STATISTICS

Data may have been updated since publication. For the most current information, see www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/.

Farm, Rural, and Natural Resource Indicators

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual percent change 2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Cash receipts ($ bil.)	215.6	237.3	240.7	239.3	282.2 f	10.1	1.4	-0.6	17.9
Crops	109.9	113.7	115.9	120.0	142.6 f	3.5	1.9	3.5	18.8
Livestock	105.6	123.6	124.9	119.3	139.6 f	17.0	1.1	-4.5	17.0
Direct government payments ($ bil.)	16.5	13.0	24.4	15.8	12.1 f	-21.2	87.7	-35.2	-23.4
Gross cash income ($ bil.)	247.8	267.4	281.3	272.5	312.1 f	7.9	5.2	-3.1	14.5
Net cash income ($ bil.)	70.2	82.2	85.8	67.9	85.7 f	17.1	4.4	-20.9	26.2
Net value added ($ bil.)	100.0	127.8	121.4	104.4	136.2 f	27.8	-5.0	-14.0	30.5
Farm equity ($ bil.)	1,203.6	1,401.9	1,576.1	1,771.8	2,007.5 f	16.5	12.4	12.4	13.3
Farm debt-asset ratio	12.7	11.5	10.9	10.5	9.7 f	-9.4	-5.2	-3.7	-7.6
Farm household income ($/farm household)	68,597	81,596	81,599	77,654	83,622 f	18.9	0.0	-4.8	7.7
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	116.1	134.8	128.8	116.7	na	16.1	-4.5	-9.4	na
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rate (% points)[1]	2.1	na	2.3	3.4	na	na	na	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	315	312	312p	na	na	-1.0	0.0	na	na
USDA conservation program expenditures ($ bil.)[2]	4.3	5.1	na	na	na	18.6	na	na	na

Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

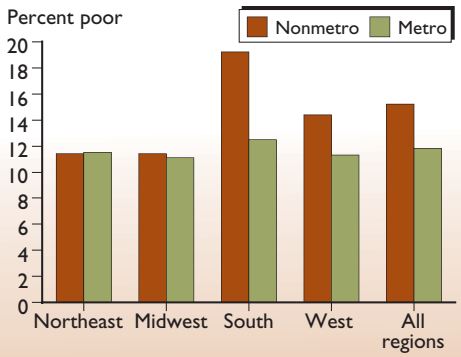
U.S. gross domestic product ($ bil.)	10,961	11,686	12,434	13,195	na	6.6	6.4	6.1	na
Share of GDP in agriculture & related industries (%)[1]	4.8	4.7	4.5	na	na	-2.1	-4.3	na	na
Share of GDP in agriculture (%)[1]	0.8	1.0	0.8	na	na	19.2	-16.3	na	na
Total agricultural imports ($ bil.)[2]	45.7	52.7	57.7	64.0	70.0	15.3	9.5	10.9	9.4
Total agricultural exports ($ bil.)[2]	56.0	62.4	62.5	68.6	81.9	11.4	0.2	9.8	19.4
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%)[1]	21.8	21.3	21.7	22.3	23.0 f	-2.3	1.9	2.8	3.1
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	180.0	186.2	190.7	195.3	202.8 f	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.8
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9	na	-1.0	1.0	1.0	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	51.8	51.5	51.4	51.1	na	-0.6	-0.2	-0.6	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	225.6	232.1	239.2	246.0	na	2.9	3.1	2.8	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending ($ bil.)[2]	41.8	46.2	50.9	53.1	na	10.5	10.2	4.3	na

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

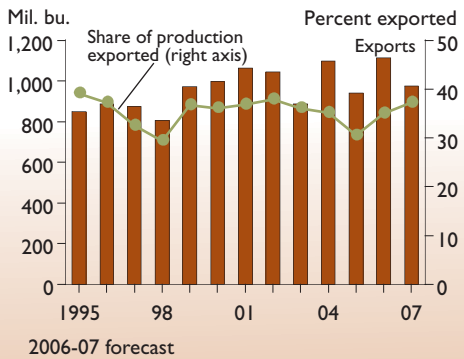
[1] The methodology for computing these measures has changed. These statistics are not comparable to previously published statistics. Sources and computation methodology are available at: www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm

