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## Farm, Rural, and Natural Resource Indicators

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Annual percent change			
						2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Cash receipts (\$ bil.)	240.6	288.5	318.3	283.4	312.9f	19.9	10.3	-34.9	29.5
Crops	122.1	150.1	176.8	163.7	173.1f	22.9	17.8	-13.1	9.4
Livestock	118.5	138.5	141.5	119.8	139.8f	16.9	2.2	-21.8	20.4
Direct government payments (\$ bil.)	15.8	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.4f	-24.7	2.5	1.5	-18.8
Gross cash income (\$ bil.)	273.2	318.0	352.0	317.6	346.4f	16.4	10.7	-9.8	9.1
Net cash income (\$ bil.)	68.4	77.7	90.4	69.1	92.5f	13.6	16.3	-23.6	33.8
Net value added (\$ bil.)	100.7	117.2	136.6	112.0	132.0f	16.4	16.6	-18.0	20.9
Farm equity (\$ bil.)	1,720.0	1,841.2	1,780.6	1,811.8	1,879.9f	7.0	-3.3	1.8	3.7
Farm debt-asset ratio	10.6	10.4	12.0	11.9	11.3f	-1.9	15.4	-0.8	-5.0
Farm household income (\$/farm household)	81,043	88,796	79,796	77,169	83,194f	9.6	-10.1	-3.3	7.8
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	121.7	131.3	116.6	113.5	na	na	na	na	na
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rate (% points) <sup>1</sup>	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.7	na	na	na	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	304	312	317	310p	na	2.6	1.6	-2.2	na
USDA conservation program expenditures (\$ bil.) <sup>1,2</sup>	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8p	5.7f	2.5	6.0	4.1	18.4

## Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

U.S. gross domestic product (\$ bil.)	13,399	14,062	14,369	14,119	14,698f	4.9	2.2	-1.7	4.1
Share of agriculture & related industries in GDP (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6f	na	na	na	na
Share of agriculture in GDP (%) <sup>1</sup>	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9f	na	na	na	na
Total agricultural imports (\$ bil.) <sup>2</sup>	64.0	70.1	79.3	73.4	79.0	9.5	13.1	-7.4	7.6
Total agricultural exports (\$ bil.) <sup>2</sup>	68.6	82.2	114.9	96.3	108.7	19.8	39.8	-16.2	12.9
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%) <sup>1</sup>	22.9	24.4	22.3	23.0f	na	na	na	na	na
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	195.3	202.9	214.1	218.0	219.7	3.9	5.5	1.8	0.8
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.5	na	na	na	na	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	51.5	50.7	50.9	51.4	na	na	na	na	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	246.2	248.1	267.0	276.5	na	0.8	7.6	3.6	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending (\$ bil.) <sup>2</sup>	53.1	54.3	60.9	79.2	95.3	2.3	12.2	30.0	20.3

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

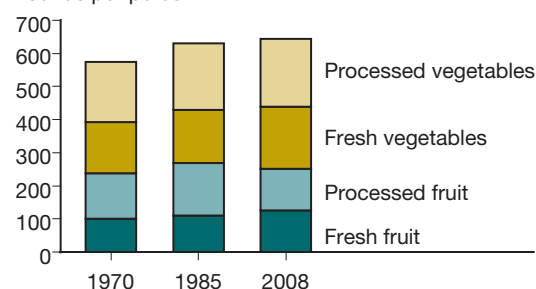
<sup>1</sup>The methodology for computing these measures has changed. These statistics are not comparable to previously published statistics.

Sources and computation methodology are available at: [www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm)

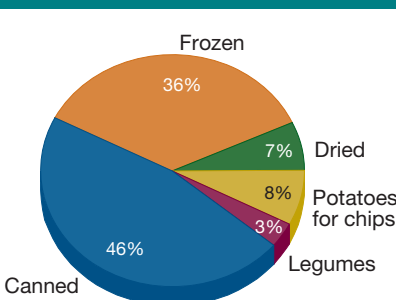
<sup>2</sup>Based on October-September fiscal years ending with year indicated.

