

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK



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Corn: market outlook & specialized traits . . . Food prices . . . U.S. ag exports . . . APEC initiative . . . Turkey's financial crisis

Sluggish U.S. & World Growth Mutually Reinforcing

Global economic growth this year will be the slowest since 1993, and any rebound during 2002 is expected to be modest. The U.S. economy, the locomotive that pulled the world economy out of the 1997-98 financial crisis, is now stalled. Until recently, most analysts expected Europe to drive world growth, through rising imports from Asia and Latin America. But, given the effects of the U.S. slowdown, Europe in 2001 is now expected to be a drag on global economic growth. Lacking a developed-country engine, Asia's growth is expected to be slower than during 1998, the low point of the Asian financial crisis.

Corn Market to Strengthen in 2001/02

Corn prices are expected to strengthen in 2001/02 as ending stocks decline to the lowest level since 1997/98. U.S. corn production in 2001 is expected to drop 7 percent, pulled down by lower acreage and yields. Meanwhile, domestic use is forecast to reach a record high, and exports are expected to rise 2 percent as global use expands. The average farm price is forecast at \$1.95-\$2.35 per bushel, up from \$1.85 in 2000/0.

Food Price Inflation Should Moderate in 2002

Consumers' demand for beef, dairy products, and fresh fruits and vegetables coupled with reduced production of these food items have generated a larger increase in 2001 food prices than forecast earlier this year. Price increases in 2002, for these items and for food in general, are forecast to be moderate as supplies recover. The consumer price index for all food is forecast to increase 3.2 percent in 2001 and 2.5 to 3 percent in 2002. Total sales of food to consumers rose 7.4 percent in 2000, the largest increase since 1990. With slower economic growth in 2001 and perhaps in 2002, food sales are expected to return to the trend of 3- to 5-percent annual increases.



Production of Value-Added Crops: The Case of High-Oil Corn

U.S. corn producers have been relatively slow to devote significant acreage to the production of high-oil corn and other varieties with specialized traits that add value. This reluctance contrasts with the relatively rapid adoption of corn hybrids with specialized input traits such as herbicide tolerance. Producers cite falling premiums for high-oil corn relative to conventional corn as a major discouraging factor, the result of low prices for substitute products in feed rations. Other factors that have impeded planting include risks related to price, yield, quality, and market forces.

U.S. Agricultural Exports Forecast To Rise in Fiscal 2002

U.S. agricultural exports are projected to increase in value for the third consecutive year in fiscal 2002. Much of the gain is expected to be from sales of the major bulk commodities—corn, wheat, soybeans, and cotton. Record exports of horticultural products, such as fruits and vegetables, also are projected. Higher prices of wheat, corn, and soybeans would account for much of the gain in export value.

APEC's Food System Initiative: Opportunities for U.S. Agriculture

This month, APEC—the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum—holds its 13th Ministerial in Shanghai, China. An initiative of rising significance on APEC's agenda is the APEC Food System (AFS). AFS focuses not only on the importance of trade liberalization to the region's food systems, but also on the need for rural development. The U.S. stake in this initiative is large because it could affect many significant U.S. markets. In fiscal 2001, the APEC economies accounted for more than 60 percent of U.S. agricultural and food exports and 50 percent of imports.

Turkey's Financial Crisis: How Will It Shake Out?

Turkey joins Brazil and Argentina in a state of economic crisis at a time of global uncertainty. Because Turkey is a sizable market for certain U.S. agricultural goods, the ongoing financial crisis may affect U.S. exports. In the short run, U.S. exports to Turkey should decline as the crisis shrinks demand, with the *lira's* drastic fall making imports relatively more expensive. Longrun impacts of Turkey's problems may be mixed, depending not only on whether its economy recovers, but also on whether needed structural reforms in agriculture are implemented.

Tracking Wholesale Prices For Organic Produce

Organic agriculture is one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. food sector. But collection of data (e.g., on prices) for this component of U.S. agriculture has lagged the industry's growth. Wholesale prices for organic produce are occasionally provided in Market News Service reports on wholesale fruits and vegetables, published daily by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service and covering terminal markets in 15 U.S. cities, including Atlanta, Dallas, and Seattle. Boston is the only city for which Market News consistently reports organic prices. A more complete picture of industry price patterns will emerge if and when data become available for other terminal wholesale markets.

Agricultural Economy



Chicago Board of Trade

Sluggish U.S. & World Growth Mutually Reinforcing

Global economic growth this year will be the slowest since the world recession of 1993, and any rebound during 2002 is expected to be modest. Agricultural exports may continue to grow but not as much as they might have if world macroeconomic conditions had been more favorable to global agricultural demand. Manufacturing exports may continue falling through at least mid-2002, due to the strong dollar and weak global growth.

The U.S. economy, the locomotive that pulled the world economy out of the 1997-98 financial crisis, is now stalled. The dollar, while weakening somewhat since the start of 2001, will continue to be strong relative to other major currencies. The combination of a strong dollar and sluggish global growth will exert negative impact on U.S. farm and manufacturing exports in 2001 and into the first half of 2002. Commodity prices and the value of farm exports are up, but not by as much as they would have been with faster world growth and a lower value of the dollar. The dollar is expected to fall modestly through the rest of 2001 and 2002. Nevertheless, the real value of the dollar will average very close to the post-World War II peak. While the U.S. economy will likely avoid a recession (defined as a decline in output lasting 6 months) in

2001, the world as a whole is less likely to avoid one. (A world recession is global output growth below an annualized 1.5 percent for 6 months or longer.)

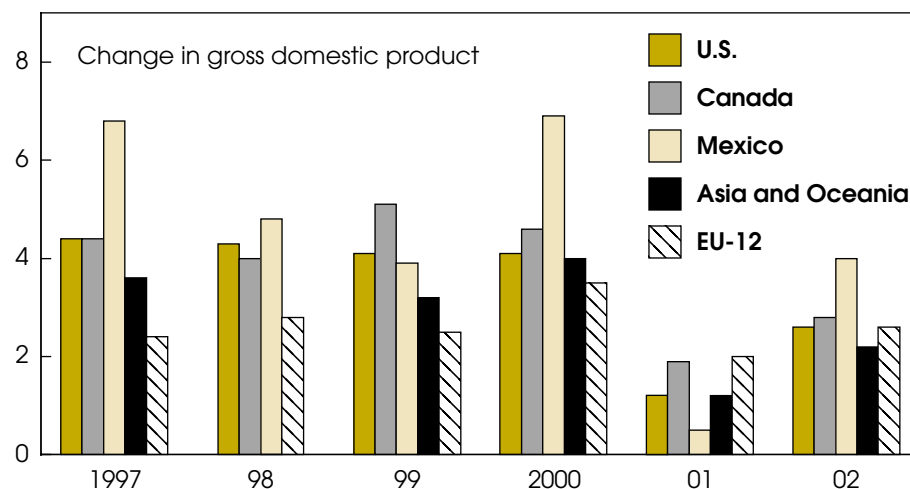
During 1996-2000, the North American economy achieved strong growth, with

Canada and the U.S. growing 4.7 and 4.1 percent in 2000, leading the G-7 economies. Growth in Mexican gross domestic product (GDP) of 6.9 percent in 2000 was higher than most developing countries.

But North American performance since late 2000 has been less than stellar. The U.S. economy is expected to grow at a relatively modest rate in 2001, while the manufacturing sector has declined in size. The slump in manufacturing is expected to continue until the last half of 2002. High energy prices, a decline in business equipment spending (especially technology-related equipment), and slow growth in demand for consumer durables have hurt earnings in the manufacturing sector across the board and have cost jobs. In June, as overall employment stabilized, loss of manufacturing jobs continued. In August compared with June, employment fell by over 100,000 jobs with over 200,000 jobs lost from manufacturing. The unemployment rise to 4.9 percent in August will likely turn around by mid-2002. The levels of decline in manufacturing output and employment since late 2000 are normally not seen except during a recession.

U.S. Economy Remains in the Slow Lane

Percent change



Inflation-adjusted annual change. The last 3 years are either estimates or forecasts.

Sources: DRI-WEFA, September Outlook 2001; International Financial Statistics, IMF/Haver; U.S. forecast from ERS.

Economic Research Service, USDA

Agricultural Economy

Weakness in the U.S. manufacturing sector has spread across the borders. Canada's economy is expected to achieve only 2-percent growth in 2001, with unemployment exceeding 7 percent in December. Prospects for slower growth in Canada have been mitigated by higher natural gas and oil prices on Alberta's economy, partly neutralizing higher crude oil prices in the rest of Canada.

Mexico, although benefiting from higher natural gas and oil prices, has experienced declining demand for exports of manufactured goods for the last 9 months. The worldwide recession in the manufacturing sector has hit Mexico much harder than the rest of North America. Mexico depends more on trade than the U.S., and manufacturing is a far larger share of total economic output. Moreover, Argentina's financial problems have kept long-term interest rates and the value of both the dollar and the Mexican *peso* relatively high, slowing the pace of foreign direct investment in Mexico. With three consecutive quarters of slow growth, Mexico is near a recession, even as revenues from oil and gas exports rise and farm exports to the U.S. surge.

The recent lackluster economic performance in North America has been cited as the reason for the recent modest decline in the dollar. Lower short-term interest rates engineered by the Federal Reserve Board (Fed) did not immediately cause the dollar to fall, as long-term U.S. bond yields remained relatively high. Foreigners, fearing weakness in their own economies and expecting higher U.S. stock market returns, continued investing in U.S. financial instruments, keeping the demand for dollars strong through early 2001. The large number of corporate earnings disappointments slowed the flow of funds into the U.S. and weakened the dollar against the *euro*, in late-summer 2001. Despite this recent modest decline, the dollar remains strong by historical standards.

New Locomotive Low on Steam

Despite the sluggishness of North American growth, most analysts had expected Europe to become the new growth engine for the world through rising imports from Asia and Latin America. But most ana-

lysts have now lowered 2001 growth forecasts for Europe, after weak German growth in the first quarter of 2001. The 4-percent inflation in the Netherlands and Spain has prevented the European central bank from significantly lowering short-term interest rates to stimulate their economy. The slowdown in North America was reflected in lower European corporate export earnings which, in turn, depressed capital spending and compounded weakness in European consumer spending. As a result, growth in the European Union will be below 2 percent in 2001.

European growth in 2001 is expected to be a drag on global economic growth, given the effects of the American slowdown. Lacking a developed-country growth engine, world growth is expected to be 1.5 percent below world growth rates since 1993—and slower than global growth during the 1998 Asian financial crisis.

Prospects for Growth in Asia & Latin America

The Argentine financial crisis (AO September 2001) has the potential to spill over into countries of Asia that have not undertaken serious financial reforms. Most analysts do not expect such a spillover in 2001 or 2002, but other factors will probably slow Asian GDP growth.

Asian growth will drop to 2 percent in 2001 as the recession in Japan continues, despite strong growth in India and China. Growth rates in Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia are likely to fall from 2000 rates due to weak semiconductor and specialty chip export gains. China and India will roar ahead with over 5-percent growth, preventing the Asian outlook for 2001 and 2002 from being as weak as the performance in 1998.

Sluggish Asian growth was a key factor in the recent decline in crude oil, gasoline, and diesel fuel prices. A rise in Asian GDP growth requires two to three times as much energy as a 1-percentage point U.S. GDP growth. So, slowing Asian growth has had a larger impact in curbing oil price rises than a slowing of U.S. growth. As a result of slowing Asian growth, and despite tightening oil supplies, oil prices came down sharply from

the peak in late spring 2001. The recent increase in U.S. gasoline prices reflects a modest expected rise in third-quarter growth in the U.S. and Asia.

Latin American growth rates will slow to less than 2 percent—about half of its 2000 growth rate. As almost half of the emerging bond market index consists of Argentine and Brazilian bonds, the impact of Argentina's financial situation is potentially large. The 2-percent growth projection assumes the Argentina situation does not spill over into the rest of the world.

Slowdown Is Contagious In Integrated World Economy

More than ever before, finance and trade integrate the world economy. Intervention of the Fed will show up in stronger U.S. growth in early- to mid-2002, with some decline in long-term bond interest rates. The tight international bond market and active U.S. corporate bond issuance have kept long-term bond rates high.

Actions by the Fed in lowering short-term interest rates resulted in the largest corporate bond financing in U.S. history. This provides a solid base for strong future capital spending as inventories are cleared and capacity utilization tightens in late 2001. The housing sector has shown remarkable strength due to lower mortgage interest rates, induced by both the Fed's easing of interest rates, and low unemployment.

Until recently, the dollar had been extraordinarily strong, rising by some indexes to the highest real (inflation-adjusted) level since the U.S. dollar started floating in the early 1970s. The resulting growth in imports makes it likely that 2001 will have a near-record trade deficit—second only to 2000.

When U.S. companies experienced declining sales, earnings, and cash flow, they laid off workers in Europe and Asia, not only in the U.S. headquarters. Similarly, European corporations with weak earnings and sluggish sales in the U.S. laid off workers in U.S. affiliates. These connections amplified the impact of the slowing U.S. economy and spread the slowdown to Europe, despite modest direct trade links. Inability of the European central bank to lower short-term interest rates

Agricultural Economy

contributed to depressed investment growth and exacerbated the European slowdown.

For the world economy to recover quickly, the U.S. economy must return at least to a GDP growth trend of 3.2 percent in mid-2002. As this occurs, the world economy would likely recover fully.

U.S. recovery is likely, as consumer confidence is still high. Growth in real wages, declining oil prices, low interest rates, lower utility prices, and recent tax rebates will further stimulate consumer spending. Robust growth in retail sales clearing inventories, tightening capacity utilization, and the funds from recent corporate bond issues would boost business equipment spending in 2002 and help get the U.S. economy back on track.

The U.S. slowdown was essentially due to production cutbacks to work off excessive inventory accumulation through the first 3 quarters of 2001. Based on current trends, the excessive inventories will be worked off so the growth seen in final demand will be reflected in GDP growth in 2002. By mid-2002, given the favorable interest rate, both consumer and producer spending will improve so GDP growth will be in the 3-percent range—with growth averaging 2.6 percent in 2002.

Impact of Slowdown on Farm & Rural Sectors

The world growth slowdown comes with a notable decline in exports in 2001 and 2002. The higher value of the dollar relative to the *yen* and *euro* compared with 2000 will amplify the effect of sluggish world growth on U.S. exports. Thus, manufacturing will be weak through 2001 and 2002. Nonmetro employment will continue to decline through 2001 and early 2002. Nonmetro manufacturing, heavily dependent on export markets, is not likely to recover until late 2002, as the economies of major U.S. trading partners recover and U.S. exports rise sharply. Off-farm income prospects, particularly for small operators, will be quite weak through 2002.

The rise in energy-related expenses in 2001 will be smaller than previously expected. First, diesel fuel prices have

been falling since May 2001, and dropped below January levels in the late summer. Also, although nitrogen-based fertilizer prices surged by over 50 percent, an expected fertilizer shortage never emerged. Domestic fertilizer production dropped despite higher demand, as some producers faced with higher natural gas and electricity prices did not produce any fertilizer in the early part of 2001. In fact, some western fertilizer plants sold electricity that was available to them rather than produce fertilizer. Fertilizer imports from Saudi Arabia induced by high U.S. fertilizer prices made up for the domestic fertilizer production shortfall and mitigated the expected price increases.

As natural gas price increases subside and diesel fuel prices stabilize, energy-related farm expenses will decline in 2002. Further, lower long-term interest rates will pull down farm interest rates. Average interest rates charged on farm loans from commercial banks have fallen well below 9 percent and are likely to drift lower through the first half of 2002. Through the first half of 2002, the combined effect of continued mild domestic and foreign economic growth, slightly lower inflation, and the continued easing of monetary policy will push farm interest rates moderately lower and increase the overall availability of farm loans.

While the full impact of recent events is unknown, many factors will influence near-term growth. Consumers kept the domestic economy out of recession during the first half of 2001, but consumer confidence began dropping in mid-summer and downside effects of recent events may negatively affect consumer spending.

Should a recession emerge in the U.S. in 2002, with Europe and Asia in decent shape, the dollar will likely weaken and long-term interest rates will fall even more than expected. This will modestly aid farm income prospects, but off-farm farm household income would be adversely affected—reducing farm household income prospects. **AO**

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October Releases—USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board

The following reports are issued electronically at 3 p.m. (ET) unless otherwise indicated.

October

- 1 *Crop Progress* (4 p.m.)
- 2 *Weather - Crop Summary* (12 noon)
- 3 *Agricultural Chemical Usage - Restricted Use Summary*
Broiler Hatchery
Egg Products
- 4 *Dairy Product*
- 5 *Dairy Products Prices* (8:30 a.m.)
Poultry Slaughter
Vegetables
- 9 *Crop Progress* (4 p.m.)
- 10 *Weather - Crop Summary* (12 noon)
Broiler Hatchery
- 12 *Cotton Ginnings* (8:30 a.m.)
Crop Production (8:30 a.m.)
Dairy Products Prices (8:30 a.m.)
Milkfat Prices (8:30 a.m.)
Turkey Hatchery
- 15 *Crop Progress* (4 p.m.)
- 16 *Weather - Crop Summary* (12 noon)
Milk Production
- 17 *Broiler Hatchery*
- 19 *Dairy Products Prices* (8:30 a.m.)
Cattle on Feed
Cold Storage
Livestock Slaughter
- 22 *Chicken and Eggs*
Crop Progress (4 p.m.)
- 23 *Weather - Crop Summary* (12 noon)
Catfish Processing
Monthly Ag News
- 24 *Broiler Hatchery*
- 25 *Cotton Ginnings* (8:30 a.m.)
- 26 *Dairy Products Prices* (8:30 a.m.)
Milkfat Prices (8:30 a.m.)
Monthly Hogs and Pigs
- 29 *Crop Progress* (4 p.m.)
- 30 *Rice Stocks* (8:30 a.m.)
Weather - Crop Summary (12 noon)
Peanut Stocks and Processing
- 31 *Agricultural Prices*
Broiler Hatchery

Briefs

Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry**Drought Delays Cattle Herd Expansion**

Drought since 2000 in many areas, particularly the Southern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, combined with the harshest winter since 1992/93, have delayed cattle herd expansion until 2004, despite relatively strong prices that normally result in heifer retention for breeding. The additional heifers in feedlots have increased beef production in the near term.

Poor weather conditions curtailed beef supplies this past winter and spring, resulting in sharply higher fed-cattle prices and record retail beef prices. Although the cattle-on-feed inventory at the beginning of the year was 3 percent above a year earlier, first-half beef production was 5 percent lower as both marketings and slaughter weights declined. Steer and heifer slaughter weights were on a record-setting path until December when harsh weather conditions began affecting feedlot performance. Compared with a year earlier, average weights in March were down 17 pounds to 771 pounds for steers and down 16 pounds to 715 pounds for heifers.

With poor grazing conditions in 2001, many heifers have been placed on feed for marketing rather than entering the breeding herd, a pattern repeated from last year when moisture conditions were similar. On July 1, nearly 3.9 million heifers were on feed, 41 percent of on-feed inventories. This is up sharply from 2.1-2.5 million head in 1992-94, only 34 percent of on-feed inventories when producers were most recently rebuilding their herds. Large numbers of this year's calf crop are entering feedlots rather than remaining on pastures due to poor forage prospects.

Feedlot placements in June were 20 percent above a year earlier, while July placements were up 4 percent. Poor moisture conditions through most of August resulted in another month of large placements, though down 9 percent from 2000 and 1999, leaving total cattle-on-feed inventories on September 1 up 5 percent from a year earlier. Many of these cattle normally would not have been placed on feed until

this fall or as light yearlings in late winter. Several factors will likely reduce placements in late summer through fall—declining total cattle inventories since 1996, another smaller calf crop this year, and a large proportion of this year's calf crop already placed on feed.

Based on large on-feed inventories and a slow marketing pace through August, marketings in late summer through fall should rise above year-earlier levels. With higher marketings and a return to record slaughter weights under much-improved feedlot conditions, beef production has been revised upward for the second half of 2001 from earlier estimates.

Large supplies of fed beef and seasonally large pork supplies likely will result in declining beef prices through late fall, although prices are expected to remain well above last year's \$3.11 per pound second-half average for Choice retail beef. Prices for Choice retail beef peaked in June at a record \$3.48 a pound, before declining to \$3.45 in July and \$3.39 in

August. Declining prices and larger supplies of higher quality beef in late summer through fall are likely to support stronger exports in the second half of 2001. Second-quarter beef exports were 16 percent below a year earlier as domestic buyers outbid soft international demand for higher quality beef.

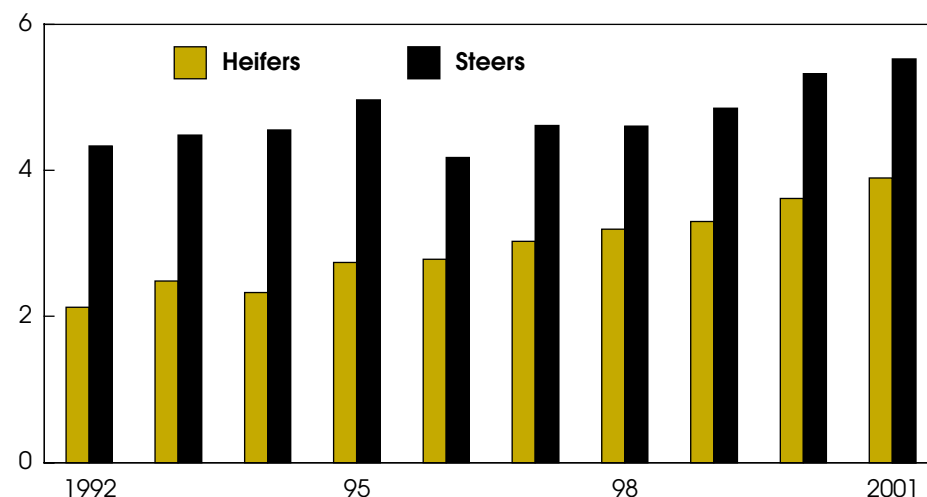
Assuming normal weather conditions this fall-winter and modest heifer retention, total beef production is expected to decline nearly 4 percent in calendar year 2002, with the largest declines occurring in the second half of the year.

Fed-cattle prices are likely to average near \$80 per cwt in 2002, up from the mid-\$70s this year. Feeder-cattle prices are expected to continue strong over the next several years as supplies decline. However, larger supplies of competing meats in 2002 will hold down beef price gains and, consequently, feeder-cattle price gains.

Late summer and fall forage availability will determine the extent of decline in beef supplies in 2002 and affect the timing of herd rebuilding. Today's large on-feed inventories and record weight trends will support supplies only through the first quarter of 2002. Moisture conditions began to improve in some areas in late

Rising Numbers of Heifers Placed in Feedlots Rather Than in Breeding Herd

Million head



Cattle-on-feed inventory on July 1 in feedlots with at least 1,000 head (seven major states).

Economic Research Service, USDA

Briefs

August, and improving fall-winter grazing prospects, combined with already higher calf prices, could trigger strong heifer retention from the 2002 calf crop and herd expansion in 2004. This reduction in heifers available for the feeder-cattle supply would reduce beef supplies beginning in the second half of 2002, beyond the amount resulting from the expected downtrend in feedlot placements through fall 2001.

Normal rainfall and the resulting favorable pasture conditions for fall and winter grazing would also stabilize cow inventories and slow expected declines in beef pro-

duction beginning next year. Poor weather conditions in recent months and concerns for forage supplies this winter have led to sharply higher beef cow slaughter.

The market is entering a cyclical period when cattle feeders and stocker operators usually lose money as costs rise for purchases from this year's calf crop. At the same time, cow-calf producers usually turn a profit and, weather permitting, can begin to retain heifers for expansion.

AO

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Specialty Crops

2001 U.S. Apple Crop Smaller, Prices Likely to Rise

According to USDA forecasts, U.S. apple production in 2001 is 9.6 billion pounds, down 10 percent from a year ago and the smallest crop since 1988. Production is down both in the Western and Eastern regions (16 percent and 3 percent, respectively), offsetting increased production in the Central region (up 12 percent). Because of the smaller apple crop this year, and less competition from a smaller pear crop this fall, apple prices in 2001/02 will likely increase. Reduced supplies and higher prices will limit both domestic and export demand for U.S. apples, especially in the fresh-market sector. Domestic consumption of fresh apples is expected to decline from last year's estimate of 17.9 pounds per person.

All Western apple-producing states, except California, are expected to harvest smaller crops of apples this fall with the region producing a total of 5.9 billion pounds. Washington, which produces over half the nation's apples and is the largest producer for both the fresh and processing markets, is expected to produce only 4.9 billion pounds, down 17 percent from 2000.

Besides being in its "off" production year (Washington produced a near-record large crop in 2000), weather-related issues and a drop in bearing acres have contributed

to the state's anticipated smaller crop this fall. In addition to the stress on trees resulting from below-average rainfall during the spring, the combination of heavy winds and hail from a storm in June caused severe damage to orchards in the Yakima Valley. Hailstorms and unfavorable weather during bloom also reduced production in the Wenatchee area.

In California, the second-largest apple-producing state in the region, weather was generally favorable and was conducive to increased production. Meanwhile, decreased production in other Western states can be attributed partly to crop damage caused by hail, early-season frost, and late-season drought. Weather problems also affected apple production in many Eastern states, but generally favorable weather improved apple crops in most Central states except Ohio.

As of July 1, 2001, U.S. apple holdings as reported by the U.S. Apple Association totaled 21.3 million bushels, up 9 percent from the same time last year and 26 percent higher than the 5-year average. Fresh apple holdings (mostly Washington apples in controlled atmosphere storage) were up 16 percent, while total processing holdings were 8 percent lower.

Some of the 2000 fresh-market storage apple stocks were diverted to the processing sector and other uses (such as the school lunch and domestic feeding programs). This and the expected smaller 2001 crop, particularly in Washington, will help ease any supply pressure in the 2001/02 (August-July) season. Fresh-market supplies in 2001/02 are anticipated to be below last year's and will likely result in higher prices, increased fresh apple imports, and reduced fresh apple exports. During 2000/01, fresh-market supplies were up 4 percent from the previous year, and the season-average farm price for fresh-market apples declined 16 percent to 17.9 cents per pound. Retail prices for Red Delicious apples mirrored the pattern in grower prices during 2000/01 and averaged 66.1 cents per pound, down 30 percent from the previous season.

U.S. production of apples for the processing sector in 2001 will also likely be limited. Many Eastern states, where a large proportion of production is used for processing, are expected to harvest smaller crops. In addition, although combined production in the Central and Eastern states is expected to be 2 percent higher than a year ago, the much smaller crop in Washington will likely bring overall production of processing apples down from last year. Washington accounts for over one-third of processing apple production.

Reduced supplies and lower stocks of processing apples will help boost grower prices for processing apples. However, stocks of 2000 fresh-market apples being diverted to the processing sector and other uses will likely mitigate some of the upward pressure on prices. Production of processing apples was down in 2000 from the year before, but large carryover stocks from the 1999/2000 season, along with increased imports of apple juice and cider, contributed to lower grower prices. The 2000/01 season-average grower price for processing apples was \$103 per ton, down 20 percent from the previous season.

Increased production in the fall of 2000 reduced imports of fresh apples during the 2000/01 season. U.S. imports from August 2000 through June 2001 totaled 301.5 million pounds, down 5 percent from the same period the year before. About 94 percent of this volume came from the three

largest suppliers of U.S. fresh-market apples. Among these top suppliers, imports were down 19 percent from Canada and 11 percent from New Zealand, but were up 23 percent from Chile.

During the same period, U.S. exports of fresh apples increased 44 percent to 1.6 billion pounds. Exports were up to all major markets, including Mexico, Taiwan, Canada, Hong Kong, Indonesia, and the United Kingdom.

U.S. imports of apple juice and cider from August 2000 through June 2001 totaled

286.1 million gallons, up 2 percent from the same period a year earlier. Although smaller volumes were shipped from large suppliers such as Argentina and Chile, imports were up sharply from China, Italy, Germany, Hungary, and New Zealand. During the same period, U.S. apple juice exports declined. At nearly 7 million gallons, exports were down 21 percent, reflecting reduced shipments to Japan and Canada, the two leading export markets. **AO**

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Specialty Crops

Tracking Wholesale Prices for Organic Produce

Organic agriculture is one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. food sector. However, collection of data (e.g., on prices) for this component of U.S. agriculture has lagged the industry's growth.

Industry sources estimate that retail sales of organic products grew from \$847 million in 1991 to \$1.95 billion in 1996, reaching \$7.8 billion in 2000. Produce accounted for 42 percent of U.S. organic food sales in 2000, according to the market research firm Packaged Facts. Trailing produce were packaged groceries (15 percent), dairy products (11 percent), bulk and frozen foods (8 percent each), soy-based products (6 percent), beverages (5 percent), meat (3 percent), and snacks and candy (2 percent).

Limited data on acreage, retail sales, and farm and wholesale prices for organic products are available from USDA and private sources. For example, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Servicing (AMS) and Economic Research Service (ERS) have periodically collected and published data on certified organic acreage during the 1990s (AO April 2000).

For organic produce, AMS's Market News has occasionally included wholesale prices for organic items in its daily wholesale fruit and vegetable reports, which

cover terminal markets in 15 U.S. cities, including Atlanta, Dallas, and Seattle. Organic produce prices first appeared in the Boston and Philadelphia *Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Report* in 1992. Since then, Market News has occasionally reported organic prices in six other wholesale markets.

Reported prices reflect transactions by wholesalers for sales of less than a carload or truckload and for products that are of good quality and condition, unless otherwise noted. Market News staff strive to report prices on the full range of produce available at the market facilities they are covering, except when volume is extremely low.

A Snapshot of Boston's Wholesale Market

Boston is the only city for which Market News consistently reports organic prices. The wholesale facility there lends itself to the reporting process. It is relatively small with all produce gathered in a fairly compact area, while other markets move more volume and are larger and less centralized. For example, several wholesale facilities in New York handle a greater volume, with mainstream produce sold through Hunts Point and specialty commodities sold in Brooklyn or at other off-market sites.

Since January 2000, the *Boston Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Report* has included prices for organic items over 85 percent of the time. The report typically contains prices on about 10 types of organic vegetables and fruit, such as potatoes, mushrooms, and bananas. Although the number and type of commodities reported varies widely from day to day, the report routinely contains prices for organically grown broccoli, carrots, and mesclun mix (a blend of baby lettuces).

In the Boston wholesale market, each of the three vegetables had its own price pattern and a different price relationship with its conventional counterpart during 2000-01. Organic broccoli followed a wholesale price pattern similar to conventional broccoli. Organic carrots carried higher price premiums during the first half of 2000 than the last half. And organic mesclun prices followed those for conventional mesclun closely, occasionally falling below conventional prices.

Organic broccoli wholesale prices during 2000-01 showed the highest volatility of the three organic commodities routinely reported in Boston. Conventional and organic prices showed a cyclical pattern and peaked during May and November 2000 and July 2001. Organic prices started their peaks before conventional prices rose, dropping off after prices for conventional broccoli returned to normal price levels. During 2000-01, premiums for organic broccoli averaged over \$13 for a 14-count bunch, or 130 percent of the conventional price.

While price premiums for **organic carrots** were clearly present in the Boston market in 2000-01, price patterns did not necessarily follow those of conventional carrots. Conventional carrots remained more or less stable, with prices ranging from \$9.50 to \$14 per container (sacks of 24-count 2-lb. film bags) and averaging \$11.27 since January 2000. Prices for organic varieties, on the other hand, were comparatively volatile, varying between \$17.50 and \$35 during 2000-01. Price premiums for organic carrots averaged over \$14 per container, or more than 125 percent of conventional prices.

Organic mesclun, sourced from California, did not carry as high a price premium

Briefs

What Is "Organic?"

Organic farming systems rely on ecologically based cultural practices such as biological pest management, virtually exclude the use of synthetic chemicals in crop production, and prohibit the use of antibiotics and hormones in livestock production. Congress passed the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 to establish national standards for organically produced commodities, and USDA promulgated final rules for implementing this legislation in December 2000. These regulations require all except the smallest organic growers to be certified by a state or private agency accredited under the uniform standards developed by USDA.

USDA is currently implementing the organic regulations. All agricultural products that are sold, labeled, or represented as organic must be in compliance with the regulations by the end of an 18-month transition period ending in late 2002. For further information, visit the website of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, National Organic Program at www.ams.usda.gov/nop.

as its carrot and broccoli counterparts during 2000-01. Prices for 3-pound bags of organic mesclun mix were sometimes actually below levels of the conventional variety. (Since the greens are harvested when they are young, they are not in the ground long enough to be prone to insects and diseases. Therefore, pest management costs for organic varieties are similar to those of conventional mesclun.) Prices for both varieties showed no particular pattern, with peaks in November and December reflecting the end of the California mesclun season. The average price premium for 3-lb. bags of organic mesclun was \$0.68, or just over 10 percent of conventional mesclun prices during the previous 17 months.

Limited Organic Reporting for Other Wholesale Markets

In contrast to its Boston coverage, Market News has only occasionally reported organic prices for seven other wholesale markets. For example, Market News published daily prices for organic romaine hearts and mesclun mix for the Baltimore market during 2 to 3 months in 1996 and 2000.

Organic prices have been reported by Market News for a wider variety of commodities in the San Francisco market, but only for 1 to 2 months during the last year and a half. Organic vegetable prices—including those for garlic, cabbage, and mesclun lettuce—generally appeared in the San Francisco report between early spring and late summer. Organic fruit listings appeared occasionally throughout the

year and mainly covered bananas, strawberries, grapes, and several varieties of apples. For the New York, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia markets, wholesale organic prices have been reported, but only for a few commodities for a few days.

The limited organic prices contained in these and other market reports do not reflect an intentional under-reporting of wholesale organic prices. Since Market News reporters do not set out specifically to record organic prices, reports of organic produce prices are usually issued on a hit-and-miss basis.

While prices for organic broccoli, carrots, and mesclun in Boston's wholesale market differed from the price patterns of their conventional counterparts, these conclusions do not necessarily reflect the entire industry. The price relationships between organic and conventional products reflect price movements of only three vegetables in one wholesale market, and for a relatively short period of time. If and when more organic produce moves through terminal markets, the data may provide a better indication of industry trends. **AO**

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For more information on U.S. organic agriculture, see ERS's organic farming and marketing briefing room, www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/organic. Tables containing monthly averages of the organic wholesale prices, by market and commodity, will be posted in the briefing room later this fall.

For more information on organic wholesale produce prices, contact Terry Long, Chief, Market News Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, (202) 720-2745, Terry.Long@usda.gov.

Upcoming Reports—USDA's Economic Research Service

The following reports are issued electronically at the times indicated.

October

- 5 Aquaculture Outlook**
- 12 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (8:30 a.m.)
- 15 Cotton and Wool Outlook (4 p.m.)**
Rice Outlook (4 p.m.)**
- 16 Feed Outlook (9 a.m.)**
Wheat Outlook (9 a.m.)**
- 17 Fruit and Tree Nuts Yearbook*
- 22 Agricultural Outlook*
- 23 Vegetables and Specialties/Melons Outlook***
- 24 Oil Crops Situation and Outlook Yearbook*
Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (FATUS)/U.S. Agricultural Trade Update (3 p.m.)
Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Situation and Outlook (4 p.m.)**

*Release of summary, 3 p.m.

**Available electronically only

***Second issue of the every-other-month electronic-only newsletter that will replace the Vegetables and Specialties Situation and Outlook series as of January 1, 2002. The November 2001 Situation and Outlook report summary will appear November 15, with a printed and electronic report to follow.

Commodity Spotlight



Corn Market to Strengthen In 2001/02

Corn prices are expected to strengthen in 2001/02 as ending stocks decline to the lowest level since 1997/98. U.S. corn production in 2001 is expected to drop 7 percent, pulled down by lower acreage and yields. Despite higher beginning stocks, total supplies in 2001/02 will drop 4 percent from a year earlier. Meanwhile, domestic use is forecast to reach a record high, and exports are expected to rise 2 percent to the highest level since 1998/99 as global use expands. The average farm price is forecast at \$1.95-\$2.35 per bushel, up from \$1.85 in 2000/01.

Several factors are behind the reduced acreage: high cost of inputs (fertilizer prices were up sharply), low price prospects at planting, and excessive precipitation in the spring. Planted area is estimated at 76 million acres, down 584,000 acres from the March *Prospective Plantings* report and down 3.4 million from 2000.

Corn planting progressed at a near-record pace in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, but frequent precipitation hindered progress in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Moisture shortages hindered germination and emergence in parts of the eastern

Corn Belt, but warm weather aided growth where moisture supplies were adequate. In mid-May, a period of wet weather over the eastern Corn Belt erased most moisture shortages, and many fields showed signs of excessive moisture. In the western Corn Belt, excessive moisture and a period of below-normal temperatures in late May hampered germination and early growth. This year's U.S. planted area is the lowest since 1995, when excessive rainfall also limited plantings.

Overall, crop and weather conditions throughout the growing season were highly variable again this year. Crop conditions deteriorated after mid-July, but rebounded somewhat near the end of the month when widespread precipitation eased localized moisture shortages in most areas of the Corn Belt. Corn yields in 2001 are forecast at 133.5 bushels per acre, down 3.6 bushels from last year's near record. Production in 2001 is forecast at 9.2 billion bushels, down from nearly 10 billion in 2000.

