Crossroads Resource Center

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Tools for Community Self-determination

Northern Utah Farm and Food Economy

Data compiled from public data sets covering Northern Utah, defined as:
Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Juab, Morgan, Rich, Sanpete,
Summit, Tooele, Uintah, & Wasatch Counties.

With supplemental information covering four metropolitan counties of the Wasatch Front:
Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, & Weber Counties.

This is the first of Two data reports supplementing the October, 2021 Report,
"How Feasible is a Food Hub for Northern Utah?"
The second report presents data for the metro counties of the Wasatch Front.

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for
The City of Salt Lake

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Economic Overview

The population of the 13 counties of Northern Utah nearly tripled (increased 193%) over the past 51 years, from 159,700 to 467,478. Growth was led by Cache County. In addition, Box Elder, Morgan, Summit, Tooele, Uintah, and Wasatch Counties also experienced strong rates of population increase.

Personal income rose even faster, increasing sixfold from $3.3 billion (in 2019 dollars) to $23.8 billion. This means Northern Utah residents have considerable spending power for purchasing food.

Income growth was especially strong in Box Elder, Cache, Summit, Tooele, and Wasatch Counties. Summit County was the clear leader, with per capita income soaring sixfold from $24,483 to $151,326 over the years 1969–2019, after adjusting for inflation.

Northern Utah residents purchase $1.8 billion of food each year, including $982 million to eat at home. Most of this food is purchased from sources outside the state.

Starkly, for an agricultural region with a strong heritage of self-sufficiency, many people go hungry. About 118,000 Northern Utah residents (27%) earn less than 185% of federal poverty guidelines. An estimated 14,500 residents earn less than $10,000 per year. Source: *Federal Census.* At this level of income, children qualify for free or reduced-price lunch at school. People earning such low incomes are the most likely to experience social and economic hardship.

Public programs do attempt to mitigate these shortfalls. However, only 24,600 (7%) residents in 10,476 households collected SNAP benefits (food stamps) in 2019, receiving a combined total of $33 million. 26% of the households receiving SNAP benefits have two or more workers.

If each Northern Utah resident purchased $5 of food each week directly from some farm in the region, this would generate $121 million of farm income. This amounts to 16% of what farms in the region currently sell in a year.

This is the first of two data summaries supplementing the October, 2021 Report,
"How Feasible is a Food Hub for Northern Utah?"
The second report presents data for the metro counties of the Wasatch Front.
The main report draws on findings from each of these data reports.

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Background Data

Northern Utah Population Trends

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2019

Population in 1969: 159,700
Population in 2019: 467,478

Population increase since 1969: 193%
(That is, population nearly tripled over this time)

Northern Utah Personal Income Trends

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2019

Personal Income in 1969: $3.3 billion (in 2019 dollars)
Personal Income in 2019: $23.8 billion

Personal Income increase since 1969: 616%
(That is, income increased sevenfold over this time, after adjusting for inflation)

Detailed Personal Income in Northern Utah

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2019

The largest source of personal income was capital income (from interest, rent, or dividends), at $6.3 billion. Transfer payments (from government programs such as pensions) ranked second, accounting for $2.9 billion of personal income *[see detail below]*. Government jobs (this includes schools and colleges as well as state and local government) ranked third, with workers earning $2.2 billion. These three public sources combined accounted for one-quarter of all personal income.

Manufacturing workers earned $1.7 billion, while health care and social service workers earned $851 million. Wholesale workers earned $361 million. Considerable data went unreported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis due to confidentiality concerns.

Income earned from transfer payments includes $1.1 billion of retirement and disability insurance benefits; $1.0 billion of medical benefits; $248 million of income maintenance benefits; $21 million of unemployment insurance; and $113 million of veterans' benefits.

Government income includes $1.8 billion earned by state and local government workers and $267 million of income earned by federal workers. Military personnel earned $68 million of personal income.

Although the Northern Utah population and personal income have both increased considerably since 1969, there has been limited public planning to assure a secure and stable food supply.

Issues Affecting Low-Income Residents of Northern Utah

Data from Federal Census of 2015–2019, Bureau of Labor Statistics, & Bureau of Economic Analysis.

About 118,000 residents (27%) of Northern Utah residents earn less than 185% of federal poverty guidelines. In the four metropolitan counties 516,000 people (22%) earn less than this level. Source: *Federal Census.*

6,193 Northern Utah households earn less than $10,000 per year. In the four metropolitan counties, 26,682 residents earn less than this amount. Each count is 4% of the total households in its region.

An average of 10,476 Northern Utah households collected SNAP benefits (formerly known as food stamps) each year during the years 2015–2019. Of these households, 26% had two or more workers, and more than half (52%) earned incomes above the "poverty" level. In the four metropolitan counties, 45,787 households collected SNAP benefits. 32% of these metro households collecting SNAP had two or more workers, while 57% earned income above the "poverty" level. *Source: Federal Census.* The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports that SNAP recipients in Northern Utah received $33 million of benefits in 2019, far less than the $57 million received in 2011 in the aftermath of the global housing finance crisis. *Bureau of Economic Analysis.*

Feeding America, the national organization serving food banks, estimates that 11.5% (50,850) of Northern Utah residents are food insecure. This is the same as the national average rate. More details are shown in Table 1 below, using 2018 data.

Table 1: Food Insecurity in Northern Utah

County	Food insecurity rate	Number of food-insecure people	Cost of needed relief $ millions
Box Elder	11.6%	6,120	3.2
Cache	11.9%	14,610	7.2
Carbon	14.8%	3,010	1.5
Daggett	9.3%	60	.04
Duchesne	13.6%	2,750	1.6
Juab	11.8%	1,290	0.7
Morgan	7.8%	890	0.5
Rich	13.5%	320	0.2
Sanpete	13.4%	3,930	1.9
Summit	8.6%	3,460	2.6
Tooele	10.3%	6,710	3.5
Uintah	12.8%	4,650	2.4
Wasatch	10.0%	3,050	1.8
North UT	**11.5%**	**50,850**	**27.1**

Metro			
Davis	9.5%	32,280	17.0
Salt Lake	10.9%	122,660	63.8
Utah	10.6%	62,420	32.9
Weber	11.8%	29,280	14.6
Utah total	**11.0%**	**347,370**	**171.0**

Source: Feeding America Map the Meal Gap. https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2018/overall/utah

Food-related health conditions in Salt Lake City Metro Area:
(These data cover Salt Lake and Tooele Counties of Utah. Since similar data were not available for rural counties in Utah they are included here as a proxy for Northern Utah.

32% of Metro Salt Lake residents reported in 2017 that they eat less than one serving of fruit per day, while 18% eat less than one serving of vegetables. This is a key indicator of health, since proper fruit and vegetable consumption has been connected to better health outcomes. Many providers recommend consumption of at least five servings of fruit and vegetables each day, while others suggest even higher rates. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention BRFSS.*

60% of Metro Salt Lake residents were overweight (25%) or obese (35%) in 2017. *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention BRFSS.*

7% of Metro Salt Lake residents have been diagnosed with diabetes as of 2017. Medical costs for treating diabetes and related conditions in the state of Utah are estimated at $1.75 billion annually. *Source: American Diabetes Association.*

13% of Metro Salt Lake residents have no health insurance coverage.

Potential Institutional Purchasers

The table below lists public schools in Northern Utah and the Salt Lake City metro area.
Source: USDA; https://farmtoschoolcensus.fns.usda.gov/find-your-school-district/utah

Table 2: Utah Public Schools Reporting to 2019 USDA Farm to School Census

School District	Number of Schools Participating in Farm to School	Total food purchased	Local food purchased including milk	Total excluding milk
Box Elder SD	21	$2,137,671	$264,056	$3,059
Cache SD	25	$1,600,000	$1,200,000	$1,150,000
Canyons SD	*No data reported in 2019*			
Daggett SD	*Has never been involved in Farm to School*			
Duchesne SD	14	$600,000	$53,000	$3,000
Granite SD	*Plans to become involved in Farm to School in future*			
Jordan SD	56	$8,500,000	$2,210,000	$1,310,000
Juab SD	*Not involved in Farm to School in 2019*			
Logan SD	*Not involved in Farm to School until 2019–2020*			
Morgan SD	4	$338,975	$48,000	$1,000
N. Sanpete SD	8	$700,000	$6,300	$6,300
N. Summit SD	3	$129,757	$24,011	0
Ogden SD	20	$3,500,000	$40,000	$10,000
Park City SD	7	$656,000	$90,000	$10,000
Provo SD	18	$1,205,000	$15,000	$15,000
Salt Lake City SD	40	$4,226,726	$842,450	$376,678
S. Sanpete SD	7	$800,000	$4,400	$4,400
S. Summit SD	4	$150,000	$35,000	$13,000
Tooele SD	24	$2,289,285	$5,000	$5,000
Uintah SD	11	$902,195	$800	$800
Wasatch SD	8	$1,125,250	$90,000	$14,000
Totals	**270**	**$28,860,859**	**$4,928,017**	**$2,922,237**

Note: Data cover the 2018–2019 school year. These data are incomplete, because some school districts appear to have counted foods that were produced at considerable distance, but purchased from a local vendor, to be "local."

