

Foreign Interest in U.S. Agricultural Land

By Mykel Taylor

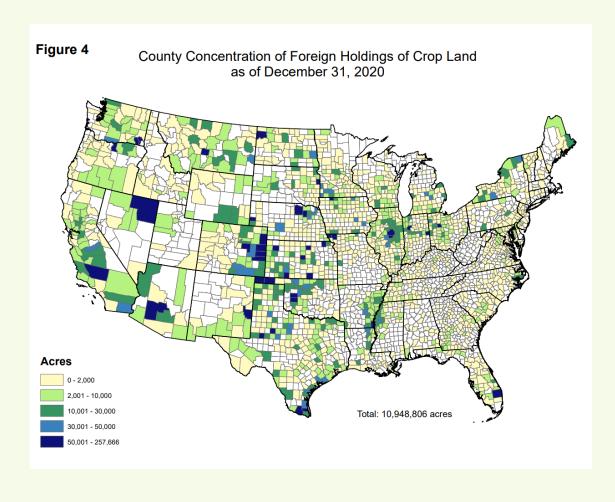
Auburn University

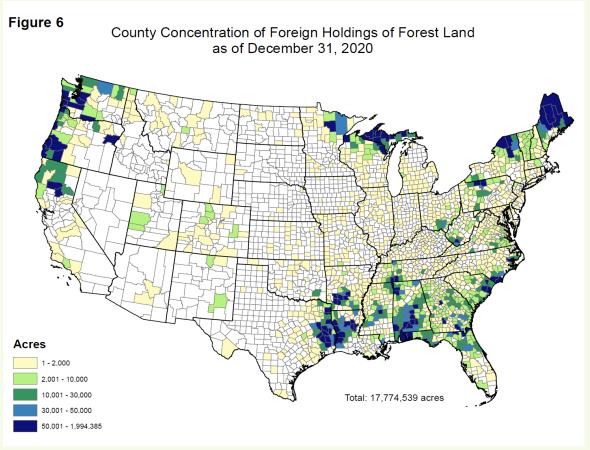
Wendong Zhang

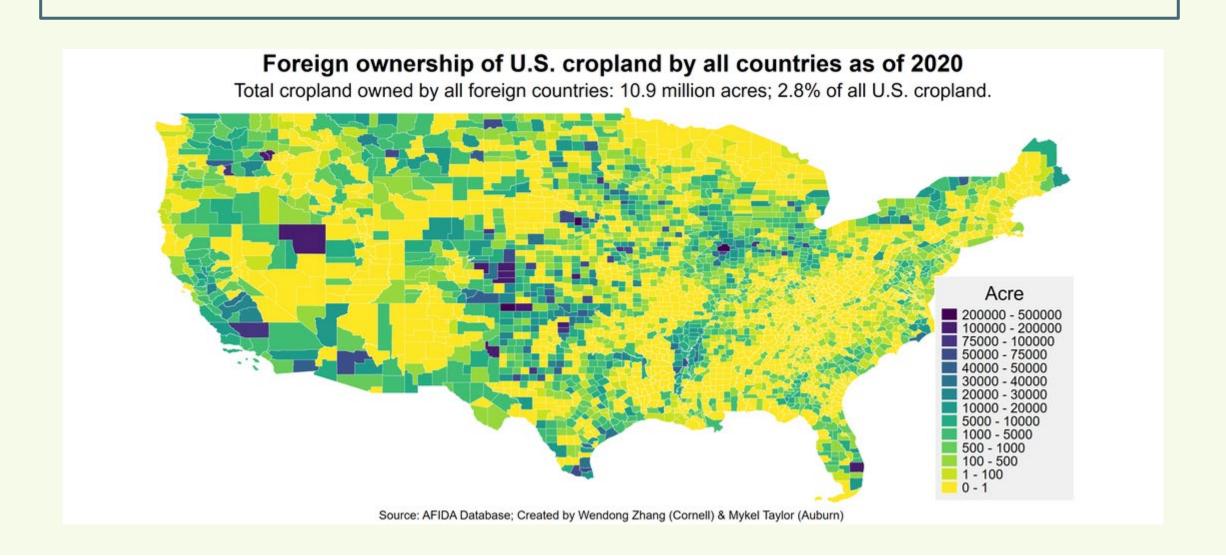
Cornell University

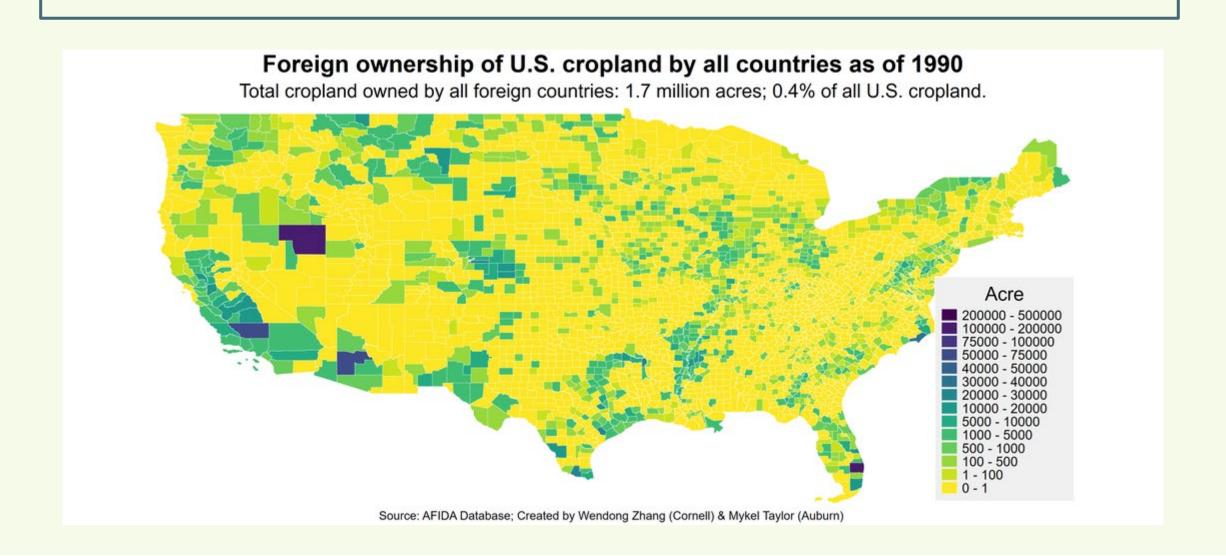
