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## Farm, Rural, and Natural Resource Indicators

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual percent change			
						2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Cash receipts (\$ bil.)	240.9	240.8	284.8p	324.2p	294.6f	0.0	18.3	13.8	-9.1
Crops	116.0	122.6	147.0	181.1p	162.4f	5.7	19.9	23.2	-10.3
Livestock	124.9	118.2	137.9	143.1p	132.2f	-5.4	16.7	3.8	-7.6
Direct government payments (\$ bil.)	24.4	15.8	11.9	12.4p	11.4f	-35.2	-24.7	4.2	-8.1
Gross cash income (\$ bil.)	281.5	274.1	313.4	354.3p	324.1f	-2.6	14.3	13.1	-8.5
Net cash income (\$ bil.)	86.6	68.0	87.4	93.4p	77.3f	-21.5	28.5	6.9	-17.2
Net value added (\$ bil.)	123.6	103.1	132.5	137.3p	120.0f	-16.6	28.5	3.6	-12.6
Farm equity (\$ bil.)	1,642.2	1,851.0	1,998.4	2,134.5p	2,171.1f	12.7	8.0	6.8	1.7
Farm debt-asset ratio	10.5	9.6	9.6	9.2p	9.1f	-8.6	0.0	-4.2	-1.1
Farm household income (\$/farm household)	81,086	81,251	86,223	86,864f	85,140f	0.2	6.1	0.7	-2.0
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	128.0	122.1	127.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rate (% points) <sup>1</sup>	2.3	3.4	5.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	314	304p	na	na	na	-3.2	na	na	na
USDA conservation program expenditures (\$ bil.) <sup>1,2</sup>	4.3	4.3	4.4p	5.0f	na	0.0	2.3	13.6	na

## Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

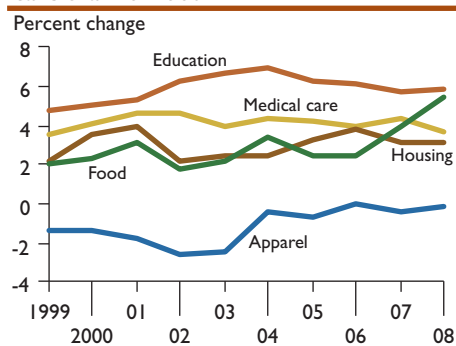
U.S. gross domestic product (\$ bil.)	12,422	13,178	13,808	14,265	na	6.1	4.8	3.3	na
Share of agriculture & related industries in GDP (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.5	4.3	4.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Share of agriculture in GDP (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.8	0.7	1.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total agricultural imports (\$ bil.) <sup>2</sup>	57.7	64.0	70.1	79.3	81.0f	10.9	9.5	13.1	2.1
Total agricultural exports (\$ bil.) <sup>2</sup>	62.5	68.6	82.2	115.5	96.0f	9.8	19.8	40.5	-16.9
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%) <sup>1</sup>	21.5	23.0	23.8p	na	na	na	na	na	na
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	190.7	195.3	202.9	214.1	221.3f	2.4	3.9	5.5	3.4
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.6	na	na	na	na	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	51.4	51.5	51.5	51.5	na	na	na	na	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	239.2	246.2	248.1	267.0	na	2.9	0.8	7.6	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending (\$ bil.) <sup>2</sup>	50.9	53.1	54.3	60.9	na	4.3	2.3	12.2	na

f = Forecast. p = Preliminary. na = Not available. All dollar amounts are in current dollars.

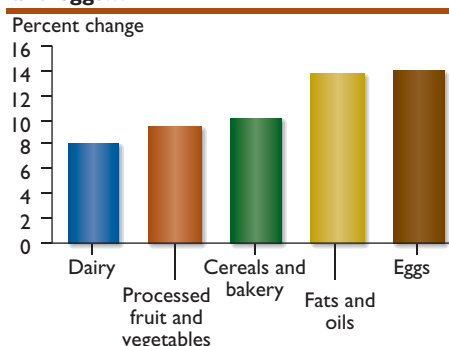
<sup>1</sup> The methodology for computing these measures has changed. These statistics are not comparable to previously published statistics. Sources and computation methodology are available at: [www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm)

<sup>2</sup> Based on October-September fiscal years ending with year indicated.