**In 2008, 205 pounds of processed vegetables and 123 pounds of processed fruit were available for consumption per person in the U.S.**

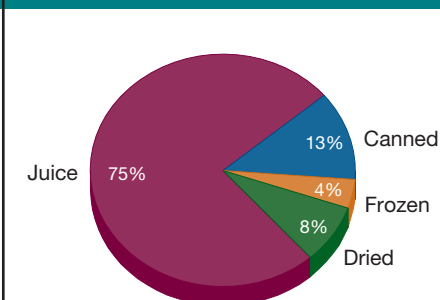
Pounds per person



**Canned and frozen were the most popular forms of processed vegetables consumed in 2008**



**Three-quarters of processed fruit was consumed as juice in 2008**

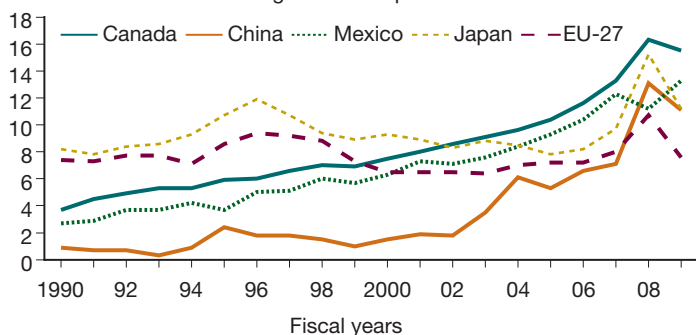


For more information, see [www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/](http://www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/)

## Markets and Trade

### NAFTA partners and China are top importers of U.S. agricultural goods

Billion U.S. dollars of U.S. agricultural exports

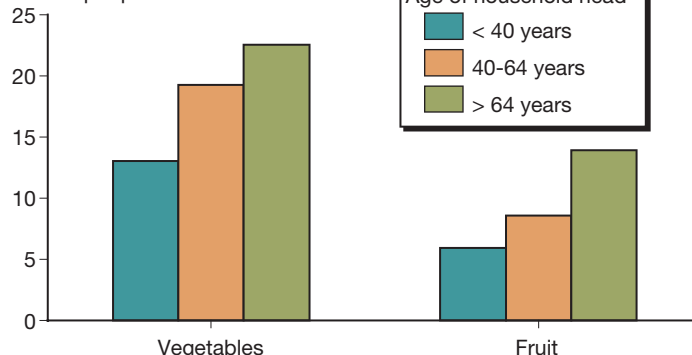


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

## Diet and Health

### In 2008, older Americans spent more on canned fruit and vegetables than younger households

Dollars per person

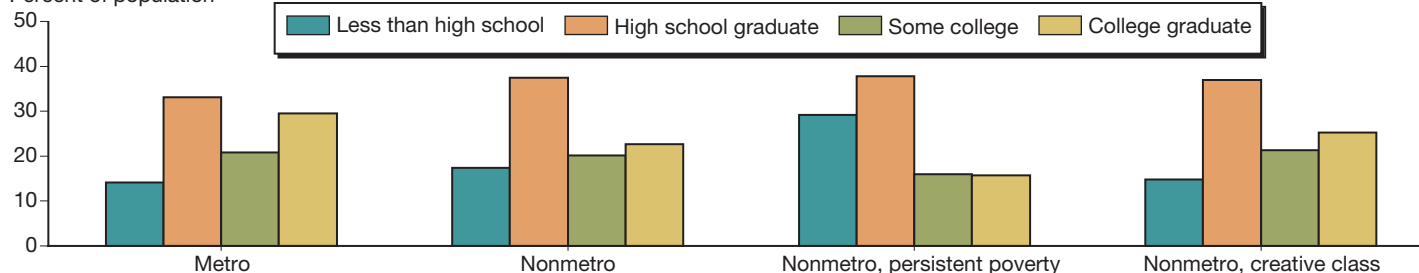


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey.

