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National Agricultural Statistics Service



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Agricultural Price Program Update

January 2014

A large, abstract graphic composed of several overlapping, semi-transparent blue polygons of various shades, creating a complex, layered effect. The polygons are arranged in a way that suggests depth and movement, with some appearing to be in front of others.

2014

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Overview of Revisions

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) price program team (PPT), with NASS's Senior Executive Team approval, completed a comprehensive review of the Council on Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics (C-FARE) recommendations including major changes in farm production practices and developed plans to review and implement necessary program improvements in the agricultural price program. The updated group structure is designed to maintain consistency with the required 1910-1914 series. Modifications for January 2014 include the following:

- Update the current 1990-1992 base reference period to 2011,
- Link the 1910-1914 series to the updated base reference period, 2011,
- Create index groups more compatible with the classifications used globally by researchers, data users, and policymakers,
- Re-classify agricultural commodities into the index groups,
- Expand the commodity coverage for vegetable, melon, non-citrus, and tree nuts,

Mission Statement. *The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) price program provides relevant, timely, accurate and useful statistics for use in evaluating the economic condition of the U.S. agricultural economy.*

Vision Statement. *NASS strives to be a premier provider of relevant, high quality, and useful agricultural price data, consistent with other U.S. Federal and international statistical programs.*

Goal. *The objective of the price program for indexes is to measure the change in U.S. prices farmers pay for agricultural inputs and prices farmers received for commodities sold.*

- Update monthly market weights, and
- Implement a price adjustment (normalization) to current five year moving average cash receipts and farm expenses weights.

Background

In January 2014, the NASS published revised indexes of prices received and prices paid by farmers. Prices Received and Prices Paid Indexes were last revised in January 1995 (Milton, 1995). The current revisions correspond with the C-FARE Panels' recommendations to improve and strengthen weaknesses in the current program (C-FARE, 2009). The NASS PPT was established to review, collect information, and document the current price program. The documentation was published and made available to the public in 2011. The report was titled, "Price Program: History, Concepts, Methodology, Analysis, Estimates, and Dissemination" addresses the concepts and methodologies of the price program (NASS, 2011).

The NASS PPT embarked to plan, design, and research to update the Price Program. The PPT created clear and concise mission and vision statements to guide the planning.

The Prices Paid and Prices Received indexes are widely used to measure price relationships and an indication of the purchasing power of farm commodities in terms of the goods and services purchased by farmers and ranchers in relation to the purchasing power of farm products during 1910-1914. Through the Voice of the Customer initiative, the NASS PPT asked data users to provide feedback about the Price Program. With recommendations from the C-FARE panel and the feedback from the Voice of the Customer initiative, the NASS PPT created a plan to design and then implement these updates.

Revisions

Federal Regulations require that the USDA NASS publish parity prices, the indexes, and relevant price data monthly in *Agricultural Prices*. The last overall revision and update to the indexes of prices paid and received by farmers prior to the 1995 revisions occurred in 1977. Weights established at that time for both the prices paid and received indexes were fixed weights based upon farmers' purchases of major input items and prices farmers received for major commodities during 1971-1973. The fixed weights used in constructing these indexes had become outdated as the mix of commodities farmers produce and input items purchased changed dramatically through the years. The 1995 revision updated weights, established a new base reference period, and implemented new procedures for index construction to address these concerns (Milton, 1995).

Reference Period Selection

History. In addition to the required 1910-1914 base reference, a more current orientation for reference and base price period provide relevance to the data users. An ideal base reference period is one not impacted by inflation or shortages of goods resulting from economic and environmental conditions. The closer the reference period is to the current time the greater the value in collecting all the needed data for construction and implementation. The index reference period is generally one year but can span multiple years.

With regard to recent revisions, 1990-1992 replaced the 1977 reference period and the 1971-1973 base weight period was replaced with a five-year moving average (USDA, 1995). The years 1990-1992 were a time of relatively stable overall prices received and paid. A three year reference and base period was selected as it provided a time period for price assessment overall closer to historical price trends than provided by a one year period. Table 1 shows the history of the base reference period and base weight period by the year implemented.

