



Steady Growth in Farm Lending

by: Nate Kauffman and Ty Kreitman

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Larger sized operating loans continued to boost farm lending activity.

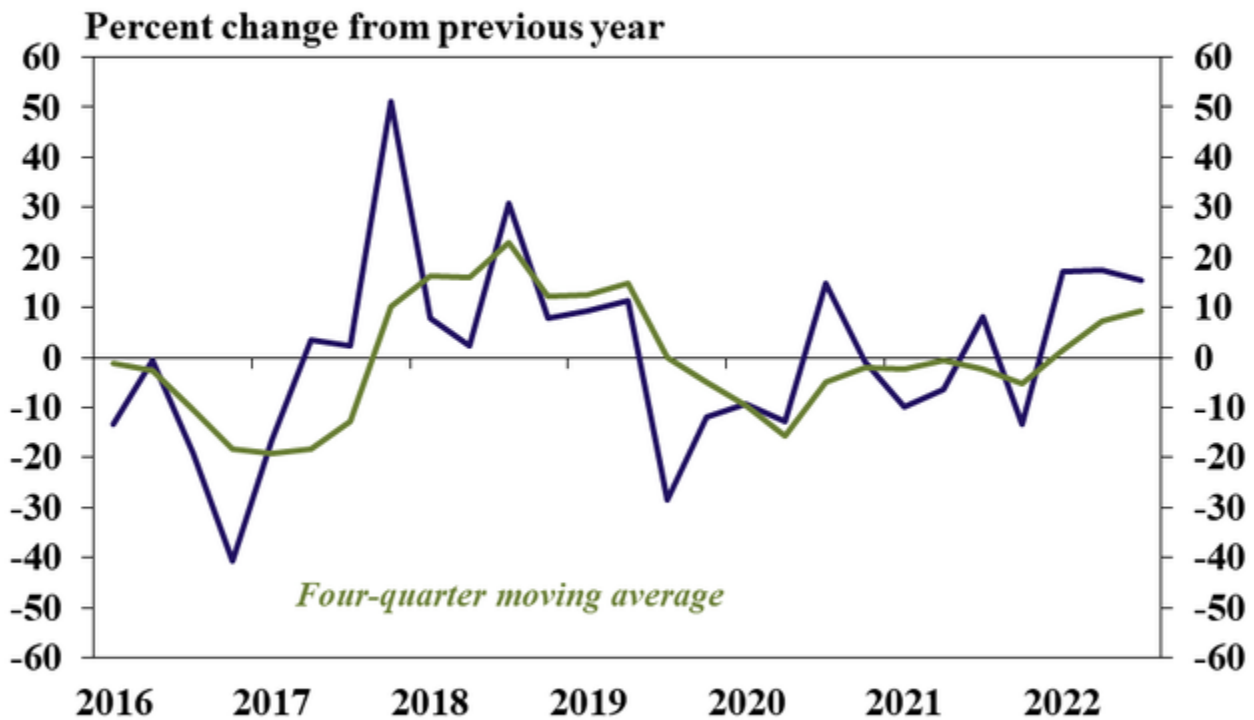
Larger sized operating loans continued to boost farm lending activity. The volume of non-real estate farm loans increased by more than 10% for the third consecutive quarter. Operating loans accounted for nearly all the growth, driven by a nearly 25% increase in the average size of those loans. Alongside continued growth in lending, interest rates rose sharply and pushed financing expenses to the highest level since 2019.

Strong agricultural prices continued to support the farm economy, but the rapid rise in production expenses could pressure profit margins, and has shown initial signs of pushing demand for financing higher. Prices of most major commodities remained elevated alongside favorable market conditions and supported a [positive outlook for farm finances](#) through the end of 2022. Headwinds have intensified in recent months however, as uncertainty about supply and demand for many farm products in the coming year has led to price volatility. In addition, large portions of the U.S. continued to be heavily impacted by drought which could hinder revenue prospects and has been [particularly challenging for cattle producers](#).

Third Quarter National Survey of Terms of Lending to Farmers

Non-real estate farm lending at commercial banks increased at a steady pace in the third quarter. The volume of farm loans increased 15% from a year ago, a rate similar to the previous two quarters (Chart 1). On a rolling four-quarter basis, non-real estate lending was about 10% higher which marked the fastest growth over a one-year span since 2019.

