

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Annual percent change			
						2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Cash receipts (\$ bil.)	237.3	240.7	239.3	285.4 p	313.2 f	1.4	-0.6	19.3	9.7
Crops	113.7	115.9	120.0	143.9 p	174.6 f	1.9	3.5	19.9	21.3
Livestock	123.6	124.9	119.3	141.4 p	138.7 f	1.1	-4.5	18.5	-1.9
Direct government payments (\$ bil.)	13.0	24.4	15.8	12.0 p	13.4 f	87.7	-35.2	-24.1	11.7
Gross cash income (\$ bil.)	267.4	281.3	272.5	316.2 p	346.0 f	5.2	-3.1	16.0	9.4
Net cash income (\$ bil.)	82.2	85.8	67.9	87.6 p	96.6 f	4.4	-20.9	29.0	10.3
Net value added (\$ bil.)	127.8	121.4	104.4	137.6 p	144.1 f	-5.0	-14.0	31.8	4.7
Farm equity (\$ bil.)	1,401.9	1,576.1	1,771.8	2,002.7 p	2,286.2 f	12.4	12.4	13.0	14.2
Farm debt-asset ratio	11.5	10.9	10.5	9.9 p	9.1 f	-5.2	-3.7	-5.7	-8.1
Farm household income (\$/farm household)	81,596	81,599	77,654	84,159 p	89,434 f	0.0	-4.8	8.4	6.3
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	134.8	128.8	116.7	na	na	-4.5	-9.4	na	na
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rate (% points) ¹	na	2.3	3.4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	312	314	304p	na	na	0.6	-3.2	na	na
USDA conservation program expenditures (\$ bil.) ²	5.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

U.S. gross domestic product (\$ bil.)	11,686	12,434	13,195	na	na	6.4	6.1	na	na
Share of agriculture & related industries in GDP (%) ¹	4.7	4.5	na	na	na	-4.3	na	na	na
Share of agriculture in GDP (%) ¹	1.0	0.8	na	na	na	-16.3	na	na	na
Total agricultural imports (\$ bil.) ²	52.7	57.7	64.0	70.0	na	9.5	10.9	9.4	na
Total agricultural exports (\$ bil.) ²	62.4	62.5	68.7	81.9	na	0.2	9.9	19.2	na
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%) ¹	21.3	21.7	22.3	23.0 f	na	1.9	2.8	3.1	na
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	186.2	190.7	195.3	202.9	na	2.4	2.4	3.9	na
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	9.7	9.8	9.9	na	na	1.0	1.0	na	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	51.5	51.4	51.1	na	na	-0.2	-0.6	na	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	232.1	239.2	246.0	na	na	3.1	2.8	na	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending (\$ bil.) ²	46.2	50.9	53.1	54.3	na	10.2	4.3	2.3	na

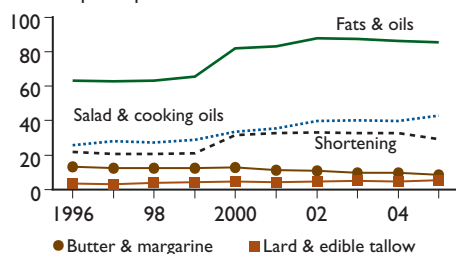
f = Forecast. p = Preliminary. na = Not available. All dollar amounts are in current dollars.

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.

Availability of added fats and oils shows slight decline in recent years

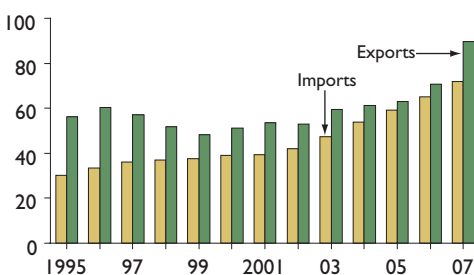
Pounds per capita



In 2000, the number of firms reporting vegetable oil production to the U.S. Census Bureau increased significantly. Source: USDA, ERS Food Availability (Per Capita) Data System.