Domestic Use Forecast Record High

Domestic use in 2001/02 is expected to total a record 7.8 billion bushels, up 35

million bushels from 2000/01, bolstered by gains in food, seed, and industrial use.

Food, seed, and industrial uses are projected to remain strong, up 4 percent from 2000/01 to 2,050 million bushels. Use at this level would represent 18 percent of total corn supply, up from 17 percent in the previous 2 marketing years.

Total sweetener use of corn is projected up 2 percent in 2001/02 from a year earlier as corn sweetener use continues to trend upward and appear in a wide variety of food products. In 2000/01, corn use for high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) is expected to be up 1 percent from the 539.5 million bushels used in 1999/2000. HFCS prices have been increasing and the number of soft drink specials have been reduced, slowing use. In addition, exports of HFCS in September 2000-July 2001 were down 12 percent from the same period a year earlier, partly because of higher tariffs imposed by Mexico in the ongoing dispute over U.S. sugar imports and HFCS exports. In 2001/02, corn used to make HFCS is expected to resume its long-term upward trend and rise 2 percent.

After holding nearly steady in 2000/01, corn use for glucose and dextrose (sometimes used in "nonfat" products, for example) is also expected to resume its upward trend, reaching 225 million bushels in 2001/02.

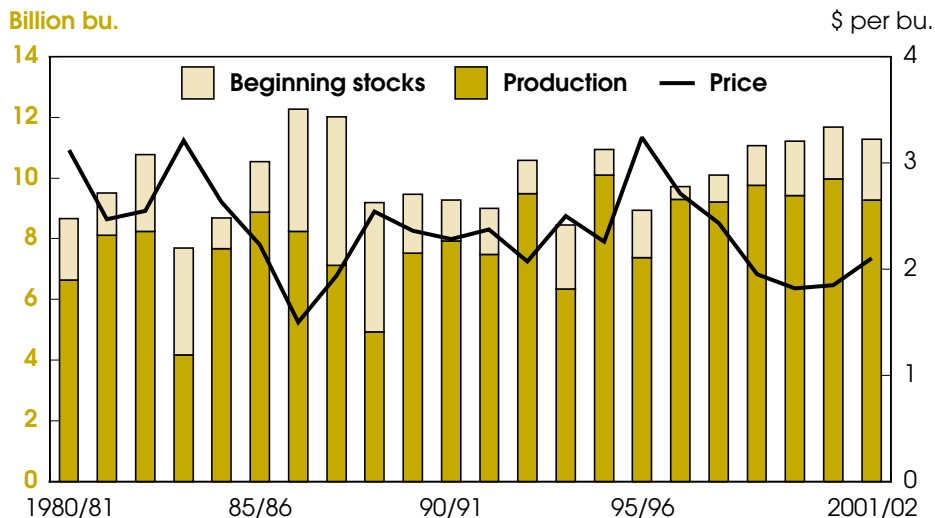
In 2001/02, **beverage, alcohol, and manufacturing use** of corn is expected to rise 1 million bushels to 131 million, mainly in conjunction with population growth. Corn used in *cereals and other food products* in 2001/02 is expected to be up 3.4 million bushels to 184 million.

Corn used to make **starch** in 2000/01 (for products such as paper and wallboard) is projected down 1 million bushels from the 251 million used in 1999/2000. With modest economic growth in 2002, corn used for starch production is projected to be up 2 percent in 2001/02.

Corn used to make **ethanol** is also rising. Ethanol use, contrary to normal seasonal declines, remained strong in the summer of 2001 because of the high prices of gasoline and of methyl tertiary butyl ether

Commodity Spotlight

U.S. Corn Prices to Edge Higher in 2001/02



U.S. season-average farm price. Season beginning September 1. 2000/01 and 2001/02 forecast.

Economic Research Service, USDA

(MTBE). Consequently, corn used to make ethanol is expected to rise nearly 10 percent in 2000/01. Ethanol is a substitute for MTBE both as an oxygenate additive, and with an octane rating of 113, can enhance the gasoline's octane rating.

In 1999, California's governor issued an executive order to ban the use of MTBE effective January 2003 because of its adverse impact on groundwater quality (AO October 1999).

Use of ethanol in place of MTBE in California and other reformulated gasoline areas (see sidebar) would generate greatly increased demand, and plants are being built, or planned and existing ethanol plants are expanding their capacity in anticipation of this stronger demand. Several plants have announced they will increase production, and USDA has granted funds for new alcohol plants. As a result, corn use in ethanol plants will be up in 2001/02. Further increases will likely occur in 2002/03. In 2001/02, corn used for ethanol production is expected to be up 10 percent from the projected 620 million bushels used in 2000/01. Bills have been introduced in Congress that mandate ethanol use by the gasoline industry and are awaiting consideration.

Feed and residual use is projected down 1 percent in 2001/02 as the number of cattle on feed declines. Corn is the principal feed grain in the U.S. and accounts for 90 percent of the total feed and residual use of the four feed grains plus wheat. For 2001/02, the index of animal numbers is expected to be up 1 percent from 2000/01, with pork and poultry components up a little from a year earlier and dairy and beef down slightly.

Beef production in 2001 is projected to be down 3 percent from the 26.8 billion pounds produced in 2000. Projected beef production for 2002 is 25.2 billion pounds, down 4 percent from 2001. These projections suggest weaker feed needs by the beef-feeding industry in 2002 than in 2001.

In 2002, pork production is expected to increase 4 percent from the projected 2001 level. Given these expectations, feed needs by the pork industry will continue strong.

Feed use by the poultry industry is also expected to remain strong. Projected broiler production is expected to rise 2 percent in 2002, while turkey production is projected to be up 3 percent from 2001.

In 2002, milk production is expected to total 170 billion pounds, up 3 percent from 2001. With strengthening milk prices and relatively low corn prices, producers are expected to maintain heavy grain feeding and keep corn demand strong.

Global Corn Stocks to Shrink

With lower U.S. production, world corn output in 2001/02 is expected to decline to 579 million tons, down 7 million from a year earlier and 28 million less than the 1999/2000 record. However, foreign production is expected to increase 11 million tons in 2001/02. Eastern Europe is recovering from drought (up 10 million tons); growing conditions in the European Union (EU) have been favorable (up 2 million tons to record levels); and expanded area and a rebound in yields will raise Sub-Saharan Africa output (up 3 million tons).

Partly offsetting these increases is a drop of nearly 5 million tons in Latin America, where Brazil's exchange rate favors increased soybean area over corn. Also, Brazil in 2001/02 is not expected to match the previous year's record yield.

The generally weak global economy is expected to limit growth in world corn use to 2 percent in 2001/02. This modest growth is slightly higher than world population growth and is a rebound from declining use the previous year. Most regions are expected to experience slow growth, with increased production boosting use somewhat in Eastern Europe and the EU. However, corn consumption in several of the largest importers is expected to stagnate or decline. In Japan, feed use is gradually declining as meat production is reduced and meat imports increase. Meat imports and increased feed wheat imports are expected to reduce corn feeding in South Korea. In Taiwan, corn use is forecast the same as a year earlier. In Iran, corn use is expected to decline because of economic woes and a second year of drought-reduced production.

Global corn trade in 2001/02 is expected to decline slightly to over 73 million tons. Sluggish demand in Japan and South Korea will more than offset stronger growth in markets like Mexico. Increased shipments of corn and feed wheat from Black Sea ports will partly offset reduced

Ethanol/MTBE Update

Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Federal law requires a 2-percent minimum level of oxygen in reformulated gasoline (RFG) sold in "nonattainment" areas (generally metro areas where ozone levels exceed Federal standards). RFG is gasoline that is blended such that it significantly reduces volatile organic compounds and toxic emissions relative to conventional gasolines.

Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) competes with ethanol use in RFG and winter-oxygenated gasoline. Both ethanol and MTBE add oxygen to the gasoline and can be used to enhance the octane rating.

In April 1999, California's state government requested a waiver from the 2-percent oxygenate requirement in order to reduce costs associated with the statewide ban of MTBE, which was issued as an executive order by California's governor because of its link to water contamination. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) denied the request in July 2001, and California has filed suit in Federal court to reverse the EPA ruling. The governor could also reverse the ban or change the starting time, since he simply issued an executive order and is not legally bound to ban MTBE. In a separate action, California's congressional delegation attempted and failed to get a bill passed through Congress that would exempt the state from the oxygenate requirement.

Reformulated gasoline using ethanol as the oxygenate is generally more expensive because the gasoline used to blend with ethanol must be refined to have a low RVP (Reid vapor pressure, a measure of ease of evaporation). However, the price of ethanol is generally about the same or below the price of MTBE, after subtracting the blender tax credit of \$0.53 per gallon for ethanol.

A second factor affecting the price of gasoline using ethanol is the proportion of oxygenate required. MTBE is blended at 11 percent to get 2 percent oxygen, while alcohol (ethanol) requires only 5-7 percent because of the higher oxygen content. (Ethanol has twice the oxygen by weight, so one gallon of ethanol will replace 2 gallons of MTBE.) California tends to have a very tight supply/demand balance for gasoline. A switch from MTBE to ethanol would likely cut gasoline supplies about 6 percent, as the proportion of gas in the RFG-

with-ethanol mix has to be higher. Gasoline prices would climb as short supplies increased the need for crude oil.

More than 12 states are trying to ban MTBE by 2004, but California is the largest gasoline user and will generate the most ethanol demand. Also, RFG is not required in summer for most of the other states. For example, Kansas and Maine are not required to use RFG during the summer, so if MTBE is used, it is not required for oxygen.

Several federal government programs promote ethanol production.

- The blender credit of 53 cents per gallon provides income tax credits for ethanol produced from renewable sources. This credit is now set to expire in 2007.
- Federal grants are available to help build ethanol plants, through USDA's Value-Added Agricultural Product Market Development Grant program. In June 2001, USDA announced approval of \$2.4 million in grants to six firms (cooperatives and companies).
- USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation funds the Bioenergy Program (up to \$150 million in fiscal 2002), which makes payments to bioenergy companies that increase their purchases of corn, soybeans, and other commodities to expand production of ethanol, biodiesel, or other biofuels.
- USDA has sold surplus sugar to some ethanol producers in order to boost ethanol production.
- The U.S. Department of Energy has also provided grants for producing ethanol from biomass.

Current ethanol production capacity is 1.95 billion gallons per year. In July, the Energy Information Administration reported daily production of 4.7 million gallons. The best estimate is that by the end of 2002, ethanol capacity will increase to 2.5 billion gallon per year. Most of the increase in ethanol production will be from existing plants or plants already under construction, although other plants are in the planning stage.

corn exports by China and Argentina. U.S. market share is expected to increase, but only modestly.

The combination of reduced U.S. production, increased global use, and reduced world beginning stocks is expected to drop global corn stocks by nearly 37 million tons, the largest decline since 1988/89. Despite sharply lower prospec-

tive global ending stocks, several developments this marketing year will limit gains in corn prices. First, drawing on large stocks, China is expected to continue to export corn early in the marketing year, despite a smaller crop. Second, Eastern Europe is expected to more than triple corn exports because of a larger crop. Third, Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union will increase feed wheat

exports in 2001/02. Finally, given relatively large U.S. stocks, there is little reason to expect that stronger use will drive up prices. **AO**

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World Agriculture & Trade



William Coyle

U.S. Agricultural Exports Forecast to Rise in Fiscal 2002

U.S. agricultural exports will increase in value for the third consecutive year in fiscal 2002, according to USDA projections. Exports are expected to rise to \$57 billion, 6.5 percent above fiscal 2001. Much of the gain is from exports of corn (up \$1.4 billion), wheat (up \$700 million), soybeans (up \$400 million), and cotton (up \$200 million), the major bulk commodities. Record exports of horticultural products, such as fruits and vegetables, also are projected. Higher prices of wheat, corn, and soybeans account for much of the gain in export value. However, prices of cotton have declined sharply since early 2001.

Substantial gains are forecast in bulk commodity export volume, which will rise 9 million tons to 119.3 million tons, the highest since fiscal year 1996. Corn volume is projected up 5.5 million tons, wheat volume up 2.9 million tons, and cotton volume up 400,000 tons. Forecast soybean volume is unchanged from the record level of 2001.

U.S. agricultural imports also are expected to rise to \$39 billion, \$500 million above the downturn in 2001. But this gain is much more modest than increases in recent years, as the slowdown in U.S. economic growth continues to affect import growth

in 2002. Most of the increase in imports is projected to be in horticultural products, such as malt beverages, nuts, and vegetables. Both volume and value are forecast to increase for these commodities, which tend to respond to growth in per capita U.S. incomes. Most U.S. horticultural imports come from Canada and Mexico.

The U.S. agricultural export surplus is forecast at \$18 billion, 20 percent above 2001, and the largest since fiscal 1997. Nevertheless, it is still well below the record surplus of \$27.4 billion in fiscal 1996.

Exports of bulk commodities—wheat, rice, coarse grains, soybeans, cotton, and tobacco—are projected to account for 36 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports, compared with 33 percent in 2001. The share of high-value product (HVP) exports is expected to contract to 64 percent from 67 percent in 2001, despite gains in HVP exports. In 2001, HVPs

This is the initial forecast of agricultural exports for fiscal 2002 (released August 31, 2001). Bulk commodities include wheat, rice, feed grains, soybeans, cotton, and tobacco. High-value products (HVPs) comprise total exports minus bulk commodities. HVPs include semi-processed and processed grains and oilseeds (e.g., soybean meal and oil), animals and animal products, horticultural products, and sugar and tropical products. A breakout of U.S. agricultural exports and imports by major commodity group—both volume and value—for 1999-2002 is included in appendix table 27.

again accounted for all the gain in exports over 2000, but a greater recovery is forecast for bulk product exports in 2002.

Global economic growth in 2001 has been slowed substantially by the economic downturn in the U.S. A gradual recovery in both world and U.S. growth is anticipated for 2002. Among developed economies, the U.S. and the European Union (EU) each expect gross domestic product (GDP) growth of about 2.5 percent in 2002; this contrasts with the 1.5 and 1.8 percent growth expected in 2001. GDP growth in Japan may remain below 1 percent in 2002. Stronger growth is projected in developing countries in 2002, increasing to 4.5 percent from 3.6 percent in 2001. Growth in Asia will reflect mainly the strength of the economies in China and India, although some gain is expected in other countries. In Latin America, Argentina and Mexico are likely to be the most dependent on U.S. recovery because the Argentine exchange rate is pegged to the U.S. dollar and most of Mexico's trade is with the U.S. A deceleration also occurred in growth in the economies of transition countries in 2001, but these countries are expected to rebound in 2002 as they continue recovering from a decade of faltering and negative growth.

The short-term outlook for the dollar remains strong, despite significantly lower U.S. interest rates. The strong dollar encouraged U.S. import growth and made U.S. agricultural exports less competitive in 2001. With the general slowdown in the U.S. economy in 2001, and continued low domestic inflation expected in 2002, U.S. real interest rates are likely to remain high, slowing export growth and strengthening imports in 2002.

Bulk Exports Gain in Both Volume & Value

Bulk commodity exports are projected at \$20.4 billion and 119.3 million tons for 2002, well above 2001 levels. The gain in

World Agriculture & Trade

U.S. Agricultural Exports to Mark Third Consecutive Gain

| Commodity | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001F | 2002P |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | \$ billion | | | | | |
| Grains and feeds ¹ | 16.5 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 16.0 |
| Oilseeds and products | 11.5 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.7 |
| Livestock products | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Poultry and products | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Dairy products | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Cotton and linters | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Seeds | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Horticultural products | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 11.6 |
| Sugar and tropical products | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Total value ² | 57.4 | 53.7 | 49.2 | 50.9 | 53.5 | 57.0 |

Fiscal years. 2001 forecast; 2002 projected. Based on commodity forecasts in August 10, 2001 *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

1. Includes pulses and processed grain products. 2. Includes a small amount of miscellaneous products not elsewhere specified.

Economic Research Service, USDA

value reflects higher prices for wheat, corn, and soybeans. Higher prices are supported by expectations for smaller U.S. crops of wheat and corn and strengthening global demand.

Corn accounts for about 60 percent of the projected gain in bulk export volume. Exports of other coarse grains are expected to remain about the same as in 2001. Less corn export competition, particularly from China, is anticipated in 2002 due to current drought conditions there. China is likely to produce its second consecutive smaller corn harvest. Global consumption is expected to outpace production, as U.S. use expands. U.S. corn exports are projected at \$5.7 billion and 51.5 million tons.

The smaller U.S. wheat crop will raise wheat prices. Wheat and flour exports are projected at \$4.2 billion, up \$700 million. But, U.S. wheat export volume will also rise, reflecting smaller exportable supplies from Canada, the EU, and Australia and global consumption that will exceed production for the third consecutive year.

U.S. rice exports are projected at about \$700 million and 3.1 million tons, up slightly in volume from 2001. A larger U.S. crop reduces U.S. prices, making U.S. exports more competitive. Substantial global supplies also are expected to weaken world prices and keep export competition relatively strong.

China continues to be a major factor behind expected gains in soybean exports in 2002. China's 2002 soybean imports

are forecast up another 1.3 million tons or 10 percent. The U.S. will be able to take advantage of the gain because U.S. soybean production is projected to expand by 2.66 million tons, exceeding the expected production growth in South America. U.S. soybean export volume is unchanged from 2001's record 27.1 million tons. These exports are valued at \$5.6 billion, up \$400 million as prices also rise slightly, due to strengthening demand.

U.S. exports of cotton are forecast to increase in volume, but weak prices will hold down gains in value in 2002. Prices already are off sharply from 2001, reflecting record forecasts for U.S. and world production and prospects for larger ending stocks. Global demand is expected to strengthen somewhat, as world economic growth rebounds from the 2001 slowdown.

Growth in HVP Exports Slows in 2002

U.S. HVP exports in 2002 are projected to rise \$500 million to \$36.6 billion. However, expected growth in HVP exports is modest compared with bulk exports. Horticultural products will reach a record \$11.6 billion, up \$300 million from 2001, while soybean oil exports will rise \$200 million to \$500 million, and projected livestock, dairy, and poultry exports will remain unchanged from 2001's record \$12.8 billion.

The increase in horticultural product exports comes from gains—of \$100 million each—projected for exports of fruits, vegetables, and tree nuts. Continued

strong demand in Canada, Mexico, and some Asian countries, reflecting expected economic expansion, is responsible for the growth of fruit and vegetable exports. Large gains in walnut and almond production, along with demand growth in Asia and the Middle East, support expansion of nut exports.

The \$200-million boost in 2002 U.S. soybean oil exports reflects expanding soybean oil demand, slowing growth of foreign vegetable oil supplies, and large U.S. stocks. World production of major competing oils—rapeseed oil and sunflowerseed oil—is expected to decline in 2002. Although still growing, growth in palm oil production is forecast to be only half as large as in recent years. Consequently, a larger share of the still-expanding global demand for vegetable oils will be met by soybean oil exports next year.

Expected expansion in 2002 U.S. beef exports reflects prospects for slightly higher prices, as well as slightly larger shipments. Asian and North American markets both are likely to continue strong demand for U.S. beef. Pork exports, however, are forecast to decline slightly, as competition from Canada and the EU rises. An expected drop in cattle slaughter will push hide exports down slightly, as well. Exports of poultry meat are forecast unchanged from 2001, as demand in Russia, China, and Mexico remains strong.



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World Agriculture & Trade



Embassy of the Republic of Turkey

Turkey's Financial Crisis: How Will It Shake Out?

Prospects for the Turkish economy, which has been in crisis since November 1999, are hostage to a host of contingencies. Turkey joins Brazil and Argentina in a state of economic crisis at a time of global uncertainty. If these crises signal the beginning of an extended downturn in the world economy, the outlook for Turkey's economy is bleak. On the other hand, if the world economy turns around and Turkey's economy recovers, the crisis may provide policy makers with the political capital to make key structural reforms that would benefit the economy in the long run.

The situation in Turkey raises some important issues and concerns regarding short- and long-term implications for U.S. agricultural exporters. Because Turkey is a sizable market for certain U.S. agricultural goods, the ongoing financial crisis may affect U.S. exports. In the short run, U.S. exports should decline as the crisis shrinks demand, while the *lira's* drastic fall makes imports relatively more expensive. Longrun impacts of Turkey's problems may be mixed, depending not only on whether its economy recovers, but also on whether needed structural reforms in agriculture are implemented.

The U.S. is a major player here. In 2000, the U.S. exported \$585 million in agricultural products to Turkey. Major U.S. agricultural exports include cotton, corn, soybean products, and rice, which together amount to between 2 and 11 percent of total U.S. exports for those commodities, generating up to \$200 million in revenue.

U.S. products accounted for the second-largest share of total agricultural imports into the country, behind the European Union (EU).

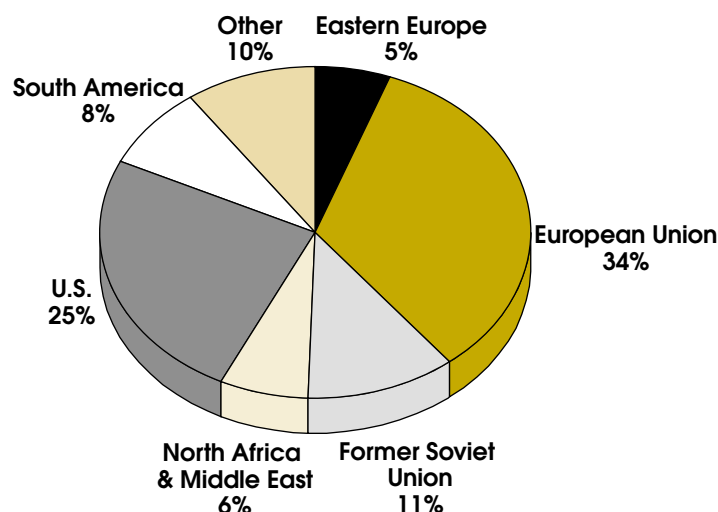
Cereals were Turkey's largest agricultural import in 2001 (approximately \$418 million), 30 percent of which came from the U.S. (\$113 million).

Turkey occupies a strategic location in the Middle East; keeping its economy afloat is a high priority for the U.S. and the EU. Because the strategic stakes are high, some doubt whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) can persuade Turkey to implement a carrot-and-stick rescue plan that ties IMF assistance to a program of reform. There are fears the IMF will ultimately rescue Turkey, whether or not Turkey follows through with reform. However, if the IMF reforms are successfully adopted, Turkey's agricultural sector will see measurable structural changes.

Crisis Rattles The Financial Sector

Since November, the Turkish economy has been hit twice by economic crises, each triggered by financial rumors and political concerns. The first crisis, sparked in November 2000 when the government

**Among Turkey's Agricultural Suppliers,
U.S. Ranked a Sizable Second in 1999**



Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Economic Research Service, USDA

World Agriculture & Trade

announced plans to investigate 10 banks, significantly reduced investor confidence, driving up interest rates to an annualized 2,000 percent in December. Investors switched out of *lira*-based assets, causing a severe shortage of short-term credit, exacerbating the situation.

Just as recovery seemed imminent, a crisis yet more damaging swept through the nation's troubled financial markets. In February, a public rift between Prime Minister Ecevit and President Sezer unnerved sensitive financial markets, triggering a second short-term credit crunch and the loss of billions of dollars in foreign exchange reserves (generally used by the central bank to defend the *lira*). Turkey was forced to abandon its crawling peg currency regime (where the *lira*'s value was allowed to fluctuate between a predetermined band that grew with inflation) and float the *lira*. Since then, the Turkish *lira* has been floating freely, and has lost over 80 percent of its value.

The recent problems in Argentina (AO September 2001), as well as political squabbling over reforms suggested by the IMF, have generated further instability in Turkey's financial markets. Nevertheless, recovery is still possible; some crucial reforms have already been implemented, and, with the promise of emergency loans from the IMF, foreign exchange reserves have begun to recover.

The overall effects of the financial crisis on agricultural trade will result from devaluation of the Turkish *lira*, the short-term contraction of the economy, and potential structural and trade policy reforms that the international community may attach to offers of multi- and bilateral bailout packages. Currency devaluation and reduced income levels will combine to shift Turkey's trade balance in favor of exports rather than imports. Domestic prices for imports will rise at the same time the economic contraction reduces purchasing power. Meanwhile, currency depreciation will stimulate domestic agricultural output as Turkey's prices drop relative to those of trade competitors. This stimulus to Turkey's agricultural exports, which include fruits and vegetables, tobacco and wheat, should absorb some or all of the drop in demand due to the fall in incomes.

U.S. Provided Most of Turkey's Imports of Corn, Soybeans, and Meal in 1999

| Commodity | U.S. export value | U.S. share of Turkey's imports | Turkey's share of U.S. exports |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | \$ million | Percent | |
| Cotton | 209 | 12 | 11 |
| Corn | 87 | 77 | 2 |
| Soybeans and meal | 54 | 72 | 1 |
| Rice | 35 | 29 | 5 |

Marketing-year 2000 for exports, marketing-year 1999 for imports.

Economic Research Service, USDA

The incentive driving Turkey's reform program is a new \$15.7-billion IMF rescue package, designed to help service Turkey's debt and restructure its financial sector. The IMF support requires Turkey to cut spending, accelerate privatization, and totally overhaul the financial services sectors. Whether the reform program, entitled "Turkey's Transition Plan to a Strong Economy," will actually be implemented is questionable, given that the government has failed to implement IMF-sponsored reform programs on two previous occasions. However, in a show of good faith, Turkey recently pushed several banking-sector reforms through the legislature. The IMF rewarded the move by releasing \$1.5 billion of the rescue package.

Longer term structural changes that will accompany the IMF/World Bank stabilization program may feature significant reforms of the agriculture sector. If implemented, these reforms may spawn two fundamental changes in Turkish agriculture: the levels and types of agricultural products consumed and produced in Turkey, and import and export tariffs associated with agricultural goods. Both changes could positively affect U.S. producers, particularly producers of tobacco, feed grains, oilseeds and meal, cotton and rice. How quickly Turkey is able to recover from the crisis, as well as to effectively implement the longer term reforms, will largely determine if and how the impact will be felt in U.S. markets.

Optimism in The Long Term?

Despite near-term gloom, structural changes in Turkey's agricultural sector could still have a positive effect on future U.S. agricultural exports to Turkey. These changes, embedded in the IMF/World Bank stabilization program for Turkey,

will in part focus on the costly system of agricultural support policies.

Turkey's farm subsidies presently amount to 2.5 percent of the economy, a large share when compared with the U.S., where farm subsidies amount to approximately 0.27 percent of GDP, or with Russia, where farm supports are about 0.28 percent of GDP. Turkey's burdensome subsidization of agriculture has led the IMF and World Bank to push for a reform policy to accompany the economic stabilization program.

Until now, costly government intervention measures in the agricultural sector have included high import and export tariffs, nontariff barriers, export subsidies, high support prices, and a large role for state trading enterprises. High price supports exist principally for several varieties of wheat, rye, and barley. But livestock, meat, dairy, poultry and eggs, and certain grains are all subject to significant support or protection by the Turkish government. Measures of trade protection include high tariffs on imports that compete with domestic production; strict interpretation of sanitary and phytosanitary requirements; various restrictions on, or refusal to grant, import licenses; and preferences for imports from countries with bilateral trade agreements. The U.S. has no bilateral agreements with Turkey for agricultural products.

A condition of the IMF's rescue package is to implement a number of structural reforms under the guidance and funding of the World Bank. These policy changes will accompany a specific \$600-million agricultural reform loan to support the World Bank's Agricultural Reform Implementation Project (ARIP). The objective of the project is to help the government reduce artificial incentives, government

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Trade Restrictions Imposed by Turkey Were Costly to U.S. Exporters in 1999

| Commodity | Tariff restriction | Nontariff restriction | Estimated trade impact |
|------------------------|---|--|---|
| Feeder cattle and beef | N/A | Import restrictions ensure that only breeder cattle can be imported, under strictly controlled conditions | \$20 million annually for next 5 years |
| Poultry | 65% duty | Sanitary and phytosanitary requirement (SPS): foreign processing facilities must be physically inspected and authorized by Turkish officials at importer's expense | \$20 million annually |
| Corn, barley, sorghum | Seasonal high tariffs: barley 85%, corn/sorghum 50% | Restriction on corn imports by private traders Livestock import ban limits feed demand | \$100 million annually (corn) \$20 million annually (sorghum/barley) |
| Soybeans and meal | 0% on soybeans, 2% on soybean meal | N/A | N/A |
| Rice | High tariffs; milled rice 35%, paddy rice 27% | Periodic ban on import licenses to protect local production Zero tolerance of white-tip nematode for paddy rice | \$50 million annually N/A |
| Cotton | 0% tariffs | 0% tariffs | N/A |

Trade impact figures are estimates and include losses and expenses of meeting requirements.
Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Economic Research Service, USDA

subsidies, and the state's role in marketing agricultural products.

The project also calls for direct income support for producers, including funds to help producers make the transition to new sources of agricultural revenue as governmental support is reduced. This means that the government will allocate a one-time payment to farmers who move away from crops that are currently in oversupply because of high support prices. Farmers who instead begin production of more marketable crops will be reimbursed for input costs associated with planting new crops. Some recommended replacement crops include maize, soybean, sunflower, beans and vegetables, and medicinal plants. It is hoped that the ARIP will encourage producers to increase productivity in response to market signals rather than artificial support prices and subsidies—which are expected to be gradually phased out.

Conditions attached to the World Bank loan will introduce a link between support prices and relevant world market prices and will initiate a phaseout of government subsidies for support prices by 2002. In theory, support prices for grains will be linked to appropriate world reference prices and will be set at levels that reduce the premium over these world prices to no more than 35 percent. Import tariffs on grains may be reduced as well, including a potential reduction on import duties for corn from 50 to 25 percent. Turkey may also reduce the premium paid on oilseeds and cotton, as well as reform the pricing mechanisms for sugar beets. There are no indications, at the moment, that nontariff border measures supporting the livestock sector (mainly veterinary restrictions) will be reduced.

If implemented as agreed upon with the IMF and other lenders, these structural changes would liberalize trade to some

degree in the longer term, allowing U.S. agricultural products—particularly grain imports—more market access. However, Turkey's political barriers to liberalizing trade and removing key agricultural sector supports appear formidable.

While the IMF and World Bank continue to pressure Turkey to decrease subsidies such as support prices for grain, Turkey's ongoing financial problems this year have delayed the agricultural reform efforts. In fact, a recent decision of Turkey's Council of Ministers will extend many of the low-interest agricultural loans and other subsidies at least through the end of 2001, and possibly beyond. In July, the Minister of Agriculture rejected IMF recommendations that import duties be substantially lowered. Furthermore, while support prices for grains were lowered in May, they were about 15 percent higher than the IMF's recommended targets as of August.

Consumer expectations in Turkey are low. Only 15 percent of Turks feel that the crisis will be over in the next 6 months, signifying that consumer caution is likely to last longer than many observers expect.

Because the government will need to undertake costly and socially unpopular debt restructuring programs, the economic projections for 2002 are not overly optimistic—and the risks of political instability are rising. The most recent economic turmoil is also likely to cause considerable delay in Turkey's accession into EU membership.

However, given Turkey's geopolitical significance as a member of NATO—and its location at the crossroads of Europe and the oil-rich Middle East and southern flank of the former Soviet Union—the strategic interests of both the EU and the U.S. dictate that its economy cannot be allowed to collapse. The new IMF \$15.7-billion international rescue package for Turkey and a \$16-billion pledge from the U.S. made in December 2000, together represents a significant commitment on the part of the international financial community to support Turkey's economic recovery. **AO**

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World Agriculture & Trade



William Coyle

APEC's Food System Initiative: Opportunities for U.S. Agriculture

This month, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum holds its 13th Ministerial meeting in Shanghai, China. APEC has acquired a more visible role in encouraging regional integration since the 1994 Bogor Declaration, in which it announced plans to work toward free and open trade and investment for developed members by 2010 and for other members by 2020. The Declaration called for comprehensive treatment for all sectors, including controversial sectors like agriculture, and flexibility for individual members in the scheduling of trade reforms in various sectors.

At the time, APEC members pledged to pursue this regional free trade arrangement through "open regionalism," which called for reduced barriers not only among member economies but also between member and nonmember economies. This unique approach, it was argued, would not only promote economic benefits for APEC members but could also provide a platform for achieving global free trade.

An initiative of rising significance on APEC's agenda, known as the APEC Food System (AFS) is an extension of the Bogor Declaration. AFS focuses not only on the importance of trade liberalization, but also on the importance of rural devel-

opment to the region's food system. AFS was initially proposed in 1998 by APEC's Business Advisory Council (ABAC) to tailor the economic precepts of open regionalism to the specific dynamics of agriculture and food supply. The APEC leaders formally endorsed the AFS when they met in Auckland, New Zealand, in 1999.

Central to AFS is the view that trade liberalization will provide consumers with a lower cost, more secure supply of food. But eliminating impediments to trade is only part of the region's food system agenda, which also aspires to optimize gains from trade liberalization by integrat-

ing rural areas with national and international markets. Key objectives include the following.

Trade liberalization. The AFS initiative accepts APEC's Bogor Declaration, including the schedule for liberalization of tariffs and nontariff trade barriers and the "open regionalism" concept. It argues that trade impediments in food products distort the allocation of land, water, labor, and capital resources. Efficient resource allocation will be urgently needed in the coming decades as industrialization and larger, more affluent urban populations compete for the same resources as rural populations. It makes little sense, for example, for an economy with scarce land and water resources to export land- and water-intensive food products.

Food security. The AFS recognizes that with the promise of trade liberalization must come a commitment that restrictions on food exports will not be made, except in the case of national security concerns in the direst of circumstances. If markets are to be open and exporters are to expect greater access to import markets, importers must expect free access to reliable export supplies.

Rural development. AFS addresses not only trade liberalization itself but its socioeconomic effects. While trade liberalization tends to increase agricultural productivity, thus stimulating output growth, it also reduces the labor input required per unit of production. Economic opportunities must be created in rural areas to stem outmigration to already

What Is APEC?

APEC began in 1989 as an informal grouping of 12 market-oriented Asia-Pacific economies sharing goals of managing the growing interdependence in the Pacific region and sustaining its economic growth. APEC provides a forum for ministerial-level discussions and cooperation on a range of economic issues, including trade promotion and liberalization, investment and technology transfer, human resource development, energy, telecommunications, transportation, and others.

APEC Member

Australia, Brunei, Canada, Indonesia, Japan,
Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore,
South Korea, Thailand, United States
China, (Hong Kong/China), Taiwan
Mexico, Papua-New Guinea
Chile
Peru, Vietnam, Russia

Date joined

1989
1991
1993
1994
1998

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Achieving the APEC Food System: APEC's Agenda

- Renounce food embargoes.
- Require members to undertake self-assessments of internal and external impediments to food trade.
- Report specific measures to help implement the APEC food system in the economy's annual Individual Action Plans (IAP), which specifies annual commitments to meet the Bogor goals.
- Promote rural development through linkages with the private sector and international financial institutions, and policies that integrate rural areas with national and international markets.
- Encourage diffusion of food-system technology.

densely populated cities in the regions. More than half of the world's cities with populations greater than 10 million are located in APEC member economies.

Creating economic opportunities in rural areas requires:

- investment in infrastructure;
- rural education and health care comparable to urban areas;
- partnerships between government and private-sector agents to attract investments into rural areas and create greater off-farm employment opportunities;
- realistic rural development plans that can be funded and executed by the private sector in conjunction with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank.

Technology diffusion: AFS aims to cultivate a "food technology culture" facilitating the diffusion of useful recent developments in food production, storage, shipping, packaging, and processing. Improved access to technology is expected to accelerate gains in productivity through information technology and biotechnology, spurring growth in those economies that are less developed and thus contributing to faster and more balanced economic growth across the region's economies.

What's at Stake For the U.S.?

The U.S. stake in APEC's food system initiative is large because it would individually affect many significant U.S. food markets. The top five U.S. export markets are APEC members (Japan, Canada, Mexico, Korea, and Taiwan). In FY 2001, APEC economies accounted for more than 60 percent of U.S. agricultural and food

exports and 50 percent of imports. Moreover, practically all growth in U.S. consumer-oriented exports over the last 10 years has occurred in the APEC region.

Liberalization of the APEC food system would lead to sizable export and overall welfare gains for the U.S. This is because agriculture is a major sector of unfinished business from the Uruguay Round. With the freer play of comparative advantage after APEC trade liberalization, more efficient resource allocation across the region would lead to significant increases in import demand for food and agricultural products, particularly in East Asia. Since protection levels in the region are generally much higher for food and agricultural products than other categories of trade, achieving a more open food system will play a disproportionately large role in meeting APEC's overall Bogor goals.

The U.S. stands to gain from APEC's food security and rural development objectives. A more open food system will be a more secure system because market adjustment will be spread across more market players; thus agricultural commodity prices will be more stable. Another important AFS provision is governments' commitments not to intervene in markets for economic or political reasons except in dire circumstances. Benefits to exporters like the U.S. include less uncertainty and price volatility and better positioning as a reliable supplier rather than as a residual supplier in times of shortage.