Farms in Northern Utah

Data are from USDA NASS Census of Agriculture unless otherwise noted.
Census of Agriculture data for 2017 were released on May 6, 2019.

Farms, Land, & Valuation:

- The Northern Utah region has 8,590 farms with 6.5 million acres.
- This is 47% of the farms in Utah, with 61% of the state's farm acreage.
- Of these, 573,605 acres are harvested cropland.
- 4,866 (57%) of the region's farms are less than 50 acres.
- 678 farms (8%) are 1,000 acres or more.
- Average farm size is 763 acres.
- Average value of a farm is $1.1 million including land and buildings.

Table 3: Farms in Northern Utah Counties

	Farms	Acres	Ave. Value Land & Buildings
Box Elder	1,187	1,220,773	1,577,010
Cache	1,397	276,273	955,825
Carbon	309	230,942	924,915
Daggett	52	17,671	943,662
Duchesne	1,063	1,057,413	970,628
Juab	292	264,644	1,202,491
Morgan	372	242,666	1,434,803
Rich	160	374,947	2,046,056
Sanpete	1,003	301,691	848,242
Summit	626	295,588	1,541,565
Tooele	540	348,934	888,625
Uintah	1,114	1,824,700	1,032,638
Wasatch	475	97,098	1,135,964
Total	**8,590**	**6,553,340**	**1,137,566**
Metro			
Davis	528	51,793	914,737
Salt Lake	592	61,965	1,013,467
Utah	2,589	303,795	1,024,882
Weber	1,260	94,361	697,872
Total	**4,969**	**511,914**	**928,898**

Together, these two regions account for 74% of all farms in Utah, and 65% of the state's farmland, but only 57% of commodity sales.

Farm Product Sales:

- Farmers in Northern Utah sold $746 million of crops and livestock in 2017.
- This was 41% of Utah's farm product sales.
- 73% of the region's farm product sales were animals and their products.
- 27% of Northern Utah farm product sales were crops.
- 5,346 farms (62%) sold less than $10,000 of products.
- These smaller farms sold $12 million of products, 1.6% of the region's farm product sales.
- 997 farms (12%) sold more than $100,000 of products.
- These larger farms sold more than $655 million of crops and livestock, over 88% of the region's farm product sales.
- 5,391 farms (63%) reported a net loss in 2017.

Livestock Counts:

Table 4: Livestock Inventory in Northern Utah

Cattle & Calves	263,090
Chickens (Layers)**	10,432
Sheep & Lambs**	4,131
Hogs**	1,576

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture for 2017.

*Note: ** Signifies that data for one or more counties was suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect the confidentiality of individual farms. These represent minimum counts, not actual levels.*

Table 5: Cattle Farms in Northern Utah & Metro Counties

	Farms	**Cattle**
Box Elder	504	78,614
Cache	558	57,695
Carbon	142	6,378
Daggett	23	3,671
Duchesne	649	54,683
Juab	137	19,494
Morgan	152	7,910
Rich	103	39,726
Sanpete	474	56,496
Summit	276	18,707
Tooele	262	20,402
Uintah	562	35,632
Wasatch	150	7,325
Totals	**3,992**	**406,733**

Metro	**Farms**	**Cattle**
Davis	138	3,492
Salt Lake	125	2,060
Utah	983	54,299
Weber	453	19,294
Totals	**1,699**	**79,145**

Table 6: Beef Cows in Northern Utah & Metro Counties

	Farms	**Beef cows**
Box Elder	396	36,455
Cache	355	10,192
Carbon**	123	(D)
Daggett	21	2,536
Duchesne	532	27,555
Juab**	123	(D)
Morgan	124	4,556
Rich**	95	(D)
Sanpete	407	16,998
Summit	211	9,279
Tooele	212	13,060
Uintah	464	22,969
Wasatch	133	4,987
Totals	**3,196**	****148,587**

***Note that data for Carbon, Juab, and Rich Counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms. This means the total shown is a minimum count, not the actual levels. An entry of (D) signifies that data were withheld by USDA.*

Metro	**Farms**	**Beef cows**
Davis	112	2,157
Salt Lake**	100	(D)
Utah	734	17,050
Weber	344	5,731
Totals	**1,290**	****24,938**

***Note that data for Salt Lake County were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms. This means the total shown is a minimum count, not the actual levels.*

Table 7: Milk Cows in Northern Utah & Metro Counties

	Farms	Milk Cows
Box Elder	24	8,732
Cache	113	18,402
Carbon**	1	(D)
Daggett	-	-
Duchesne	18	3,194
Juab **	2	(D)
Morgan	7	832
Rich**	1	(D)
Sanpete	23	7,476
Summit	8	852
Tooele	9	15
Uintah	23	692
Wasatch	7	662
Totals	**236**	****40,857**

***Note that data for Carbon, Juab, and Rich Counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms. This means the total shown is a minimum count, not the actual count. Daggett County lists no dairy farms.*

Metro	Farms	Milk Cows
Davis	8	28
Salt Lake**	1	(D)
Utah	74	15,337
Weber	23	4,545
Totals	106	**19,910

***Note that data for Salt Lake County were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms. This means the total shown is a minimum count, not the actual count.*

Table 8: Forage Grown in Northern Utah & Metro Counties

	Farms	Forage Acres	Forage Tons
Box Elder	653	64,292	227,442
Cache	907	73,833	275,682
Carbon	167	7,759	26,723
Daggett	31	5,390	7,515
Duchesne	598	53,691	186,335
Juab	174	19,425	83,935
Morgan	234	10,910	32,899
Rich	104	40,701	93,791
Sanpete	619	51,212	205,151
Summit	340	18,490	51,562
Tooele	187	14,523	46,991
Uintah	592	42,515	150,715
Wasatch	309	7,698	23,492
Totals	**4,915**	**410,439**	**1,412,233**

Metro	Farms	Forage Acres	Forage Tons
Davis	228	3,341	13,768
Salt Lake	118	2,230	7,558
Utah	1,482	39,125	146,505
Weber	730	16,226	52,743
Totals	**2,558**	**60,922**	**220,574**

Table 9: Top Five Counties in Utah for Each Major Livestock Commodity

Source: USDA NASS Census of Agriculture, 2017. Note that the symbol (D) indicates that USDA has suppressed data in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms.

Counties demarked in bold type are those located in Northern Utah.

Livestock, poultry, and products		$ millions
	State Total	**1,277.7**
1	Beaver	237.9
2	**Sanpete**	151.1
3	Utah	122.8
4	**Cache**	121.3
5	Millard	94.5

Cattle & calves		**$ millions**
	State Total	**378.0**
1	Sevier	48.5
2	**Box Elder**	37.3
3	**Sanpete**	29.9
4	**Duchesne**	28.4
5	**Cache**	28.3

Milk from Cows		**$ millions**
	State Total	**355.8**
1	**Cache**	62.7
2	Utah	60.3
3	Iron	46.9
4	Millard	46.2
5	**Box Elder**	30.5

Hogs & Pigs		**$ millions**
	State Total	**231.0**
1	Beaver	219.9
2	Iron**	(D)
3	**Cache****	(D)
4	Utah	0.4
5	Sevier	0.1

Poultry & Eggs		**$ millions**
	State Total	**207.1**
1	**Sanpete**	84.1
2	Millard**	(D)
3	**Cache****	(D)
4	**Tooele****	(D)
5	Utah**	(D)

Sheep, Goats & Products		**$ millions**
	State Total	**43.0**
1	**Sanpete**	9.3
2	**Box Elder**	6.6
3	Iron	6.2
4	**Juab**	3.2
5	**Morgan**	2.6

Horses & Mules		$ millions
	State Total	**22.2**
1	Utah	6.2
2	Iron	3.9
3	**Box Elder**	2.1
4	Weber	1.0
5	**Morgan**	1.0

Vegetables and Fruits:

- 249 farms raised at least 2,414 acres of vegetables.
- 217 farms had at least 1,071 acres of fruit orchards.
- 139 farms had a total of at least 205 acres of apple orchards *(Data for Rich and Wasatch Counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms).*
- In the four metropolitan counties, 148 farms held 854 acres of apple orchards.
- 47 Northern Utah farms had at least 69 acres of sweet cherry orchards. *(Data for Uintah and Wasatch Counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms).*
- In the four metropolitan counties, 84 farms held at least 332 acres of sweet cherry orchards.
- 14 farms raised tart cherries. *(Data covering acreage were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms).*
- In the four metropolitan counties, 34 farms raised tart cherries. *(Data covering acreage were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms).*
- Utah County has 98% of the state's acreage of tart cherry production.
- 107 farms had peach orchards.
- In the 4 metropolitan counties, 139 farms raised 882 acres of peaches, 56% of the state total.
- However, 15% of the acreage in Box Elder County and 29% of the acreage in Utah County contained nonbearing trees.