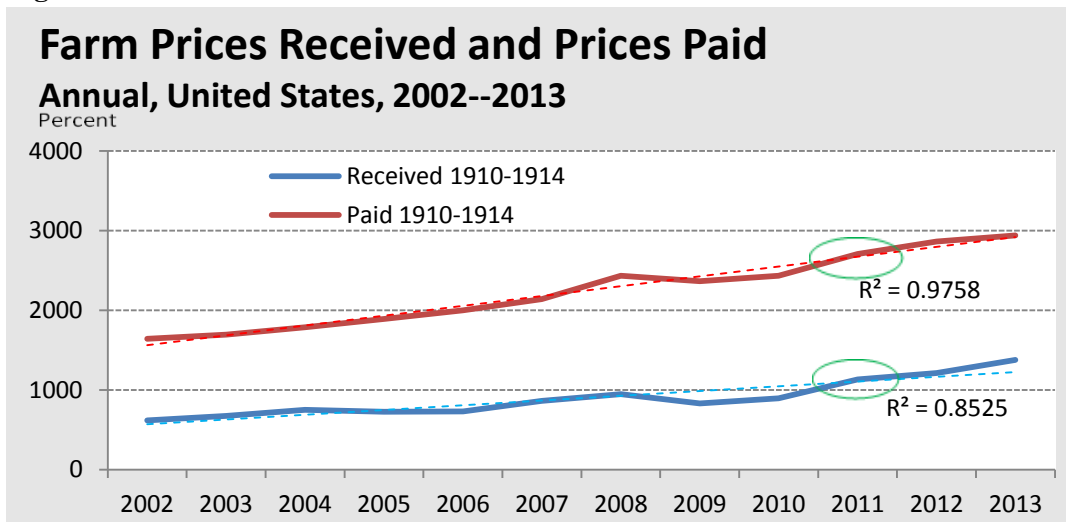
Table 1. Base Reference and Base Weight Periods

Year Implemented	Base Reference Period	Base Weight Period
2014.....	2011	5-year moving avg.
1995.....	1990-1992	5-year moving avg.
1978.....	1977	1971-1973
1968.....	1967	1967
1960.....	1957-1959	1957-1959
1955.....	1947-1949	1947-1949
1950.....	1910-1914	1937-1941
1944.....	1910-1914	1935-1939
1934.....	1910-1914	1924-1929
1924.....	1910-1914	1918-1923
1914.....	1913	1909
1909.....	1866-1908	1909

January 2014 Update. To update the base reference period, the NASS PPT reviewed events that impact price volatility, such as the relationship between prices farmers received and the prices paid, global supply and demand concerns, and weather and drought conditions over the last ten years. The PPT considered individual years and groups of years for the new base reference period. The PPT found 2011 to be relatively stable. Figure 1 shows the percentage change of monthly indexes of farm prices received and prices paid between 2002 and 2013 as compared to the base period 1910-1914. Relative to the long-term estimated trend line, the prices paid monthly index percentage change from the base period has an estimated correlation coefficient of 0.98, while the prices received monthly index percentage change from the base period has an estimated correlation coefficient of 0.85. The coefficients of determination for each series are provided in Figure 1 for reference. The 1910-1914 index series would be continued as required by legislation and would provide historical data for long term analytical, modeling, and research work.

