About the Surveys
The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducts the June Area Survey to collect data on crop acreage, land use, grain stocks, farms, rents, and the value of land and sales. In the Cash Rents Survey, NASS collects data on rental rates producers pay for various kinds of agricultural land.

Access the Data
Access land value and cash rents data through the Quick Stats 2.0 database (http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov).
- In Program, select “Survey”
- In Sector, select “Economics”

For land value data:
- In Group, select “Farms & Land & Assets”
- In Commodity, select “Ag Land”
- Select your data item, geographic level, and year

For cash rents data:
- In Group, select “Expenses”
- In Commodity, select “Rent”
- Select your data item, geographic level, and year

To access cash rents county data from previous surveys, go to bit.ly/CashRentsCounties.

For more on current and historic land values, see bit.ly/AgLandValues.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimated 2015 agricultural land values and rental rates paid by producers for use of agricultural land from data collected in the June Area Survey during the first two weeks of June, when NASS enumerators interviewed producers on approximately 11,000 land segments in all states except Alaska and Hawaii. The survey collected data for irrigated cropland, non-irrigated cropland, and pastureland.

Agricultural Land Values
In 2015, the average value of U.S. cropland (including both irrigated and nonirrigated land) was $4,130 per acre, an increase of $30 per acre, or 0.7 percent, since 2014. The 2015 value is double the $2,060 per acre average value in 2005. (Fig. 1)

Fig. 1. U.S. Cropland: Value and Rent Paid, 2005–2015
($ per acre)

Source: USDA NASS.
At the state level, the value of cropland in 2015 ranged from $997 per acre in Montana to $10,690 per acre in California and $13,500 per acre in New Jersey. (Fig. 2)

In much of the country, the change in cropland value (increase or decrease) between 2014 and 2015 was less than 5 percent. In seven states, cropland increased more than 5 percent in value, including three (Texas, South Dakota, and Oklahoma) in which the increase was just under 10 percent.

Pastureland also increased in value for the United States. The average value in 2015 was $1,330 per acre, an increase of 2.3 percent since 2014, when the average per acre value in the United States was $1,300. The value of pastureland in 2015 ranged from $340 per acre in New Mexico to $13,500 in New Jersey.

Rent Paid for Agricultural Land

Nationally, producers paid an average of $144 per acre to rent cropland in 2015 (including both irrigated and non-irrigated land). This is a 2.1 percent increase since 2014, and nearly double the $78 rental rate paid per acre in 2005. (Fig. 1)

For irrigated cropland, producers paid an average of $209 per acre, a 0.5 percent increase over the $208 per acre they paid in 2014. For pastureland, rental rates increased from $12 per acres in 2014 to $14 per acre in 2015.

Among states, the rental cost per acre in 2015 ranged from $33 in Montana to $329 in California for all cropland; from $67 in Oklahoma to $425 in California for irrigated cropland; from $26 in Montana to $250 in Iowa for non-irrigated cropland; and from $5 in Colorado to $50 in Iowa for pastureland.

Questions?
Contact Customer Service toll free at (800) 727-9540 or email nass@nass.usda.gov.