

Table 1. Average value per acre of Iowa farmland listed by crop reporting districts and quality of land 2007-2017

Year	State Avg	North-west	North Central	North-east	West Central	Central	East Central	South-west	South Central	South-east	Year	State Avg	North-west	North Central	North-east	West Central	Central	East Central	South-west	South Central	South-east
All quality											Medium quality										
2007	\$ 3,909	\$ 4,699	\$ 4,356	\$ 4,055	\$ 4,033	\$ 4,529	\$ 4,272	\$ 3,209	\$ 2,325	\$ 3,463	2007	\$ 3,667	\$ 4,385	\$ 4,026	\$ 3,777	\$ 3,796	\$ 4,194	\$ 4,005	\$ 3,047	\$ 2,296	\$ 3,270
2008	\$ 4,468	\$ 5,395	\$ 4,950	\$ 4,590	\$ 4,823	\$ 5,280	\$ 4,743	\$ 3,626	\$ 2,573	\$ 3,913	2008	\$ 4,195	\$ 5,023	\$ 4,568	\$ 4,339	\$ 4,537	\$ 4,919	\$ 4,405	\$ 3,425	\$ 2,527	\$ 3,721
2009	\$ 4,371	\$ 5,364	\$ 4,827	\$ 4,464	\$ 4,652	\$ 5,026	\$ 4,796	\$ 3,559	\$ 2,537	\$ 3,832	2009	\$ 4,076	\$ 4,977	\$ 4,450	\$ 4,193	\$ 4,371	\$ 4,615	\$ 4,465	\$ 3,386	\$ 2,443	\$ 3,535
2010	\$ 5,064	\$ 6,356	\$ 5,746	\$ 5,022	\$ 5,466	\$ 5,901	\$ 5,447	\$ 4,325	\$ 2,690	\$ 4,296	2010	\$ 4,758	\$ 5,883	\$ 5,300	\$ 4,664	\$ 5,111	\$ 5,386	\$ 5,445	\$ 4,140	\$ 2,596	\$ 4,053
2011	\$ 6,708	\$ 8,338	\$ 7,356	\$ 6,602	\$ 7,419	\$ 7,781	\$ 7,110	\$ 5,905	\$ 3,407	\$ 5,705	2011	\$ 6,256	\$ 7,708	\$ 6,713	\$ 6,290	\$ 6,981	\$ 7,029	\$ 6,510	\$ 5,553	\$ 3,353	\$ 5,468
2012	\$ 8,296	\$ 11,404	\$ 9,560	\$ 8,523	\$ 9,216	\$ 9,365	\$ 8,420	\$ 7,015	\$ 4,308	\$ 6,172	2012	\$ 7,773	\$11,011	\$ 8,691	\$ 7,815	\$ 8,619	\$ 8,466	\$ 8,128	\$ 6,732	\$ 4,219	\$ 5,685
2013	\$ 8,716	\$ 10,960	\$ 9,818	\$ 9,161	\$ 9,449	\$ 9,877	\$ 9,327	\$ 7,531	\$ 4,791	\$ 6,994	2013	\$ 8,047	\$ 9,918	\$ 8,824	\$ 8,573	\$ 8,725	\$ 8,930	\$ 8,567	\$ 7,137	\$ 4,715	\$ 6,605
2014	\$ 7,943	\$ 9,615	\$ 8,536	\$ 8,151	\$ 8,424	\$ 9,087	\$ 9,008	\$ 6,513	\$ 4,475	\$ 7,215	2014	\$ 7,359	\$ 8,698	\$ 7,874	\$ 7,591	\$ 7,827	\$ 8,327	\$ 8,388	\$ 6,108	\$ 4,318	\$ 6,715
2015	\$ 7,633	\$ 9,685	\$ 7,962	\$ 7,861	\$ 8,061	\$ 8,505	\$ 8,506	\$ 6,372	\$ 4,397	\$ 6,892	2015	\$ 7,127	\$ 8,834	\$ 7,352	\$ 7,460	\$ 7,581	\$ 7,758	\$ 7,934	\$ 6,038	\$ 4,282	\$ 6,525
2016	\$ 7,183	\$ 9,243	\$ 7,562	\$ 7,313	\$ 7,358	\$ 7,841	\$ 7,917	\$ 6,060	\$ 4,241	\$ 6,716	2016	\$ 6,705	\$ 8,468	\$ 6,992	\$ 6,994	\$ 6,870	\$ 7,186	\$ 7,396	\$ 5,683	\$ 4,128	\$ 6,283
