

Data, Statistics & Reports

December 27th, 2016

1. **Double Up Experience in Rural Michigan (Fair Food Network)** Double Up is sponsored by the Fair Food Network and gives customers one dollar for every SNAP dollar spent at a farmers market, with a maximum of \$20 per market day. In 2014, 90% of 224 customers surveyed reported eating more fruits and vegetables. Sixty three percent of 356 farmers surveyed reported making more money and 46% reported being able to buy new equipment because of Double Up. In 2014, almost \$300,000 in SNAP dollars had been spent at farmers markets, which helped contribute to the expansion of Michigan farmers markets. Reports by the Union of Concerned Scientists and Sustainable Seattle suggested that one farmers market can create an average of four new jobs. The 2014 farmer survey also showed that 10% of those farmers surveyed reported needing to hire extra workers because of the increased demand via the Double Up Program.
2. **Exploring Economic and Health Impacts of Local Food Procurement (Illinois Public Health Institute and Crossroads Resource Center)** Addresses different strategies for local food procurement in institutions. The mixed-method approach to the research, including expert interviews, quantitative analysis and five case studies from diverse communities across the country, provides a strong argument for the economic and health benefits from local food procurement.
3. **Effects of the US Food System on Health, Economics, Environment, and Society (Institute of Medicine)** Discusses the health, environmental, and social/economic effects of the food system and offers recommendations to achieving long-term solutions. Some challenges to achieve long-term sustainability include antibiotic and pesticide resistance, chemical contamination of air and water, soil erosion and degradation, water deficits, diet-related health effects, and food safety.
4. **The New Science of Sustainable Food Systems: Overcoming Barriers to Food Systems Reform (International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems)** Examines the policies, science, and social actors needed overcome barriers to build sustainable and equitable food systems.
5. **An Annotated Bibliography on Structural Racism Present in the U.S. Food System (Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems)** Review of peer-reviewed journal articles on food system structural racism that has historically disadvantaged African American farmers.
6. **New Report Finds 23 of 25 States with Highest Rates of Obesity are in the South and Midwest (TFAH and RWJF)** US obesity rates remained mostly steady--but still high--from 2014-2015. Arkansas ranked highest at 35.9% while Colorado ranked lowest at 21.3%. Southern states rank highest in diabetes. Nationally, the obesity rate for Blacks was 47.8%; Latinos, 42.5%; and Whites, 32.6%. The report recommends early childhood healthy eating and physical activity programs and building healthy communities through small changes like making it easier and more affordable to buy healthy foods.
7. **Fixing Food: Fresh Solutions from Five U.S. Cities in 2016 (Union of Concerned Scientists)** Chronic disease arises from serious deficiencies in the United States' food system. In this food system, 30% of adults and 15% of children are obese. Only 24% of Americans consume the recommended amount of fruit and 13% consume the recommended amount of vegetables. The effects are especially pronounced in historically disadvantaged communities which frequently have limited access to fruits and vegetables. This report documents the healthy food access challenges faced by five cities: Oakland, Ca; Memphis, TN; Louisville, KY; Minneapolis, MN; and Baltimore, MD; and the ways that local policies and programs have worked to address these challenges.
8. **Economic Impact of Local Food Producers in the Sacramento Region (University of California-Davis)** Direct marketing producers contribute twice as much economic activity in a region compared to producers who are not involved in direct marketing (like supermarkets), among other findings. According to researchers, an increase of \$1 million in grocery stores buying directly from farmers would infuse \$1.3 million into the local Sacramento economy and create about 22 jobs.
9. **AMS Purchase Summary Report (USDA AMS)** Information and [webinars](#) on U.S. domestic products.
10. **New! One in six U.S. households with children were food-insecure at some time in 2015 (USDA ERS)** In 2015, over 6.4 million households were food insecure at one point. 274,000 households with children faced food insecurity so severe that caregivers skipped a meal so that their children could eat.
11. **New! Rural America at a Glance, 2016 Edition (USDA ERS)** This report shows that rural unemployment continued to decline in 2015, though at a much slower rate compared to urban areas. Primary goods production

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industries - farming, forestry, fishing, and mining - accounted for 11% of rural earnings. Manufacturing accounted for nearly 15%.

12. **[Farmers Choose Crop Insurance Based on Financial Situation \(USDA ERS\)](#)** Farmers' risk management choices depend on their financial wealth. With savings, wealthier farmers spend less on insurance and self-insure through savings. Limited-resource farmers use savings to increase insurance coverage.
13. **[Report on U.S. Family Farm Sizes \(USDA ERS\)](#)** Provides economic characteristics on U.S. family farms based on gross cash farm income (GCFI): small (less than \$350,000), midsize (between \$350,000 and \$999,999), and large (\$1 million or more) family farms.
14. **[Local Foods, Direct Marketing, and Farm Business Survival and Growth Report \(USDA ERS\)](#)** Details trends in direct-to-consumer (DTC) sales versus traditional marketing. In DTC marketing, producers engage with consumers directly at roadside stands, farmers markets, pick-your-own farms, farm stores, and community-supported agriculture arrangements. From 2007-2012, DTC showed significantly higher rates of business survival at all income levels compared to traditional sales. The authors credit higher DTC survival with less reliance on fluctuating market prices and less of a need to invest as heavily in machinery, land, and loans.
15. **[Atlas of Rural and Small-Town America \(USDA ERS\)](#)** Lists the latest statistics on rural America's people, jobs, agriculture, and county trends.
16. **[ERS State Fact Sheets \(USDA ERS\)](#)** Provide information on population, income, poverty, food security, education, employment, organic agriculture, farm characteristics, farm financial indicators, top commodities, and exports. Updated items include Census of Agriculture data from 2012, education and poverty data based on the American Community Survey from 2010-2014, and earnings per job and per capita income from 2014 data.
17. **[2016 Farm Income Forecast \(USDA ERS\)](#)** In 2016, net farm income is expected to fall by 3%, or \$1.6 billion. These decreases are tied to predicted declines in lower livestock receipts (down by \$7.9 billion) and crop receipts (down by \$1.6 billion). Despite this, farm household incomes have grown more rapidly than the U.S. median income since the recession. This is thanks to a 4% increase in off-farm income.
18. **[USDA Farm to School Census 2015 \(USDA FNS\)](#)** Forty two percent of schools surveyed in the 2013-2014 school year reported having farm to school programs. Sixteen percent of schools surveyed are planning to implement F2S programs. In the 2013-2014 school year, school districts purchased almost \$800 million (compared to \$386 million in 2011-2012 school year) from local producers, ranchers, fishermen, and processors. This interactive report by USDA-FNS shows each state's local food and farm to school spending, descriptions of the benefits enjoyed by F2S participants, and individual survey responses from F2S Census participants.
19. **[USDA Continues to Expand Local and Regional Market Data](#)** Consumer demand for local and regional food products continues to soar, with retail sales at an estimated \$6.1 billion in 2012. USDA Market News has created a series of market reports on locally or regionally produced agricultural products.
20. **[USDA's Regional Climate Hub](#)** provides information on climate, weather, and agricultural practice.
21. **[USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service \(NASS\) Quick Stats](#)** Retrieves customized tables with census data at the national, state, and county levels. For more help view [tutorial video](#).
22. **[Women in Agriculture USDA Fact Sheets](#)** **Purpose:** Highlight the important contributions of women in U.S. agriculture. The USDA has also established a Women in Agriculture mentoring network. Email AgWomenLead@usda.gov or follow the hashtag #womentinag.
23. **[USDA Organics Resource Page](#)**