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.)	215.5	237.9	238.9	242.7	258.7 f	10.4	0.4	1.6	6.6
Crops	109.9	114.3	114.0	121.6	133.5 f	4.0	-0.3	6.6	9.8
Livestock	105.6	123.6	125.0	121.2	125.2 f	17.0	1.1	-3.1	3.3
Direct government payments ($ bil.)	16.5	13.0	24.3	16.3	12.4 f	-21.2	86.9	-32.8	-23.8
Gross cash income ($ bil.)	247.8	267.8	280.9	277.1	289.8 f	8.1	4.9	-1.4	4.6
Net cash income ($ bil.)	70.0	81.5	81.2	66.7	67.2 f	16.4	-0.4	-17.9	0.8
Net value added ($ bil.)	102.0	128.9	120.4	109.7	118.5 f	26.4	-6.6	-8.9	8.0
Farm equity ($ bil.)	1,182.7	1,380.1	1,589.6	1,693.2	1,759.0 f	16.7	15.2	6.5	3.9
Farm debt-asset ratio	14.2	12.9	11.9	11.8	11.8 f	-9.2	-7.9	-1.0	0.1
Farm household income ($/farm household)	68,597	81,596	81,420	79,851	81,588 f	18.9	-0.2	-1.9	2.2
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	116.1	134.8	128.5	na	na	16.1	-4.7	na	na
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rate (% points)[1]	2.1	na	2.3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	315	312	312p	na	na	-1.0	0.0	na	na
USDA conservation program expenditures ($ bil.)[2]	4.3	5.1	na	na	na	18.6	na	na	na

Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

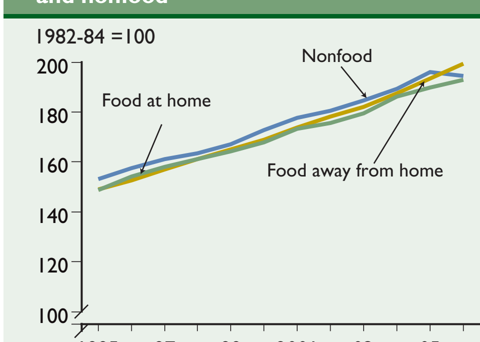
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
U.S. gross domestic product ($ bil.)	10,961	11,713	12,456	na	na	6.9	6.3	na	na
Share of GDP in agriculture & related industries (%)[1]	4.8	4.7	4.5	na	na	-2.1	-4.3	na	na
Share of GDP in agriculture (%)[1]	0.8	1.0	0.8	na	na	19.2	-16.3	na	na
Total agricultural imports ($ bil.)[2]	45.7	52.7	57.7	64.0	na	15.3	9.5	10.9	na
Total agricultural exports ($ bil.)[2]	56.0	62.4	62.5	68.7	na	11.4	0.2	9.9	na
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%)[1]	21.1	20.9	20.1 p	na	na	-0.9	-3.8	na	na
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	180.0	186.2	190.7	195.3	na	3.4	2.4	2.4	na
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	9.8	9.7	9.9	na	na	-1.0	2.1	na	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	52.0	51.5	51.5	na	na	-1.0	0.0	na	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	225.6	232.1	239.2	na	na	2.9	3.1	na	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending ($ bil.)[2]	41.8	46.2	50.9	53.0	na	10.5	10.2	4.1	na

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

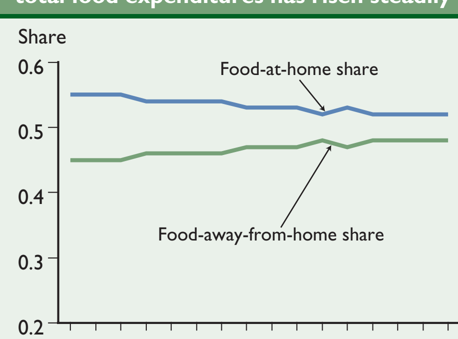
[1] The methodology for computing these measures has changed. These statistics are not comparable to previously published statistics. sources and computation methodology are available at: www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/indicatorsnotes.htm

