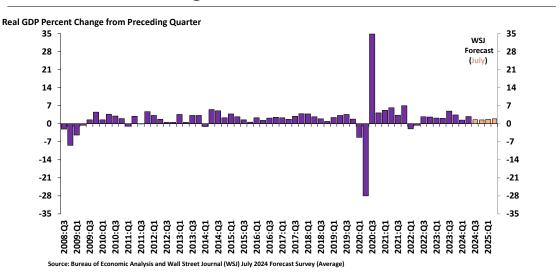


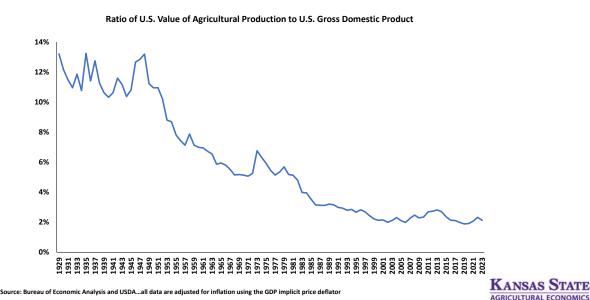
U.S. economic growth has remained resilient amid rising interest rates and higher inflation.



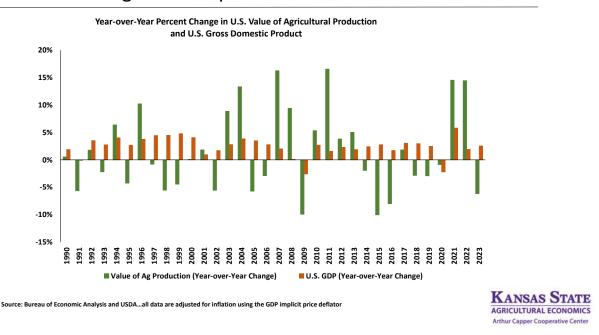




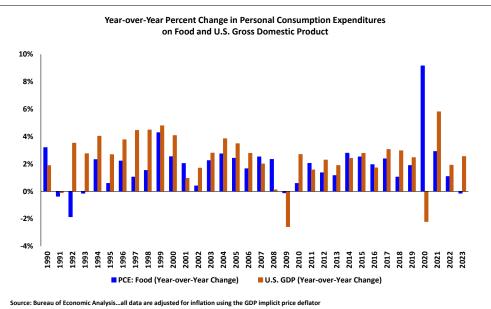
Over time, the ratio of the value of U.S. agricultural production to U.S. GDP has fallen.



Since 1990, there is very little correlation between the value of U.S. agricultural production and U.S. GDP



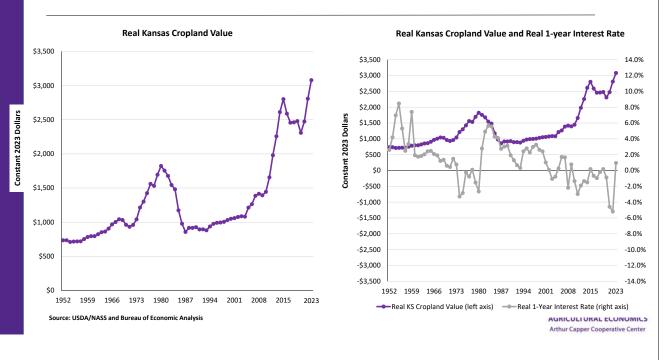
Excluding 2020, there is some positive correlation between U.S. food consumption and U.S. GDP.



KANSAS STATE

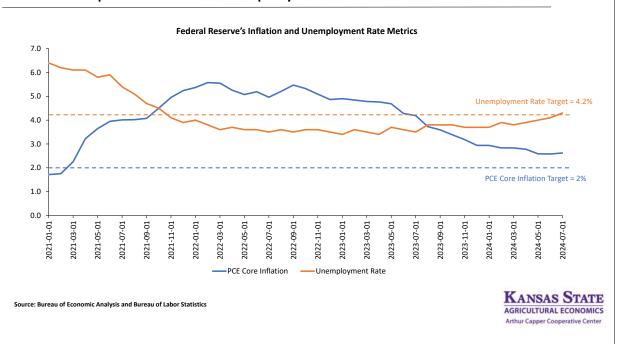
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
Arthur Capper Cooperative Center

Real interest rates have a relationship to farmland values.