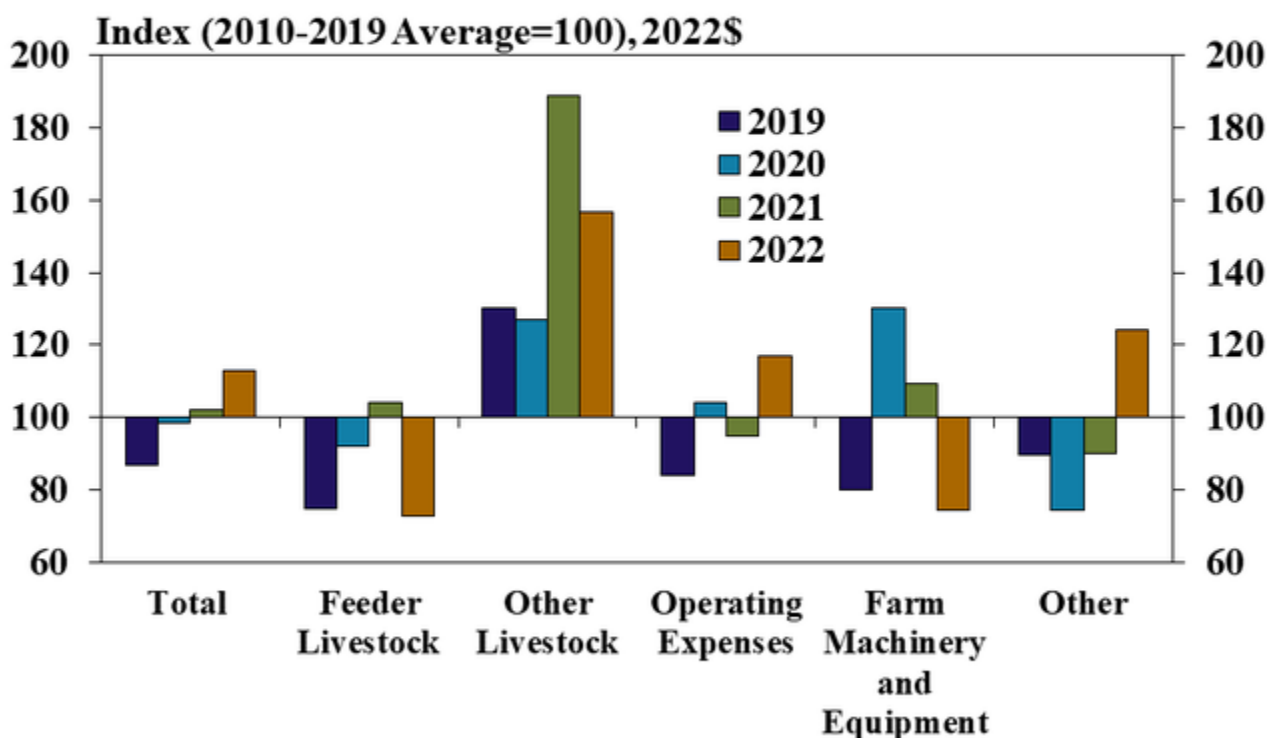
Chart 1: Volume of Non-Real Estate Farm Loans



Sources: Survey of Terms of Lending to Farmers and Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

Loans for operating expenses drove the increase in overall lending activity. The volume of farm operating loans increased almost 30% from a year ago and was notably higher than recent averages for the third quarter (Chart 2). Loans for other primary purposes, including lending for livestock purchases, declined slightly and were below the 10-year average for this same time of year.

