## Idaho Livestock and Cattle Revenues

Revenue from cattle and calves is estimated at $1.72 billion, up 25% from 2011. Prices averaged 19% higher throughout the year. The January 1, 2012, inventory of beef cows was 461,000, up 5% from 2011, and the milk cow inventory was 581,000, up 1%.

### Barley

Idaho barley production in 2012 increased an estimated 16% from 2011 levels, and the average barley price is projected to be 24% higher, resulting in an estimated increase in barley revenues of 32% ($306 million) from 2011. The state’s average yield is estimated to be 91 bushels per acre, down 2 bushels per acre from 2011.

### Dry Beans

Dry bean revenue in 2012 is estimated at $92 million, 27% higher than in 2011. Production was up an estimated 61% from 2011, and the average price is estimated to be 27% higher. Average yields of 2,100 pounds per acre are up 100 pounds per acre, and growers harvested 50,000 more acres.

### Other Crops

Sugarbeets revenues are estimated at $355 million, down 10% from 2011. Sugarbeet production is forecast to be 6.46 million tons, up 7% from last year. Growers harvested 6,000 more acres than in 2011. Idaho’s projected 2012 beet price is 15% lower than last year’s record prices.

### Hay

Hay is forecast at $526 million, down 12% from the record set in 2011. Hay production was down 4% to an estimated 4.9 million tons. The average price was unchanged at $154 per ton.

## Idaho net farm income, by 2012 calendar year. ($ millions)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Revenues</th>
<th>Change (YTD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4,390</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5,088</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5,187</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,344</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5,478</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5,704</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6,121</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cash receipts from sales of crops and livestock in 2012 are projected to be $7.72 billion, a 5% increase over 2011. Six of Idaho’s major commodities (milk, cattle and calves, barley, dry beans, potatoes, and wheat) set records for cash receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Change (YTD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugarbeets</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Beans</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse/Nursery</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Crops</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CROPS</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</td>
<td>2,182</td>
<td>2,251</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL REVENUES</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>4,405</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Year-to-Year Change

-19% 64% 2% 25% 71% 14% -44% 53% 54% 5%

### Year-to-Year Change

-19% 6% -20% 71% 14% -44% 53% 54% 5%

### Year-to-Year Change

-19% 6% -20% 71% 14% -44% 53% 54% 5%

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-19% 6% -20% 71% 14% -44% 53% 54% 5%

### Year-to-Year Change

-19% 6% -20% 71% 14% -44% 53% 54% 5%
Idaho Farm Cash Receipts

Cash farm cash receipts in the 2012 calendar year are estimated to be $7.72 billion—5% above last year’s $7.33 billion (see graph at right).

Crop receipts are estimated at $3.40 billion—the highest on record—up 2% from last year’s $3.35 billion and 36% above the 10-year average. The largest projected increases from 2011 levels were barley (up 32%) and dry beans, followed by potatoes and wheat, both up 4% (May–down 12%) and sugar beets (down 10%) dropped from last year’s record highs. Onions (down 7%) were also lower, and greenhouse/nursery sales were unchanged (because crop revenue is recorded on a calendar-year basis (January–December), crop sales include a portion of both the previous year’s and the current year’s production, except for sugar beets.)

Livestock revenues are estimated at $4.32 billion, up 8% from 2011 and 42% higher than the 10-year average. Cash receipts from cattle and calves are projected to be $1.72 billion, 25% higher than in 2011. Cash receipts from milk are expected to be $2.24 billion, up slightly from last year’s $2.43 billion.

In real dollars (inflation adjusted to 2012) cash receipts are 63% higher than the 33-year average. Extreme volatility in commodity prices over the past 6 years has increased agricultural revenue volatility to levels last seen in the 1970s and 1980s. In the past 10 years (2002–2012) real cash receipts have grown at a rate of 5.4% per year. At that rate of growth cash receipts would double every 13 years. In the previous two decades (1983–2002) real cash receipts grew at an average rate of only 0.41% per year.

