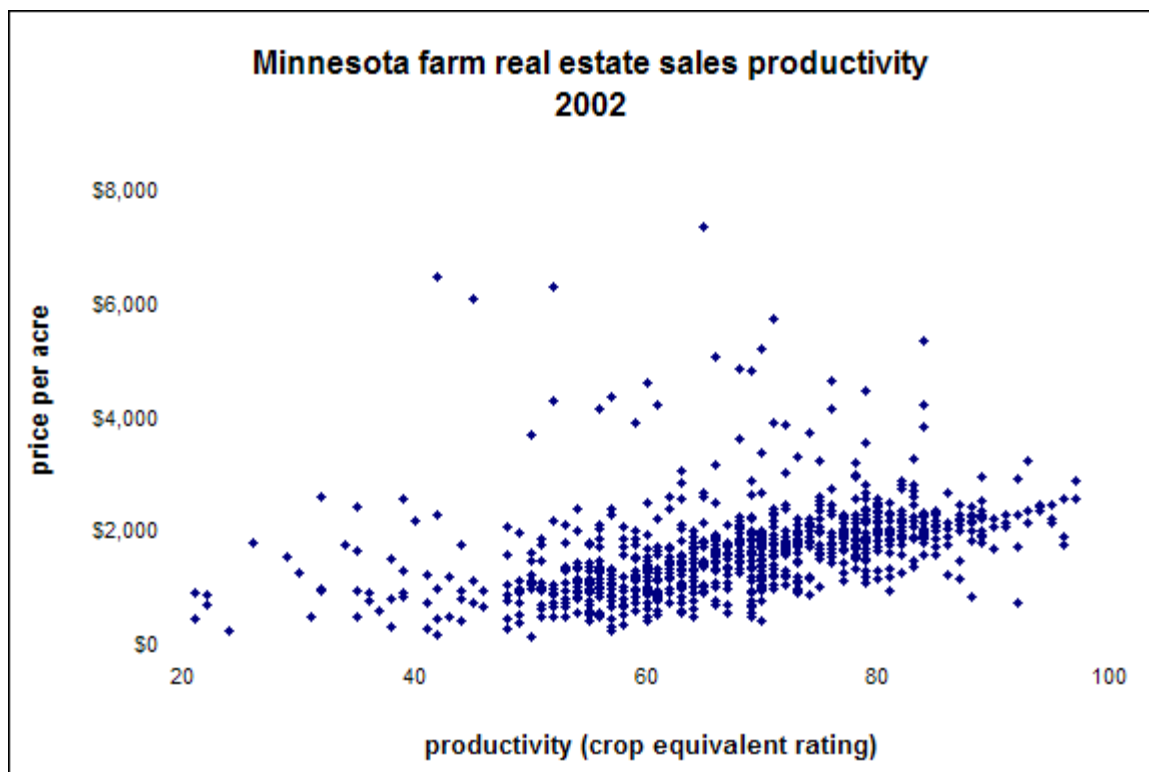


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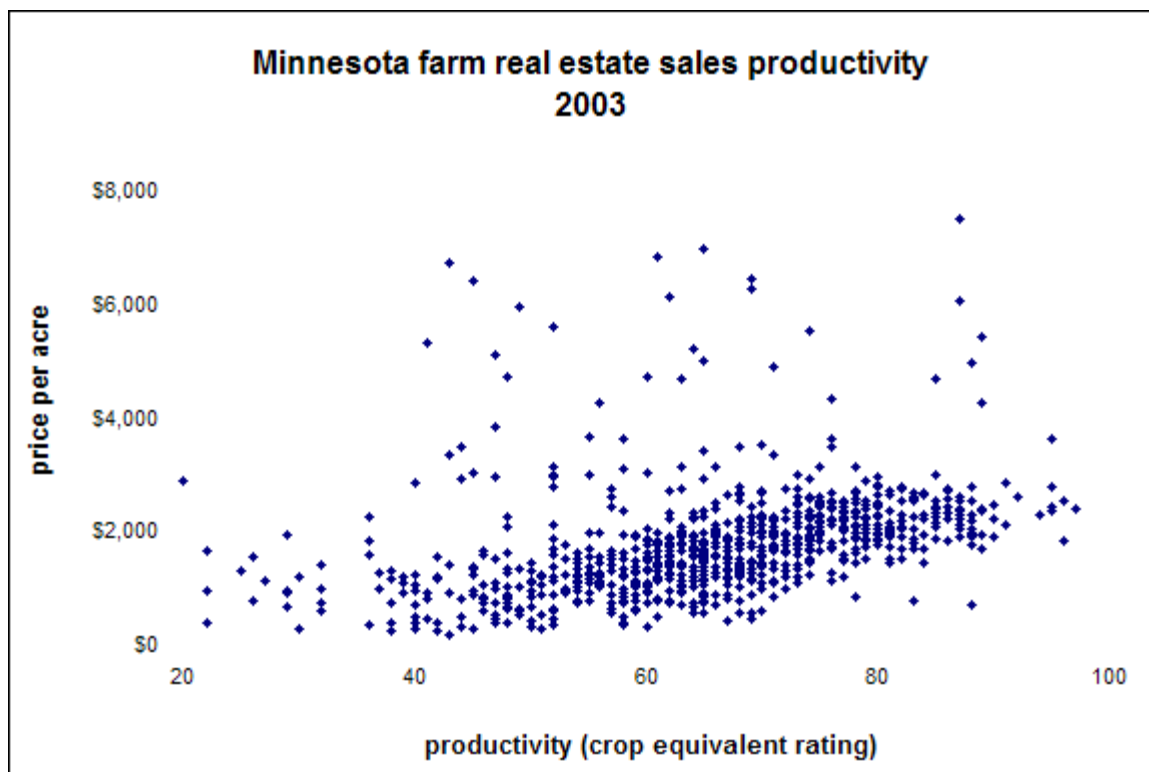


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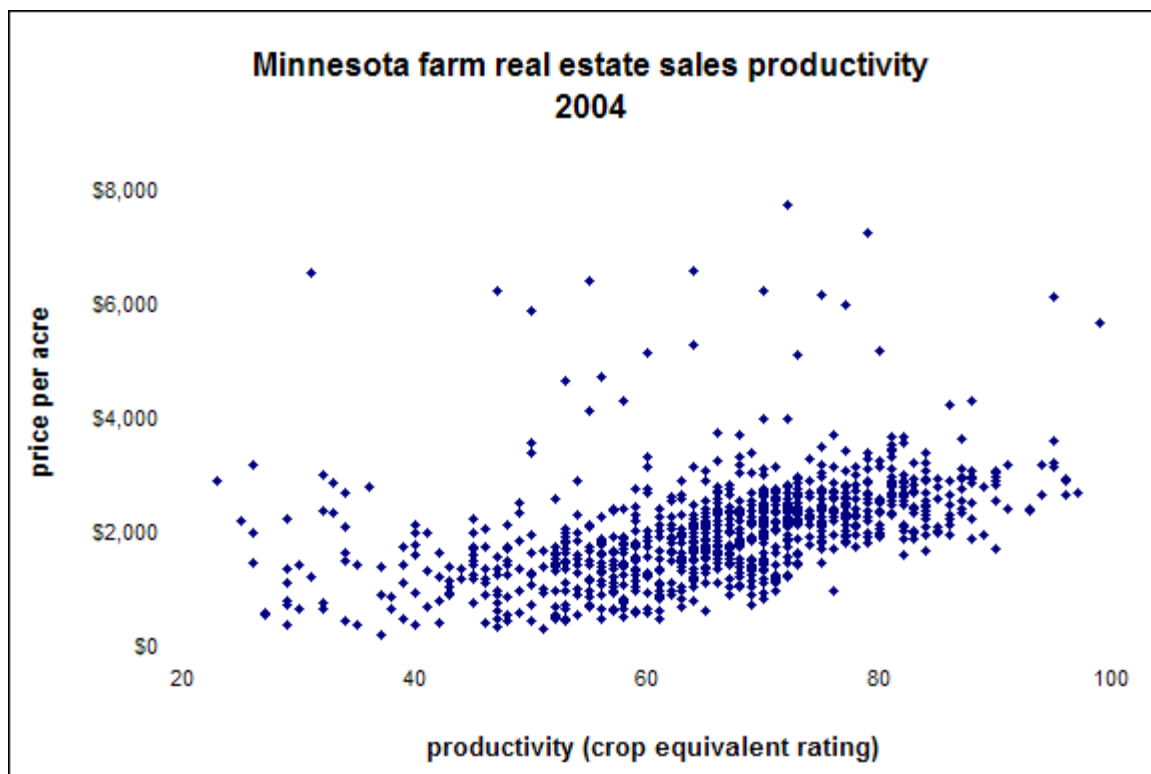