APEC's focus on enhancing rural infrastructure and technology dissemination also corresponds to the interest of the U.S., since it will take large amounts of goods and services to achieve these goals.

Some potential outcomes affecting the U.S. include:

Sale of capital-intensive material goods such as construction machinery, power generating and water supply facilities, and communication and transportation equipment, as well as engineering, architectural and other advisory services, will create opportunities for U.S. firms.

Improvement of rural infrastructure will increase rural labor productivity and non-farm employment opportunities, which in turn will improve rural household income and create more potential customers for autos, computers, software, food, and other products from the U.S.

Diffusion of food technologies via AFS will lead to more standardized use of technologies across the region, facilitating trade and investment opportunities.

Trade Liberalization That Fosters Rural Development

Like open regionalism, AFS is a unique APEC concept. A key feature of AFS is that it does not focus simply on production agriculture but takes into account the whole complex of economic relationships and linkages that tie the region's food consumers to producers.

Virtually throughout the APEC region, agricultural trade impediments are more costly than nonagricultural trade barriers, underscoring an urgent need for reform where the greatest distortions exist. The importance of food in household budgets also underscores the importance of food-system reform as the basis for economic development across the region. By steadily expanding food trade among the APEC members based on comparative advantage, food costs should decline and economic prosperity increase. Furthermore, the goal of food security appears to be more attainable through a concerted effort by all members than through the efforts of individual nations pursuing separate programs aimed at food self-sufficiency.

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Tracing Trade To Its (Re)source

An economy's comparative advantage in producing food and agricultural products is determined in large part by its resource endowment. In looking at four broad categories of food and agricultural products, the relationship between land intensity and net trade is generally straightforward.

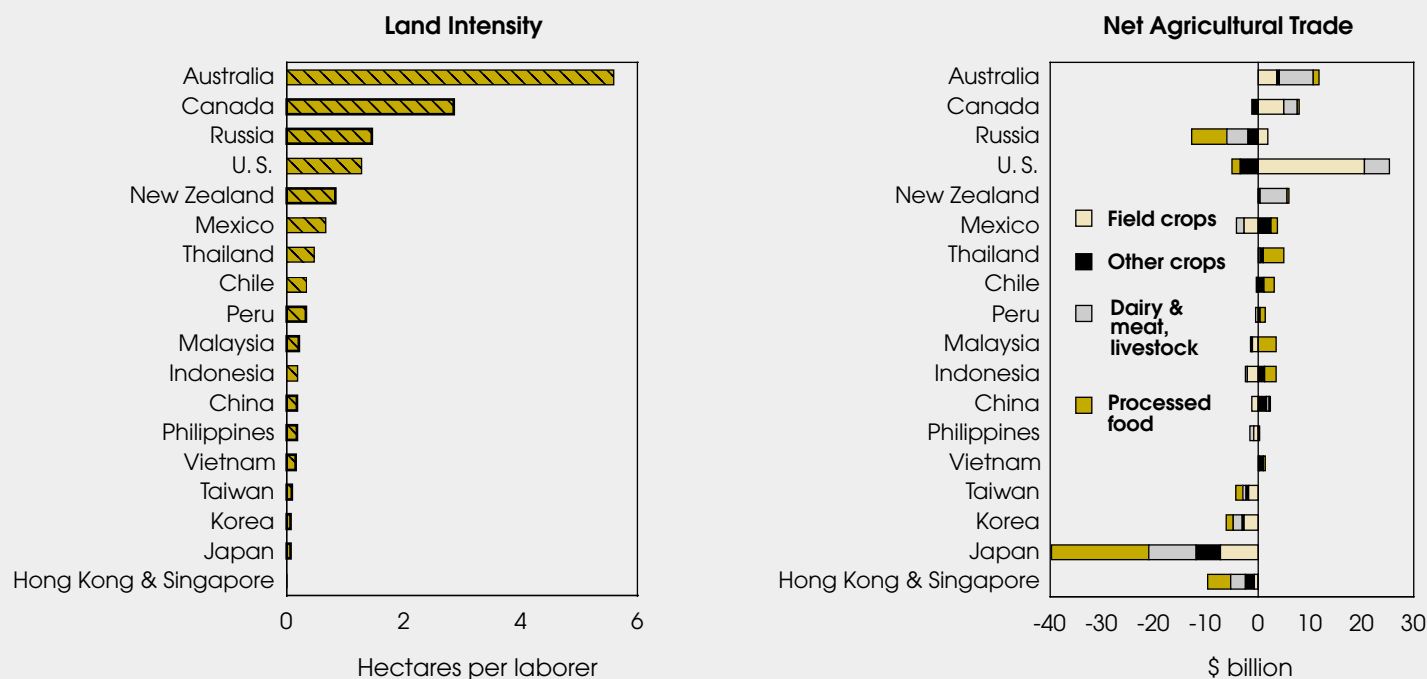
Land-abundant economies such as the U.S., Canada, and Australia are net exporters of food and agricultural products, especially land-intensive products such as grains, cotton, and oilseeds. Land-abundant Russia offers the only exception, importing large quantities of meat and processed products, although it is also a net exporter of land-intensive products. Japan, Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Taiwan—land-scarce and densely populated economies, are net importers of all four categories of food and agricultural products.

The economies of Western Europe and Mexico, with intermediate land endowments, are net exporters and net importers of different agricultural products. Mexico, with a relatively abundant labor endowment, is a net exporter of nongrain crops and processed food, which are relatively labor-intensive. At the same time, it is a net importer of land-

intensive crops, dairy, and meat products. Peru, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and China, as land-scarce and labor-abundant economies, also follow this pattern. An important exception because of the slow development of its manufacturing sectors is Vietnam, a net exporter of rice.

In terms of economic size, income level, population density, resource mix, agricultural labor productivity, and trade dependency for agricultural supply, the economies in the APEC region are highly diverse. APEC includes the world's most populous economy (China) and the world's wealthiest in terms of GDP (the U.S.), as well as tiny economies like Brunei and Papua-New Guinea. Huge contrasts in both income and resource endowments for food production are also represented. Densely populated economies in the region (Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, Taiwan, Philippines and Indonesia) face rapidly rising food demand with less and less per capita arable land and water resources. On the other hand, less densely populated and more developed APEC economies (Australia, Canada and the U.S.) enjoy abundant food production resources but prospects for growth in domestic demand are limited.

Most APEC Members with Relatively Little Land Are Net Importers of Agricultural Products



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USDA Photo, Ken Hammond

Food Price Inflation Should Moderate in 2002

Consumers' demand for beef, dairy products, and fresh fruits and vegetables contributed to a larger increase in 2001 food prices than forecast earlier this year. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all food is forecast up 3.2 percent in 2001, following smaller increases of 2.1 percent in 1999 and 2.3 percent in 2000. The food CPI is expected to moderate in 2002, rising 2.5 to 3.0 percent. For the all-items CPI in 2001, the inflation rate is forecast at 3 percent, the same as in 2000.

The CPI, which measures changes in prices only, increased 2.5 percent for full-service meals and snacks (restaurants) in 2000, while the CPI for limited-service meals and snacks (fast-food establishments) increased 2.7 percent. In 2001, the increases have been higher, with restaurants increasing 3.1 percent and fast-food establishments increasing 2.9 percent. Restaurants and fast-food establishments competed vigorously with food-at-home sales and take-home meals offered by supermarkets. The three main sources of takeout food are fast-food establishments (33 percent), restaurants (23 percent), and supermarkets (20 percent).

Total sales of food purchased by consumers increased 7.4 percent in 2000,

with food-at-home sales increasing 8.5 percent and food-away-from-home sales (restaurants and fast-food establishments) increasing 6.2 percent. These increases were the largest since 1990, indicating greater consumer purchases of luxury or convenience food items and willingness to pay higher retail prices for Choice beef, dairy products, and fresh fruits and vegetables. With an unsettled economy in 2001 and perhaps 2002, food sales are expected to return to the trend of 3- to 5-percent annual increases.

Total food expenditures (sales plus home production, donations, and supplied foods) are forecast to increase 3.4 percent to 887 billion dollars in 2001. Food price changes are key in determining the proportion of income consumers spend for food. In 2000, 10.7 percent of household disposable personal income went to food expenditures, with consumers expected to spend a smaller share of their income, 10.5-10.6 percent, in 2001 and 2002. While the proportion of household disposable personal income spent on food generally trends downward, it rose in 2000 because disposable personal income grew at a slower rate (5.3 percent) than food sales (7.4 percent).

Beef and veal. Weather-reduced beef supplies this past winter and spring resulted in sharply higher fed-cattle prices and record retail beef prices, as competition for the reduced supply of beef increased. During the first half of 2001, beef production was down 5 percent as both marketings and slaughter weights declined. During the second half of 2001, drought conditions throughout much of the southern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest have resulted in large numbers of cattle being pushed into feedlots, with fewer heifers being retained for breeding than expected. Beef cow slaughter has risen sharply over the past couple of months and will increase further if rains don't begin soon enough to generate pasture for fall and winter grazing. Any additional increase in beef cow slaughter in 2001 will produce even sharper declines in beef production in the future.

Larger supplies of fed beef and seasonally large pork supplies will likely mean declining retail beef prices through late fall. However, with record retail prices during the summer, the beef CPI for 2001 is expected to be up 8.4 percent. A further increase of 2 to 3 percent is projected for 2002, as supplies drop sharply in the second half of the year. The smaller supplies could lower consumption in 2002 to 65.0 pounds per capita. The smaller beef supplies and the rise in U.S. beef prices will make the U.S. beef market more attractive to imports.

Pork. Pork production is forecast down 1 percent in 2001, and increasing exports and declining imports will drop available supplies for domestic consumption even further. Pork products from Canada and Denmark that typically would have been destined for the U.S. were instead exported to Japan because of strong demand there. U.S. imports are expected to decline to 915 million pounds this year, then increase to 960 million pounds in 2002. U.S. pork exports in the first half of 2001 ran 33 percent ahead of last year, primarily due to very large shipments of fresh and frozen pork cuts to Japan.

Retail demand continues strong for pork, and with continued positive returns for hog producers in 2001, commercial pork production is expected to increase to 19.6 billion pounds in 2002. Per capita con-

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sumption is expected to decline to 51 pounds per person in 2001 and increase to 53.1 pounds in 2002. Record 2001 retail beef prices have made pork more attractive to consumers, with retail pork prices expected to increase 3.5 percent in 2001. Although pork production is forecast up in 2002, competing beef supplies are expected to be lower, which will help support pork demand. The CPI for pork is expected to increase 1 to 2 percent in 2002.

Poultry. The CPI for poultry is forecast to increase 2.5 percent in 2001, with an increase of 2 to 3 percent expected in 2002. Competing supplies of red meat are influencing overall meat prices in 2001, as broiler production is expected to increase only about 1 percent this year. Broiler meat production for 2001 could equal 30.9 billion pounds, and is expected to increase 2 percent in 2002. Turkey production will likely total 5.5 billion pounds in 2001 and is forecast to increase to 5.7 billion pounds in 2002. Broiler exports were strong through the first half of 2001, with increases in exports to the two largest markets (Russia and Hong Kong/China) plus increases in Central and Eastern Europe and Asian countries such as Korea and Taiwan. The discovery of Avian influenza in Chinese shipments of poultry products to Korea boosted broiler exports from the U.S., Brazil, and Thailand. In 2001, U.S. turkey exports have increased to Eastern Europe and Asia, but shipments to Mexico, the largest market, are expected down 16 percent.

Fish and seafood. The CPI for fish and seafood is forecast up 0.5 percent in 2001, with an expected 1 to 2 percent increase in 2002. A strong domestic economy boosted sales in the restaurant and food service sectors in 2000 and thus far in 2001, although seafood is facing strong competition from beef in restaurants. Higher away-from-home sales especially benefit seafood marketers, as a large percentage of total seafood sales are in this sector. More than 50 percent of the fish and seafood consumed in the U.S. is imported, with another 20 to 25 percent from U.S. farm-raised production.

Eggs. Retail egg prices could increase 4.6 percent in 2001, with the CPI index expected to increase 2 to 3 percent in 2002. Egg production is expected to

Changes in Food Price Indexes and Expenditures, 2000 through 2002

| Item | Relative weights* | 2000 | Expected 2001 | Forecast 2002 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Consumer price indexes | | Percent | | |
| All items | | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2 to 3 |
| All food | 100.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.5 to 3 |
| Food away from home | 37.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 to 3 |
| Food at home | 62.8 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 to 3 |
| Meats | 10.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 2 to 3 |
| Beef and veal | 5.0 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 2 to 3 |
| Pork | 3.7 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 1 to 2 |
| Other meats | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2 to 3 |
| Poultry | 3.1 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2 to 3 |
| Fish and seafood | 2.2 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 1 to 2 |
| Eggs | 0.8 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 2 to 3 |
| Dairy products | 6.9 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 2 to 3 |
| Fats and oils | 1.9 | -0.6 | 4.7 | 2 to 3 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 9.6 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 2 to 3 |
| Fresh fruits and vegetables | 7.5 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 2 to 3 |
| Fresh fruits | 3.8 | -3.0 | 2.8 | 2 to 3 |
| Fresh vegetables | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 2 to 3 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 3 to 4 |
| Sugar and sweets | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 to 2.5 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 10.0 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2 to 3 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | 6.7 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1 to 2 |
| Other foods | 8.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2 to 3 |
| Food expenditures | | \$ billion | | |
| All food | | 857.8 | 887.0 | 914.0 |
| Food at home | | 449.5 | 464.0 | 478.0 |
| Food away from home | | 408.3 | 422.0 | 435.0 |

*Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated weights as share of all food, December 2000.

Sources: Historical data, Bureau of Labor Statistics; forecasts, Economic Research Service.

Economic Research Service, USDA

increase 1.6 percent in 2001 and 1.7 percent in 2002. Wholesale, farm, and retail prices have all increased in 2001, partly due to increased costs resulting from adoption of guidelines from the fast-food industry regarding larger space recommendations in poultry houses and elimination of forced moulting. U.S. per capita consumption is expected to be slightly above 260 eggs in 2001 and 263 eggs in 2002.

Dairy products. Demand for dairy products remains brisk and will probably remain strong for the rest of 2001, especially for gourmet ice cream, cheese, and other butterfat products. With milk production expected to decline about 1 percent in 2001, the CPI for dairy products is forecast up 4.5 percent. When the upward trend in milk per cow resumes, milk output could increase almost 3 percent in 2002, slowing the rate of price acceleration and leading to a 2 to 3 percent increase in the dairy products CPI in 2002.

Fats and oils. The CPI for fats and oils is forecast up 4.7 percent in 2001, largely

due to higher retail prices for butter, which accounts for 31 percent of the fats and oils index. The index is expected to increase 2 to 3 percent in 2002. The remaining items contained in the index are highly processed food items, with their price changes primarily influenced by the general inflation rate and global supplies of vegetable oils.

Fresh fruits. Higher retail prices for grapefruit, lemons, bananas, peaches, strawberries, and Thompson seedless grapes have boosted retail prices for fresh fruit in 2001. Higher retail prices are also expected for apples and pears during the fall of this year, leading to an expected CPI increase of 2.8 percent for 2001. With continued U.S. consumer demand for fresh fruits and a return to normal production levels for major fruits in the U.S., the fresh fruit CPI is forecast to increase 2 to 3 percent in 2002. U.S. production of citrus, apples, pears, grapes, apricots, California plums, strawberries, blueberries, and cranberries are all expected down in 2001 from a year ago. The decreases

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range from 10 percent for apples to 1 percent for cranberries. Higher prices for fresh fruit will encourage imports and discourage exports.

The major fresh fruits consumed continue to be bananas (18 percent), apples (17 percent), citrus fruits (23 percent), and other fresh fruits (42 percent) including grapes, peaches, pears, and strawberries. Imports provide most of the tropical fruit supplies in the U.S., with bananas, mangoes, pineapples, and papayas the most popular. Demand for fresh tropical fruit in the U.S. has been on the rise, a trend influenced by the nation's growing immigrant population. Bananas are the most important tropical fruit imported, accounting for over 85 percent of the total import volume.

Fresh vegetables. In 2001, the CPI for fresh vegetables is expected to increase 5 percent, with the increase for 2002 projected to be 2 to 3 percent. Adverse weather reduced vegetable growth and marketable supplies during the first half of 2001. Summer fresh-market production is forecast to rise 2 percent in 2001, with increased area planted for 10 of the 15 major crops. Snap beans (up 9 percent), cabbage and sweet corn (both up 6 percent), and watermelon and cauliflower (both up 5 percent) gained the most. Planted areas were down for carrots (16 percent), honeydew melons (4 percent), and tomatoes (2 percent). The outlook for the remainder of 2001 will depend largely on fall acreage and weather. Given the strong producer prices of last fall, fresh vegetable and melon acreage for fall harvest is likely to rise.

California, accounting for about half of the summer vegetable area, is expected to harvest 2 percent less area in 2001 due to adverse effects of cool temperatures early in the growing season (including frost and

hail damage in April) and then very hot temperatures in May. This decline is primarily in carrot and tomato acres. In Florida, several freezes at the start of the year reduced supplies and slowed growth. In contrast, New York, the second leading summer-season producer with 13 percent of total acreage, has had favorable weather and is expected to harvest 11 percent more area than a year ago.

Processed fruits and vegetables. The combined supply of the five major processing vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, and cucumbers) is expected to be down 10 percent in 2001 due to fewer contracted acres combined with hot, dry weather in the upper Midwest that lowered yields. Fruit supplies for processing are also expected to be smaller in 2001. With reduced supplies of both fruits and vegetables, the CPI for processed fruits and vegetables is expected to increase 2.9 percent in 2001 and an additional 3 to 4 percent in 2002.

Sugar and sweets. Domestic sugar production for 2000/01 is expected to total nearly 8.5 million tons, with cane sugar estimated at 4.3 million tons and beet sugar at nearly 4.2 million tons. While lower prices for soybeans, corn, wheat, barley, and rice have encouraged increased beet production in the past, the recent closure of several sugarbeet processing plants led to a 13-percent reduction in acres planted in 2001. Although the demand for sugar and sugar-related products has continued to increase, lower retail prices for selected sugar-related food items is expected to keep the increase in the 2001 CPI index for sugar and sweets to only 1.1 percent. The CPI is projected to increase a moderate 1.5 to 2.5 percent in 2002.

Cereal and bakery products account for a large portion of the food-at-home CPI—almost 16 percent. Breakfast cereals and bread are the two largest components, each accounting for about 20 percent of the cereal and bakery products index.

With grain prices lower in the earlier part of this year and inflation-related processing costs remaining at modest levels, the CPI for cereals and bakery products is expected to increase only 3 percent in 2001. With consumer demand for bakery products expected to remain fairly strong, the CPI is forecast to increase 2 to 3 percent in 2002.

Nonalcoholic beverages. The CPI for nonalcoholic beverages will increase an expected 1.1 percent in 2001 and is forecast to increase another 1 to 2 percent in 2002. Carbonated drinks, nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks, and coffee are the three major components of this category, accounting for 39, 30, and 13 percent of the index. Retail prices are higher in 2001 for carbonated drinks (up 2 percent) and nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks (up 1 percent), but significantly lower for coffee, which is down almost 4 percent. Near-record production in Brazil contributed to lower consumer prices for coffee in 2001.

Other foods. The CPI for other foods is expected to increase 2.1 percent in 2001 and 2 to 3 percent in 2002. Price trends for other foods—which include soups, frozen and freeze-dried prepared foods, pizzas, snacks, spices, seasonings, sauces, and baby foods—are largely affected by changes in the all-items CPI. Competition among these products should continue to dampen retail price increases. **AO**

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Research & Technology



Production of Value-Added Crops: The Case of High-Oil Corn

U.S. corn producers have so far been relatively slow to devote significant acreage to the production of high-oil corn and other varieties with specialized traits that add value to the commodity output. This reluctance contrasts with the relatively rapid adoption of corn hybrids with specialized input traits.

High-oil corn was expected to serve as a model for how the grain sector would move from bulk commodity-based production to onfarm value-added production. But production involves a number of risks and uncertainties that may have hindered more planting. Further, the returns to high-oil corn appear to be positively correlated with returns to commodity corn and soybeans, suggesting that value-added production may not always insulate producers from the risks associated with commodity agriculture. Producers cite falling high-oil corn premiums relative to conventional corn as a major factor in deciding against growing high-oil corn.

High-oil corn is a variety developed through traditional breeding that contains 6-8 percent oil, compared with about 3.5-4 percent for conventional corn. The higher oil content provides more energy (the energy content of oil is more than twice that of the starch) and can reduce expen-

ditures for fat supplements in livestock feed. High-oil corn has higher average levels of amino acids and crude protein and may improve feed palatability. These attributes contribute added value for livestock feeding.

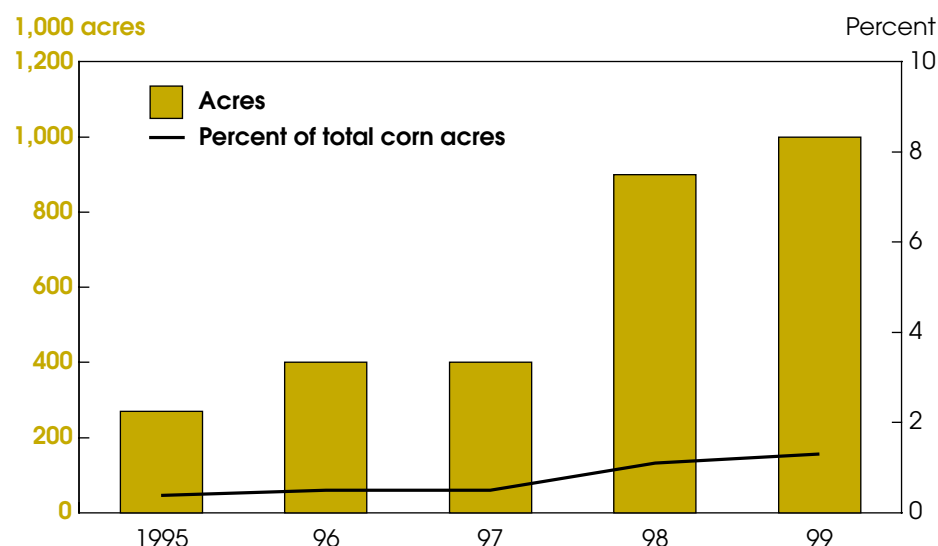
Production of high-oil corn has expanded since its commercial introduction in 1992,

reaching 1 million acres or 1.3 percent of total corn acreage in 1999. Since then, indications are that acreage has leveled out or even declined. But adoption has been substantially less than the herbicide tolerant and Bt corn varieties introduced in 1996 that rose by 1999 to 8 and 26 percent of planted corn acreage, respectively.

In 1998, about half of high-oil corn production was exported and the balance fed to domestic livestock. Production for export occurred primarily under contract. Special arrangements with major grain companies segregated the product and coordinated its movement from farm to elevator, barge, etc. So far, high-oil corn has been used mostly in hog feed. An even greater potential use is in poultry feed, if major companies decide to consider the product and invest in or contract for its production.

Farmers report decreasing returns over time for high-oil corn. One reason has been low prices in commodity markets for substitute products that have reduced what livestock feeders are willing to pay for high-oil corn. A second reason for decreasing returns has been the additional risks of value-added production, such as the need to meet specialized production requirements, and the variable returns based on product attributes achieved.

Plantings of High-Oil Corn Have Increased but Are Still Relatively Small



Based on industry and extension sources.

Economic Research Service, USDA

Research & Technology

Examples of New Crop Varieties

| Output or value-added traits | Input traits |
|--|---|
| <p>In production</p> <p>High-oil corn (1-2% of acreage in 1999)—Contains 6-8 % oil compared with 3.5-4 % for conventional corn; increases calorie content when used as feed</p> <p>High-lysine corn (<1% of acreage in 1999)—Has increased levels of amino acids</p> <p>High-amylose corn (<1% of acreage in 1999)—Has unique starch characteristics for use in textiles, gum candies, and adhesives</p> <p>High-oleic soybeans (<1% of acreage in 1999)—Yield oil with less saturated fat than conventional soybeans, reducing need for hydrogenation</p> <p>Low-linolenic soybeans (<1% of acreage in 1999)—Produce half the linolenic-acid level of conventional soybeans, reducing need for hydrogenation</p> <p>In development</p> <p>Low-phytate corn—Decreases the amount of phosphorous in livestock waste, reducing pollution potential</p> <p>High-stearate canola—Oil solidifies at room temperature without hydrogenation; useful for margarines</p> <p>Colored cotton—Reduces need for dyes</p> <p>Higher protein soybeans and cassava</p> <p>Rice with higher vitamin A and iron content</p> <p>Delayed-ripening tomato</p> <p>Wrinkle-resistant cotton</p> <p>Bananas with cholera vaccine</p> | <p>In production</p> <p>Bt corn (26% of acreage in 1999)—Produces a bacterial pesticide that controls certain insects</p> <p>Herbicide-tolerant corn (8% acreage in 1999)—Permits use of weed-killing herbicides</p> <p>Herbicide-tolerant soybeans (56% acreage in 1999)—Permit use of weed-killing herbicides</p> <p>Bt cotton (32% of acreage in 1999)—Produces a bacterial pesticide that controls insects</p> <p>Herbicide-tolerant cotton (42% acreage in 1999)—Permits use of weed-killing herbicides</p> <p>In development</p> <p>Herbicide tolerant sugar beets and sugar cane</p> <p>Disease resistant corn, potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables</p> <p>Crops with frost tolerance, drought tolerance, or greater nitrogen use efficiency</p> |

Economic Research Service, USDA

Contrary to many agricultural policy prescriptions, moving into differentiated production may be relatively less attractive during times of farm financial stress due to increased risks and price uncertainties. Fundamentally, a differentiated product must create sufficient expected added value to compensate producers for any additional costs of producing the product. This may not currently be the case for high-oil corn.

Itemizing the Limits & Risks

While industry groups have generally supported innovations such as high-oil corn, farmers' experiences with its production have been mixed. Recent focus group sessions and interviews with Iowa producers

have identified a number of factors that may be discouraging plantings of high-oil corn.

Limit on hog feed use—While some high-oil corn in a hog ration improves performance, hog feeders have found that too much high-oil corn causes PSE (pale soft exudative) pork in carcasses, damaging their marketability. This sets an upper limit on the demand for high-oil corn for feed per hog.

Yield risk is greater with high-oil corn because of its pollination method. Unlike most conventional corn, production of high-oil corn requires the intermixed seeding of non-bearing corn pollinators that provide pollen with high-oil genes for the male-sterile corn hybrids. This makes

the pollination process riskier than for conventional corn, being more dependent on favorable weather and the performance of the pollinator. Poor pollination results in reduced yields. Further, the addition of the pollinator seeds increases the total seeds planted per acre by about 10 percent so that seed and seeding costs increase relative to those of conventional corn.

Quality risk arises in producing and maintaining the quality of the product so that a price premium may be obtained. To retain quality, high-oil corn must often be dried at a lower temperature than conventional corn, increasing drying costs. Uncertainty is also associated with producing the desired quality. Even if a producer follows recommended production practices, the harvested grain may not meet the buyer's quality standards. In that event, the producer will have to sell the crop as conventional corn despite higher production costs. High-oil corn premiums are usually paid on a sliding scale based on oil content. Hence, variability in oil content translates directly into greater variability in returns compared with conventional corn.

Maintaining the quality of high-oil corn also requires the crop's segregation and separate handling to prevent contamination or mixing with conventional corn. While costs of identity preservation may decline slightly over time as producers learn how to accomplish this task effectively, the time and money necessary to clean grain-handling equipment and segregate the crop are factors producers must consider.

Price risk is associated with poor performance of the associated commodity markets, especially corn, soybeans, and hogs. Low hog prices reduce the value of high-oil corn in livestock production, so users are willing to pay less of a premium for it. Similarly, the lower the price of white grease and soybean meal, the less expensive it is to substitute conventional corn plus white grease and soybean meal for high-oil corn in feed to achieve a given amount of weight gain. Users then reduce the premium they are willing to pay for high-oil corn. Producers can hedge against such relative price risk, but

Research & Technology

Risks Faced By Producers of High-Oil Corn

Yield risk—Pollination process is riskier than for conventional corn

Market risk—Premiums for high-oil content may decrease as supply and demand adjust

Quality risk—Variability in oil content or mixing with conventional corn may reduce price premium buyer will pay

Price risk—Prices of substitutes or hogs may drop, reducing demand for high-oil corn

Relationship risk—Buyer may renege on the agreement

hedging involves transaction costs and does not address yield risk or quality risk.

Another aspect of price risk is that quality deductions, such as those for excessive moisture, are on a fixed cents per bushel basis, rather than as a percentage of value. Per bushel deductions mean that both expected deductions and the variability of deductions are higher as a percentage of total expected revenues when the oil premium or the price of conventional corn is lower.

Market risk due to natural adjustments within a relatively new market may be another cause of the declining premiums received for high-oil corn. Buyers may be seeking to learn about the supply situation. As they reduce the premiums, they determine the acres of high-oil corn that producers are willing to plant for a given premium schedule. Provided that the supply at a given price meets or exceeds demand, buyers have an incentive to further reduce the premium the following crop year. This behavior could occur whether or not market power is present on the purchasing side. As more producers plant high-oil corn and supply increases, premiums are likely to fall. If a producer invests in learning to grow high-oil corn, the returns to this investment may decline over time.

Relationship risk is involved in identifying and maintaining a buyer for the value-added product. While some producers

may grow high-oil corn for use in their own livestock operations, others must identify a buyer for their product. A producer who plants high-oil corn without first identifying a buyer risks having a crop with no sales outlet. When a producer does identify a buyer in advance, there is risk that the buyer will renege on the agreement by refusing delivery or failing to pay for the crop in a timely manner.

Formal contracts can partially mitigate relationship or buyer risks, but they raise other considerations affecting risks and returns. For example, the precise legal nature of the relationship between producer and contractor may affect the producer's tax liability. Contractual specification of the circumstances under which the contractor may terminate the relationship may be extremely broad, and the contract

may require the producer to waive the right to pursue legal action as part of the contract. Regardless of whether a formal contract is signed, producing a value-added crop such as high-oil corn requires investment in learning about production specifics and identity preservation practices, in addition to any specific capital investments that are required. If a producer invests in order to produce for a specific buyer, there is the risk that the buyer will not continue to purchase the product over a long enough period for the farmer to recoup the investment.

Lessons From Adoption Of High-Oil Corn

Under the economic conditions of the past few years, the value added by high-oil corn has decreased, while costs have not. Production of high-oil corn poses additional sources of revenue risk for growers. The case of high-oil corn suggests that the returns for value-added products may be quite closely tied to the performance of the conventional commodity markets when the products are partial substitutes. Thus, differentiated markets may add risks to those found in commodity markets. These conditions may discourage producers from rapidly expanding acreage in differentiated products, particularly during times of farm financial stress.

AO

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

Economic Research Service

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib762/>

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/mar1999/ao259e.pdf>

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/apr2000/ao270h.pdf>

College of Agricultural, Consumer, and Environmental Sciences of the University of Illinois:

http://web.aces.uiuc.edu/value/factsheets/framehigh_oil_corn.htm

<http://web.aces.uiuc.edu/value/factsheets/corn.htm>

<http://web.aces.uiuc.edu/value/factsheets/soy.htm>

National Corn Growers Association

<http://www.ncga.com/03world/main/biotechnology.html>

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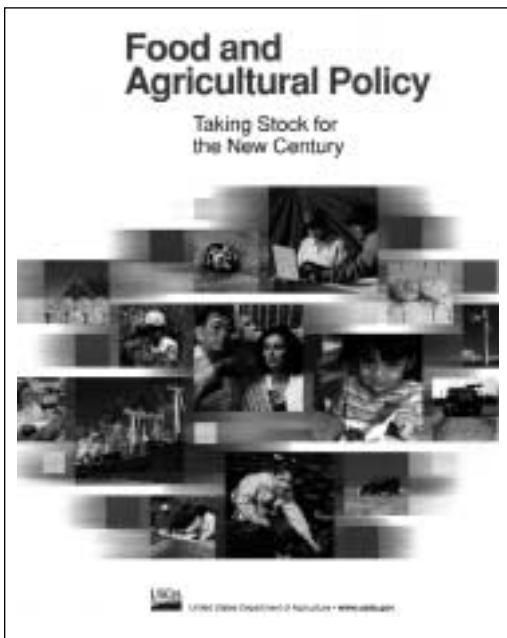


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TO GUIDE POLICY DEVELOPMENT. . .