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

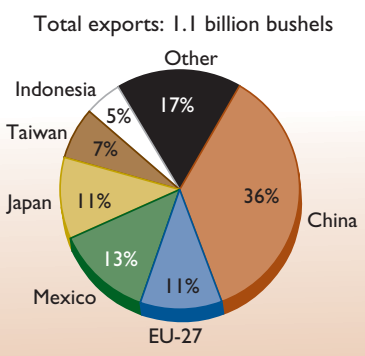
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rates is largest in the South, 2006



U.S. soybean exports and share of production exported



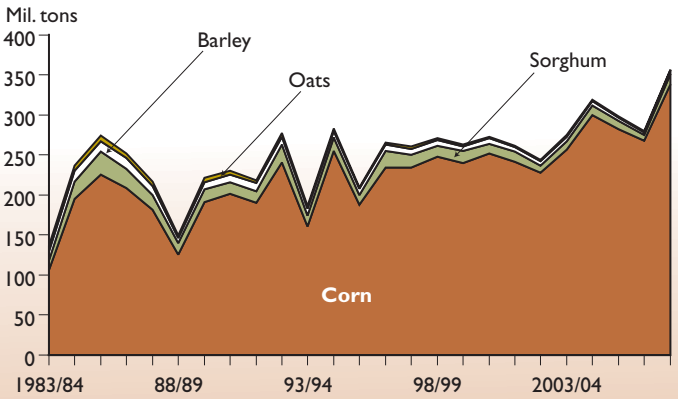
U.S. soybean exports by destination, 2006/07



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

Markets and Trade

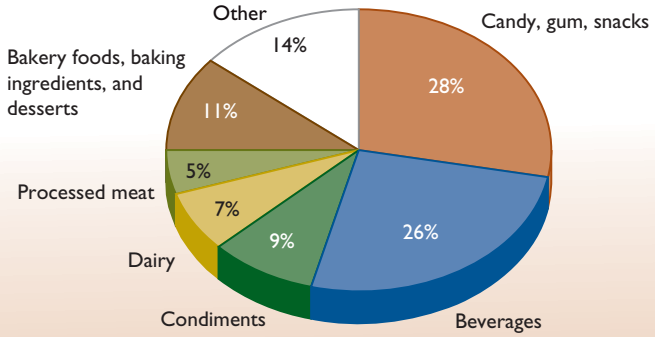
U.S. achieves record feed grain production, 2007/08



Source: USDA, Grain: World Markets and Trade (Grain Circular).

Diet and Health

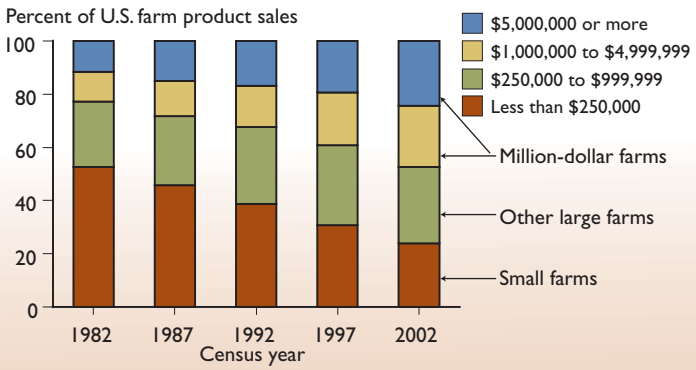
Over half of the food products introduced in 2006 were either candies, gums, snacks, or beverages



Source: Datamonitor, Productscan Online.

