Appendix table 8-World wheat trade as a share of production; world stocks as a share of consumption; U.S. exports as a share of foreign consumption, 1960-94

| Year | World trade ${ }^{1}$ to world production ${ }^{2}$ | World stocks to world consumption ${ }^{2}$ | U.S. exports to foreign consumption ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Percent |  |
| 1960 | 18 | 36 | 8 |
| 1961 | 21 | 30 | 9 |
| 1962 | 18 | 32 | 8 |
| 1963 | 25 | 30 | 10 |
| 1964 | 19 | 31 | 8 |
| 1965 | 24 | 22 | 9 |
| 1966 | 19 | 32 | 8 |
| 1967 | 17 | 35 | 8 |
| 1968 | 14 | 40 | 5 |
| 1969 | 16 | 32 | 5 |
| 1970 | 18 | 24 | 6 |
| 1971 | 15 | 27 | 5 |
| 1972 | 21 | 21 | 10 |
| 1973 | 17 | 23 | 9 |
| 1974 | 18 | 23 | 8 |
| 1975 | 19 | 25 | 10 |
| 1976 | 15 | 34 | 7 |
| 1977 | 19 | 28 | 8 |
| 1978 | 16 | 33 | 8 |
| 1979 | 21 | 28 | 9 |
| 1980 | 22 | 26 | 10 |
| 1981 | 23 | 26 | 12 |
| 1982 | 21 | 29 | 9 |
| 1983 | 21 | 31 | 9 |
| 1984 | 21 | 34 | 8 |
| 1985 | 17 | 35 | 5 |
| 1986 | 17 | 35 | 6 |
| 1987 | 23 | 29 | 9 |
| 1988 | 21 | 23 | 8 |
| 1989 | 19 | 23 | 7 |
| 1990 | 17 | 26 | 5 |
| 1991 | 20 | 23 | 7 |
| 1992 | 20 | 27 | 7 |
| 1993 | 18 | 25 | 6 |
| $1994{ }^{4}$ | 18 | 21 | 6 |

${ }^{\text {t}}$ Trade data excludes intra-EC trade and represents July/June year.
${ }^{2}$ Production, consumption, and stock data represents a summation of each country's different marketing year.
${ }^{3}$ U.S. exports represent July/June marketing year.
${ }^{4}$ Projected as of November 9, 1994.
Source: (29).

A Appendix table 9-Wheat production and exports, major foreign exporters, and total foreign, 1965-94 ${ }^{1}$

'Includes intra-EC trade.
${ }^{2}$ Data refiect country's crop year.
${ }^{3}$ Aggregate of differing local marketing years.
"Projected as of November 9, 1994.
Source: (29).

Appendix table 10-Coefficients of variation for U.S. wheat, 1951-94 ${ }^{1}$

| Perioar | Harvested acres | Yield | Production | Exports | Price received ${ }^{3}$ | Value of production |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951-55 | 16.1 | 7.8 | 14.5 | 31.5 | 2.8 | 15.3 |
| 1956-60 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 6.0 | 13.9 |
| 1961-65 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 7.7 | 11.7 | 18.4 | 12.0 |
| 1966-70 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 15.2 | 11.6 | 8.0 |
| 1971-75 | 17.9 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 23.9 | 44.0 | 50.0 |
| 1976-80 | 9.4 | 5.4 | 10.4 | 17.8 | 22.4 | 30.0 |
| 1981-85 | 12.0 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 22.2 | 6.5 | 11.9 |
| 1986-90 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 16.0 | 19.3 | 21.7 | 17.2 |
| 1991-944 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 9.4 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 13.4 |


${ }^{2}$ June/May year.
${ }^{3}$ Season average price received by farmers.
${ }^{4}$ Values for 1994 were projected as of November 9, 1994.
Source: (26).