## Rural America

### Patterns of educational attainment vary considerably by metro and nonmetro county types

Percent of population



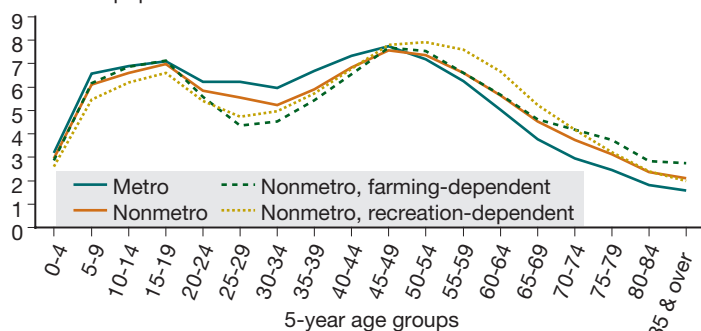
Note: Percent in each educational group is for those age 25 or older, averaged over a 5-year period, 2005-09. Persistent poverty counties have 20 percent or higher poverty rate in the last four decennial censuses. Creative class counties have high proportions of people in highly creative occupations, such as business ownership and top management, science and engineering, and arts and design.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

## Rural America

### Nonmetro, farming-dependent counties show lowest percentage of young adults, highest percentage of elderly

Percent of population

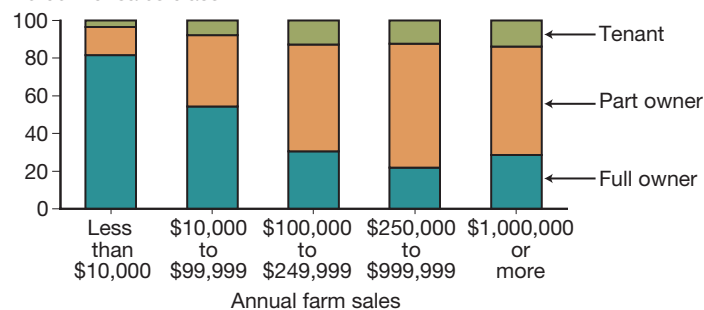


Note: Percent in each age group is the average over a 5-year period, 2005-09.  
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, using data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

## Farms, Firms, and Households

### Full ownership is most common among the smallest farms

Percent of sales class



Note: Tenants rent all the land they farm. Part owners own some of the land they farm and rent the rest. Full owners own all the land they farm.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA's 2009 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

## On the Map

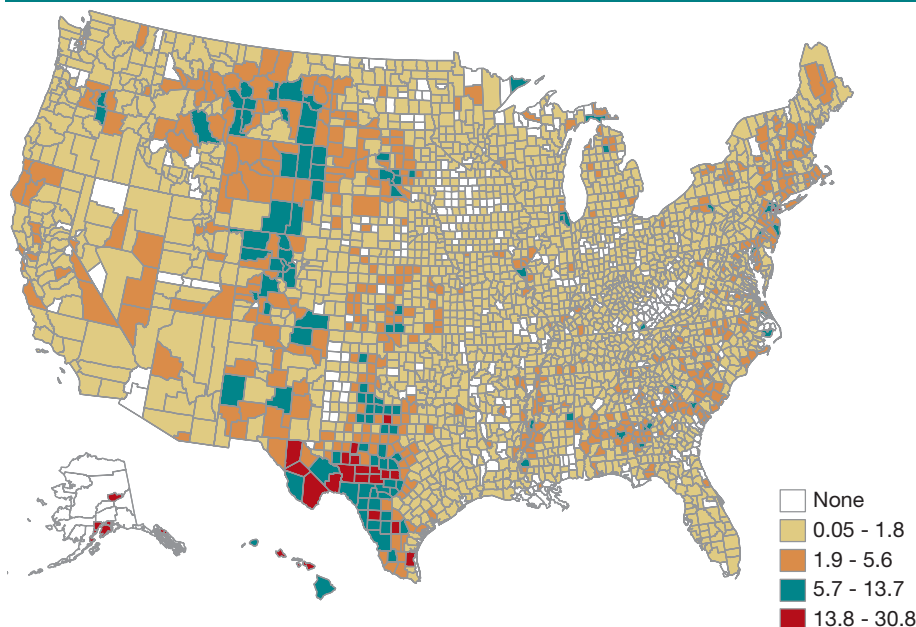
### Location of Agritourism Farms Influenced by Amenities