U.S. imports have increased as consumers demand more diversified foods

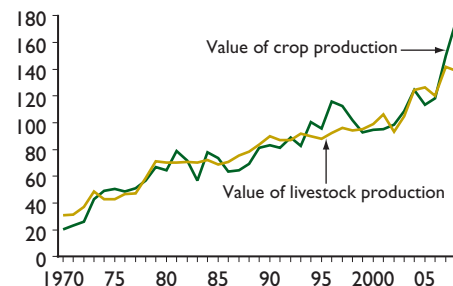
Billion dollars



Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Record value of crop production forecast for 2008

Billion dollars

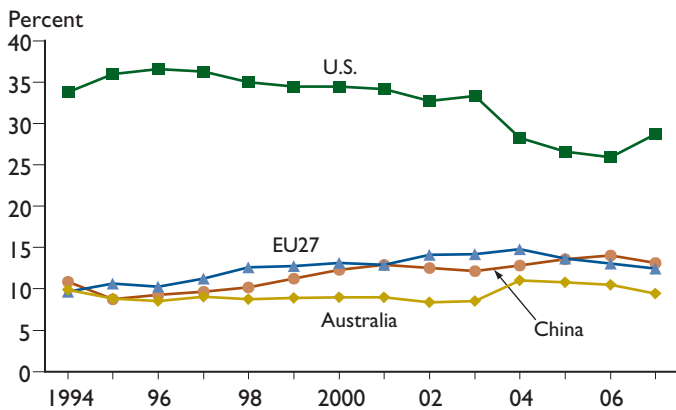


2008 forecast. Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

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

Markets and Trade

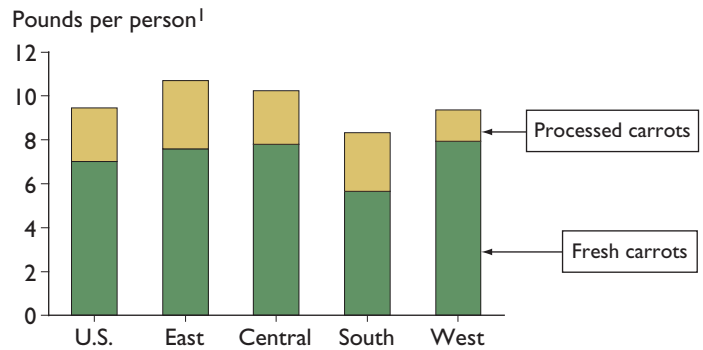
U.S. share of Japan's agricultural imports rose in 2007



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using Japan trade data.

Diet and Health

At-home fresh carrot use is lowest in the South



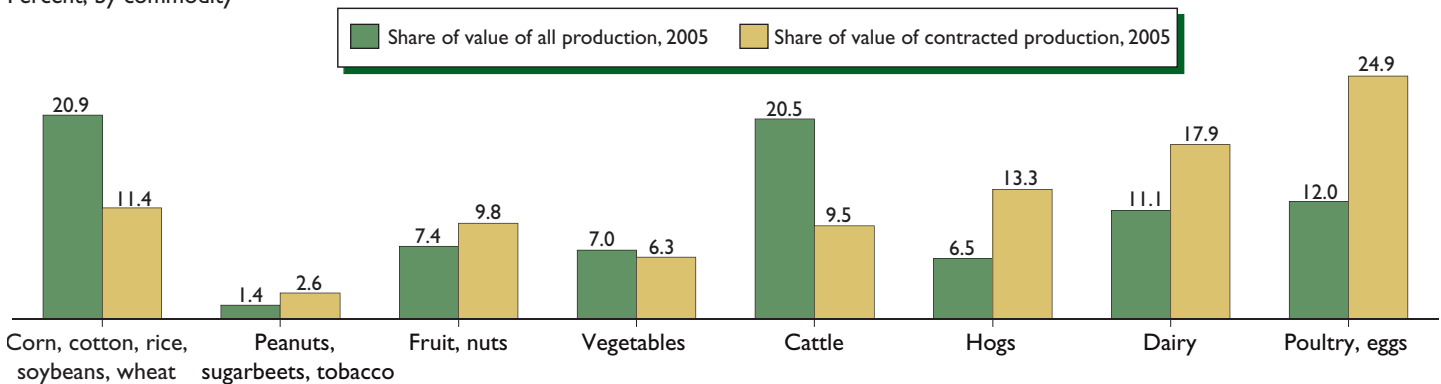
¹Fresh-weight equivalent.