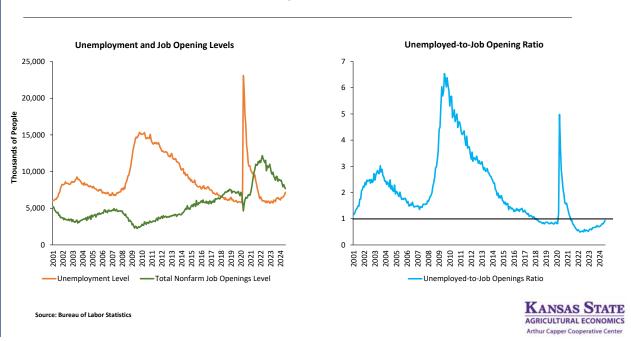




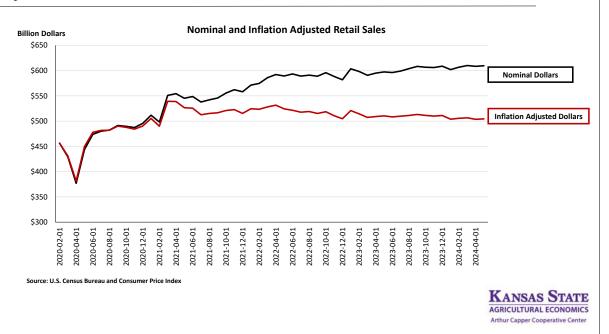
The Federal Reserve's dual mandate is approaching target levels for stable prices and full employment.



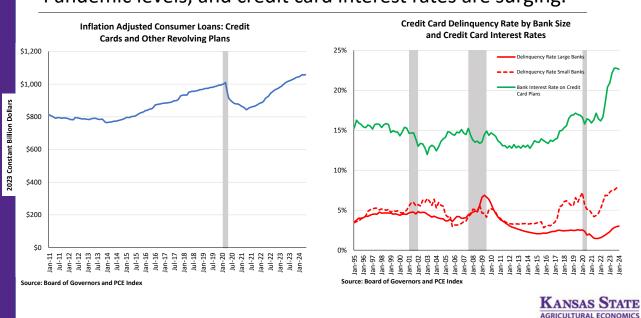
The labor market is becoming more balanced.



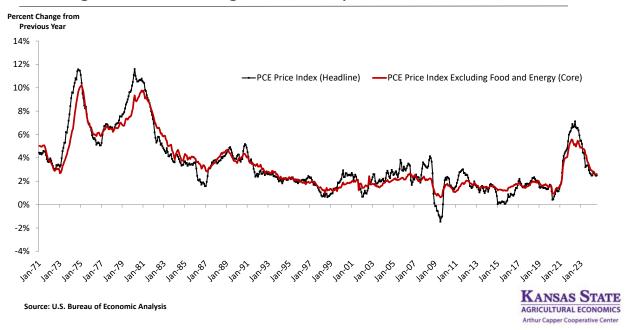
Retail sales are rising, but in nominal terms. Inflation adjusted retail sales indicates consumer demand is flat.



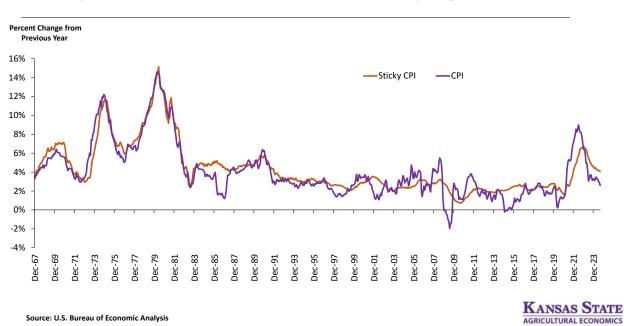
Credit card debt and delinquency rates are back to pre-Pandemic levels, and credit card interest rates are surging.



Personal consumption expenditures price indices are coming off of recent highs...will they continue to fall?



"Sticky" inflation continues to be stubbornly high.



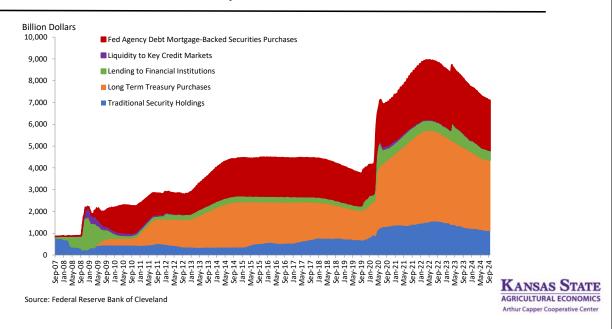


What led up to the stagflation of the 1970s? Why the drop in interest rates and then massive increase?