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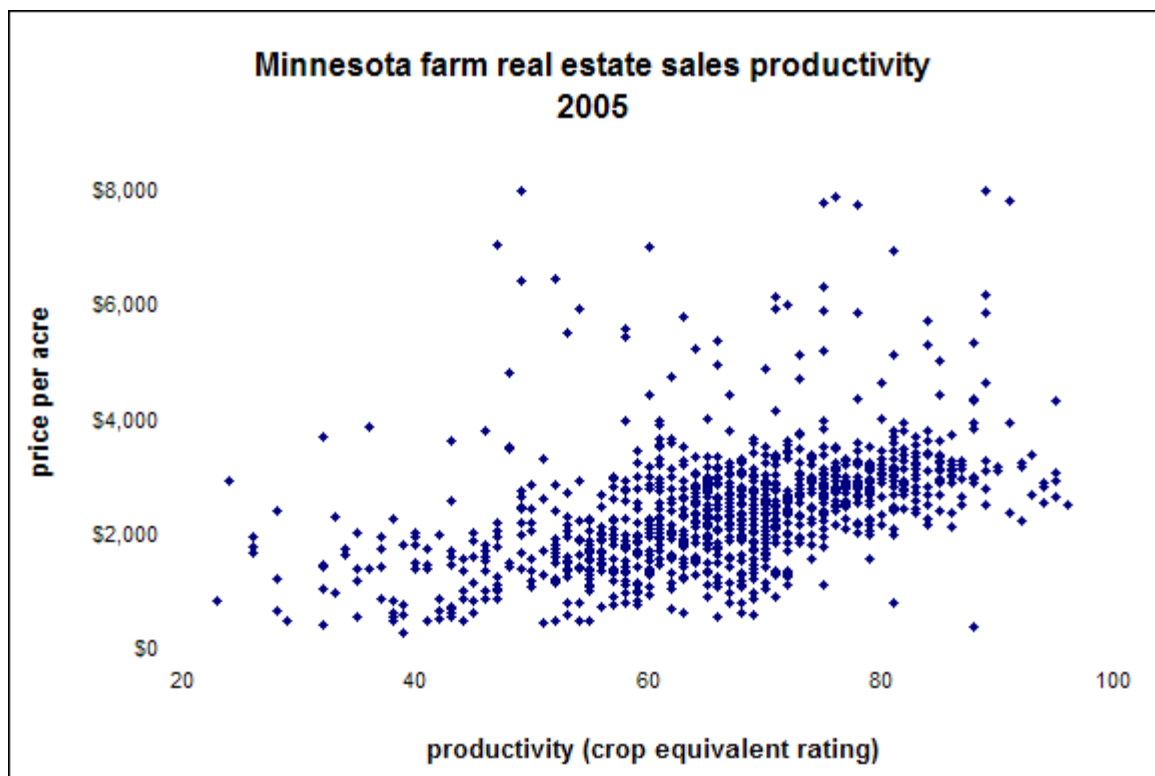


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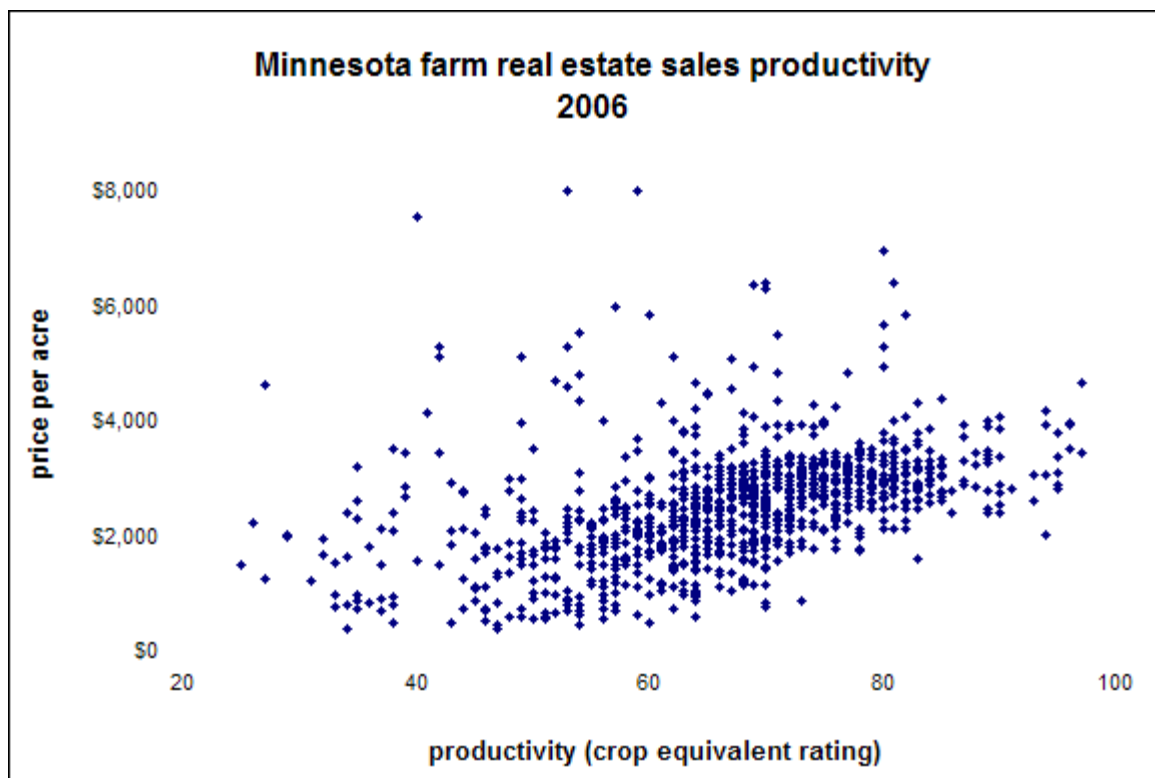
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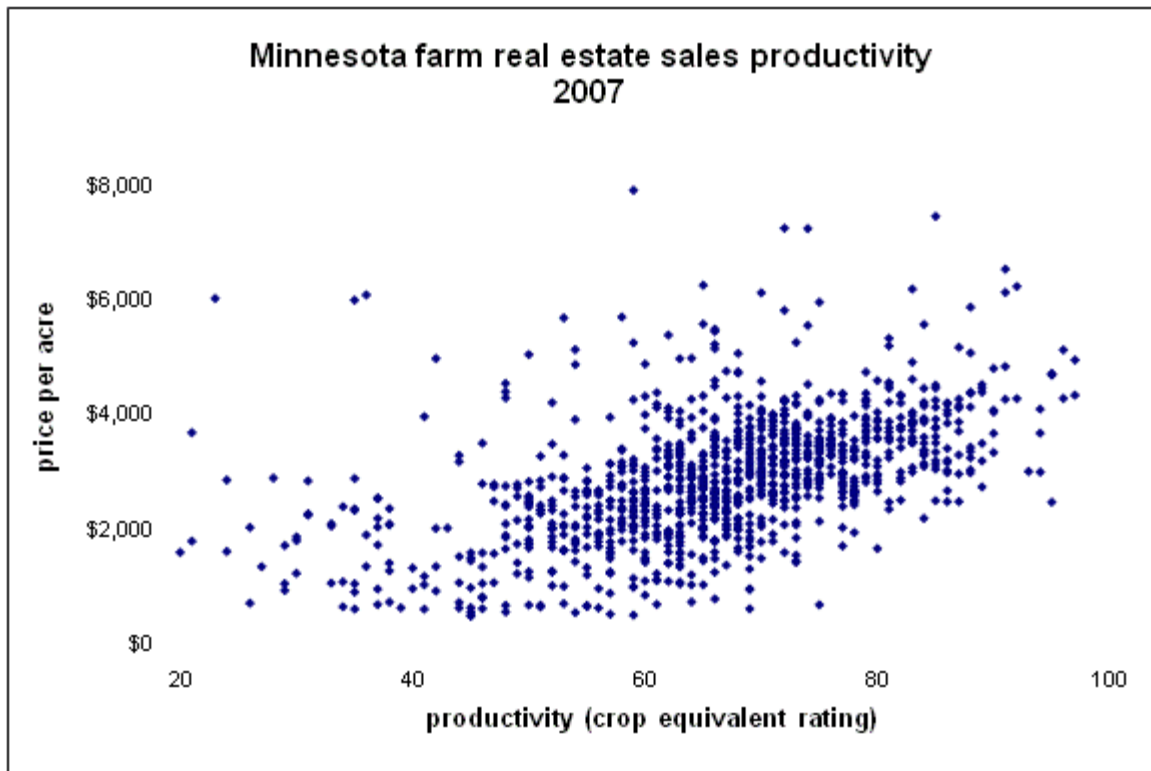


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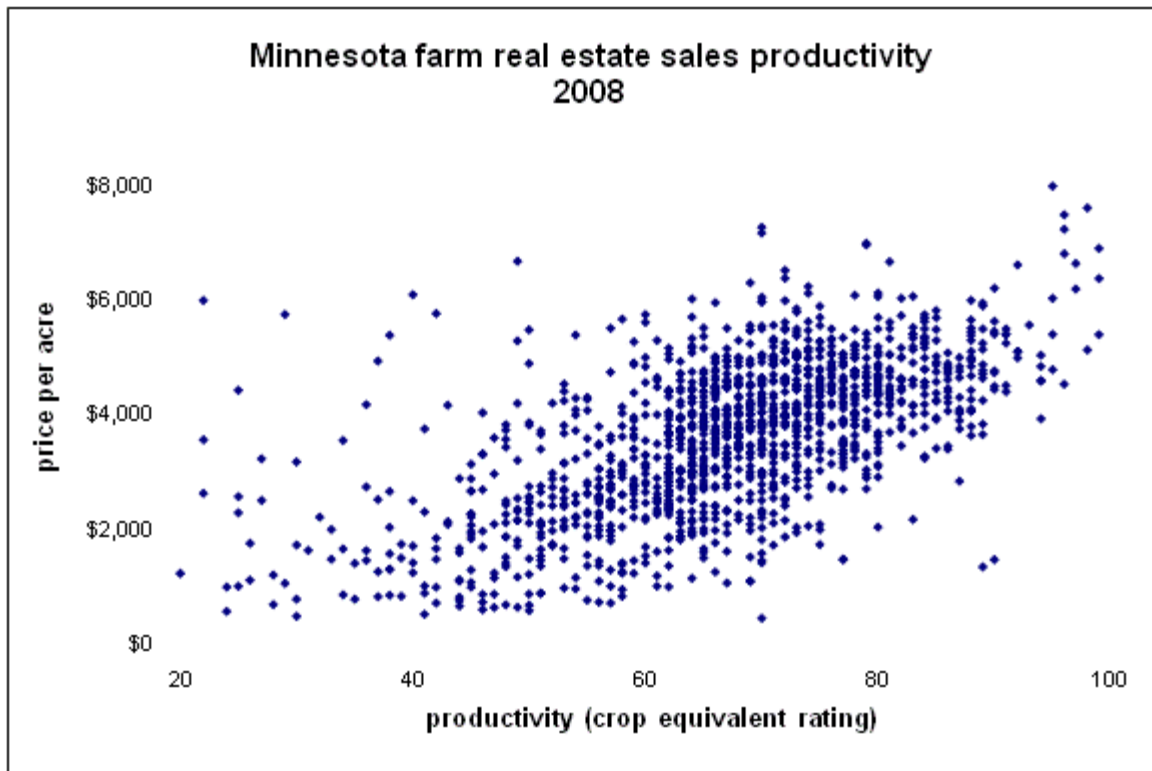