Festus Attah

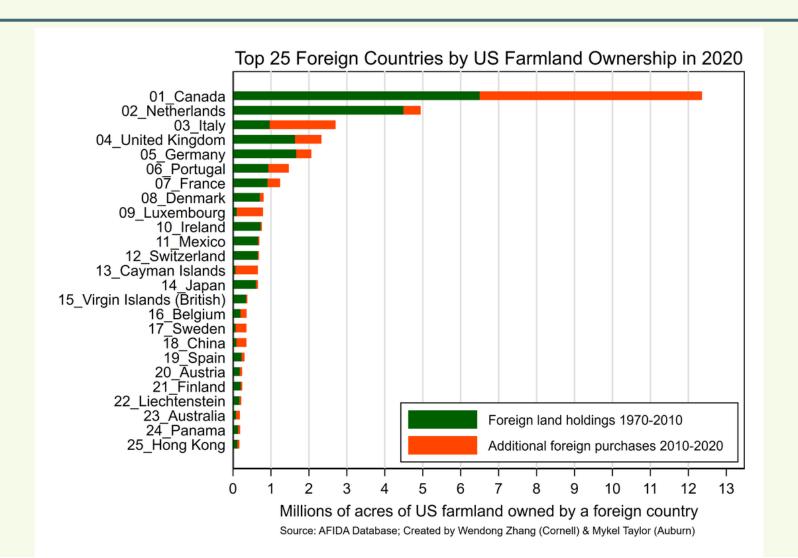
Auburn University











• Largest U.S. *cropland* holdings by country:

Country	Holdings (acres)
Canada	3,860,595
Italy	1,672,283
Portugal	794,067
Germany	603,871
United Kingdom	601,886

• Largest U.S. *total* holdings by country:

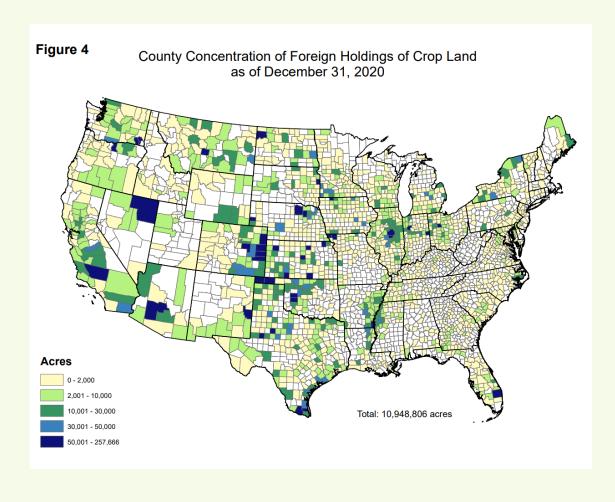
Country	Holdings (acres)
Canada	12,361,087
Netherlands	4,944,700
Italy	2,702,871
United Kingdom	2,329,952
Germany	2,063,406

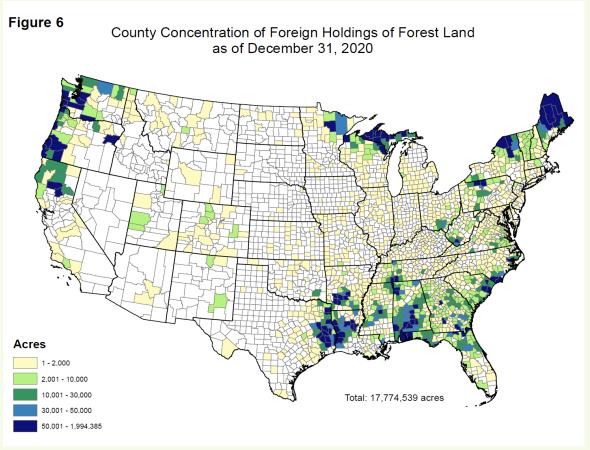
 U.S. land holdings of agricultural and forest land by foreign investors

 2020 Agricultural and nonagricultural acquisitions

State	Holdings (acres)
Texas	4,806,689
Maine	3,519,099
Alabama	1,809,173
Colorado	1,783,096

State	Acquisitions (acres)
Oklahoma	384,022
Texas	360,047
Colorado	286,036
Kansas	200,046



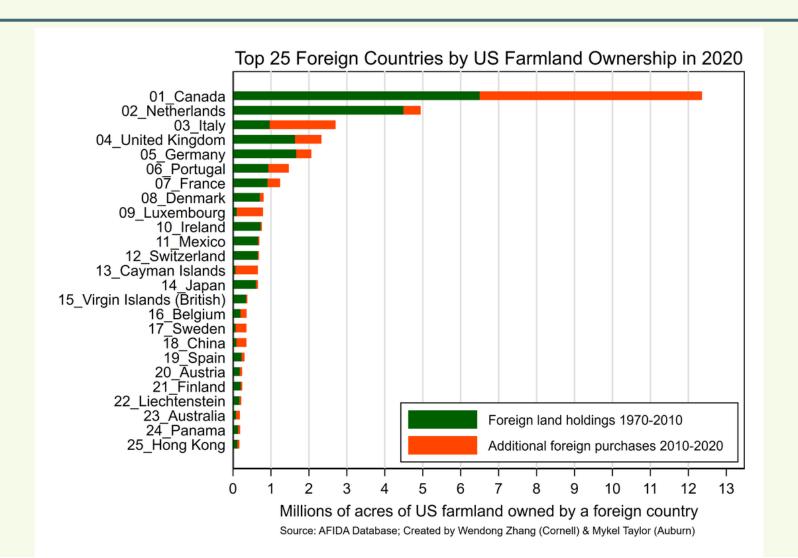


CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

- Very politically charged topic in many states
- Many states are proposing/passing legislation to restrict foreign ownership of farmland
- Some federal legislative proposals are also coming forward
- Great deal of focus on Chinese purchases



