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Examining Agricultural Output in the 1982 National Input/Output Accounts by State and I/O Sector

William E. Edmondson

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Examining Agricultural Output in the 1982 National Input/Output Accounts by State and I/O Sector. By William E. Edmondson, Agriculture and Rural Economy Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Staff Report No. 9227.

Abstract

Many regional scientists employ methods designed to "share down" to States or regions national input/output (I/O) data or coefficients. Much of the data supporting the agricultural sectors of the national I/O tables are compiled from State-level estimates. This report uses these actual State commodity output values, aggregated to the 17 agricultural I/O sectors, to "build up" to national I/O commodity output tables published by the U.S. Department of Commerce for 1982. These tables provide the basic foundation of a workable I/O model. The author explains the methodology used to determine State and sectoral distributions of nonmarketed outputs in areas where estimation was unavoidable. The author also highlights special problems and difficulties building these types of accounts.

Keywords: Input/output accounts, nonmarketed output.

Acknowledgment

The author appreciates the assistance of Robert P. Williams, Farm Sector Financial Analysis Branch, Agriculture and Rural Economy Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for assembling and providing hard-to-find unpublished data files.

The limited distribution of this report facilitates its review and critique by the author's research colleagues. The paper does not reflect an official position of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and it has not been subjected to the internal review process received by official Department publications.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
Agricultural Commodity Output	2
Cash Receipts	2
Inventory Change	4
Home Consumption	4
Nonpurchased Imputations	4
Additional Industry Receipts	5
BEA I/O-Derived Secondary Receipts	5
Adjusted Total Output	6
The Southern Story	6
Conclusion	7
References	12

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	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
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Cash Receipts	2
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Examining Agricultural Output in the 1982 National Input/Output Accounts by State and I/O Sector

William E. Edmondson*

Introduction

Regional input-output (I/O) analysts have always faced a dilemma. On the one hand, the strongest input/output data set has been the national table, prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. On the other hand, using the national table for a regional analysis ignores the uniqueness of the region and the differences in the sectoral mix and commodity composition of the sectors of the region from the national accounts. The ability to move from published national I/O tables to regional analysis has always been a path loaded with obstacles, mine fields, and booby traps. These problems are the most densely concentrated in the agricultural sectors of the I/O tables, a problem addressed in this report and its data.

The data supplied to BEA for its 17 agricultural sectors of the base year 1982 I/O tables originated from sources described in the publication, *Major Statistical Series of the U.S. Department of Agriculture: Farm Income* (3).¹ BEA uses some unpublished data, mostly the series on feed and seed used on farms. The compilation of data generated by these surveys and other sources allows a completely additive (to published national totals) set of agricultural commodity control totals for the 50 States and 17 agricultural sectors.

Many regional analysts realize that using only the State data that are published by U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in detail, mainly State cash receipts, can be vastly misleading in terms of the I/O concept of total agricultural commodity output. Because the USDA data series used here are measuring output as related to total farm income, quantities used on farms for seed and feed are excluded. These quantities are both an input into and output of the farm sector. Their net effect on farm income is zero. This report, however, must include nonpurchased transactions to be consistent with the published I/O commodity output totals that include all output whether marketed or not.

The definition of commodity output used in this report is the same as that of BEA, publisher of the I/O tables. Total commodity output figures are equal to "the entries in a row [that] represent the dollar value of the use by each industry of the commodity named at the beginning of the row and of the sales of the commodity to the final users" (6).

Distributions other than cash receipts account for nearly 20 percent of total agricultural commodity output in the I/O tables. In some States, the ratio is much larger. For example, the feed grains sector as a whole owes more than 55 percent of its output to economic activities other than marketing, but

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¹Italicized numbers in parentheses identify literature cited in the References at the end of this report.

only 45 percent of feed grains output is being captured by relying on cash receipts data about feed grains.