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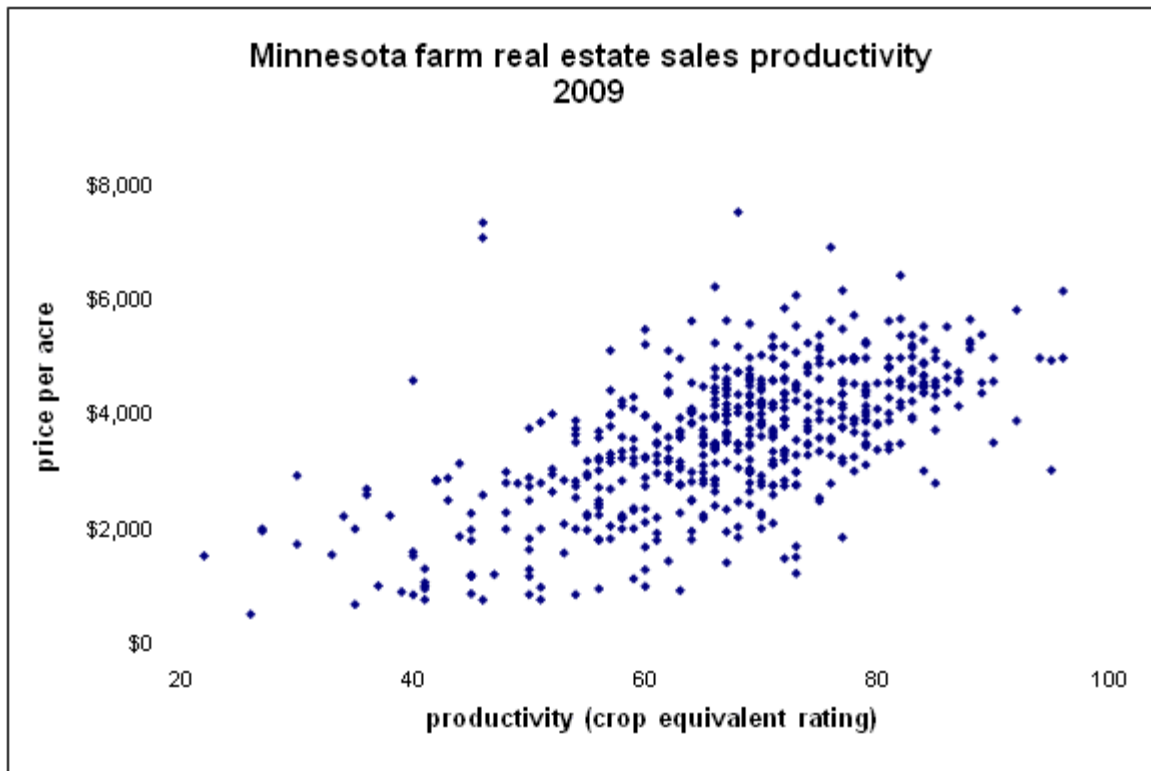


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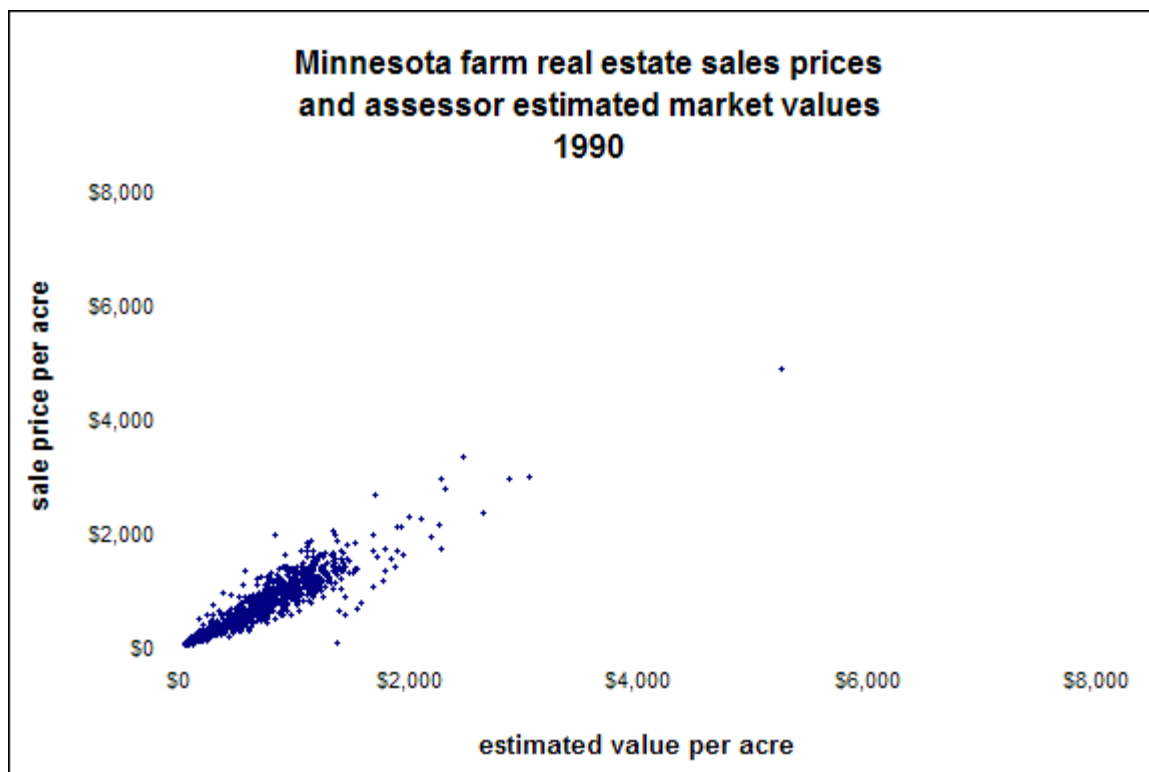


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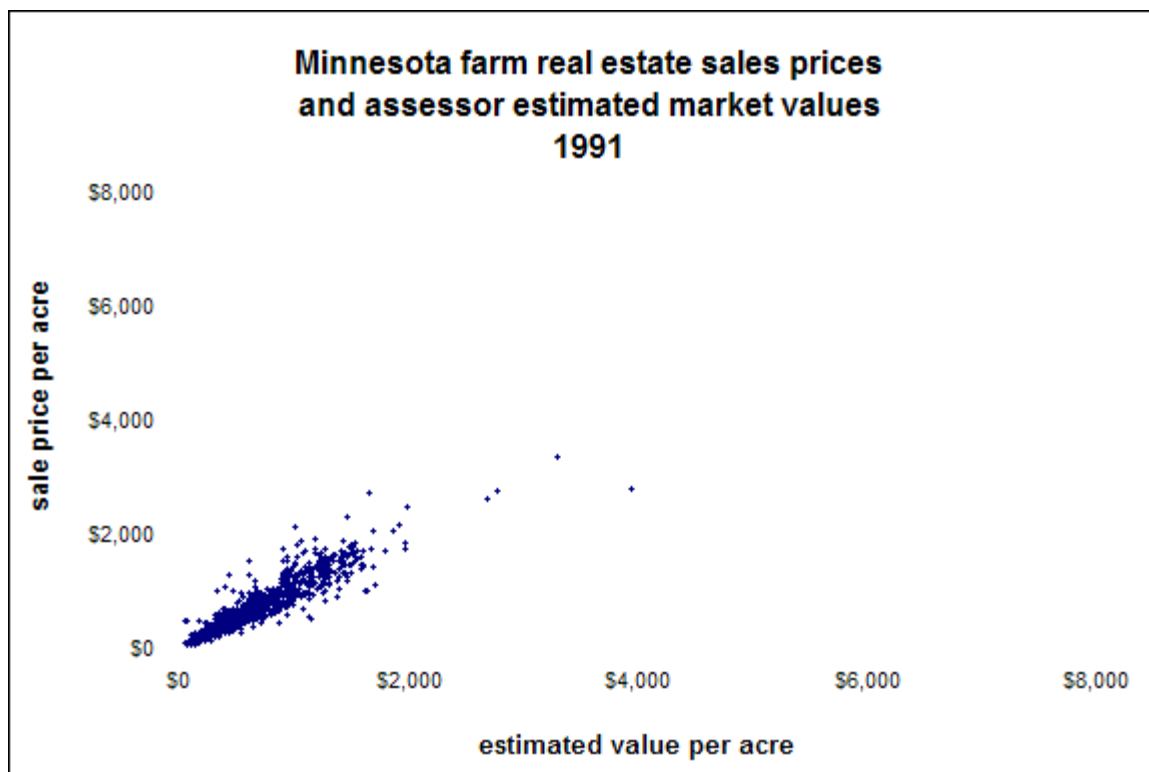


