

# Kansas Agricultural Land Values and Cash Rents

Mykel Taylor  
Asst. Professor

KSU Agricultural Economics  
Farm Management PFT  
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## KANSAS AG LAND VALUES

## Kansas Land Values

- Where do we get information on land values?
- KS Ag Stats Service – Historical series

**Farm Management Guide** MP-1109

### Kansas Land Prices and Cash Rental Rates

Department of Agricultural Economics – www.ksre.purdue.edu

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service  
Kevin C. Daymott, Agricultural Economist, Terry L. Kastom, Professor Emeritus

This Farm Management guide reports Kansas land prices and cash rents for 2003-2012. These data are useful to farm managers in determining cash rental rates, to furnish agencies in calculating indices for making time adjustments to land prices, and to landowners and investors who have expectations on historical price and rental levels for farmland. The average price-to-the-gate coverage percentage of land that was widely in production. Thus, these data are more appropriate for analyzing trends than for establishing market value or rental rates for specific tracts of farmland.

**Kansas Agricultural Statistics**  
For reporting purposes, Kansas Agricultural Statistics Service has divided the state into nine agricultural statistical districts. The districts are: Northwest (NW), West Central (WC), Southwest (SW), North Central (NC), Central (C), South Central (SC), Northeast (NE), East Central (EC), and Southeast (SE) (Figure 1). Since 1976, Kansas Agricultural Statistics has collected price information on three types of land: nonirrigated cropland, irrigated cropland, and pasture. This information is combined in two additional land groupings: all cropland and all land in farms. The all cropland land values represent an average-weighted average of irrigated and non-irrigated cropland. Although these two groupings do not represent a particular class of land (e.g., nonirrigated cropland), they provide a broader classification of interest.

The land area for all land in farms reported also includes the value of any buildings that may be on the land. The value of the buildings represents a small portion of the total value, on average, and thus this reporting method does not significantly affect the accuracy of land values reported.

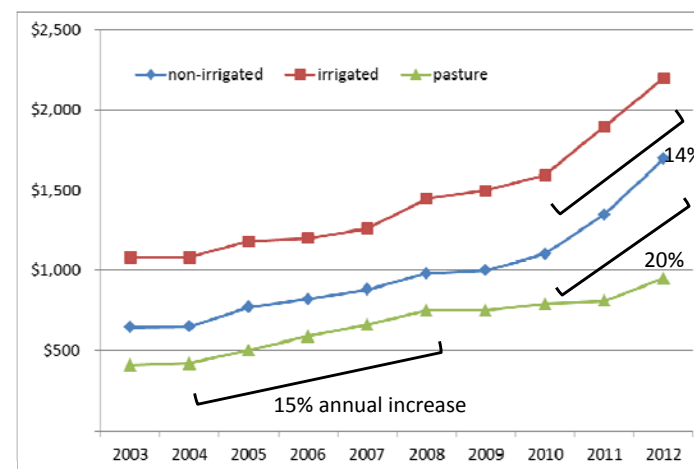
**Kansas Land Prices**  
Tables 1 through 9 show average prices of land and buildings, Table 10 in each district and an average for the state for the most recent 20 years reported. Data are shown for each of the five land groupings: all land in farms, all cropland, nonirrigated cropland, irrigated cropland, and pasture. The annual data are based on a survey conducted by Kansas Agricultural Statistics in late of each year using the estimates of both January 1 land values and the percentage change in land values from the previous year as of June 1.

**Table 1. Price per acre of all land in farms and buildings, Kansas Agricultural Statistical Districts, 2003-2012\***

Year	NW	WC	SW	NC	C	SC	NE	EC	SE	State
2003	830	823	819	819	824	815	819	820	819	820
2004	878	866	878	865	862	890	874	882	874	869
2005	948	911	923	907	891	948	936	931	927	918
2006	1011	986	1013	1021	1008	1081	1058	1057	1049	1033
2007	1091	1066	1084	1077	1067	1170	1140	1131	1123	1101
2008	1180	1149	1169	1154	1154	1254	1211	1211	1208	1183
2009	1240	1200	1220	1200	1200	1300	1250	1250	1240	1220
2010	1300	1250	1270	1250	1250	1350	1300	1300	1290	1270
2011	1360	1310	1330	1310	1310	1410	1360	1360	1350	1330
2012	1420	1370	1390	1370	1370	1470	1420	1420	1410	1390

*Land Economics 1 – Revised October 2010*

## Kansas Land Values



Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics (KAS), Kansas Board of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture

- Potential problems with these data
  - Surveys ask for an opinion (read: guess)
  - NOT a market-based estimate
  - Don't know the spread, only the average
  - Funding for KAS is declining
- Can we add to the available information and improve our estimates of land value trends?