Some regional scientists attempt to circumvent this potential built-in error by purchasing one or more of the readymade regional I/O models now on the open market. The database presented here has two distinct advantages over the extrapolated data used in most readymade models. The 1982 benchmark I/O tables reflect a year when the domestic U.S. economy was in recession. Some of the readymade models have not rebased their tables to include the 1982 data and, instead, are using data that have been estimated from the 1977 national benchmark tables. The recession year values, the difference between "sharing down" or disaggregating national values to States and using actual estimates, and the estimation of base year production all can contribute to significant differences in the results obtained from using one of the readymade models to analyze State-level impacts compared with one built from USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) data provided here. The national data, although presented differently here, are the actual data in the 1982 tables. Secondly, the costs of the readymade models can be prohibitively expensive. These data, on the other hand, are public information and are available at cost.²

Agricultural Commodity Output

The outputs associated with the 17 agricultural sectors are built from five main components: cash receipts, inventory change, home consumption, the value of onfarm transactions which are both an expense and income to the sector (nonpurchased imputations), and additional industry receipts (table 1). Each of the categories will be examined separately, but categories other than cash receipts will sometimes be referred to as "additional output" for ease of presentation. Agricultural output has also been redefined, *ex post facto*, by BEA. These revisions are explained as BEA I/O-derived secondary receipts and adjusted total output.

Cash Receipts

Cash receipts from farm marketings by States are annually published by ERS in *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary* (2).³ The commodity detail is easily aggregated to input/output sectors.

The State and sector sums published for 1982 and those sums that are incorporated in the 1982 input/output tables differ, however. Because the input/output series are being used as "control totals," the difference must be redistributed to the States. The sectoral sum differences between I/O cash receipts and those published in the State summary tables are proportionately redistributed to the States. The State-by-sector cash receipts are turned into a percentage matrix, the difference multiplied, and the result added back in. This procedure allows the newly created matrix to sum to the 1982 I/O national sector totals although there will be differences in published State cash receipts totals. Cash receipts data among sectors in California have also been adjusted.⁴

²The U.S. and State data for the 17 agricultural sectors of the 1982 U.S. input-output accounts are available on one 5.25-inch disk [Agricultural Commodity Output (# 91008)] for \$25. Call 1-800-999-6779 to order.

³The latest publication that included State cash receipts and other data for calendar year 1982 was *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1986*, ECIFS 6-4, Feb. 1988. The data used in this paper have been revised, sometimes significantly, since that publication date.

⁴A value for California oil crops was published at the time I/O data were collected. That value is now included in other miscellaneous crops. The original values are reflected here.

Table 1—Agricultural output, 1982

BEA sector	I/O code	Commodity	U.S. agricultural output						BEA I/O-derived secondary receipts	Adjusted (BEA) total output ¹	
			Total	Cash receipts	Additional output						
					Total	Inventory change	Home consumption	Nonpurchased imputations	Additional industry receipts		
<i>1,000 dollars</i>											
010100	Dairy	19,022,936	18,233,554	789,382	0	115,341	674,041	0	-2,653,400	16,369,500	
010200	Poultry	9,785,055	9,520,028	265,027	-14,830	24,887	254,971	0	-4,100	9,781,000	
010301	Meat animals	49,131,126	41,024,793	8,106,333	-631,313	763,519	561,622	7,412,506	-763,500	48,367,500	
010302	Miscellaneous livestock	2,191,929	1,478,282	713,647	0	0	344,075	369,572	-155,300	2,036,700	
020100	Cotton	3,432,763	4,456,545	-1,023,781	-1,024,710	0	928	0	0	3,432,763	
020201	Food grains	11,245,562	11,411,973	-166,411	-579,685	0	413,274	0	0	11,245,562	
020202	Feed grains	38,545,460	17,408,588	21,136,871	713,967	0	20,422,905	0	0	38,545,460	
020203	Grass seeds	334,473	314,843	19,630	0	0	19,630	0	0	334,473	
020300	Tobacco	3,463,844	3,341,519	122,325	120,325	0	0	2,000	0	3,463,844	
020401	Fruits	6,132,268	6,038,462	93,806	49,445	44,361	0	0	-685,900	5,446,400	
020402	Nuts	815,772	805,495	10,277	0	10,277	0	0	0	815,772	
020501	Vegetables	8,540,851	8,063,495	477,356	238,670	187,520	51,166	0	0	8,540,851	
020502	Sugar crops	1,627,727	1,587,837	39,890	0	62	39,828	0	0	1,627,727	
020503	Miscellaneous crops	672,165	660,481	11,684	0	0	11,684	0	0	672,165	
020600	Oil crops	13,734,757	13,816,529	-81,773	-253,851	0	172,079	0	0	13,734,757	
020701	Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
020702	Greenhouse/nursery	4,432,066	4,432,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,432,066	
	Total	173,108,753	142,594,490	30,514,263	-1,381,982	1,145,967	22,966,203	7,784,078	-4,262,200	168,846,542	