2017	\$ 7,326	\$ 9,388	\$ 7,802	\$ 7,543	\$ 7,377	\$ 8,097	\$ 8,218	\$ 6,058	\$ 4,172	\$ 6,864	2017	\$ 6,849	\$ 8,555	\$ 7,218	\$ 7,236	\$ 6,824	\$ 7,426	\$ 7,674	\$ 5,756	\$ 4,079	\$ 6,548
High quality											Low quality										
2007	\$ 4,686	\$ 5,313	\$ 4,807	\$ 4,859	\$ 4,804	\$ 5,261	\$ 5,073	\$ 3,989	\$ 3,231	\$ 4,625	2007	\$ 2,656	\$ 3,210	\$ 3,125	\$ 2,853	\$ 2,738	\$ 3,004	\$ 2,928	\$ 2,175	\$ 1,583	\$ 2,131
2008	\$ 5,381	\$ 6,150	\$ 5,514	\$ 5,415	\$ 5,752	\$ 6,076	\$ 5,674	\$ 4,642	\$ 3,586	\$ 5,346	2008	\$ 2,967	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,408	\$ 3,296	\$ 3,187	\$ 3,469	\$ 3,214	\$ 2,298	\$ 1,757	\$ 2,271
2009	\$ 5,321	\$ 6,129	\$ 5,371	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,552	\$ 5,939	\$ 5,738	\$ 4,539	\$ 3,710	\$ 5,306	2009	\$ 2,884	\$ 3,490	\$ 3,281	\$ 3,177	\$ 3,134	\$ 3,203	\$ 3,240	\$ 2,286	\$ 1,685	\$ 2,281
2010	\$ 6,109	\$ 7,283	\$ 6,397	\$ 6,076	\$ 6,585	\$ 7,026	\$ 6,152	\$ 5,335	\$ 3,892	\$ 5,862	2010	\$ 3,357	\$ 4,161	\$ 3,976	\$ 3,517	\$ 3,542	\$ 3,724	\$ 3,840	\$ 2,868	\$ 1,794	\$ 2,620
2011	\$ 8,198	\$ 9,649	\$ 8,601	\$ 7,994	\$ 8,889	\$ 9,332	\$ 8,675	\$ 7,418	\$ 5,109	\$ 7,721	2011	\$ 4,257	\$ 5,196	\$ 4,900	\$ 4,352	\$ 4,766	\$ 4,848	\$ 4,671	\$ 3,824	\$ 1,984	\$ 3,335
2012	\$ 10,181	\$ 12,890	\$ 10,765	\$ 10,708	\$ 11,128	\$ 11,139	\$ 10,201	\$ 8,818	\$ 6,437	\$ 8,879	2012	\$ 5,119	\$ 7,162	\$ 6,303	\$ 5,288	\$ 5,877	\$ 5,718	\$ 5,013	\$ 4,484	\$ 2,562	\$ 3,226
2013	\$ 10,828	\$ 12,824	\$ 11,159	\$ 11,423	\$ 11,591	\$ 11,803	\$ 11,631	\$ 9,591	\$ 7,150	\$ 9,785	2013	\$ 5,298	\$ 6,845	\$ 6,421	\$ 5,670	\$ 5,926	\$ 5,918	\$ 5,449	\$ 4,592	\$ 2,843	\$ 3,651
2014	\$ 9,854	\$ 11,201	\$ 9,630	\$ 10,083	\$ 10,275	\$ 10,780	\$ 11,034	\$ 8,482	\$ 6,663	\$ 10,150	2014	\$ 4,878	\$ 6,091	\$ 5,428	\$ 5,256	\$ 5,173	\$ 5,582	\$ 5,479	\$ 3,860	\$ 2,808	\$ 3,891
2015	\$ 9,364	\$ 11,229	\$ 8,976	\$ 9,575	\$ 9,684	\$ 10,087	\$ 10,289	\$ 8,031	\$ 6,445	\$ 9,536	2015	\$ 4,834	\$ 6,252	\$ 5,372	\$ 5,242	\$ 5,082	\$ 5,292	\$ 5,366	\$ 4,070	\$ 2,750	\$ 3,797
2016	\$ 8,758	\$ 10,650	\$ 8,442	\$ 8,892	\$ 8,874	\$ 9,299	\$ 9,502	\$ 7,527	\$ 5,980	\$ 9,265	2016	\$ 4,665	\$ 6,019	\$ 5,164	\$ 4,847	\$ 4,577	\$ 5,158	\$ 5,153	\$ 4,189	\$ 2,892	\$ 3,783
2017	\$ 8,933	\$ 10,829	\$ 8,730	\$ 9,151	\$ 8,881	\$ 9,568	\$ 9,900	\$ 7,571	\$ 5,908	\$ 9,471	2017	\$ 4,689	\$ 6,216	\$ 5,265	\$ 4,965	\$ 4,684	\$ 4,993	\$ 5,305	\$ 3,935	\$ 2,824	\$ 3,768