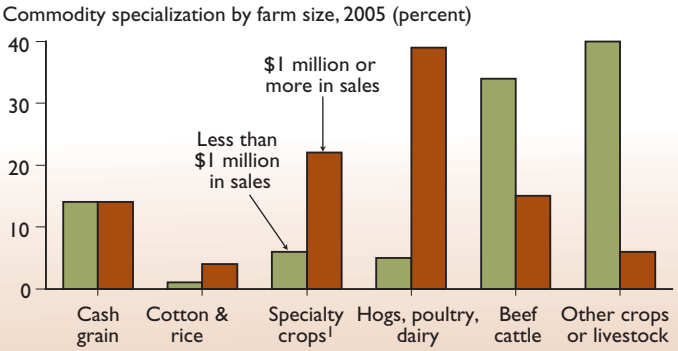
Farms, Firms, and Households

Million-dollar farms' share of sales increased from 23 percent to 48 percent between 1982 and 2002



Note: Sales class is expressed in constant 2002 dollars, using the Producer Price Index for farm products to adjust for price changes.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, compiled from Census of Agriculture data.

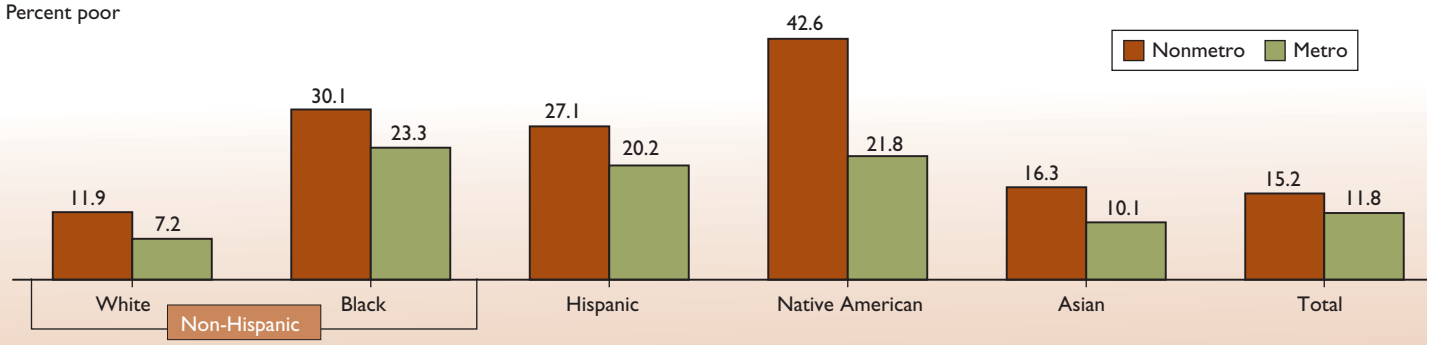
Million dollar farms are more likely to specialize in cotton & rice, specialty crops, and livestock (except beef) than smaller farms



[1]Fruit, tree nuts, vegetables, and nursery & greenhouse products.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, 2005 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

Rural America

Blacks and Native Americans have the highest rates of nonmetro poverty, 2006



Note: Metro and nonmetro are based on the June 2003 metropolitan area classification.
Source: Prepared by USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2007 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement.

On the Map

Greenhouse and Nursery Production Concentrated in Warmer States

The major greenhouse and nursery products are shrubs, flowers, sod, Christmas trees, and other agricultural products associated with the landscape industry. The principal determinants of where greenhouse and nursery products are grown are climate and local demand. In warmer climates, nursery products can be grown outside of greenhouses, reducing production costs. Strong local demand is important because the bulkiness and perishability of nursery products make them expensive to transport long distances. Hence, production tends to be concentrated across the southern tier of States and those with rapid population and suburban growth.

