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Updates of *Agricultural Outlook's* statistical tables are just a click away at www.ers.usda.gov/publications/AgOutlook

Farm, Rural, and Natural Resources Indicators

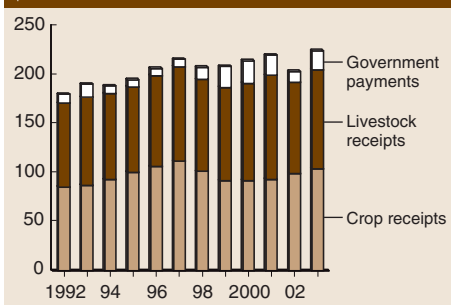
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	Annual percent change 1990-2000	2001-02	2002-03
Cash receipts ($ billion)	169.5	188.0	192.0	199.8	192.9	205.5 f	1.3	-3.5	6.5
Crops	80.3	100.8	92.4	93.4	99.5	104.6 f	1.4	6.5	5.1
Livestock	89.2	87.2	99.5	106.4	93.5	100.9 f	1.1	-12.1	7.9
Direct government payments ($ billion)	9.3	7.3	22.9	20.7	11.0	19.6 f	9.4	-46.9	78.2
Gross cash income ($ billion)	186.9	205.9	228.6	235.3	219.4	241.4 f	2.0	-6.8	10.0
Net cash income ($ billion)	52.7	52.5	56.5	59.2	49.1	60.2 f	0.7	-17.1	22.6
Net value added ($ billion)	80.8	74.8	92.0	94.2	76.9	97.3 f	1.3	-18.4	26.5
Farm equity ($ billion)	702.6	815.0	1,022.3	1,059.0	1,096.4 f	1,132.6 f	3.8	3.5	3.3
Farm debt-asset ratio	16.4	15.6	15.3	15.4	15.5 f	15.4 f	-0.7	0.6	-0.6
Farm household income ($/farm household)	38,237	44,392	61,947	64,117 p	65,757 p	67,603 f	4.9	2.6	2.8
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	103.1	98.8	108.6	110.2	na	na	0.5	na	na
Nonmetro-Metro difference in poverty rate (%)	3.6	2.2	2.6	3.1	na	na	-3.2	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	310	302	314	311	307 p	na	0.1	-1.3	na
USDA Conservation Program Expenditures ($ bil.)[1]	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.5 q	na	1.3	-5.4	na

Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

U.S. gross domestic product ($ billion current)[2]	5,803	7,401	9,825	10,082	10,446	10,863 f	5.4	3.6	4.0
Food and fiber share (%)	15.1	14.2	12.6	12.3	na	na	-1.8	na	na
Farm sector share (%)	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	na	-5.4	0.0	na
Total agricultural imports ($ billion)[1]	22.7	29.8	38.9	39.0	41.0	45.0	5.5	5.1	9.8
Total agricultural exports ($ billion)[1]	40.3	54.6	50.7	52.7	53.3	55.5	2.3	1.1	4.1
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%)	22.5	25.8	22.4	22.5	21.9 p	na	-0.0	-2.7	na
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	132.4	148.4	167.9	173.1	176.2	180.0 f	2.4	1.8	2.2
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	11.2	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.1	na	-0.9	-1.0	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	55.4	53.9	53.3	53.8	53.9 p	na	-0.4	0.2	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	144.5	174.5	210.3	215.4	221.2	na	3.8	2.7	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending ($ billion)[1]	24.9	37.9	32.6	34.2	38.0	na	2.7	11.1	na

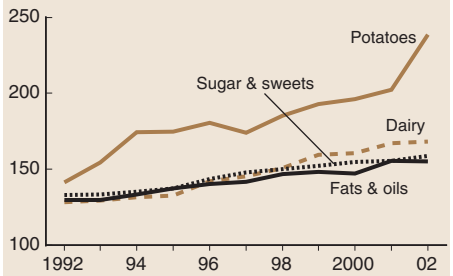
f = Forecast. p = Preliminary. q = 2002 Administration request. na = Not available.
[1] Based on October-September fiscal years ending with year indicated.
[2] Forecast for 2003 based on July 2003 forecasts from the Office of Management and Budget.