The US economy during 2011 was one of generally slow growth. Growth was limited during the year by fears of a double-dip recession (Riley, 2011). The Gross Domestic Product increased 1.8 percent for the year, down 28 percent from projected growth (Riley, 2011). This compares to an annual growth rate of -0.4 for 2008, -3.1 for 2009, 2.4 for 2010, and 2.2 for 2012. The Consumer Price Index inflation during 2011 was 3 percent (BLS, 2013). The number of unemployed workers leveled off during the year and declined as the year ended. Farm gross output, on the other hand, increased from \$351.7B to \$404.5B (15%) compared to a 5.4 percent increase for all industries (USDA, 2013). Net farm income as a measure of profitability that accounts for inventories and capital consumption was up 20 percent from 2010. The year 2011 had the second highest inflation adjusted value of net farm income in the past 37 years. Overall, the year 2011 was one of balance and symmetry between agricultural prices received and production costs. The indexes for prices received and prices paid were both on trend during the year (figure 1). Overall, 2011 was a favorable year for agricultural growth and profitability (Shane, 2012).

Figure 1.



Link Data Selection and Link Process

History. The 1910-1914=100 index series for prices received and prices paid were updated based on changes in the construction of the 1990-1992=100 indexes. Prior and revised 1910-1914=100 indexes were linked at the beginning of 1975, a point in time when the prior weights of 1971-1973 were most current for use in constructing the indexes. From the beginning of 1975 forward, the changes in the 1990-1992 indexes are used to link forward the changes in the revised 1910-1914 indexes.

January 2014 Update. Group 2011 indexes are prepared back to 1990 for comparable 1910-1914 index groups. New group indexes implemented with the January 2014 revision computations begin January 2010. The 1910-1914 index groups for Agricultural Production, Crop production, and Livestock Production begin January 2014. The unpublished index groups for 2010 and prior year index groups remain based on previous groups. The 1910-1914=100 index series linking date is January 2010 based on available weights to construct the new groups. The formula is defined as follows:

$$I_T^{10-14} = \frac{I_T^{2011}}{I_{T-1}^{2011}} * I_{T-1}^{10-14}$$

where T represents the month.

Subcomponent Indexes

History. The index of Prices Received by farmers measures the U.S. average price level by aggregating commodity groups relative to the level in a base period. The index provides a

change between the two periods. The index contains two top level indexes, all farm products and food commodities, and two component indexes, all crops and livestock & products. The subcomponent indexes with a base reference period 1990-1992 covered twelve areas: food grains, feed grains, hay, cotton, tobacco, fruits & nuts, commercial vegetables, potatoes & dry beans, other crops, meat animals, dairy products, and poultry & eggs.

January 2014 Update. Through the evaluation of the NASS Price Program, data users valued NASS price data received for commodities to conform to the classification systems similarly used by them. The price team reviewed standards for classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. and international economies.

Comparative subcomponent indexes with the 2011 base year (2011=100) were generated for the new groups using commodity additions for index group coverage and commodity shifts between index groups. Since the commodities in the component and subcomponent indexes were updated, index weights were calculated using 2011 through 2013 data. The index groups impacted the most were Other Crops, Vegetable & Melon, and Fruit & Tree Nut.

The large change in the Other Crops index results from moving Greenhouse & Nursery to its own group, Nursery & Greenhouse Production and the addition of hay to Other Crop Production, Cotton and Tobacco were also added to the Other Crops index. Hay accounts for over 30 percent of the total cash receipts for this group.

The Vegetable & Melon index group changed with the addition of Potatoes to this group. Potatoes account for over 20 percent of cash receipts for this group. In addition, Cabbage, Green Bell Peppers, Spinach, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, and Watermelons were added to increase cash receipt coverage to over 95 percent.

The Fruit & Tree Nut index group coverage for cash receipts was increased to over 95 percent. The commodities added to the group to increase the coverage were Avocados, Blueberries, Cherries, Cranberries, Pecans, Pistachios, Plums & Prunes, Prunes, Raspberries, and Walnuts.

The major sector indexes, All Crops and All Livestock, and overall prices received indexes

were not significantly affected. Table 2 shows the subcomponent indexes using a June 2013 period under the major sector indexes and the differences between the previously defined subcomponent indexes and the index groups implemented January 2014 based on the 1990-1992 base reference period.