Appendix table 11-U.S. wheat exports by selected export programs

| Fiscal year | P.L. 480 | Section 416 | Total aid | CCC credit ${ }^{1}$ | EEP ${ }^{2}$ | Total U.S. exports | $\begin{gathered} \text { P.L. 480, CCC } \\ \text { credit, and EEP } \\ \text { divided by total exports }^{3} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |
| 1955 | 2,325 | 0 | 2,325 | 0 | 0 | 6,184 | 38 |
| 1956 | 4,730 | 0 | 4,730 | 26 | 0 | 8,032 | 59 |
| 1957 | 8,126 | 0 | 8,126 | 0 | 0 | 12,934 | 63 |
| 1958 | 5,407 | 0 | 5,407 | 0 | 0 | 8,793 | 61 |
| 1959 | 6,883 | 0 | 6,883 | 76 | 0 | 9,839 | 71 |
| 1960 | 8,585 | 0 | 8,585 | 8 | 0 | 11,386 | 75 |
| 1961 | 10,112 | 0 | 10,112 | 129 | 0 | 15,273 | 67 |
| 1962 | 11,379 | 0 | 11,379 | 140 | 0 | 16,549 | 70 |
| 1963 | 11,210 | 0 | 11,210 | 260 | 0 | 14,557 | 79 |
| 1964 | 11,213 | 0 | 11,213 | 398 | 0 | 20,538 | 57 |
| 1965 | 13,415 | 0 | 13,415 | 94 | 0 | 17,300 | 78 |
| 1966 | 12,779 | 0 | 12,779 | 533 | 0 | 21,379 | 62 |
| 1967 | 7,074 | 0 | 7,074 | 1,529 | 0 | 18,120 | 47 |
| 1968 | 9,369 | 0 | 9,369 | 846 | 0 | 17,193 | 59 |
| 1969 | 5,216 | 0 | 5,216 | 324 | 0 | 12,501 | 44 |
| 1970 | 5,776 | 0 | 5,776 | 802 | 0 | 15,688 | 42 |
| 1971 | 5,067 | 0 | 5,067 | 2,113 | 0 | 18,227 | 39 |
| 1972 | 5,178 | 0 | 5,178 | 1,966 | 0 | 17,070 | 42 |
| 1973 | 2,947 | 0 | 2,947 | 8,748 | 0 | 35,867 | 33 |
| 1974 | 859 | 0 | 859 | 1,483 | 0 | 26,756 | 9 |
| 1975 | 2,795 | 0 | 2,795 | 155 | 0 | 29,272 | 10 |
| 1976 | 2,690 | 0 | 2,690 | 1,455 | 0 | 29,874 | 14 |
| 1977 | 3,495 | 0 | 3,495 | 2,252 | 0 | 23,766 | 24 |
| 1978 | 3,002 | 0 | 3,002 | 3,813 | 0 | 31,813 | 21 |
| 1979 | 3,234 | 0 | 3,234 | 2,684 | 0 | 31,340 | 19 |
| 1980 | 2,785 | 0 | 2,785 | 1,945 | 0 | 36,066 | 13 |
| 1981 | 2,537 | 0 | 2,537 | 3,261 | 0 | 42,246 | 14 |
| 1982 | 2,978 | 0 | 2,978 | 3,725 | 0 | 44,607 | 15 |
| 1983 | 3,340 | 0 | 3,340 | 8,597 | 0 | 36,701 | 33 |
| 1984 | 3,442 | 0 | 3,442 | 11,406 | 0 | 41,699 | 36 |
| 1985 | 4,392 | 0 | 4,392 | 8,221 | 0 | 28,524 | 44 |
| 1986 | 4,685 | 76 | 4,761 | 7,740 | 4,916 | 24,626 | 59 |
| 1987 | 3,927 | 406 | 4,333 | 8,125 | 12,214 | 28,204 | 68 |
| 1988 | 3,321 | 1,186 | 4,507 | 9,273 | 26,679 | 40,523 | 82 |
| 1989 | 3,020 | 137 | 3,157 | 8,897 | 17,906 | 37,660 | 68 |
| 1990 | 2,985 | 0 | 2,985 | 7,759 | 12,806 | 28,064 | 70 |
| 1991 | 3,067 | 0 | 3,067 | 8,339 | 15,150 | 26,792 | 78 |
| 1992 | 2,820 | 0 | 2,820 | 13,334 | 21,111 | 34,322 | 78 |
| 1993 | 2,818 | 868 | 3,686 | 8,537 | 21,806 | 36,078 | 78 |