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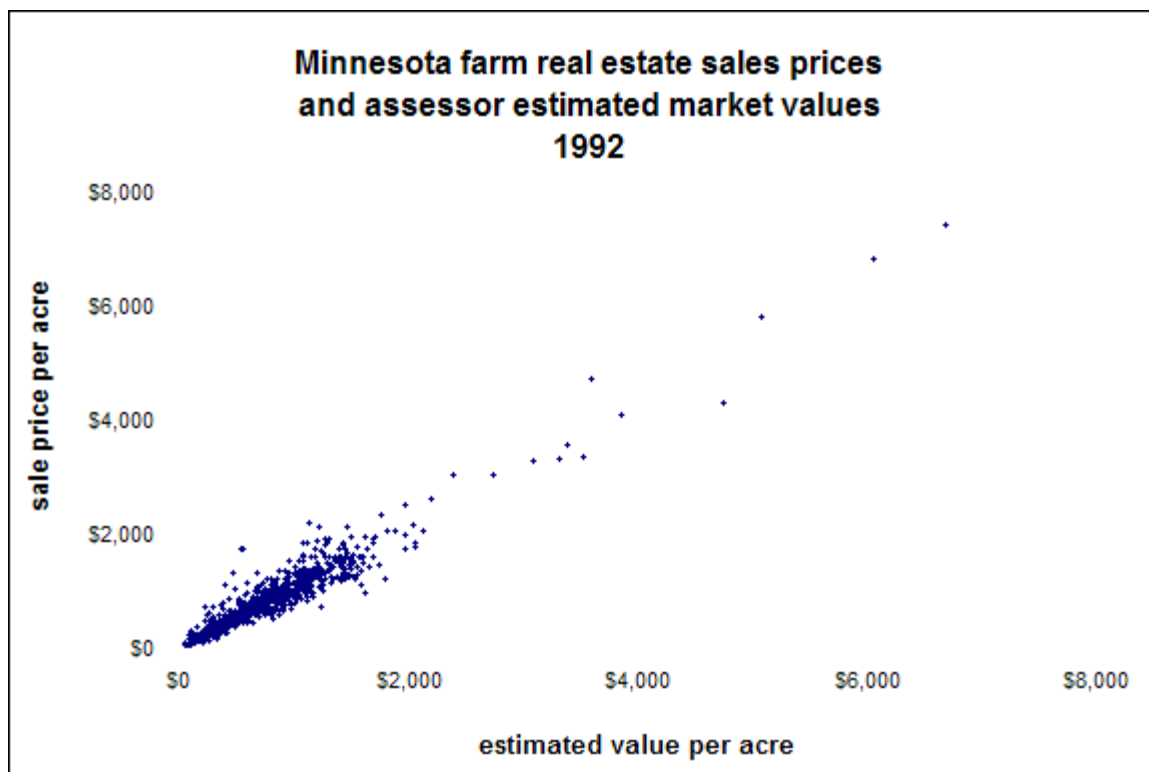


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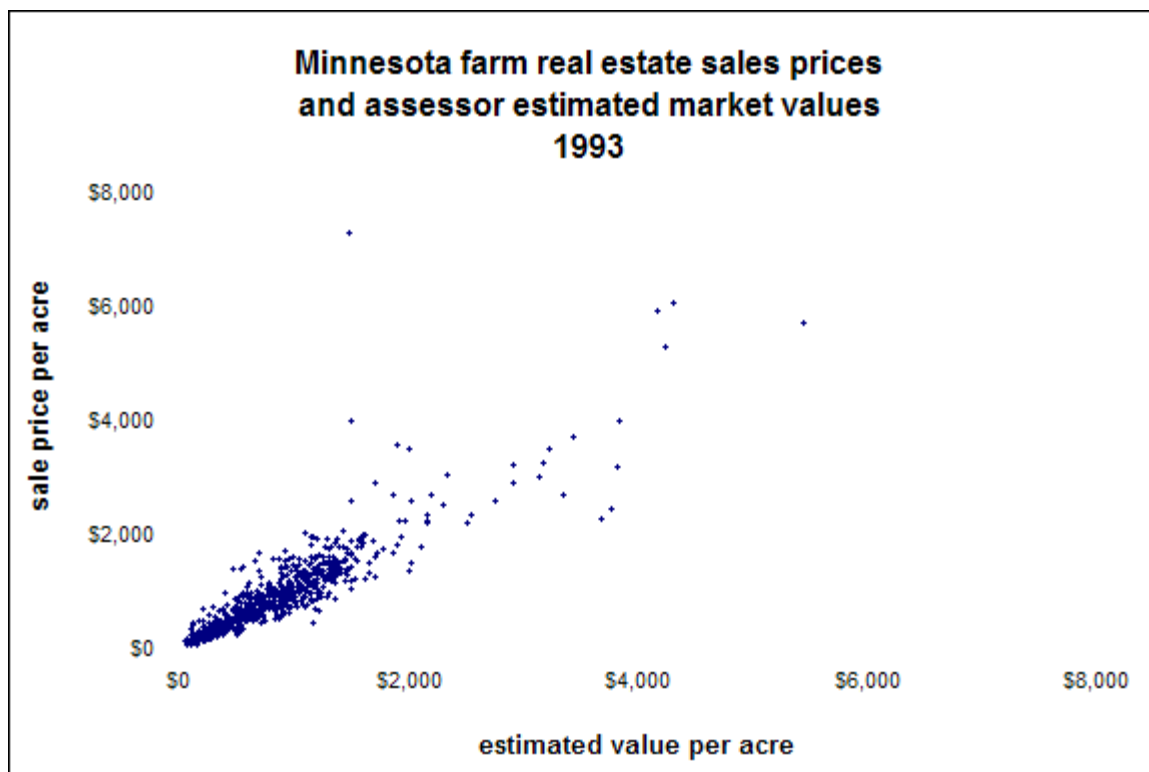


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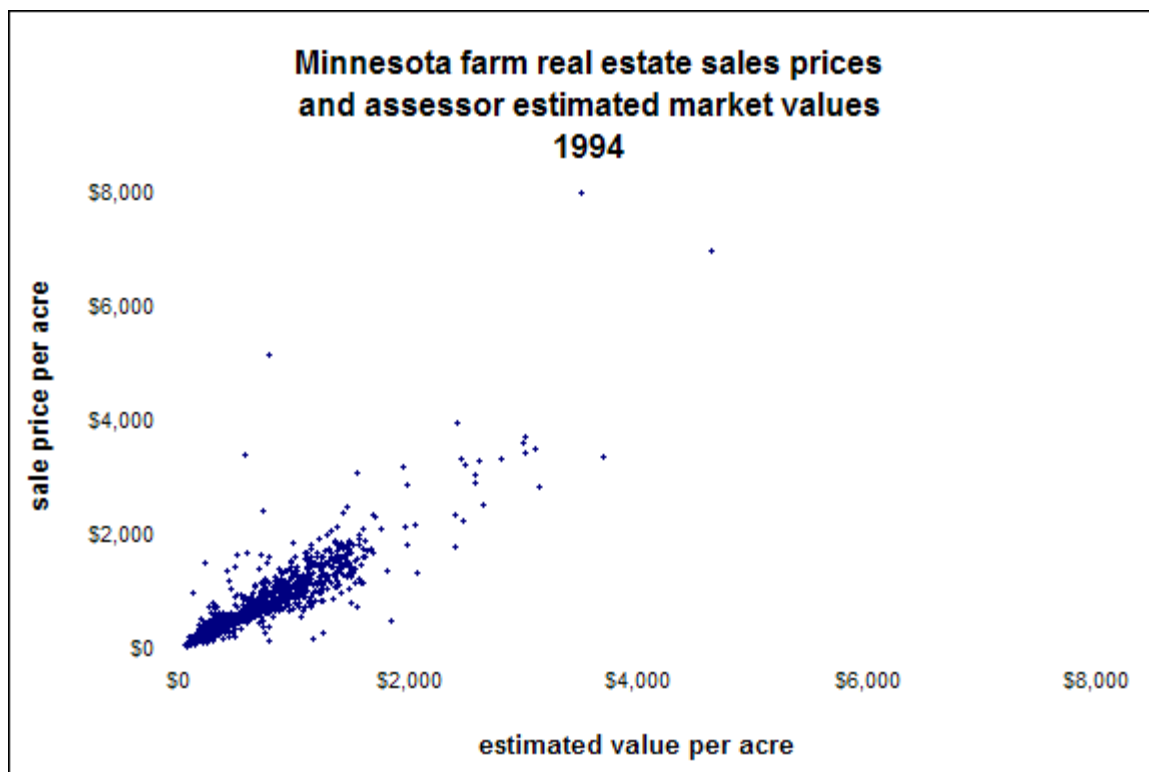
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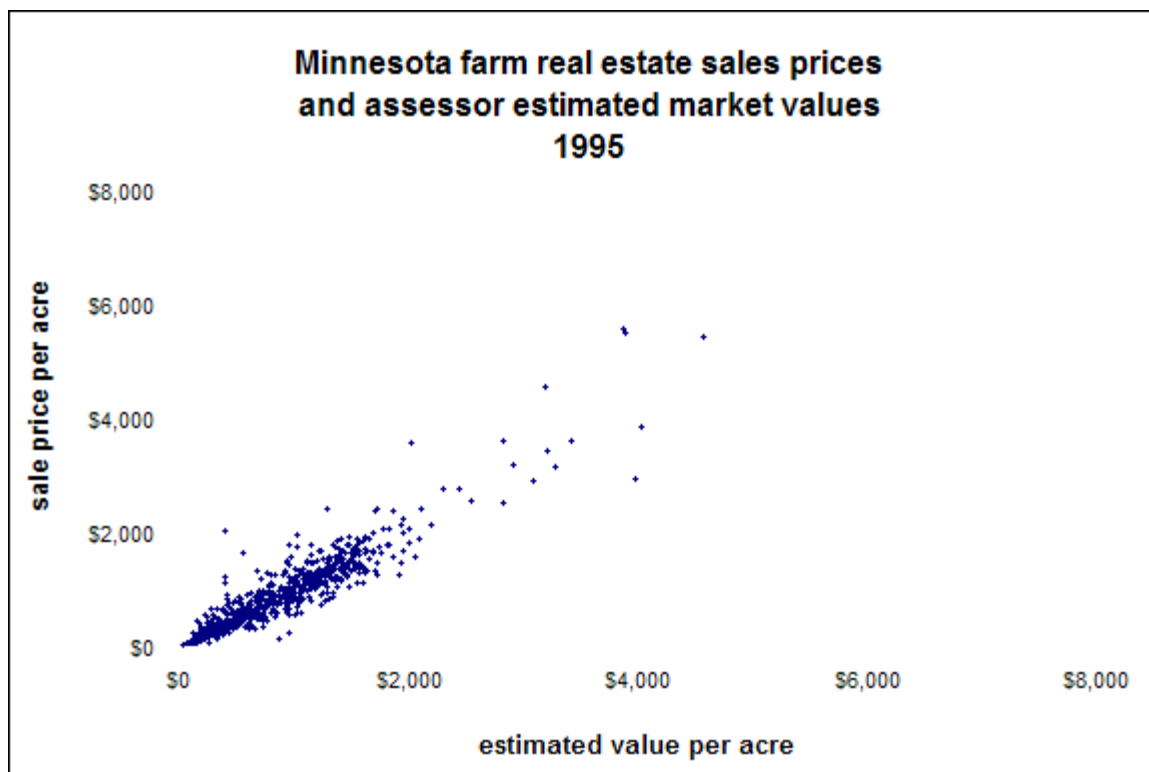