Source: 2005 use derived from USDA's Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals, 1994-96 and 1998 and Nielsen Homescan, 1998-2003 data.

Farms, Firms, and Households

Poultry, hogs, and dairy are the major sources of contracted agricultural production

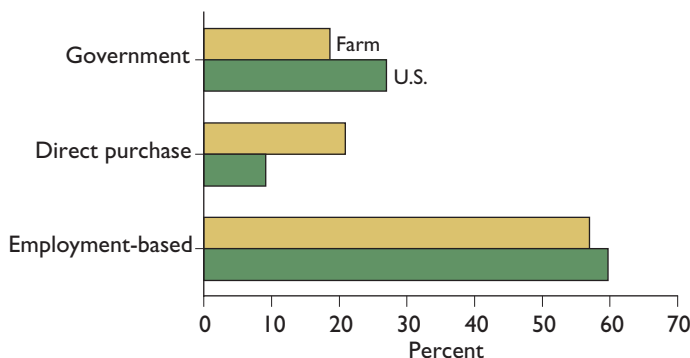
Percent, by commodity



Source: 2005 Agricultural Resource Management Survey, all versions

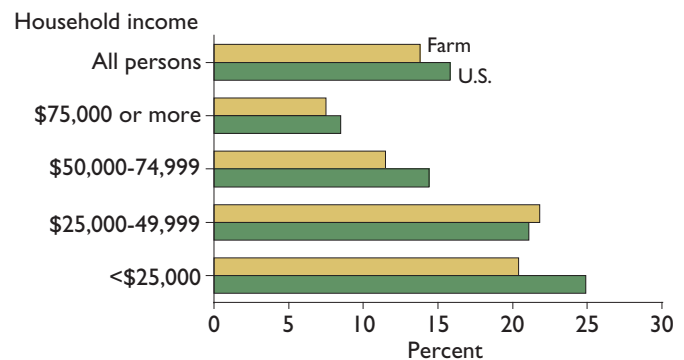
Rural America

The source of most health insurance is employment-based, 2006



Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service, 2006 Agricultural Resource Management Survey and the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Health insurance coverage varies by income class, 2006



Source: USDA, ERS 2006 Agricultural Resource Management Survey and the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