¹Any differences between the sum of the secondary receipts column and the U.S. total agricultural output column and the adjusted (BEA) total output column is due to the BEA practice of rounding to the nearest one-tenth million.

Inventory Change

Inventory change is taken from an unpublished compilation of subsector commodity groups that are then aggregated to input/output sectors (4). The State sector sums are additive to published national input/output totals and State inventory change data in ERS publications.

Home Consumption

Home consumption presented a number of unique problems. Despite the problems and the small magnitude of the values, the visibility of home consumption in the I/O table warrants special attention. These estimates are also the estimates included in the National Income and Product Accounts, table 2.4-Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Expenditure (7). BEA will provide even greater detail to I/O users about home consumption on the unpublished data disk titled "Table B. I/O category 6, Food Produced and Consumed on Farms." The data are drawn almost exclusively from the tables presented here.

From unpublished data, national values of home consumption for seven input-output sectors were computed. Commodities from these sectors—010100 (dairy), 010200 (poultry), 010301 (meat animals), 020401 (fruits), 020402 (nuts), 020501 (vegetables), and 020502 (sugar crops)—were the only commodities for which home consumption was reported to USDA in 1982. The most recent State-level data are available only for total crops and total livestock and do not add to the sum of the seven national control totals given earlier to BEA. The task becomes how best to distribute the two sets of control totals (national sector home consumption values and State crop and livestock values) and the residual to the States.

The livestock home consumption distribution matrix is constructed as follows: the three livestock sectors' State cash receipts are multiplied by a weight, the ratio of the individual livestock sectors total receipts to the sum of the three sectors. The product is normalized by the new sum of the three sectors in each State, giving an adjusted distribution of the share of cash receipts to the three sectors for each State. The home consumption livestock values are then distributed to the States by this matrix. The same procedures are used for three (fruit, nuts, and vegetables) of the four crop sectors.

The residual, the difference between published crop and livestock State sums and national I/O sector totals, is redistributed to the States by the distribution generated by dividing the sector-State cells by the national total sum vector of the first operation. Sugar home consumption was distributed only to those States that reported cash receipts for maple syrup in 1982.

Nonpurchased Imputations

The nonpurchased imputations category consists of nonpurchased feed and seed, nonpurchased milk fed to calves, nonpurchased manure, and an imputation for the value of animal workpower used on farms. Almost 95 percent of nonpurchased feed and seed value consists of the value of nonpurchased hay (\$8.1 billion), corn (\$7 billion), and pasture (\$4 billion). The values of hay and corn are derived from unpublished tables collected by ERS from the Farm Costs and Returns Surveys (4). The tables detail the quantity of the various grains fed to animals by State. The quantities are then multiplied by the calendar year average price of the pertinent commodity. The value of nonpurchased pasture is calculated as a percentage of the season average open market price for hay. Pasture is then distributed to the States according to 1982 Census of Agriculture distributions of pastureland. The small commodity nonpurchased feed and seed national values are determined by a number of formulas. Many were developed by USDA commodity analysts for use in building the I/O

accounts.⁵ These values were then distributed to the appropriate sectors and States by the cash receipts distribution.