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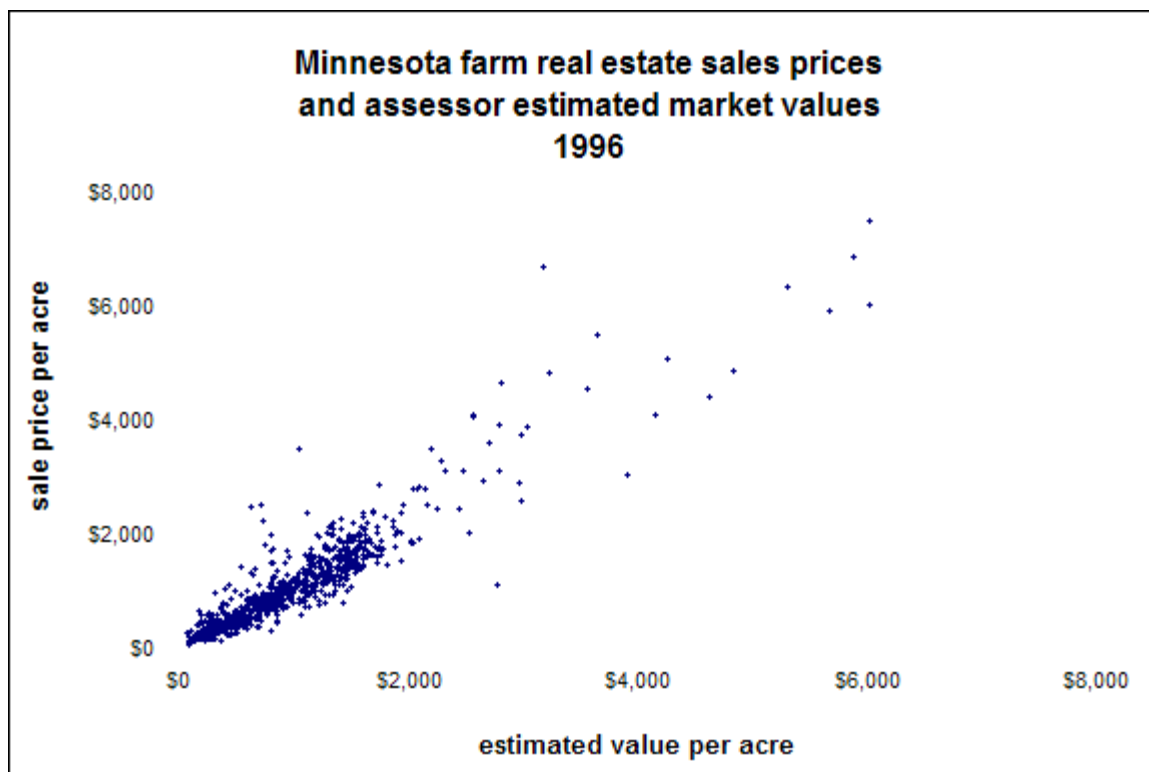


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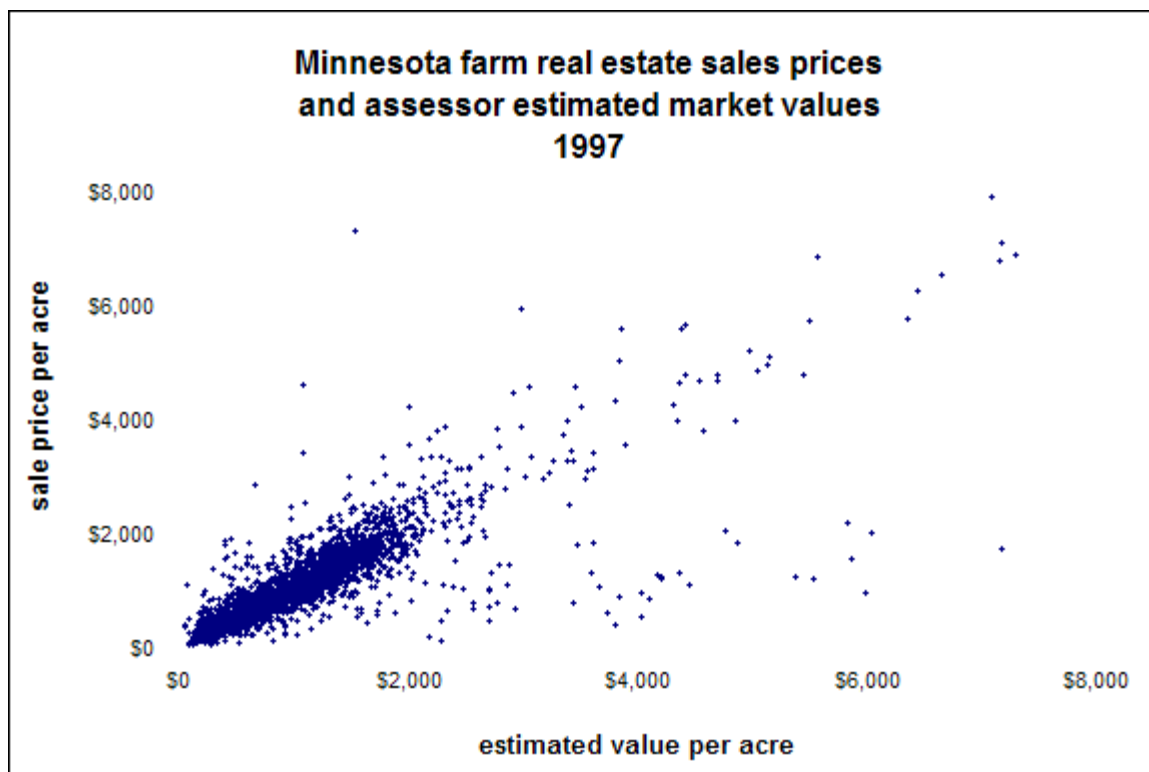


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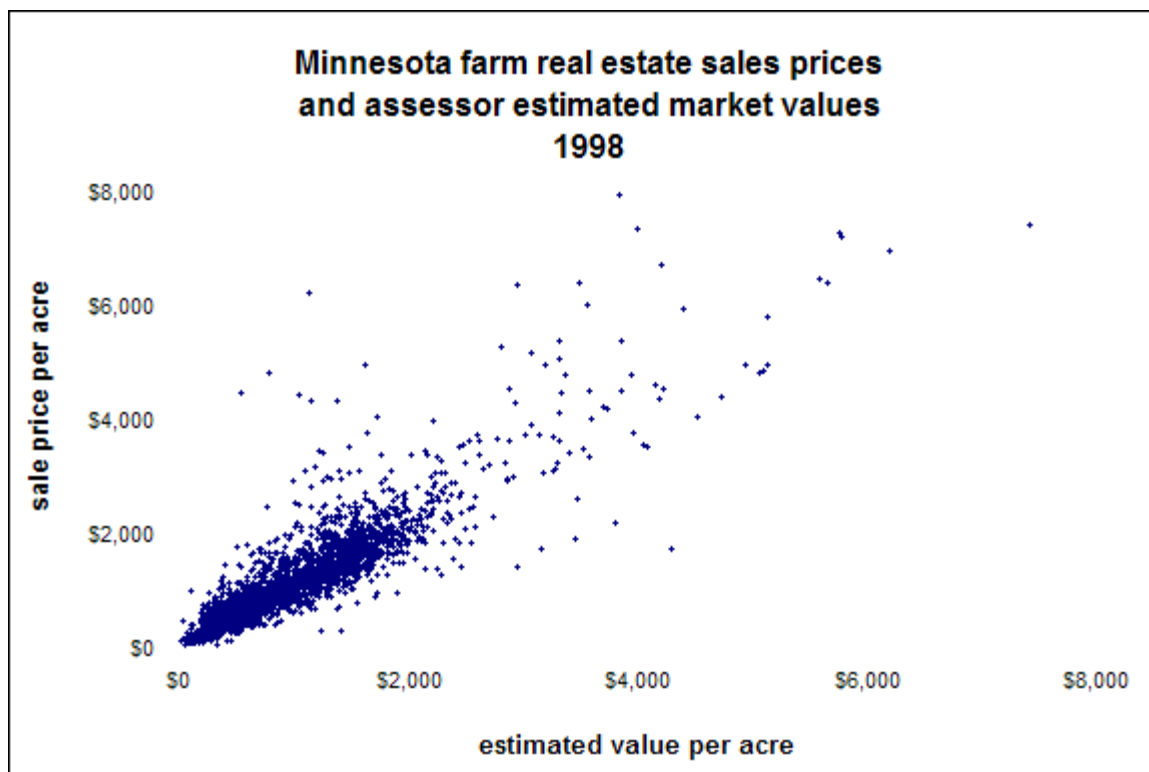