- Need market transaction data
  - Property Valuation Department, Topeka
- 2010-11 sales data
  - County location
  - Size of parcel
  - Mixture of irrigated, non-irrigated and pasture
  - Enrollment in government set-asides
  - Valuation of improvements

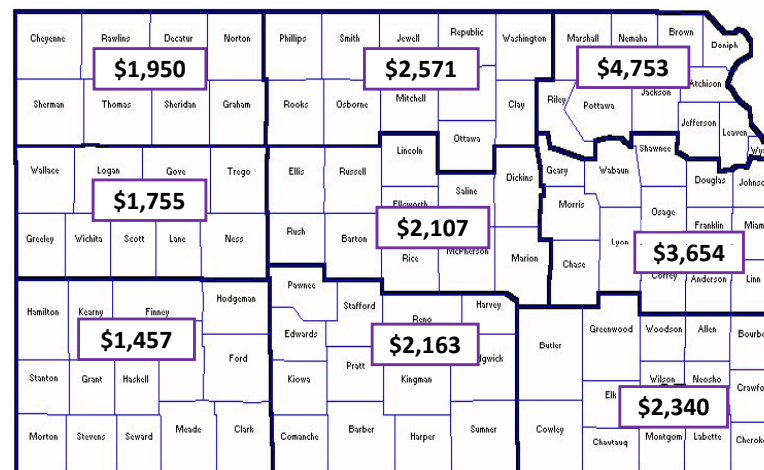
- Data were 'cleaned' to remove outliers
  - Removed parcels under 40 acres
  - Bare land sales only (no houses)
  - Arm's length sales only
- Other aspects of data
  - Wyandotte and Johnson counties not in dataset
  - Soil type data used to create a productivity measure (AUM capacity)

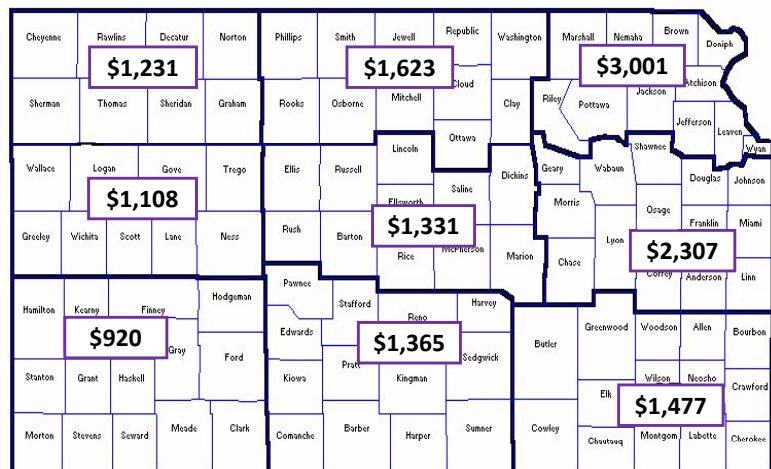
	Average
Price per acre	\$1,424
Parcel size	201
Non-irrigated	56.0%
Pasture	38.4%
Irrigated	5.7%
CRP acres	1.6%
Sales per county	39
Total sales transactions:	4,052

- 2011 estimate for non-irrigated cropland
  - \$1,815/acre
  - 34% higher than 2011 KAS state estimate
- 2011 estimate for pasture
  - \$1,237/acre
  - 53% higher than 2011 KAS estimate

- But most current prices would include appreciation through 2012...
- Adjusted the predicted numbers using KAS and KC Fed estimates of % change in land prices between 2011 and 2012
  - 25.5% for non-irrigated cropland
  - 16.4% for pasture

- 2012 estimate for non-irrigated cropland
  - \$2,515/acre
  - 48% higher than 2012 KAS state estimate
- 2012 estimate for pasture
  - \$1,589/acre
  - 67.2% higher than 2012 KAS estimate





- Use of a regression model to estimate land values
  - Alternative to summary statistics (average, range)
- Allows specification of unique characteristics of land parcels
  - Location (rain fall, taxes, proximity to development)
  - Parcel size
  - Productivity
  - Mixed use parcels
  - When the sale occurs
  - CRP enrollment

- CRP enrollment decreases values
  - Approx. a 24% discount if acres are enrolled
  - We don't know residual years on contract
- Parcel size affects price per acre
  - Approx. 0.13% decline for each additional acre
  - Example of this effect in Geary county
    - 600 acre parcel
      - \$1,285/acre
    - 200 acre parcel
      - \$1,718/acre

- Non-irrigated versus pasture value ratio
  - Estimated at: 68%
  - Might vary by region (still working on this)
- Higher quality ground fetches higher price
  - Based on AUM productivity index (NRCS)
- Selling season effects
  - Strongest prices: Oct.-Nov.
  - Weakest prices: Jul.-Sep.