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—Ann Veneman, Secretary of Agriculture

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Statistical Indicators

Summary Data

Table 1—Key Statistical Indicators of the Food & Fiber Sector

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | 2002 |
|---|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I |
| Prices received by farmers (1990-92=100) | 96 | 103 | -- | 96 | 97 | 99 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Livestock & products | 97 | 107 | -- | 98 | 99 | 103 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Crops | 96 | 100 | -- | 96 | 95 | 96 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Prices paid by farmers (1990-92=100) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production items | 116 | 120 | -- | 116 | 118 | 121 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (PPITW) | 120 | 124 | -- | 120 | 122 | 124 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cash receipts (\$ bil.) | 194 | 206 | -- | 50 | 57 | 49 | 46 | 52 | 60 | -- |
| Livestock | 99 | 109 | -- | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | -- |
| Crops | 94 | 97 | -- | 24 | 32 | 22 | 19 | 24 | 32 | -- |
| Market basket (1982-84=100) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost | 171 | -- | -- | 172 | 173 | 175 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farm value | 97 | -- | -- | 97 | 100 | 102 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Spread | 210 | -- | -- | 211 | 212 | 215 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Farm value/retail cost (%) | 20 | -- | -- | 20 | 20 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Retail prices (1982-84=100) | | | | | | | | | | |
| All food | 168 | 174 | 178 | 169 | 170 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 177 |
| At home | 168 | 174 | 178 | 169 | 170 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 177 |
| Away from home | 169 | 174 | 179 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 175 | 176 | 177 |
| Agricultural exports (\$ bil.) ¹ | 50.9 | 53.5 | 57.0 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 14.2 |
| Agricultural imports (\$ bil.) ¹ | 38.9 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 |
| Commercial production | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red meat (mil. lb.) | 46,150 | 45,329 | 45,158 | 11,623 | 11,634 | 11,096 | 11,145 | 11,363 | 11,725 | 11,251 |
| Poultry (mil. lb.) | 36,427 | 36,943 | 37,800 | 9,070 | 9,050 | 9,007 | 9,436 | 9,255 | 9,245 | 9,175 |
| Eggs (mil. doz.) | 7,035 | 7,146 | 7,270 | 1,751 | 1,786 | 1,756 | 1,775 | 1,780 | 1,835 | 1,800 |
| Milk (bil. lb.) | 167.7 | 165.7 | 170.0 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 42.7 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 42.4 |
| Consumption, per capita | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red meat and poultry (lb.) | 219.5 | 261.2 | 215.7 | 55.2 | 55.5 | 53.1 | 53.4 | 53.9 | 55.8 | 52.9 |
| Corn beginning stocks (mil. bu.) ² | 1,787.0 | 1,717.5 | -- | 5,601.9 | 3,585.9 | 1,717.5 | 8,522.2 | 6,043.0 | 3,924.2 | -- |
| Corn use (mil. bu.) ² | 9,514.8 | 9,745.0 | -- | 2,021.5 | 1,870.7 | 3,165.0 | 2,480.1 | 2,122.3 | -- | -- |
| Prices ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice steers--Neb. Direct (\$/cwt) | 69.65 | 73-74 | 76-82 | 65.43 | 72.26 | 79.11 | 75.13 | 70-71 | 68-72 | 70-76 |
| Barrows and gilts--IA, So. MN (\$/cwt) | 44.70 | 47-48 | 43-46 | 46.43 | 40.78 | 42.83 | 52.05 | 50-51 | 42-44 | 42-46 |
| Broilers--12-city (cents/lb.) | 56.20 | 59-60 | 59-64 | 56.80 | 57.60 | 57.80 | 59.20 | 60-61 | 58-60 | 57-61 |
| Eggs--NY gr. A large (cents/doz.) | 68.90 | 69-70 | 63-69 | 67.10 | 83.10 | 75.80 | 63.30 | 62-63 | 73-77 | 65-71 |
| Milk--all at plant (\$/cwt) | 12.33 | 15.40-15.60 | 13.00 | 12.67 | 12.70 | 13.37 | 15.30 | 16.30-16.50 | 16.60-17.10 | 13.50-14.30 |
| Wheat--KC HRW ordinary (\$/bu.) | 3.08 | -- | -- | 3.00 | 3.44 | 3.45 | 3.41 | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn--Chicago (\$/bu.) | 1.97 | -- | -- | 1.64 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 1.96 | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans--Chicago (\$/bu.) | 4.86 | -- | -- | 4.60 | 4.70 | 4.48 | 4.48 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cotton--avg. spot 41-34 (cents/lb) | 57.47 | -- | -- | 58.36 | 61.24 | 52.66 | 39.86 | -- | -- | -- |
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| Farm real estate values ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nominal (\$ per acre) | 713 | 740 | 798 | 844 | 887 | 926 | 974 | 1,020 | 1,080 | 1,130 |
| Real (1996 \$) | 795 | 806 | 848 | 879 | 904 | 926 | 955 | 988 | 1,031 | 1,057 |
| U.S. civilian employment (mil.) ⁵ | 128.1 | 129.2 | 131.1 | 132.3 | 133.9 | 136.3 | 137.7 | 139.4 | 140.9 | -- |
| Food and fiber (mil.) | 23.1 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.1 | -- |
| Farm sector (mil.) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | -- |
| U.S. gross domestic product (\$ bil.) | 6,318.9 | 6,642.3 | 7,054.3 | 7,400.5 | 7,813.2 | 8,318.4 | 8,781.5 | 9,268.6 | 9,872.9 | -- |
| Food and fiber--net value added (\$ bil.) | 924.8 | 957.6 | 1,026.6 | 1,048.2 | 1,078.9 | 1,101.9 | 1,132.7 | 1,180.6 | 1,264.5 | -- |
| Farm sector--net value added (\$ bil.) ⁶ | 75.5 | 70.2 | 77.8 | 73.5 | 85.7 | 82.6 | 74.0 | 66.9 | 82.0 | -- |

-- = Not available. Annual and quarterly data for the most recent year contain forecasts. 1. Annual data based on Oct.-Sept. fiscal years ending with year indicated. 2. Sept.-Nov. first quarter; Dec.-Feb. second quarter; Mar.-May third quarter; Jun.-Aug. fourth quarter; Sept.-Aug. annual. Use includes exports and domestic disappearance. 3. Simple averages, Jan.-Dec. 4. As of January 1. 5. Civilian labor force taken from "Monthly Labor Review," Table 18--Annual Data: Employment Status of the Population, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. 6. The value-added data presented here are consistent with accounting conventions of the National Income and Product Accounts, U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. & Foreign Economic Data

Table 2—U.S. Gross Domestic Product & Related Data

| | Annual | | | 1999 | 2000 | | | | 2001 | |
|--|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Billions of current dollars (quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Domestic Product | 8,781.5 | 9,268.6 | 9,872.9 | 9,522.5 | 9,668.7 | 9,857.6 | 9,937.5 | 10,027.9 | 10,141.7 | 10,201.6 |
| Gross National Product | 8,778.1 | 9,261.8 | 9,860.8 | 9,517.0 | 9,650.7 | 9,841.0 | 9,919.4 | 10,032.1 | 10,131.3 | 10,182.7 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 5,856.0 | 6,250.2 | 6,728.4 | 6,424.7 | 6,581.9 | 6,674.9 | 6,785.5 | 6,871.4 | 6,977.6 | 7,047.4 |
| Durable goods | 693.2 | 760.9 | 819.6 | 789.4 | 820.7 | 813.8 | 825.4 | 818.7 | 838.1 | 844.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 1,708.5 | 1,831.3 | 1,989.6 | 1,892.9 | 1,942.5 | 1,978.3 | 2,012.4 | 2,025.1 | 2,047.1 | 2,062.9 |
| Food | 852.6 | 899.8 | 957.5 | 925.7 | 937.8 | 953.5 | 967.2 | 971.4 | 982.0 | 987.7 |
| Clothing and shoes | 284.8 | 300.9 | 319.1 | 304.1 | 314.4 | 317.0 | 321.6 | 323.5 | 325.7 | 322.4 |
| Services | 3,454.3 | 3,658.0 | 3,919.2 | 3,742.4 | 3,818.7 | 3,882.8 | 3,947.7 | 4,027.5 | 4,092.4 | 4,139.6 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 1,538.7 | 1,636.7 | 1,767.5 | 1,698.1 | 1,709.0 | 1,792.4 | 1,788.4 | 1,780.3 | 1,722.8 | 1,667.6 |
| Fixed investment | 1,465.6 | 1,578.2 | 1,718.1 | 1,613.2 | 1,678.1 | 1,717.0 | 1,735.9 | 1,741.6 | 1,748.3 | 1,704.3 |
| Change in private inventories | 73.1 | 58.6 | 49.4 | 84.9 | 30.9 | 75.4 | 85.5 | 38.7 | -25.5 | -36.7 |
| Net exports of goods and services | -151.7 | -250.9 | -364.0 | -288.7 | -333.9 | -350.8 | -380.6 | -390.6 | -363.8 | -350.4 |
| Government consumption expenditures and gross investment | 1,538.5 | 1,632.5 | 1,741.0 | 1,688.3 | 1,711.8 | 1,741.1 | 1,744.2 | 1,766.8 | 1,805.2 | 1,837.1 |
| Billions of 1996 dollars (quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Domestic Product | 8,508.9 | 8,856.5 | 9,224.0 | 9,049.9 | 9,102.5 | 9,229.4 | 9,260.1 | 9,303.9 | 9,334.5 | 9,338.4 |
| Gross National Product | 8,508.4 | 8,853.0 | 9,216.4 | 9,047.9 | 9,089.1 | 9,217.7 | 9,247.2 | 9,311.7 | 9,329.1 | 9,325.8 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 5,683.7 | 5,968.4 | 6,257.8 | 6,083.6 | 6,171.7 | 6,226.3 | 6,292.1 | 6,341.1 | 6,388.5 | 6,427.5 |
| Durable goods | 726.7 | 817.8 | 895.5 | 854.2 | 892.1 | 886.5 | 904.1 | 899.4 | 922.4 | 938.4 |
| Nondurable goods | 1,686.4 | 1,766.4 | 1,849.9 | 1,801.1 | 1,823.8 | 1,844.9 | 1,864.1 | 1,866.8 | 1,878.0 | 1,879.9 |
| Food | 819.4 | 847.8 | 881.3 | 865.9 | 871.2 | 881.5 | 886.2 | 886.4 | 887.3 | 886.7 |
| Clothing and shoes | 290.4 | 312.1 | 335.3 | 314.6 | 328.2 | 333.3 | 339.8 | 339.9 | 342.7 | 344.1 |
| Services | 3,273.4 | 3,393.2 | 3,527.7 | 3,440.5 | 3,472.2 | 3,509.6 | 3,540.2 | 3,588.8 | 3,605.1 | 3,628.1 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 1,558.0 | 1,660.1 | 1,772.9 | 1,725.4 | 1,722.9 | 1,801.6 | 1,788.8 | 1,778.3 | 1,721.0 | 1,665.4 |
| Fixed investment | 1,480.0 | 1,595.4 | 1,716.2 | 1,629.7 | 1,683.4 | 1,719.2 | 1,730.1 | 1,732.1 | 1,740.3 | 1,695.9 |
| Change in private inventories | 76.7 | 62.1 | 50.6 | 92.7 | 28.9 | 78.9 | 51.7 | 42.8 | -27.1 | -38.4 |
| Net exports of goods and services | -221.1 | -316.9 | -399.1 | -337.8 | -371.1 | -392.8 | -411.2 | -421.1 | -404.5 | -410.5 |
| Government consumption expenditures and gross investment | 1,483.3 | 1,531.8 | 1,572.6 | 1,564.8 | 1,560.4 | 1,577.2 | 1,570.0 | 1,582.8 | 1,603.4 | 1,624.5 |
| GDP implicit price deflator (% change) | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| Disposable personal income (\$ bil.) | 6,355.6 | 6,618.0 | 7,031.0 | 6,736.8 | 6,859.1 | 6,993.7 | 7,081.3 | 7,189.8 | 7,295.0 | 7,367.1 |
| Disposable pers. income (1996 \$ bil.) | 6,168.6 | 6,320.0 | 6,539.2 | 6,379.2 | 6,431.6 | 6,523.7 | 6,566.5 | 6,634.9 | 6,679.0 | 6,719.0 |
| Per capita disposable pers. income (\$) | 23,491 | 24,242 | 25,528 | 24,589 | 24,987 | 25,426 | 25,682 | 26,013 | 26,335 | 26,534 |
| Per capita disp. pers. income (1996 \$) | 22,800 | 23,150 | 23,742 | 23,283 | 23,430 | 23,717 | 23,814 | 24,006 | 24,111 | 24,200 |
| U.S. resident population plus Armed Forces overseas (mil.) ² | 270.5 | 272.9 | 275.4 | 273.9 | 274.4 | 275.0 | 275.6 | 276.3 | -- | -- |
| Civilian population (mil.) ² | 269.0 | 271.5 | 273.9 | 272.4 | 273.0 | 273.5 | 274.2 | 274.9 | -- | -- |
| | Annual | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | |
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Jul | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul |
| Monthly data seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total industrial production (1992=100) | 138.2 | 144.8 | 153.6 | 153.7 | 150.7 | 150.0 | 149.6 | 149.2 | 147.7 | 147.7 |
| Leading economic indicators (1996=100) | 105.4 | 108.8 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 108.9 | 108.7 | 108.9 | 109.3 | 109.6 | 109.9 |
| Civilian employment (mil. persons) | 131.5 | 133.5 | 135.2 | 134.9 | 135.8 | 135.8 | 135.4 | 135.1 | 134.9 | 135.4 |
| Civilian unemployment rate (%) | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Personal income (\$ bil. annual rate) | 7,426.0 | 7,777.3 | 8,319.2 | 8,344.2 | 8,640.2 | 8,676.2 | 8,700.2 | 8,711.8 | 8,742.3 | 8,786.2 |
| Money stock-M2 (daily avg.) (\$ bil.) ³ | 4,385.9 | 4,653.3 | 4,945.1 | 4,807.9 | 5,040.3 | 5,100.7 | 5,146.3 | 5,170.7 | 5,214.2 | 5,252.6 |
| Three-month Treasury bill rate (%) | 4.81 | 4.66 | 5.85 | 5.93 | 4.93 | 4.50 | 3.92 | 3.67 | 3.48 | 3.54 |
| AAA corporate bond yield (Moody's) (%) | 6.53 | 7.04 | 7.62 | 7.65 | 7.10 | 6.98 | 7.20 | 7.29 | 7.18 | 7.13 |
| Total housing starts (1,000) ⁴ | 1,616.9 | 1,640.9 | 1,568.7 | 1,477 | 1,623 | 1,592 | 1,626 | 1,610 | 1,627 | 1,672 |
| Business inventory/sales ratio ^{5 6} | 1.44 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.42 | 1.43 | -- |
| Retail & food services sales (\$ bil.) ^{6 7} | 2,906.7 | 3,149.2 | 3,388.82 | 283.0 | 288.2 | 287.1 | 291.1 | 291.7 | 291.7 | 292.1 |
| Food and beverage stores (\$bil.) | 421.6 | 441.4 | 465.29 | 38.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.0 |
| Clothing & accessory stores (\$ bil.) | 149.4 | 159.7 | 168.48 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.4 |
| Food services & drinking places (\$ bil.) | 272.6 | 286.3 | 306.07 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 26.9 |

-- = Not available. 1. In October 1999, 1996 dollars replaced 1992 dollars. 2. Population estimates based on 1990 census. 3. Annual data as of December of year listed. 4. Private, including farm. 5. Manufacturing and trade. 6. In July 2001, all numbers were revised due to a changeover from the Standard Industrial Classification System to the North American Industry Classification System. 7. Annual total. *Information contact: David Johnson (202) 694-5324*

Table 3—World Economic Growth

| | Calendar year | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| <i>Real GDP, annual percent change</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| less U.S. | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 2.6 |
| Developed economies | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| less U.S. | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| United States | 2.7 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| Canada | 2.3 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| Japan | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 1.6 | -2.5 | 0.2 | 2.4 | -0.7 | 0.2 |
| Australia | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.2 |
| European Union | -0.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Transition economies | -6.3 | -8.1 | -1.3 | -0.8 | 1.4 | -1.4 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Eastern Europe | 1.2 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Poland | 3.8 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| Former Soviet Union | -9.6 | -14.1 | -5.4 | -4.0 | 0.5 | -4.4 | 4.2 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| Russia | -8.7 | -12.6 | -4.1 | -3.4 | 0.9 | -4.9 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Developing economies | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| Asia | 8.0 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 5.6 |
| East Asia | 9.1 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 5.9 |
| China | 13.5 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.2 |
| Taiwan | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.9 | -2.1 | 3.1 |
| Korea | 5.5 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 5.0 | -6.7 | 10.7 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| Southeast Asia | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 4.0 | -7.5 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 4.2 |
| Indonesia | 7.3 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 4.7 | -13.2 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| Malaysia | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 7.3 | -7.4 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 3.9 |
| Philippines | 2.1 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.2 | -0.8 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Thailand | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 5.9 | -1.7 | -10.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 4.4 |
| South Asia | 4.5 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 6.3 |
| India | 5.0 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 6.7 |
| Pakistan | 1.9 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Latin America | 4.3 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| Mexico | 2.0 | 4.4 | -6.2 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 3.3 |
| Caribbean/Central | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.9 | -3.7 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| South America | 4.8 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 1.0 | -1.1 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 2.6 |
| Argentina | 5.9 | 5.8 | -2.8 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 3.9 | -3.2 | -0.3 | -1.9 | 0.7 |
| Brazil | 4.9 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 | -0.1 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Colombia | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 0.5 | -4.3 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Venezuela | 0.3 | -2.3 | 3.7 | -0.5 | 6.5 | -0.7 | -6.1 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 2.7 |
| Middle East | 4.0 | -0.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 2.7 | -0.8 | 4.9 | -0.6 | 3.4 |
| Israel | 5.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 3.3 |
| Saudi Arabia | -0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 | -1.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Turkey | 8.0 | -5.5 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 3.1 | -4.7 | 7.2 | -6.9 | 4.6 |
| Africa | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| North Africa | 0.5 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Egypt | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Sub-Saharan | 1.4 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| South Africa | 1.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| <i>Consumer prices, annual percent change</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Developed economies | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Transition economies | 634.3 | 274.2 | 133.5 | 42.4 | 27.4 | 21.8 | 43.9 | 20.1 | 15.3 | 10.0 |
| Developing economies | 43.2 | 55.3 | 23.2 | 15.4 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| Asia | 10.8 | 16.0 | 13.2 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Latin America | 152.1 | 200.3 | 36.0 | 21.2 | 12.9 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| Middle East | 29.4 | 37.3 | 39.1 | 29.6 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 23.2 | 20.7 | 18.4 | 13.5 |
| Africa | 39.0 | 54.8 | 35.1 | 30.1 | 14.4 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 5.7 |

-- = Not available. The last 3 years are either estimates or forecasts. Sources: Oxford Economic Forecasting; International Financial Statistics, IMF.

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Farm Prices

Table 4—Indexes of Prices Received & Paid by Farmers, U.S. Average

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | Aug | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| <i>1990-92=100</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prices received | | | | | | | | | | |
| All farm products | 96 | 96 | 103 | 96 | 103 | 106 | 108 | 107 | 107 | 109 |
| All crops | 96 | 96 | 100 | 97 | 98 | 102 | 105 | 101 | 102 | 107 |
| Food grains | 90 | 86 | 92 | 81 | 92 | 92 | 95 | 91 | 88 | 89 |
| Feed grains and hay | 86 | 86 | 91 | 79 | 90 | 89 | 91 | 91 | 95 | 96 |
| Cotton | 85 | 82 | 73 | 85 | 71 | 72 | 70 | 67 | 66 | 72 |
| Tobacco | 102 | 107 | 103 | 97 | 97 | 82 | -- | -- | 107 | 103 |
| Oil-bearing crops | 83 | 85 | 80 | 79 | 78 | 75 | 77 | 80 | 86 | 88 |
| Fruit and nuts, all | 112 | 99 | 100 | 111 | 96 | 105 | 96 | 117 | 121 | 124 |
| Commercial vegetables | 110 | 123 | 132 | 129 | 138 | 142 | 146 | 119 | 119 | 141 |
| Potatoes and dry beans | 100 | 93 | 97 | 92 | 93 | 96 | 105 | 107 | 125 | 122 |
| Livestock and products | 95 | 97 | 107 | 96 | 108 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 112 | 111 |
| Meat animals | 83 | 94 | 101 | 92 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 102 | 101 |
| Dairy products | 110 | 94 | 112 | 96 | 106 | 110 | 118 | 123 | 124 | 125 |
| Poultry and eggs | 110 | 107 | 115 | 105 | 119 | 116 | 115 | 117 | 119 | 120 |
| Prices paid | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates (PPITW) | 115 | 120 | 124 | 119 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 124 | 123 | 123 |
| Production items | 111 | 116 | 120 | 115 | 119 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 119 |
| Feed | 100 | 102 | 108 | 96 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 110 |
| Livestock and poultry | 95 | 110 | 111 | 107 | 109 | 112 | 110 | 113 | 114 | 113 |
| Seeds | 121 | 124 | 130 | 125 | 125 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| Fertilizer | 105 | 110 | 133 | 111 | 135 | 135 | 131 | 125 | 120 | 115 |
| Agricultural chemicals | 121 | 120 | 121 | 120 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 118 | 117 |
| Fuels | 93 | 134 | 131 | 132 | 128 | 127 | 133 | 133 | 117 | 113 |
| Supplies and repairs | 121 | 124 | 126 | 124 | 126 | 126 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| Autos and trucks | 119 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 117 |
| Farm machinery | 135 | 140 | 143 | 140 | 142 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| Building material | 120 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 122 | 122 | 121 | 121 |
| Farm services | 116 | 119 | 120 | 120 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 121 | 122 | 122 |
| Rent | 113 | 110 | 116 | 110 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Interest payable per acre on farm real estate debt | 106 | 112 | 116 | 112 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Taxes payable per acre on farm real estate | 120 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| Wage rates (seasonally adjusted) | 135 | 140 | 147 | 137 | 149 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 143 | 143 |
| Prod. items, interest, taxes & wage rates (PITW) | 113 | 118 | 122 | 117 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 121 |
| Ratio, prices received to prices paid (%)* | 83 | 80 | 83 | 81 | 84 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 87 | 89 |
| Prices received (1910-14=100) | 606 | 611 | 658 | 611 | 656 | 671 | 684 | 677 | 678 | 693 |
| Prices paid, etc. (1910-14=100) | 1,531 | 1,595 | 1,650 | 1,584 | 1,640 | 1,643 | 1,644 | 1,650 | 1,643 | 1,638 |
| Parity ratio (1910-14=100) (%)* | 40 | 38 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 42 |

-- = Not available. Values for the two most recent months are revised or preliminary. *Ratio of index of prices received for all farm products to index of prices paid for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. Ratio uses the most recent prices paid index. Data for this table are taken from the publication *Agricultural Prices*, which is produced monthly by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and is available at <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/price/pap-bb/>. For historical data or for categories not listed here, call the NASS Information Hotline at 1-800-727-9540, or access the NASS Home Page at <http://www.usda.gov/nass>.

Table 5—Prices Received by Farmers, U.S. Average

| | Annual ¹ | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Aug | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| Crops | | | | | | | | | | |
| All wheat (\$/bu.) | 2.65 | 2.48 | 2.65 | 2.40 | 2.87 | 2.86 | 2.99 | 2.74 | 2.63 | 2.70 |
| Rice, rough (\$/cwt) | 8.89 | 5.93 | 5.75 | 5.60 | 5.55 | 5.59 | 5.15 | 5.01 | 5.25 | 5.30 |
| Corn (\$/bu.) | 1.94 | 1.82 | 1.85 | 1.52 | 1.95 | 1.89 | 1.82 | 1.77 | 1.88 | 1.93 |
| Sorghum (\$/cwt) | 2.97 | 2.80 | 3.15 | 2.73 | 3.29 | 3.06 | 3.21 | 3.63 | 3.72 | 3.58 |
| All hay, baled (\$/ton) | 84.60 | 76.90 | 83.00 | 80.50 | 87.20 | 94.80 | 106.00 | 95.80 | 96.30 | 97.70 |
| Soybeans (\$/bu.) | 4.93 | 4.63 | 4.75 | 4.45 | 4.39 | 4.22 | 4.32 | 4.46 | 4.79 | 4.87 |
| Cotton, upland (¢/lb.) | 60.20 | 45.00 | 56.00 | 51.30 | 43.20 | 43.50 | 42.20 | 40.40 | 40.00 | 43.50 |
| Potatoes (\$/cwt) | 5.56 | 5.77 | 4.95 | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.71 | 6.31 | 6.47 | 7.83 | 7.43 |
| Lettuce (\$/cwt) ² | 16.10 | 13.30 | 17.50 | 19.20 | 15.00 | 21.60 | 18.50 | 12.00 | 16.40 | 25.70 |
| Tomatoes, fresh (\$/cwt) ² | 35.20 | 25.80 | 31.40 | 34.00 | 56.50 | 22.90 | 37.50 | 27.00 | 24.90 | 28.20 |
| Onions (\$/cwt) | 13.80 | 9.78 | 11.40 | 12.20 | 15.60 | 21.00 | 19.00 | 17.60 | 16.80 | 14.80 |
| Beans, dry edible (\$/cwt) | 19.00 | 16.40 | 15.30 | 13.80 | 15.00 | 16.20 | 16.60 | 16.30 | 16.80 | 16.80 |
| Apples for fresh use (¢/lb.) | 17.30 | 21.30 | 17.90 | 19.50 | 14.20 | 15.80 | 15.40 | 15.30 | 14.40 | 16.90 |
| Pears for fresh use (\$/ton) | 291.00 | 294.00 | 264.00 | 254.00 | 274.00 | 304.00 | 364.00 | 399.00 | 570.00 | 533.00 |
| Oranges, all uses (\$/box) ³ | 4.29 | 5.54 | -- | 2.17 | 4.13 | 5.02 | 4.80 | 4.30 | 6.23 | 6.33 |
| Grapefruit, all uses (\$/box) ³ | 2.00 | 3.27 | -- | 6.34 | 1.53 | 1.36 | 1.94 | 5.27 | 8.81 | 8.22 |
| Livestock | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle, all beef (\$/cwt) | 59.60 | 63.40 | 68.60 | 65.50 | 76.30 | 75.60 | 73.60 | 73.50 | 71.90 | 70.90 |
| Calves (\$/cwt) | 78.80 | 87.70 | 104.00 | 106.00 | 112.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 109.00 | 107.00 | 106.00 |
| Hogs, all (\$/cwt) | 34.40 | 30.30 | 42.30 | 43.80 | 46.00 | 47.80 | 50.40 | 52.20 | 51.70 | 51.70 |
| Lambs (\$/cwt) | 72.30 | 74.50 | 79.40 | 83.60 | 84.40 | 85.20 | 79.00 | 71.60 | 65.00 | -- |
| All milk, sold to plants (\$/cwt) | 15.46 | 14.38 | 12.40 | 12.50 | 13.90 | 14.40 | 15.40 | 16.10 | 16.20 | 16.30 |
| Milk, manuf. grade (\$/cwt) | 14.24 | 12.84 | 10.54 | 10.70 | 12.20 | 12.90 | 14.30 | 15.10 | 15.00 | 15.20 |
| Broilers, live (¢/lb.) | 39.30 | 37.10 | 33.60 | 33.00 | 40.00 | 39.00 | 40.00 | 41.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 |
| Eggs, all (¢/doz.) ⁴ | 66.80 | 62.20 | 61.80 | 66.40 | 69.10 | 66.50 | 55.30 | 55.80 | 55.10 | 57.60 |
| Turkeys (¢/lb.) | 38.00 | 40.80 | 40.70 | 43.20 | 37.10 | 37.80 | 38.30 | 38.50 | 38.60 | 38.80 |

-- = Not available. Values for the two most recent months are revised or preliminary. 1. Season-average price by crop year for crops. Calendar year average of monthly prices for livestock. 2. Excludes Hawaii. 3. Equivalent on-tree returns. 4. Average of all eggs sold by producers including hatching eggs and eggs sold at retail. Data for this table are taken from the publication *Agricultural Prices*, which is produced monthly by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and is available at <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/price/pap-bb/>. For historical data or for categories not listed here, call the NASS Information Hotline at 1-800-727-9540, or access the NASS Home Page at <http://www.usda.gov/nass>.

Producer & Consumer Prices

Table 6—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers, U.S. Average (not seasonally adjusted)

| | Annual | | | 2000 | 2001 | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Aug | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| <i>1982-84=100</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Price Index, all items | 163.0 | 166.6 | 172.1 | 172.8 | 176.2 | 176.9 | 177.7 | 178.0 | 177.5 | 177.5 |
| CPI, all items less food | 163.6 | 167.0 | 172.9 | 173.5 | 177.1 | 177.8 | 178.6 | 179.0 | 178.2 | 178.2 |
| All food | 160.7 | 164.1 | 167.8 | 168.7 | 171.7 | 171.9 | 172.5 | 173.0 | 173.5 | 173.9 |
| Food away from home | 161.1 | 165.1 | 169.0 | 169.5 | 172.3 | 172.7 | 173.1 | 173.6 | 174.1 | 174.7 |
| Food at home | 161.1 | 164.2 | 167.9 | 168.9 | 172.0 | 172.2 | 172.8 | 173.3 | 173.9 | 174.2 |
| Meats ¹ | 141.6 | 142.3 | 150.7 | 153.9 | 157.9 | 158.0 | 158.9 | 160.2 | 160.8 | 160.7 |
| Beef and veal | 136.5 | 139.2 | 148.1 | 150.4 | 160.1 | 161.5 | 161.7 | 162.5 | 162.1 | 161.0 |
| Pork | 148.5 | 145.9 | 156.5 | 162.1 | 159.4 | 157.9 | 160.4 | 162.6 | 164.8 | 166.3 |
| Poultry | 157.1 | 157.9 | 159.8 | 161.3 | 162.6 | 163.1 | 162.3 | 164.5 | 166.6 | 167.5 |
| Fish and seafood | 181.7 | 185.3 | 190.4 | 190.7 | 190.7 | 192.4 | 194.6 | 191.5 | 191.0 | 189.7 |
| Eggs | 135.4 | 128.1 | 131.9 | 130.5 | 139.2 | 144.7 | 131.1 | 130.8 | 129.6 | 133.0 |
| Dairy and related products ² | 150.8 | 159.6 | 160.7 | 161.0 | 163.2 | 163.4 | 164.7 | 166.9 | 168.3 | 168.9 |
| Fats and oils ³ | 146.9 | 148.3 | 147.4 | 148.9 | 153.1 | 151.5 | 154.7 | 156.7 | 157.8 | 158.5 |
| Fresh fruits | 246.5 | 266.3 | 258.3 | 252.2 | 257.3 | 269.4 | 274.0 | 268.3 | 263.8 | 258.9 |
| Fresh vegetables | 215.8 | 209.3 | 219.4 | 217.3 | 238.2 | 232.6 | 226.2 | 226.4 | 226.3 | 224.9 |
| Potatoes | 185.2 | 193.1 | 196.3 | 210.7 | 189.3 | 187.0 | 192.2 | 205.0 | 213.4 | 224.5 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 181.1 | 185.0 | 188.3 | 189.9 | 191.9 | 192.5 | 193.2 | 194.2 | 194.9 | 195.9 |
| Sugar and sweets | 150.2 | 152.3 | 154.0 | 154.6 | 155.7 | 154.0 | 155.8 | 155.7 | 156.1 | 156.1 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages ⁴ | 133.0 | 134.3 | 137.8 | 138.2 | 139.5 | 138.9 | 138.1 | 138.6 | 138.9 | 140.0 |
| Apparel | | | | | | | | | | |
| Footwear | 128.0 | 125.7 | 123.8 | 120.7 | 125.2 | 124.9 | 124.4 | 122.1 | 121.3 | 121.9 |
| Tobacco and smoking products | 274.8 | 355.8 | 394.9 | 394.1 | 407.7 | 424.2 | 418.7 | 421.0 | 441.2 | 424.6 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 165.7 | 169.7 | 174.7 | 175.6 | 177.8 | 178.1 | 178.5 | 179.1 | 179.7 | 180.0 |

1. Beef, veal, lamb, pork, and processed meat. 2. Included butter through December 1997. 3. Includes butter as of January 1998. 4. Includes fruit juices as of January 1998. This table is compiled with data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). BLS operates a website at <http://stats.bls.gov/bls/home.html> and a Consumer Prices Information Hotline at (202) 606-7828.

Table 7—Producer Price Indexes, U.S. Average (not seasonally adjusted)

| | Annual | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Aug | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| | <i>1982=100</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All commodities | 124.4 | 125.5 | 132.7 | 132.9 | 135.9 | 136.4 | 136.6 | 135.7 | 133.9 | 133.5 |
| Finished goods ¹ | 130.6 | 133.0 | 138.0 | 138.2 | 140.9 | 141.8 | 142.5 | 142.1 | 140.7 | 141.1 |
| All foods ² | 132.4 | 132.2 | 133.0 | 132.8 | 136.8 | 137.7 | 137.8 | 137.9 | 137.4 | 138.9 |
| Consumer foods | 134.3 | 135.1 | 137.2 | 137.2 | 141.1 | 141.8 | 141.8 | 141.9 | 141.2 | 142.6 |
| Fresh fruits and melons | 90.0 | 103.6 | 91.4 | 72.9 | 92.6 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 84.9 | 86.2 |
| Fresh and dry vegetables | 139.5 | 118.0 | 126.7 | 127.3 | 152.7 | 129.0 | 129.9 | 120.5 | 105.4 | 122.2 |
| Dried and dehydrated fruits | 124.4 | 121.2 | 122.9 | 122.7 | 117.3 | 118.3 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 119.4 | 118.4 |
| Canned fruits and juices | 134.4 | 137.8 | 140.0 | 139.8 | 142.7 | 143.6 | 143.7 | 143.6 | 144.5 | 144.0 |
| Frozen fruits, juices and ades | 116.1 | 123.0 | 120.9 | 120.8 | 116.2 | 115.4 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 113.9 | 114.4 |
| Fresh vegetables except potatoes | 137.9 | 117.7 | 135.0 | 136.7 | 178.7 | 145.6 | 144.9 | 129.4 | 109.7 | 127.2 |
| Canned vegetables and juices | 121.5 | 120.9 | 121.2 | 120.9 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.4 | 121.9 | 122.6 | 124.1 |
| Frozen vegetables | 125.4 | 126.1 | 126.0 | 126.4 | 127.7 | 128.7 | 127.8 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 128.6 |
| Potatoes | 122.5 | 126.9 | 100.5 | 115.6 | 98.5 | 100.5 | 131.8 | 147.6 | 140.0 | 171.7 |
| Eggs for fresh use (1991=100) | 90.1 | 77.9 | 84.9 | 91.1 | 88.2 | 104.2 | 72.1 | 71.8 | 69.9 | 75.9 |
| Bakery products | 175.8 | 178.0 | 182.3 | 183.1 | 186.5 | 187.5 | 187.4 | 188.2 | 188.7 | 188.7 |
| Meats | 101.4 | 104.6 | 114.3 | 115.3 | 121.5 | 123.7 | 124.1 | 123.5 | 123.2 | 123.6 |
| Beef and veal | 99.5 | 106.3 | 113.7 | 112.4 | 125.9 | 127.5 | 123.8 | 123.4 | 119.0 | 119.4 |
| Pork | 96.6 | 96.0 | 113.4 | 117.5 | 117.3 | 120.3 | 125.5 | 124.1 | 130.7 | 131.6 |
| Processed poultry | 120.7 | 114.0 | 112.9 | 113.3 | 114.1 | 115.8 | 115.3 | 116.7 | 116.3 | 118.7 |
| Unprocessed and packaged fish | 183.0 | 190.9 | 198.1 | 200.8 | 200.9 | 205.2 | 194.7 | 183.1 | 185.8 | 185.1 |
| Dairy products | 138.1 | 139.2 | 133.7 | 135.3 | 138.7 | 141.7 | 146.4 | 150.1 | 150.9 | 152.0 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables | 125.8 | 128.1 | 128.6 | 128.4 | 128.2 | 128.6 | 127.9 | 128.2 | 128.8 | 129.2 |
| Shortening and cooking oil | 143.4 | 140.4 | 132.4 | 130.7 | 131.4 | 131.0 | 130.6 | 131.0 | 132.5 | 143.3 |
| Soft drinks | 134.8 | 137.9 | 144.1 | 144.7 | 148.8 | 147.8 | 147.4 | 147.9 | 147.2 | 149.7 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods | 126.4 | 130.5 | 138.4 | 139.0 | 141.9 | 143.2 | 144.5 | 143.7 | 141.4 | 141.6 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 135.2 | 136.7 | 140.6 | 142.1 | 145.0 | 145.0 | 145.6 | 145.4 | 145.3 | 145.6 |
| Apparel | 126.6 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 127.5 | 127.0 | 127.0 | 126.5 | 126.2 | 126.4 | 126.6 |
| Footwear | 144.7 | 144.5 | 144.9 | 145.1 | 145.8 | 146.7 | 146.3 | 146.7 | 146.6 | 146.6 |
| Tobacco products | 283.4 | 374.0 | 397.2 | 402.3 | 426.8 | 426.6 | 447.3 | 447.8 | 447.4 | 447.4 |
| Intermediate materials ³ | 123.0 | 123.2 | 129.2 | 129.9 | 130.7 | 130.7 | 131.2 | 131.4 | 130.3 | 129.8 |
| Materials for food manufacturing | 123.1 | 120.8 | 119.2 | 119.4 | 122.4 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 125.7 | 126.1 | 128.1 |
| Flour | 109.2 | 104.3 | 103.8 | 102.9 | 108.8 | 108.3 | 109.6 | 110.7 | 110.3 | 108.9 |
| Refined sugar ⁴ | 119.8 | 121.0 | 110.6 | 109.9 | 109.2 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 109.6 | 108.6 | 109.9 |
| Crude vegetable oils | 131.1 | 90.2 | 73.6 | 68.7 | 65.8 | 66.5 | 68.6 | 70.9 | 73.0 | 83.8 |
| Crude materials ⁵ | 96.7 | 98.2 | 120.6 | 118.3 | 132.2 | 133.1 | 130.9 | 122.8 | 116.1 | 113.4 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs | 103.8 | 98.7 | 100.2 | 95.5 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 110.3 | 109.7 | 109.6 | 108.9 |
| Fruits and vegetables and nuts ⁶ | 117.2 | 117.4 | 111.1 | 100.3 | 122.7 | 115.3 | 118.0 | 113.3 | 99.4 | 106.9 |
| Grains | 93.4 | 80.1 | 78.3 | 66.8 | 84.0 | 80.4 | 79.7 | 77.6 | 81.0 | 83.1 |
| Slaughter livestock | 82.3 | 86.4 | 96.5 | 92.8 | 107.9 | 108.4 | 107.2 | 106.0 | 102.9 | 100.1 |
| Slaughter poultry, live | 141.4 | 129.9 | 124.7 | 119.6 | 129.3 | 128.0 | 132.0 | 131.9 | 133.8 | 132.6 |
| Plant and animal fibers | 110.4 | 86.5 | 93.9 | 96.7 | 80.5 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 63.4 | 62.7 | 59.4 |
| Fluid milk | 112.6 | 106.3 | 92.0 | 93.8 | 103.6 | 108.2 | 115.0 | 121.1 | 122.0 | 122.7 |
| Oilseeds | 114.4 | 90.8 | 93.8 | 87.4 | 86.9 | 84.2 | 88.2 | 91.1 | 97.3 | 98.6 |
| Leaf tobacco | 104.6 | 101.6 | -- | 99.6 | 107.0 | 81.1 | -- | -- | -- | 105.2 |
| Raw cane sugar | 117.2 | 113.7 | 101.8 | 94.7 | 111.8 | 112.9 | 112.2 | 109.7 | 110.9 | 110.9 |

-- = Not available. 1. Commodities ready for sale to ultimate consumer. 2. Includes all raw, intermediate, and processed foods (excludes soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, and manufactured animal feeds). 3. Commodities requiring further processing to become finished goods. 4. All types and sizes of refined sugar. 5. Products entering market for the first time that have not been manufactured at that point. 6. Fresh and dried.

This table is compiled with data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). BLS operates a website at <http://stats.bls.gov/bls/home.html> and a Producer Prices Information Hotline at (202) 606-7705.

Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Table 8—Farm-Retail Price Spreads

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Jun | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| Market basket¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 163.1 | 167.3 | 170.6 | 169.7 | 174.7 | 175.1 | 175.4 | 176.0 | 176.6 | 177.2 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 103.3 | 98.3 | 97.0 | 96.3 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 104.4 | 103.8 | 107.1 | 107.7 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 195.4 | 204.5 | 210.2 | 209.2 | 214.6 | 215.4 | 213.7 | 214.8 | 214.0 | 214.6 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 21.3 |
| Meat products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 141.6 | 142.3 | 150.4 | 151.7 | 154.1 | 156.5 | 157.9 | 158.0 | 158.9 | 160.2 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 84.8 | 81.6 | 88.4 | 87.5 | 91.8 | 92.0 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 98.2 | 98.8 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 200.0 | 204.7 | 214.0 | 217.6 | 218.0 | 222.6 | 224.3 | 224.3 | 221.2 | 223.2 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 30.3 | 29 | 29.8 | 29.2 | 30.2 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 31.2 |
| Dairy products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 150.8 | 159.6 | 160.7 | 159.5 | 163.6 | 163.6 | 163.2 | 163.4 | 164.7 | 166.9 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 113.0 | 107.9 | 98.8 | 97.1 | 106.9 | 105.4 | 110.8 | 115.7 | 121.4 | 127.4 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 185.6 | 207.2 | 217.7 | 217.0 | 215.9 | 217.2 | 211.5 | 207.4 | 204.6 | 203.3 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 36.0 | 32.4 | 29.5 | 29.2 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 32.6 | 34.0 | 35.4 | 36.6 |
| Poultry | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 157.1 | 157.9 | 159.8 | 159.3 | 160.8 | 161.8 | 162.6 | 163.1 | 162.3 | 164.5 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 126.1 | 119 | 117.4 | 120.4 | 109.9 | 117.9 | 126.4 | 124.0 | 127.0 | 129.8 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 192.9 | 202.7 | 208.7 | 204.1 | 219.4 | 212.4 | 204.3 | 208.1 | 203.0 | 204.5 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 42.9 | 40.3 | 39.3 | 40.5 | 36.6 | 39.0 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 41.9 | 42.2 |
| Eggs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 137.1 | 128.1 | 131.9 | 125.9 | 150.4 | 142.9 | 139.2 | 144.7 | 131.1 | 130.8 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 89.6 | 74.9 | 80.6 | 75.8 | 86.5 | 87.5 | 89.0 | 84.6 | 61.5 | 61.5 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 222.5 | 223.7 | 223.9 | 215.9 | 265.3 | 242.4 | 229.3 | 252.7 | 256.1 | 255.2 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 42.0 | 37.6 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 36.9 | 39.3 | 41.1 | 37.5 | 30.2 | 30.2 |
| Cereal and bakery products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 181.1 | 185.0 | 188.3 | 187.7 | 191.1 | 191.9 | 191.9 | 192.5 | 193.2 | 194.2 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 94.4 | 82.5 | 75.2 | 74.7 | 77.9 | 79.1 | 81.3 | 80.0 | 81.5 | 77.7 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 193.2 | 199.2 | 204.0 | 203.5 | 206.9 | 207.6 | 207.3 | 208.2 | 208.8 | 210.5 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 6.4 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Fresh fruit | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 258.2 | 294.3 | 284.3 | 267.8 | 287.7 | 278.4 | 282.1 | 297.7 | 302.2 | 295.4 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 141.3 | 153.7 | 141.3 | 135.8 | 147.2 | 139.0 | 139.0 | 141.6 | 134.6 | 128.7 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 312.2 | 359.3 | 350.3 | 328.7 | 352.6 | 342.8 | 348.2 | 369.7 | 379.6 | 372.4 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 17.3 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 13.8 |
| Fresh vegetables | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 215.8 | 209.3 | 219.4 | 217.7 | 235.9 | 240.6 | 238.2 | 232.6 | 226.4 | 226.3 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 124.5 | 118.1 | 121.4 | 125.7 | 131.3 | 120.6 | 148.3 | 129.2 | 151.0 | 138.3 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 262.7 | 256.2 | 269.8 | 265.0 | 289.7 | 302.3 | 284.4 | 285.7 | 265.2 | 271.6 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 19.6 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 21.1 | 18.9 | 22.6 | 20.7 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 150.6 | 154.8 | 153.6 | 154.0 | 158.0 | 157.5 | 156.6 | 156.3 | 158.2 | 159.5 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 115.1 | 113.5 | 111.0 | 110.4 | 110.4 | 110.6 | 110.8 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 111.2 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 161.7 | 167.7 | 166.9 | 167.6 | 172.9 | 172.1 | 170.9 | 170.7 | 173.0 | 174.6 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 18.2 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.6 |
| Fats and oils | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail cost (1982-84=100) | 146.9 | 148.3 | 147.4 | 146.6 | 153.0 | 152.6 | 153.1 | 151.5 | 154.7 | 156.7 |
| Farm value (1982-84=100) | 118.9 | 89 | 80.9 | 84.5 | 70.4 | 69.8 | 75.3 | 72.1 | 73.1 | 74.4 |
| Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100) | 157.2 | 170 | 171.9 | 169.4 | 183.4 | 183.1 | 181.7 | 180.7 | 184.7 | 187.0 |
| Farm value-retail cost (%) | 21.8 | 16.2 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 |

See footnotes at end of table, next page.

Table 8—Farm-Retail Price Spreads (continued)

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Aug | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| Beef , all fresh retail value (cents/lb.) | 253.3 | 260.5 | 275.3 | 280.2 | 298.5 | 299.4 | 301.4 | 304.7 | 303.7 | 304.8 |
| Beef, Choice | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail value (cents/lb.) ² | 277.1 | 287.8 | 306.4 | 309.9 | 334.3 | 343.2 | 343.8 | 347.6 | 345.4 | 339.3 |
| Wholesale value (cents/lb.) ³ | 153.8 | 171.6 | 182.3 | 172.6 | 202.7 | 201.7 | 204.3 | 198.3 | 185.9 | 188.1 |
| Net farm value (cents/lb.) ⁴ | 130.8 | 141.1 | 149.0 | 138.5 | 170.0 | 164.1 | 160.1 | 156.2 | 150.5 | 148.8 |
| Farm-retail spread (cents/lb.) | 146.3 | 146.7 | 157.4 | 171.4 | 164.3 | 179.1 | 183.7 | 191.4 | 194.9 | 190.5 |
| Wholesale-retail (cents/lb.) ⁵ | 123.3 | 116.2 | 124.1 | 137.3 | 131.6 | 141.5 | 139.5 | 149.3 | 159.5 | 151.2 |
| Farm-wholesale (cents/lb.) ⁶ | 23.0 | 30.5 | 33.3 | 34.1 | 32.7 | 37.6 | 44.2 | 42.1 | 35.4 | 39.3 |
| Farm value-retail value (%) | 47.2 | 49.0 | 48.6 | 44.7 | 50.9 | 47.8 | 46.6 | 44.9 | 43.6 | 43.9 |
| Pork | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail value (cents/lb.) ² | 242.7 | 241.5 | 258.2 | 265.6 | 265.4 | 263.3 | 266.9 | 270.9 | 270.5 | 276.3 |
| Wholesale value (cents/lb.) ³ | 97.3 | 99.0 | 114.5 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 120.5 | 126.0 | 128.4 | 126.2 | 129.2 |
| Net farm value (cents/lb.) ⁴ | 61.2 | 60.4 | 79.4 | 80.8 | 86.0 | 87.2 | 93.0 | 97.0 | 95.2 | 92.6 |
| Farm-retail spread (cents/lb.) | 181.5 | 181.1 | 178.8 | 184.8 | 179.4 | 176.1 | 173.9 | 173.9 | 175.3 | 183.7 |
| Wholesale-retail (cents/lb.) ⁵ | 145.4 | 142.5 | 143.7 | 148.3 | 148.1 | 142.8 | 140.9 | 142.5 | 144.3 | 147.1 |
| Farm-wholesale (cents/lb.) ⁶ | 36.1 | 38.6 | 35.1 | 36.5 | 31.3 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 36.6 |
| Farm value-retail value (%) | 25.2 | 25.0 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 32.4 | 33.1 | 34.8 | 35.8 | 35.2 | 33.5 |

1. Retail costs are based on CPI-U of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Farm value is the payment for the quantity of farm equivalent to the retail unit, less allowance for by-product. Farm values are based on prices at first point of sale, and may include marketing charges such as grading and packing for some commodities. The farm-retail spread, the difference between the retail value and farm value, represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing. 2. Weighted-average value of retail cuts from pork and Choice yield grade 3 beef. Prices from BLS. 3. Value of wholesale (boxed beef) and wholesale cuts (pork) equivalent to 1 pound of retail cuts adjusted for transportation costs and by-product values. 4. Market value to producer for live animal equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts, minus value of by-products. 5. Charges for retailing and other marketing services such as wholesaling and in-city transportation. 6. Charges for livestock marketing, processing, and transportation. *Information contact: Veronica Jones (202) 694-5387, William F. Hahn (202) 694-5175*

Table 9—Price Indexes of Food Marketing Costs

| | Annual | | | 1999 | 2000 | | | | 2001 | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| | 1987=100* | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor—hourly earnings and benefits | 490.4 | 503.3 | 514.0 | 506.7 | 508.2 | 512.0 | 514.1 | 521.7 | 527.5 | 531.6 |
| Processing | 499.3 | 511.4 | 525.0 | 515.6 | 518.1 | 523.4 | 526.9 | 531.3 | 536.4 | 542.9 |
| Wholesaling | 552.5 | 564.6 | 589.4 | 580.0 | 578.9 | 586.4 | 587.3 | 601.0 | 606.4 | 610.2 |
| Retailing | 454.1 | 465.8 | 469.9 | 465.4 | 467.1 | 467.8 | 465.2 | 477.2 | 483.8 | 485.7 |
| Packaging and containers | 395.5 | 399.4 | 412.0 | 407.7 | 410.3 | 410.6 | 413.5 | 413.7 | 414.2 | 417.8 |
| Paperboard boxes and containers | 365.2 | 373.0 | 407.7 | 387.8 | 391.9 | 413.0 | 412.4 | 413.5 | 412.0 | 413.1 |
| Metal cans | 487.9 | 486.6 | 452.5 | 486.6 | 489.5 | 440.1 | 440.1 | 440.1 | 441.5 | 444.3 |
| Paper bags and related products | 432.9 | 440.9 | 470.4 | 455.8 | 457.3 | 472.4 | 477.6 | 474.5 | 474.2 | 481.3 |
| Plastic films and bottles | 322.8 | 324.2 | 336.7 | 329.6 | 329.4 | 330.6 | 342.4 | 344.3 | 344.0 | 345.8 |
| Glass containers | 446.8 | 447.1 | 450.8 | 445.8 | 450.1 | 451.1 | 451.1 | 450.8 | 460.2 | 471.7 |
| Metal foil | 232.0 | 227.3 | 232.4 | 228.0 | 229.8 | 231.3 | 233.8 | 234.8 | 235.5 | 246.1 |
| Transportation services | 428.3 | 394.0 | 394.3 | 394.2 | 392.3 | 393.3 | 394.6 | 396.9 | 401.0 | 403.1 |
| Advertising | 624.5 | 623.7 | 635.7 | 625.6 | 633.6 | 635.0 | 635.7 | 638.6 | 644.3 | 648.7 |
| Fuel and power | 619.7 | 651.5 | 841.1 | 711.9 | 816.5 | 822.2 | 866.1 | 859.6 | 830.3 | 826.4 |
| Electric | 492.1 | 489.4 | 498.2 | 488.5 | 477.2 | 487.0 | 523.8 | 504.9 | 514.3 | 526.1 |
| Petroleum | 457.0 | 565.9 | 1,135.8 | 758.1 | 1,114.0 | 1,102.2 | 1,160.6 | 1,166.4 | 998.5 | 974.7 |
| Natural gas | 1,239.4 | 1,235.6 | 1,275.4 | 1,240.4 | 1,235.3 | 1,259.8 | 1,300.7 | 1,305.7 | 1,403.3 | 1,391.5 |
| Communications, water and sewage | 307.6 | 309.3 | 309.1 | 310.6 | 310.3 | 307.8 | 308.7 | 309.5 | 312.6 | 312.5 |
| Rent | 260.5 | 256.9 | 258.2 | 256.4 | 256.8 | 258.0 | 259.1 | 259.0 | 259.2 | 259.2 |
| Maintenance and repair | 529.3 | 541.6 | 561.2 | 545.3 | 552.2 | 558.3 | 564.7 | 569.7 | 574.8 | 578.8 |
| Business services | 522.9 | 531.9 | 544.6 | 536.1 | 540.3 | 543.2 | 545.9 | 548.8 | 555.3 | 556.6 |
| Supplies | 332.3 | 327.7 | 348.5 | 331.7 | 365.6 | 338.2 | 344.5 | 345.8 | 349.2 | 347.0 |
| Property taxes and insurance | 598.3 | 619.7 | 654.6 | 631.3 | 639.8 | 647.4 | 658.6 | 672.6 | 680.9 | 687.5 |
| Interest, short-term | 103.7 | 103.7 | 115.4 | 115.2 | 111.3 | 116.6 | 117.7 | 116.0 | 91.0 | 64.1 |
| Total marketing cost index | 467.2 | 472.2 | 491.5 | 479.1 | 486.7 | 488.8 | 493.1 | 497.1 | 499.5 | 502.2 |

Last two quarters preliminary. * Indexes measure changes in employee earnings and benefits and in prices of supplies used in processing, wholesaling, and retailing U.S. farm foods purchased for at-home consumption. *Information contact: Veronica Jones (202) 694-5387.*

Livestock & Products

Table 10—U.S. Meat Supply & Use

| | Beg. stocks | Produc- tion ¹ | Imports | Total supply | Exports | Ending stocks | Consumption | | Conversion factor ³ | Primary market price ⁴ |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita ² | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 465 | 25,760 | 2,643 | 28,868 | 2,171 | 393 | 26,305 | 68 | 0.700 | 61.48 |
| 1999 | 393 | 26,493 | 2,874 | 29,760 | 2,417 | 411 | 26,932 | 69 | 0.700 | 65.56 |
| 2000 | 411 | 26,888 | 3,032 | 30,331 | 2,516 | 525 | 27,290 | 69 | 0.700 | 69.65 |
| 2001 | 525 | 26,199 | 3,059 | 29,783 | 2,293 | 440 | 27,050 | 68 | 0.700 | 73.69 |
| 2002 | 440 | 25,256 | 3,075 | 28,771 | 2,400 | 385 | 25,986 | 65 | 0.700 | 78.75 |
| Pork | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 408 | 19,011 | 705 | 20,124 | 1,230 | 584 | 18,309 | 53 | 0.776 | 34.72 |
| 1999 | 584 | 19,308 | 827 | 20,720 | 1,278 | 489 | 18,952 | 54 | 0.776 | 34.00 |
| 2000 | 489 | 18,952 | 967 | 20,408 | 1,305 | 477 | 18,626 | 52 | 0.776 | 44.70 |
| 2001 | 477 | 18,859 | 915 | 20,251 | 1,541 | 450 | 18,260 | 51 | 0.776 | 47.10 |
| 2002 | 450 | 19,655 | 960 | 21,065 | 1,415 | 500 | 19,150 | 53 | 0.776 | 44.50 |
| Veal ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 8 | 262 | 0 | 270 | 0 | 5 | 265 | 1 | 0.83 | 82.29 |
| 1999 | 5 | 235 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 5 | 235 | 1 | 0.83 | 89.62 |
| 2000 | 5 | 225 | 0 | 230 | 0 | 5 | 225 | 1 | 0.83 | 105.67 |
| 2001 | 5 | 205 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 4 | 206 | 1 | 0.83 | 108.63 |
| 2002 | 4 | 200 | 0 | 204 | 0 | 5 | 199 | 1 | 0.83 | 111.27 |
| Lamb and mutton | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 14 | 251 | 112 | 377 | 6 | 12 | 360 | 1 | 0.89 | 74.20 |
| 1999 | 12 | 248 | 113 | 372 | 5 | 9 | 358 | 1 | 0.89 | 75.97 |
| 2000 | 9 | 234 | 129 | 372 | 6 | 13 | 353 | 1 | 0.89 | 79.40 |
| 2001 | 13 | 215 | 167 | 395 | 5 | 14 | 376 | 1 | 0.89 | 71.28 |
| 2002 | 14 | 196 | 170 | 380 | 4 | 11 | 365 | 1 | 0.89 | 74.50 |
| Total red meat | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 894 | 45,284 | 3,461 | 49,639 | 3,407 | 994 | 45,239 | 123 | -- | -- |
| 1999 | 994 | 46,284 | 3,813 | 51,092 | 3,700 | 914 | 46,477 | 125 | -- | -- |
| 2000 | 914 | 46,299 | 4,128 | 51,341 | 3,827 | 1,020 | 46,494 | 124 | -- | -- |
| 2001 | 1,020 | 45,478 | 4,141 | 50,639 | 3,839 | 908 | 45,892 | 121 | -- | -- |
| 2002 | 908 | 45,307 | 4,205 | 50,420 | 3,819 | 901 | 45,700 | 120 | -- | -- |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¢/lb | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 607 | 27,612 | 5 | 28,225 | 4,673 | 711 | 22,841 | 73 | 0.859 | 63 |
| 1999 | 711 | 29,468 | 4 | 30,183 | 4,920 | 796 | 24,468 | 77 | 0.859 | 58 |
| 2000 | 796 | 30,209 | 6 | 31,011 | 5,548 | 798 | 24,665 | 77 | 0.859 | 56 |
| 2001 | 798 | 30,599 | 9 | 31,405 | 6,183 | 675 | 24,547 | 76 | 0.859 | 59 |
| 2002 | 675 | 31,262 | 8 | 31,945 | 6,350 | 740 | 24,855 | 76 | 0.859 | 61 |
| Mature chickens | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 7 | 525 | 0 | 533 | 426 | 6 | 101 | 1 | 1.0 | -- |
| 1999 | 6 | 554 | 0 | 562 | 393 | 8 | 162 | 1 | 1.0 | -- |
| 2000 | 8 | 531 | 0 | 541 | 223 | 9 | 308 | 1 | 1.0 | -- |
| 2001 | 9 | 508 | 0 | 519 | 94 | 8 | 417 | 1 | 1.0 | -- |
| 2002 | 8 | 500 | 0 | 510 | 80 | 10 | 419 | 1 | 1.0 | -- |
| Turkeys | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 415 | 5,215 | 0 | 5,630 | 446 | 304 | 4,880 | 18 | 1.0 | 62 |
| 1999 | 304 | 5,230 | 1 | 5,535 | 379 | 254 | 4,902 | 18 | 1.0 | 69 |
| 2000 | 254 | 5,333 | 1 | 5,589 | 458 | 241 | 4,889 | 18 | 1.0 | 71 |
| 2001 | 241 | 5,439 | 1 | 5,681 | 492 | 250 | 4,939 | 18 | 1.0 | 67 |
| 2002 | 250 | 5,625 | 1 | 5,876 | 495 | 275 | 5,105 | 18 | 1.0 | 68 |
| Total poultry | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 1,029 | 33,352 | 6 | 34,387 | 5,545 | 1,022 | 27,821 | 91 | -- | -- |
| 1999 | 1,022 | 35,252 | 7 | 36,281 | 5,692 | 1,058 | 29,531 | 96 | -- | -- |
| 2000 | 1,058 | 36,073 | 9 | 37,140 | 6,229 | 1,048 | 29,863 | 96 | -- | -- |
| 2001 | 1,048 | 36,546 | 12 | 37,605 | 6,768 | 933 | 29,903 | 95 | -- | -- |
| 2002 | 933 | 37,387 | 11 | 38,331 | 6,925 | 1,025 | 30,379 | 96 | -- | -- |
| Red meat and poultry | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 1,923 | 78,637 | 3,467 | 84,027 | 8,951 | 2,016 | 73,060 | 214 | -- | -- |
| 1999 | 2,016 | 81,537 | 3,820 | 87,372 | 9,392 | 1,972 | 76,008 | 220 | -- | -- |
| 2000 | 1,972 | 82,372 | 4,137 | 88,481 | 10,056 | 2,068 | 76,357 | 219 | -- | -- |
| 2001 | 2,068 | 82,024 | 4,153 | 88,244 | 10,607 | 1,841 | 75,795 | 216 | -- | -- |
| 2002 | 1,841 | 82,694 | 4,216 | 88,751 | 10,744 | 1,926 | 76,079 | 216 | -- | -- |

-- = Not available. Values for the last 2 years are forecasts. 1. Total including farm production for red meat and federally inspected plus nonfederally inspected for poultry. 2. Retail-weight basis. 3. Red meat, carcass to retail conversion; poultry, ready-to-cook production to retail weight. 4. Beef: Medium #1, Nebraska Direct 1,100-1,300 lb.; pork: barrows and gilts, Iowa, Southern Minnesota; veal: farm price of calves; lamb and mutton: choice slaughter lambs, San Angelo; broilers: wholesale 12-city average; turkeys: wholesale NY 8-16 lb. young hens. 5. Carcass weight for red meats and certified ready-to-cook for poultry. 6. Beginning in 1989, veal trade is no longer reported separately. *Information contact: LaVerne Williams (202) 694-5190*

Table 11—U.S. Egg Supply & Use

| | Beg. stocks | Production | Imports | Total supply | Exports | Hatching use | Ending stocks | Consumption | | Primary market price* |
|--------------|----------------|------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Million doz. | | | | | | | | No. | ¢/doz. | |
| 1995 | 14.9 | 6,215.6 | 4.1 | 6,234.6 | 208.9 | 847.2 | 11.2 | 5,167.3 | 235.6 | 72.9 |
| 1996 | 11.2 | 6,350.7 | 5.4 | 6,367.3 | 253.1 | 863.8 | 8.5 | 5,241.8 | 236.8 | 88.2 |
| 1997 | 8.5 | 6,473.1 | 6.9 | 6,488.5 | 227.8 | 894.7 | 7.4 | 5,358.6 | 240.1 | 81.2 |
| 1998 | 7.4 | 6,657.9 | 5.8 | 6,671.2 | 218.8 | 921.8 | 8.4 | 5,522.2 | 244.9 | 75.8 |
| 1999 | 8.4 | 6,912.0 | 7.4 | 6,927.8 | 161.7 | 941.7 | 7.6 | 5,816.7 | 255.7 | 65.6 |
| 2000 | 7.6 | 7,034.9 | 8.4 | 7,051.0 | 171.8 | 940.2 | 11.4 | 5,927.5 | 258.3 | 68.9 |
| 2001 | 11.4 | 7,145.6 | 7.9 | 7,164.8 | 175.4 | 952.0 | 12.0 | 6,025.4 | 260.3 | 69.2 |
| 2002 | 12.0 | 7,270.0 | 8.0 | 7,290.0 | 165.0 | 970.0 | 10.0 | 6,145.0 | 263.3 | 66.0 |

Values for the last year are forecasts. Values for previous year are preliminary. * Cartoned grade A large eggs, New York.

Information Contact: LaVerne Williams (202) 694-5190

Table 12—U.S. Milk Supply & Use

| | Production | Farm use | Commercial | | Imports | Total commercial supply | Commercial | | | CCC net removals | |
|------|------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Farm marketings | Beg. stocks | | | CCC net removals | Ending stocks | Disappearance | All milk price ¹ | Skim solids basis |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total solids basis ² |
| | Million lbs. (milkfat basis) | | | | | | | | | \$/cwt | Billion lbs. |
| 1994 | 153.6 | 1.7 | 151.9 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 159.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 150.3 | 12.97 | 3.7 |
| 1995 | 155.3 | 1.6 | 153.7 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 160.9 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 154.9 | 12.74 | 4.4 |
| 1996 | 154.0 | 1.5 | 153.5 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 159.5 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 154.7 | 14.74 | 0.7 |
| 1997 | 156.1 | 1.4 | 154.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 162.1 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 156.1 | 13.34 | 3.7 |
| 1998 | 157.4 | 1.4 | 156.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 165.5 | 0.4 | 5.3 | 159.9 | 15.42 | 4.0 |
| 1999 | 162.7 | 1.4 | 161.3 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 171.4 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 164.9 | 14.36 | 6.5 |
| 2000 | 167.7 | 1.3 | 166.3 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 176.9 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 169.2 | 12.40 | 8.6 |
| 2001 | 165.7 | 1.3 | 164.4 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 176.6 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 170.2 | 15.50 | 5.4 |
| 2002 | 170.0 | 1.2 | 168.8 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 179.7 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 173.1 | 13.50 | 1.9 |

Values for latest year are forecasts. Values for the preceding year are preliminary. 1. Delivered to plants and dealers; does not reflect deductions.

2. Arbitrarily weighted average of milkfat basis (40 percent) and solids basis (60 percent). Information contact: Jim Miller (202) 694-5184

Table 13—Poultry & Eggs

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Jul | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | |
| Broilers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federally inspected slaughter certified (mil. lb.) | 27,862.7 | 29,741.4 | 30,495.2 | 2,417.7 | 2,322.2 | 2,604.2 | 2,498.1 | 2,809.2 | 2,618.8 | 2,539.2 | |
| Wholesale price, 12-city (cents/lb.) | 63.0 | 58.1 | 56.2 | 56.6 | 57.5 | 59.0 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 59.9 | 60.4 | |
| Price of grower feed (\$/ton) ¹ | 128.6 | 103.1 | 104.7 | 97.2 | 102.8 | 101.3 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 106.3 | |
| Broiler-feed price ratio ² | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.9 | |
| Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb.) | 606.8 | 711.1 | 795.6 | 815.7 | 773.2 | 676.6 | 636.5 | 647.0 | 660.8 | 681.3 | |
| Broiler-type chicks hatched (mil.) | 8,491.9 | 8,715.4 | 8,792.1 | 740.2 | 670.5 | 763.5 | 745.3 | 775.7 | 756.6 | 760.2 | |
| Turkeys | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federally inspected slaughter certified (mil. lb.) | 5,280.6 | 5,296.5 | 5,402.2 | 425.9 | 407.8 | 466.5 | 425.7 | 488.9 | 463.9 | 471.0 | |
| Wholesale price, Eastern U.S. 8-16 lb. young hens (cents/lb.) | 62.2 | 69.0 | 70.5 | 71.6 | 61.2 | 62.4 | 63.5 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 66.1 | |
| Price of turkey grower feed (\$/ton) ¹ | 115.6 | 95.0 | 95.9 | 88.8 | 96.8 | 96.4 | 93.3 | 94.6 | 92.8 | 97.7 | |
| Turkey-feed price ratio ² | 6.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.9 | |
| Stocks beginning of period (mil. lb.) | 415.1 | 304.3 | 254.3 | 506.8 | 289.1 | 333.5 | 355.4 | 392.6 | 454.6 | 506.7 | |
| Poulters placed in U.S. (mil.) | 297.8 | 296.1 | 297.3 | 26.8 | 23.8 | 26.1 | 25.9 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 27.1 | |
| Eggs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm production (mil.) | 79,927.0 | 82,943.0 | 84,412.0 | 7,061.0 | 6,519.0 | 7,331.0 | 7,090.0 | 7,231.0 | 6,979.0 | 7,181.0 | |
| Average number of layers (mil.) | 313.0 | 322.9 | 328.2 | 325.6 | 335.5 | 336.6 | 336.8 | 334.8 | 332.4 | 331.6 | |
| Rate of lay (eggs per layer on farms) | 255.3 | 256.8 | 257.2 | 21.7 | 19.4 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 21.6 | 21.0 | 21.7 | |
| Cartoned price, New York, grade A large (cents/doz.) ³ | 75.8 | 65.6 | 68.9 | 61.9 | 71.5 | 79.6 | 74.4 | 58.1 | 57.3 | 59.8 | |
| Price of laying feed (\$/ton) ¹ | 137.7 | 124.5 | 123.9 | 122.6 | 119.6 | 118.1 | 115.7 | 131.7 | 131.3 | 141.3 | |
| Egg-feed price ratio ² | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 7.8 | |
| Stocks, first of month Frozen (mil. doz.) | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 10.9 | |
| Replacement chicks hatched (mil.) | 438.3 | 451.7 | 429.7 | 33.2 | 38.2 | 40.1 | 41.7 | 42.6 | 40.6 | 37.9 | |

1. Calculated from price ratios that were revised February 1995. 2. Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs or 1 lb. of broiler or turkey liveweight (revised February 1995). 3. Price of cartoned eggs to volume buyers for delivery to retailers. Information contact: LaVerne Williams (202) 694-5190

Table 14—Dairy

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Jul | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul |
| Class III (BFP before 2000) 3.5% fat (\$/cwt.) | 14.20 | 12.43 | 9.74 | 10.66 | 10.27 | 11.42 | 12.06 | 13.83 | 15.02 | 15.46 |
| Wholesale prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter, Central States (cents/lb.) ¹ | 177.6 | 125.2 | 118.5 | 120.3 | 138.1 | 154.9 | 174.7 | 190.4 | 197.4 | 192.4 |
| Am. cheese, Wis. assembly pt. (cents/lb.) | 158.1 | 142.3 | 116.2 | 125.2 | 120.0 | 131.9 | 140.5 | 160.3 | 166.8 | 168.4 |
| Nonfat dry milk (cents/lb.) ² | 106.9 | 103.5 | 101.6 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 104.3 | 104.0 | 102.5 | 100.3 |
| USDA net removals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (mil. lb.) ³ | 365.6 | 343.5 | 841.4 | 54.5 | 22.6 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| Butter (mil. lb.) | 6.3 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Am. cheese (mil. lb.) | 8.2 | 4.6 | 28.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nonfat dry milk (mil. lb.) | 326.4 | 540.6 | 692.6 | 42.1 | 50.9 | 66.9 | 48.5 | 51.2 | 34.8 | 39.2 |
| Milk | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk prod. 20 states (mil. lb.) | 134,900 | 140,062 | 144,528 | 12,205 | 11,112 | 12,401 | 12,158 | 12,638 | 12,057 | 12,020 |
| Milk per cow (lb.) | 17,502 | 18,109 | 18,532 | 1,561 | 1,431 | 1,599 | 1,570 | 1,632 | 1,556 | 1,552 |
| Number of milk cows (1,000) | 7,708 | 7,734 | 7,799 | 7,821 | 7,767 | 7,756 | 7,744 | 7,745 | 7,749 | 7,745 |
| U.S. milk production (mil. lb.) ⁴ | 157,348 | 162,716 | 167,658 | 14,123 | 12,902 | 14,394 | 14,079 | 14,630 | 13,952 | 13,849 |
| Stocks, beginning ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (mil. lb.) | 4,907 | 5,301 | 6,186 | 10,812 | 7,887 | 8,375 | 8,571 | 9,004 | 9,553 | 10,172 |
| Commercial (mil. lb.) | 4,889 | 5,274 | 6,142 | 10,691 | 7,706 | 8,167 | 8,325 | 8,749 | 9,299 | 9,907 |
| Government (mil. lb.) | 18 | 27 | 44 | 121 | 181 | 208 | 246 | 255 | 254 | 265 |
| Imports, total (mil. lb.) ³ | 4,588 | 4,772 | 4,445 | 448 | 337 | 354 | 493 | 420 | 727 | -- |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) ³ | 159,779 | 164,947 | 169,222 | 14,250 | 12,656 | 14,468 | 14,032 | 14,381 | 13,958 | -- |
| Butter | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. lb.) | 1,168.0 | 1,277.1 | 1,273.6 | 85.4 | 110.2 | 101.9 | 106.0 | 109.1 | 86.9 | 79.3 |
| Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.) | 20.5 | 25.9 | 24.9 | 145.4 | 63.3 | 81.0 | 89.7 | 106.9 | 131.7 | 147.0 |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) | 1,222.5 | 1,310.7 | 1,297.6 | 100.7 | 95.7 | 97.8 | 96.0 | 90.1 | 87.4 | -- |
| American cheese | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. lb.) | 3,314.7 | 3,532.6 | 3,633.9 | 318.8 | 274.8 | 299.5 | 294.3 | 309.8 | 308.1 | 298.9 |
| Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.) | 410.3 | 407.6 | 458.0 | 596.6 | 508.1 | 503.1 | 503.3 | 509.1 | 503.8 | 528.0 |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) | 3,338.6 | 3,542.2 | 3,588.1 | 288.4 | 282.4 | 302.6 | 294.3 | 318.7 | 292.3 | -- |
| Other cheese | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. lb.) | 4,177.5 | 4,361.5 | 4,620.6 | 368.8 | 357.4 | 414.6 | 380.7 | 399.0 | 374.3 | 379.5 |
| Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.) | 70.0 | 109.5 | 163.3 | 231.5 | 202.9 | 218.1 | 211.1 | 208.8 | 214.7 | 217.6 |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) | 4,452.0 | 4,672.1 | 4,963.3 | 387.5 | 363.0 | 447.9 | 413.1 | 420.2 | 405.0 | -- |
| Nonfat dry milk | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. lb.) | 1,135.4 | 1,359.7 | 1,451.6 | 120.7 | 132.4 | 121.0 | 131.3 | 139.9 | 131.3 | 117.3 |
| Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.) | 103.3 | 56.9 | 150.9 | 203.9 | 145.5 | 137.7 | 123.4 | 126.9 | 134.2 | 165.9 |
| Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.) | 866.9 | 737.2 | 770.4 | 75.0 | 89.3 | 68.4 | 79.5 | 81.9 | 65.0 | -- |
| Frozen dessert | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (mil. gal.) ⁵ | 1,324.3 | 1,301.0 | 1,312.2 | 127.5 | 97.3 | 115.4 | 119.2 | 124.8 | 131.8 | 127.8 |
| | Annual | | | 1999 | 2000 | | | | 2001 | |
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Milk production (mil. lb.) | 157,348 | 162,716 | 167,658 | 40,440 | 42,630 | 43,189 | 41,161 | 40,678 | 41,306 | 42,661 |
| Milk per cow (lb.) | 17,189 | 17,772 | 18,204 | 4,410 | 4,640 | 4,688 | 4,460 | 4,416 | 4,511 | 4,675 |
| No. of milk cows (1,000) | 9,154 | 9,156 | 9,210 | 9,171 | 9,188 | 9,213 | 9,229 | 9,211 | 9,157 | 9,126 |
| Milk-feed price ratio | 1.97 | 2.03 | 1.75 | 1.99 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.84 | 1.81 | -- | -- |
| Returns over concentrate costs (\$/cwt milk) | 12.15 | 11.40 | 9.40 | 10.95 | 8.95 | 9.05 | 9.85 | 9.80 | -- | -- |

-- = Not available. Quarterly values for latest year are preliminary. 1. Grade AA Chicago before June 1998. 2. Prices paid f.o.b. Central States production area. 3. Milk equivalent, fat basis. 4. Monthly data ERS estimates. 5. Hard ice cream, ice milk, and hard sherbet. *Information contact: LaVerne Williams (202) 694-5190*

Table 15—Wool

| | Annual | | | 1999 | 2000 | | | | 2001 | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| U.S. wool price (¢/lb.) ¹ | 162 | 110 | 107 | 98 | 97 | 120 | 117 | 96 | 101 | 130 |
| Imported wool price (¢/lb.) ² | 164 | 136 | 137 | 125 | 133 | 139 | 139 | 136 | 151 | 155 |
| U.S. mill consumption, scoured | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apparel wool (1,000 lb.) | 98,373 | 65,468 | 60,294 | 13,633 | 17,443 | 16,064 | 14,620 | 13,914 | 16,590 | 13,009 |
| Carpet wool (1,000 lb.) | 16,331 | 15,017 | 14,514 | 2,966 | 3,885 | 3,668 | 3,766 | 3,886 | 4,278 | 3,791 |

-- = Not available. 1. Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Graded Territory 64's (20.60-22.04 microns) staple 2-3/4" and up. 2. Wool price, Charleston, SC warehouse, clean basis, Australian 60/62's, type 64A (24 micron). Duty since 1982 has been 10 cents.