The national output of the farm sector for animal workforce was determined as a percentage of the value of horses and associated inputs such as veterinary fees, harnesses, and blacksmithing. The value of nutrients in animal manure for each type of livestock was determined by the product of the number of livestock reported in the 1982 Census of Agriculture, a manure per animal conversion ratio, a nutrient composition per unit of manure ratio, and average market price of the various nutrients. Both animal workforce and manure are then distributed to the livestock sectors by the State cash receipts distribution except for miscellaneous livestock which is distributed by the 1982 Census of Agriculture State distribution of the value of horses plus the cash receipts distribution of miscellaneous livestock minus the ERS horse values. ERS cash receipts for miscellaneous livestock are skewed inordinately toward Kentucky because of the large horse population in that State.

The national milk fed to calves total value is distributed to States by quantity fed to calves as reported by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, formerly the Statistical Reporting Service (5).

Additional Industry Receipts

The additional industry receipts category has five subunits: interfarm, intrastate livestock shipments; dog sales; bull, horse, and other animal semen; tobacco seeds and plants; and custom feeding fees. Only three sectors contain output generated by these activities: 010301 (meat animals), 010302 (miscellaneous livestock), and 020300 (tobacco).

The value of national intrastate livestock shipments is estimated and distributed to the States in the same proportion as cash receipts for meat animals, but they are adjusted for the value of horses when distributing the miscellaneous livestock portion of the total.⁶

The value of dog sales is estimated from data obtained from the American Kennel Club and distributed by the adjusted miscellaneous livestock cash receipts to the States. The value of livestock semen is determined by prorating it in proportion to the rise in veterinary fees since the last published estimation in the 1977 base-year tables. The output is distributed to the States and sectors as in the previous subcategories. The value of tobacco seeds and plants is taken from unpublished data collected by ERS and distributed by the value of tobacco cash receipts.

Custom feeding fees are now a major component of the "other farm income" data published by ERS in its national financial summary tables (1).⁷ These 1982 fees are distributed to 13 major States by ERS analysts based on the number of cattle on feed as reported in the monthly National Agricultural Statistics Service bulletin, *Cattle on Feed*.

BEA I/O-Derived Secondary Receipts

Some commodity output of the agricultural sector is classified by the U.S. Department of Commerce as I/O-derived secondary receipts. Such a commodity is considered secondary or a byproduct of the

⁵The formulas and supporting data for determining the national value of each nonpurchased commodity are available on request. They are too numerous and too detailed to be listed here.

⁶The formulas and supporting data are available on request.

⁷Custom feeding fees were added to ERS' other farm income data for the first time in 1982. The value was not included in any previous national I/O table as an output of the agricultural sectors.

agricultural sector, and the value is transferred to the sector for which this commodity is primary. An example is raisins. Once grapes go through the process of drying, they are no longer considered an output of the fruit sector (020401) but of the dehydrated foods sector (141000). Such occurrences were confined to 5 of the 17 agriculture sectors. Those sectors affected by the BEA secondary output transfers were 010100 (dairy), 010200 (poultry), 010301 (meat animals), 010302 (miscellaneous livestock), and 020401 (fruits).

The value of dairy output taken from I/O sector 010100 is redefined to the dairy processing sector I/O 140600. This adjustment is necessary because while health regulations imply that almost all dairy (milk) output goes directly to processors to be pasteurized, ERS cash receipts always exceed the census of manufacturing reports of dairy products consumed by the dairy processing industries. Therefore, BEA estimates the discrepancy and redefines it out of the sector. For our estimates, that value is then spread to the States negatively by the distribution generated by total output (the sum of all five previous categories) in the dairy sector.

The output transferred from I/O sectors 010200 and 010301 is the value of livestock products consumed in households on farms where produced. The original national values are from unpublished ERS data sources. All meat home consumption is considered to be processed, but only the meat portion of the poultry and egg home consumption is transferred out. The negative values are distributed to the States by the total commodity output distributions generated by the sum of all five previous categories for livestock and poultry. The output is considered I/O-derived secondary receipts and redefined to the meat processing sectors I/O 140101 and 140103.