- A word of caution when comparing county-level estimates of value to your land...
- Location and productive capacity are important drivers of price
  - Measureable and parcel-specific
- Model doesn't capture other factors in market
  - Expected returns to agriculture in future
  - Excess liquidity in the real estate market

## KANSAS AG RENTAL RATES

- Next question...
  - How has the land market and returns to crop and livestock production affected rental rates?
- Again, we have only KAS survey data available for the public
  - Not an opinion (asks what they actually pay)
  - But there is still a lot of variability in rental rates that is masked by KAS averages

- Another way to obtain an estimate of cash rental rates for non-irrigated cropland
  - Reflects expected returns to farming
- Calculate crop share revenues based on long-term profit expectation and apply a risk premium
- Note: not an equivalent procedure for pasture because county-level stocking rates not available

- Crop share revenues
  - Used predicted crop share %
  - KAS county-level yields
  - Expected cash prices
- To obtain a cash rent equivalent...
  - Adjust down the expected crop share returns to reflect less risk by the landowner
  - Used 20% to reflect high volatility in current commodity markets

Farm Management Region	Predicted Crop Share (%)
West	33.3
North Central	33.3
South Central	33.3
Northeast	40.0
Southeast	33.3

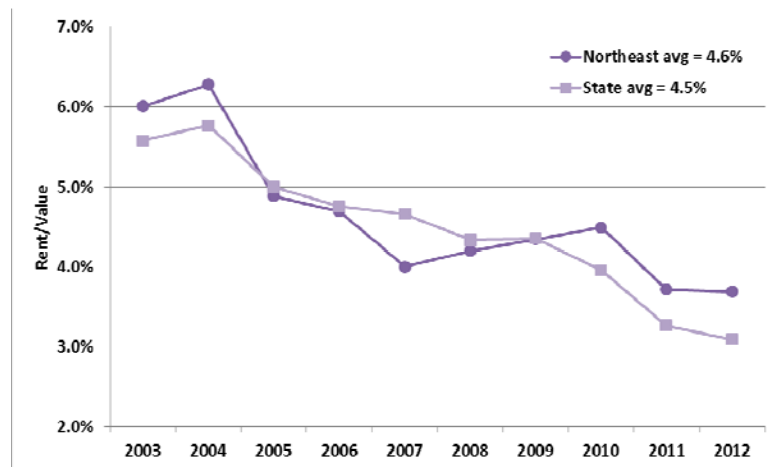
Crop	3-5 Year Expected Price (\$/bu)
Wheat	6.36
Corn	5.00
Soybeans	10.64
Grain Sorghum	4.71

CRD	KAS (\$/ac)	KSU-Lease (\$/ac)	Difference (%)
Northwest	46	65	42.4
West Central	40	62	55.8
Southwest	31	54	71.6
North Central	58	86	48.1
Central	46	72	57.4
South Central	43	60	40.8
Northeast	91	158	74.0
East Central	58	111	91.6
Southeast	47	77	65.9

- Large differences between KAS survey and KSU-Lease estimates. Why?
- Surveys reflect many things
  - Multi-year fixed rate leases
  - Differences in productivity of land and tenant
  - “Relationship” benefits for landowner
- Cash rent estimates use expected prices
  - Can and do change as we move forward
  - Rents will adjust to reflect these differences

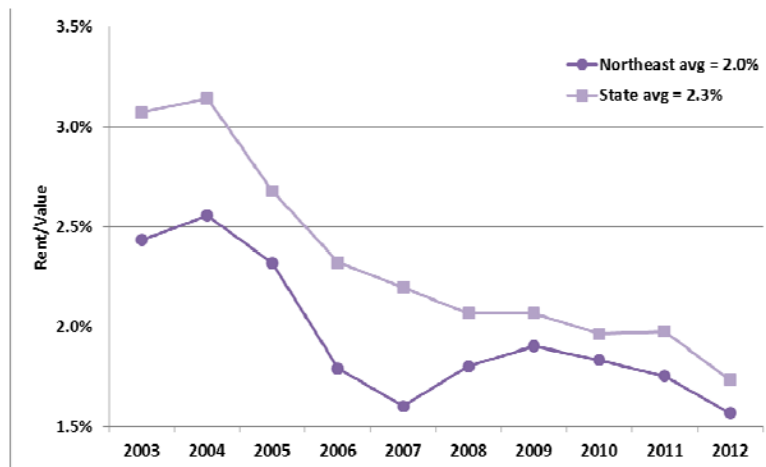
# RETURNS TO LAND INVESTMENT

# Returns to Non-Irrigated Cropland



Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics (KAS), K-State

# Returns to Pasture



Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics (KAS), K-State

- Landowner contribution value has increased
  - Historical returns range from 5 to 7% on cropland and 2-3% on pasture
  - Estimates of current rates of return
    - Non-irrigated cropland: 3% to 4%
    - Pasture: 1% to 2%
- \*\*Important for landowners to understand

# Kansas Agricultural Land Values and Cash Rents

**Mykel Taylor**

Asst. Professor

[www.AgManager.info](http://www.AgManager.info)

785-532-3033

mtaylor@ksu.edu