



AgEcon SEARCH

RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.

Assessing Farm Household Well-Being—Beyond Farmers and Farm Income



Corbis

Since its inception in the 1930s, farm policy has focused on achieving economic parity between farm families and other households. Although programs supporting farmers' incomes have been used for decades, the modern-day farm household also earns income off the farm and through investments.

A comparison of how off-farm income and wealth affect well-being of both farm and nonfarm households provides an interesting perspective on the relevance of seeking parity for today's farmers. Data from USDA's Agricultural Resource Management Survey and the Federal Reserve's Survey of Consumer Finances allow comparison of America's 2 million farm households with two separate nonfarm populations that, depending on their economic focus, have much in common with farm households: 12 million self-employed nonfarm households (sole proprietor businesses other than a farm) and 94 million other nonfarm households (those who worked for someone else, were retired, or otherwise did not work) in 2004.

Arranging the households in each of the three groups from lowest to highest income and wealth and comparing the resulting distributions yields useful insights. In particular, the median of each group—where half of the households have higher income or net worth (wealth) and half have lower income or net worth—is a logical starting point for comparison. Self-employed nonfarm households had the highest median income (\$55,000), followed by farm households (\$53,000) and other nonfarm households (\$42,000). The same ordering of incomes holds throughout the distribution—except at the lowest levels, where the order changes because farm households are more likely than nonfarm households to experience negative incomes. In 2003, negative incomes were reported for 5 percent of farm households. In contrast, far fewer nonfarm households, including self-employed households, had negative incomes.

Nonfarm households similarly lag farm households and nonfarm self-employed households when wealth distributions are compared. For example, the median net worth of farm households (\$457,000) and of self-employed nonfarm households (\$231,000) exceeded that of other nonfarm households (\$90,000). However, the ranking of farm households and self-employed nonfarm households switched, with farm household net worth tending to exceed that of self-employed nonfarm households for all points along the distribution above the small number of farm households with negative net worth.

In effect, farm households are a diverse group. Although there are similarities to nonfarm households, any comparison is sensitive to whether income or wealth levels are used, as well as whether we compare farm households to nonfarm self-employed or the general population. As a result, the relevance and performance of farm policies that change the income and wealth distribution may be rated differently depending on the group, and the indicator, that is used for comparison purposes. \mathbb{W}

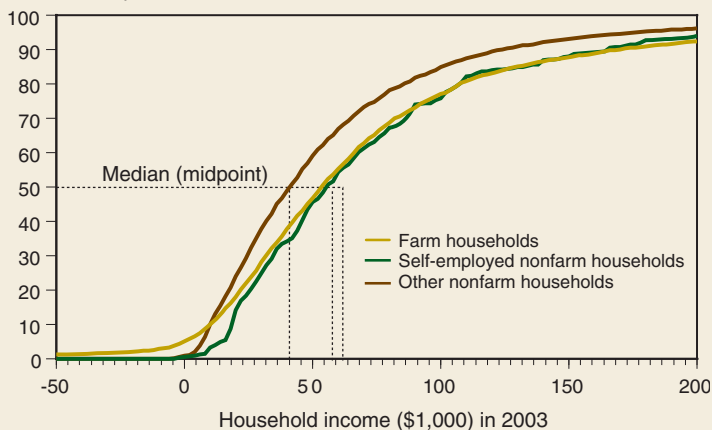
Jeffrey Hopkins
Ashok Mishra, amishra@ers.usda.gov
Mitch Morehart, morehart@ers.usda.gov

This finding is drawn from ...

The ERS Briefing Room on Farm Income and Costs:
www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/farmincome/

Farm and nonfarm households differ in terms of income...

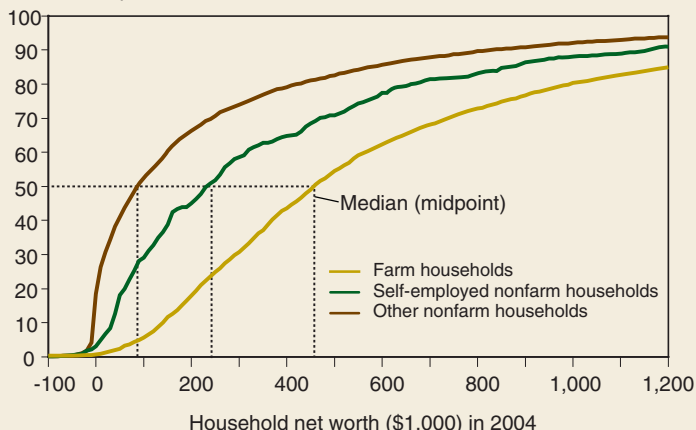
Cumulative percent of households



Source: USDA's Agricultural Resource Management Survey and the Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances, 2004.

...and even more in terms of wealth

Cumulative percent of households



Source: USDA's Agricultural Resource Management Survey and the Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances, 2004.