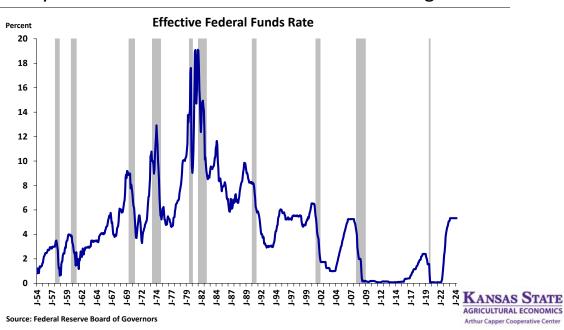
- Government budget deficits
 - Today: Yes
- Repeal of Bretton Woods ("gold standard")
 - Today: Zero bound interest rates and quantitative easing?
- Crude oil prices surged
 - Today: Not really
- US embargoed oil from Iran
 - Today: Trade wars?
- Confidence in the Fed waned and inflation expectations were no longer well anchored
 - Today: Not at the moment
- Wage-cost spiral
 - Today: No spiral but saw the beginning



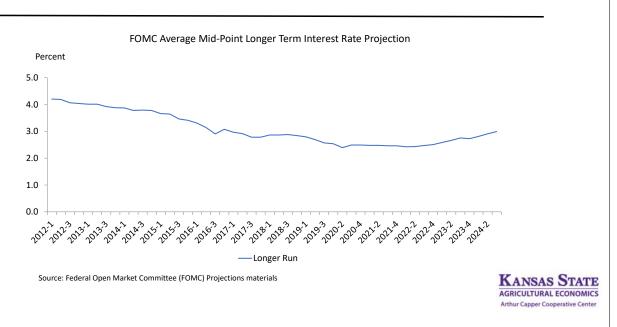
The Federal Reserve's balance sheet is shrinking...what does that mean for the economy?



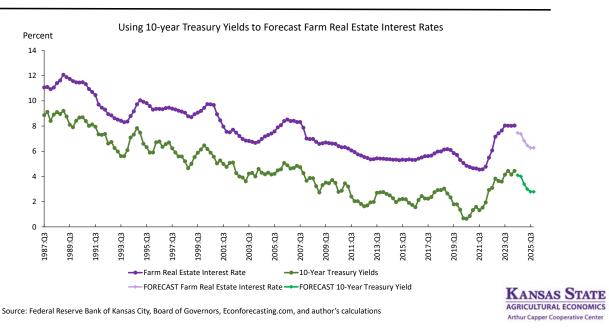
After a protracted period of exceptionally low interest rates, the Fed quickly raised interest rates and are now lowering rates.



However, will the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) maintain higher interest rates into the future?

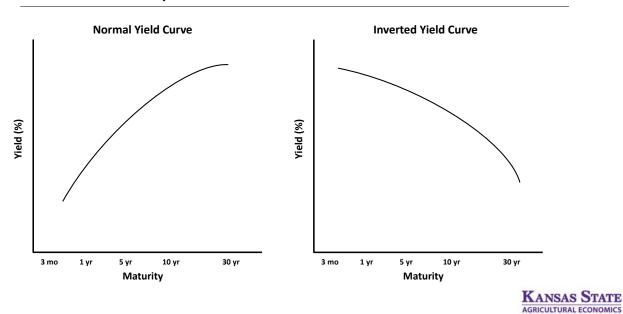


10-year treasury yields are correlated with farm real estate interest rates





A leading indicator of the U.S. entering a recession tends to be an inverted yield curve.



An inverted yield curve suggests a U.S. recession is on the horizon.



Key takeaways

- While agriculture is a small component of GDP, interest rate movements have a relationship and connection to farmland values
 - Low to negative real interest rates tend to increase land values
 - High real interest rates tend to hold land values flat
- The Fed decreased interest rates to "normalize" them
 - The Fed was more aggressive than market expectations...implications?
- Farm real estate interest rates could approach 6.5% to 7% in 2025
 - Especially as 10-year treasury yields fall
- Interest rate movements are outside of your control. Maintain a good working relationship with your tenant is under your control.