Table 2. Recent changes in Iowa farmland values 1976-2017

Year	Value per acre	Dollar change	Percent change	Year	Value per acre	Dollar change	Percent change	Year	Value per acre	Dollar change	Percent change
1976	\$1,368	\$273	24.9%	1990	\$1,214	\$75	6.6%	2004	\$2,629	\$354	15.6%
1977	\$1,450	\$82	6.0%	1991	\$1,219	\$5	0.4%	2005	\$2,914	\$285	10.8%
1978	\$1,646	\$196	13.5%	1992	\$1,249	\$30	2.5%	2006	\$3,204	\$290	10.0%
1979	\$1,958	\$312	19.0%	1993	\$1,275	\$26	2.1%	2007	\$3,908	\$705	22.0%
1980	\$2,066	\$108	5.5%	1994	\$1,356	\$81	6.4%	2008	\$4,468	\$559	14.3%
1981	\$2,147	\$81	3.9%	1995	\$1,455	\$99	7.3%	2009	\$4,371	-\$97	-2.2%
1982	\$1,801	-\$346	-16.1%	1996	\$1,682	\$227	15.6%	2010	\$5,064	\$693	15.9%
1983	\$1,691	-\$110	-6.1%	1997	\$1,837	\$155	9.2%	2011	\$6,708	\$1,644	32.5%
1984	\$1,357	-\$334	-19.8%	1998	\$1,801	-\$36	-2.0%	2012	\$8,296	\$1,588	23.7%
1985	\$948	-\$409	-30.1%	1999	\$1,781	-\$20	-1.1%	2013	\$8,716	\$420	5.1%
1986	\$787	-\$161	-17.0%	2000	\$1,857	\$76	4.3%	2014	\$7,943	-\$773	-8.9%
1987	\$875	\$88	11.2%	2001	\$1,926	\$69	3.7%	2015	\$7,633	-\$310	-3.9%
1988	\$1,054	\$179	20.5%	2002	\$2,083	\$157	8.2%	2016	\$7,183	-\$450	-5.9%
1989	\$1,139	\$85	8.1%	2003	\$2,275	\$192	9.2%	2017	\$7,326	\$143	2.0%

2017 ISU Land Value Survey*

The 2017 Iowa State University Land Value Survey showed an increase in land values for the first time since 2013. The estimated \$7,326 per acre statewide average for all qualities of land represents a 2.0 percent increase from November 2016. This increase is largely driven by limited land supply, favorable interest rates, and strong crop yields.