With the modifications to the index groups also brought the discontinuation of index groups. The Potato & Dry Bean and Feed Grain & Hay indexes are no longer compiled. Potatoes & Dry Beans could not be aggregated to one index since Dry Beans and Potatoes are moved to different index groups. Potatoes are now included in the Vegetable & Melon group and Dry Beans in the Food Grain group. Similarly, Feed Grains & Hay could not be aggregated to one index with Hay grouped with Other Crops.

Table 2. Index Comparison Between Prices Received Index Groups Defined Prior to January 2014 and Implemented January 2014 Based on 1990-1992 Base Reference Period

Index Group	1990-1992 Base Reference Period		Percentage Difference % = decrease % = increase
	Defined Prior to January 2014	Defined as of January 2014	
Agriculture Production	200.4	200.9	0.24
Crop Production	232.2	227.9	1.85
Grain and Oilseed	*	275.8	*
Feed Grain.....	297.7	304.9	2.42
Food Grain	238.8	237.8	0.42
Oilseed	260.3	259.6	0.24
Fruit and Tree Nut.....	187.1	179.3	4.17
Vegetable and Melon	166.3	180.9	8.79
Other Crops.....	133.1	211.2	58.59
Livestock Production	167.9	171.1	1.94
Meat Animal.....	163.0	163.8	0.55
Dairy Production	150.8	150.8	0.00
Poultry and Egg Production..	193.9	193.9	0.00

* The commodity group did not exist prior to January 2014

The index series has maintained the 1910–1914 base reference period as prescribed in permanent legislation. Beginning January 2014, no 1910-1914 base reference period subcomponent indexes will be generated or published. The major index groups generated and published are Agricultural Production, Crop Production, and Livestock Production.

Commodity Selection

History. In the 1995 revision, coverage of all crops in the prices received index was expanded from 73 to 86 percent, while coverage for all farm products changed from 85 to 91 percent. In general, all commodities included in the index accounted for either 1 percent of total U.S. cash receipts or 2 percent of the component index, such as Fruits, Vegetables, Meat Animals, etc. Coverage on a monthly basis was improved by adding Sunflowers, Grapes, Broccoli, Cucumbers, Snap Beans, Cauliflower, and Cantaloupes. An Almonds category was also included in the index, with its price change updated on a marketing-year average basis. Monthly coverage was dropped for Honeydew Melons and annual coverage was dropped for Green Peas. Coverage for Vegetables was increased from 52 to 66 percent, while coverage for and Fruits and Tree Nuts increased from 51 to 74 percent.

Coverage of the Livestock items in the prices received index remained at 97 percent. Weights for items covered by the Livestock component indexes (Meat Animals, Dairy Products, and Poultry Production) were all factored up proportionally to account for the three percent incompleteness. After release of each

Census of Agriculture, commodities in the index are planned to be reviewed.

A component index was added for "All Other Crops". Cash receipts for "All Other Crops" now accounts for 7.5 percent of total cash receipts compared with 4.3 percent in 1971-1973, the prior weighting period. The "All Other Crops" index covers Greenhouse & Nursery products, Sugar Beets, Sugarcane, and Other Specialty Crops. NASS collects price and quantity information for these crop items on an annual basis, including about 30 Greenhouse & Nursery products in the annual Floriculture Survey. The cash receipts for these commodities represent 40-50 percent of all cash receipts of the "All Other Crops" index. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (ERS) uses these price and quantity data to compute a composite price index for the "All Other Crops" subgroup. The ERS price index for "All Other Crops" was factored so the three year average for 1990-1992 equaled 100. This adjusted index was used as the prices received index for "All Other Crops", and is updated annually. The ERS index for Greenhouse & Nursery was discontinued in 2008. NASS currently relies on the annual Floriculture Survey and other available sources to adjust the index annually.