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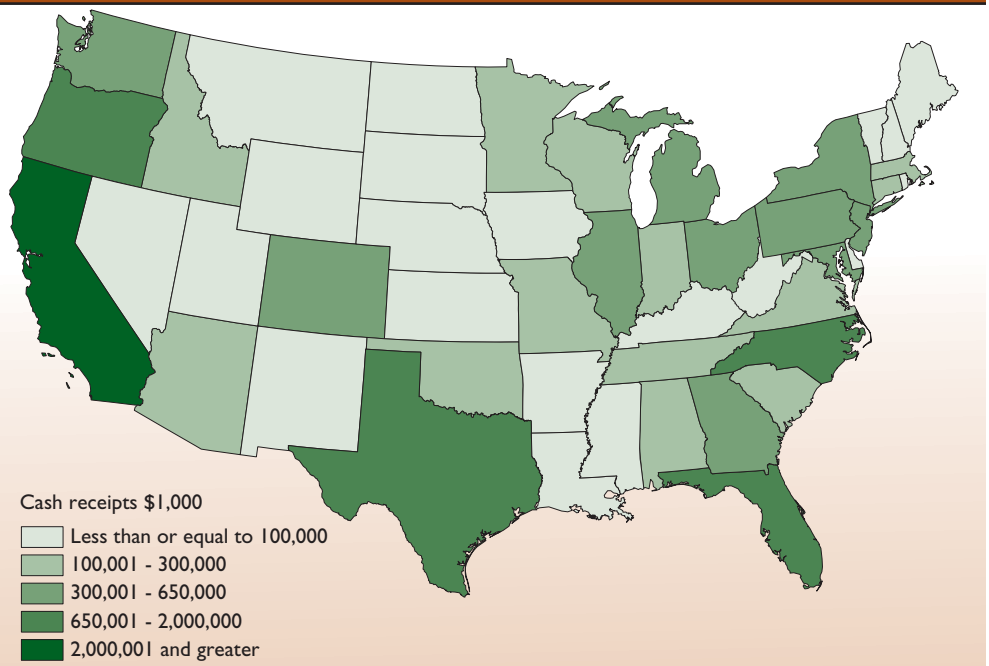
Greenhouse and nursery cash receipts, 2006



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

In the Long Run

Greenhouse and Nursery Industry Cash Receipts Growing Rapidly

In terms of cash receipts, the U.S. greenhouse and nursery industry has experienced rapid growth in the last three decades at a rate more than four times that experienced by all agricultural commodities. These trends have been the result of the relocation of both businesses and residences to suburban settings and the concurrent explosive growth in population in the South and West. This combination has generated demand for attractive vegetation and expansive areas of lawn with sod as the preferred ground cover. The top-producing States have always been California and Florida over this time period, and other States in the top five have remained the same since about 1990 when Oregon passed Ohio to enter the group.

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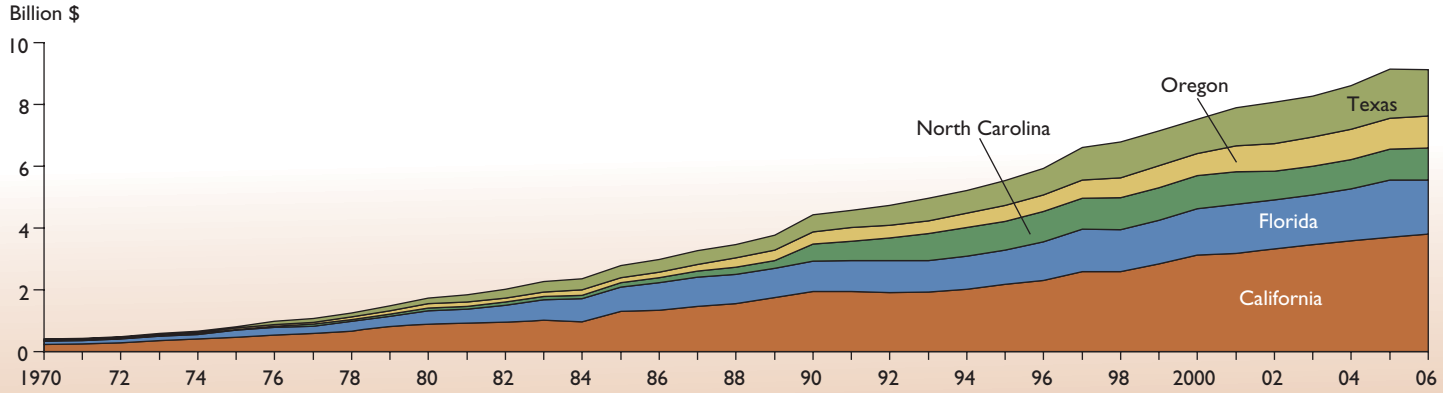
Top five States in growth in cash receipts for greenhouse and nursery products



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.