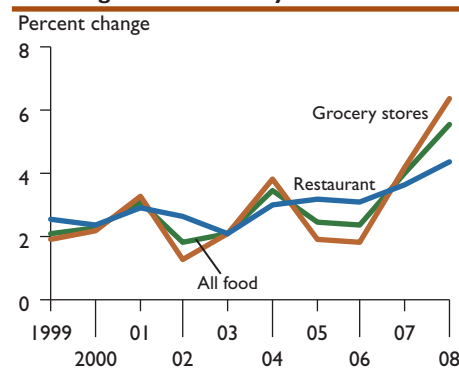
### Over the past 10 years, inflation has been higher for education and medical care than for food



### In 2008, double-digit price increases for cereals and bakery products, fats and oils, and eggs...



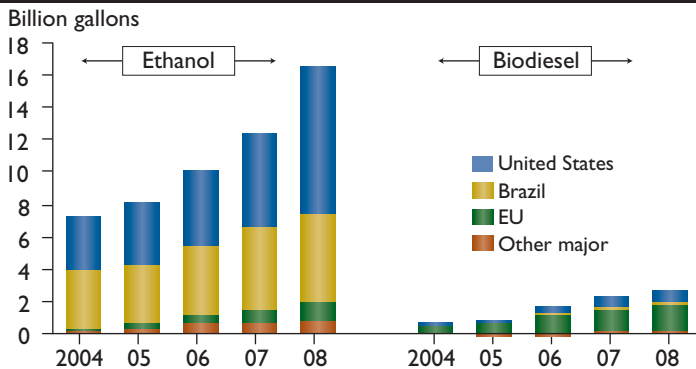
### ... pushed grocery store price inflation to its highest level in 20 years



For more information, see [www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves](http://www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves)

### Markets and Trade

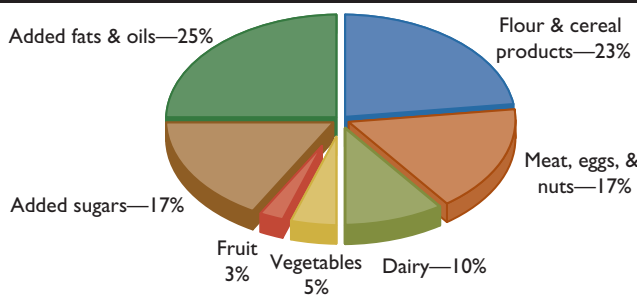
#### Global biofuel production grew rapidly in 2004-08



Other major = Argentina, Canada, China, Russia, and Ukraine.  
Source: USDA Agricultural Projections to 2016.

### Diet and Health

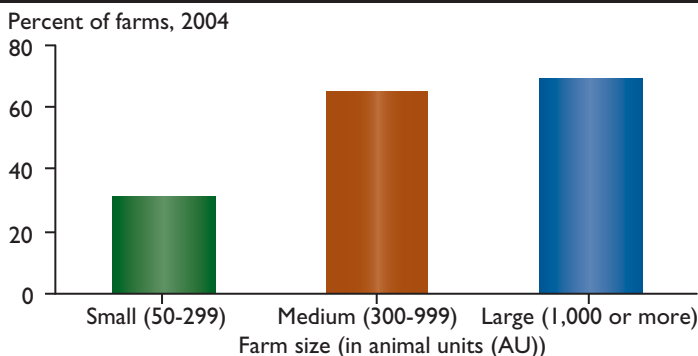
#### Added sugars and added fats and oils provide 42 percent of the average American's daily calories



Added sugars and added fats and oils are put into foods during processing or preparation. They do not include naturally occurring sugars and fats in food (e.g., sugar in fruit and fats in meat).  
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Loss-Adjusted Food Availability, 2007 data.

### Farms, Firms, and Households

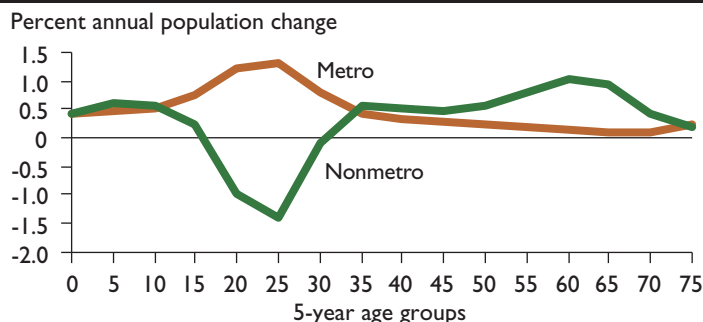
#### Larger farms more likely to follow a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan



Note: An AU (animal unit) is equivalent to 1,000 pounds of live animal weight.  
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2004 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

### Rural America

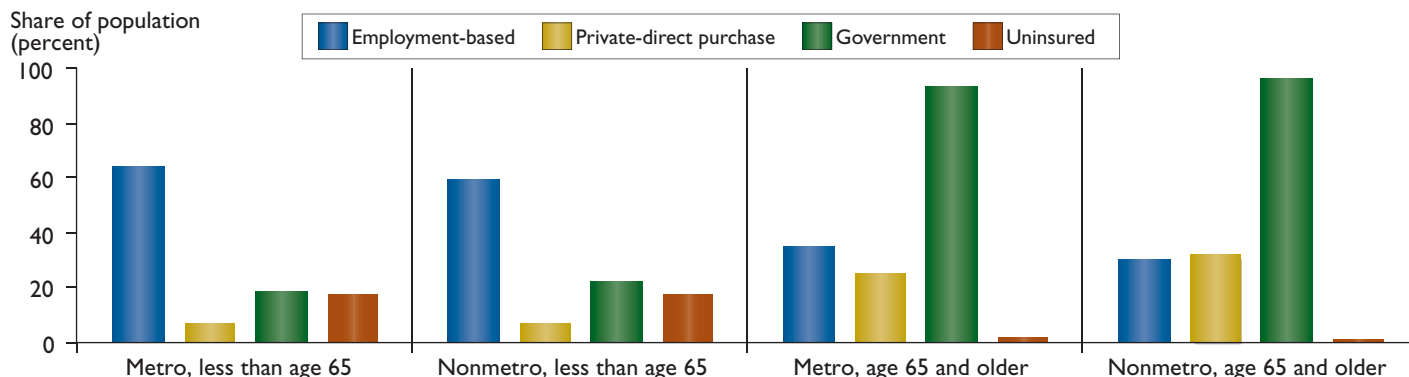
#### Nonmetro areas lose young adults through net migration, but gain retirees



Note: Net migration is the difference between the number of people moving into an area minus the number moving out. For each age group, the graph shows average annual population change through net migration as a percent of the area's population.  
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, using data from the U.S. Census and USDA-funded cooperative agreements.

### Rural America

#### Patterns of health insurance coverage vary little by age group across metro and nonmetro areas, 2007



Note: Totals may add up to more than 100 percent due to multiple sources per household.  
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using Current Population Survey, ASEC, March 2008.