Secondary receipts or transfers out of the miscellaneous livestock sector (010302) include the producers' value of minks, rabbits, and chinchillas or their furs. BEA estimated the value of the national output of these commodities. The States' output value of the furs was then subtracted from their total output of sector 010301 in proportion to the States' output of these furs as reported in the 1982 Census of Agriculture. The output is transferred to I/O sector 030001.

The value of raisins, prunes, and dates is redefined. Dried fruits are considered primary to the food processing sector 141000, dehydrated food products. These values are published in ERS' *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1986* (2). These data are then subtracted from the appropriate State in the fruit (I/O sector 020401) row. California is the only State for which there were cash receipts for raisins, dates, and prunes in 1982 and, hence, is the only State affected by this redefinition. The value is transferred to the food processing sector.

Adjusted Total Output

The adjusted total output is equal to what appears in the first 17 rows of the total commodity output column of the use matrix in table 3 of the 1982 input/output accounts (6). This total is the U.S. Department of Commerce estimate of its redefinitions out of agriculture, entered as negatives, plus the sum of categories one through five in this report.

The Southern Story

To illustrate both the range of outputs missed by using only cash marketings and the differences across States, this section concentrates on the agricultural output associated with commodities produced in 16 Southern States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. This region generated 28.5 percent of all domestic agricultural output in 1982 (tables 2 and 3). Commodity sector output varied from a high of 95.5 percent of total tobacco

output to a low of 8.8 percent of output in the grass seeds sector. A larger share of the region's output goes through the market compared with the rest of the Nation. Cash receipts from farm marketings in the region account for almost 30 percent of all U.S. cash receipts.

The South contributes 22.1 percent of total additional output.⁸ Of the four additional output categories, the South had the largest share of national output in the home consumption category, 36.2 percent, reflecting the relatively smaller farms in the region. Within the home consumption category, the South provides 68.5 percent of the poultry total and 72.3 percent of the nuts sector total.

The category in which the South has the smallest relative share is nonpurchased imputations, with 20.6 percent of total output of the category. Although the region generates over 72 percent of all nonpurchased sugar receipts, mainly in Florida and Louisiana, that sector is dwarfed by the nonpurchased feed sector (\$20.4 billion versus \$40 million) of which the South's output is only 19 percent. The imputations category is second in value of output in the South in 1982 at \$4.7 billion. That output, though, is only 10 percent that of cash receipts, the highest value category, which was worth more than \$42.6 billion.

The largest agricultural producer in the South is Texas, which generated a total commodity output of \$11.9 billion, more than twice its nearest competition in Florida, with \$4.7 billion. North Carolina was third with output receipts of \$4.3 billion. Underscoring the diversity of agriculture in the South, each of these States had a different dominant sector: Texas, livestock; Florida, fruits; and North Carolina, tobacco.

Conclusion

These tables, although measuring only the output side of the I/O model, indirectly provide a starting point or base for the analyst concerned with building a complete model. The nonpurchased output category is also an expense to the agricultural sectors, and the home consumption figures also double as a direct component of the PCE category of final demand (6). Turning this particular category to a coefficient matrix for distributing other expenses makes much more economic sense than distributing inputs by national cash receipts or some other variation to the States, as has been done in the past. This compilation of detailed State data by I/O sector used the most detailed actual national-level data available for constructing the agricultural sectors of the national I/O table and used, wherever possible, State-by-State detail from the farm income accounts.

⁸This figure is unduly influenced by the oil crops sector, which in 1982 had a -147.9 percent of additional output due to positive inventory change in the region over negative national totals.

