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Farm, Rural, and Natural Resource Indicators

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Annual percent change			
						2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Cash receipts (\$ bil.)	288.5	318.3	283.4	312.3f	340.7f	10.3	-11.0	10.2	9.1
Crops	150.1	176.8	163.7	170.9f	194.9f	17.8	-7.4	4.4	14.0
Livestock	138.5	141.5	119.8	141.5f	145.8f	2.2	-15.3	18.1	3.0
Direct government payments (\$ bil.)	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.2f	10.6f	2.5	0.8	-0.8	-13.1
Gross cash income (\$ bil.)	318.0	352.0	317.6	345.6f	372.5f	10.7	-9.8	8.8	7.8
Net cash income (\$ bil.)	77.7	90.4	69.1	91.3f	98.6f	16.3	-23.6	32.1	8.0
Net value added (\$ bil.)	117.2	136.6	112.1	129.0f	147.4f	16.6	-17.9	15.1	14.3
Farm equity (\$ bil.)	1,841.2	1,780.6	1,811.8	1,880.8f	2,008.8f	-3.3	1.7	3.8	6.8
Farm debt-asset ratio	10.4	12.0	11.9	11.3f	10.7f	15.4	-0.8	-5.0	-5.3
Farm household income (\$/farm household)	88,796	79,796	77,169	83,021f	86,352f	-10.1	-3.3	7.6	4.0
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	131.3	116.6	113.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rate (% points) ¹	3.5	2.2	2.7	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	312	317	310p	na	na	1.6	-2.2	na	na
USDA conservation program expenditures (\$ bil.) ^{1,2}	4.4	4.6	4.9p	5.7	6.2p	6.0	5.2	16.1	8.7

Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

U.S. gross domestic product (\$ bil.)	14,062	14,369	14,119	14,698f	na	2.2	-1.7	4.1	na
Share of agriculture & related industries in GDP (%) ¹	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6f	na	na	na	na	na
Share of agriculture in GDP (%) ¹	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9f	na	na	na	na	na
Total agricultural imports (\$ bil.) ²	70.1	79.3	73.4	79.0	88.0f	13.1	-7.4	7.6	11.4
Total agricultural exports (\$ bil.) ²	82.2	114.9	96.3	108.7	135.5f	39.8	-16.2	12.9	24.7
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%) ¹	24.4	22.3	23.0f	na	na	na	na	na	na
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	202.9	214.1	218.0	219.7	227.8f	5.5	1.8	0.8	3.7
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	9.5	9.4	9.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	50.7	50.9	51.4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	248.1	267.0	276.5	269.3	na	7.6	3.6	-2.6	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending (\$ bil.) ²	54.3	60.9	79.2	95.4	na	12.2	30.0	20.5	na

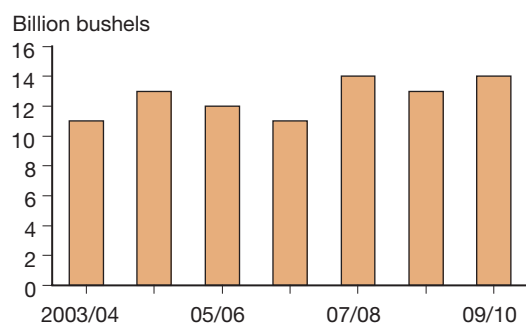
f = Forecast. p = Preliminary. na = Not available. All dollar amounts are in current dollars.

¹The methodology for computing these measures has changed. These statistics are not comparable to previously published statistics.

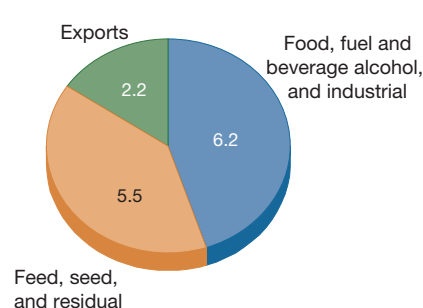
²Based on October-September fiscal years ending with year indicated.

Sources and computation methodology are available at: www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm

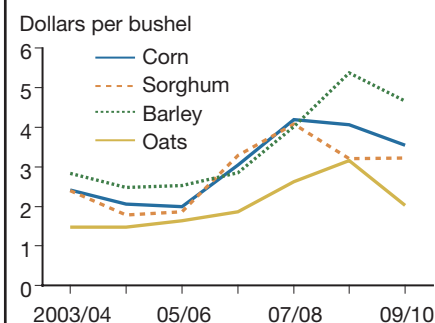
Production of feed grains (corn, sorghum, barley, oats) was 13.8 billion bushels in marketing year 2009/10



In 2009/10, 45 percent of feed grain use was for food, alcohol, and industrial products (billion bushels)