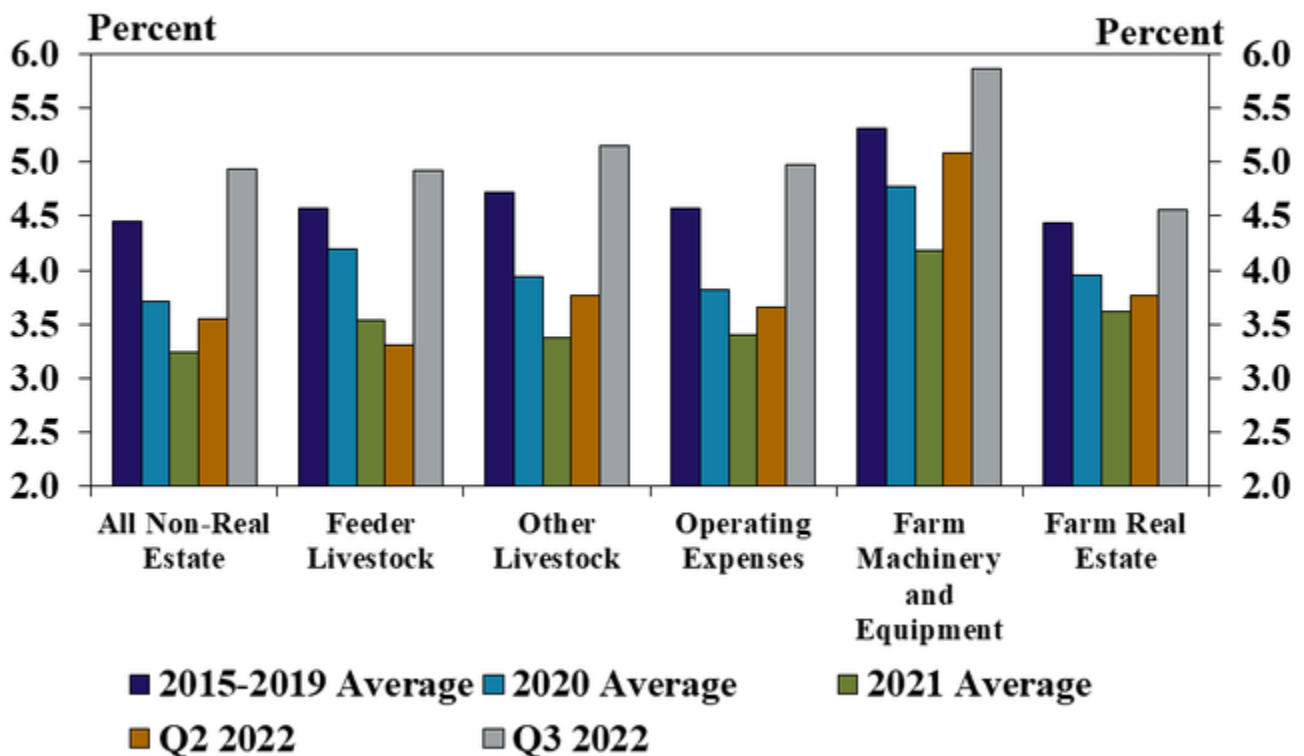
Chart 2: Farm Loan Volumes by Loan Type, Q3



Sources: Survey of Terms of Lending to Farmers and Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

As lending grew further, interest rates on agricultural loans increased sharply alongside higher benchmark rates. The rates charged on all types of farm loans were an average of 180 basis points higher than the same time a year ago (Chart 3). The rapid rise pushed rates for all types of loans to the higher level since 2019 and slightly above the average from 2015-2019.

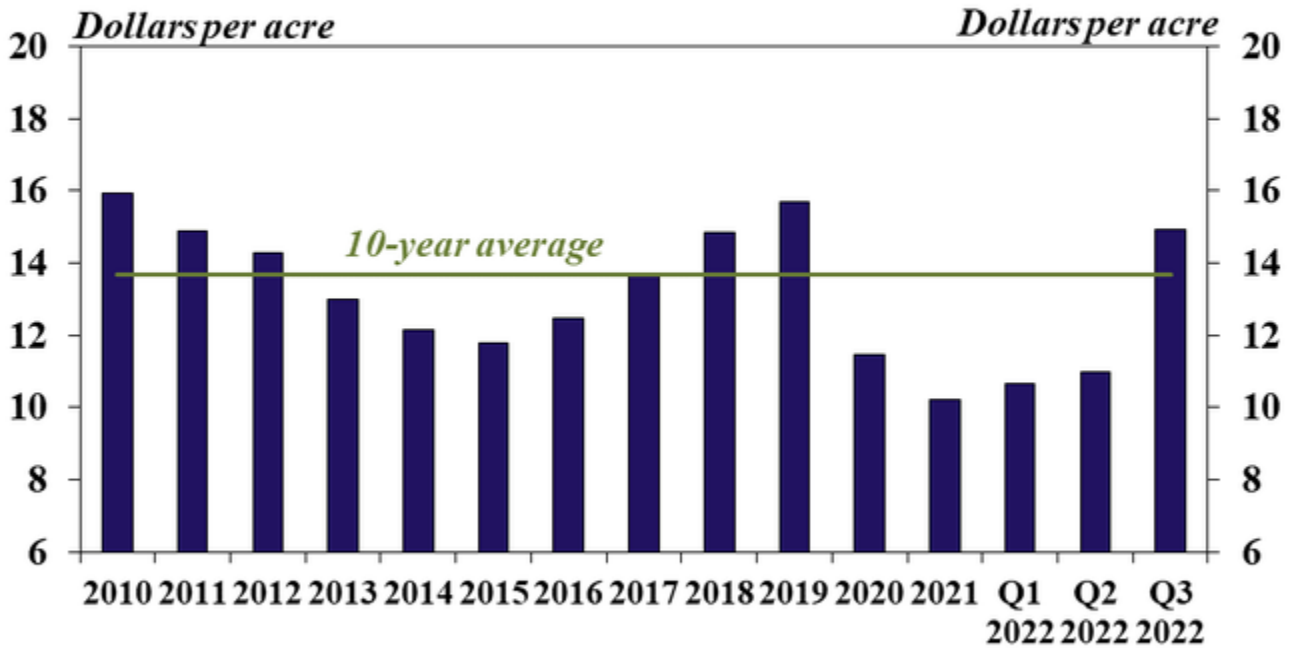
Chart 3: Average Interest Rates by Loan Type