Table 2—Total commodity output: Southern region, 1982

Sector	Alabama	Arkansas	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maryland	Mississippi
<i>1,000 dollars</i>									
1 Dairy	86,263	119,769	19,599	354,535	208,267	322,817	146,920	228,348	131,654
2 Poultry	688,527	1,007,226	265,882	229,844	975,423	24,359	154,671	381,439	437,588
3 Meat animals	501,805	418,734	11,963	451,518	552,325	656,931	198,700	108,270	334,865
4 Miscellaneous livestock	24,792	43,388	2,913	138,653	45,358	469,525	31,010	35,665	83,785
5 Cotton	135,043	159,833	0	6,075	67,711	0	253,256	0	534,982
6 Food grains	80,391	697,455	8,292	0	165,193	81,663	262,542	19,996	208,353
7 Feed grains	181,248	190,511	47,581	148,087	301,127	645,797	96,502	210,327	157,808
8 Grass seeds	5,605	688	38	0	3,333	1,511	609	124	1,024
9 Tobacco	1,347	0	0	36,125	196,755	1,010,111	94	71,119	0
10 Fruits	22,445	13,574	2,145	1,281,719	19,268	12,412	8,492	12,825	2,460
11 Nuts	4,694	150	0	2,295	78,742	0	7,073	0	3,885
12 Vegetables	94,817	21,726	26,784	902,077	143,218	23,299	43,880	26,291	34,441
13 Sugar crops	0	0	0	405,478	0	0	200,732	0	0
14 Miscellaneous crops	11,418	1,914	3	34,494	4,202	8,743	3,132	185	1,887
15 Oil crops	397,484	600,313	34,910	94,493	712,528	296,132	428,197	65,848	519,316
16 Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Greenhouse/nursery	86,629	11,001	14,556	571,640	107,811	18,462	16,158	62,433	15,002
Total	2,322,507	3,286,280	434,665	4,657,035	3,581,261	3,571,760	1,851,966	1,222,869	2,467,049

Continued—

Table 2—Total commodity output: Southern region, 1982—Continued

Sector	North Carolina	Oklahoma	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	West Virginia	Virginia	Regional total	U.S. total	Regional share
1,000 dollars										
1 Dairy	250,201	172,101	90,907	322,032	570,166	294,147	50,052	3,367,779	19,022,936	17.7
2 Poultry	857,174	124,532	159,212	116,820	503,691	286,573	50,977	6,263,936	9,785,056	64.0
3 Meat animals	603,181	1,974,805	168,014	610,232	5,765,174	434,487	80,132	12,871,136	49,131,127	26.2
4 Miscellaneous livestock	53,330	52,088	8,119	30,550	122,131	15,989	906	1,158,201	2,191,929	52.8
5 Cotton	29,149	55,739	46,011	100,843	606,357	113	0	1,995,111	3,432,763	58.1
6 Food grains	82,710	847,239	69,635	103,411	726,040	46,554	1,074	3,400,546	11,245,562	30.2
7 Feed grains	444,647	462,839	132,539	328,924	2,464,116	310,676	96,245	6,218,973	38,545,460	16.1
8 Grass seeds	811	3,324	1,644	375	10,174	248	0	29,506	334,473	8.8
9 Tobacco	1,254,640	0	226,666	302,351	0	200,048	7,255	3,306,512	3,463,844	95.5
10 Fruits	29,942	7,281	32,178	5,763	74,447	57,572	33,523	1,616,044	6,132,268	26.4
11 Nuts	1,296	4,102	1,106	0	19,901	0	0	123,242	815,772	15.1
12 Vegetables	166,681	36,827	72,011	43,139	445,675	49,359	351	2,130,575	8,540,851	24.9
13 Sugar crops	0	0	0	0	43,259	0	0	649,470	1,627,727	39.9
14 Miscellaneous crops	2,651	10,674	663	4,157	28,894	272	402	113,689	672,165	16.9
15 Oil crops	409,400	69,118	232,492	334,671	227,887	181,322	0	4,604,111	13,734,757	33.5
16 Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Greenhouse/nursery	99,010	31,674	12,524	158,726	291,179	44,005	0	1,540,811	4,432,066	34.8
Total	4,284,824	3,852,340	1,253,722	2,461,995	11,899,089	1,921,364	320,915	49,389,642	173,108,756	28.5

Table 3—Adjusted commodity output (BEA I/O-derived secondary receipts): Southern region, 1982