${ }^{1}$ Source: FASNSDA.
${ }^{2}$ Unofficial ERS/FAS estimates of shipments.
${ }^{3}$ Adjusted for overlap between CCC export credit and EEP shipments.


| Item | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993F | 1994F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dollars per planted acre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production returns and economic cosis: Gross value of production (excluding direct govemment payments): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat | 112.41 | 114.35 | 110.32 | 128.52 | 113.97 | 93.52 | 66.06 | 76.21 | 95.89 | 99.90 | 94.27 | 72.68 | 112.12 | NA | NA |
| Wheat straw | 4.07 | 4.61 | 4.37 | 4.45 | 4.48 | 2.48 | 2.06 | 2.18 | 3.78 | 3.45 | 1.52 | 1.21 | 1.37 | NA | NA |
| Total, gross value of production | 116.48 | 118.96 | 114.69 | 132.97 | 118.45 | 96.00 | 68.12 | 78.39 | 99.67 | 103.35 | 95.79 | 73.89 | 113.49 | NA | NA |
| Economic (full ownership) costs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Variable cash expenses | 46.76 | 55.29 | 56.03 | 56.77 | 55.01 | 51.10 | 45.67 | 45.67 | 44.24 | 53.01 | 52.64 | 52.33 | 53.27 | 53.91 | 55.12 |
| General farm overthead | 7.08 | 7.39 | 7.11 | 8.05 | 8.62 | 5.10 | 4.69 | 6.01 | 6.89 | 5.01 | 6.47 | 5.15 | 4.97 | NA | NA |
| Taxes and insurance | 7.33 | 7.39 | 6.90 | 7.69 | 7.86 | 7.44 | 7.92 | 8.11 | 8.19 | 8.72 | 10.28 | 8.88 | 8.07 | NA | NA |
| Capital replacement | 18.15 | 19.30 | 19.41 | 21.02 | 20.48 | 19.63 | 19.90 | 20.33 | 20.67 | 9.66 | 9.89 | 10.60 | 10.93 | NA | NA |
| Operating capital | 2.83 | 3.91 | 3.09 | 2.51 | 2.72 | 2.11 | 1.38 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 2.12 | 1.97 | 1.42 | 0.95 | NA | NA |
| Other nonland capital | 3.64 | 3.46 | 3.24 | 3.19 | 3.84 | 3.67 | 3.66 | 3.69 | 4.33 | 9.67 | 10.67 | 12.18 | 13.30 | NA | NA |
| Land | 30.06 | 29.44 | 29.75 | 34.41 | 29.78 | 30.81 | 23.30 | 24.87 | 31.38 | 47.57 | 46.33 | 33.92 | 49.18 | NA | NA |
| Unpaid labor | 6.40 | 6.67 | 6.72 | 7.14 | 7.01 | 5.40 | 5.66 | 5.63 | 5.77 | 8.67 | 11.24 | 9.48 | 10.00 | NA | NA |
| Total, economic (full ownership) costs | 122.25 | 132.85 | 132.25 | 140.78 | 135.31 | 125.26 | 112.18 | 115.77 | 123.25 | 144.43 | 149.49 | 133.96 | 150.67 | 149.80 | 153.79 |
| Residual returns to management and risk | -5.77 | -13.89 | -17.56 | .7.81 | -16.86 | -29.26 | -44.06 | -37.38 | -23.58 | -41.08 | -53.70 | -60.07 | -37.18 | NA | NA |
|  | Dollars per bushel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harvest-period price | 3.76 | 3.63 | 3.38 | 3.48 | 3.37 | 2.98 | 2.29 | 2.39 | 3.50 | 3.81 | 2.78 | 2.57 | 3.32 | NA | NA |
|  | Bushels per planted acre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yield | 29.87 | 31.47 | 32.64 | 36.89 | 33.79 | 31.41 | 28.79 | 31.87 | 27.42 | 26.22 | 33.91 | 28.28 | 33.77 | NA | NA |