Cash receipts from farming, 1992-2003

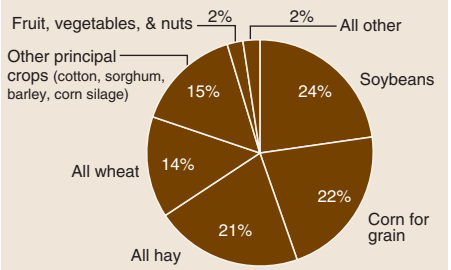


2003 forecast.

Consumer price indexes for selected foods consumed at home, 1992-2002



Crops harvested in 2002 as a share of total U.S. cropland harvested



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

Behind the Data

Estimating Export Share of U.S. Agricultural Production

- U.S. agricultural production is consumed domestically, exported, or used in food processing. The share of production that is exported indicates the contribution of exports to U.S. agricultural receipts. However, two measures of export share are available, one based on volume or weight (usually referred to as the volume measure) and the other on dollar values.
- Both the volume and value measures include primary livestock and crop commodities as well as major processed food products. Each measure has advantages. The volume-based measure reduces the variations due to product prices, while the value measure better reflects product quality, such as differences between a pound of steak and a pound of hamburger.
- To make volume- and value-based export shares comparable, the measures include only products for which both production and export volumes are available. Products excluded for this reason are mostly minor and include greenhouse and nursery products, seeds, cattle, hides and skins, and animal fats.
- The export share of U.S. agricultural production, based on volume, has averaged 22 percent since 1996, reflecting the high weight of exported food and feed grains, oilseeds and oilseed products, cotton, and tobacco relative to their total harvested weight. However, this overall export share masks differences in trends between livestock products and crops and crop products. The export share of U.S. livestock products rose from 3 percent in the 1980s to more than 10 percent in recent years, while the export share of crops and crop products fell from over 30 percent to 23 percent during the same period. Behind these contrasting trends has been the increase in U.S. livestock and poultry production and the corresponding feed requirements that have diminished feed grains available for export.
- The export share of U.S. agricultural products, based on values, averaged 17 percent from 1998 to 2002, 5 percentage points lower than the volume-based average. The lower value-based measure reflects the lower aggregate value of livestock exports relative to their farm production value. The historical movement of the two export share measures shows no consistent pattern—about half the time they move in the same direction and the other half not. For example, the volume-based share declined from 23 percent in 2001 to 22 percent in 2002, while the value-based share rose from 17 to 18 percent.

Export shares of U.S. agricultural production

	Average 1980-84	Average 1990-94	1999	2002
	Percent			
Based on volume				
Aggregate share	29.2	23.1	22.8	21.9
Livestock	2.7	5.4	10.1	10.3
Red meat	1.3	4.1	8.0	8.6
Poultry meat	3.9	7.4	14.3	14.4
Dairy products	8.3	5.0	5.5	3.3
Crops	30.8	24.2	23.8	22.8
Food grains	61.1	51.0	47.1	46.7
Feed crops	27.4	21.2	21.2	21.3
Oilseeds/meal/oil	32.9	25.4	27.2	24.0
Fruits and nuts[1]	8.7	12.2	13.3	13.9
Vegetables	5.1	5.7	6.5	6.5
Cotton/tobacco	49.0	40.7	39.3	57.6
Based on value				
Aggregate share	21.9	16.8	16.7	17.7
Livestock	2.6	5.5	7.5	7.6
Crops	41.0	28.5	26.4	27.3

[1] Includes fruit juices and wine.
Sources: ERS estimates based on data from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