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

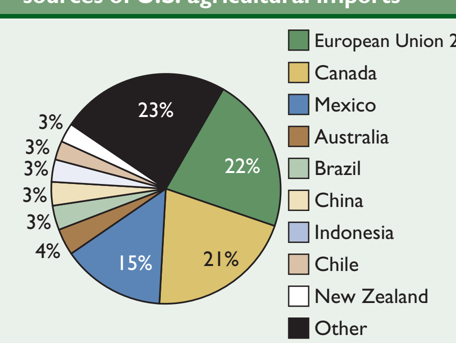
Consumer price indexes for food and nonfood



The share of food away from home in total food expenditures has risen steadily



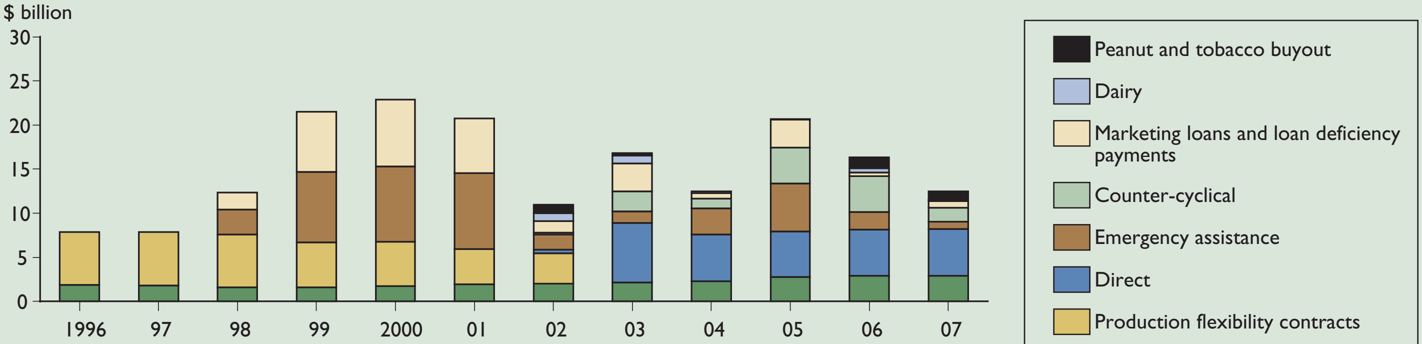
EU, Canada, and Mexico are top three sources of U.S. agricultural imports



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

Markets and Trade

Marketing loans, deficiency payments, and counter-cyclical payments forecast to decline with rising commodity prices

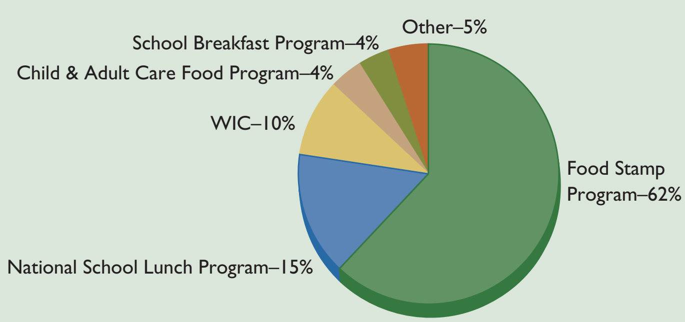


Note: 2006 and 2007 forecast.

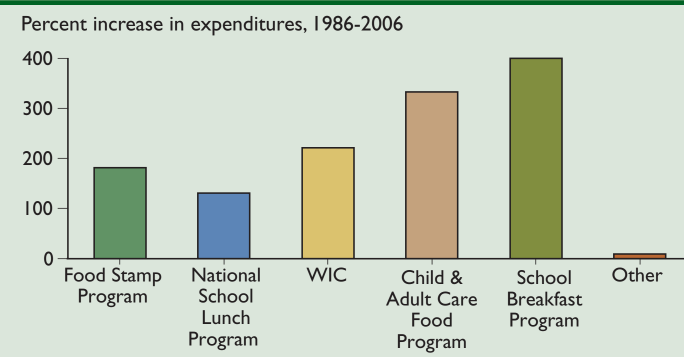
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Diet and Health