January 2014 Update. The overall objective for index group coverage was to include enough commodities to provide a dependable measure of price movement for all commodities within the respective group without overburdening the data collection process or the mechanics of index construction. The selection process for determining which commodities would represent each index group was completed through the use of pre-defined criteria. The criteria were based on the relative importance of each commodity's cash receipts to total and the commodity's relative

importance within the index group. Three levels of relative importance were evaluated: 1 percent, 1.5 percent, and 2 percent. The 0.5 percent level was reviewed but not included in the final criteria as commodities at this level of importance did not appreciably affect the level of the group index. In addition, price data availability was evaluated in making the final selection. Table 3 shows the coverage within specific index groups. The Appendix tables show the commodity group and commodity changes for the January 2014 update.

Group commodity coverage changes include the following:

- Canola added to Grain & Oilseed
- Hay removed from Feed Grain and included with Other Crops
- Dry Beans added to Food Grain
- Asparagus and Snap Beans removed from Vegetable & Melon
- Green Peppers, Watermelons, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Spinach, and Squash added to Vegetable & Melon
- Walnuts, Pistachios, Cherries, Blueberries, Pecans, Avocados, Cranberries, Raspberries, Plums, Prunes, and Tangerines added to Fruit & Tree Nut

Table 3. Coverage by Index Groups

Index Group	Coverage from 1995 Revision	Coverage Level based on 2004- 2010 average cash receipts
	<i>(percent)</i>	<i>(percent)</i>
Oilseed & Grain	98.7	98.5
Vegetable & Melon	80.6	96.0
Fruit & Tree Nut	73.0	96.4
Other Crop	95.6	97.0
Aquaculture*	(NA)	70.7
Total Commodities	48	68

* Catfish comprises the aquaculture index group.

Basis of Weights

History. Weights for Prices Received are derived from USDA official estimates of farm cash receipts. The weights represent a five-year moving average relative importance. The weights are generated each year by adding the most recent year and removing the earliest year. The weights capture a continual shift in agricultural commodities produced to more accurately reflect the current agricultural market structure. The

five-year moving weights have a two-year lag because of the availability of farm cash receipt data. Monthly weights are constructed from the five-year moving weights based on a recent five-year period of average monthly sales or volume movement. Monthly weights equal to 8.3% from month to month are from programs collecting annual data.

Prices Paid weights are constructed from farm expenditure data based on the annual USDA

Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS). The ARMS, a multiple-phase survey, is over 35,000 agricultural producers representing the United States. The availability of farm expenditure data lags two years. Sub-component and commodity level weights are calculated annually using the ARMS data.

The January 1995 index revision converted weighting from a fixed weight to a 5-year moving average. Similar changes for prices received and prices paid were adopted to maintain consistency for index construction and their joint use in parity price computations and parity ratios. The source for the prices received weights is from USDA's annual farm finance survey, ARMS III, and cash receipts as published by the Economic Research Service (ERS). Three year average weights were considered to keep the weights current. A three year average could be too volatile for prices received as major flooding and droughts in years like 1983 and 1988 caused large swings in production and corresponding prices received and cash receipts for many commodities. Monthly adjustments to the weights were initiated to reflect commodity marketing patterns during the year.

The seasonal adjustments represent the percent for the commodity normally marketed each month of the year. Commodities from the oilseeds, field crops, and fruit & nuts groups have monthly sales data. The monthly marketing weights for these commodity groups were averaged using 1990–1992 data.

January 2013 Update. The monthly marketing weights for oilseeds, field crops, and fruit & nut groups were updated using data from 2006-2010. Annually the monthly marketing weights were

updated with the most recent year replacing the earliest year data.

January 2014 Update. The January 2014 weighting was maintained as constructed for the last revision. The monthly marketing weights for index groups not listed above were updated using data from 2006-2010. Commodities not having monthly movement data are given equal monthly weights until monthly movement becomes available. The weights are modified slightly with this update. The weights were normalized using commodity prices for the latest cash receipt year. This will further minimize the impact of price changes in the weights and more accurately measure true price change within the index groups and sub-groups. Both the prices received and prices paid weights were normalized. The weights are normalized by adjusting the five-year cash receipts and ARMS data to the most recent year price levels. Table A3 shows the Prices Received commodities monthly marketing weights using 2008 to 2012 data.

