



Cash Receipts and Farmland Values

New Jersey commodity cash receipts from farm marketings totaled \$821 million for the 2001 calendar year. This is down \$4.97 million from the 2000 cash receipts of \$826 million. Compared to last year, increases were reported for field crops, fruits, and livestock and livestock products. Vegetables, greenhouse, nursery, and sod 2001 cash receipts were below 2000 levels.

Receipts for field crops in 2001 totaled \$46.7 million dollars, up 2 percent from the previous year. Most of the overall rise is attributed to corn cash receipts, which totaled \$10.1 million or an increase of 48 percent above 2000. Sweet potato cash receipts were also up 7 percent. All remaining 2001 field cash receipt levels declined in comparison to the previous year. Wheat was down 13 percent, hay was down 5 percent, soybeans were down 4 percent, and summer potatoes were down 11 percent.

All vegetable cash receipts, at \$178 million, were down 8 percent from the previous year's level of \$193 million. The only 2001 fresh market cash receipts above the previous year's levels were snap beans and spinach, at 2 and 16 percent, respectively. Snap beans cash receipts were \$6.14 million, while spinach cash receipts totaled \$6.83 million. Escarole cash receipts, at \$2.56 million, dropped 38 percent from the previous year. Eggplant cash receipts declined to \$3.02 million, down 35 percent from the previous year. Cabbage cash receipts for 2001 totaled \$6.73 million, a drop of 22 percent. Sweet corn cash receipts fell 12 percent to \$15.7 million. Fresh market cucumber cash receipts totaled \$9.45 million, a decline of 10 percent from 2000. Percentage drops for asparagus, green peppers, and tomatoes were 8, 5, and 7 percent, respectively. Processing vegetable cash receipts totaled \$8.33 million, down 6 percent from \$8.82 million in 2000.

All fruit cash receipts totaled \$86.4 million, 7 percent above 2000. Strawberry cash receipts, at \$1.30 million, were the only fruit commodity whose cash receipts dropped below 2000 levels. Apple cash receipts rose by \$925 thousand or 15 percent from the previous year. Blueberry cash receipts, the largest fruit commodity, totaled \$36.7 million, up 2 percent from previous year. Cash receipts for peaches totaled \$28.4 million, a 14 percent rise from last year's total of \$24.8 million. Cranberry cash receipts totaled \$7.95 million, 7 percent above the 2000 year total of \$7.46 million.

Livestock and livestock products cash receipts totaled \$204 million in 2001 compared to 2000 levels of \$192 million. The largest component of livestock cash receipts was from the equine industry which excludes purse and stake payments. Equine cash receipts totaled \$121 million compared to \$116 million in 2000, a 4 percent rise. Dairy products were the second largest livestock and livestock commodity product with \$37.0 million in cash receipts. This is up \$5.22 million or 16 percent from 2000. Cash receipts from all poultry and eggs were \$26.6 million, a 2 percent decline from 2000. Cattle and calves cash receipts totaled \$10.3 million, up \$2.68 million or 35 percent from last year. Hog cash receipts, at \$410 thousand, dropped by 29 percent from 2000.

The average value per acre of farmland and buildings as of January 1, 2002 was \$8,000, up \$600 or 8 percent from last year. New Jersey has the highest state average value per acre in the nation. Connecticut and Rhode Island's value per acre tied for second highest value at \$7,300 per acre.

New Jersey Crop Production: Area Harvested, Yield, and Production, 2001 and Forecasted September 1, 2002

CROP	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Corn for Grain	66	75	112.0	74	10,060	7,392	5,550
Soybeans for Beans	103	88	31.0	25	3,920	3,131	2,200
					<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>	<i>Million Pounds</i>
Peaches 1/					65.0	75.0	65.0
Apples 1/					50.0	55.0	40.0

1/ In orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees. Estimate carried forward from August 1 forecast.

Milk Production

Milk production in the 20 major States during July totaled 12.3 billion pounds, up 2.3 percent from July 2001. June revised production, at 12.3 billion pounds, was up 2.2 percent from June 2001. The June revision represented an increase of 0.2 percent or 27 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate.

Production per cow in the 20 major states averaged 1,580 pounds for July, 28 pounds above July 2001.