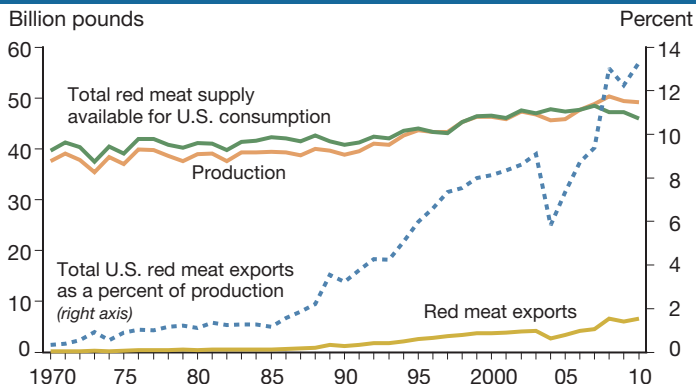
Prices for corn, barley, and oats fell in 2009/10, while sorghum prices were flat



For more information, see www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/

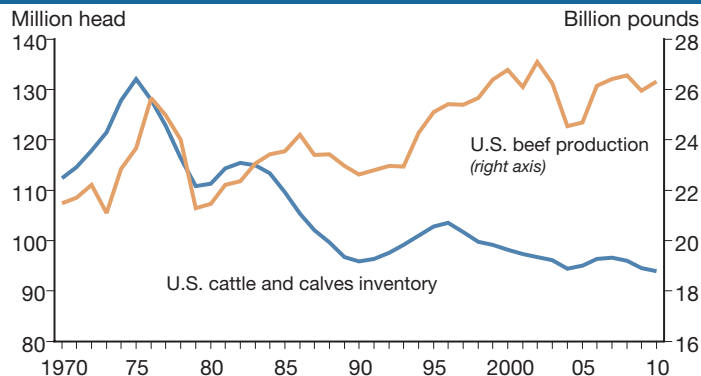
Markets and Trade

U.S. red meat exports are gaining share of domestic production



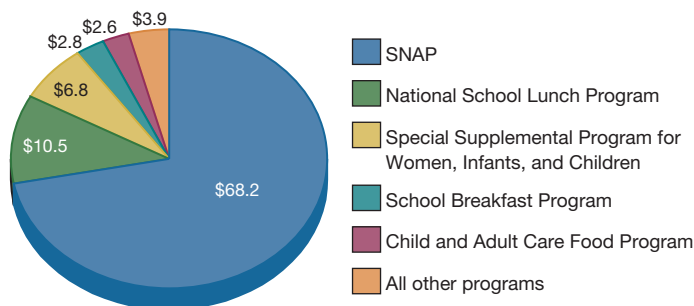
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

U.S. cattle numbers have declined while beef production has risen

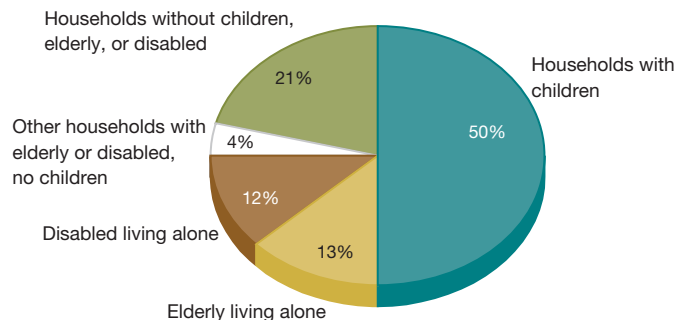


Diet and Health

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) accounted for 72 percent of USDA's domestic food assistance in FY 2010 (billions)



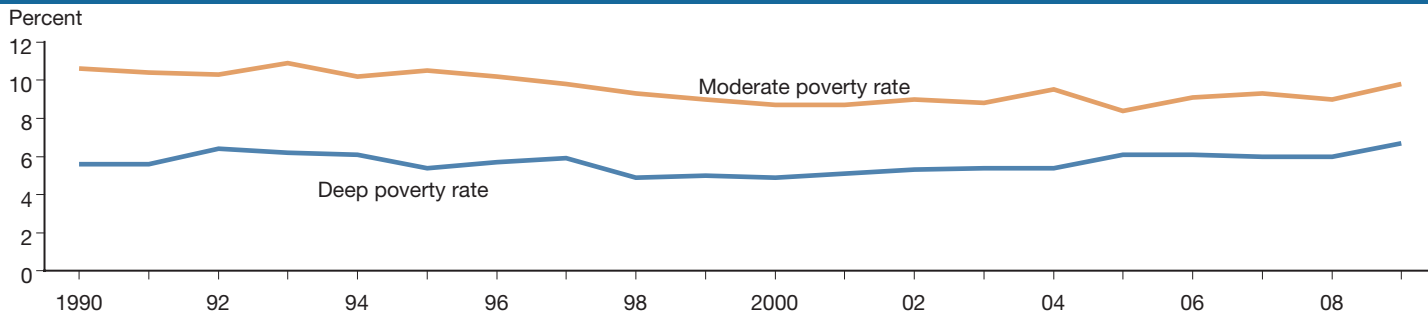
Half of the 15 million U.S. households that received SNAP benefits in FY 2009 had at least one child



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service.

Rural America

The percentage of U.S. nonmetro families in deep poverty reached a 20-year high in 2009¹



Note: Metro status of some counties changed in 1994 and 2004.