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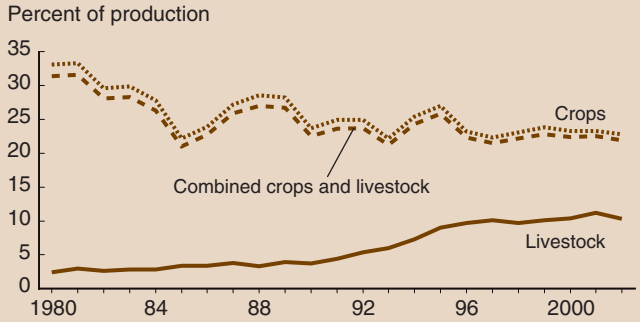
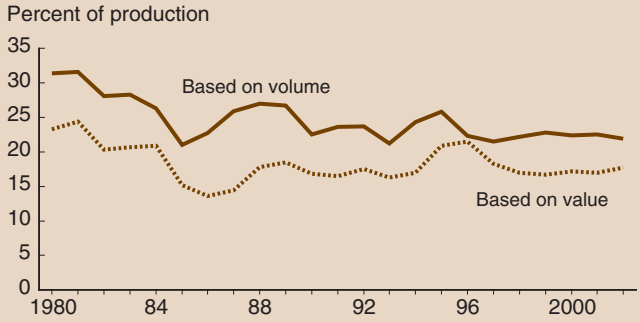
Export shares of U.S. agricultural production based on volume show crops declining as livestock products grow in importance



Sources: ERS estimates based on data from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Export share of U.S. agricultural production based on value is consistently lower than the share based on volume

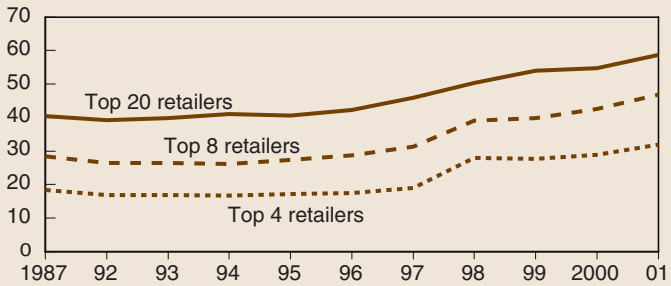


Sources: ERS estimates based on data from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Markets and Trade

Food retailers are consolidating: The top 20 firms captured nearly 60 percent of total grocery store sales in 2001, up from 40 percent in 1995

Percent of sales



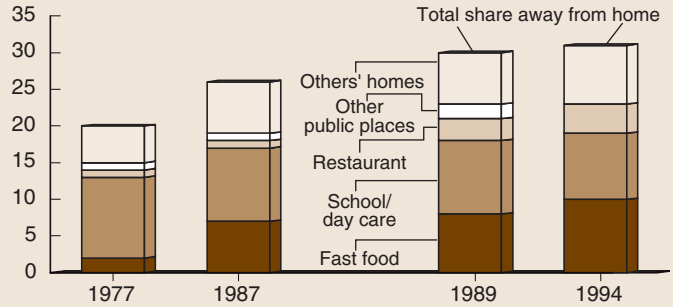
Note: Sales based on North American Industry Classification System.

Sources: Monthly Retail Trade Survey, U.S, Census Bureau; company annual reports.

Diet and Health

Children age 2-17 are increasingly getting their calories away from home, particularly from fast food outlets and restaurants

Percent of average daily calorie intake

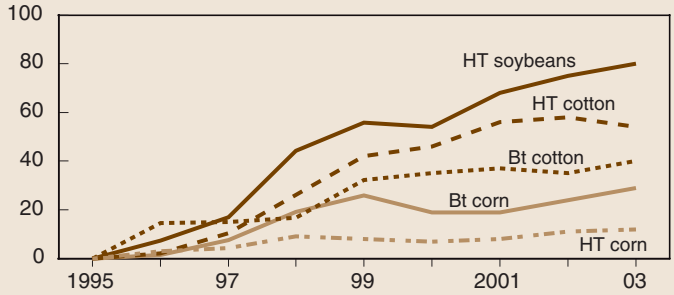


Source: Calculated by ERS using data from USDA's food consumption and food intake surveys. Also see *www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib749/*.