The number of milk cows on farms in the 20 major states was 7.79 million head, 40,000 head more than July 2001, and 7,000 head more than June 2002.

Milk Cows and Production: By State, July 2001-2002

State	Milk Cows 1/		Milk per Cow 2/		Milk Production 2/			
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	Change From 2001	
	1,000 Head		Pounds		Million Pounds		Percent	
AZ	: 140	145	1,740	1,690	244	245	0.4	
CA	: 1,592	1,650	1,770	1,815	2,818	2,995	6.3	
FL	: 153	149	1,235	1,250	189	186	-1.6	
ID	: 370	393	1,840	1,830	681	719	5.6	
IL	: 115	115	1,405	1,420	162	163	0.6	
IN	: 154	151	1,395	1,435	215	217	0.9	
IA	: 209	210	1,475	1,480	308	311	1.0	
KY	: 129	123	1,045	1,065	135	131	-3.0	
MI	: 303	301	1,645	1,665	498	501	0.6	
MN	: 510	485	1,415	1,400	722	679	-6.0	
MO	: 146	137	1,055	1,120	154	153	-0.6	
NM	: 265	303	1,790	1,810	474	548	15.6	
NY	: 673	680	1,520	1,570	1,023	1,068	4.4	
OH	: 258	265	1,420	1,450	366	384	4.9	
PA	: 600	584	1,510	1,525	906	891	-1.7	
TX	: 324	308	1,205	1,350	390	416	6.7	
VT	: 152	154	1,505	1,480	229	228	-0.4	
VA	: 118	120	1,300	1,300	153	156	2.0	
WA	: 247	248	1,960	1,960	484	486	0.4	
WI	: 1,288	1,265	1,455	1,445	1,874	1,828	-2.5	
20-State	:							
Total	:	7,746	7,786	1,552	1,580	12,025	12,305	2.3

1/ Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet fresh.

2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Cattle

All cattle and calves in the United States as of July 1, 2002, totaled 105 million head, 1 percent below the 106 million on July 1, 2001 and 1 percent below the 106 million two years ago.

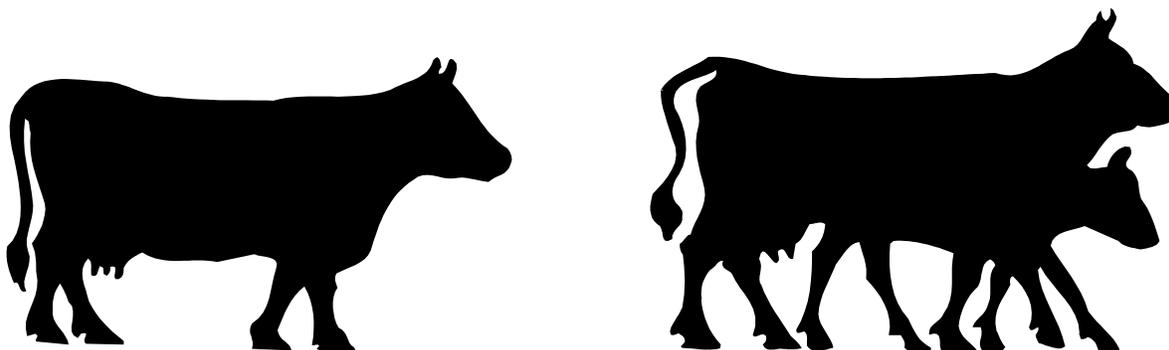
All cows and heifers that have calved, at 42.9 million, were slightly below the 43.0 million on July 1, 2001 and 1 percent below the 43.2 million two years ago.

- ★ Beef cows, at 33.8 million, were down slightly from July 1, 2001, and 1 percent below two years ago.
- ★ Milk cows, at 9.15 million, were up 1 percent from July 1, 2001, but were down 1 percent from two years ago.