Table 10: Vegetable Farms in Northern Utah & Metro Counties

	Farms	Acres
Box Elder	63	1,447
Cache	53	606
Carbon	13	5
Daggett	-	-
Duchesne	20	26
Juab**	3	(D)
Morgan	5	4
Rich	4	5
Sanpete	17	198
Summit	3	12
Tooele	18	24
Uintah	48	87
Wasatch**	2	(D)
Totals	**249**	****2,414**

***Note that data for Juab and Wasatch Counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms. This means the total shown is a minimum count, not the actual level.*

Metro	**Farms**	**Acres**
Davis	62	729
Salt Lake	68	475
Utah	84	305
Weber	56	1,518
Totals	**270**	**3,027**

Note that the metropolitan counties have more farms with more acreage in vegetables than the Northern Utah counties.

Table 11: Orchards in Northern Utah & Metro Counties

	Orchards	**Acres**
Box Elder	83	894
Cache	45	109
Carbon	9	15
Daggett	-	-
Duchesne	17	15
Juab	-	-
Morgan**	1	(D)
Rich **	2	(D)
Sanpete	18	10
Summit	-	-
Tooele**	10	(D)
Uintah	30	28
Wasatch**	2	(D)
Totals	**217**	****1,071**

***Note that data for Morgan, Rich, Toole, and Wasatch Counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms. This means the total shown is a minimum count, not the actual level. No orchard acreage was reported in Daggett, Juab, or Summit Counties.*

Metro	**Orchards**	**Acres**
Davis	32	120
Salt Lake	30	60
Utah	157	6,655
Weber	50	99
Totals	**269**	**6,934**

Direct and organic sales made by Northern Utah farmers:

- 552 Northern Utah farms (6%) sold at least $8.7 million of products (1% of total sales) directly to household customers (this includes value-added products). *Data for Daggett and Rich counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of indvidual operations.*
- In the four metropolitan counties, 462 farms sold $6.9 million of products directly to household customers.
- These two regions combined made 87% of the state's $18 million in direct sales.
- 69 Northern Utah farms sold at least $5 million of products directly to retail stores and wholesalers. *Data for Carbon, Duchesne, Juab, Rich, Sanpete, & Wasatch counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of indvidual operations.*
- In the four metropolitan counties, 79 farms sold at least $20 million of products directly to retail stores and wholesalers. *Data for Davis County farms were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of indvidual operations.*
- These amounts were 32% of Utah farmers' total direct-to-wholesale sales.
- 80 Northern Utah farms sold at least $4 million of value-added products. *Data for Juab, Uintah, & Wasatch counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of indvidual operations.*
- In the four metropolitan counties, 56 farms sold $2.4 million of value-added products.
- These amounts were 17% of Utah farmers' $39 million of value-added sales.
- 28 Northern Utah farms had on-farm packing facilities.
- In the four metropolitan counties, 32 farms had on-farm packing facilities.
- These two regions accounted for 75% of Utah's total of 80 on-farm packing facilities.
- 23 Northern Utah farms sold at least $3.9 million of organic food products. *Data for Cache, Sanpete, & Tooele counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of indvidual operations.*
- In the four metropolitan counties, 21 farms sold $5 million of organic food products.
- In the state of Utah, 80 farms sold $31 million of organic food products.

Table 12: Top Five Counties in Utah for Each Major Crop

Source: USDA NASS Census of Agriculture, 2017. Note that the symbol (D) indicates that USDA has suppressed data in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms.

Counties demarked in bold type are those located in Northern Utah.

Crops		**$ millions**
	State Total	**561.0**
1	Millard	85.5
2	Utah	79.8
3	**Box Elder**	56.9
4	Iron	54.2
5	**Cache**	41.4

Other Crops & Hay		**$ millions**
	State Total	**275.5**
1	Millard	56.7
2	Iron	38.6
3	**Cache**	21.1
4	**Box Elder**	17.4
5	Beaver	17.1

Grains & Oilseeds		**$ millions**
	State Total	**92.3**
1	**Box Elder**	24.3
2	Millard**	(D)
3	**Cache**	10.9
4	Utah	7.8
5	San Juan	5.2

Ornamentals		**$ millions**
	State Total	**137.0**
1	Utah	39.0
2	Davis	14.0
3	Iron	13.5
4	Salt Lake	12.9
5	Millard**	(D)

Vegetables		**$ millions**
	State Total	**29.8**
1	**Box Elder**	7.2
2	Weber	5.2
3	**Cache**	3.2
4	Davis	3.1
5	Salt Lake	2.6

Fruits & Nuts		**$ millions**
	State Total	**26.3**
1	Utah	20.3
2	**Box Elder**	3.0
3	**Cache**	0.5
4	Washington	0.4
5	Weber	0.4

Table 13: Leading Counties for Direct Sales from Farms:

Direct Sales to Household Customers:

		$ millions
	State	**18.0**
1	**Box Elder**	3.6
2	Utah	3.3
3	**Cache**	2.6
4	Salt Lake	2.0
5	Weber	0.8
6	Davis	0.8

Note that data covering Daggett and Rich Counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms.

Direct to Retailers & Wholesalers:

		$ millions
	State	**78.7**
1	Utah	13.4
2	Salt Lake	4.7
3	**Cache**	3.7
4	Weber	2.3
5	**Box Elder**	1.3

Note that data covering Carbon, Davis, Duchesne, Juab, Rich, Sanpete, & Wasatch Counties were suppressed by USDA, and appear to make up the bulk of regional sales to commercial vendors.

Direct Sales of Value-Added Products:

		$ millions
	State	**38.7**
1	**Cache**	3.4
2	Utah	1.7
3	Salt Lake	0.7
4	**Box Elder**	0.4
5	**Sanpete**	0.1

Note that data covering Juab, Uintah, and Wasatch Counties were suppressed by USDA, and appear to make up the bulk of value-added sales.

Table 14: Northern Utah Farms Reporting Net Losses in 2017

	Percent of Farms
Box Elder	51.1%
Cache	56.0%
Carbon	74.4%
Daggett	57.7%
Duchesne	67.3%
Juab	52.4%
Morgan	71.5%
Rich	43.8%
Sanpete	59.7%
Summit	64.9%
Tooele	80.0%
Uintah	66.6%
Wasatch	75.8%
Region	**62.8%**
Metro	**Percent**
Davis	74.4%
Salt Lake	76.4%
Utah	71.3%
Weber	72.7%
Region	**70.0%**
State	**65.3%**

Table 15: Organic Sales in Northern Utah & Metro Counties

	Farms	$ millions
Box Elder	13	3.9
Cache**	7	(D)
Sanpete **	2	(D)
Tooele **	1	(D)
Metro	**Farms**	**$ millions**
Salt Lake	10	4.3
Utah	6	0.7
Weber	5	0.0
State	**80**	**30.8**

Table 16: Farms with Packing Facilities on the Farm

	Farms
Box Elder	11
Cache	8
Carbon	2
Juab	1
Sanpete	3
Summit	2
Tooele	1
Total	**28**

Metro	**Farms**
Davis	8
Salt Lake	7
Utah	12
Weber	5
Total	**32**
State Total	**80**

Balance of Farm Cash Receipts and Production Costs

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis unless otherwise noted.

8,590 Northern Utah farmers sell $776 million of food products per year (1989–2019 average), spending $722 million to raise them, for an average gain of $54 million each year. This is a net gain of $6,286 per farm per year. *Note that these sales figures compiled by the BEA may differ from cash receipts recorded by the USDA Census of Agriculture (above).*

Combined, the region's farmers sold $24.1 billion of crops and livestock during the years 1989 to 2019, spending $22.4 billion to raise them, creating a gain of $1.7 billion to the sector. Nonetheless, farm production costs exceeded cash receipts for 5 years of that 30-year period. Moreover, 63% of the region's farms reported that they lost money in 2017 *(Census of Agriculture)*, and Northern Utah farmers and ranchers earned $32 million less by selling farm products in 2019 than they earned in 1969 (in 2019 dollars).

Alleviating some of the uncertainties of farming, Northern Utah farmers earned $42 million per year of farm-related income (31-year average for 1989–2019; *Bureau of Economic Analysis*). In 2017, this consisted mostly of custom field work for a neighbor or income from renting land (*Census of Agriculture*).

Federal farm support payments are a less significant source of net income than commodity production, averaging $34 million per year *(Bureau of Economic Analysis)* for 1989–2019. All told, 1,248 (15%) of the region's farmers *(Census of Agriculture)* receive subsidies, mostly to raise crops such as corn or wheat that are sold as commodities, not to feed local residents.

Only about $8.7 million of food products (1.1% of farm cash receipts and 0.5% of the region's consumer market) were sold by 552 farmers directly to consumers in 2017. *Note that direct sales made by farms in Daggett and Rich Counties were not reported by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality.* This includes both raw farm products and value-added items sold by farms to household consumers. These direct sales amount to 48% of all direct sales made by Utah farms.