Sources: Survey of Terms of Lending to Farmers and Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

As interest rates edged higher, borrowing costs grew notably from historic lows reached in 2021. Based on current rates for an average operating note, the annual interest expense for a hypothetical mid-size grain farm in the Midwest would total about 15 dollars per acre or about 2 bushels of corn per acre at current prices (Chart 4). The notable rise in financing costs pushed interest expenses slightly above the recent historical average and could be more pronounced for operations with higher debt needs.

Chart 4: Annual Interest Expense on Operating Loans for a Hypothetical Midwest Grain Farm*



*Assumes a 1,000 acre farm operation specializing in corn production with cost of production totaling \$600 per acre, financed costs of production totaling \$300 per acre and an average annual yield of 175 bu/acre. Monthly payments are assumed as interest only with zero principle reduction prior to maturity. Note: 2010-2019 are reported as annual averages.

Sources: Survey of Terms of Lending to Farmers and Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

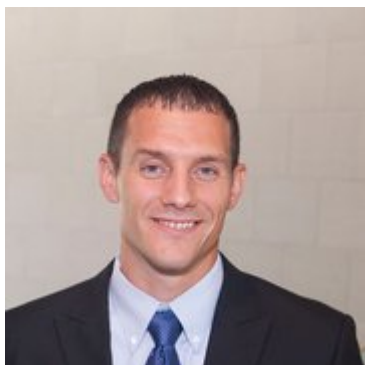
Data and Information

[National Survey of Terms of Lending to Farmers Historical Data](#)

[National Survey of Terms of Lending to Farmers Tables](#)

[About the National Survey of Terms of Lending to Farmers](#)

Authors



Nate Kauffman

Senior Vice President, Economist, and Omaha Branch Executive

Nate Kauffman is Senior Vice President and Omaha Branch Executive at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. In his role as the Kansas City Fed's lead economist and representative in the state of Nebraska, Nate provides strategic direction and oversight for the Omaha Branch, regional research, and economic outreach throughout the state. He serves as a local connection to the nation's central bank and is responsible for briefing the Kansas City Fed's president – a member of the Federal Open Market Committee – on regional economic and business activity. In addition, Nate is the Kansas City Fed's principal expert in agricultural economics. He is a leading voice on the agricultural economy throughout the seven states of the Tenth Federal Reserve District and the broader Federal Reserve System. Nate oversees several Bank and Federal Reserve efforts to track agricultural economic and financial conditions. He also speaks regularly on the agricultural economy to industry audiences and the news media, including providing testimonies at both U.S. Senate and U.S. House Agriculture Committee hearings. Nate joined the Federal Reserve in 2012. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Iowa State University. Prior to receiving his Ph.D., Nate spent three years in Bosnia and Herzegovina coordinating agricultural economic development projects. Nate lives in Omaha with his wife and four children.



Ty Kreitman

Associate Economist

Ty Kreitman is an associate economist in the Regional Affairs Department at the Omaha Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. In this role, he primarily supports the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and the Federal Reserve System efforts surrounding agricultural economics research, analysis and outreach. His responsibilities include co-authoring the *Tenth District Survey of Agricultural Credit Conditions and Agricultural Finance Updates*. Ty joined the Bank in 2015 as an assistant bank examiner in the Examinations & Inspections Department at the Omaha Branch and transferred to his current position in 2018. He holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Finance from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and a M.A. degree in Financial Economics from Youngstown State University.