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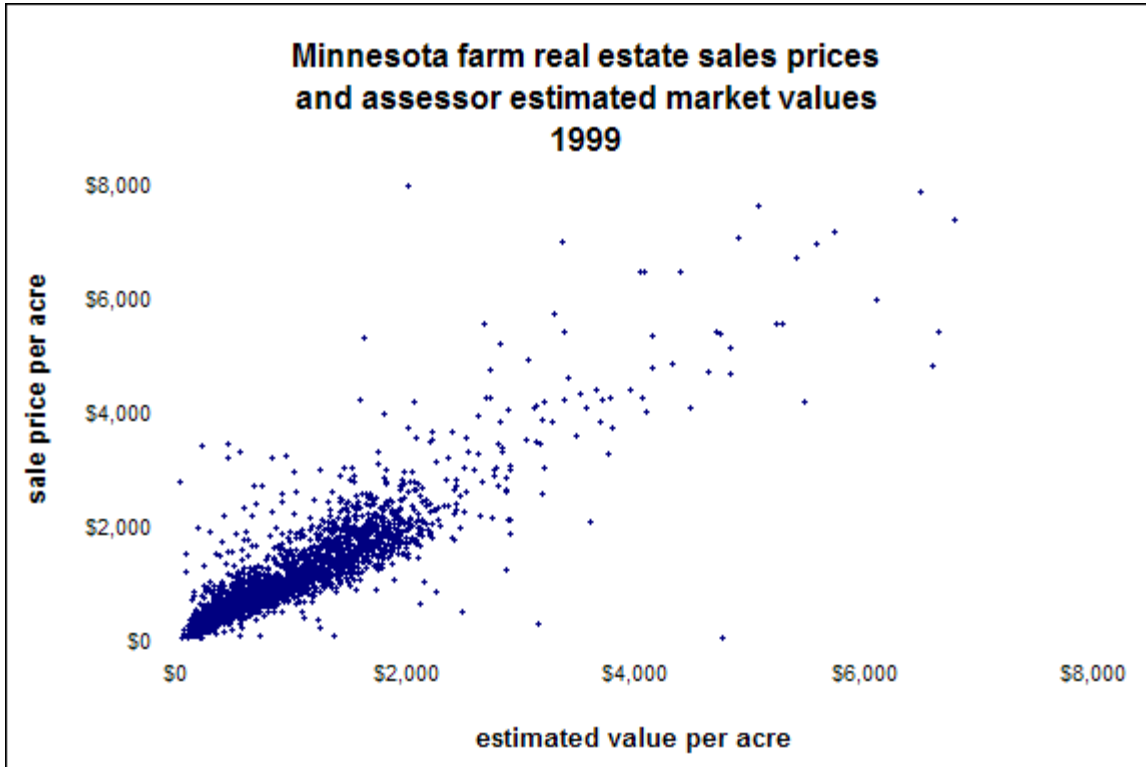


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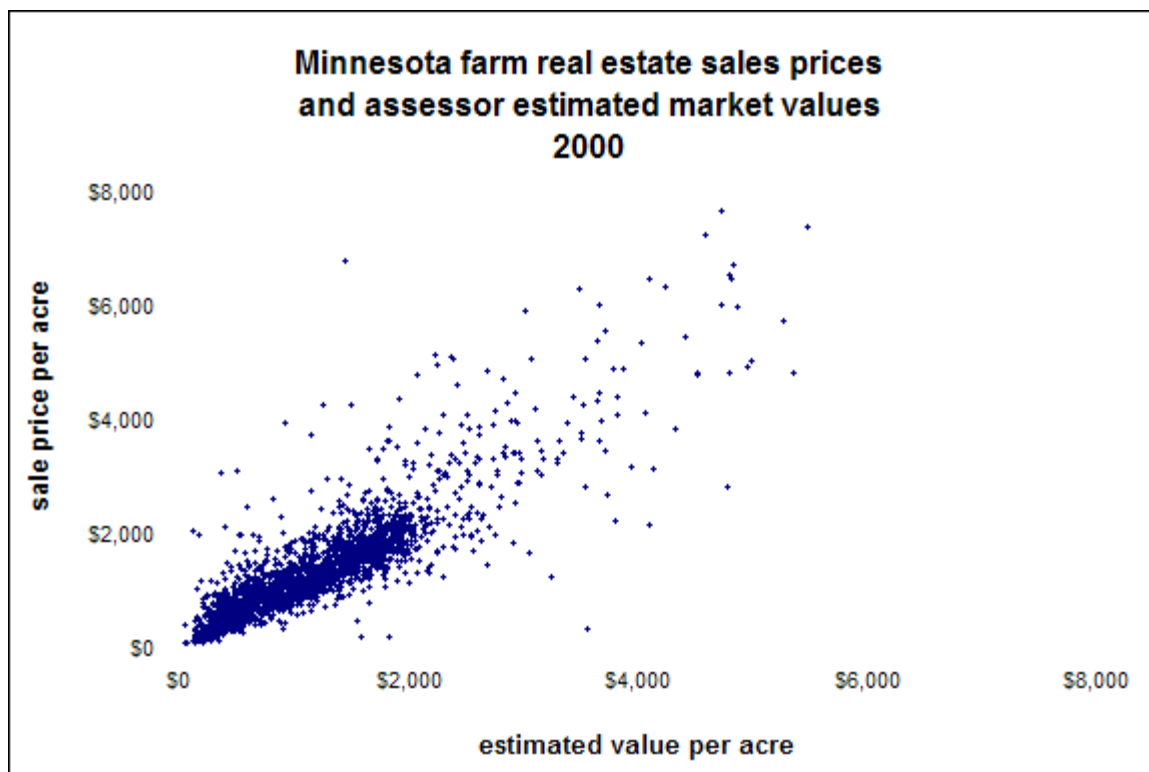


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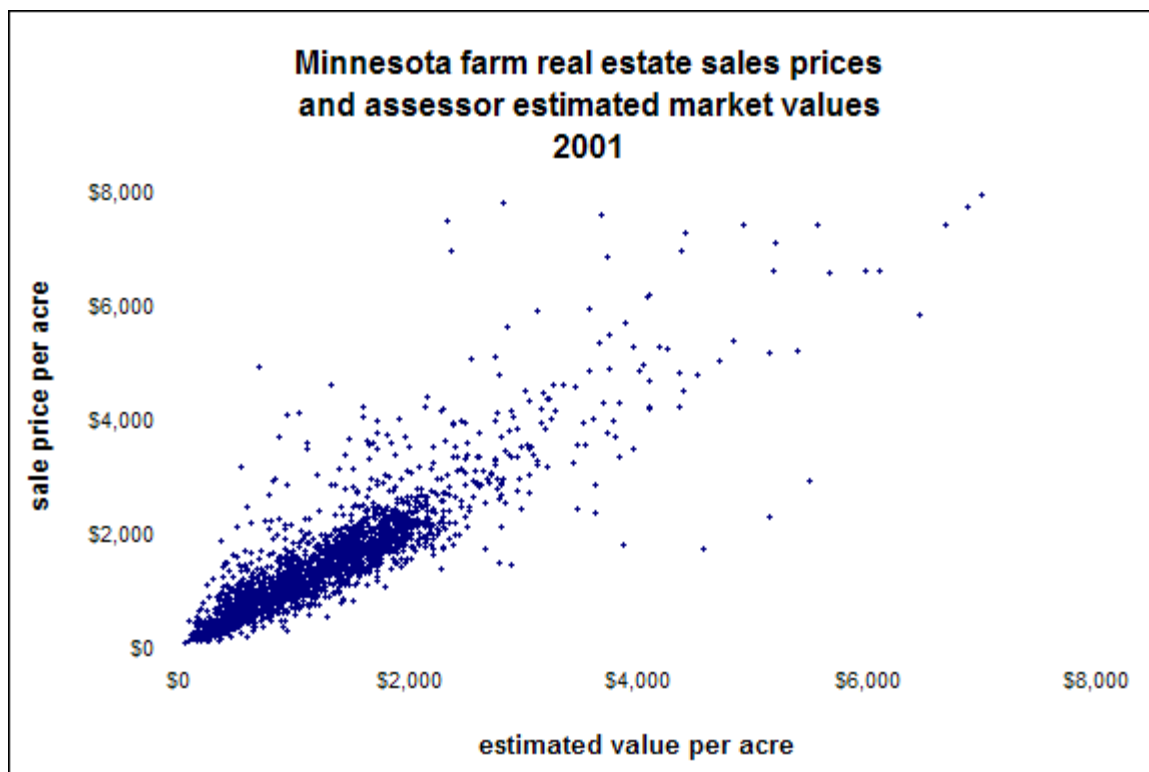