A web-portal, <https://www.card.iastate.edu/farmland>, has been developed to pool various sources of Iowa farmland values and offers visualization tools like charts over time and interactive county maps. Users can examine land value trends over time and across space at the county, district, and state level.

The 2017 ISU survey found existing farmers are the primary purchasers of farmland, accounting for 71 percent of sales. The percent of sales to investors rose slightly from 22 percent in 2016 to 23 percent in 2017. Sales to new farmers also grew slightly to 4 percent.

Seven of nine crop reporting districts reported an increase in values, ranging from 0.3 percent in the West Central district to 3.8 percent increase in the East Central district. The Southwest district reported no change in values, and the South Central district reported a loss of 1.6 percent. Additionally, 43 percent of respondents reported lower sales in 2017 relative to 2016. Favorable interest rates and limited land availability

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Extension and Outreach



*The Iowa Land Value Survey is based on reports by agricultural professionals knowledgeable of land market conditions such as appraisers, farm managers, agricultural lenders, and sales. It is intended to provide information on general land value trends, geographical land price relationships, and factors influencing the Iowa land market.

This report was prepared by Wendong Zhang, Assistant Professor of Economics, and by the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

Figures and Tables presented in this brochure are based on the 2017 Iowa Land Value Survey.

www.card.iastate.edu

www.card.iastate.edu/farmland/

Iowa State University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, age, ethnicity, religion, national origin, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, sex, marital status, disability, or status as a U.S. veteran. Inquiries can be directed to the Interim Assistant Director of Equal Opportunity and Compliance, 3280 Beardshear Hall, (515) 294-7612.

were the most commonly noted positive factor influencing the land market.

Analysis by county

The 2017 state average for all qualities of land, estimated at \$7,326 per acre, is an increase of \$143 per acre (2.0 percent) from 2016. Only four of 99 counties in Iowa reported a drop in land value. Scott County again reported the highest value at \$10,497 per acre. The largest percentage increase, 4.7 percent, was reported in both Allamakee and Clayton Counties.

The lowest value per acre in the state was again reported by Decatur County, \$3,480 per acre. The largest dollar decrease was reported Mills County, \$25 per acre. The highest percentage decrease (0.3 percent) was reported in Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, and Page Counties.

Analysis by quality of land

Low-quality land in the state averaged \$4,689 per acre, a 0.5 percent (\$25) increase compared to 2016 values. Medium-quality land averaged

\$6,849 per acre, a 2.2 percent (\$144) increase. High-quality land averaged \$8,933 per acre, an increase of 2.0 percent (\$175) per acre when compared to 2016 values.

Analysis by crop reporting district

Seven of nine crop reporting districts reported an increase in land values: the largest percentage increase was in East Central Iowa, 3.8 percent, only the South Central district reported a loss,

1.6 percent lower than 2016. The Southwest district reported no notable changes in value.

Land buyers and sellers

The majority of farmland sales, 71 percent, were to existing farmers, with existing local farmers making up 70 percent of sales. Investors and new farmers represented 23 and 4 percent of sales, respectively; the remaining 2 percent was sold to uncategorized buyers.

Estate sales accounted for 54 percent of farmland sales, and retired farmers accounted for 23 percent of sales.

Forty-three percent of survey respondents reported lower sales in 2017 relative to 2016, compared to 20 percent reporting more sales, and 37 percent reporting similar/no change in sales.

Future land values

The 2.0 percent increase in Iowa land values was largely driven by a limited land supply; and this recent increase boosted confidence in the

strength of the farmland market despite growing farm financial stress. Fifty-eight percent of survey respondents forecasted an increase in their local land market next year, and 83 percent expect a higher land value than current levels five years from now. This is consistent with their expectation of gradual increase in cash corn and soybean prices in the future.

Farm income and commodity prices are both still stagnant, and with rising interest rates the Iowa farmland market appears to be seeing a small reprieve in 2017 instead of an actual turn of the land market. A continued downward adjustment trajectory in the coming years is still likely.