Natural Resources and Environment

Adoption of bioengineered crops in the U.S. has been most rapid for herbicide-tolerant soybeans

Percent of total acres planted to each crop

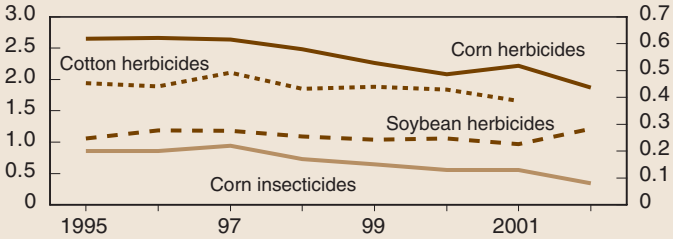


HT = herbicide tolerant. Bt varieties have insect resistant qualities. Data include varieties of corn and cotton with stacked (both HT and Bt) traits.

Source: Based on USDA survey data, see *www.ers.usda.gov/data/biotechcrops/*.

Intensity of pesticide use on corn and of herbicide use on cotton is declining. Herbicide use on soybeans, though stable, is changing to more environmentally benign products

Herbicides: lbs/planted acre/year Insecticides: lbs/planted acre/year



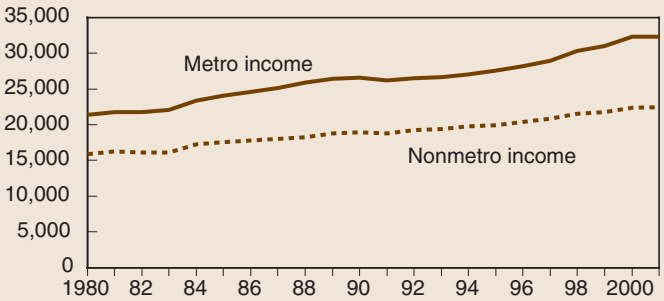
The link between changes in pesticide use/composition and the adoption of bioengineered varieties is examined in AER-810. Insecticide use on cotton is not shown due to wide variations associated mainly with boll-weevil eradication efforts.

Source: Based on data from USDA surveys.

Rural America

Nonmetro income growth has been slower than metro growth, causing the income gap to widen in recent years

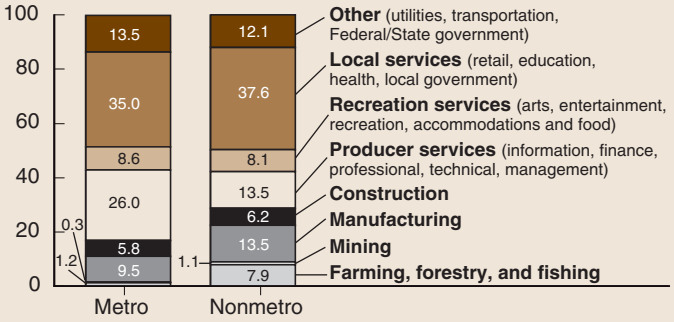
Average income in 2001 dollars



Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Manufacturing and farming accounted for a much greater share of nonmetro than metro jobs in 2001

Percent share of employment



Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

On the Map

Obesity rates. Over half of States in 2001 had an obesity rate for adults of 20 percent or over. None had this high an obesity rate in 1991, and 9 States were even under 10 percent.