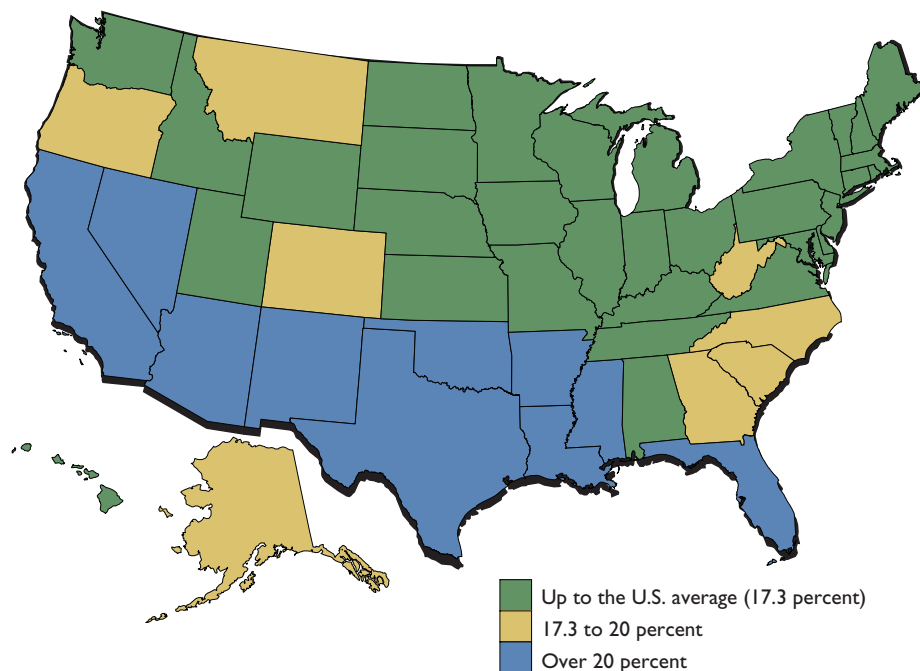
On the Map

Share of nonelderly with no health insurance varies considerably among States

An average of 17.3 percent (44 million people) of the U.S. population younger than 65 had no health insurance between 2004 and 2006. Most people 65 or older are eligible for Medicare, a health insurance program administered by the U.S. Government. Health insurance varies considerably among States. State differences are largely attributable to variations in the rate of private employer-sponsored insurance and in State and local levels of spending on public programs, such as Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). Decisions on the extent of coverage in public programs, except for Medicare, are primarily a State responsibility. The States with the highest uninsured rates generally have larger low-income populations.

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Percent of the nonelderly population without health insurance, 2004-06



Source: : U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2005 to 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

In the Long Run

Availability of U.S. carrots hit a high in 1997

Fresh carrots account for nearly three-fourths of all carrots consumed in the United States. Per capita availability of fresh carrots averaged 8.9 pounds during 2000-06—down 13 percent from a decade earlier but 38 percent higher than in 1980-86.

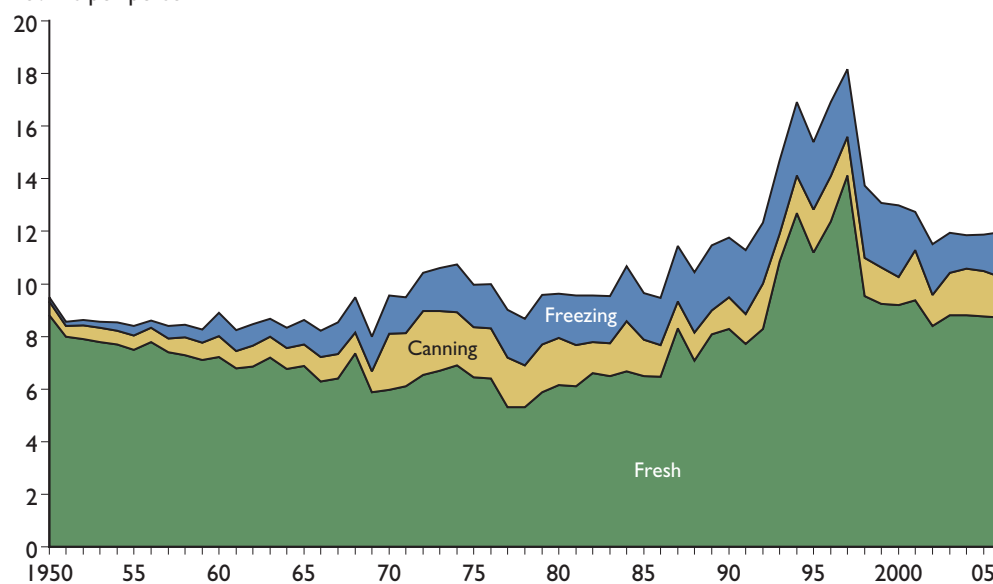
Fresh use of carrots peaked in the mid-1990s as the industry responded to widespread demand for relatively novel fresh-cut products, including packaged baby carrots. By the late 1990s, demand settled into a more stable pattern where it remains today.

Largely because of declining production of frozen carrots over the past several years, per capita availability of processing carrots averaged 3.3 pounds during 2000-06.

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Fresh use of carrots peaked in mid-1990s

Pounds per person¹



¹Fresh-weight equivalent.

Source: Computed by USDA, Economic Research Service.