Food stamps accounted for well over half of the $52.9 billion USDA spent for food and nutrition assistance in fiscal 2006…



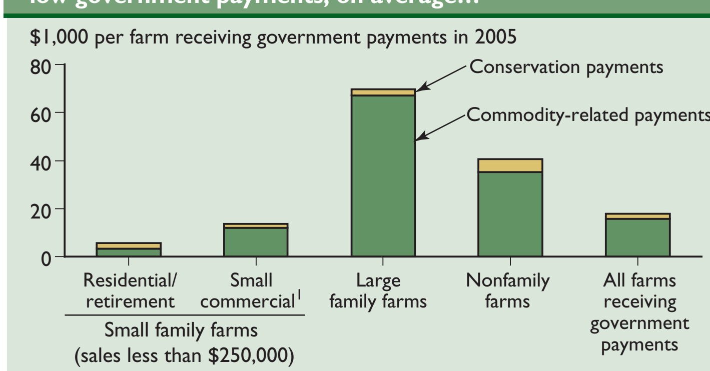
…while the School Breakfast Program has seen the fastest growth



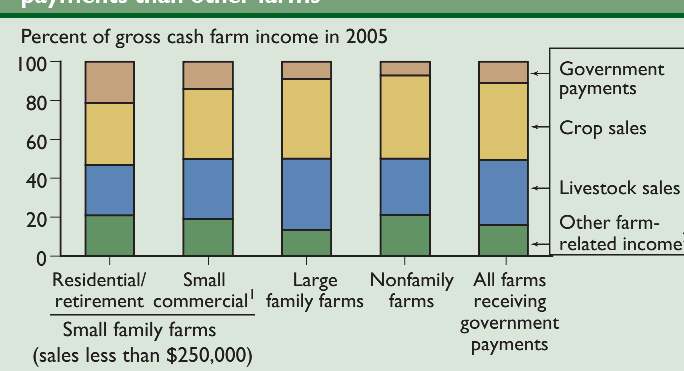
Source: Compiled by USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Food and Nutrition Service.

Farms, Firms, and Households

Residential/retirement and small commercial farms receive low government payments, on average…



…but get a larger share of their income from government payments than other farms



[1]Small farms where the operators report farming as their major occupation.
[2]Other income closely related to the farming operation, such as custom work provided to other farmers, sales of forest products, sales of farm machinery, Federal crop insurance, and cooperative patronage dividends.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, 2005 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

On the Map

The value of direct payments depends on historical production and local yields

The legislated payment rates are commodity dependent—averaging about $1 per acre for oats and close to $100 per acre for rice. Payments are concentrated in the major producing areas: they are highest in California, where rice and cotton are produced; in the southeastern coastal plain, where cotton and peanuts are produced; and along the lower Mississippi River, where cotton and rice are produced. Payments per acre are also high in the midwestern corn belt, where corn and soybeans are the predominant crops.