Information contact: Mae Dean Johnson (202) 694-5299

Table 16—Meat Animals

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Aug | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| Cattle on feed (7 states, 1000+ head capacity) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number on feed (1,000 head) ¹ | 9,455 | 9,021 | 9,752 | 8,812 | 10,012 | 9,859 | 9,563 | 9,660 | 9,466 | 9,387 |
| Placed on feed (1,000 head) | 19,697 | 21,446 | 21,875 | 2,091 | 1,530 | 1,324 | 2,060 | 1,690 | 1,730 | 1,906 |
| Marketings (1,000 head) | 19,440 | 20,124 | 20,644 | 1,895 | 1,603 | 1,546 | 1,875 | 1,824 | 1,758 | 1,854 |
| Other disappearance (1,000 head) | 691 | 676 | 907 | 36 | 80 | 74 | 88 | 60 | 51 | 46 |
| Market prices (\$/cwt) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slaughter cattle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice steers, 1,100-1,300 lb. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 61.75 | 65.89 | 69.86 | 65.02 | 79.44 | 76.50 | 74.93 | 72.64 | 70.71 | 69.07 |
| Neb. direct | 61.47 | 65.56 | 69.65 | 64.69 | 79.80 | 75.92 | 75.39 | 72.81 | 71.60 | 70.16 |
| Boning utility cows, Sioux Falls | 36.20 | 38.40 | 41.71 | 43.00 | 46.10 | 45.56 | 44.90 | 50.00 | 43.25 | 48.00 |
| Feeder steers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium no. 1, Oklahoma City | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600-650 lb. | 78.13 | 82.64 | 94.36 | 94.35 | 99.14 | 103.93 | 97.02 | 98.87 | 97.80 | 95.27 |
| 750-800 lb. | 71.79 | 76.39 | 88.58 | 85.85 | 87.19 | 89.29 | 88.00 | 91.12 | 91.32 | 90.44 |
| Slaughter hogs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barrows and gilts, 51-52 percent lean | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Base converted to live equal. | 34.72 | 34.00 | 34.02 | 45.35 | 48.41 | 49.28 | 52.34 | 54.53 | 53.75 | 52.47 |
| Sows, Iowa, S.MN 1-2 300-400 lb. | 20.29 | 19.26 | 29.79 | 32.55 | 34.37 | 39.38 | 38.44 | 41.88 | 40.75 | 40.75 |
| Slaughter sheep and lambs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lambs, Choice, San Angelo | 74.20 | 75.96 | 79.40 | 82.20 | 82.63 | 83.30 | 86.07 | 75.21 | 69.82 | 54.47 |
| Ewes, Good, San Angelo | 40.86 | 42.45 | 46.23 | 41.40 | 56.94 | 47.15 | 47.00 | 43.89 | 44.07 | 40.25 |
| Feeder lambs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice, San Angelo | 79.86 | 80.74 | 95.86 | 91.70 | 115.44 | 112.90 | 99.43 | 81.29 | 78.50 | 73.19 |
| Wholesale meat prices, Midwest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boxed beef cut-out value | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice, 700-800 lb. | 98.60 | 110.90 | 117.45 | 110.33 | 130.92 | 127.08 | 130.13 | 127.85 | 118.96 | 119.40 |
| Select, 700-800 lb. | 92.19 | 101.99 | 101.99 | 106.59 | 127.44 | 120.62 | 114.90 | 113.42 | 112.77 | 113.62 |
| Canner and cutter cow beef | 61.49 | 66.51 | 72.57 | 73.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pork cutout | 53.08 | 53.45 | 64.07 | 65.69 | 70.98 | 70.39 | 71.86 | 75.33 | 74.47 | 75.14 |
| Pork loins, bone-in, 1/4 " trim, 14-19 lb. | 101.63 | 100.38 | 117.13 | 120.45 | 128.53 | 117.98 | 130.72 | 132.51 | 126.41 | 121.22 |
| Pork bellies, 12-14 lb. | 52.38 | 57.12 | 77.46 | 75.64 | 78.04 | 85.80 | 77.91 | 91.45 | 102.42 | 98.39 |
| Hams, bone-in, trimmed, 20-23 lb. | 45.85 | 45.18 | 52.02 | 59.47 | 59.94 | 54.59 | 57.28 | 61.08 | 64.35 | 70.25 |
| All fresh beef retail price | 253.28 | 260.50 | 275.30 | 280.20 | 298.50 | 299.40 | 301.40 | 304.70 | 303.70 | 304.80 |
| Commercial slaughter (1,000 head) ² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 35,465 | 36,150 | 36,247 | 3,259 | 2,918 | 2,714 | 3,199 | 3,120 | 2,941 | 3,239 |
| Steers | 17,428 | 17,932 | 18,060 | 1,680 | 1,417 | 1,340 | 1,630 | 1,583 | 1,500 | 1,628 |
| Heifers | 11,448 | 11,868 | 12,041 | 1,061 | 953 | 885 | 1,026 | 1,036 | 943 | 1,064 |
| Cows | 5,983 | 5,710 | 5,522 | 459 | 494 | 440 | 486 | 446 | 445 | 487 |
| Bull and stags | 606 | 639 | 624 | 59 | 54 | 49 | 58 | 55 | 53 | 60 |
| Calves | 1,458 | 1,282 | 1,132 | 100 | 84 | 74 | 79 | 77 | 83 | 94 |
| Sheep and lambs | 3,804 | 3,701 | 3,455 | 284 | 326 | 290 | 239 | 233 | 242 | 273 |
| Hogs | 101,029 | 101,544 | 97,955 | 8,623 | 8,327 | 7,832 | 7,958 | 7,483 | 7,446 | 8,374 |
| Barrows and gilts | 97,025 | 97,732 | 94,585 | 8,310 | 8,026 | 7,554 | 7,668 | 7,211 | 7,178 | 8,087 |
| Commercial production (mil. lb.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 25,653 | 26,386 | 26,776 | 2,437 | 2,116 | 1,939 | 2,293 | 2,269 | 2,176 | 2,424 |
| Veal | 252 | 226 | 216 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Lamb and mutton | 248 | 244 | 230 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 19 |
| Pork | 18,981 | 19,278 | 18,905 | 1,643 | 1,626 | 1,532 | 1,555 | 1,457 | 1,434 | 1,600 |
| | Annual | | | 2000 | | | | 2001 | | |
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III |
| Hogs and pigs (U.S.) ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inventory (1,000 head) ¹ | 61,158 | 62,206 | 59,342 | 59,342 | 57,782 | 59,117 | 59,495 | 59,138 | 58,524 | 59,081 |
| Breeding (1,000 head) ¹ | 6,957 | 6,682 | 6,234 | 6,234 | 6,190 | 6,234 | 6,246 | 6,270 | 6,244 | 6,198 |
| Market (1,000 head) ¹ | 54,200 | 55,523 | 53,109 | 53,109 | 51,593 | 52,884 | 53,250 | 52,868 | 52,280 | 52,883 |
| Farrowings (1,000 head) | 12,061 | 11,641 | 11,462 | 2,798 | 2,885 | 2,889 | 2,848 | 2,825 | 2,878 | 2,924 |
| Pig crop (1,000 head) | 105,004 | 102,354 | 101,354 | 24,522 | 25,565 | 25,548 | 25,208 | 24,776 | 25,544 | -- |
| Cattle on Feed, 7 states (1,000 head) ^{1 4} | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steers and steer calves | 5,803 | 5,432 | 5,432 | 5,768 | 5,746 | 5,326 | 5,584 | 5,936 | 5,885 | 5,521 |
| Heifers and heifer calves | 3,615 | 3,552 | 3,552 | 3,942 | 3,810 | 3,602 | 3,877 | 4,081 | 3,913 | 3,894 |
| Cows and bulls | 59 | 37 | 37 | 42 | 37 | 31 | 41 | 59 | 61 | 51 |

-- = Not available. 1. Beginning of period. 2. Classes estimated. 3. Quarters are Dec. of preceding year to Feb. (I), Mar.-May (II), June-Aug. (III), and Sept.-Nov. (IV). 4. The 7 states include AZ, CA, CO, IA, KS, NE, and TX. Information contact: Leland Southard (202) 694-5187

Crops & Products

Table 17—Supply & Utilization^{1,2}

| | Area | | | Yield | Production | Total supply ⁴ | Feed & residual | Other domestic use | Exports | Total use | Ending stocks | Farm price ⁵ |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | Set-aside ³ | Planted | Harvested | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | Mil. bu. | | | | | | \$/bu. | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | -- | 70.4 | 62.8 | 39.5 | 2,481 | 3,020 | 251 | 1,007 | 1,040 | 2,298 | 722 | 3.38 |
| 1998/99 | -- | 65.8 | 59.0 | 43.2 | 2,547 | 3,373 | 394 | 990 | 1,042 | 2,427 | 946 | 2.65 |
| 1999/00 | -- | 62.7 | 53.8 | 42.7 | 2,299 | 3,339 | 280 | 1,021 | 1,090 | 2,390 | 950 | 2.48 |
| 2000/01* | -- | 62.5 | 53.0 | 41.9 | 2,223 | 3,263 | 292 | 1,037 | 1,061 | 2,390 | 873 | 2.62 |
| 2001/02* | -- | 59.6 | 49.3 | 40.4 | 1,991 | 2,954 | 225 | 1,047 | 1,050 | 2,322 | 632 | 2.70-3.10 |
| | Mil. acres | | Lb./acre | Mil. cwt (rough equiv) | | | | | | \$/cwt | | |
| Rice ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | -- | 3.1 | 3.1 | 5,897.0 | 183.0 | 219.5 | -- | 6/ 103.9 | 87.7 | 191.6 | 27.9 | 9.70 |
| 1998/99 | -- | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5,663.0 | 184.4 | 223.0 | -- | 6/ 114.0 | 86.8 | 200.9 | 22.1 | 8.89 |
| 1999/00 | -- | 3.5 | 3.5 | 5,866.0 | 206.0 | 238.2 | -- | 6/ 121.9 | 88.9 | 210.7 | 27.5 | 5.93 |
| 2000/01* | -- | 3.1 | 3.0 | 6,281.0 | 190.9 | 228.8 | -- | 6/ 116.4 | 84.0 | 200.4 | 28.4 | 5.56 |
| 2001/02* | -- | 3.3 | 3.3 | 6,272.0 | 206.3 | 245.5 | -- | 6/ 121.1 | 86.0 | 207.1 | 38.5 | 3.75-4.25 |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | Mil. bu. | | | | | | \$/bu. | | |
| Corn | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | -- | 79.5 | 72.7 | 126.7 | 9,207 | 10,099 | 5,482 | 1,805 | 1,504 | 8,791 | 1,308 | 2.43 |
| 1998/99 | -- | 80.2 | 72.6 | 134.4 | 9,759 | 11,085 | 5,471 | 1,846 | 1,981 | 9,298 | 1,787 | 1.94 |
| 1999/00 | -- | 77.4 | 70.5 | 133.8 | 9,431 | 11,232 | 5,664 | 1,913 | 1,937 | 9,515 | 1,718 | 1.82 |
| 2000/01* | -- | 79.5 | 72.7 | 137.1 | 9,968 | 11,693 | 5,850 | 1,965 | 1,940 | 9,755 | 1,938 | 1.85 |
| 2001/02* | -- | 76.0 | 69.2 | 133.5 | 9,238 | 11,186 | 5,800 | 2,050 | 1,975 | 9,825 | 1,361 | 1.95-2.35 |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | Mil. bu. | | | | | | \$/bu. | | |
| Sorghum | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | -- | 10.1 | 9.2 | 69.2 | 634 | 681 | 365 | 55 | 212 | 632 | 49 | 2.21 |
| 1998/99 | -- | 9.6 | 7.7 | 67.3 | 520 | 569 | 262 | 45 | 197 | 504 | 65 | 1.66 |
| 1999/00 | -- | 9.3 | 8.5 | 69.7 | 595 | 660 | 284 | 55 | 256 | 595 | 65 | 1.57 |
| 2000/01* | -- | 9.2 | 7.7 | 60.9 | 470 | 535 | 235 | 35 | 245 | 515 | 20 | 1.88 |
| 2001/02* | -- | 10.0 | 8.8 | 61.2 | 537 | 558 | 225 | 45 | 240 | 510 | 48 | 1.95-2.35 |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | Mil. bu. | | | | | | \$/bu. | | |
| Barley | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | -- | 6.7 | 6.2 | 58.1 | 360 | 510 | 144 | 172 | 74 | 390 | 119 | 2.38 |
| 1998/99 | -- | 6.3 | 5.9 | 60.0 | 352 | 501 | 161 | 170 | 28 | 360 | 142 | 1.98 |
| 1999/00 | -- | 5.2 | 4.7 | 59.2 | 280 | 450 | 136 | 172 | 30 | 338 | 111 | 2.13 |
| 2000/01* | -- | 5.8 | 5.2 | 61.1 | 318 | 458 | 123 | 172 | 58 | 352 | 106 | 2.11 |
| 2001/02* | -- | 5.1 | 4.5 | 57.9 | 262 | 398 | 100 | 172 | 30 | 302 | 96 | 2.10-2.50 |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | Mil. bu. | | | | | | \$/bu. | | |
| Oats | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | -- | 5.1 | 2.8 | 59.5 | 167 | 332 | 185 | 72 | 2 | 258 | 74 | 1.60 |
| 1998/99 | -- | 4.9 | 2.8 | 60.2 | 166 | 348 | 196 | 69 | 2 | 266 | 81 | 1.10 |
| 1999/00 | -- | 4.7 | 2.5 | 59.6 | 146 | 326 | 180 | 68 | 2 | 250 | 76 | 1.12 |
| 2000/01* | -- | 4.5 | 2.3 | 64.2 | 149 | 331 | 189 | 68 | 2 | 259 | 73 | 1.10 |
| 2001/02* | -- | 4.4 | 2.2 | 62.0 | 135 | 303 | 165 | 68 | 2 | 235 | 68 | 1.15-1.45 |
| | Mil. acres | | Bu./acre | Mil. bu. | | | | | | \$/bu. | | |
| Soybeans ⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | -- | 70.0 | 69.1 | 38.9 | 2,689 | 2,826 | 156 | 1,597 | 873 | 2,626 | 200 | 6.47 |
| 1998/99 | -- | 72.0 | 70.4 | 38.9 | 2,741 | 2,944 | 201 | 1,590 | 805 | 2,595 | 348 | 4.93 |
| 1999/00 | -- | 73.7 | 72.4 | 36.6 | 2,654 | 3,006 | 165 | 1,578 | 973 | 2,716 | 290 | 4.63 |
| 2000/01* | -- | 74.5 | 72.7 | 38.1 | 2,770 | 3,063 | 188 | 1,635 | 1,000 | 2,823 | 240 | 4.55 |
| 2001/02* | -- | 75.2 | 74.1 | 38.2 | 2,834 | 3,078 | 173 | 1,660 | 990 | 2,823 | 255 | 4.40-5.40 |
| | | | | Mil. lbs. | | | | | | ¢/lb. | | |
| Soybean oil | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18,143 | 19,723 | -- | 15,262 | 3,079 | 18,341 | 1,382 | 25.84 |
| 1998/99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18,081 | 19,546 | -- | 15,655 | 2,372 | 18,027 | 1,520 | 19.90 |
| 1999/00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17,825 | 19,427 | -- | 16,056 | 1,376 | 17,432 | 1,995 | 15.60 |
| 2000/01* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18,370 | 20,445 | -- | 16,350 | 1,400 | 17,750 | 2,695 | 14.15 |
| 2001/02* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18,730 | 21,510 | -- | 16,700 | 2,550 | 19,250 | 2,260 | 15.50-18.50 |
| | | | | 1,000 tons | | | | | | \$/ton ⁸ | | |
| Soybean meal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38,176 | 38,443 | -- | 28,895 | 9,329 | 38,225 | 218 | 185.5 |
| 1998/99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37,792 | 38,109 | -- | 30,657 | 7,122 | 37,779 | 330 | 138.5 |
| 1999/00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37,591 | 37,970 | -- | 30,346 | 7,331 | 37,678 | 293 | 167.7 |
| 2000/01* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39,287 | 39,625 | -- | 31,600 | 7,750 | 39,350 | 275 | 173.5 |
| 2001/02* | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39,700 | 40,025 | -- | 32,150 | 7,600 | 39,750 | 275 | 155-180 |

See footnotes at end of table, next page

Table 17—Supply & Utilization (continued)

| | Area | | | Yield | Production | Total supply ⁴ | Feed & residual | Other domestic use | Exports | Total use | Ending stocks | Farm price ⁵ |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | Set-aside ³ | Planted | Harvested | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Mil. acres</i> | | <i>Lb./acre</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton ⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | 1.7 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 673 | 18.8 | 22.8 | -- | 11.3 | 7.5 | 18.8 | 3.9 | 65.2 |
| 1998/99 | 0.3 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 625 | 13.9 | 18.2 | -- | 10.4 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 60.2 |
| 1999/00 | -- | 14.9 | 13.4 | 607 | 17.0 | 21.0 | -- | 10.2 | 6.8 | 17.0 | 3.9 | 45.0 |
| 2000/01* | -- | 15.5 | 13.1 | 632 | 17.2 | 21.1 | -- | 8.9 | 6.7 | 17.0 | 6.0 | 50.4 |
| 2001/02* | -- | 16.2 | 14.1 | 679 | 20.0 | 26.0 | -- | 9.3 | 9.0 | 18.3 | 5.0 | |

-- = Not available or not applicable. *September 14, 2001 Supply and Demand Estimates. 1. Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat, barley, and oats; August 1 for cotton and rice; September 1 for soybeans, corn, and sorghum; October 1 for soybean meal and soybean oil. 2. Conversion factors: hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres, 1 metric ton = 2,204.622 pounds, 36.7437 bushels of wheat or soybeans, 39.3679 bushels of corn or sorghum, 45.9296 bushels of barley, 68.8944 bushels of oats, 22.046 cwt of rice, and 4.59 480-pound bales of cotton. 3. Includes diversion, acreage reduction, 0/92 & 50/92 programs. 0/92 & 50/92 set-aside includes idled acreage and acreage planted to minor oilseeds, sesame, and crambe. 4. Includes imports. 5. Marketing-year weighted average price received by farmers. Does not include an allowance for loans outstanding and government purchases. 6. Residual included in domestic use. 7. Includes seed. 8. Simple average of 48-percent protein, Decatur. 9. Upland and extra-long staple. Stocks estimates based on Census Bureau data, resulting in an unaccounted difference between supply and use estimates and changes in ending stocks. Average for August 2000-February 2001. USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price projections. *Information contact: Mae Dean Johnson (202) 694-5299*

Table 18—Cash Prices, Selected U.S. Commodities

| | Marketing year ¹ | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | Aug | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| Wheat, no. 1 HRW, Kansas City (\$/bu.) ² | 3.08 | 2.87 | 3.30 | 2.89 | 3.45 | 3.41 | 3.49 | 3.32 | 3.20 | 3.15 |
| Wheat, DNS, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) ³ | 3.83 | 3.65 | 3.62 | 3.29 | 3.63 | 3.73 | 3.88 | 3.81 | 3.72 | 3.54 |
| Rice, S.W. La. (\$/cwt) ⁴ | 16.79 | 12.99 | 12.46 | 11.69 | 12.72 | 12.60 | 12.47 | 12.38 | 12.38 | 12.26 |
| Corn, no. 2 yellow, 30-day, Chicago (\$/bu.) | 2.06 | 1.97 | -- | 1.61 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 1.96 | 1.89 | 2.07 | 2.13 |
| Sorghum, no. 2 yellow, Kansas City (\$/cwt) | 3.29 | 3.10 | -- | 2.76 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.59 | 3.65 |
| Barley, feed, Duluth (\$/bu.) | -- | -- | 1.47 | -- | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.49 |
| Barley, malting Minneapolis (\$/bu.) | -- | -- | 2.37 | -- | 2.37 | 2.35 | 2.41 | -- | -- | 2.35 |
| U.S. cotton price, SLM, 1-1/16 in. (¢/lb.) ⁵ | 60.12 | 52.36 | 51.56 | 59.33 | 47.22 | 42.19 | 40.02 | 37.38 | 37.48 | 36.05 |
| Northern Europe prices cotton index (¢/lb.) ⁶ | 58.97 | 52.85 | 57.25 | 60.93 | 54.75 | 51.24 | 49.76 | 47.33 | 45.55 | 43.31 |
| U.S. M 1-3/32 in. (¢/lb.) ⁷ | 74.08 | 59.64 | 62.54 | 67.95 | 61.25 | 55.50 | 52.90 | 51.44 | 50.56 | 51.25 |
| Soybeans, no. 1 yellow, 15-day ⁸ Central Illinois (\$/bu) | 4.85 | 4.76 | 4.61 | 4.54 | 4.42 | 4.29 | 4.47 | 4.69 | 5.09 | 4.98 |
| Soybean oil, crude, Decatur (¢/lb.) | 19.90 | 20.50 | -- | 14.34 | 13.90 | 12.38 | 13.53 | 12.38 | 16.49 | 17.08 |
| Soybean meal, 48% protein, Decatur (\$/ton) | 138.50 | 165.45 | -- | 162.64 | 162.53 | 166.08 | 171.48 | 183.35 | 184.52 | 180.35 |

-- = Not available. 1. Beginning June 1 for wheat and barley; Aug. 1 for rice and cotton; Sept. 1 for corn, sorghum, and soybeans; Oct. 1 for soybean meal and oil. 2. Ordinary protein. 3. 14 percent protein. 4. Long grain, milled basis. 5. Average spot market. 6. Liverpool Cotlook "A" Index; average of 5 lowest priced growth. 7. Cotton, Memphis territory growth. 8. Soybean 30-day price discontinued. *Information contact: Mae Dean Johnson (202) 694-5299*

Table 19—Farm Programs, Price Supports, Participation, & Payment Rates

| | Marketing assistance loan rate | Marketing loan benefit ¹ | Flexibility contract payment rate | Acres under contract | Contract payment yields |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | <i>\$/bu.</i> | | | <i>Mil. acres</i> | <i>Bu./acre</i> |
| Wheat | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | 2.58 | 0.01 | 0.631 | 76.7 | 34.70 |
| 1998/99 | 2.58 | 0.19 | 0.663 | 78.9 | 34.50 |
| 1999/2000 | 2.58 | 0.41 | 0.637 | 79.0 | 34.50 |
| 2000/2001 | 2.58 | -- | 0.588 | 78.9 | 34.50 |
| 2001/2002 ² | 2.58 | -- | 0.474 | 78.2 | 34.60 |
| | <i>\$/cwt</i> | | | | <i>Cwt/acre</i> |
| Rice | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | 6.50 | 0.00 | 2.710 | 4.2 | 48.17 |
| 1998/99 | 6.50 | 0.08 | 2.921 | 4.2 | 48.17 |
| 1999/2000 | 6.50 | 1.94 | 2.820 | 4.2 | 48.15 |
| 2000/2001 | 6.50 | -- | 2.600 | 4.1 | 48.15 |
| 2001/2002 ² | 6.50 | -- | 2.100 | 4.1 | 48.15 |
| | <i>\$/bu.</i> | | | | <i>Bu./acre</i> |
| Corn | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | 1.89 | 0.01 | 0.486 | 80.9 | 102.80 |
| 1998/99 | 1.89 | 0.14 | 0.377 | 82.0 | 102.60 |
| 1999/2000 | 1.89 | 0.26 | 0.363 | 81.9 | 102.60 |
| 2000/2001 | 1.89 | -- | 0.334 | 81.9 | 102.60 |
| 2001/2002 ² | 1.89 | -- | 0.269 | 81.5 | 102.70 |
| | <i>\$/bu.</i> | | | | <i>Bu./acre</i> |
| Sorghum | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | 1.76 | 0.00 | 0.544 | 13.1 | 57.30 |
| 1998/99 | 1.74 | 0.12 | 0.452 | 13.6 | 56.90 |
| 1999/2000 | 1.74 | 0.26 | 0.435 | 13.7 | 56.90 |
| 2000/2001 | 1.71 | -- | 0.400 | 13.6 | 57.00 |
| 2001/2002 ² | 1.71 | -- | 0.324 | 13.5 | 57.00 |
| | <i>\$/bu.</i> | | | | <i>Bu./acre</i> |
| Barley | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | 1.57 | 0.01 | 0.277 | 10.5 | 47.20 |
| 1998/99 | 1.56 | 0.23 | 0.284 | 11.2 | 46.70 |
| 1999/2000 | 1.59 | 0.14 | 0.271 | 11.2 | 46.60 |
| 2000/2001 | 1.62 | -- | 0.251 | 11.2 | 46.60 |
| 2001/2002 ² | 1.65 | -- | 0.206 | 11.0 | 46.60 |
| | <i>\$/bu.</i> | | | | <i>Bu./acre</i> |
| Oats | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 0.031 | 6.2 | 50.80 |
| 1998/99 | 1.11 | 0.18 | 0.031 | 6.5 | 50.70 |
| 1999/2000 | 1.13 | 0.19 | 0.030 | 6.5 | 50.60 |
| 2000/2001 | 1.16 | -- | 0.028 | 6.5 | 50.60 |
| 2001/2002 ² | 1.21 | -- | 0.022 | 6.5 | 50.60 |
| | <i>\$/bu.</i> | | | | <i>Bu./acre</i> |
| Soybeans ³ | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | 5.26 | 0.01 | -- | -- | -- |
| 1998/99 | 5.26 | 0.45 | -- | -- | -- |
| 1999/2000 | 5.26 | 0.88 | -- | -- | -- |
| 2000/2001 | 5.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 2001/2002 | 5.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | <i>¢/lb.</i> | | | | <i>Lb./acre</i> |
| Upland cotton | | | | | |
| 1997/98 | 51.92 | 0.00 | 7.625 | 16.2 | 608.00 |
| 1998/99 | 51.92 | 0.09 | 8.173 | 16.4 | 604.00 |
| 1999/2000 | 51.92 | 0.20 | 7.880 | 16.4 | 604.00 |
| 2000/2001 | 51.92 | -- | 7.330 | 16.3 | 604.00 |
| 2001/2002 ² | 51.92 | -- | 5.990 | 16.2 | 605.80 |

-- = Not available. 1. Weighted average, based on portions of crop receiving marketing loan gains, loan deficiency payments, and no benefits (calculated by Economic Research Service). 2. Estimated payment rates and acres under contract. 3. There are no flexibility contract payments for soybeans.

Information contact: Brenda Chewning, Farm Service Agency (202) 720-8838

Table 20—Fruit

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Citrus¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (1,000 tons) | 12,452 | 15,274 | 14,561 | 15,799 | 15,712 | 17,270 | 17,770 | 13,633 | 17,288 | 16,300 |
| Per capita consumpt. (lb.) ² | 24.4 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 24.1 | 25.0 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 20.7 | 25.6 | -- |
| Noncitrus³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (1,000 tons) | 17,124 | 16,554 | 17,339 | 16,348 | 16,103 | 18,382 | 16,545 | 17,316 | 18,818 | -- |
| Per capita consumpt. (lb.) ² | 73.7 | 73.8 | 75.6 | 73.6 | 73.9 | 73.1 | 76.4 | 81.3 | 75.7 | -- |
| | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | | | | |
| | Aug | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| Grower prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apples (¢/pound) ⁴ | 19.5 | 18.1 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 14.4 | 16.9 |
| Pears (¢/pound) ⁴ | 12.70 | 15.05 | 17.00 | 12.55 | 13.70 | 15.20 | 18.20 | 19.95 | 28.50 | 26.7 |
| Oranges (\$/box) ⁵ | 2.17 | 2.94 | 2.82 | 3.29 | 4.13 | 5.02 | 4.80 | 4.30 | 6.23 | 6.3 |
| Grapefruit (\$/box) ⁵ | 4.45 | 2.20 | 1.87 | 2.07 | 1.53 | 1.36 | 1.94 | 5.27 | 8.81 | 8.2 |
| Stocks, ending | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh apples (mil. lb.) | 129 | 5,003 | 4,102 | 3,408 | 2,603 | 1,891 | 1,330 | 898 | 490 | -- |
| Fresh pears (mil. lb.) | 147 | 339 | 250 | 181 | 113 | 55 | 18 | 0 | 19 | -- |
| Frozen fruits (mil. lb.) | 1,303 | 1,569 | 1,471 | 1,372 | 1,270 | 1,122 | 1,000 | 1,046 | 1,229 | -- |
| Frozen conc. orange juice (mil. single-strength gallons) | 595 | 564 | 657 | 745 | 708 | 768 | 842 | 831 | 782 | -- |

-- = Not available. 1. Year shown is when harvest concluded. 2. Fresh per capita consumption. 3. Calendar year. 4. Fresh use. 5. U.S. equivalent on-tree returns. *Information contact: Susan Pollack (202) 694-5251*

Table 21—Vegetables

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Production¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total vegetables (1,000 cwt) | 565,754 | 689,070 | 692,022 | 785,798 | 751,715 | 765,645 | 763,532 | 732,803 | 834,654 | 798,773 |
| Fresh (1,000 cwt) ^{2,4} | 242,733 | 389,597 | 390,528 | 416,173 | 397,125 | 412,010 | 436,459 | 420,012 | 450,715 | 454,990 |
| Processed (tons) ^{3,4} | 16,151,030 | 14,973,630 | 15,074,707 | 18,481,238 | 17,729,497 | 17,681,732 | 16,353,639 | 15,639,548 | 19,196,942 | 17,189,152 |
| Mushrooms (1,000 lbs) ⁵ | 746,832 | 776,357 | 750,799 | 782,340 | 777,870 | 776,677 | 808,678 | 847,760 | 854,394 | 838,611 |
| Potatoes (1,000 cwt) | 417,622 | 425,367 | 430,349 | 469,425 | 445,099 | 499,254 | 467,091 | 475,771 | 478,216 | 513,621 |
| Sweet potatoes (1,000 cwt) | 11,203 | 12,005 | 11,027 | 13,380 | 12,821 | 13,216 | 13,327 | 12,382 | 12,234 | 13,794 |
| Dry edible beans (1,000 cwt) | 33,765 | 22,615 | 21,862 | 28,950 | 30,689 | 27,912 | 29,370 | 30,418 | 33,085 | 26,440 |
| | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | | | | |
| | Aug | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| Shipments (1,000 cwt) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 21,478 | 19,925 | 14,775 | 23,799 | 20,494 | 23,645 | 37,308 | 30,270 | 20,761 | 22,934 |
| Iceberg lettuce | 3,615 | 3,150 | 2,168 | 3,517 | 3,270 | 3,017 | 4,626 | 3,436 | 3,060 | 3,773 |
| Tomatoes, all | 3,324 | 3,699 | 2,602 | 4,892 | 3,495 | 4,294 | 4,189 | 3,240 | 2,271 | 2,702 |
| Dry-bulb onions | 4,001 | 3,716 | 2,628 | 3,774 | 2,983 | 3,819 | 4,563 | 3,212 | 3,448 | 4,311 |
| Others ⁶ | 10,538 | 9,360 | 7,377 | 11,616 | 10,746 | 12,515 | 23,930 | 20,382 | 11,982 | 12,148 |
| Potatoes, all | 11,100 | 14,897 | 10,001 | 15,572 | 14,624 | 18,926 | 21,139 | 12,947 | 9,646 | 11,653 |
| Sweet potatoes | 178 | 437 | 183 | 327 | 242 | 310 | 239 | 189 | 161 | 226 |

1. Calendar year except mushrooms. 2. Includes fresh production of asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, honeydews, onions, & tomatoes through 1991. 3. Includes processing production of snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, cucumbers (for pickles), asparagus, broccoli, carrots, and cauliflower. 4. Data after 1991 not comparable to previous years because commodity estimates reinstated in 1992 are included. 5. Fresh and processing agaricus mushrooms only. Excludes specialty varieties. Crop year July 1- June 30. 6. Includes snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, bell peppers, honeydews, and watermelons.

Information contact: Gary Lucier (202) 694-5253

Table 22—Other Commodities

| | Annual | | 1999 | | 2000 | | | | 2001 | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Sugar | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production ¹ | 7,891 | 9,083 | 8,912 | 4,667 | 2,681 | 922 | 772 | 4,537 | 2,660 | 827 |
| Deliveries ¹ | 9,851 | 10,167 | 10,091 | 2,609 | 2,348 | 2,513 | 2,641 | 2,589 | 2,399 | 2,524 |
| Stocks, ending ¹ | 3,423 | 3,855 | 4,338 | 3,855 | 4,551 | 3,498 | 2,219 | 4,338 | 5,122 | 3,720 |
| Coffee | | | | | | | | | | |
| Composite green price ² N.Y. (¢/lb.) | 114.43 | 88.49 | 71.94 | 91.79 | 85.66 | 75.78 | 66.73 | 59.63 | 54.95 | 51.97 |
| | Annual | | 2000 | | | | | | | |
| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |
| Tobacco | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. price to grower ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured (\$/lb.) | 1.73 | 1.76 | 1.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.69 | 1.82 |
| Burley (\$/lb.) | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Domestic taxable removals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes (bil.) | 471.4 | 457.9 | 432.6 | 38.8 | 29.3 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 34.2 | 40.8 | 33.1 |
| Large cigars (mil.) ⁴ | 3,552 | 3,721 | 3,844 | 333.9 | 314.0 | 345.7 | 365.8 | 319.6 | 352.7 | 314.4 |

-- = Not available. 1. 1,000 short tons, raw value. Quarterly data shown at end of each quarter. 2. Net imports of green and processed coffee.

3. Crop year July-June for flue-cured, October-September for burley. 4. Includes imports of large cigars. *Information contacts: sugar and coffee, Fanny Jolly (202) 694-5249; tobacco, Tom Capehart (202) 694-5245*

World Agriculture

Table 23—World Supply & Utilization of Major Crops, Livestock, & Products

| | 1992/93 | 1993/94 | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 F | 2001/02 F |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Million units</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 222.9 | 221.9 | 214.5 | 218.7 | 230.0 | 228.0 | 224.7 | 216.8 | 217.6 | 214.1 |
| Production (metric tons) | 562.1 | 558.6 | 524.0 | 538.4 | 581.9 | 609.2 | 588.8 | 586.4 | 579.1 | 571.1 |
| Exports (metric tons) ¹ | 113.1 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 99.1 | 100.1 | 104.0 | 101.9 | 112.4 | 103.0 | 107.2 |
| Consumption (metric tons) ² | 549.8 | 556.2 | 546.9 | 548.4 | 575.8 | 583.7 | 585.2 | 593.0 | 588.6 | 595.1 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) ³ | 170.0 | 172.4 | 149.4 | 139.5 | 145.6 | 171.1 | 174.6 | 167.1 | 158.5 | 134.5 |
| Coarse grains | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 325.9 | 318.7 | 324.0 | 313.9 | 322.7 | 311.2 | 307.3 | 301.1 | 296.1 | 300.2 |
| Production (metric tons) | 871.6 | 798.9 | 871.3 | 802.9 | 908.5 | 884.1 | 889.7 | 877.2 | 857.1 | 860.2 |
| Exports (metric tons) ¹ | 93.4 | 86.3 | 98.4 | 87.9 | 91.2 | 85.6 | 96.4 | 104.4 | 102.3 | 100.0 |
| Consumption (metric tons) ² | 844.9 | 838.6 | 859.6 | 841.8 | 875.0 | 873.5 | 870.5 | 882.5 | 874.2 | 895.4 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) ³ | 218.7 | 179.0 | 190.6 | 151.8 | 185.3 | 195.9 | 215.1 | 209.8 | 192.6 | 157.4 |
| Rice, milled | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 146.4 | 144.9 | 147.4 | 148.1 | 149.7 | 151.3 | 152.4 | 155.0 | 151.9 | 151.1 |
| Production (metric tons) | 355.7 | 355.4 | 364.5 | 371.4 | 380.2 | 386.8 | 394.0 | 408.4 | 395.6 | 394.4 |
| Exports (metric tons) ¹ | 14.9 | 16.5 | 21.0 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 27.7 | 24.9 | 22.9 | 22.2 | 22.4 |
| Consumption (metric tons) ² | 358.7 | 359.3 | 366.1 | 372.1 | 379.0 | 379.5 | 387.3 | 398.6 | 400.8 | 404.8 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) ³ | 123.9 | 120.0 | 118.4 | 117.8 | 119.0 | 126.3 | 133.0 | 142.9 | 137.6 | 127.2 |
| Total grains | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 695.2 | 685.5 | 685.9 | 680.7 | 702.4 | 690.5 | 684.4 | 672.9 | 665.6 | 665.4 |
| Production (metric tons) | 1,789.4 | 1,712.9 | 1,759.8 | 1,712.7 | 1,870.6 | 1,880.1 | 1,872.5 | 1,872.0 | 1,831.7 | 1,825.7 |
| Exports (metric tons) ¹ | 221.4 | 204.4 | 220.9 | 206.7 | 210.2 | 217.3 | 223.2 | 239.7 | 227.5 | 229.6 |
| Consumption (metric tons) ² | 1,753.4 | 1,754.1 | 1,772.6 | 1,762.3 | 1,829.8 | 1,836.7 | 1,843.0 | 1,874.1 | 1,863.7 | 1,895.3 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) ³ | 512.6 | 471.4 | 458.4 | 409.1 | 449.9 | 493.3 | 522.7 | 519.8 | 488.7 | 419.1 |
| Oilseeds | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crush (metric tons) | 184.4 | 190.1 | 208.1 | 217.5 | 216.7 | 226.3 | 240.6 | 247.4 | 252.6 | 260.4 |
| Production (metric tons) | 227.5 | 229.4 | 261.9 | 258.9 | 261.4 | 286.5 | 294.7 | 303.0 | 309.3 | 318.3 |
| Exports (metric tons) | 38.2 | 38.7 | 44.1 | 44.3 | 49.6 | 54.0 | 54.9 | 64.5 | 69.2 | 69.2 |
| Ending stocks (metric tons) | 23.6 | 20.3 | 27.2 | 22.2 | 19.1 | 28.6 | 31.8 | 34.0 | 33.9 | 32.2 |
| Meals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (metric tons) | 125.2 | 131.7 | 142.1 | 147.3 | 147.8 | 153.8 | 164.5 | 168.5 | 173.6 | 180.1 |
| Exports (metric tons) | 40.8 | 44.9 | 46.7 | 49.8 | 50.7 | 52.1 | 54.0 | 56.2 | 55.6 | 57.0 |
| Oils | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (metric tons) | 61.1 | 63.7 | 69.6 | 73.1 | 73.7 | 75.1 | 80.6 | 85.8 | 88.2 | 90.5 |
| Exports (metric tons) | 21.3 | 24.3 | 27.1 | 26.0 | 28.3 | 29.7 | 31.5 | 32.8 | 34.6 | 35.2 |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (hectares) | 32.6 | 30.7 | 32.2 | 35.9 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.0 | 32.4 | 32.0 | 34.3 |
| Production (bales) | 82.5 | 77.1 | 86.0 | 93.1 | 89.6 | 91.8 | 85.0 | 87.4 | 88.3 | 96.0 |
| Exports (bales) | 25.5 | 26.8 | 28.4 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 26.7 | 23.7 | 27.3 | 26.2 | 28.2 |
| Consumption (bales) | 85.9 | 85.4 | 84.7 | 86.0 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 85.4 | 91.9 | 91.8 | 92.6 |
| Ending stocks (bales) | 34.7 | 26.8 | 29.8 | 36.7 | 40.1 | 43.8 | 44.9 | 41.2 | 38.0 | 41.5 |
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 E | 2001 F |
| Beef and Pork⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (metric tons) | 111.6 | 111.6 | 116.7 | 122.1 | 116.6 | 122.1 | 127.1 | 130.4 | 131.8 | 133.1 |
| Consumption (metric tons) | 109.9 | 110.6 | 115.7 | 120.7 | 114.1 | 119.7 | 124.6 | 128.4 | 129.8 | 131.3 |
| Exports (metric tons) ¹ | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| Poultry⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (metric tons) | 38.0 | 40.5 | 43.2 | 47.5 | 50.4 | 52.7 | 53.5 | 56.5 | 58.0 | 59.6 |
| Consumption (metric tons) | 37.0 | 39.4 | 42.0 | 47.0 | 49.6 | 51.8 | 52.6 | 55.3 | 56.8 | 58.5 |
| Exports (metric tons) ¹ | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| Dairy | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk production (metric tons) ⁵ | -- | -- | -- | -- | 364.4 | 365.6 | 368.4 | 372.0 | 375.9 | 376.3 |

-- = Not available. E = Estimated, F = forecast. 1. Excludes intra-EU trade but includes intra-FSU trade. 2. Where stocks data are not available, consumption includes stock changes. 3. Stocks data are based on differing marketing years and do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries.