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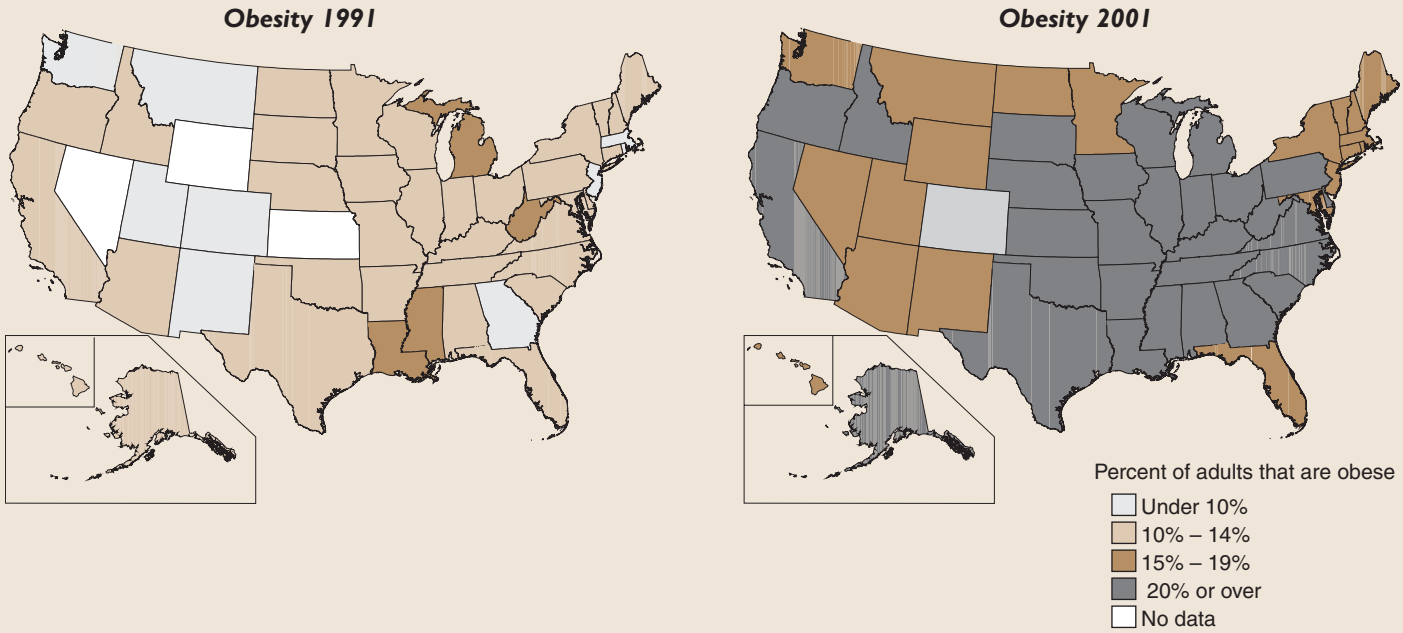

Obesity in adults is defined as a body mass index of 30 or more.

Source: Based on data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.

In the Long Run

U.S. cropland. Total U.S. cropland is fairly stable, but the portion harvested varies inversely with the cropland idled under the Conservation Reserve Program and other USDA programs.

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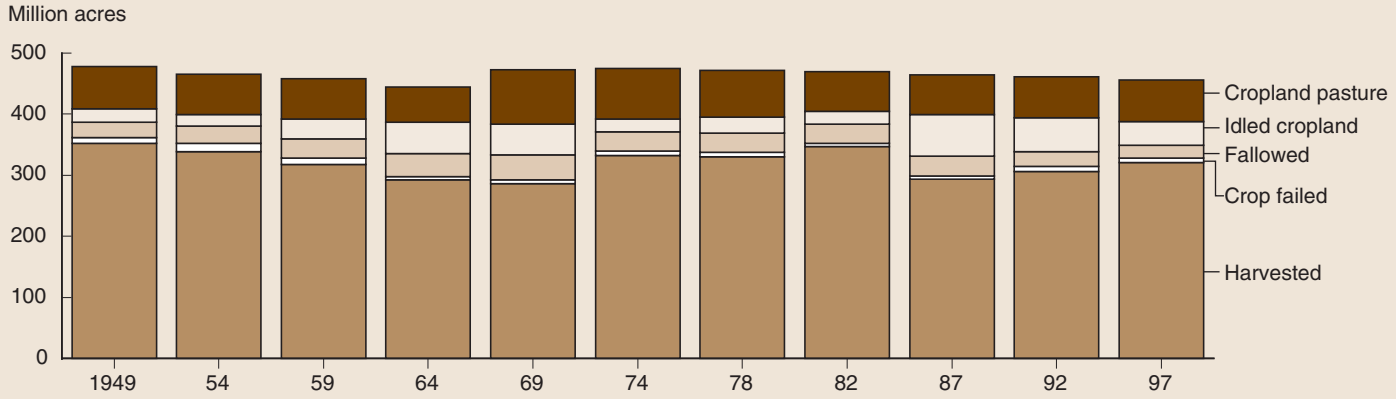

Source: Various USDA sources, see Major Uses of Land, 1997, SB-973, available at: *www.ers.usda.gov/publications/sb973/*