¹The deep poverty rate is the percentage of families with income less than 50 percent of the Federal poverty line (FPL), and the moderate poverty rate is the percentage of families with income 50 to 99 percent of the FPL.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the Current Population Survey.

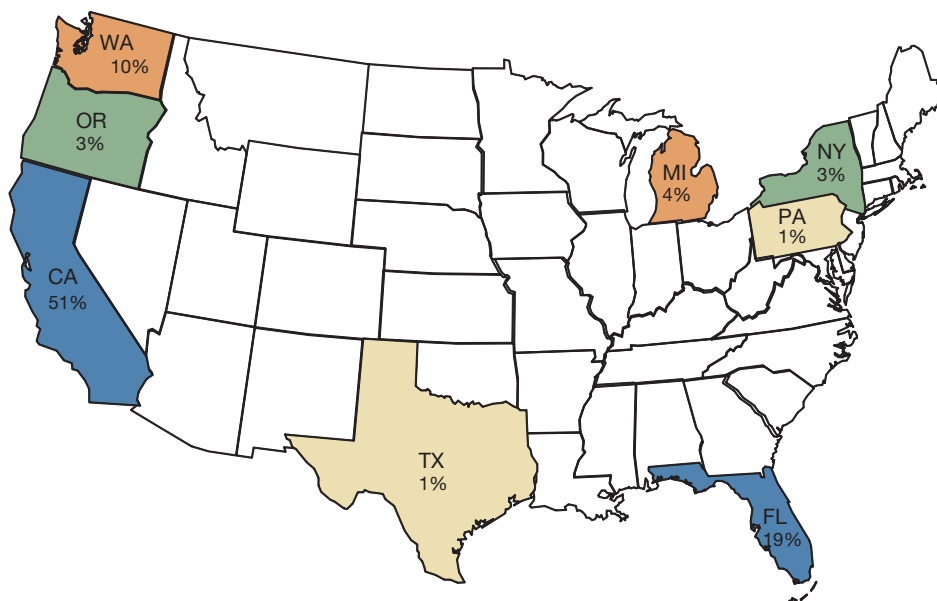
On the Map

California, Florida, and Washington are Nation's largest fruit-producing States

California accounts for about half of U.S. bearing fruit acreage, Florida almost one-fourth, and Washington around one-tenth. Michigan, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Texas are also important fruit-producing States and together account for over one-tenth of the Nation's fruit acreage. California is the largest producer of grapes, strawberries, peaches, nectarines, kiwifruit, prunes, and plums; is a major producer of a variety of other noncitrus fruit like apples, pears, and sweet cherries; and ranks second in citrus production. California's fruit-friendly climate gives it an advantage over other fruit-producing States. Florida's primary fruit crop is citrus. Washington is the largest producer of apples and sweet cherries and an important producer of grapes and pears.

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U.S. fruit: Top producing States, based on 2010 bearing acreage



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Citrus Fruits 2010 Summary and Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2010 Preliminary Summary*.

In the Long Run

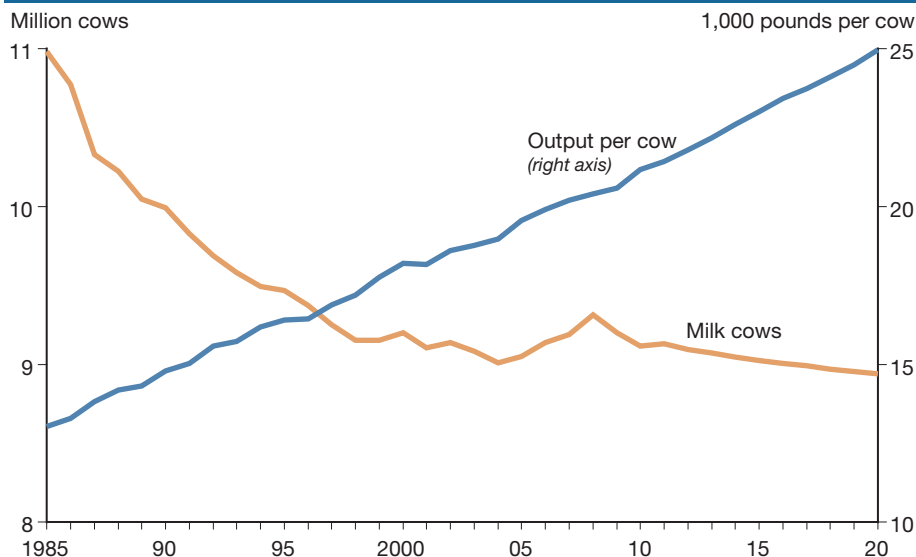
Fewer cows but more milk through 2020

After a 4-year increase during 2005-08, milk cow numbers fell in 2009 and 2010 and are projected to continue year-to-year declines in 2012-20. Milk production is projected to continue rising in 2012-20, as continued technological and biological developments increase milk output per cow. Cow numbers decline at lower rates toward the end of the 2012-20 projection period as the transition in most regions from smaller, diversified farms to larger, specialized dairy operations matures.

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U.S. dairy herd and milk production per cow



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using *USDA Agricultural Projections to 2020*.