4. Calendar year, selected countries. 5. Data prior to 1989 no longer comparable.

Information contacts: *Crops*, Ed Allen (202) 694-5288; *red meat and poultry*, Leland Southard (202) 694-5187; *dairy*, LaVerne Williams (202) 694-5190

U.S. Agricultural Trade

Table 24—Prices of Principal U.S. Agricultural Trade Products

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Aug | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| Export commodities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) | 3.44 | 3.04 | 3.17 | 3.05 | 3.59 | 3.58 | 3.69 | 3.50 | 3.40 | 3.40 |
| Corn, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) | 2.58 | 2.29 | 2.24 | 1.91 | 2.32 | 2.22 | 2.14 | 1.91 | 2.30 | 2.36 |
| Grain sorghum, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) | 2.49 | 2.14 | 2.23 | 1.87 | 2.47 | 2.39 | 2.44 | 2.36 | 2.39 | 2.44 |
| Soybeans, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.) | 6.37 | 5.02 | 5.26 | 4.93 | 4.81 | 4.60 | 4.81 | 4.97 | 5.39 | 5.35 |
| Soybean oil, Decatur (¢/lb.) | 25.78 | 17.51 | 15.01 | 14.34 | 13.91 | 13.53 | 13.53 | 14.21 | 16.49 | 17.08 |
| Soybean meal, Decatur (\$/ton) | 162.74 | 141.52 | 174.69 | 157.48 | 156.31 | 158.48 | 165.14 | 172.60 | 184.43 | 178.46 |
| Cotton, 7-market avg. spot (¢/lb.) | 67.04 | 52.30 | 57.47 | 59.33 | 47.22 | 42.19 | 40.02 | 37.38 | 37.48 | 36.05 |
| Tobacco, avg. price at auction (¢/lb.) | 179.77 | 177.82 | 182.73 | 169.51 | 169.51 | 142.03 | -- | -- | -- | 179.06 |
| Rice, f.o.b., mill, Houston (\$/cwt) | 18.95 | 16.99 | 14.84 | 14.50 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 14.81 |
| Inedible tallow, Chicago (¢/lb.) | 17.67 | 12.99 | 9.92 | 9.00 | 8.90 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 16.25 |
| Import commodities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee, N.Y. spot (\$/lb.) | 1.39 | 1.05 | 0.92 | 0.80 | 0.68 | 0.71 | 0.76 | 0.54 | 0.47 | 0.47 |
| Rubber, N.Y. spot (¢/lb.) | 40.57 | 36.66 | 37.72 | 37.82 | 34.78 | 34.50 | 34.80 | 35.00 | 34.80 | 34.48 |
| Cocoa beans, N.Y. (\$/lb.) | 0.72 | 0.47 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.45 |

-- = Not available. Information contact: Mae Dean Johnson (202) 694-5299.

Table 25—Trade Balance

| | Fiscal Year | | | 2000 | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2000 ³ | 2001 E | 2002 F | Jul | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul |
| Exports | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural | 50,911 | 53,500 | 57,000 | 3,832 | 4,536 | 4,871 | 4,285 | 4,143 | 4,092 | 3,939 |
| Nonagricultural | 647,384 | -- | -- | 51,079 | 53,115 | 59,467 | 52,529 | 54,773 | 53,755 | 45,948 |
| Total ¹ | 698,295 | -- | -- | 54,911 | 57,651 | 64,338 | 56,814 | 58,916 | 57,847 | 49,887 |
| Imports | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural | 38,923 | 38,500 | 39,000 | 2,991 | 3,063 | 3,453 | 3,417 | 3,346 | 3,245 | 3,223 |
| Nonagricultural | 1,132,257 | -- | -- | 97,311 | 87,820 | 99,049 | 92,292 | 92,832 | 92,103 | 90,616 |
| Total ² | 1,171,180 | -- | -- | 100,302 | 90,883 | 102,502 | 95,709 | 96,178 | 95,348 | 93,839 |
| Trade balance | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural | 11,988 | 15,000 | 18,000 | 841 | 1,473 | 1,418 | 868 | 797 | 847 | 716 |
| Nonagricultural | -484,873 | -- | -- | -46,232 | -34,705 | -39,582 | -39,763 | -38,059 | -38,348 | -44,668 |
| Total | -472,885 | -- | -- | -45,391 | -33,232 | -38,164 | -38,895 | -37,262 | -37,501 | -43,952 |

E = Estimate. F = Forecast. -- = Not available. Fiscal year (Oct. 1-Sep. 30). 1. Domestic exports including Department of Defense shipments (f.a.s. value). 2. Imports for consumption (customs value). 3. Preliminary. Information contact: Mary Fant (202) 694-52

Table 26—Indexes of Real Trade-Weighted Dollar Exchange Rates¹

| | Annual | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Jul | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul |
| <i>1995 = 100</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total U.S. Trade | 114.0 | 114.2 | 119.0 | 122.7 | 123.0 | 125.9 | 125.1 | 125.1 | 126.2 | 125.9 |
| U.S. markets | | | | | | | | | | |
| All agricultural trade | 119.2 | 117.5 | 120.2 | 124.4 | 125.2 | 128.5 | 128.2 | 127.5 | 129.4 | 129.0 |
| Bulk commodities | 118.3 | 116.6 | 121.2 | 126.8 | 126.5 | 129.6 | 130.0 | 129.3 | 131.6 | 131.0 |
| Corn | 122.1 | 116.3 | 119.2 | 126.9 | 125.2 | 129.0 | 128.8 | 127.5 | 130.0 | 130.1 |
| Cotton | 113.6 | 112.4 | 118.3 | 123.1 | 123.9 | 126.8 | 128.2 | 127.1 | 128.7 | 126.3 |
| Rice | 111.5 | 112.5 | 117.8 | 122.7 | 122.6 | 125.1 | 125.0 | 125.2 | 126.2 | 125.5 |
| Soybeans | 121.8 | 119.4 | 127.3 | 130.4 | 131.4 | 134.0 | 134.8 | 134.7 | 137.8 | 136.9 |
| Tobacco, raw | 108.1 | 112.8 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 141.2 | 145.6 | 146.6 | 146.9 | 150.3 | 149.4 |
| Wheat | 125.6 | 124.6 | 120.2 | 131.2 | 124.5 | 126.6 | 127.1 | 127.2 | 128.6 | 128.5 |
| High-value products | 119.9 | 118.3 | 119.4 | 122.4 | 124.1 | 127.6 | 126.8 | 126.1 | 127.7 | 127.4 |
| Processed intermediates | 115.9 | 115.1 | 120.2 | 125.3 | 124.3 | 127.2 | 127.0 | 126.7 | 128.3 | 127.9 |
| Soymeal | 106.6 | 107.2 | 117.0 | 144.4 | 115.3 | 117.2 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 117.2 | 116.8 |
| Soyoil | 89.1 | 98.1 | 105.2 | 106.3 | 108.1 | 109.1 | 109.3 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 109.6 |
| Produce and horticulture | 118.4 | 117.3 | 122.0 | 123.3 | 127.0 | 130.6 | 129.7 | 129.6 | 131.0 | 130.6 |
| Fruits | 120.4 | 116.8 | 119.2 | 121.2 | 125.2 | 129.1 | 128.1 | 127.3 | 128.9 | 128.6 |
| Vegetables | 115.9 | 113.6 | 114.4 | 115.1 | 119.4 | 123.6 | 120.8 | 120.3 | 119.9 | 120.1 |
| High-value processed | 123.9 | 121.4 | 117.8 | 119.8 | 122.9 | 126.8 | 125.6 | 124.3 | 126.0 | 125.9 |
| Fruit juices | 122.9 | 120.1 | 123.4 | 123.9 | 129.2 | 133.8 | 132.4 | 131.8 | 133.3 | 133.1 |
| Poultry | 139.2 | 155.0 | 116.9 | 116.4 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 114.9 | 114.4 | 114.2 | 113.7 |
| Red meats | 135.4 | 124.0 | 121.7 | 122.9 | 131.1 | 138.3 | 136.8 | 133.8 | 137.5 | 137.9 |
| U.S. competitors | | | | | | | | | | |
| All agricultural trade | 115.7 | 122.1 | 135.5 | 135.1 | 138.4 | 140.4 | 141.7 | 143.3 | 145.6 | 144.2 |
| Bulk commodities | 122.2 | 130.4 | 134.0 | 134.3 | 137.6 | 139.6 | 140.6 | 141.3 | 142.3 | 140.4 |
| Corn | 113.1 | 120.5 | 134.0 | 133.4 | 136.4 | 137.7 | 138.7 | 140.1 | 142.0 | 141.2 |
| Cotton | 128.1 | 130.7 | 133.4 | 121.3 | 127.9 | 129.7 | 128.8 | 129.6 | 130.3 | 129.8 |
| Rice | 118.9 | 120.5 | 131.1 | 134.1 | 137.7 | 140.8 | 141.9 | 142.6 | 144.2 | 144.3 |
| Soybeans | 106.4 | 132.1 | 134.6 | 133.7 | 143.6 | 143.7 | 146.4 | 150.2 | 153.2 | 155.8 |
| Tobacco, raw | 115.3 | 127.3 | 121.8 | 118.2 | 124.8 | 124.7 | 125.4 | 126.0 | 126.2 | 124.9 |
| Wheat | 115.6 | 118.5 | 129.8 | 128.7 | 134.2 | 137.8 | 136.5 | 137.6 | 138.5 | 137.9 |
| High-value products | 118.4 | 125.2 | 139.1 | 138.1 | 141.4 | 143.5 | 144.9 | 146.9 | 149.4 | 148.1 |
| Processed intermediates | 119.9 | 127.1 | 138.2 | 137.6 | 141.7 | 144.0 | 145.4 | 147.0 | 149.1 | 147.8 |
| Soymeal | 107.8 | 132.0 | 136.9 | 135.5 | 145.6 | 145.7 | 148.9 | 152.9 | 156.1 | 157.6 |
| Soyoil | 107.1 | 123.3 | 130.0 | 129.5 | 137.1 | 137.8 | 139.6 | 142.3 | 144.9 | 145.6 |
| Produce and horticulture | 114.2 | 120.0 | 133.3 | 132.5 | 134.2 | 135.6 | 136.9 | 138.6 | 140.7 | 139.5 |
| Fruits | 121.0 | 123.5 | 135.9 | 138.8 | 139.6 | 142.5 | 143.7 | 144.5 | 145.9 | 145.2 |
| Vegetables | 102.4 | 109.2 | 121.7 | 120.8 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 125.5 | 126.8 | 128.6 | 127.7 |
| High-value processed | 118.7 | 125.7 | 141.3 | 140.0 | 143.4 | 145.6 | 147.1 | 149.3 | 152.2 | 150.8 |
| Fruit juices | 116.6 | 122.1 | 137.0 | 137.7 | 139.0 | 141.5 | 142.6 | 144.5 | 146.4 | 145.6 |
| Poultry | 109.5 | 121.6 | 134.9 | 135.0 | 139.1 | 140.8 | 142.7 | 144.9 | 147.0 | 146.7 |
| Red meats | 116.3 | 122.3 | 137.8 | 136.1 | 141.9 | 145.0 | 145.4 | 147.3 | 150.1 | 149.0 |
| U.S. suppliers | | | | | | | | | | |
| All agricultural trade | 111.4 | 113.5 | 120.0 | 121.0 | 123.1 | 125.1 | 125.2 | 125.5 | 126.0 | 124.9 |
| High-value products | 108.8 | 111.6 | 118.2 | 118.4 | 120.7 | 122.7 | 122.2 | 122.7 | 123.2 | 122.9 |
| Processed intermediates | 112.3 | 114.8 | 121.4 | 121.3 | 124.9 | 127.4 | 126.9 | 127.4 | 127.9 | 127.4 |
| Grains and feeds | 112.5 | 113.0 | 117.9 | 118.5 | 121.8 | 125.1 | 123.2 | 123.6 | 123.1 | 123.1 |
| Vegetable oils | 123.1 | 120.9 | 130.1 | 130.7 | 134.4 | 137.2 | 138.6 | 138.9 | 140.2 | 139.0 |
| Produce and horticulture | 98.4 | 101.1 | 103.7 | 104.7 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 103.3 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 103.0 |
| Fruits | 96.5 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 101.1 | 100.4 | 101.8 | 101.1 | 102.8 |
| Vegetables | 88.7 | 84.1 | 81.3 | 80.8 | 81.6 | 81.1 | 79.2 | 78.2 | 77.7 | 78.1 |
| High-value processed | 111.8 | 114.9 | 123.7 | 123.6 | 126.9 | 129.5 | 129.1 | 130.0 | 130.9 | 130.5 |
| Cocoa and products | 120.3 | 126.1 | 137.6 | 139.4 | 139.3 | 141.8 | 143.2 | 144.2 | 144.8 | 140.5 |
| Coffee and products | 101.6 | 111.6 | 116.4 | 122.2 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 118.6 | 118.8 | 119.2 | 118.6 |
| Dairy products | 117.2 | 122.5 | 137.9 | 136.5 | 140.1 | 143.3 | 143.7 | 145.2 | 147.9 | 146.2 |
| Fruit juices | 109.2 | 122.3 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 133.8 | 135.1 | 136.8 | 139.3 | 140.8 | 141.9 |
| Meats | 102.1 | 105.6 | 115.4 | 121.0 | 125.8 | 129.4 | 127.5 | 127.9 | 128.2 | 127.8 |

Real indexes adjust nominal exchange rates for relative rates of inflation among countries. A higher value means the dollar has appreciated.

The weights used for "total U.S. trade" index are based on U.S. total merchandise exports to the largest 85 trading partners. Weights are based on relative importance of major U.S. customers, competitors in world markets, and suppliers to the U.S. Indexes are subject to revision for up to 1 year due to delayed reporting by some countries. High-value products are total agricultural products minus bulk commodities.

Source: Nominal exchange rates are obtained from the IMF International Financial Statistics. Exchange rates for the EU-11 are obtained from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Full historical series are available back to January 1970 at

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/data-sets/international/88021/>

1. A major revision to the weighting scheme and commodity definitions was completed in May 2000. This significantly altered the series from previous versions.

Information contact: Mathew Shane (202) 694-5282 or email: mshane@ers.usda.gov.

Table 27—U.S. Agricultural Exports & Imports

| | Fiscal Year | | | Jul | | Fiscal year | | | Jul | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | 2000 | 2001 E | 2002 F | 2000 | 2001 | 2000 | 2001 E | 2002 F | 2000 | 2001 |
| | 1,000 units | | | | | \$ million | | | | |
| Exports | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animals, live | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 608 | -- | -- | 28 | 50 |
| Meats and preps., excl. poultry (mt) | 2,457 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 197 | 197 | 5,454 | 5,000 | 5,100 | 442 | 418 |
| Dairy products | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 996 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 80 | 87 |
| Poultry meats (mt) | 2,845 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 220 | 254 | 1,961 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 153 | 193 |
| Fats, oils, and greases (mt) | 1,206 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 94 | 83 | 421 | -- | -- | 29 | 27 |
| Hides and skins, incl. furskins | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,479 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 137 | 175 |
| Cattle hides, whole (no.) | 21,837 | -- | -- | 1,986 | 1,918 | 1,166 | -- | -- | 110 | 130 |
| Mink pelts (no.) | 4,352 | -- | -- | 320 | 331 | 111 | -- | -- | 10 | 1 |
| Grains and feeds (mt) ² | 104,009 | -- | -- | 8,112 | 8,037 | 13,788 | 13,800 | 16,000 | 1,074 | 1,071 |
| Wheat (mt) ³ | 27,779 | 25,500 | 28,400 | 2,246 | 1,762 | 3,378 | 3,500 | 4,200 | 280 | 230 |
| Wheat flour (mt) | 825 | 600 | 600 | 75 | 13 | 132 | -- | -- | 12 | 3 |
| Rice (mt) | 3,299 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 240 | 154 | 903 | 700 | 700 | 60 | 42 |
| Feed grains, incl. products (mt) ⁴ | 57,195 | 53,000 | 58,500 | 4,436 | 5,029 | 5,483 | 5,000 | 6,500 | 412 | 469 |
| Feeds and fodders (mt) | 13,386 | 12,900 | 13,200 | 1,018 | 959 | 2,496 | 2,800 | 2,900 | 204 | 207 |
| Other grain products (mt) | 1,525 | -- | -- | 97 | 120 | 1,397 | -- | -- | 106 | 120 |
| Fruits, nuts, and preps. (mt) | 3,736 | -- | -- | 327 | 305 | 3,871 | 4,800 | 5,000 | 347 | 338 |
| Fruit juices, incl. | | | | | | | | | | |
| froz. (1,000 hectoliters) | 11,902 | -- | -- | 1,043 | 998 | 716 | -- | -- | 64 | 61 |
| Vegetables and preps. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,443 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 352 | 352 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt) | 180 | 200 | 200 | 8 | 10 | 1,229 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 56 | 63 |
| Cotton, excl. linters (mt) ⁵ | 1,474 | 1,600 | 2,000 | 104 | 153 | 1,809 | 2,100 | 2,300 | 136 | 179 |
| Seeds (mt) | 730 | -- | -- | 31 | 44 | 787 | 800 | 800 | 50 | 42 |
| Sugar, cane or beet (mt) | 115 | -- | -- | 6 | 9 | 40 | -- | -- | 3 | 3 |
| Oilseeds and products (mt) | 36,055 | 37,700 | 38,000 | 2,043 | 1,571 | 8,386 | 8,900 | 9,700 | 494 | 425 |
| Oilseeds (mt) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans (mt) | 26,038 | 27,100 | 27,100 | 1,368 | 901 | 5,070 | 5,200 | 5,600 | 267 | 177 |
| Protein meal (mt) | 6,870 | -- | -- | 428 | 453 | 1,259 | -- | -- | 82 | 86 |
| Vegetable oils (mt) | 2,130 | -- | -- | 165 | 160 | 1,346 | -- | -- | 98 | 94 |
| Essential oils (mt) | 53 | -- | -- | 5 | 4 | 593 | -- | -- | 52 | 53 |
| Other | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,330 | -- | -- | 334 | 401 |
| Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50,911 | 53,500 | 57,000 | 3,832 | 3,939 |
| Imports | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animals, live | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,737 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 96 | 146 |
| Meats and preps., excl. poultry | 1,555 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 137 | 149 | 3,724 | 4,000 | 4,100 | 336 | 396 |
| Beef and veal (mt) | 1,027 | -- | -- | 93 | 100 | 2,405 | -- | -- | 219 | 257 |
| Pork (mt) | 402 | -- | -- | 32 | 36 | 958 | -- | -- | 85 | 104 |
| Dairy products | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,635 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 136 | 154 |
| Poultry and products | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 288 | -- | -- | 33 | 22 |
| Fats, oils, and greases (mt) | 107 | -- | -- | 9 | 11 | 71 | -- | -- | 6 | 6 |
| Hides and skins, incl. furskins (mt) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 160 | -- | -- | 10 | 11 |
| Wool, unmanufactured (mt) | 25 | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 66 | -- | -- | 5 | 5 |
| Grains and feeds | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,058 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 249 | 271 |
| Fruits, nuts, and preps., | | | | | | | | | | |
| excl. juices (mt) ⁶ | 8,366 | 11,900 | 12,000 | 649 | 610 | 4,546 | 5,300 | 5,400 | 319 | 341 |
| Bananas and plantains (mt) | 4,396 | 4,100 | 4,100 | 411 | 349 | 1,128 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 104 | 103 |
| Fruit juices (1,000 hectoliters) | 32,199 | 28,500 | 29,200 | 2,544 | 2,468 | 783 | -- | -- | 64 | 51 |
| Vegetables and preps. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,657 | 5,100 | 5,200 | 333 | 372 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt) | 220 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 17 | 651 | 700 | 700 | 35 | 45 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured (mt) | 34 | -- | -- | 4 | 2 | 28 | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Seeds (mt) | 448 | -- | -- | 8 | 15 | 493 | -- | -- | 22 | 25 |
| Nursery stock and cut flowers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,165 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 66 | 57 |
| Sugar, cane or beet (mt) | 1,379 | -- | -- | 118 | 125 | 493 | -- | -- | 33 | 52 |
| Oilseeds and products (mt) | 4,069 | 4,100 | 3,900 | 409 | 422 | 1,873 | 1,700 | 2,000 | 158 | 159 |
| Oilseeds (mt) | 1,103 | -- | -- | 165 | 168 | 310 | -- | -- | 29 | 30 |
| Protein meal (mt) | 1,194 | -- | -- | 90 | 70 | 150 | -- | -- | 12 | 10 |
| Vegetable oils (mt) | 1,772 | -- | -- | 154 | 184 | 1,413 | -- | -- | 117 | 118 |
| Beverages, excl. fruit | | | | | | | | | | |
| juices (1,000 hectoliters) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,702 | -- | -- | 424 | 462 |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices (mt) | 2,841 | -- | -- | 216 | 225 | 5,218 | -- | -- | 396 | 349 |
| Coffee, incl. products (mt) | 1,411 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 114 | 112 | 2,905 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 221 | 155 |
| Cocoa beans and products (mt) | 1,046 | 800 | 900 | 70 | 80 | 1,466 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 101 | 122 |
| Rubber and allied gums (mt) | 1,249 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 69 | 103 | 841 | 600 | 600 | 46 | 60 |
| Other | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,735 | -- | -- | 225 | 239 |
| Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38,923 | 38,500 | 39,000 | 2,991 | 3,223 |

E = Estimated. F = Forecast. -- = Not available. Projections are fiscal years (Oct. 1 through Sept. 30) and are from Outlook for U.S.

Agricultural Exports. 2000 data are from *Foreign Agricultural Trade of the U.S.* 1. Projection includes beef, pork, and variety meat.

2. Projection includes pulses. 3. Value projection includes wheat flour. 4. Projection excludes grain products. 5. Projection includes linters.

6. Value projection includes juice.

Information contact: Mary Fant (202) 694-5272

Table 28—U.S. Agricultural Exports by Region

| | Fiscal year | | | 2000 | 2001 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 E | Jul | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul |
| | \$ million | | | | | | | | | |
| Region and country | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Europe | 7,528 | 6,712 | 6,800 | 391 | 718 | 574 | 546 | 460 | 413 | 417 |
| European Union ¹ | 6,958 | 6,373 | 6,200 | 372 | 665 | 528 | 470 | 397 | 385 | 388 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 602 | 538 | -- | 31 | 46 | 63 | 52 | 40 | 32 | 40 |
| France | 377 | 348 | -- | 30 | 49 | 29 | 24 | 20 | 25 | 36 |
| Germany | 1,057 | 947 | -- | 49 | 97 | 73 | 76 | 72 | 49 | 69 |
| Italy | 574 | 560 | -- | 36 | 68 | 42 | 46 | 27 | 31 | 28 |
| Netherlands | 1,587 | 1,459 | -- | 81 | 162 | 113 | 98 | 75 | 98 | 54 |
| United Kingdom | 1,122 | 1,033 | -- | 82 | 80 | 87 | 84 | 84 | 76 | 87 |
| Portugal | 131 | 145 | -- | 7 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Spain, incl. Canary Islands | 784 | 664 | -- | 20 | 82 | 49 | 24 | 26 | 21 | 17 |
| Other Western Europe | 570 | 340 | 600 | 19 | 53 | 46 | 76 | 63 | 28 | 30 |
| Switzerland | 455 | 250 | -- | 10 | 47 | 41 | 67 | 54 | 22 | 23 |
| Eastern Europe | 190 | 167 | 200 | 11 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 14 |
| Poland | 73 | 47 | -- | 7 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| Former Yugoslavia | 47 | 67 | -- | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Romania | 18 | 12 | -- | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Former Soviet Union | 881 | 937 | 900 | 39 | 61 | 47 | 82 | 113 | 113 | 82 |
| Russia | 532 | 674 | 700 | 27 | 45 | 40 | 69 | 90 | 86 | 73 |
| Asia | 20,441 | 22,051 | 22,800 | 1,654 | 1,967 | 2,297 | 1,790 | 1,735 | 1,721 | 1,618 |
| West Asia (Mideast) | 1,978 | 2,363 | 2,300 | 175 | 187 | 177 | 156 | 140 | 180 | 161 |
| Turkey | 448 | 701 | 600 | 65 | 30 | 55 | 49 | 39 | 70 | 43 |
| Iraq | 9 | 8 | -- | -- | 3 | 2 | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Israel, incl. Gaza and W. Bank | 417 | 458 | -- | 30 | 36 | 40 | 38 | 28 | 24 | 20 |
| Saudi Arabia | 468 | 482 | 500 | 36 | 40 | 33 | 12 | 37 | 36 | 44 |
| South Asia | 499 | 416 | 500 | 28 | 32 | 25 | 36 | 62 | 68 | 68 |
| Bangladesh | 165 | 82 | -- | 12 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 8 |
| India | 189 | 186 | -- | 10 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 32 | 35 | 36 |
| Pakistan | 89 | 93 | -- | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 9 |
| China | 1,011 | 1,474 | 2,200 | 120 | 252 | 396 | 119 | 73 | 86 | 69 |
| Japan | 8,933 | 9,353 | 9,000 | 688 | 737 | 843 | 771 | 812 | 723 | 615 |
| Southeast Asia | 2,218 | 2,602 | 3,100 | 198 | 291 | 296 | 212 | 227 | 224 | 219 |
| Indonesia | 499 | 681 | 900 | 79 | 89 | 89 | 54 | 86 | 88 | 71 |
| Philippines | 735 | 866 | 900 | 56 | 72 | 79 | 62 | 54 | 50 | 55 |
| Other East Asia | 5,803 | 5,844 | 5,700 | 445 | 468 | 559 | 496 | 422 | 439 | 486 |
| Korea, Rep. | 2,482 | 2,569 | 2,500 | 202 | 209 | 247 | 208 | 180 | 203 | 221 |
| Hong Kong | 1,264 | 1,255 | 1,300 | 88 | 95 | 115 | 100 | 91 | 92 | 93 |
| Taiwan | 2,047 | 2,011 | 1,900 | 155 | 163 | 197 | 189 | 151 | 144 | 172 |
| Africa | 2,160 | 2,272 | 2,200 | 202 | 208 | 167 | 142 | 89 | 160 | 168 |
| North Africa | 1,468 | 1,565 | 1,500 | 132 | 161 | 112 | 95 | 49 | 83 | 116 |
| Morocco | 162 | 141 | -- | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| Algeria | 223 | 255 | -- | 27 | 31 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| Egypt | 1,002 | 1,094 | 1,000 | 90 | 112 | 82 | 69 | 34 | 52 | 97 |
| Sub-Sahara | 693 | 707 | 700 | 70 | 47 | 55 | 48 | 40 | 77 | 52 |
| Nigeria | 176 | 160 | -- | 21 | 12 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 36 | 26 |
| S. Africa | 165 | 164 | -- | 15 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 10,495 | 10,639 | 11,700 | 874 | 919 | 1,037 | 987 | 961 | 904 | 940 |
| Brazil | 366 | 253 | 200 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 21 |
| Caribbean Islands | 1,453 | 1,457 | 1,400 | 112 | 110 | 124 | 125 | 111 | 111 | 103 |
| Central America | 1,209 | 1,129 | 1,200 | 97 | 93 | 106 | 113 | 92 | 93 | 95 |
| Colombia | 468 | 427 | 400 | 41 | 32 | 36 | 51 | 33 | 44 | 38 |
| Mexico | 5,672 | 6,329 | 7,500 | 531 | 599 | 681 | 587 | 618 | 551 | 584 |
| Peru | 347 | 201 | -- | 19 | 16 | 11 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 21 |
| Venezuela | 458 | 404 | 400 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 33 | 38 | 45 | 44 |
| Canada | 6,951 | 7,520 | 8,000 | 604 | 599 | 680 | 669 | 723 | 724 | 649 |
| Oceania | 502 | 490 | 500 | 39 | 43 | 42 | 38 | 39 | 36 | 32 |
| Total | 49,148 | 50,911 | 53,500 | 3,832 | 4,536 | 4,871 | 4,285 | 4,143 | 4,092 | 3,939 |

E = Estimated. -- = Not available. Based on fiscal year beginning October 1 and ending September 30. 1. Austria, Finland, and Sweden are included in the European Union. NOTE: Adjusted for transshipments through Canada for 1998 and 1999 through December 1999, but transshipments are not distributed by country as previously for 2000 and 2001, but are only included in total. Information contact: Mary Fant (202) 694-5272

Farm Income

Table 29—Value Added to the U.S. Economy by the Agricultural Sector

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001F |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ billion | | | | | | | | | |
| Final crop output | 89.0 | 82.6 | 100.3 | 95.7 | 115.5 | 112.3 | 101.5 | 93.2 | 95.3 | 97.3 |
| Food grains | 8.5 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Feed crops | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 24.5 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 22.7 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 21.4 |
| Cotton | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| Oil crops | 13.3 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 19.7 | 17.4 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 14.8 |
| Tobacco | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Fruits and tree nuts | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 13.4 |
| Vegetables | 11.8 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 16.2 |
| All other crops | 13.7 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.7 |
| Home consumption | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Value of inventory adjustment ¹ | 3.2 | -5.3 | 7.2 | -5.3 | 9.0 | 1.0 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Final animal output | 87.2 | 92.1 | 89.8 | 87.8 | 92.1 | 96.5 | 94.2 | 95.3 | 99.3 | 108.9 |
| Meat animals | 47.7 | 51.0 | 46.7 | 44.9 | 44.2 | 49.7 | 43.3 | 45.6 | 53.0 | 55.0 |
| Dairy products | 19.7 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 22.8 | 20.9 | 24.1 | 23.2 | 20.6 | 25.3 |
| Poultry and eggs | 15.5 | 17.4 | 18.5 | 19.1 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 21.8 | 24.2 |
| Miscellaneous livestock | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Home consumption | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Value of inventory adjustment ¹ | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | -1.1 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 0.0 |
| Services and forestry | 15.2 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 22.2 | 23.7 | 25.4 | 24.0 | 24.3 |
| Machine hire and customwork | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Forest products sold | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Other farm income | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| Gross imputed rental value of farm dwellings | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.5 |
| Final agricultural sector output ² | 191.4 | 191.6 | 208.2 | 203.5 | 228.4 | 231.0 | 219.5 | 213.8 | 218.6 | 230.6 |
| <i>Minus</i> Intermediate consumption outlays: | 93.4 | 100.7 | 104.9 | 109.7 | 113.2 | 121.0 | 118.6 | 119.6 | 122.4 | 127.2 |
| Farm origin | 38.6 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 46.9 | 44.8 | 45.6 | 47.7 | 48.6 |
| Feed purchased | 20.1 | 21.4 | 22.6 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 26.3 | 25.0 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 25.6 |
| Livestock and poultry purchased | 13.6 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 15.4 |
| Seed purchased | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| Manufactured inputs | 22.7 | 23.1 | 24.4 | 26.1 | 28.6 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 27.1 | 28.7 | 30.8 |
| Fertilizers and lime | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 11.8 |
| Pesticides | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Petroleum fuel and oils | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Electricity | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Other intermediate expenses | 32.1 | 36.2 | 39.2 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 44.9 | 45.6 | 46.9 | 46.0 | 47.7 |
| Repair and maintenance of capital items | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.2 |
| Machine hire and customwork | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Marketing, storage, and transportation | 4.5 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.8 |
| Contract labor | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 13.6 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 21.4 | 20.0 | 20.7 |
| <i>Plus</i> Net government transactions: | 2.7 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 12.5 |
| + Direct government payments | 9.2 | 13.4 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 12.4 | 21.5 | 22.9 | 20.0 |
| - Motor vehicle registration and licensing fees | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| - Property taxes | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Gross value added | 100.7 | 97.8 | 104.3 | 93.9 | 115.3 | 110.1 | 105.7 | 108.4 | 111.7 | 115.9 |
| <i>Minus</i> Capital consumption | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 20.7 |
| Net value added ² | 82.4 | 79.5 | 85.7 | 74.8 | 95.9 | 90.5 | 85.8 | 88.1 | 91.1 | 95.1 |
| <i>Minus</i> Factor payments: | 34.6 | 34.8 | 36.8 | 37.8 | 41.1 | 42.0 | 42.9 | 43.8 | 44.7 | 45.8 |
| Employee compensation (total hired labor) | 12.3 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 18.1 |
| Net rent received by nonoperator landlords | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.4 |
| Real estate and non-real estate interest | 11.0 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 14.2 |
| Net farm income ² | 47.8 | 44.7 | 48.9 | 36.9 | 54.8 | 48.5 | 42.9 | 44.3 | 46.4 | 49.4 |

Values in last two columns are preliminary or forecast. 1. A positive value of inventory change represents current-year production not sold by December 31. A negative value is an offset to production from prior years included in current-year sales. 2. Final sector output is the gross value of commodities and services produced within a year. Net value added is the sector's contribution to the National economy and is the sum of income from production earned by all factors of production. Net farm income is farm operators' share of income from the sector's production activities. The concept presented is consistent with that employed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. *Information contact: Roger Strickland: rogers@ers.usda.gov*
To confirm that this table contains the current forecast, go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/farmincome/fore/fore.htm>

Table 30—Farm Income Statistics

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001F |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>\$ billion</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash income statement | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Cash receipts | 171.4 | 178.2 | 181.3 | 188.0 | 199.3 | 207.6 | 195.8 | 188.1 | 193.6 | 205.5 |
| Crops ¹ | 85.7 | 87.7 | 93.0 | 100.8 | 106.3 | 111.2 | 101.7 | 92.6 | 94.1 | 97.0 |
| Livestock | 85.8 | 90.5 | 88.3 | 87.2 | 92.9 | 96.5 | 94.1 | 95.5 | 99.5 | 108.5 |
| 2. Direct Government payments | 9.2 | 13.4 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 12.4 | 21.5 | 22.9 | 20.0 |
| 3. Farm-related income ² | 8.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 13.8 |
| 4. Gross cash income (1+2+3) | 188.6 | 200.6 | 198.2 | 205.9 | 217.7 | 227.3 | 222.1 | 224.6 | 230.1 | 239.3 |
| 5. Cash expenses ³ | 133.5 | 141.2 | 147.5 | 153.3 | 159.9 | 168.7 | 167.4 | 168.9 | 172.6 | 178.5 |
| 6. Net cash income (4-5) | 55.1 | 59.4 | 50.7 | 52.5 | 57.7 | 58.5 | 54.8 | 55.7 | 57.5 | 60.8 |
| Farm income statement | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Gross cash income (4) | 188.6 | 200.6 | 198.2 | 205.9 | 217.7 | 227.3 | 222.1 | 224.6 | 230.1 | 239.3 |
| 8. Noncash income ⁴ | 7.8 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| 9. Value of inventory adjustment | 4.2 | -4.2 | 8.3 | -5.0 | 7.9 | 0.6 | -0.6 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 10. Gross farm income (7+8+9) | 200.6 | 205.0 | 216.0 | 210.8 | 235.8 | 238.5 | 231.8 | 235.3 | 241.5 | 250.6 |
| 11. Total production expenses | 152.8 | 160.4 | 167.2 | 173.8 | 181.0 | 190.0 | 189.0 | 191.0 | 195.1 | 201.2 |
| 12. Net farm income (10-11) | 47.8 | 44.7 | 48.9 | 36.9 | 54.8 | 48.5 | 42.9 | 44.3 | 46.4 | 49.4 |

Values for last 2 years are preliminary or forecast. Numbers in parentheses indicate the combination of items required to calculate an item. Totals may not add due to rounding. 1. Includes commodities placed under CCC loans and profits made on loans redeemed. 2. Income from custom labor, machine hire, recreational activities, forest product sales, and other farm sources. 3. Excludes depreciation and perquisites to hired labor. Excludes farm operator dwellings. 4. Value of farm products consumed on farms where produced plus the imputed rental value of farm dwellings.