Sector	Alabama	Arkansas	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maryland	Mississippi
<i>1,000 dollars</i>									
1 Dairy	74,230	103,063	16,865	305,082	179,217	277,788	126,427	196,496	113,290
2 Poultry	688,351	1,006,692	265,689	229,781	975,157	24,343	154,581	381,196	437,372
3 Meat animals	491,856	399,429	11,333	442,771	540,417	627,389	188,661	102,502	320,795
4 Miscellaneous livestock	24,693	42,556	2,913	138,537	44,627	469,448	30,944	34,698	83,721
5 Cotton	135,043	159,833	0	6,075	67,711	0	253,256	0	534,982
6 Food grains	80,391	697,455	8,292	0	165,193	81,663	262,542	19,996	208,353
7 Feed grains	181,248	190,511	47,581	148,087	301,127	645,797	96,502	210,327	157,808
8 Grass seeds	5,605	688	38	0	3,333	1,511	609	124	1,024
9 Tobacco	1,347	0	0	36,125	196,755	1,010,111	94	71,119	0
10 Fruits	22,445	13,574	2,145	1,281,719	19,268	12,412	8,492	12,825	2,460
11 Nuts	4,694	150	0	2,295	78,742	0	7,073	0	3,885
12 Vegetables	94,817	21,726	26,784	902,077	143,218	23,299	43,880	26,291	34,441
13 Sugar crops	0	0	0	405,478	0	0	200,732	0	0
14 Miscellaneous crops	11,418	1,914	3	34,494	4,202	8,743	3,132	185	1,887
15 Oil crops	397,484	600,313	34,910	94,493	712,528	296,132	428,197	65,848	519,316
16 Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Greenhouse/nursery	86,629	11,001	14,556	571,640	107,811	18,462	16,158	62,433	15,002
Total	2,300,251	3,248,904	431,109	4,598,655	3,539,306	3,497,097	1,821,278	1,184,040	2,434,335

Continued—

Table 3—Adjusted commodity output (BEA I/O-derived secondary receipts): Southern region, 1982—Continued

Sector	North Carolina	Oklahoma	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	West Virginia	Virginia	Regional total	U.S. total	Regional share
- - - - - 1,000 dollars - - - - -										
1 Dairy	215,302	148,095	78,227	277,113	490,636	253,118	43,070	2,898,020	16,369,500	17.7
2 Poultry	856,688	124,510	159,082	116,735	503,638	286,456	50,887	6,261,157	9,781,000	64.0
3 Meat animals	577,344	1,946,879	157,091	580,106	5,724,908	419,040	68,451	12,598,972	48,367,500	26.0
4 Miscellaneous livestock	52,974	51,923	8,072	30,414	121,184	15,875	878	1,153,457	2,036,700	56.6
5 Cotton	29,149	55,739	46,011	100,843	606,357	113	0	1,995,111	3,432,763	58.1
6 Food grains	82,710	847,239	69,635	103,411	726,040	46,554	1,074	3,400,546	11,245,562	30.2
7 Feed grains	444,647	462,839	132,539	328,924	2,464,116	310,676	96,245	6,218,973	38,545,460	16.1
8 Grass seeds	811	3,324	1,644	375	10,174	248	0	29,506	334,473	8.8
9 Tobacco	1,254,640	0	226,666	302,351	0	200,048	7,255	3,306,512	3,463,844	95.5
10 Fruits	29,942	7,281	32,178	5,763	74,447	57,572	33,523	1,616,044	5,446,400	29.7
11 Nuts	1,296	4,102	1,106	0	19,901	0	0	123,242	815,772	15.1
12 Vegetables	166,681	36,827	72,011	43,139	445,675	49,359	351	2,130,575	8,540,851	24.9
13 Sugar crops	0	0	0	0	43,259	0	0	649,470	1,627,727	39.9
14 Miscellaneous crops	2,651	10,674	663	4,157	28,894	272	402	113,689	672,165	16.9
15 Oil crops	409,400	69,118	232,492	334,671	227,887	181,322	0	4,604,111	13,734,757	33.5
16 Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Greenhouse/nursery	99,010	31,674	12,524	158,726	291,179	44,005	0	1,540,811	4,432,066	34.8
Total	4,223,244	3,800,222	1,229,942	2,386,727	11,778,292	1,864,656	302,136	48,640,196	168,846,542	28.8

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