Other class estimates on July 1, 2002 and the changes from July 1, 2001, are as follows:

- ★ All heifers 500 pounds and over, 16.2 million, down 1 percent.
- ★ Beef replacement heifers, 4.6 million, unchanged.
- ★ Milk replacement heifers, 3.7 million, up 3 percent.
- ★ Other heifers, 7.9 million, down 4 percent.
- ★ Steers weighing 500 pounds and over, 14.5 million, down 1 percent.
- ★ Bulls weighing 500 pounds and over, 2.1 million, unchanged.
- ★ Calves under 500 pounds, 29.5 million, down 1 percent.
- ★ All cattle and calves on feed for slaughter, 12.4 million, down 5 percent.

The 2002 calf crop is expected to be 38.4 million, up slightly from 2001 but down 1 percent from 2000. Calves born during the first half of the year are estimated at 28.0 million, down slightly from 2001 and down 1 percent from 2000.



Farm Labor

Hired Workers Down 12 Percent, Wage Rates Up 4 Percent From a Year Ago

There were 1.21 million hired workers on the Nation's farms and ranches during the week of July 7-13, 2002, down 12 percent from a year ago. There were 966,000 workers hired directly by farm operators. Agricultural Service employees on farms and ranches made up the remaining 240,000 workers.

Farm operators paid their hired workers an average wage rate of \$8.60 per hour during the July 2002 survey week, up 31 cents from a year earlier. Field workers received an average of \$7.91 per hour, up 21 cents from last July. Livestock workers earned \$8.37 per hour compared with \$7.89 a year earlier. The field and livestock worker combined wage rate was up 27 cents from last year.

Number of hours worked averaged 39.7 hours for hired workers during the survey week, down 0.2 hours from a year ago.

Increases in number of hired farm workers over last year occurred in the Southeast (Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina), Pacific (Oregon and Washington), Northern Plains (Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota), and Corn Belt II (Iowa and Missouri) regions. In the Southeast, showers were widely scattered causing only slight delays in the harvests of fruit, vegetables, hay and tobacco. Weather conditions in the Pacific region were ideal for all field activities, despite a few showers in western Oregon. Extreme heat in the Northern Plains caused further drying in small grain fields bringing harvest activity to peak levels earlier than normal. Although heavy rains were received in northern Iowa, the remainder of the Corn Belt II region experienced no significant delays in field activities.

The largest decreases in number of hired farm workers, from a year ago, were in the Corn Belt I (Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio), Lake (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin), Southern Plains (Oklahoma and Texas), Northeast I (New England and New

York), and Appalachian II (Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia) regions. Cooler temperatures from mid-week onward in the Corn Belt I region advanced work activities ahead of normal with fewer workers working longer hours. Moderate to heavy rains in the western half of the Lake region slowed field activities for one to two days. Many fields in Texas in the Southern Plains region were still saturated from the previous week's flooding, which limited progress of field activities. In the Northeast I region, the hot, dry conditions pushed field crop maturity ahead of normal, lessening the need for part-time field workers. Scattered showers, some locally heavy, curtailed field activities in the Appalachian II region.

Hired farm worker wage rates were above a year ago in all but four regions. The largest increases occurred in the Corn Belt II, Northeast I, and Appalachian I regions. The higher wages resulted from the unseasonable weather's impact on crop development and limited days suitable for fieldwork, which required fewer part-time workers during the survey week.

*Region	States
Northeast I	CT, ME, MA, NH, NY, RI, VT
Northeast II	DE, MD, NJ, PA
Appalachian I	NC, VA
Appalachian II	KY, TN, WV
Southeast	AL, GA, SC
Lake	MI, MN, WI
Cornbelt I	IL, IN, OH
Cornbelt II	IA, MO
Delta	AR, LA, MS
Northern Plains	KS, NE, ND, SD
Southern Plains	OK, TX
Mountain I	ID, MT, WY
Mountain II	CO, NV, UT
Mountain III	AZ, NM
Pacific	OR, WA

Hired Workers: Number and Hours Worked, Wage Rates for Type of Workers, and All Hired Workers by Region and United States, July 7-13, 2002 1/