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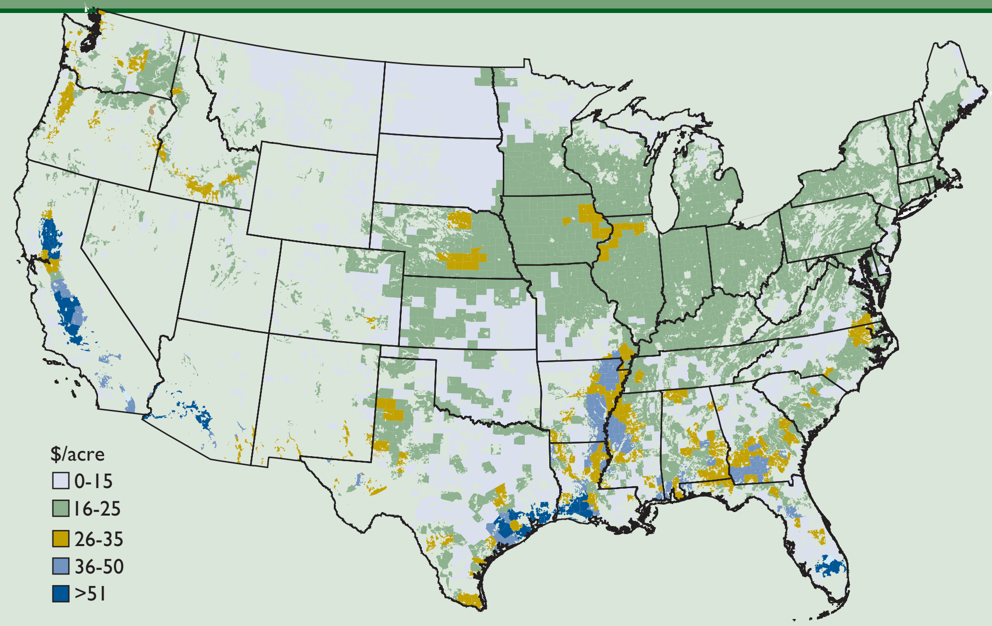
Direct payments are concentrated in major producing areas



Source: Compiled by USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Farm Service Agency.

In the Long Run

Fruit Availability on the Rise

From 1970 to 2005, the total amount of fruit (fresh and processed) available for consumption in the U.S. increased 14 percent, from 242 pounds per person to 275 pounds per person. Fresh fruit accounted for 80 percent of this 33-pound increase. Within the fresh fruit category, berries, melons, and "other fruit" increased in availability. Bananas, grapes, and pineapples contributed the largest increases in the other fruit category. During the same period, availability of fresh citrus declined from 29 pounds per person to 22 pounds per person.

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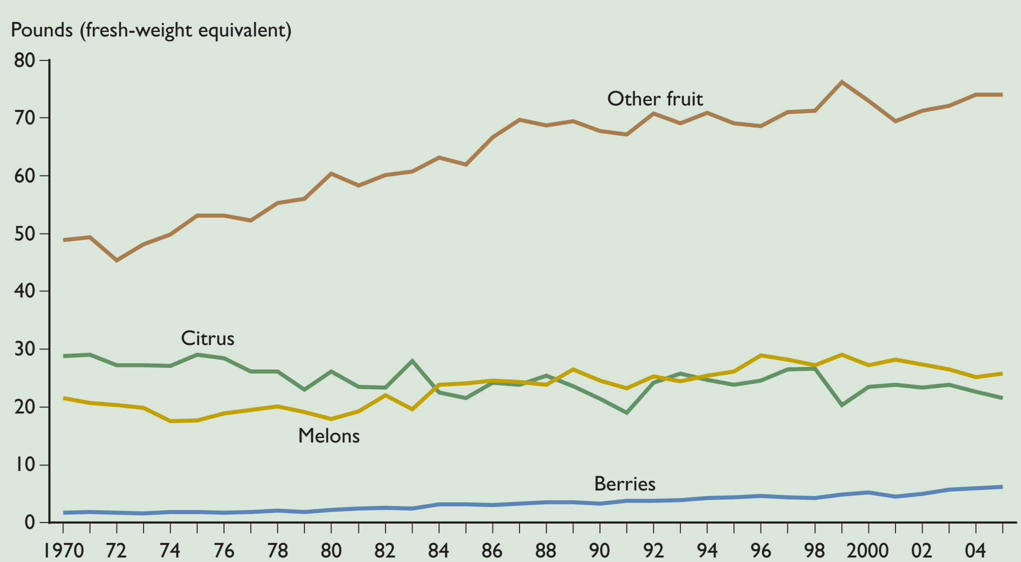
Per capita U.S. fresh fruit availability up 26 percent since 1970



Source: ERS Food Availability (Per Capita) Data, a proxy for food consumption, available at www.ers.usda.gov/data/foodconsumption/