Agritourism includes such recreational services as hunting and fishing, farm or wine tours, and hay rides. The share of county farms engaged in agritourism is high in the West, where agricultural lands tend to have lower yields due to low rainfall and mountainous terrain. Agritourism farms are also relatively common in sparsely populated parts of Texas, in the Black Belt (from Louisiana to the Carolinas), and in some high-amenity locations benefiting from seasonal residents and tourism, such as in the New England area, in coastal areas in the Eastern part of the U.S., and along the Northern Great Lakes.

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### Percent of farms with income from agritourism, 2007



Note: Agritourism and recreational services include income from activities such as hunting, fishing, farm or wine tours, and hay rides.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

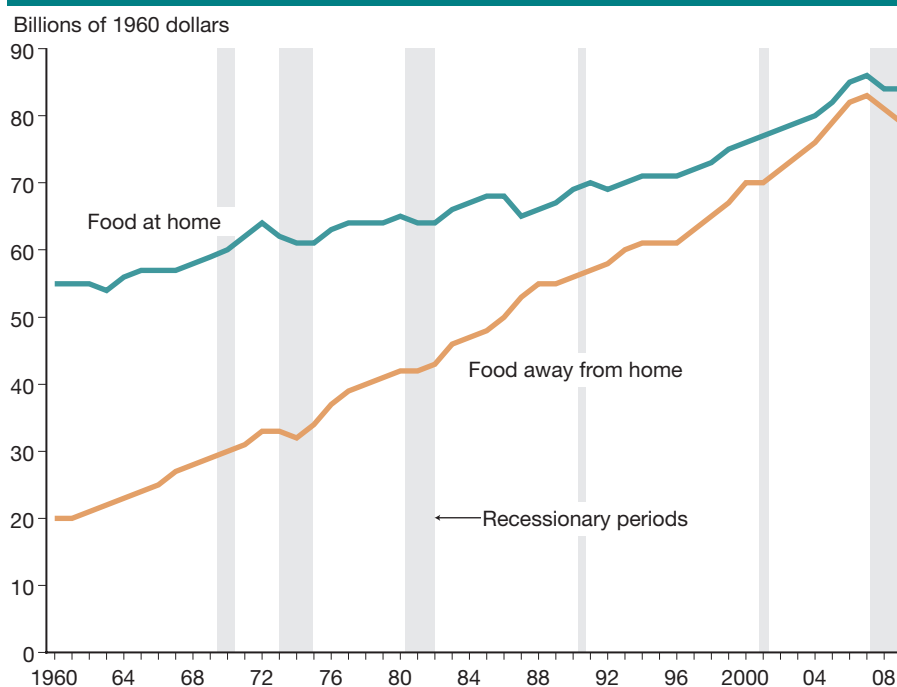
## In the Long Run

### Food Spending Dipped During Recession

U.S. expenditures on food at home and away from home grew over the past 50 years, but food-away-from-home expenditures increased more rapidly. During the recent recession, however, inflation-adjusted spending on both food at home and away from home fell. After adjusting for price changes using the Consumer Price Index for Food, food-away-from-home spending decreased an average of 2 percent annually between 2007 and 2009, while food-at-home spending declined 1 percent. Inflation-adjusted food spending did not react similarly during the recessions in the early 1970s and 1980s. In both recessions, food-at-home spending was flat, while food-away-from-home spending increased.

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### U.S. food expenditures adjusted for inflation



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service. Recessionary periods determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.