U.S. and Region	Hired			Type of Worker			Wage Rates for All Hired Workers	
	Number of Workers	Expected to be Employed		Number of Hours Worked	Field	Livestock		Field & Livestock Combined
		150 Days or More	149 Days or Less					
	-----	1,000	-----	Hours per Week	-----	Dollars	-----	
Northeast I	44	30	14	37.8	8.41	7.90	8.25	9.12
Northeast II	46	33	13	42.5	7.87	7.18	7.74	8.35
Appalachian I	60	39	21	36.5	7.61	7.91	7.68	8.32
Appalachian II	32	16	16	29.6	7.22	7.64	7.36	7.75
Southeast	34	22	12	33.7	7.11	8.90	7.50	8.01
FL	43	38	5	37.5	7.25	7.80	7.38	8.48
Lake	62	44	18	34.7	7.84	7.85	7.84	8.33
Cornbelt I	54	33	21	31.7	8.08	9.07	8.36	9.13
Cornbelt II	30	18	12	32.1	8.42	10.72	8.94	9.20
Delta	37	26	11	36.9	6.70	7.10	6.80	7.07
Northern Plain	39	28	11	41.8	8.32	8.57	8.41	8.72
Southern Plain	74	55	19	39.7	7.06	7.23	7.14	7.53
Mountain I	30	22	8	48.3	7.12	7.74	7.42	7.62
Mountain II	19	13	6	41.6	7.23	7.35	7.27	7.82
Mountain III	17	14	3	42.8	7.15	8.11	7.43	8.03
Pacific	98	56	42	39.0	8.32	10.65	8.86	9.36
CA	240	190	50	45.7	8.24	9.80	8.39	9.04
HI 2/	7	6	1	38.0	9.65	-	9.67	11.29
US 3/	966	683	283	39.7	7.91	8.37	8.02	8.60

*Regions listed above.

1/ Excludes Agricultural Service Workers.

2/ Insufficient data for livestock.

Agricultural Prices
August Farm Prices Received Index Up 1 Point From Last Month

The preliminary All Farm Products Index of Prices Received by Farmers in August was 101, based on 1990-92 = 100, up 1 point (1.0 percent) from the July index. Higher prices for corn, wheat, strawberries, and lettuce more than offset decreased prices for hogs, broilers, grapes, and potatoes. The seasonal change in the mix of commodities farmers sell often affects the overall index. Higher marketings for tobacco, cattle, grapes, and sweet corn more than offset decreased marketings of wheat, hay, milk, and strawberries.

The current All Farm Products Index is 9 points (8.2 percent) below August 2001. Lower prices for broilers, hogs, cattle, and lettuce more than offset higher prices for corn, wheat, soybeans, and grapes.

The Food Commodities Index increased by 1 point (1.0 percent) over last month to 99, but was 14 points (12 percent) below August last year.

Prices Paid Index Unchanged

The August Index of Prices Paid for Commodities and Services, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates (PPITW) was 124 percent of the 1990-92 average. The index was unchanged from July 2002 and August 2001. Lower prices in August for feeder pigs, hay and forages, LP gas, and potash and phosphate materials were offset by higher prices for complete feeds, feed grains, feed concentrates, and feeder cattle.

Average Prices Received by Farmers: United States

Item	Entire Month		Preliminary
	Aug 2001	July 2002	Aug 2002
----- Dollars -----			
Field Crops			
Barley, per bushel	2.41	2.11	2.36
Hay, all, baled, per ton ^{1/}	97.40	93.60	93.70
Soybeans, per bushel	4.85	5.35	5.65
Fruit, fresh			
Apples, per lb	.173	.206	.245
Strawberries, per lb	.874	.531	.825
Vegetables, fresh			
Corn, Sweet, per cwt	19.20	23.30	22.00
Lettuce, per cwt	26.90	11.30	14.70
Tomatoes, per cwt	27.60	26.70	25.30
Livestock and Livestock Products			
Beef Cattle, per cwt	70.60	63.80	63.60
Steers and Heifers, per cwt	73.50	66.60	66.30
Cows, per cwt	43.10	37.40	36.10
Calves, per cwt	106.00	94.90	94.70
Broilers, live, per lb	.420	.310	.290
Eggs All, per dozen	.566	.576	.622
Milk All, per cwt ^{2/}	16.50	11.20	11.20

^{1/} Mid-month; ^{2/} Before deductions for hauling and government withholdings. Includes bulk tank, quantity, and other premiums. Excludes hauling subsidies.