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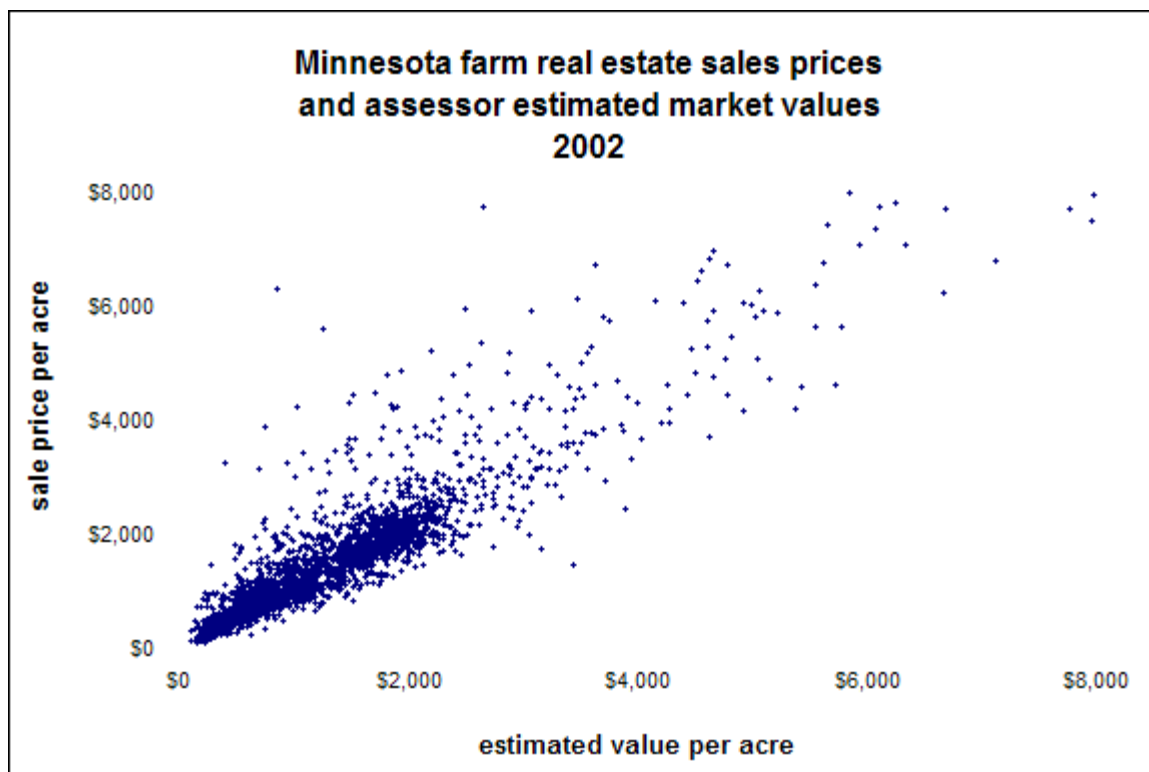
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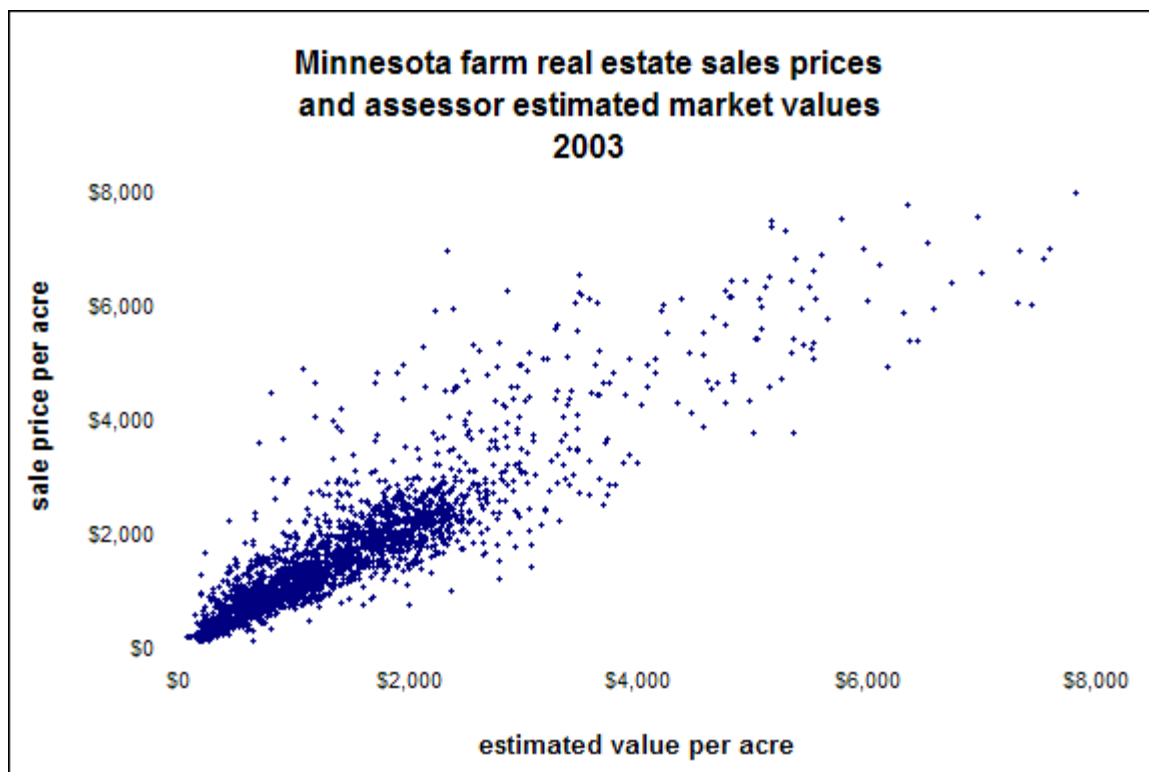


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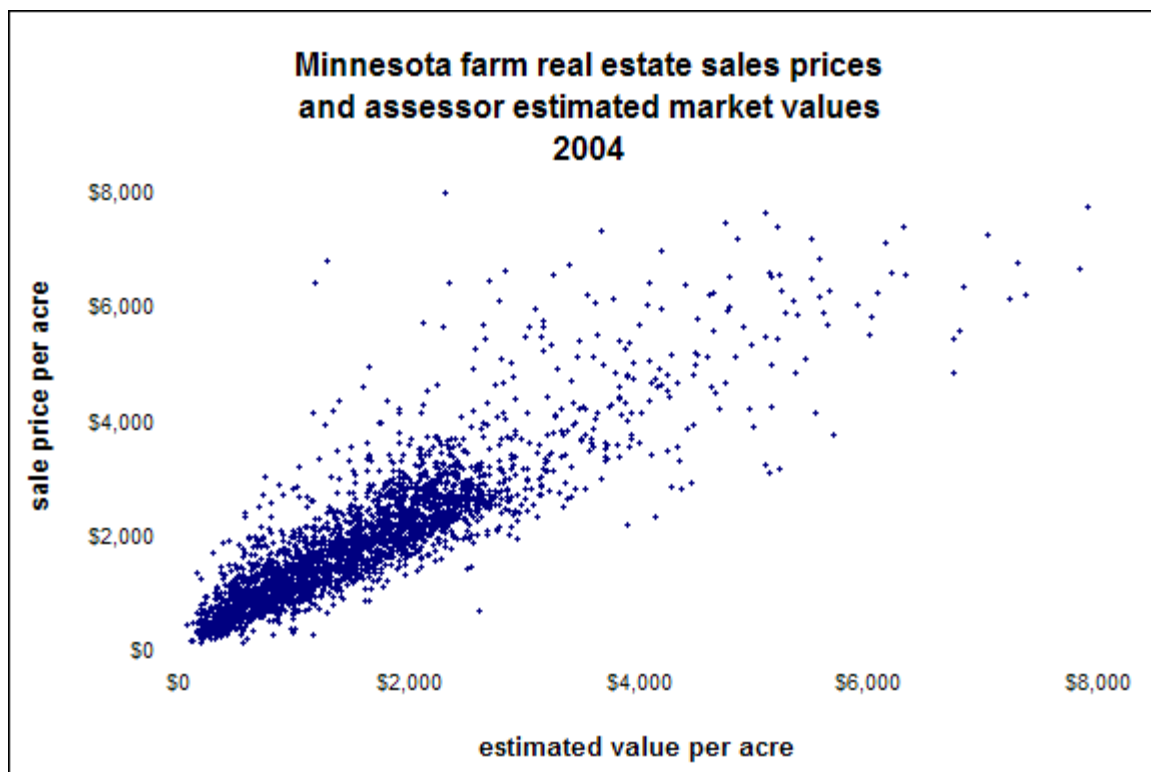


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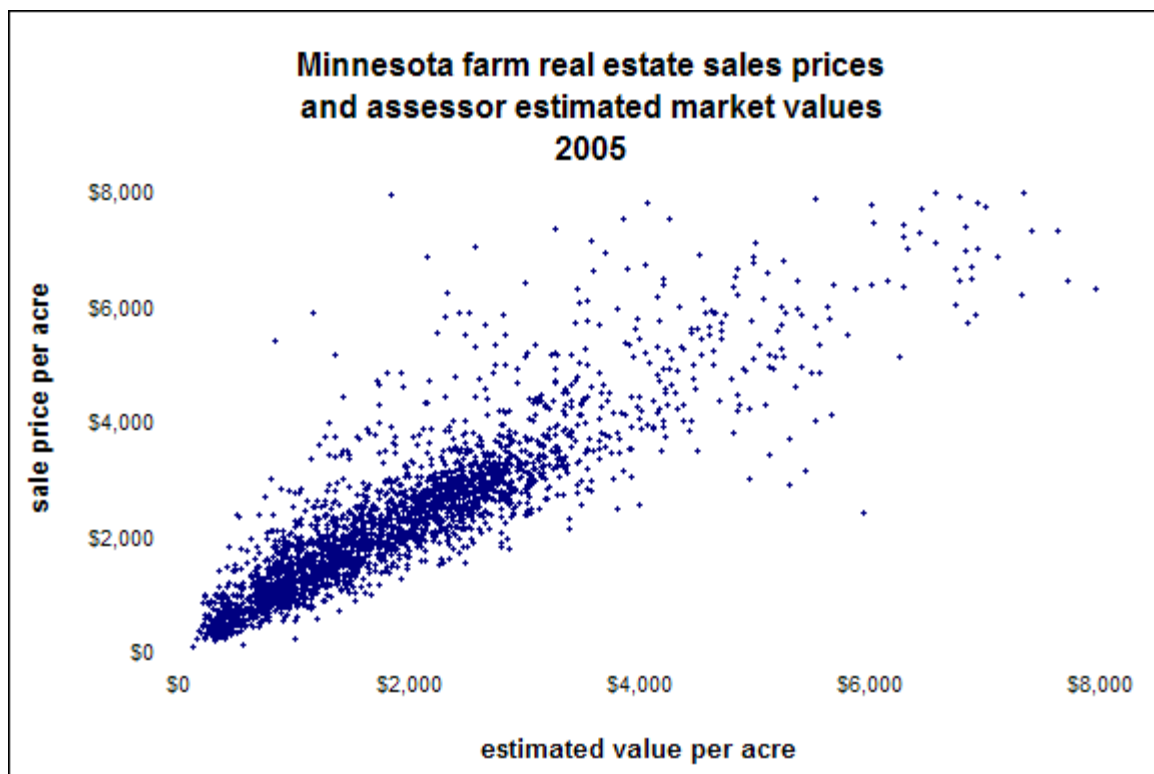