Further Research

Additional prices received, prices paid, and index methodology improvements will be addressed after completion of the January 2014 revisions. Adequate time for information gathering, analysis, research, and methodology construction with the limited resources available is essential in completing these improvements.

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Appendix Tables

**Table A1: Prices Received Component Index Relative Importance
Five Year Moving Average Weights, 2007-2011, 2011 = 100**

Index Group / Commodity	Classification <i>beginning</i> January 2014		Classification <i>before</i> January 2014	
	Component Index Groups		Component Index Groups	
	% of All	% within Group	% of All	% within Group
All Crops	55.0	100.0	54.2	100.0
Grains and Oilseeds	32.6	59.3	**	**
Feed Grain	16.3	50.0	18.9	34.9
Corn	15.6	95.3	16.0	84.6
Sorghum Grain	0.5	2.8	0.5	2.6
Barley	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.6
Oats	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.2
Hay	*	*	2.1	11.1
Food Grain	5.4	16.7	5.4	9.8
Wheat	4.2	77.8	4.4	81.5
Rice	0.9	17.3	1.0	18.5
Beans, Dry	0.3	4.9	**	**
Oilseed	10.9	33.3	11.0	20.4
Soybeans	10.2	94.3	10.5	95.1
Peanuts	0.3	2.8	0.3	2.8
Sunflower	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.8
Canola	0.1	0.9	**	**
Flaxseed	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.2
Vegetable & Melon	5.0	9.0	2.9	5.8
Potatoes	1.1	22.6	**	**
Tomatoes	0.8	15.4	0.8	24.9
Lettuce	0.7	14.7	0.7	23.7
Corn, Sweet	0.3	6.9	0.4	11.2
Onions	0.3	6.6	0.3	10.7
Broccoli	0.2	4.9	0.2	7.9
Carrots	0.2	4.1	0.2	6.6
Peppers, Green, Fresh	0.2	4.1	**	**
Watermelons	0.2	3.2	**	**
Sweet Potatoes	0.1	2.7	**	**
Cucumbers	0.1	2.6	0.1	4.2
Celery	0.1	2.6	0.1	4.2
Cabbage, Fresh	0.1	2.5	**	**
Cantaloupes	0.1	2.2	**	3.6
Cauliflower	0.1	1.9	0.1	3.1
Spinach	0.1	1.6	**	**
Squash	0.1	1.4	**	**

* Item is not in commodity group beginning in 2014
 ** Item did not exist in the commodity group prior to 2014
 *** The commodity group was discontinued beginning in 2014

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**Table A2: Prices Received Component Index Relative Importance
Five Year Moving Average Weights, 2007-2011, 2011=100 (continued)**