A total of 69 Northern Utah farms sold $5 million of products direct to regional wholesalers or grocers, and 80 farms sold $4 million of value-added products directly from their farms. *Note that wholesale sales made by farmers in Carbon, Duchesne, Juab, Rich, Sanpete, and Wasatch Counties were suppressed by USDA in an effort to protect confidentiality of individual farms. Farms in Daggett, Morgan, Summit, and Tooele Counties reported no wholesale sales. Regarding value-added sales, data from farms in Juab, Uintah, and Wasatch Counties were suppressed by USDA, while no farms in Carbon, Daggett, or Rich Counties reported value-added sales.*

Not surprisingly, given their proximity to metro customers, farms in the four metro counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Wasatch) were also significant contributors to local markets. In these four counties, 462 farms sold $7 million of food directly to household consumers, while 79 farms sold $20 million of products directly to wholesalers or grocers, and 56 farms sold $2.4 million of value-added products from their farms. *Note that sales data for farms in Davis County selling direct to wholesalers were suppressed by USDA.*

The Northern Utah and metropolitan counties combined represent 87% of the direct-to-household sales made by Utah farms, 32% of wholesale or grocery sales, and 17% of the state's value-added sales.

Consumer Markets for Food

Note: The data below estimate consumer markets for food among Northern Utah residents, based on average food consumption in the Western region of the United States. These do not reflect actual surveys of residents of each county. Data derived by Ken Meter from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey data.

Table 17: Northern Utah: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Northern Utah residents purchase $1.8 billion of food each year, including $981 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ **millions**
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	195.5
Fruits & vegetables	195.3
Cereals and bakery products	120.5
Dairy products	101.1
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	368.8
Total	**981.3**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

If each Northern Utah resident purchased $5 of food each week directly from some farm in the region, this would generate $121 million of farm income annually — 15% of what the region's farmers currently sell in a year.

Table 18: Box Elder County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Box Elder County residents purchase $213 million of food each year, including $118 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	23.4
Fruits & vegetables	23.4
Cereals and bakery products	14.5
Dairy products	12.1
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	44.2
Total	**117.6**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 19: Cache County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Cache County residents purchase $487 million of food each year, including $269 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	53.7
Fruits & vegetables	53.6
Cereals and bakery products	33.1
Dairy products	27.7
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	101.2
Total	**$ 269.3**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 20: Carbon County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Carbon County residents purchase $78 million of food each year, including $43 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	8.6
Fruits & vegetables	8.6
Cereals and bakery products	5.3
Dairy products	4.4
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	16.1
Total	**43.0**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 21: Daggett County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Daggett County residents purchase $3.6 million of food each year, including $2.0 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	0.40
Fruits & vegetables	0.40
Cereals and bakery products	0.24
Dairy products	0.21
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	0.75
Total	**1.99**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 22: Duchesne County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Duchesne County residents purchase $76 million of food each year, including $42 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	8.3
Fruits & vegetables	8.3
Cereals and bakery products	5.1
Dairy products	4.3
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	15.7
Total	**41.9**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 23: Juab County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Juab County residents purchase $46 million of food each year, including $25 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	5.0
Fruits & vegetables	5.0
Cereals and bakery products	3.1
Dairy products	2.6
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	9.5
Total	**25.2**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 24: Morgan County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Morgan County residents purchase $46 million of food each year, including $26 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	5.1
Fruits & vegetables	5.1
Cereals and bakery products	3.1
Dairy products	2.6
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	9.6
Total	**25.5**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 25: Rich County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Rich County residents purchase $9.4 million of food each year, including $5.2 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.0
Fruits & vegetables	1.0
Cereals and bakery products	0.6
Dairy products	0.5
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	2.0
Total	**5.2**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 26: Sanpete County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Sanpete County residents purchase $118 million of food each year, including $65 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	12.9
Fruits & vegetables	12.9
Cereals and bakery products	8.0
Dairy products	6.7
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	24.4
Total	**64.9**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 27: Summit County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Summit County residents purchase $160 million of food each year, including $88 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	17.6
Fruits & vegetables	17.6
Cereals and bakery products	10.9
Dairy products	9.1
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	33.2
Total	**88.5**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 28: Tooele County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Tooele County residents purchase $275 million of food each year, including $152 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	30.2
Fruits & vegetables	30.2
Cereals and bakery products	18.6
Dairy products	15.6
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	57.0
Total	**151.7**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 29: Uintah County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Uintah County residents purchase $136 million of food each year, including $75 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	14.9
Fruits & vegetables	14.9
Cereals and bakery products	9.2
Dairy products	7.7
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	28.2
Total	**75.0**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 30: Wasatch County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Wasatch County residents purchase $130 million of food each year, including $72 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	14.3
Fruits & vegetables	14.2
Cereals and bakery products	8.8
Dairy products	7.4
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	26.9
Total	**71.6**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Food Consumption in Metro Counties

Table 31: Davis County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Davis County residents purchase $1.3 billion of food each year, including $746 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	149
Fruits & vegetables	148
Cereals and bakery products	92
Dairy products	77
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	280
Total	**746**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 32: Salt Lake County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Salt Lake County residents purchase $4.4 billion of food each year, including $2.4 billion to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	485
Fruits & vegetables	485
Cereals and bakery products	299
Dairy products	251
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	916
Total	**2,436**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 33: Utah County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Utah County residents purchase $2.4 billion of food each year, including $1.3 billion to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	266
Fruits & vegetables	266
Cereals and bakery products	164
Dairy products	138
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	502
Total	**1,336**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Table 34: Weber County: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Weber County residents purchase $989 million of food each year, including $546 million to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	109
Fruits & vegetables	109
Cereals and bakery products	67
Dairy products	56
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	205
Total	**546**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

Food Consumption in Utah

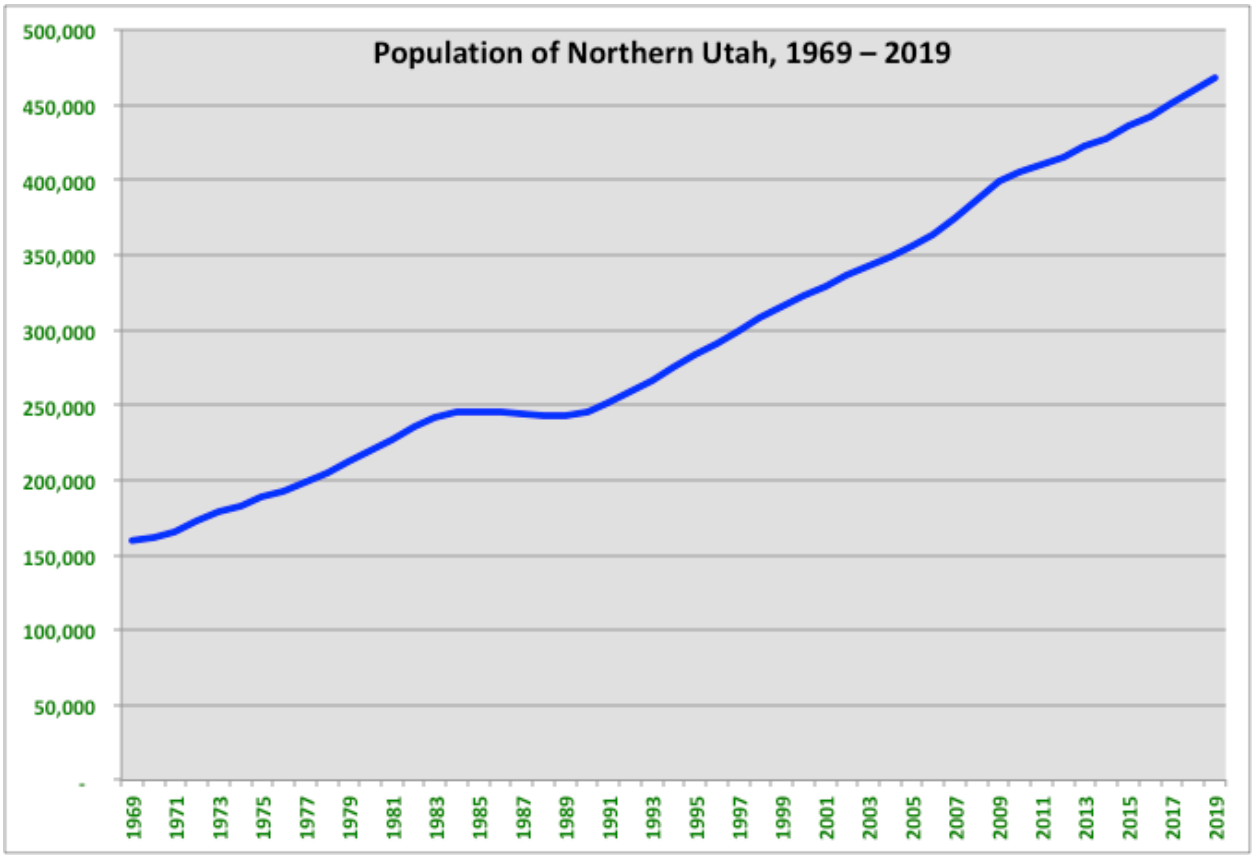
Table 35: State of Utah: Markets for Food Eaten at Home (2018–2019)

Utah residents purchase $12 billion of food each year, including $6.7 billion to eat at home. Home purchases break down in the following way:

	$ millions
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1,341
Fruits & vegetables	1,340
Cereals and bakery products	827
Dairy products	693
"Other," incl. sweets, fats, & oils	2,529
Total	**6,730**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2018–2019.