For additional information on the survey and on surveys from prior years, visit the Iowa Farmland Value Portal at <https://www.card.iastate.edu/farmland>.

Figure 1. Nominal and inflation-adjusted average value per acre of Iowa farmland

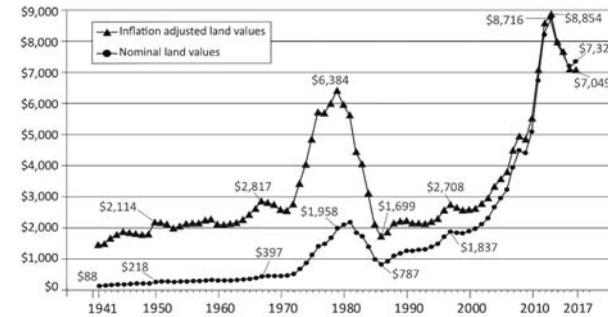
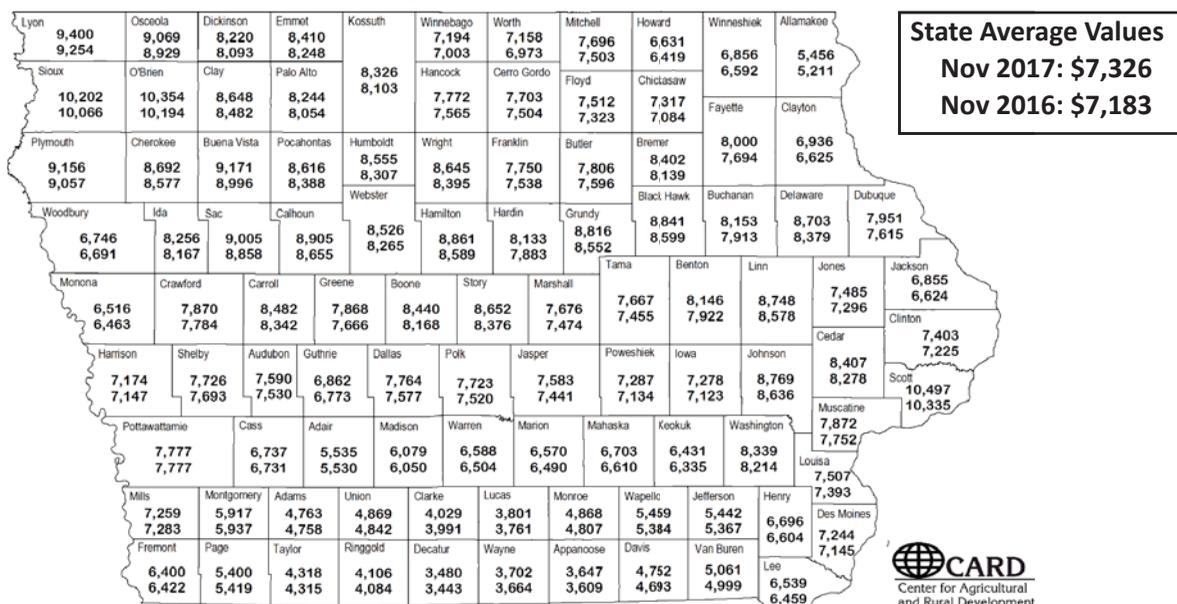


Figure 2. 2017 and 2016 Iowa Average Land Values, by County



County estimates of average dollar value per acre for Iowa farmland based on U.S. Census of Agriculture estimates and the Nov. 1, 2017, Iowa Land Value Survey conducted by Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University and Iowa State University Extension and Outreach. The top figure is the estimated Nov. 1, 2017, value; the bottom figure is the estimated Nov. 1, 2016, value.



Figure 3. 2017 land values by crop reporting district (in 2017 US dollars)



Estimates of average dollar value per acre for high, medium, and low grade farmland on Nov. 1, 2017, by Iowa Crop Reporting District, and the Crop Reporting District average and the average percentage change from Nov. 1, 2016. The estimates are based on a survey conducted by Iowa State University, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development and Iowa State University Extension and Outreach.