Index Group / Commodity	Classification <i>beginning</i> January 2014		Classification <i>before</i> January 2014	
	Component Index Groups		Component Index Groups	
	<i>% of All</i>	<i>% within Group</i>	<i>% of All</i>	<i>% within Group</i>
Fruit & Tree Nut	6.4	11.7	4.8	9.1
Grapes	1.2	18.9	1.2	25.4
Almonds	0.9	14.2	0.9	19.1
Apples	0.8	12.1	0.8	16.2
Oranges	0.7	10.2	0.7	13.7
Strawberries	0.7	10.8	0.7	14.4
Walnuts	0.3	4.5	**	**
Pistachios	0.3	3.9	**	**
Blueberries , Cultivated	0.2	3.3	**	**
Cherries, Sweet	0.2	3.3	**	**
Peaches	0.2	2.9	0.2	3.9
Pecans	0.2	2.5	**	**
Lemons	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.7
Pears	0.1	1.9	0.1	2.6
Avocados	0.1	1.8	**	**
Cranberries	0.1	1.8	**	**
Raspberries, Red	0.1	1.6	**	**
Grapefruit	0.1	1.5	0.1	2.0
Plums and Prunes	0.1	1.4	**	**
Tangerines	0.1	1.3	**	**
Greenhouse & Nursery	5.6	10.2		
Greenhouse and Nursery	5.3	94.2	**	**
Mushrooms	0.3	5.8	**	**
Other Crops	5.4	9.8	6.9	12.9
Cotton	2.1	38.5	**	**
Hay	2.0	37.6	**	**
Sugar Beets	0.5	10.0	0.6	8.0
Tobacco	0.4	7.9	**	**
Cane for Sugar	0.3	6.1	0.3	4.8
Greenhouse and Nursery	*	*	5.7	82.5
Mushrooms	*	*	0.3	4.7
Potatoes & Dry Beans	***	***	1.4	2.6
Potatoes			1.1	82.4
Dry Beans			0.3	17.6
Cotton	***	***	2.1	3.9
Cotton, Upland			2.1	100.0
Tobacco	***	***	0.4	0.8
Types 11-14			0.4	100.0

* Item is not in commodity group beginning in 2014
 ** Item did not exist in the commodity group prior to 2014
 *** The commodity group was discontinued beginning in 2014

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**Table A3: Prices Received Component Index Relative Importance
Five Year Moving Average Weights, 2007-2011, 2011=100** (continued)

Index Group / Commodity	Classification <i>beginning</i> January 2014		Classification <i>before</i> January 2014	
	Component Index Groups		Component Index Groups	
	<i>% of All</i>	<i>% within Group</i>	<i>% of All</i>	<i>% within Group</i>
All Farm Commodity	100.0		100.0	
All Livestock	45.1	100.0	45.8	100.0
Meat Animal	22.7	50.3	23.2	50.6
Cattle	16.9	74.6	**	**
Cattle	15.7	92.7	16.1	69.3
Calves	1.2	7.3	1.3	5.6
Hogs	5.6	24.7	5.8	25.0
Barrows & Gilts	5.6	100.0	**	**
Sheep & Goats	0.2	0.7		
Lambs	0.2	100.0	**	**
Dairy	10.9	24.2	11.2	24.5
Milk	10.9	100.0	11.2	100.0
Poultry	11.2	24.8	11.5	25.1
Broilers	7.5	66.9	7.7	66.9
Chicken Eggs	2.3	20.5	2.4	20.5
Turkeys	1.4	12.6	1.4	12.6
Aquaculture	0.2	0.4		
Catfish	0.2	100.0	**	**
Other Livestock	0.2	0.3		
Honey	0.1	52.2	**	**
Mink Pelts	0.1	39.3	**	**
Wool	<0.1	7.7	**	**
Mohair	<0.1	0.8	**	**