Information contact: Roger Strickland: rogers@ers.usda.gov

To confirm that this table contains the current forecast, go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/farmincome/fore/fore.htm>

Table 31—Average Income to Farm Operator Households¹

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000P ² | 2001F |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| <i>\$ per farm</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Net cash farm business income ² | 11,248 | 11,389 | 11,218 | 13,502 | 12,676 | 14,357 | 13,194 | 11,175 | 11,093 |
| Less depreciation ³ | 6,219 | 6,466 | 6,795 | 6,906 | 6,578 | 7,409 | 7,027 | 7,357 | -- |
| Less wages paid to operator ⁴ | 454 | 425 | 522 | 531 | 513 | 637 | 499 | 608 | -- |
| Less farmland rental income ⁵ | 534 | 701 | 769 | 672 | 568 | 543 | 802 | 757 | -- |
| Less adjusted farm business income due to other household(s) ⁶ | 872 | 815 | 649 | 1,094 | *1,505 | 1,332 | 1,262 | 801 | -- |
| <i>\$ per farm operator household</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Equals adjusted farm business income | 3,168 | 2,981 | 2,484 | 4,300 | 3,513 | 4,436 | 3,603 | *1,652 | -- |
| Plus wages paid to operator | 454 | 425 | 522 | 531 | 513 | 637 | 499 | 608 | -- |
| Plus net income from farmland rental ⁷ | -- | -- | 1,053 | 1,178 | 945 | 868 | 1,312 | -- | -- |
| Equals farm self-employment income | 3,623 | 3,407 | 4,059 | 6,009 | 4,971 | 5,941 | 5,415 | *2,260 | -- |
| Plus other farm-related earnings ⁸ | 1,192 | 970 | 661 | 1,898 | 1,234 | 1,165 | 944 | 339 | -- |
| Equals earnings of the operator household from farming activities | 4,815 | 4,376 | 4,720 | 7,906 | 6,205 | 7,106 | 6,359 | 2,598 | 2,725 |
| Plus earnings of the operator household from off-farm sources ⁹ | 35,408 | 38,092 | 39,671 | 42,455 | 46,358 | 52,628 | 57,988 | 58,709 | 59,296 |
| Equals average farm operator household income | 40,223 | 42,469 | 44,392 | 50,361 | 52,562 | 59,734 | 64,347 | 61,307 | 62,021 |
| <i>\$ per U.S. household</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. average household income ¹⁰ | 41,428 | 43,133 | 44,938 | 47,123 | 49,692 | 51,855 | 54,842 | -- | -- |
| <i>Percent</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Average farm operator household income as percent of U.S. average household income | 97.1 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 106.9 | 105.8 | 115.2 | 117.3 | -- | -- |
| Average operator household earnings from farming activities as percent of average operator household income | 12.0 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 15.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 5.2 | -- |

-- = Not available. Values in last two columns are preliminary or forecast. 1. This table derives farm operator household income estimates from the Agricultural Resource Management Study (ARMS) that are consistent with Current Population Survey (CPS) methodology. The CPS, conducted by the Census Bureau, is the source of official U.S. household income statistics. The CPS defines income to include any income received as cash. The CPS definition departs from a strictly cash concept by including depreciation as an expense that farm operators and other self-employed people subtract from gross receipts when reporting net cash income. 2. A component of farm-sector income. Excludes income of contractors and landlords as well as the income of farms organized as nonfamily corporations or cooperatives, and farms run by a hired manager. Includes income of farms organized as proprietorships, partnerships, and family corporations. 3. Consistent with the CPS definition of self-employed income, reported depreciation expenses are subtracted from net cash farm income. The ARMS collects data on farm business depreciation used for tax purposes. 4. Wages paid to the operator are excluded because they are not shared among other households that have claims on farm business income. These wages are added to the operator household's adjusted farm business income to obtain farm self-employment income. 5. Gross rental income is excluded because net rental income from farm operation is added below to income received by the household. 6. More than one household may have a claim on the income of a farm business. On average, 1.1 households share the income of a farm business. 7. Includes net rental income from the farm business. Also includes net rental income from farmland held by household members that is not part of the farm business. In 1992, gross rental income from the farm business was used because net rental income data were not collected. In 1993 and 1994, net rental income data were collected as part of off-farm income. 8. Wages paid to other operator household members by the farm business, and net income from a farm business other than the one surveyed. In 1996, also includes the value of commodities provided to household members for farm work. 9. Wages, salaries, net income from nonfarm businesses, interest, dividends, transfer payments, etc. In 1993 and 1994, also includes net rental income from farmland. 10. From the CPS. Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 Farm Costs and Returns Survey (FCRS), and 1996 and 1997 Agricultural Resource Management Study for farm operator household data. U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau Current Population Survey (PCS), for average household income. Information contact: Bob Hoppe (202) 694-5572 or rhope@ers.usda.gov

Table 32—Balance Sheet of the U.S. Farming Sector

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000P | 2001F |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| \$ billion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm assets | 868.3 | 910.2 | 936.1 | 967.6 | 1,004.8 | 1,053.1 | 1,085.5 | 1,116.6 | 1,156.2 | 1,189.1 |
| Real estate | 640.8 | 677.6 | 704.1 | 740.5 | 769.5 | 808.2 | 841.8 | 870.0 | 905.8 | 932.9 |
| Livestock and poultry ¹ | 71.0 | 72.8 | 67.9 | 57.8 | 60.3 | 67.1 | 63.4 | 70.6 | 73.5 | 77.7 |
| Machinery and motor vehicles | 85.4 | 86.4 | 88.1 | 89.4 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 90.2 | 89.0 | 89.3 | 89.9 |
| Crops stored ^{2,3} | 24.2 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 27.4 | 31.7 | 32.9 | 30.1 | 26.9 | 28.1 | 28.0 |
| Purchased inputs | 3.9 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Financial assets | 43.1 | 46.3 | 47.6 | 49.1 | 49.0 | 49.7 | 54.8 | 55.8 | 55.0 | 56.0 |
| Total farm debt | 139.1 | 142.0 | 146.8 | 150.8 | 156.1 | 165.4 | 172.9 | 176.4 | 183.6 | 185.2 |
| Real estate debt ³ | 75.4 | 76.0 | 77.7 | 79.3 | 81.7 | 85.4 | 89.6 | 94.2 | 97.6 | 98.9 |
| Non-real estate debt ⁴ | 63.6 | 65.9 | 69.1 | 71.5 | 74.4 | 80.1 | 83.2 | 82.2 | 86.0 | 86.3 |
| Total farm equity | 729.3 | 768.2 | 789.3 | 816.8 | 848.7 | 887.7 | 912.7 | 940.2 | 972.6 | 1,003.9 |
| Selected ratios | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt to equity | 19.1 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.4 |
| Debt to assets | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 15.6 |

Values in the last two columns are preliminary or forecast. 1. As of December 31. 2. Non-CCC crops held on farms plus value above loan rates for crops held under CCC. 3. Includes CCC storage and drying facilities loans, but excludes debt on operator dwellings. 4. Excludes debt for nonfarm purposes. *Information contact: Ken Erickson (202) 694-5565 or erickson@ers.usda.gov*

To confirm that this table contains the current forecast, go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/farmincome/fore/fore.htm>

Table 33—Cash Receipts from Farming

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Jun | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| \$ million | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodity cash receipts¹ | 195,816 | 188,132 | 193,586 | 14,003 | 18,222 | 12,773 | 14,476 | 14,198 | 14,796 | 14,060 |
| Livestock and products | 94,121 | 95,547 | 99,473 | 7,967 | 8,667 | 7,369 | 8,252 | 8,142 | 9,013 | 7,967 |
| Meat animals | 43,339 | 45,614 | 52,994 | 4,125 | 4,798 | 3,862 | 4,256 | 4,188 | 4,945 | 4,222 |
| Dairy products | 24,114 | 23,207 | 20,622 | 1,750 | 1,862 | 1,724 | 2,026 | 2,021 | 2,188 | 1,750 |
| Poultry and eggs | 22,947 | 22,898 | 21,789 | 1,813 | 1,701 | 1,546 | 1,714 | 1,699 | 1,638 | 1,716 |
| Other | 3,720 | 3,828 | 4,067 | 279 | 307 | 237 | 256 | 234 | 242 | 279 |
| Crops | 101,695 | 92,585 | 94,113 | 6,036 | 9,555 | 5,404 | 6,224 | 6,056 | 5,783 | 6,093 |
| Food grains | 8,822 | 6,965 | 6,639 | 760 | 681 | 407 | 372 | 294 | 366 | 769 |
| Feed crops | 22,655 | 19,622 | 19,960 | 1,041 | 3,404 | 1,401 | 1,496 | 1,017 | 884 | 1,038 |
| Cotton (lint and seed) | 6,073 | 4,698 | 4,555 | 52 | 772 | 387 | 134 | 83 | 83 | 62 |
| Tobacco | 2,803 | 2,273 | 2,315 | 0 | 239 | 92 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Oil-bearing crops | 17,377 | 13,608 | 13,857 | 478 | 1,946 | 724 | 840 | 547 | 448 | 497 |
| Vegetables and melons | 15,160 | 15,236 | 15,889 | 1,722 | 821 | 773 | 1,077 | 1,306 | 1,668 | 1,757 |
| Fruits and tree nuts | 11,649 | 12,287 | 12,692 | 1,002 | 564 | 512 | 659 | 704 | 749 | 989 |
| Other | 17,156 | 17,894 | 18,206 | 980 | 1,128 | 1,106 | 1,626 | 2,105 | 1,584 | 981 |
| Government payments | 12,380 | 21,513 | 22,896 | 928 | 1,711 | 1,192 | 454 | 317 | -- | -- |
| Total | 208,196 | 209,645 | 216,482 | 14,931 | 19,932 | 13,965 | 14,931 | 14,516 | 14,796 | 14,060 |

-- = Not available. Annual values for the most recent year and monthly values for current year are preliminary. 1. Sales of farm products include receipts from commodities placed under nonrecourse CCC loans, plus additional gains realized on redemptions during the period. *Information contact: Larry Traub (202) 694-5593 or ltraub@ers.usda.gov. To receive current monthly cash receipts via e-mail contact Larry Traub.*

Table 34—Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, by State

| Region and State | Livestock and products | | | | Crops ¹ | | | | Total ¹ | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | May 2001 | Jun 2001 | 1999 | 2000 | May 2001 | Jun 2001 | 1999 | 2000 | May 2001 | Jun 2001 |
| \$ million | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Atlantic | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 286 | 262 | 21 | 21 | 208 | 242 | 15 | 5 | 494 | 504 | 36 | 26 |
| New Hampshire | 63 | 60 | 5 | 5 | 92 | 94 | 8 | 4 | 155 | 154 | 13 | 9 |
| Vermont | 472 | 441 | 43 | 35 | 69 | 67 | 6 | 2 | 541 | 508 | 49 | 37 |
| Massachusetts | 101 | 91 | 8 | 8 | 279 | 301 | 14 | 24 | 380 | 392 | 22 | 32 |
| Rhode Island | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 40 | 4 | 2 | 47 | 48 | 4 | 3 |
| Connecticut | 180 | 165 | 13 | 13 | 303 | 337 | 23 | 14 | 483 | 503 | 36 | 26 |
| New York | 2,049 | 1,934 | 198 | 167 | 1,098 | 1,189 | 57 | 55 | 3,148 | 3,123 | 255 | 222 |
| New Jersey | 193 | 193 | 8 | 7 | 536 | 619 | 47 | 53 | 729 | 812 | 55 | 60 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,890 | 2,781 | 274 | 257 | 1,189 | 1,252 | 92 | 80 | 4,079 | 4,033 | 366 | 337 |
| North Central | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 1,777 | 1,751 | 162 | 136 | 2,695 | 2,654 | 128 | 135 | 4,472 | 4,405 | 289 | 270 |
| Indiana | 1,583 | 1,695 | 151 | 146 | 2,814 | 2,886 | 105 | 158 | 4,397 | 4,581 | 256 | 304 |
| Illinois | 1,525 | 1,710 | 167 | 131 | 5,086 | 5,312 | 229 | 246 | 6,611 | 7,022 | 396 | 377 |
| Michigan | 1,328 | 1,335 | 132 | 108 | 2,139 | 2,140 | 122 | 96 | 3,467 | 3,475 | 255 | 205 |
| Wisconsin | 4,136 | 3,804 | 399 | 309 | 1,362 | 1,416 | 59 | 47 | 5,498 | 5,221 | 457 | 356 |
| Minnesota | 3,550 | 3,875 | 373 | 333 | 3,543 | 3,647 | 155 | 203 | 7,093 | 7,522 | 528 | 537 |
| Iowa | 4,713 | 5,747 | 447 | 496 | 5,036 | 5,027 | 231 | 199 | 9,749 | 10,774 | 678 | 695 |
| Missouri | 2,480 | 2,677 | 247 | 225 | 1,796 | 1,890 | 81 | 88 | 4,276 | 4,567 | 328 | 313 |
| North Dakota | 633 | 639 | 55 | 52 | 2,091 | 2,050 | 78 | 144 | 2,724 | 2,689 | 134 | 195 |
| South Dakota | 1,830 | 2,035 | 200 | 171 | 1,743 | 1,755 | 92 | 86 | 3,573 | 3,790 | 292 | 256 |
| Nebraska | 5,426 | 5,923 | 546 | 539 | 2,996 | 3,029 | 110 | 105 | 8,422 | 8,952 | 656 | 644 |
| Kansas | 5,012 | 5,488 | 535 | 441 | 2,464 | 2,417 | 88 | 86 | 7,477 | 7,905 | 624 | 527 |
| Southern | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 566 | 557 | 46 | 50 | 159 | 184 | 7 | 13 | 725 | 741 | 53 | 63 |
| Maryland | 937 | 848 | 73 | 71 | 559 | 625 | 44 | 46 | 1,496 | 1,473 | 117 | 117 |
| Virginia | 1,579 | 1,549 | 126 | 121 | 702 | 732 | 35 | 43 | 2,281 | 2,281 | 161 | 164 |
| West Virginia | 334 | 339 | 27 | 27 | 53 | 51 | 2 | 7 | 387 | 391 | 29 | 34 |
| North Carolina | 3,840 | 4,275 | 354 | 361 | 2,861 | 3,135 | 168 | 174 | 6,700 | 7,410 | 522 | 536 |
| South Carolina | 774 | 792 | 62 | 54 | 638 | 752 | 40 | 73 | 1,412 | 1,544 | 102 | 127 |
| Georgia | 3,329 | 3,105 | 241 | 241 | 1,901 | 1,945 | 153 | 211 | 5,230 | 5,050 | 394 | 453 |
| Florida | 1,361 | 1,378 | 111 | 114 | 5,495 | 5,573 | 543 | 216 | 6,856 | 6,951 | 654 | 330 |
| Kentucky | 2,254 | 2,335 | 127 | 111 | 1,301 | 1,271 | 25 | 42 | 3,554 | 3,605 | 152 | 152 |
| Tennessee | 1,002 | 990 | 81 | 64 | 956 | 1,030 | 40 | 56 | 1,958 | 2,020 | 122 | 120 |
| Alabama | 2,746 | 2,684 | 196 | 183 | 658 | 588 | 37 | 42 | 3,404 | 3,272 | 232 | 225 |
| Mississippi | 2,145 | 2,037 | 158 | 161 | 1,012 | 886 | 32 | 46 | 3,156 | 2,922 | 191 | 207 |
| Arkansas | 3,397 | 3,248 | 248 | 256 | 1,816 | 1,639 | 41 | 146 | 5,213 | 4,887 | 288 | 402 |
| Louisiana | 622 | 653 | 57 | 61 | 1,197 | 1,167 | 31 | 29 | 1,819 | 1,820 | 88 | 90 |
| Oklahoma | 3,136 | 3,441 | 326 | 260 | 842 | 779 | 42 | 112 | 3,978 | 4,220 | 368 | 372 |
| Texas | 8,484 | 9,162 | 933 | 703 | 4,588 | 4,181 | 279 | 242 | 13,071 | 13,344 | 1,212 | 945 |
| Western | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 932 | 1,102 | 96 | 76 | 787 | 704 | 40 | 46 | 1,719 | 1,806 | 136 | 122 |
| Idaho | 1,616 | 1,628 | 173 | 136 | 1,666 | 1,761 | 148 | 137 | 3,282 | 3,389 | 321 | 273 |
| Wyoming | 679 | 795 | 36 | 50 | 171 | 160 | 4 | 3 | 850 | 954 | 39 | 53 |
| Colorado | 3,016 | 3,332 | 329 | 230 | 1,305 | 1,229 | 77 | 80 | 4,321 | 4,561 | 406 | 310 |
| New Mexico | 1,441 | 1,613 | 157 | 123 | 529 | 473 | 51 | 77 | 1,969 | 2,086 | 208 | 200 |
| Arizona | 991 | 1,063 | 108 | 86 | 1,233 | 1,226 | 88 | 96 | 2,224 | 2,290 | 196 | 181 |
| Utah | 713 | 770 | 62 | 64 | 244 | 240 | 12 | 11 | 957 | 1,010 | 74 | 74 |
| Nevada | 212 | 237 | 23 | 18 | 126 | 149 | 6 | 17 | 338 | 386 | 29 | 35 |
| Washington | 1,648 | 1,710 | 143 | 142 | 3,201 | 3,339 | 230 | 233 | 4,849 | 5,050 | 373 | 376 |
| Oregon | 793 | 826 | 74 | 69 | 2,195 | 2,223 | 144 | 114 | 2,988 | 3,049 | 218 | 184 |
| California | 6,651 | 6,269 | 653 | 524 | 18,346 | 19,241 | 1,685 | 1,910 | 24,997 | 25,510 | 2,338 | 2,434 |
| Alaska | 29 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 50 | 52 | 4 | 5 |
| Hawaii | 88 | 87 | 8 | 8 | 444 | 444 | 34 | 37 | 532 | 530 | 42 | 45 |
| U.S. | 95,547 | 99,473 | 9,013 | 7,967 | 92,585 | 94,113 | 5,783 | 6,093 | 188,132 | 193,586 | 14,796 | 14,060 |

Annual values for the most recent year are preliminary. Estimates as of end of current month. Totals may not add because of rounding.

1. Sales of farm products include receipts from commodities placed under nonrecourse CCC loans, plus additional gains realized on redemptions during the period. Information contact: Larry Traub (202) 694-5593 or ltraub@ers.usda.gov. To receive current monthly cash receipts via e-mail, contact Larry Traub.

Table 35—CCC Net Outlays by Commodity & Function

| | Fiscal year | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 ⁴ | 2002 ⁴ |
| | \$ million | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodity/Program | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feed grains: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 5,143 | 625 | 2,090 | 2,021 | 2,587 | 2,873 | 5,402 | 10,135 | 4,355 | 3,434 |
| Grain sorghum | 410 | 130 | 153 | 261 | 284 | 296 | 502 | 979 | 268 | 313 |
| Barley | 186 | 202 | 129 | 114 | 109 | 168 | 224 | 397 | 147 | 104 |
| Oats | 16 | 5 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 41 | 61 | 60 | 24 |
| Corn and oat products | 10 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 8 |
| Total feed grains | 5,765 | 972 | 2,392 | 2,404 | 2,988 | 3,354 | 6,169 | 11,577 | 4,844 | 3,883 |
| Wheat and products | 2,185 | 1,729 | 803 | 1,491 | 1,332 | 2,187 | 3,435 | 5,320 | 1,645 | 1,225 |
| Rice | 887 | 836 | 814 | 499 | 459 | 491 | 911 | 1,774 | 950 | 1,026 |
| Upland cotton | 2,239 | 1,539 | 99 | 685 | 561 | 1,132 | 1,882 | 3,808 | 1,095 | 1,871 |
| Tobacco | 235 | 693 | -298 | -496 | -156 | 376 | 113 | 634 | 24 | -97 |
| Dairy | 253 | 158 | 4 | -98 | 67 | 291 | 480 | 684 | 1,232 | 100 |
| Soybeans | 109 | -183 | 77 | -65 | 5 | 139 | 1,289 | 2,839 | 3,029 | 2,765 |
| Peanuts | -13 | 37 | 120 | 100 | 6 | -11 | 21 | 35 | 65 | 0 |
| Sugar | -35 | -24 | -3 | -63 | -34 | -30 | -51 | 465 | -45 | -37 |
| Honey | 22 | 0 | -9 | -14 | -2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 31 | -10 |
| Wool and mohair | 179 | 211 | 108 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 10 | -2 | 23 | -1 |
| Operating expense ¹ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 60 | 5 | 5 |
| Interest expenditure | 129 | -17 | -1 | 140 | -111 | 76 | 210 | 736 | 319 | 546 |
| Export programs ² | 2,193 | 1,950 | 1,361 | -422 | 125 | 212 | 165 | 216 | 171 | 641 |
| 1988-2000 Disaster/tree/ livestock assistance | 944 | 2,566 | 660 | 95 | 130 | 3 | 2,241 | 1,452 | 2,799 | 0 |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,671 | 1,693 | 1,462 | 1,511 | 1,700 | 1,796 |
| Other conservation programs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 105 | 197 | 292 | 263 | 366 | 283 |
| Other | 949 | -137 | -103 | 320 | 104 | 28 | 588 | 886 | 1,820 | 1,287 |
| Total | 16,047 | 10,336 | 6,030 | 4,646 | 7,256 | 10,143 | 19,223 | 32,265 | 20,073 | 15,283 |
| Function | | | | | | | | | | |
| Price support loans (net) | 2,065 | 527 | -119 | -951 | 110 | 1,128 | 1,455 | 3,369 | 3,125 | 3,813 |
| Cash direct payments: ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production flexibility contract | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,141 | 6,320 | 5,672 | 5,476 | 5,057 | 4,074 | 3,949 |
| Market loss assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,011 | 11,046 | 853 | 0 |
| Deficiency | 8,607 | 4,391 | 4,008 | 567 | -1,118 | -7 | -3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Loan deficiency | 387 | 495 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 478 | 3,360 | 6,419 | 5,565 | 4,908 |
| Oilseed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 460 | 496 | 0 |
| Cotton user marketing | 114 | 149 | 88 | 34 | 6 | 416 | 280 | 446 | 203 | 85 |
| Other | 35 | 22 | 9 | 61 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 460 | 553 | 14 |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,671 | 1,693 | 1,435 | 1,476 | 1,672 | 1,796 |
| Other conservation programs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 156 | 247 | 215 | 306 | 233 |
| Noninsured Assistance (NAP) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 52 | 23 | 54 | 38 | 169 | 159 |
| Total direct payments | 9,143 | 5,057 | 4,134 | 5,807 | 7,017 | 8,431 | 13,861 | 25,618 | 13,891 | 11,144 |
| 1988-2000 crop disaster | 872 | 2,461 | 577 | 14 | 2 | -2 | 1,913 | 1,251 | 2,250 | 0 |
| Emergency livestock/tree/DRAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| livestock indemn./forage assist. | 72 | 105 | 83 | 81 | 128 | 5 | 328 | 201 | 549 | 0 |
| Purchases (net) | 525 | 293 | -51 | -249 | -60 | 207 | 668 | 120 | -1,334 | -1,792 |
| Producer storage payments | 9 | 12 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Processing, storage, and transportation | 136 | 112 | 72 | 51 | 33 | 38 | 62 | 81 | 109 | 86 |
| Export donations ocean transportation | 352 | 156 | 50 | 69 | 34 | 40 | 323 | 370 | 448 | 335 |
| Operating expense ¹ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 60 | 5 | 5 |
| Interest expenditure | 129 | -17 | -1 | 140 | -111 | 76 | 210 | 736 | 319 | 546 |
| Export programs ² | 2,193 | 1,950 | 1,361 | -422 | 125 | 212 | 165 | 216 | 171 | 641 |
| Other | 545 | -326 | -105 | 100 | -28 | 3 | 234 | 243 | 540 | 505 |
| Total | 16,047 | 10,336 | 6,030 | 4,646 | 7,256 | 10,143 | 19,223 | 32,265 | 20,073 | 15,283 |

1. Does not include CCC Transfers to General Sales Manager. 2. Includes Export Guarantee Program, Direct Export Credit Program, CCC Transfers to the General Sales Manager, Market Access (Promotion) Program, starting in FY 1991 and starting in FY 1992 the Export Guarantee Program - Credit Reform, Export Enhancement Program, Dairy Export Incentive Program, and Technical Assistance to Emerging Markets, and starting in FY 2000 Foreign Market Development Cooperative Program and Quality Samples Program. 3. Includes cash payments only. Excludes generic certificates in FY 1986-96.

4. Estimated in FY 2002 Mid-Session Review Budget which was released on August 22, 2001 based on May 2001 supply & demand estimates. The CCC outlays shown for 1996-2002 include the impact of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, which was enacted on April 4, 1996, and FY 2000-FY 2002 outlays include the impact of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, which was enacted on June 20, 2000. FY 2001 outlays do not include the impact of the \$5.5 billion of payments mandated by P.L. 107-25.

Minus (-) indicates a net receipt (excess of repayments or other receipts over gross outlays of funds).

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Food Expenditures

Table 36—Food Sales

| | Annual | | | 2001 | | | Year-to-date cumulative | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Jun | Jul | Aug | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| \$ billion | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| At home ² | 390.1 | 407.6 | 442.4 | 33.2 | 33.1 | 33.5 | 206.2 | 239.3 | 272.8 |
| Away from home ³ | 310.4 | 332.7 | 359.9 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 185.2 | 216.2 | 247.3 |
| 1998 \$ billion | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| At home ² | 390.1 | 400.0 | 424.4 | 30.9 | 30.7 | 31.0 | 193.0 | 223.7 | 254.6 |
| Away from home ³ | 310.4 | 324.3 | 341.7 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 173.0 | 201.7 | 230.4 |
| Percent change from year earlier (\$ billion) | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| At home ² | 3.9 | 4.5 | 8.5 | -9.4 | -10.4 | -9.5 | -1.6 | -3.0 | -3.8 |
| Away from home ³ | 4.4 | 7.2 | 8.2 | -4.6 | -5.6 | -4.7 | 0.7 | -0.2 | -0.8 |
| Percent change from year earlier (1998 \$ billion) | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| At home ² | 1.6 | 2.5 | 6.1 | -12.5 | -13.3 | -12.2 | -4.7 | -6.0 | -6.8 |
| Away from home ³ | 1.7 | 4.5 | 5.4 | -7.4 | -8.3 | -7.5 | -1.9 | -2.8 | -3.5 |

1. Food only (excludes alcoholic beverages). Not seasonally adjusted. 2. Excludes donations and home production. 3. Excludes donations, child nutrition subsidies, and meals furnished to employees, patients, and inmates. *Information contact: Annette Clauson (202) 694-5389*

Note: This table differs from Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE), U.S. Department of Commerce, table 2, for several reasons: (1) this series includes only food, excluding alcoholic beverages and pet food which are included in PCE; (2) this series is not seasonally adjusted, whereas PCE is seasonally adjusted at annual rates; (3) this series reports sales only, but PCE includes food produced and consumed on farms and food furnished to employees; (4) this series includes all sales of meals and snacks, while PCE includes only purchases using personal funds, excluding business travel and entertainment. For a more complete discussion of the differences, see *Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector*, ERS AER-575, Aug. 1987.

Transportation

Table 37—Rail Rates; Grain & Fruit-Vegetable Shipments

| | Annual | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | Aug | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug |
| Rail freight rate index ¹ (Dec. 1984=100) | | | | | | | | | | |
| All products | 113.4 | 113.0 | 114.5 | 114.6 | 116.0 | 115.7 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 116.3 |
| Farm products | 123.9 | 121.7 | 123.1 | 122.4 | 124.6 | 123.9 | 123.8 | 124.0 | 125.6 | 124.6 |
| Grain food products | 107.4 | 99.7 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 102.2 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 103.8 |
| Grain shipments | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rail carloadings (1,000 cars) ² | 22.8 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 22.0 | 23.2 | 20.6 | 18.0 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 21.4 |
| Barge shipments (mil. ton) ³ | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Fresh fruit and vegetable shipments ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piggy back (mil. cwt) | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Rail (mil. cwt) | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Truck (mil. cwt) | 42.2 | 45.2 | 45.0 | 42.5 | 46.4 | 48.2 | 57.4 | 56.8 | 43.9 | 42.4 |

-- = Not available. 1. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2. Weekly average; from Association of American Railroads. 3. Shipments on Illinois and Mississippi waterways, U.S. Corps of Engineers. 4. Annual data are monthly average. Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Information contact: Gary Vocke (202) 694-5285

Indicators of Farm Productivity

Table 38—Indexes of Farm Production, Input Use, & Productivity¹

| | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1992 = 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm output | 88 | 83 | 89 | 94 | 94 | 100 | 94 | 107 | 101 | 106 |
| All livestock products | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 108 | 110 | 109 |
| Meat animals | 95 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 100 |
| Dairy products | 94 | 96 | 95 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 114 | 115 | 115 |
| Poultry and eggs | 81 | 83 | 86 | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 | 110 | 114 | 119 |
| All crops | 86 | 75 | 86 | 92 | 92 | 100 | 90 | 106 | 96 | 103 |
| Feed crops | 84 | 62 | 85 | 88 | 86 | 100 | 76 | 102 | 83 | 98 |
| Food crops | 84 | 76 | 83 | 107 | 82 | 100 | 96 | 97 | 90 | 93 |
| Oil crops | 88 | 72 | 88 | 87 | 94 | 100 | 85 | 115 | 99 | 107 |
| Sugar | 95 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 96 | 100 | 95 | 106 | 98 | 94 |
| Cotton and cottonseed | 92 | 96 | 75 | 96 | 109 | 100 | 100 | 122 | 110 | 117 |
| Vegetables and melons | 90 | 81 | 85 | 93 | 97 | 100 | 97 | 113 | 108 | 112 |
| Fruit and nuts | 95 | 102 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 100 | 107 | 111 | 102 | 102 |
| Farm input ¹ | 101 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 101 | 100 |
| Farm labor | 101 | 103 | 104 | 102 | 106 | 100 | 96 | 96 | 92 | 100 |
| Farm real estate | 100 | 100 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| Durable equipment | 120 | 113 | 108 | 105 | 103 | 100 | 97 | 94 | 92 | 89 |
| Energy | 102 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 103 | 109 | 104 |
| Fertilizer | 106 | 97 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 100 | 111 | 109 | 85 | 89 |
| Pesticides | 92 | 79 | 93 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 103 | 94 | 106 |
| Feed, seed, and purchased livestock | 97 | 96 | 91 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 109 | 95 |
| Inventories | 102 | 98 | 93 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 104 | 99 | 108 | 104 |
| Farm output per unit of input | 87 | 83 | 90 | 93 | 92 | 100 | 94 | 105 | 100 | 106 |
| Output per unit of labor | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm ² | 87 | 81 | 86 | 92 | 89 | 100 | 98 | 111 | 110 | 106 |
| Nonfarm ³ | 95 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 101 | -- | -- |

-- = Not available. Values for latest year preliminary. 1. Includes miscellaneous items not shown separately. 2. Source: Economic Research Service.

3. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Information contact: John Jones (202) 694-5614*

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Food Supply & Use

Table 39—Per Capita Consumption of Major Food Commodities¹

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Lbs. | | | | | | | | | |
| Red meats ^{2,3,4} | 112.3 | 111.9 | 114.0 | 112.1 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 111.0 | 115.6 | 117.7 |
| Beef | 63.9 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 61.5 | 63.6 | 64.4 | 65.0 | 63.8 | 64.9 | 65.8 |
| Veal | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Lamb & mutton | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Pork | 46.4 | 46.9 | 49.4 | 48.9 | 49.5 | 49.0 | 45.9 | 45.5 | 49.2 | 50.5 |
| Poultry ^{2,3,4} | 56.3 | 58.3 | 60.8 | 62.5 | 63.3 | 62.9 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 65.0 | 68.3 |
| Chicken | 42.4 | 44.2 | 46.7 | 48.5 | 49.3 | 48.8 | 49.5 | 50.3 | 50.8 | 54.2 |
| Turkey | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.1 |
| Fish and shellfish ³ | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.2 |
| Eggs ⁴ | 30.2 | 30.1 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 30.2 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 31.8 | 32.8 |
| Dairy products | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheese (excluding cottage) ^{2,5} | 24.6 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 28.3 | 29.8 |
| American | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 13.0 |
| Italian | 9.0 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.8 |
| Other cheeses ⁶ | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| Cottage cheese | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Beverage milks ² | 221.8 | 221.1 | 218.2 | 213.4 | 213.6 | 209.8 | 210.0 | 206.8 | 204.6 | 203.8 |
| Fluid whole milk ⁷ | 90.4 | 87.3 | 84.0 | 80.1 | 78.8 | 75.3 | 74.6 | 72.7 | 71.6 | 72.4 |
| Fluid lower fat milk ⁸ | 108.5 | 109.9 | 109.2 | 106.6 | 106.0 | 102.6 | 101.7 | 99.8 | 98.6 | 98.2 |
| Fluid skim milk | 22.9 | 23.9 | 25.0 | 26.7 | 28.8 | 31.9 | 33.7 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 33.2 |
| Fluid cream products ⁹ | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.7 |
| Yogurt (excluding frozen) | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Ice cream | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.8 |
| Lowfat ice cream ¹⁰ | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Frozen yogurt | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| All dairy products, milk equivalent, milkfat basis ¹¹ | 568.3 | 565.6 | 565.8 | 574.1 | 585.9 | 583.8 | 574.6 | 577.6 | 581.7 | 597.9 |
| Fats and oils--total fat content | 63.0 | 64.8 | 66.8 | 69.7 | 68.0 | 66.3 | 65.3 | 64.9 | 65.6 | 68.5 |
| Butter and margarine (product weight) | 15.3 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 |
| Shortening | 22.2 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 25.1 | 24.1 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 21.6 |
| Lard and edible tallow (direct use) | 2.2 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 5.7 |
| Salad and cooking oils | 25.3 | 26.4 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 28.6 | 27.9 | 29.4 |
| Fruits and vegetables ¹² | 656.0 | 650.2 | 677.5 | 691.4 | 705.6 | 694.3 | 710.8 | 717.9 | 702.4 | 719.0 |
| Fruit | 272.6 | 255.3 | 283.7 | 283.2 | 290.9 | 284.9 | 290.2 | 296.9 | 284.4 | 297.9 |
| Fresh fruits | 116.3 | 113.0 | 123.5 | 124.5 | 126.3 | 124.1 | 128.1 | 131.9 | 131.3 | 132.5 |
| Canned fruit | 21.0 | 19.8 | 22.9 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 17.4 | 19.6 |
| Dried fruit | 12.1 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 10.5 |
| Frozen fruit | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Selected fruit juices | 119.0 | 106.0 | 121.9 | 121.3 | 126.6 | 125.9 | 127.8 | 129.3 | 118.8 | 131.0 |
| Vegetables | 383.5 | 394.9 | 393.9 | 408.2 | 414.6 | 409.4 | 420.6 | 421.0 | 418.0 | 421.2 |
| Fresh | 167.1 | 167.4 | 171.1 | 178.1 | 184.5 | 179.1 | 184.1 | 188.9 | 185.5 | 192.1 |
| Canning | 111.5 | 114.3 | 112.2 | 112.8 | 112.3 | 110.8 | 109.5 | 107.8 | 109.3 | 105.7 |
| Freezing | 66.8 | 72.6 | 70.9 | 76.0 | 78.4 | 79.9 | 84.6 | 83.0 | 81.8 | 82.5 |
| Dehydrated and chips | 31.0 | 32.8 | 31.5 | 33.6 | 31.0 | 31.3 | 34.5 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 32.3 |
| Pulses | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.6 |
| Peanuts (shelled) | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| Tree nuts (shelled) | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Flour and cereal products ¹³ | 181.0 | 182.7 | 185.7 | 190.7 | 194.0 | 192.8 | 199.2 | 200.9 | 198.4 | 201.9 |
| Wheat flour | 136.0 | 137.0 | 138.9 | 143.3 | 144.5 | 141.8 | 148.7 | 149.5 | 146.0 | 148.4 |
| Rice (milled basis) | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 19.4 |
| Caloric sweeteners ¹⁴ | 136.9 | 137.9 | 141.2 | 144.5 | 147.4 | 149.8 | 150.7 | 154.0 | 155.1 | 158.4 |
| Coffee (green bean equiv.) | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 10.0 |
| Cocoa (chocolate liquor equiv.) | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 |

1. In pounds, retail weight unless otherwise stated. Consumption normally represents total supply minus exports, nonfood use, and

ending stocks. Calendar-year data, except fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, tree nuts, and rice, which are on crop-year basis. 2. Totals may not add due to

rounding. 3. Boneless, trimmed weight. Chicken series revised to exclude amount of ready-to-cook chicken going to pet food as well as some water

leakage that occurs when chicken is cut up before packaging. 4. Excludes shipments to the U.S. territories. 5. Whole and part-skim milk cheese. Natural

equivalent of cheese and cheese products. 6. Includes Swiss, Brick, Muenster, cream, Neufchatel, Blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, and Gouda. 7. Plain and

flavored. 8. Plain and flavored, and buttermilk. 9. Heavy cream, light cream, half and half, eggnog, sour cream, and dip. 10. Formerly known as ice milk.

11. Includes condensed and evaporated milk and dry milk products. 12. Farm weight. 13. Includes rye, corn, oats, and barley products. Excludes

quantities used in alcoholic beverages, corn sweeteners, and fuel. 14. Dry weight equivalent.

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