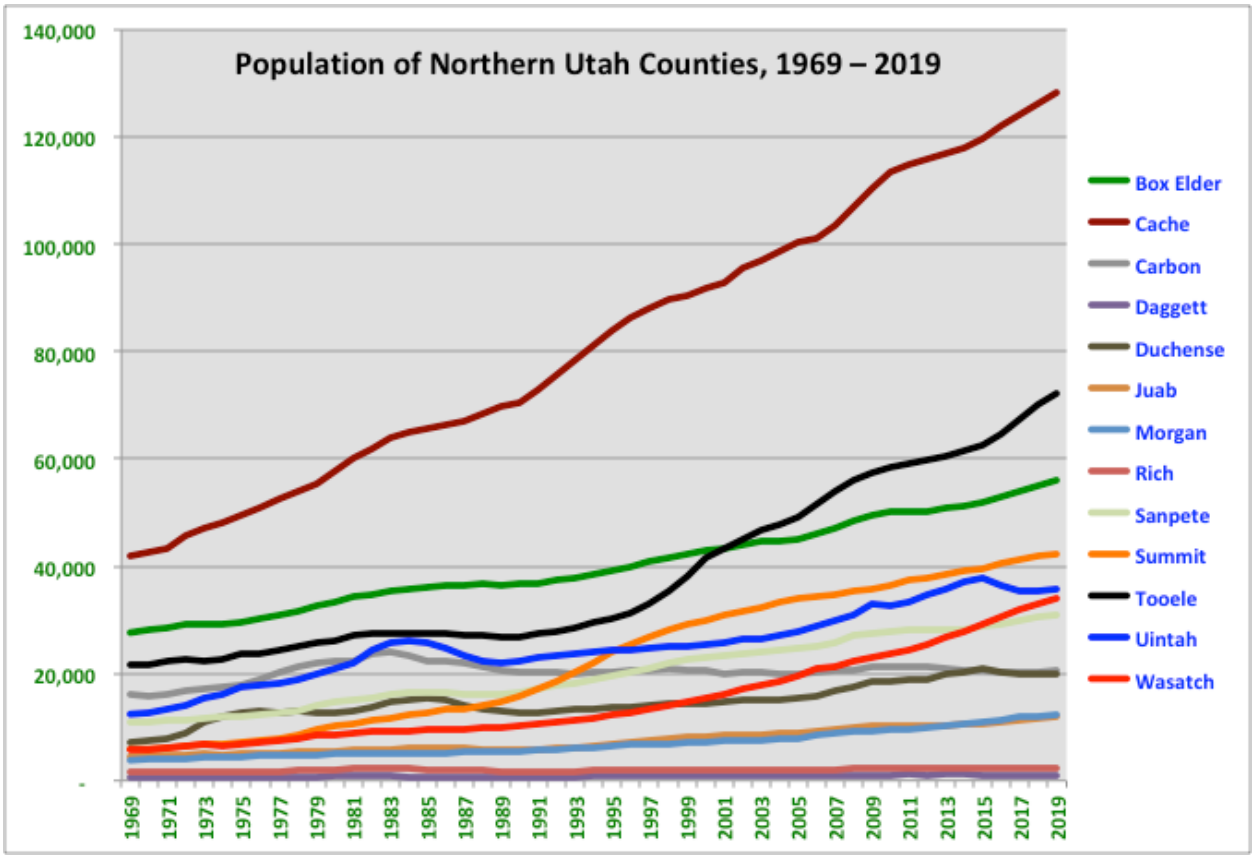
Chart 1: Population of Northern Utah, 1969–2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The population of Northern Utah nearly tripled from 1969 to 2019, increasing from from 159,700 to 467,478.

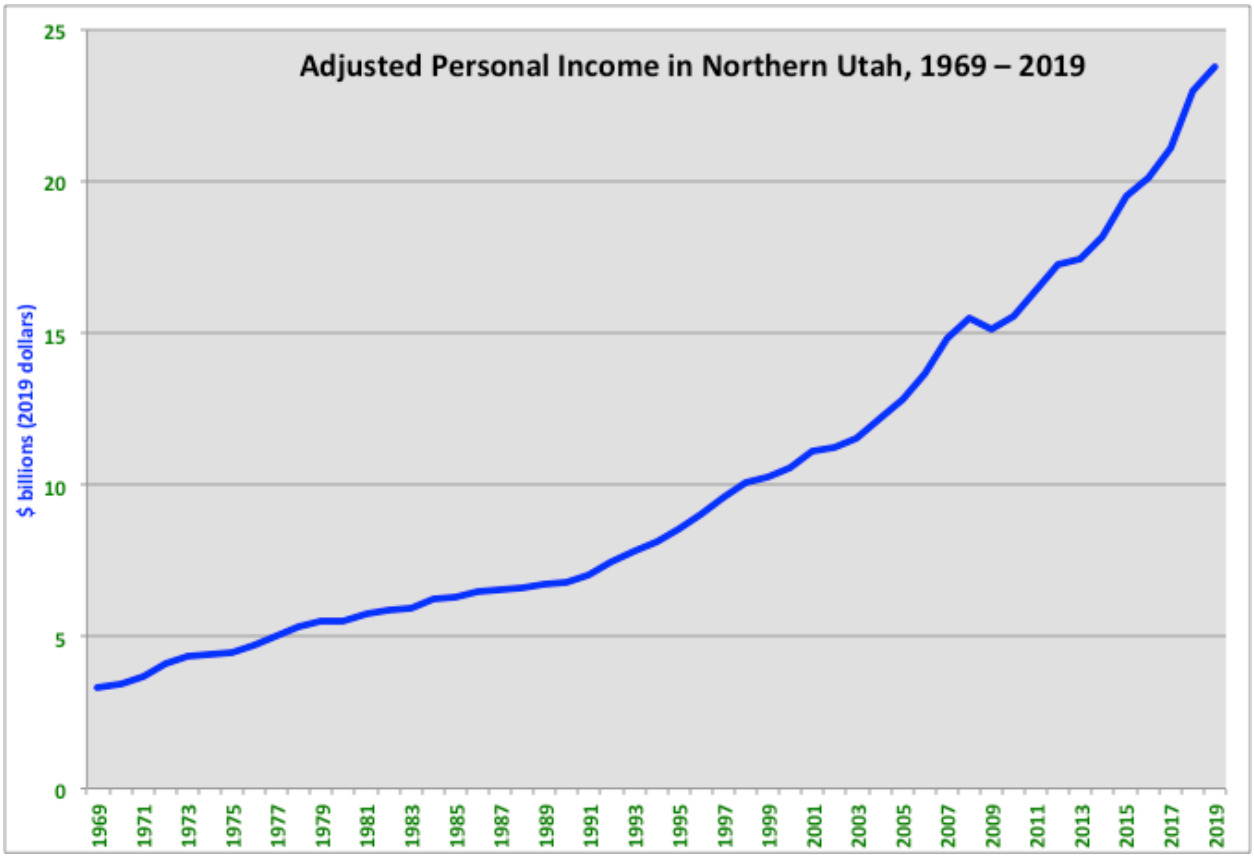
Chart 2: Population of Northern Utah Counties, 1969–2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Box Elder, Cache, Morgan, Summit, Tooele, Uintah, and Wasatch Counties experienced especially strong rates of population increase, while other counties remained much the same.

