



Cash Rents Methodology and Quality Measures

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Cash Rents Survey Methodology

Scope and Purpose: The Cash Rents Survey is conducted not less than every other year. The survey obtains acres rented and cash rental rates from farmers and ranchers in the United States excluding Alaska. This survey provides the basis for estimates of the current year's cash rents paid for irrigated cropland, non-irrigated cropland, and permanent pastureland. Estimates of irrigated and non-irrigated pastureland are not established due to the scarcity of irrigated pastureland. State, district, and county level cash rent estimates are published, pending compliance with disclosure rules and publication standards.

The cash rents estimates derived from this survey supply basic information needed by farmers to make decisions for both short-term and long-term planning. These estimates may be used by individual producers in planning for their agricultural operation or by Agricultural Extension Services or university staff in developing operating budgets for agricultural operations in their locale.

The United States Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) was directed through the 2008 Farm Bill as amended by the Agricultural Act of 2014 to collect cash rents data for use by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) in program administration. The amended Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, Section 2110, states, "The Secretary (acting through the National Agricultural Statistics Service) shall, not less frequently than once every other year, conduct a survey of per acre estimates of county average market dry land and irrigated cash rental rates for cropland and pastureland in all counties or equivalent subdivisions within each state that have 20,000 acres or more of cropland and pastureland."

Survey Timeline: The Cash Rents Survey data collection period begins in mid-February and ends in June. Data collection is coordinated with other surveys being conducted during this period. National and state level cash rents estimates are published in August for all states, excluding Alaska. District and county level cash rents estimates are also published in August.

Sampling: The target population for the cash rents estimate program is all farms and ranches with \$1,000 or more in agricultural sales (or potential sales) who rent land from others on a cash rent basis. The Cash Rent Survey sample is selected from a list frame of farm and ranch operators maintained by NASS. NASS is constantly seeking qualifying farming operations from outside sources to be added to the list. A profile, known as control data, of each operation is maintained which indicates what the farm has historically produced and a general indication of size. This information allows NASS to define sampling populations that are specific to each survey and employ advanced and more efficient sample designs.

Samples for the Cash Rents Survey are drawn with a county level stratified design to produce state, district, and county level estimates. Large operations in each county are stratified into the census strata, where all are included in the sample. The national sample size for the Cash Rents Survey is approximately 256,000.

Data Collection: All federal data collections require approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). NASS must document the public need for the data, show the design applies sound statistical practice, ensure the data does not already exist elsewhere, and show that the public is not excessively burdened. The Cash Rents questionnaires must display an active OMB number that gives NASS the authority to conduct the survey, a statement of the purpose of the survey and

the use of the data being collected, a response burden statement that gives an estimate of the time required to complete the form, a confidentiality statement that the respondent's information will be protected from disclosure, and a statement that response to the survey is voluntary and not required by law.

Data collection for the Cash Rents Survey is mainly conducted by mail and telephone. The initial mail-out occurs in mid-February followed by a second mailing in early April. A letter is enclosed with the questionnaire for the respondent to complete and return by mail. The questionnaire can also be completed securely online. Follow-up was conducted by telephone interview exclusively, by residence-based enumerators associated with the respective NASS RFO. Enumeration from the centralized NASS Data Collection Centers, and all in-person enumeration, was temporarily suspended.

Survey Edit: As survey data are collected and captured, they are edited for consistency and reasonableness using automated systems. The edit logic ensures administrative coding follows the methodological rules associated with the survey design. Relationships between data items on the current survey are verified and, in certain situations, items are compared to data from earlier surveys to make sure certain relationships are logical. The edit determines the status of each record to be either "dirty" or "clean" (i.e., failing or passing the edit requirements for consistency and reasonableness). Dirty records must be updated and re-edited, or certified by an analyst to be accurate. Corrected data are re-edited interactively. Only clean records are eligible for analysis tools and summary.