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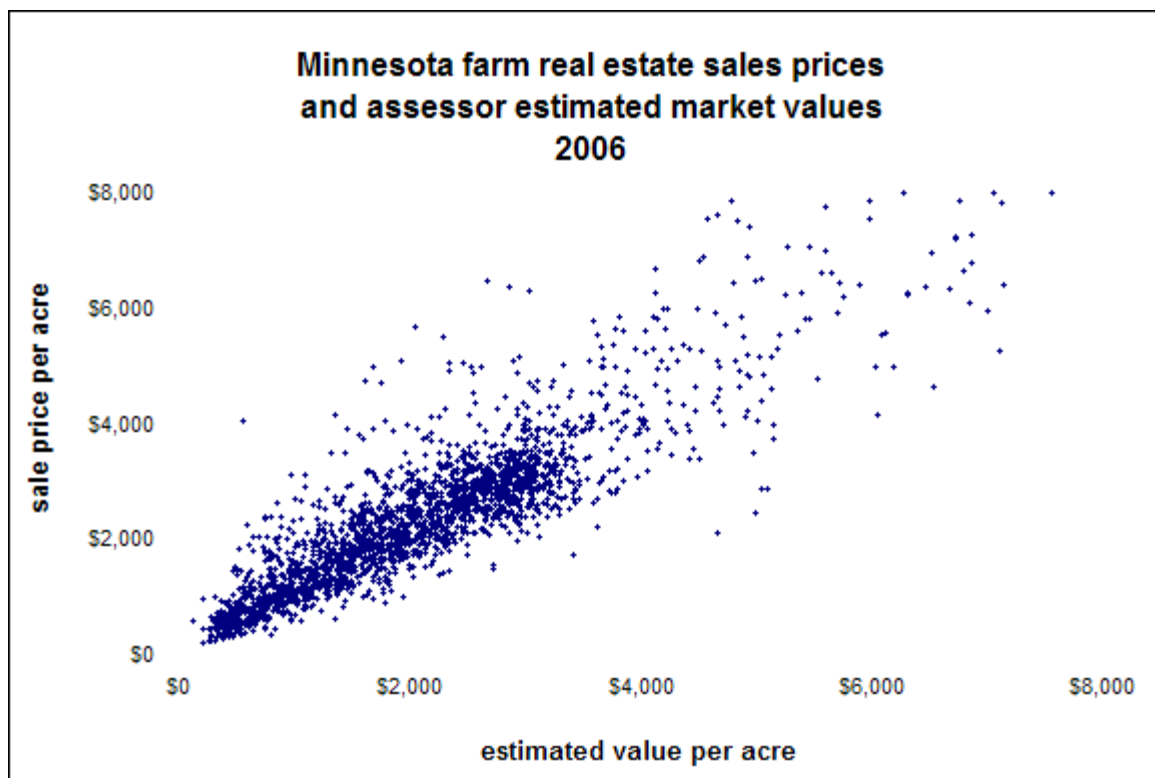


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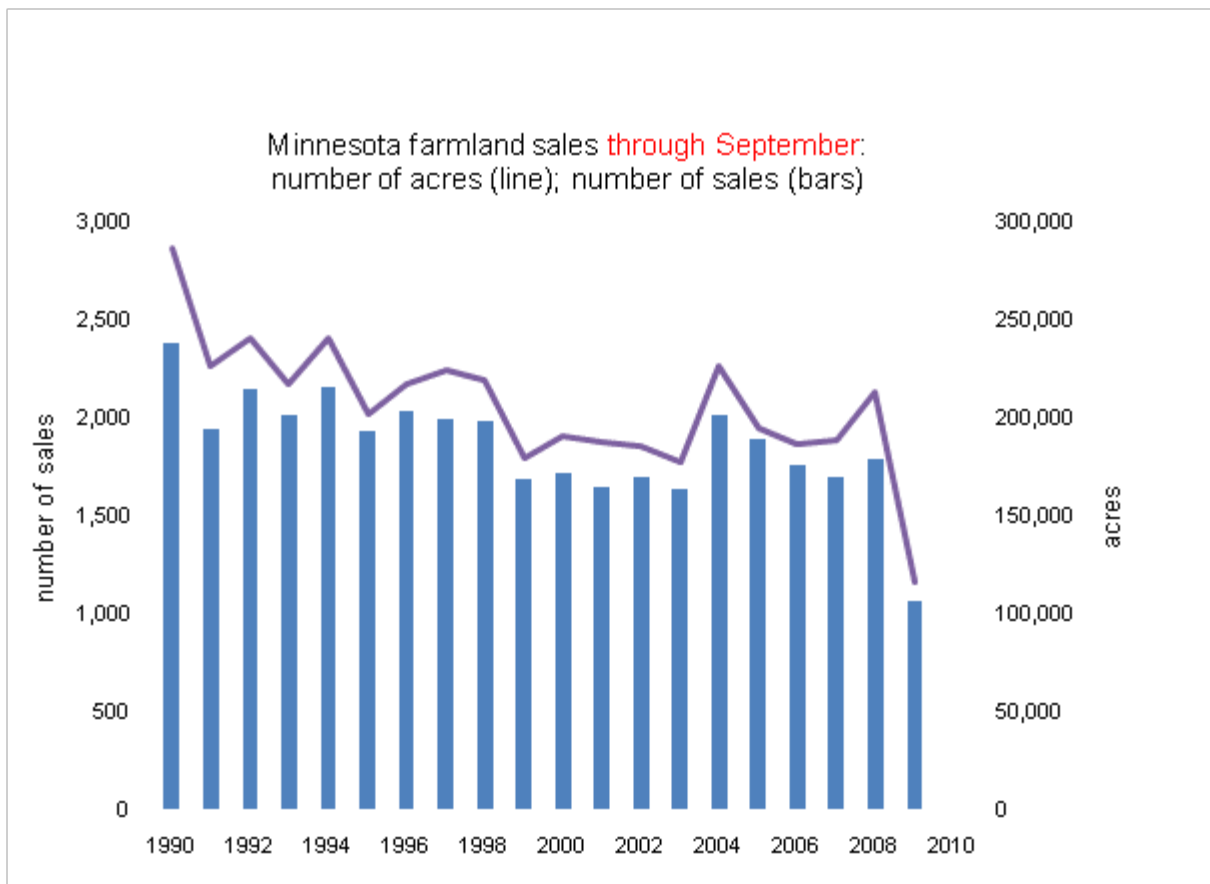


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### First 9 months

The University of Minnesota farmland sales data is drawn from Department of Revenue reports covering a October-September "sales year." In this study, we report on a calendar year basis, so we place sales from the first three months of the current sales year into the previous calendar year. Consequently, the current calendar year data is based only upon the first nine months of sales for that year. So, for example, the 2009 data is based upon sales for January-September 2009. Sales occurring in the final three months of 2009 will be added to 2009 only when that data becomes available in 2011.

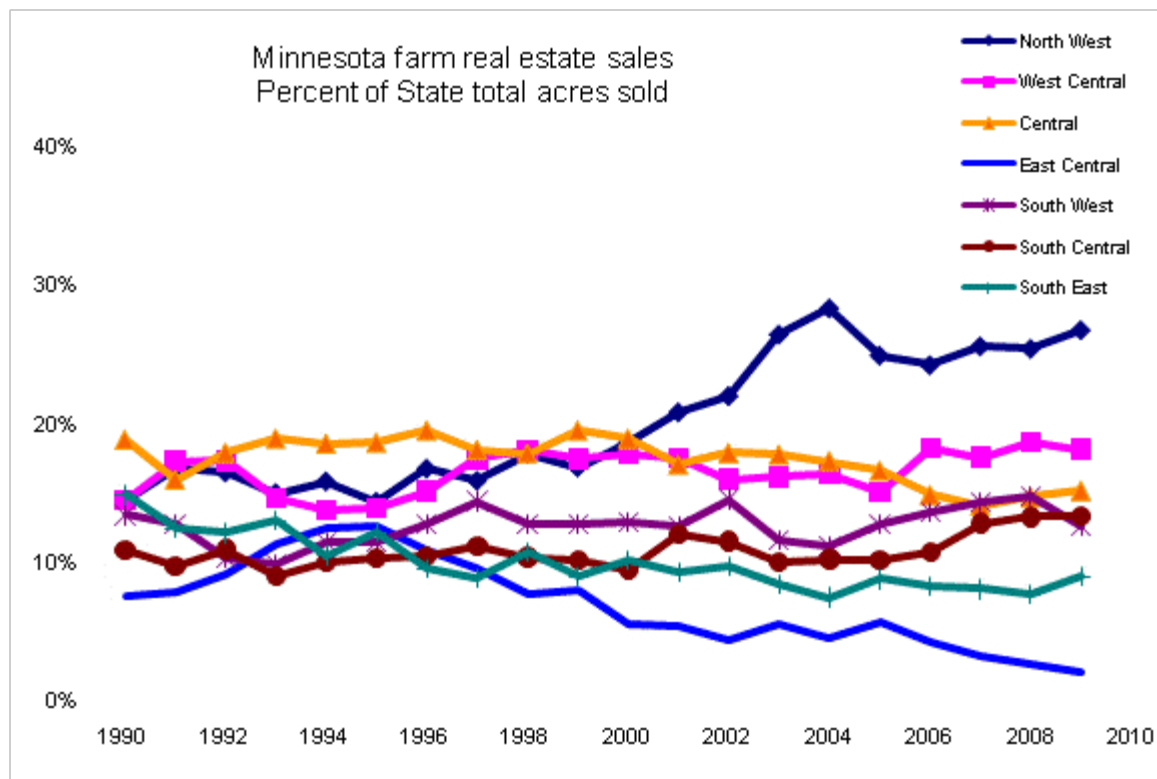
This chart shows comparable nine-month transaction volumes over the years. Year-to-year fluctuations have been reasonably modest--until 2009.



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This chart shows the relative contribution of each region's sales to the statewide average. Note especially that more and more of the state total comes from the relatively lower-priced North West region; the reverse is the case with the East Central region. Together, these trends have the effect of dampening increases in the statewide average price, shown elsewhere.



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