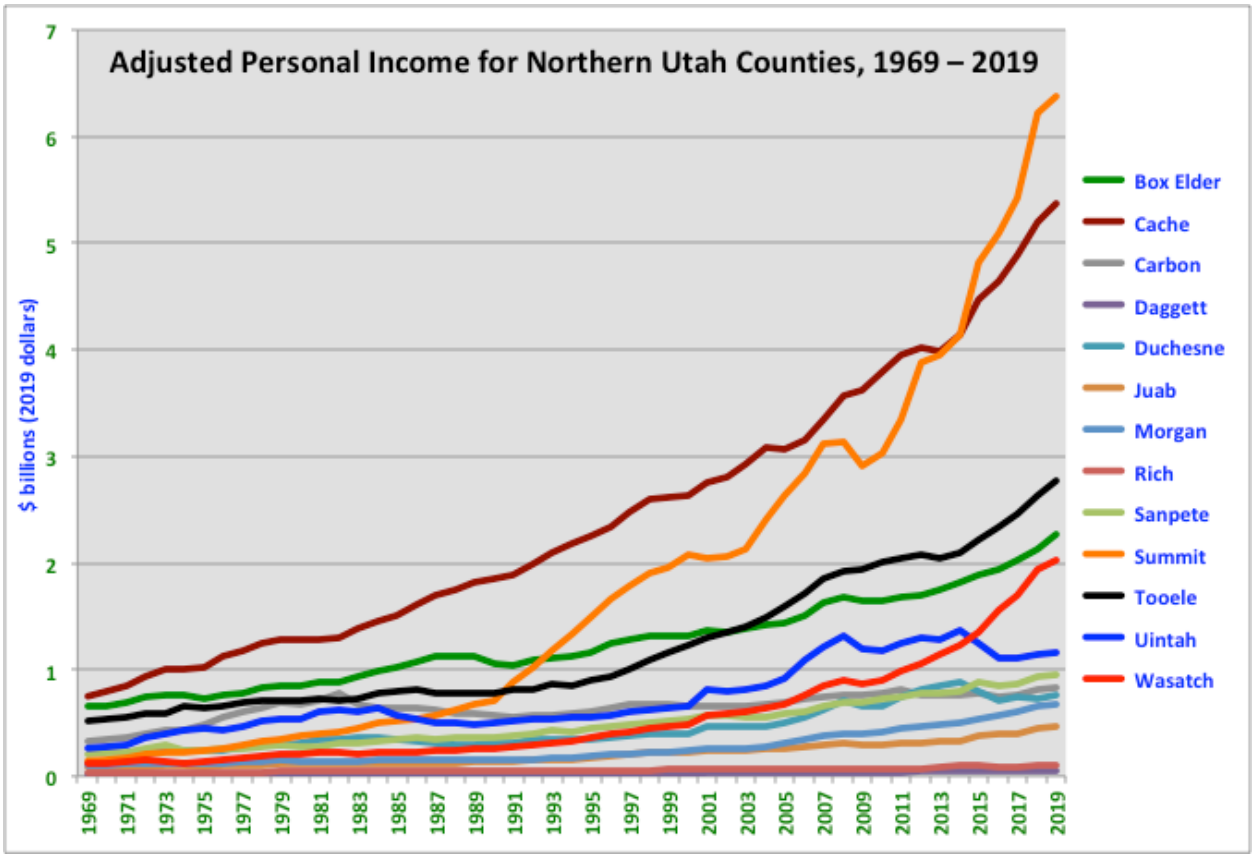
Chart 3: Adjusted Personal Income in Northern Utah, 1969–2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Purchasing Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Personal income increased sevenfold over the years 1969 – 2019, from $3.3 billion to $23.8 billion.

Chart 4: Adjusted Personal Income for Northern Utah Counties, 1969–2019

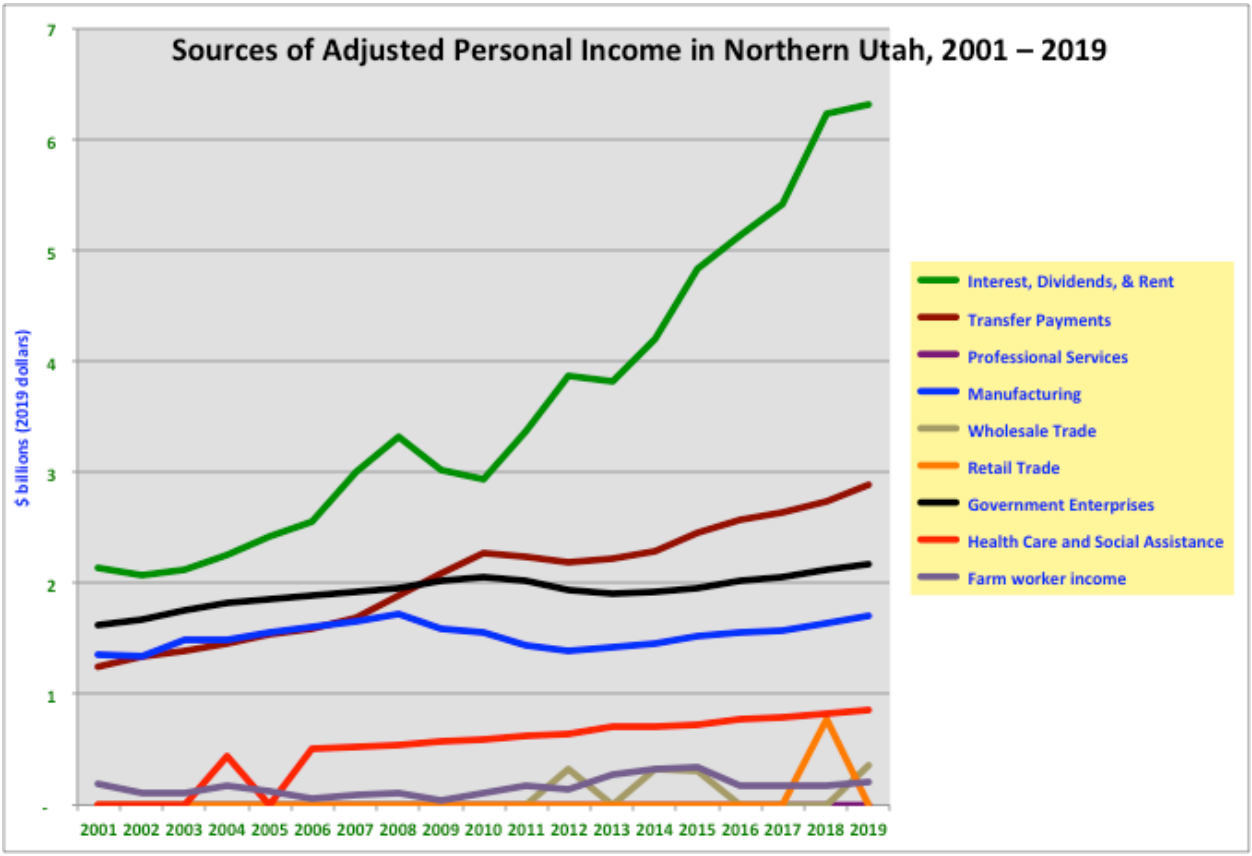


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Purchasing Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Income growth was especially strong in Box Elder, Cache, Summit, Tooele, and Wasatch Counties.

Summit County was the clear leader, with per capita income soaring sixfold from $24,000 to $151,000 over the years 1969–2019, after adjusting for inflation.

Chart 5: Sources of Adjusted Personal Income in Northern Utah, 2001–2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Purchasing Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

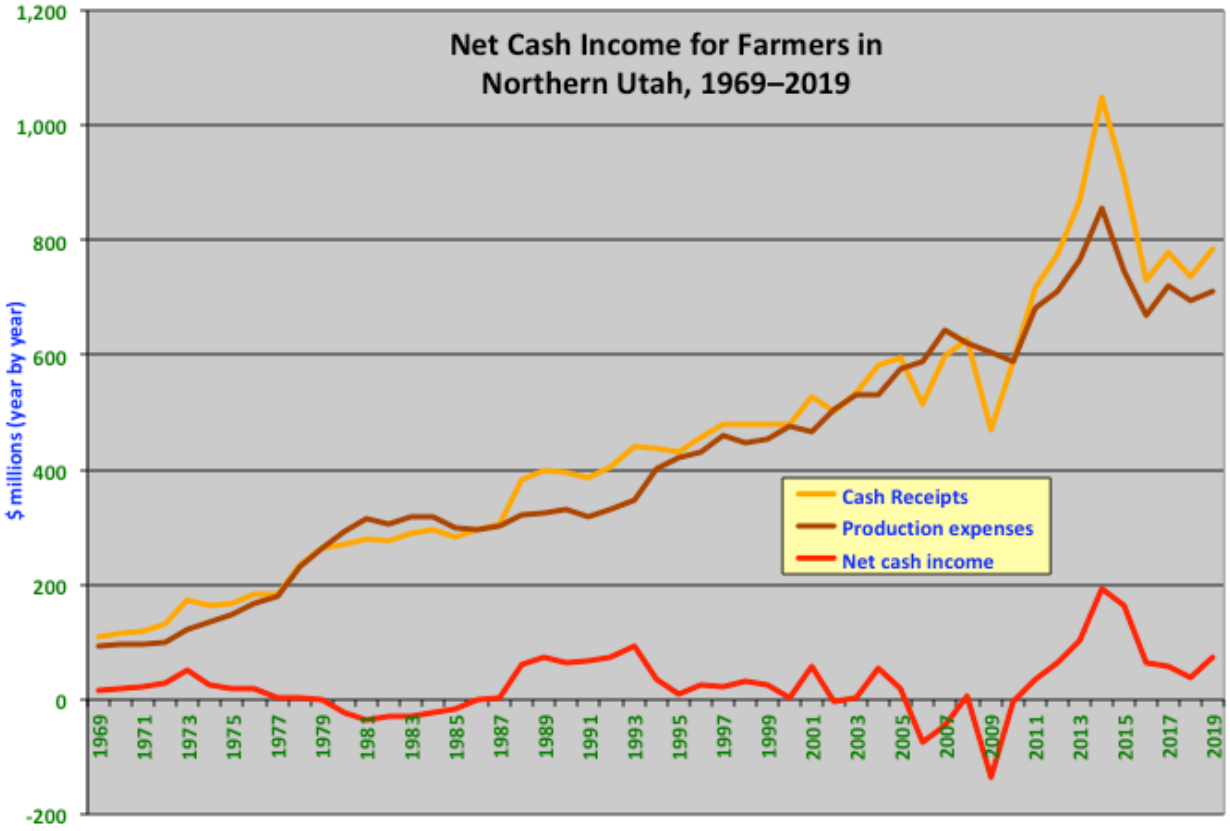
Chart 3 shows that the largest source of personal income was capital income (from interest, rent or dividends), at $6.3 billion. Transfer payments (from government programs such as pensions) ranked second, accounting for $2.9 billion of personal income *[see detail below]*. Government jobs (this includes schools and colleges as well as state and local government) ranked third, with workers earning $2.2 billion. Note that 25% of personal income earned in the region derived from public programs. Government income included $1.8 billion earned by state and local government workers and $267 million of income earned by federal workers. Military personnel earned $68 million of personal income.