Analysis Tools: Edited survey records are processed and analyzed with interactive data analysis tools which display data for all reports by item. The tools provide scatter plots, tables, charts, and special tabulations that allow the analyst to compare record level data with previously reported data for the same record, and reported data from similar records. Atypical responses and unusual data relationships are revealed by the analysis tool. RFO and Headquarters (HQ) staff review such relationships to determine if they are correct. Data found to be in error are corrected, while accepted data are retained.

Nonsampling Errors: Nonsampling errors are present in any survey process. These errors include reporting, recording, editing, and imputation errors. Steps are taken to minimize the impact of these errors, such as questionnaire testing, comprehensive interviewer training, validation and verification of processing systems, application of detailed computer edits, and evaluation of the data via the analysis tool.

Nonresponse Adjustment: Response to the Cash Rents Survey is voluntary. Some producers refuse to participate in the survey, others cannot be located during the data collection period, and some submit incomplete reports. These nonrespondents must be accounted for if accurate estimates of cash rental rates are to be made. Nonresponse adjustments are made through reweighting techniques applied to the data from reporting farms and ranches.

Estimators: The Cash Rents Survey uses a "reweighted" estimator to compute direct measures of acres rented for cash. Each farm and ranch in the sample has an initial sampling weight. This is the inverse of the sampling fraction. For example, if a stratum has 1,000 farms in the population and 200 are sampled for this survey, each sampled farm has a weight of five. In other words, each sampled farm represents five farms. The reweighted estimator uses a global weight adjustment across all usable reports. Using the previous example, if 180 of the original 200 respond, the weights of the 180 will be adjusted to 1,000 divided by 180, or 5.56.

Point estimates, called direct expansions, are calculated by multiplying the reported value by the nonresponse-adjusted weight and summing to a stratum total. A variance estimate is also computed at the stratum level. Totals and variances are additive across strata to form a state estimate and states are additive to national estimates.

Ratio estimates are also computed for many items. For example, cash rent per acre values are calculated as the ratio of total rent paid to total acres rented. Ratio indications use the reweighted estimator described above for the numerator and denominator direct expansions. Both the numerator and denominator must be usable in order for that record to be used in the ratio estimator.

Outliers: NASS conducts a review of outliers found in cash rents data by reviewing rental rates for all records by practice (irrigated cropland, non-irrigated cropland, or permanent pastureland). RFO and HQ staff work together to review outliers and to ensure the most accurate data possible. A determination is made as to whether an adjustment to the cash rental rate

estimate is required. Most outliers trace back to unique situations that do not exist in the target population as much as the survey weight would indicate.

Estimation: When all samples are accounted for, all responses fully edited, and the analysis material reviewed, each RFO executes summaries that generate state, district, and county level totals and ratios. The summary results provide multiple point and ratio estimates and information used to assess the performance of the survey and evaluate the quality of the survey estimates. RFOs are responsible for performing a detailed review of their survey data, interpreting the Cash Rent Survey indications, and submitting state level estimate recommendations to HQ. Staff must provide justification to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) in cases where recommendations deviate from survey results. The ASB reviews all state, district, and county level recommendations and establishes official estimates.

Quality Metrics for the Cash Rents Survey

Purpose and Definitions: Under the guidance of the Statistical Policy Office of the OMB, NASS provides data users with quality metrics for its published data series. The metrics tables in this document describe the performance data for the survey contributing to the publication. The accuracy of data products may be evaluated through sampling and nonsampling error. The measurement of error due to sampling in the current period is evaluated by the coefficient of variation for each estimated item. Nonsampling error is evaluated by response rates.

Sample size is the number of observations selected from the population to represent a characteristic of the population.

Response rate is the proportion of the sample that responded to the survey.

Coefficient of variation provides a measure of the size for the standard error relative to the point estimate and is used to measure the precision of the results of a survey estimator.