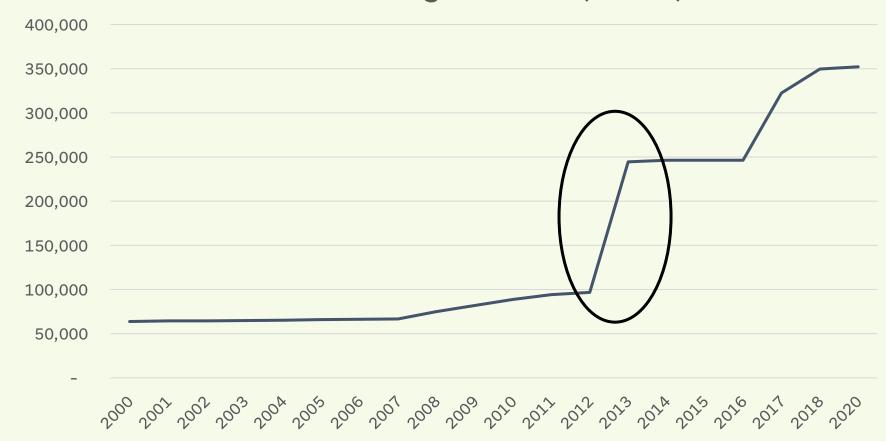






- Total holdings of 352,140 acres
- Slightly less than 1% of foreign held acres

China Holdings in U.S. (acres)



- 2013 Purchase of Smithfield Foods by Chinese company
- Acquired subsidiary Murphy Brown and all their land holdings



Foreign Interest in U.S. Agricultural Land: Empirical Research

Research Question

 Are purchases made by foreign entities systematically different from those made by others in the farmland market?

Do they differ by per acre price paid?

Data Sources

- AFIDA sales transactions
 - FOIA request to Farm Service Agency
 - 1900 to 2020
 - Includes ownership, buyer, sale prices, county/state, and land-use details
- Focused on foreign sales for 11 states

Illinois Missouri

Indiana Nebraska

Iowa North Dakota

Kansas South Dakota

Michigan Wisconsin

Minnesota

Data Sources

- Domestic sales data for those 11 states
 - Collected from two sources: individual county assessor offices and private company
 - 2015 to 2020

Data Methods

- Data on domestic sales is 50-100 times more than the number of corresponding foreign land sales recorded by AFIDA
- Foreign buyers are likely to be systematically different that domestic buyers
 - Target different types of farmland, different geographical regions or pay different prices due to transaction costs of buying in the U.S.
 - Would result in selection bias if we did a simple comparison
- Used a coarsened covariate matching method to construct a matched sample that contains comparable foreign and domestic sales
 - Mimics the process used by appraisers to find comparable sales

Data Comparisons

Variable	Mean (\$)	Standard Deviation
Foreign Price Per Acre	6,536	4,302
Domestic Price Per Acre	5,745	3,652

Variable	Mean (acres)	Standard Deviation
Foreign Total Acres	461	650
Domestic Total Acres	158	139

Model

Hedonic model of land prices using matched sales

Log(price per acre) = f(acres, acres², tillable%, AFIDA DV, county FE, year FE)

OLS regression

Results

Variable	OLS
Acres	-0.0001
Acres ²	2.62E-08
Tillable%	0.456***
AFIDA DV	0.137**
\mathbb{R}^2	84.84
Observations	925

Note: Rank = 10, County FE's and Year FE's included, ***p-value 0.01, **p-value 0.05, *p-value 0.10

Results

- Foreign buyers in the Midwest pay a 13.7% premium for agricultural land over domestic buyers
- This is similar to the results of Seifert et al. (2021) who use data from eastern Germany
 - They show that farmers have better knowledge of local market conditions and can secure land at lower prices than non-local buyers
- Curtiss et al. (2021) find that local agricultural buyers in the Czech farmland market pay relatively low prices
 - Non-agricultural buyers bid relatively high prices in an attempt to break down local relationships between agricultural buyers and local sellers

Further Work

- Many of the acquisitions made by foreign entities are long-term leases (i.e. greater than 10 years)
 - A majority of wind and solar companies are acquiring agricultural land this way
 - Parcels are larger than average domestic purchase
 - Information on value of property acquired is only an estimate and tends to be below the market value observed with domestic transactions
- Further work to determine the impact across states and within states that enact foreign purchase restrictions

Foreign Interest in U.S. Agricultural Land

By Mykel Taylor

mrt0055@auburn.edu

Wendong Zhang

wendongz@cornell.edu

Festus Attah

fsa0005@auburn.edu