Farmworkers earned about $200 million in both 1969 and 2019 (adjusted for inflation). Their income peaked at $350 million in 2015. These tallies only include hired laborers, not farm owners.

Manufacturing workers earned $1.7 billion, while health care and social service workers earned $851 million. Wholesale workers earned $361 million. Considerable data went unreported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis due to confidentiality concerns.

Income earned from transfer payments includes $1.1 billion of retirement and disability insurance benefits; $1.0 billion of medical benefits; $248 million of income maintenance benefits; $21 million of unemployment insurance; and $113 million of veterans' benefits.

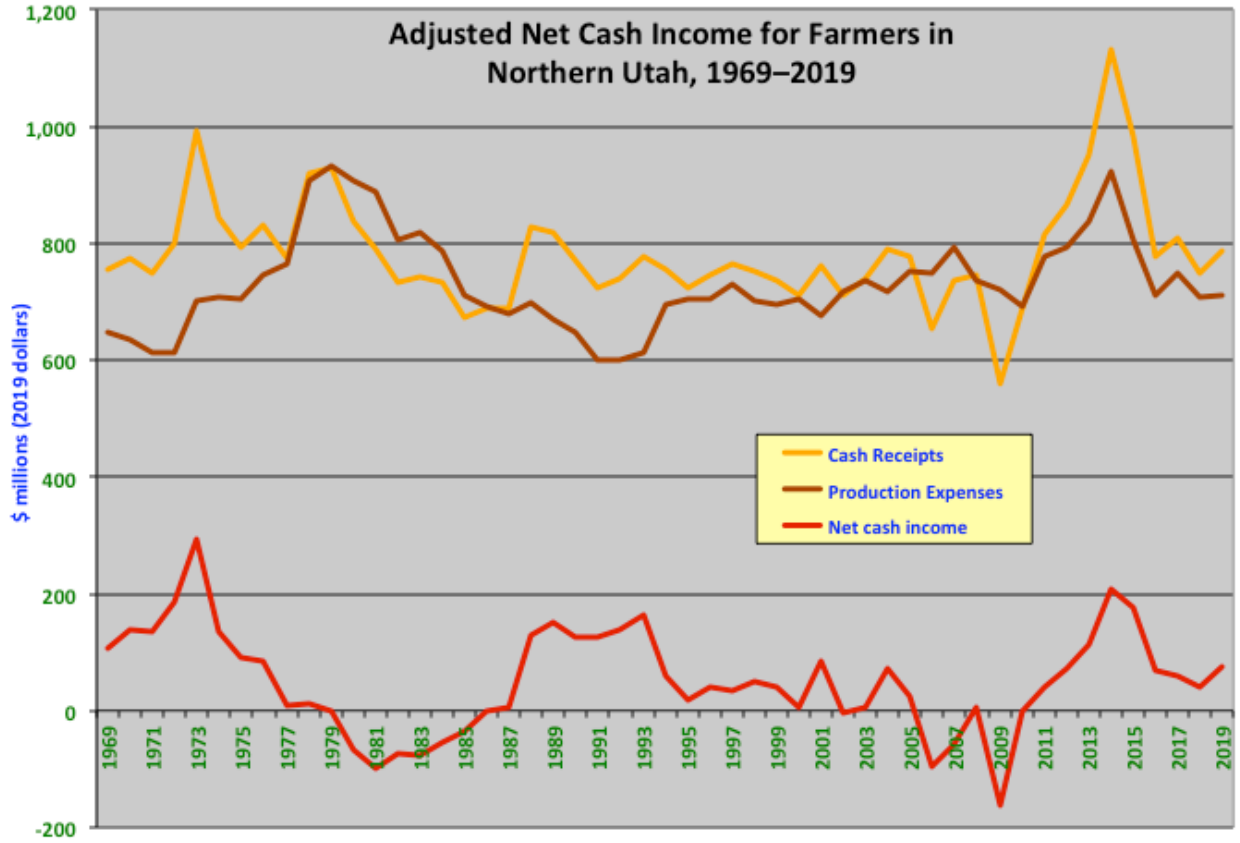
Chart 6: Net Cash Income for Farmers in Northern Utah, 1969–2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Chart 6 shows that commodity farming in Northern Utah has been only marginally rewarding over the past 50 years, despite strong increases in sales. Returns hovered near zero until 2011, when a brief price spike, sparked by investors speculating in commodities following the global housing crisis, provided three years of better returns. Returns then fell to more normal levels. In 5 of the past 30 years farmers earned less selling crops and livestock than they spent to produce them.

Chart 7: Adjusted Net Cash Income for Farmers in Northern Utah, 1969–2019

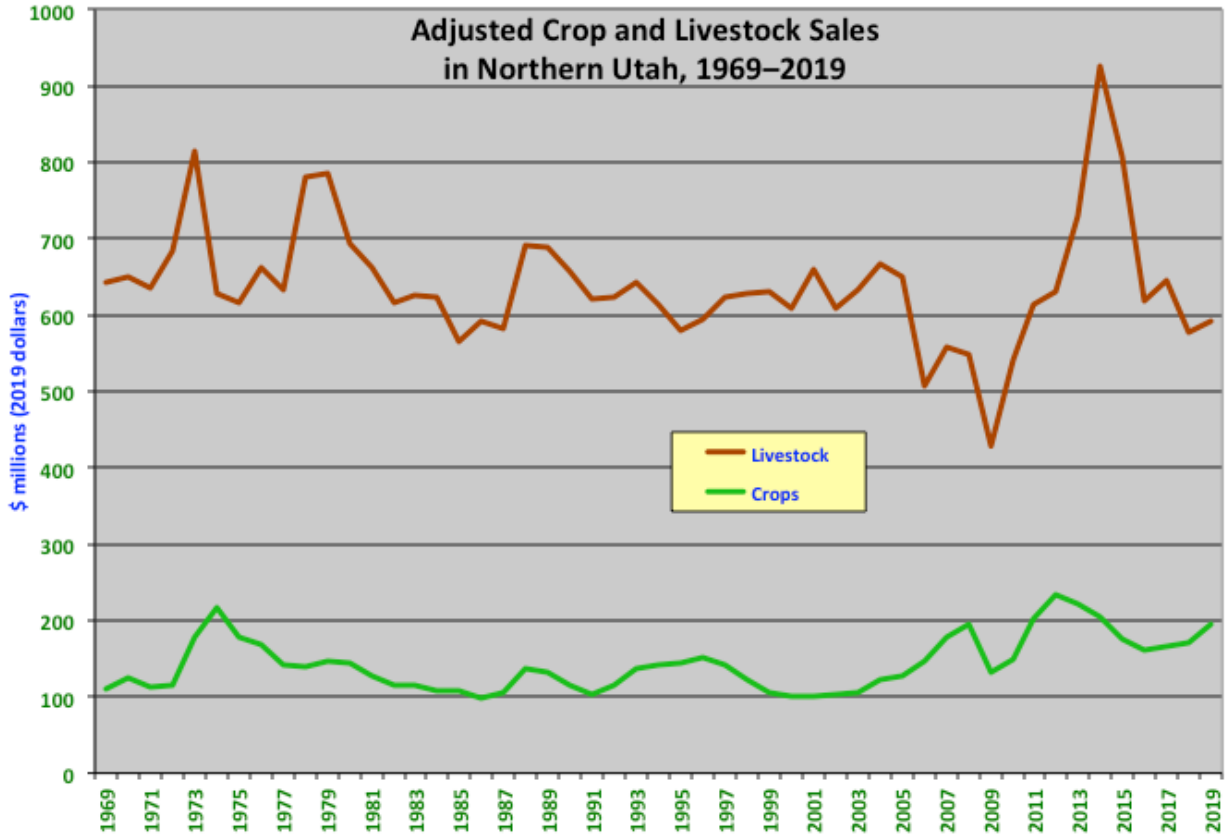


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Purchasing Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

After the data in Chart 6 are adjusted for inflation, as shown in Chart 7, the patterns appear somewhat different, because the value of the dollar was so much larger in earlier years (Currently the dollar is worth about one-seventh of the value it held in 1969). Chart 7 shows that cash receipts are nearly the same today as in 1973, despite massive advances in farm productivity (Economic Research Service Farm Productivity data show that productivity more than doubled during this period). Moreover, production expenses are higher, so farmers earned $32 million less in 2019 than they did in 1969. Still, since the end of the 1980s farm credit crisis, Northern Utah farmers have gained an average of $54 million each year by producing commodities, 7% of sales, for a combined gain of $1.7 billion since 1989.