Cash Rents Quality Measures – States and United States: 2020

Region and State	Sample size (number)	Response rate (percent)	Coefficient of variation		
			Irrigated cropland (percent)	Non-irrigated cropland (percent)	Pastureland (percent)
Northeast					
Connecticut	448	73.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Delaware	347	53.9	5.9	3.8	32.8
Maine	673	62.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	1,786	65.1	6.3	4.2	7.5
Massachusetts	723	65.4	16.9	12.5	26.7
New Hampshire	292	69.2	(NA)	8.7	40.4
New Jersey	912	63.6	11.0	8.6	28.4
New York	4,498	69.1	25.7	3.8	17.6
Pennsylvania	5,518	64.0	8.5	4.3	12.7
Rhode Island	127	55.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Vermont	884	66.5	21.9	4.4	14.8
Lake					
Michigan	5,838	66.9	6.5	2.9	13.1
Minnesota	9,416	59.7	2.6	1.2	6.0
Wisconsin	7,278	64.7	4.4	3.0	7.1
Corn Belt					
Illinois	10,352	73.3	3.3	1.1	3.2
Indiana	8,282	64.1	4.6	1.0	3.6
Iowa	13,110	61.3	4.8	0.7	1.5
Missouri	12,514	71.7	2.5	1.4	1.3
Ohio	7,936	66.7	8.8	0.9	9.3
Northern Plains					
Kansas	12,297	57.9	3.1	1.6	1.7
Nebraska	11,687	61.5	0.7	1.2	4.5
North Dakota	6,825	62.8	6.5	2.4	2.4
South Dakota	8,162	64.0	3.7	2.0	2.8
Appalachian					
Kentucky	7,416	73.3	3.0	2.0	4.3
North Carolina	7,590	65.0	6.3	1.8	3.8
Tennessee	7,499	73.1	3.1	3.4	2.4
Virginia	6,068	68.8	7.7	2.6	3.0
West Virginia	1,844	77.5	(NA)	6.0	7.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Cash Rents Quality Measures – States and United States: 2020 (continued)

Region and State	Sample size	Response rate	Coefficient of variation		
			Irrigated cropland	Non-irrigated cropland	Pastureland
	(number)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Southeast					
Alabama	5,160	61.6	8.1	4.2	3.4
Florida	3,175	61.1	9.8	9.2	6.6
Georgia	6,064	54.5	2.1	2.9	2.9
South Carolina	2,531	61.4	5.7	3.3	5.6
Delta					
Arkansas	5,780	71.4	1.1	8.8	3.6
Louisiana	3,527	71.9	3.1	3.3	3.3
Mississippi	4,504	73.8	1.1	2.5	2.6
Southern Plains					
Oklahoma	9,025	74.4	3.5	2.0	2.6
Texas	21,989	74.6	4.8	1.6	5.0
Mountain					
Arizona	915	76.9	15.8	(NA)	13.6
Colorado	4,597	67.1	5.7	4.6	4.1
Idaho	3,578	69.9	3.5	4.9	21.4
Montana	5,445	71.8	4.6	1.5	2.8
Nevada	421	65.3	11.4	(NA)	25.0
New Mexico	2,316	78.1	7.0	8.9	7.2
Utah	2,292	81.5	5.3	8.6	7.5
Wyoming	2,023	78.1	8.2	11.6	4.6
Pacific					
California	5,430	70.8	13.5	14.1	10.5
Hawaii	505	72.1	15.2	21.6	42.2
Oregon	3,518	73.9	6.4	5.5	16.2
Washington	3,088	67.9	5.2	6.6	24.9
United States	256,205	67.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

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- Cornell’s Mann Library has launched a new website housing NASS’s and other agencies archived reports. The new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. All email subscriptions containing reports will be sent from the new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. To continue receiving the reports via e-mail, you will have to go to the new website, create a new account and re-subscribe to the reports. If you need instructions to set up an account or subscribe, they are located at: <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/help>. You should whitelist notifications@usda-esmis.library.cornell.edu in your email client to avoid the emails going into spam/junk folders.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@usda.gov.

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