* Item is not in commodity group beginning in 2014

** Item did not exist in the commodity group prior to 2014

*** The commodity group was discontinued beginning in 2014

Table A4. Prices Received Commodities Monthly Marketing Weights, 2008 to 2012

Crop	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Grains and Oilseeds												
Feed Grains												
Corn	14.2	6.8	7.4	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.1	6.9	12.0	11.9	8.9
Sorghum Grain	13.2	6.6	5.5	4.2	4.0	3.2	6.9	7.1	5.9	11.6	17.2	14.6
Barley	10.1	6.9	7.4	4.3	3.3	5.8	8.8	18.2	10.6	8.8	7.6	8.2
Oats	5.1	4.4	5.2	4.3	3.4	6.2	20.5	30.1	8.5	5.0	3.6	3.7
Food Grains												
Wheat	7.9	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.8	12.1	22.2	14.1	8.6	6.4	4.5	6.5
Rice	11.5	9.0	9.3	7.8	7.2	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.6	9.4	8.5	9.9
Dry Beans	10.1	5.5	6.4	4.5	3.1	5.0	2.2	5.5	20.6	18.7	10.1	8.3
Oilseeds												
Soybeans	15.0	6.4	6.5	5.8	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.1	7.0	22.0	10.4	8.3
Peanuts	6.9	7.4	9.4	8.6	8.8	8.7	9.1	13.0	7.2	8.2	6.5	6.2
Sunflower	13.5	8.4	8.5	5.2	3.9	6.8	6.5	3.5	2.3	10.6	19.9	10.9
Canola	11.8	8.4	7.1	4.7	2.4	4.8	5.0	15.2	19.9	7.4	5.6	7.7
Flaxseed	9.3	5.5	7.6	4.6	3.0	6.6	10.6	7.2	16.2	13.1	7.5	8.8
Vegetables & Melons												
Potatoes	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	7.0	14.0	16.0	8.0	7.0
Tomatoes	6.0	5.0	8.0	9.0	12.0	7.0	11.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	8.0
Lettuce	8.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	8.0
Corn, Sweet	1.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	18.0	12.0	14.0	23.0	16.0	4.0	2.0	1.0
Onions	9.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	11.0	9.0	9.0
Broccoli	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Carrots	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Peppers, Green	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Watermelons	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Sweet Potatoes	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Cucumbers	2.0	1.0	4.0	11.0	17.0	12.0	8.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	4.0
Celery	8.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	9.0
Cabbage, Fresh	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Cantaloupes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	39.0	16.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	3.0	0.0
Cauliflower	7.0	6.0	8.0	9.0	11.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	11.0	10.0	6.0
Spinach	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Squash	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3

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Table A5. Prices Received Commodities Monthly Marketing Weights, 2008 to 2012 (continued)

Crop	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Fruit & Tree Nuts												
Grapes	0	0	0	0	1.0	6.0	15.0	20.0	19.0	21.0	13.0	6.0
Almonds	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0
Apples	11.0	10.0	8.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	8.0	12.0	10.0	11.0
Oranges, Fresh	16.0	12.0	12.0	16.0	14.0	7.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	14.0
Strawberries	3.0	5.0	12.0	19.0	20.0	13.0	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
Walnuts	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Pistachios	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Blueberries												
, Cultivated	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Cherries, Sweet	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Peaches	0	0	0	0	8.0	23.0	28.0	26.0	15.0	0	0	0
Pecans	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Lemons, Fresh	11.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	7.0	9.0
Pears	9.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	11.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.0
Avocados	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Cranberries	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Raspberries, Red	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Grapefruit, Fresh	14.0	17.0	20.0	15.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	8.0	10.0
Plums & Prunes	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Tangerines	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Greenhouse & Nursery												
Greenhouse & Nursery	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Mushrooms	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Other Crops												
Cotton, Upland	14.4	9.4	6.8	6.0	5.4	4.7	6.7	8.8	1.9	7.2	12.8	15.9
Hay	7.2	6.4	5.8	4.7	6.1	10.3	12.2	11.4	10.6	9.2	8.2	7.9
Sugar Beets	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Tobacco	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Cane for Sugar	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3

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Table A6. Prices Received Commodities Monthly Marketing Weights, 2008 to 2012 (continued)

Livestock	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Meat Animals												
Cattle	8.3	7.9	8.7	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.5	9.6	8.3	8.5	7.9	7.4
Calves	8.8	7.0	8.8	8.4	6.5	5.7	5.3	7.0	8.7	13.4	12.6	7.8
Hogs	8.8	8.0	8.9	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.5	9.2	8.8	8.8
Lambs	9.2	8.6	10.7	8.6	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.1	9.5
Dairy												
Milk	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Poultry												
Broilers	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.7	7.9	8.1
Chicken Eggs	8.5	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.3	9.0
Turkeys	8.1	7.7	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.7	7.8
Aquaculture												
Catfish	8.7	8.7	9.5	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.1	8.8	7.8	7.3
Other Livestock												
Honey	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Mink Pelts	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Wool	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Mohair	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3