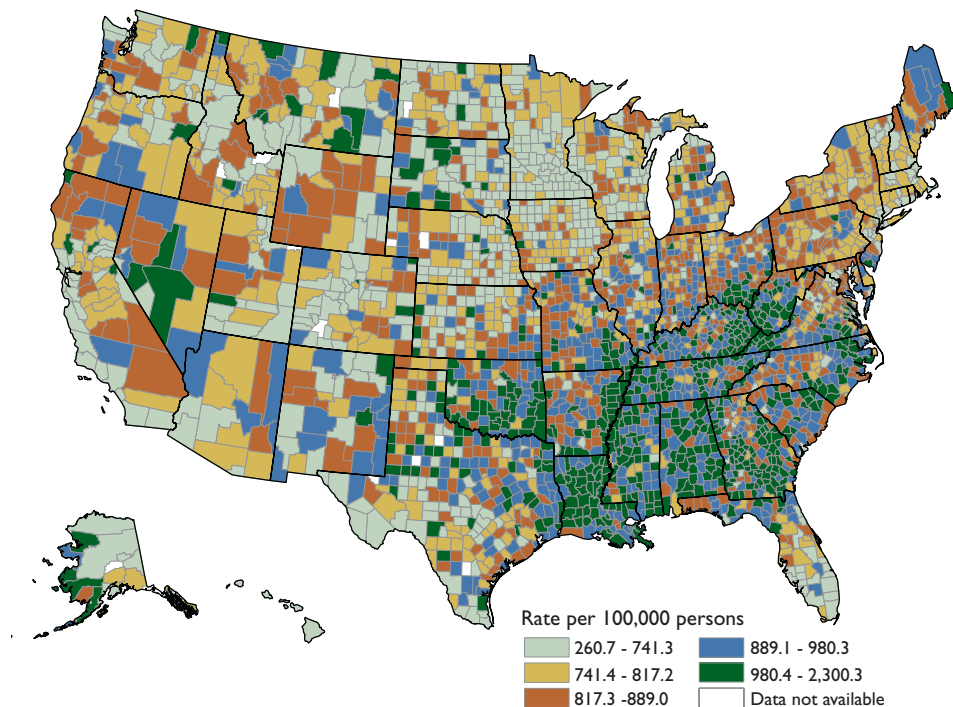
## On the Map

### Highest Mortality Rates in the South

Clusters of low-mortality-rate counties are located in the Farm Belt portion of the Midwest and Northern Plains, many rural and urban areas in the Mountain and Pacific regions, along the coasts of California and Florida, and throughout most of the Northeast. These low-mortality-rate clusters include many wealthy areas and counties identified by ERS as farming-dependent. The high-mortality-rate clusters are in the South, including the Black Belt region of the southeastern U.S., the Mississippi River Delta, along the southern coastal plain from Virginia to Texas, and Appalachia. Factors associated with higher mortality counties include low rates of high school graduation, high unemployment/underemployment, persistent-poverty, and large Black, Hispanic, or Native American populations.

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### Age adjusted mortality rate, 2005



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service analysis of the National Center for Health Statistics Compressed Mortality File, 1999-2005.

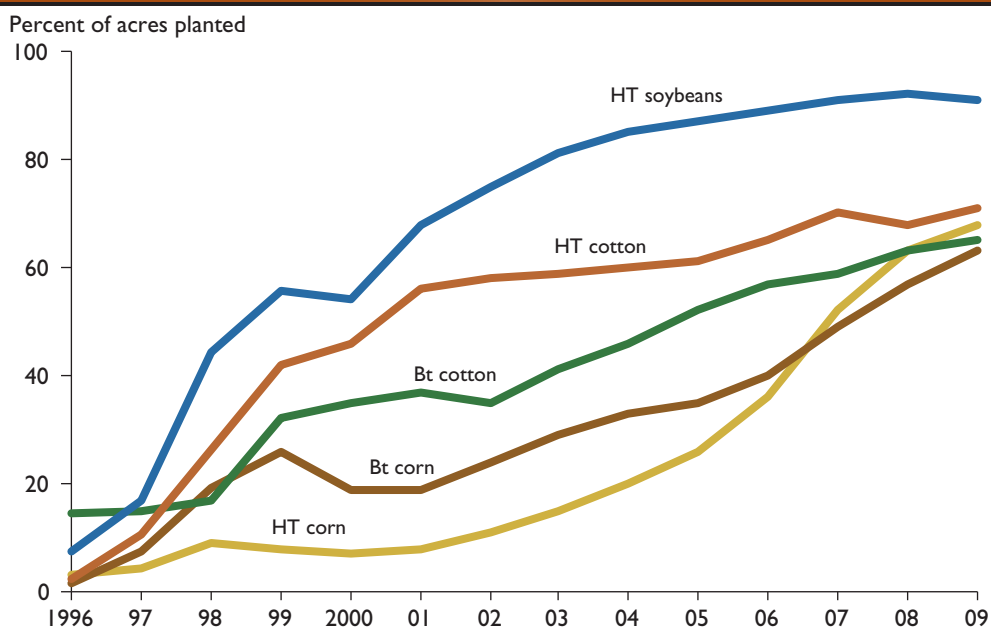
## In the Long Run

### Growth in Adoption of Genetically Engineered Crops Continues in U.S.

U.S. farmers have rapidly adopted genetically engineered (GE) soybeans, cotton, and corn since their commercial introduction in 1996 because of their economic benefits. Herbicide-tolerant (HT) crops can be treated with selected herbicides to provide effective weed control. HT variety adoption has expanded faster for soybeans than other GE crops. Insect-resistant (Bt) crops contain a gene from the soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* that produces a protein toxic to specific insects. In 2009, Bt varieties accounted for 65 percent of U.S. cotton acreage and 63 percent of U.S. corn acreage. Adoption of crop varieties with both Bt and HT traits has accelerated and now accounts for 48 percent of cotton acres and 46 percent of corn acres.

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### Trends in adoption of genetically engineered crops in the U.S.



Data for each crop category include varieties with both Bt and HT (stacked) traits.  
Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service.