Idaho Net Farm Income

Net farm income is the farmer’s bottom line, revenues minus costs. Revenues include cash receipts from crop and livestock marketings, inventory changes, the estimated value of home consumption, government payments, machine hire and custom work, forest product sales, and the imputed rental value of farm dwellings. Farm expenses include farm-dy gifts (purchased livestock, feed, and seed); manufactured inputs (fertilizers, fuel, and electricity); and “other inputs” including repairs and maintenance, machine hire and custom work, marketing, storage, transportation, and contract labor.

Idaho net farm income in the 2012 calendar year is estimated to be 5% higher than in 2011. An estimated 7% increase in revenues (gross farm sales, government payments, etc.) coupled with an estimated 8% increase in costs results in an estimated net farm income of $2.57 billion, 65% above the 10-year average.

Net farm income is much more volatile than cash receipts. In 9 of the past 10 years, Idaho experienced double-digit swings in net farm income. In 5 of the past 10 years, net farm income changed 44% or more from the previous year. The 5% increase in 2012 came on the heels of a 54% increase in 2011 and a 53% increase in 2010.

The projected 5% increase in 2012 net farm income can largely be attributed to the 8% increase in revenues from livestock and milk sales and the 21% higher revenue from services and forestry. Revenues from government payments are expected to be down 13%.

Total U.S. net farm income is estimated at $114 billion, down 3% from 2011 but 40% higher than the 10-year average.

While the 8% projected increase in overall farm expenses in 2012 is only half the increase in 2011, the cumulative increases have pushed some farm inputs to record levels, including fuel. Aggregate price increases for herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides ranged 4–10%. Fertilizer prices increased 5–13%, but remained below the record prices of 2008. Increasing land values help the balance sheets of current owners but create challenges for younger farmers wanting to purchase land. Higher commodity prices are also pushing up land rents and property taxes. Among farm-origin inputs, feed and seed cost more in 2012, and replacement livestock prices went up. Farmers continue to benefit from low interest rates, but credit availability is still an issue for financially stressed farms.

For the 43-year period 1970–2012 Idaho’s real-dollar net farm income set a new record this year at $2.57 billion, Idaho real net farm income for 2012 is estimated to be 114% above the 43-year average. The previous record, $2.18 billion, was set in 1974. Just 5 years later, in 1979, real net farm income dropped seven-fold to its lowest point, $319 million.

Government Payments

Federal government payments to Idaho agriculture in fiscal year 2012 are estimated at $979 million, a decrease of 15% from 2011 and 52% less than the average of the past 10 years. Payments came in four forms:

- Production support (47%)
- Conservation program (39%)
- Emergency program (6%)
- Price support program (8%)

Direct government payments in real dollars peaked in 1986 during the farm financial crisis at more than $398 million. Since 1986, government payments have declined 76% and are well below the amount paid 25 years ago. In 2012, direct payments contributed 9.6% to U.S. net farm income. In contrast, payments to Idaho agriculture contributed 3.9% of net farm income. Idaho received less than 1% of total 2012 payments to U.S. agriculture.

Idaho Agriculture’s Net Value Added

Gross state product (GSP) is the sum of value added by industries within the state. Net value added (NVA) for agriculture measures economic returns to farm employees, lenders, landlords, and farmers. It measures production agriculture’s contribution to Idaho’s GSP. Net farm income is that portion of NVA earned by farm operators. NVA estimates are modeled by the U.S. Department of Commerce to develop Idaho’s GSP agricultural accounts.

For 2012, net value added (NVA) of Idaho agriculture is estimated at $3.44 billion, a decrease of 1% from 2011. In real dollars, forecasted NVA for 2012 is $108 million less than in 2011.

Idaho Net Farm Income

- Crop receipts
- Livestock receipts
- Government payments
- Other

Idaho Farm Cash Receipts

- Direct and indirect sales, by industry, for the Idaho economy, 2010.

Idaho Agriculture’s Net Value Added

- Direct government payments to Idaho agriculture, 1980-2012.