F = Forecasts as of fall of 1994. (Contact Mir Ali, 202-219-0802).
NA = Not available.
'Includes value of wheat grazing in Southem Plains before 1985.
${ }^{2}$ Includes cost of technical services.
${ }^{3}$ Includes cost of purchased irrigation water.

## Source: (23).



Key issues to be addressed in the feed grains portion of this year's farm legislation deliberations include planting flexibility and acreage idling under both the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and the Acreage Reduction Program (ARP). These and other policy matters are discussed in detail in Feed Grains: Background for 1995 Farm Legislation, a new report from USDA's Economic Research Service.

Policy options in regard to the planting flexibility issue include (1) expanding the normal flex acreage beyond the current 15 percent, (2) combining all crop acreage base into a farm program base and allowing complete planting flexibility within the base, and (3) implementing a normal crop acreage concept, such as the one under the 1977 Farm Act.

Options for the CRP include extending the current program for another 10-15 years but under more critical criteria to reduce soil and wind erosion and to preserve water quality and other environmental benefits.

Policy decisions that continue to hold land out of production will be critical given expectations for continued growth in both domestic use and exports. However, the program cost is likely to be the dominant criterion for legislation.

Producers benefit from participating in the government feed grains program directly through support prices and direct payments and indirectly through higher market prices. U.S. feed grain farmers have received program payments since 1961. During 1991-93, direct payments as a percentage of annual gross income were in ranges of 12-17 percent for corn, 19-22 percent for sorghum, 24-31 percent for barley, and 18-25 percent for oats. These percentages were well under those much of the 1980's. In 1986-88, for example, direct payments were 25-37 percent of annual gross income from corn production. Deficiency payments averaged $\$ 5.5$ billion for feed grain producers during that late-1980's period, compared with $\$ 2.8$ billion during 1991-93.

During 1991-93, returns over cash expenses for corn producers averaged $\$ 0.66$ per bushel (in 1987 dollars), compared with $\$ 0.71$ in 1985 and $\$ 0.86$ in 1990. However, returns over cash expenses for corn producers were still the highest among feed grain producers on a per acre basis. Overall, returns over cash expenses are expected to improve considerably in 1994/95 because of record yields, greater domestic and export demands, and higher deficiency payments.

The U.S. Feed Grain Industry. U.S. feed grain production has trended upward since the 1930's, reaching a record 285 million metric tons in 1994/95. Much of the increase was due to yield improvements, especially for corn. Corn production increased from 5.8 billion bushels in 1975 to 10.1 billion bushels in 1994. However, acres planted to sorghum, barley, and oats have declined.

## To Order This Report...

The information presented here is excerpted from Feed Grains: Background for 1995 Farm Legislation, AER-714, by William Lin, Peter Riley, and Sam Evans. The cost is $\$ 12.00$.

To order, dial 1-800-999-6779 (toll free in the United States and Canada) and ask for the report by title.

Please add 25 percent to foreign addresses (including Canada). Charge to VISA or MasterCard. Or send a check (made payable to ERSNASS) to:

```
ERS-NASS
341 Victory Drive
Hemdon, VA }22070
```

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, and maritai or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Office of Communications at (202) $720-5881$ (voice) or (202) 720-7808 (TDD).

To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, or call (202) $720-7327$ (voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.