The best year portrayed is 1973, when grain and livestock prices were artificially high due to the energy crisis. In that year, Northern Utah farmers earned a surplus of nearly $300 million by selling commodities. Farmers face considerable uncertainty that other businesses in the market do not face. Both cash receipts and production expenses are highly variable, as global markets fluctuate and weather changes. The overall trend is declining net farm income. This is also due to displacement of farms by housing and commercial development.

Chart 8: Crop and Livestock Sales (Adjusted) in Northern Utah, 1969–2019

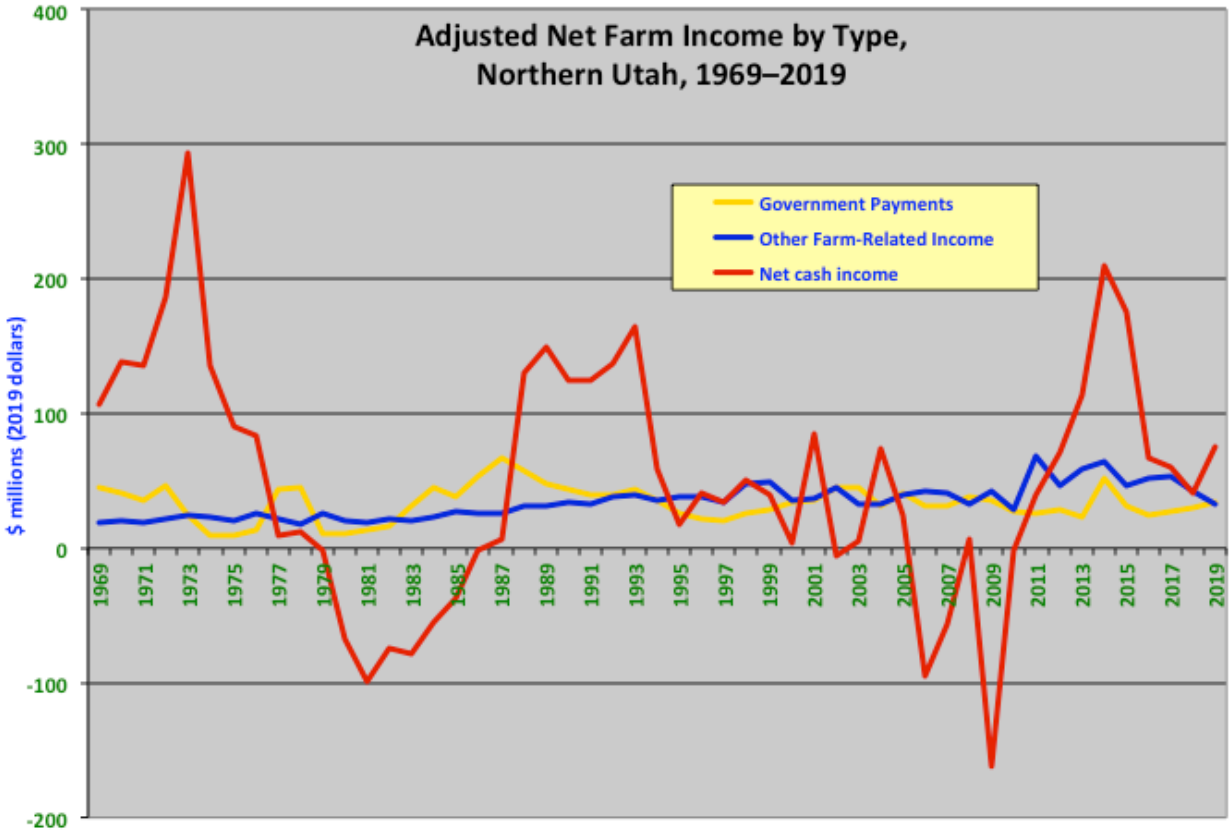


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Purchasing Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Chart 8 shows that livestock sales declined steadily from 1973 to 2009, rising as livestock prices rose following the global housing crisis. It also seems likely that farmers sold livestock because they could not afford to feed them when purchased grain prices were high. Sales have now returned to previous levels in 2018. Livestock farmers earned $50 million less selling livestock in 2019 than they had earned in 1969, after adjusting for inflation.

Crop sales have remained fairly steady over the past 50 years, after dollars are adjusted for inflation.

Chart 9: Adjusted Net Farm Income by Type in Northern Utah, 1969–2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Purchasing Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

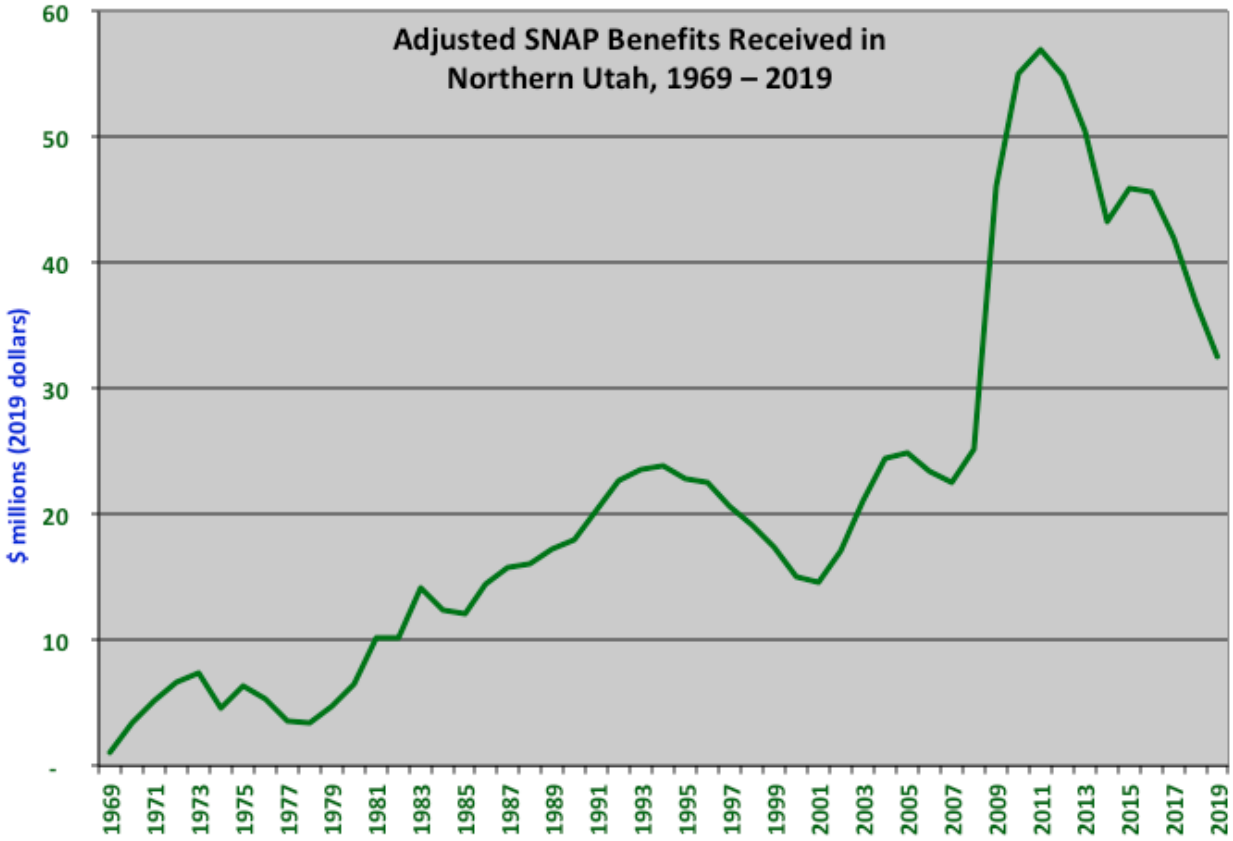
Chart 9 shows the three main sources of net income for farmers in Northern Utah. The steadiest source of income is not farming itself, but rather what is called "farm-related income." This averaged $42 million per year over the past 31 years. As explained above, this consisted mostly of custom field work for a neighbor or income from renting land. *These data are drawn from the 2017 Census of Agriculture.*

Raising crops and livestock earned farmers a net cash income of $54 million per year over the past 31 years. However, these returns are highly unstable, shaped by global market forces, increased concentration of markets, and weather change.

The third largest source of net income for farm families is federal government subsidies (orange line), which averaged $34 million over the years 1989 to 2019. These subsidies only were given to about 15% of the region's farmers. For those farmers, it represents a relatively predictable source of income.

Given these trends, many landowners find it is more lucrative to rent out land to someone else to farm, rather than shouldering the risks of farming themselves.

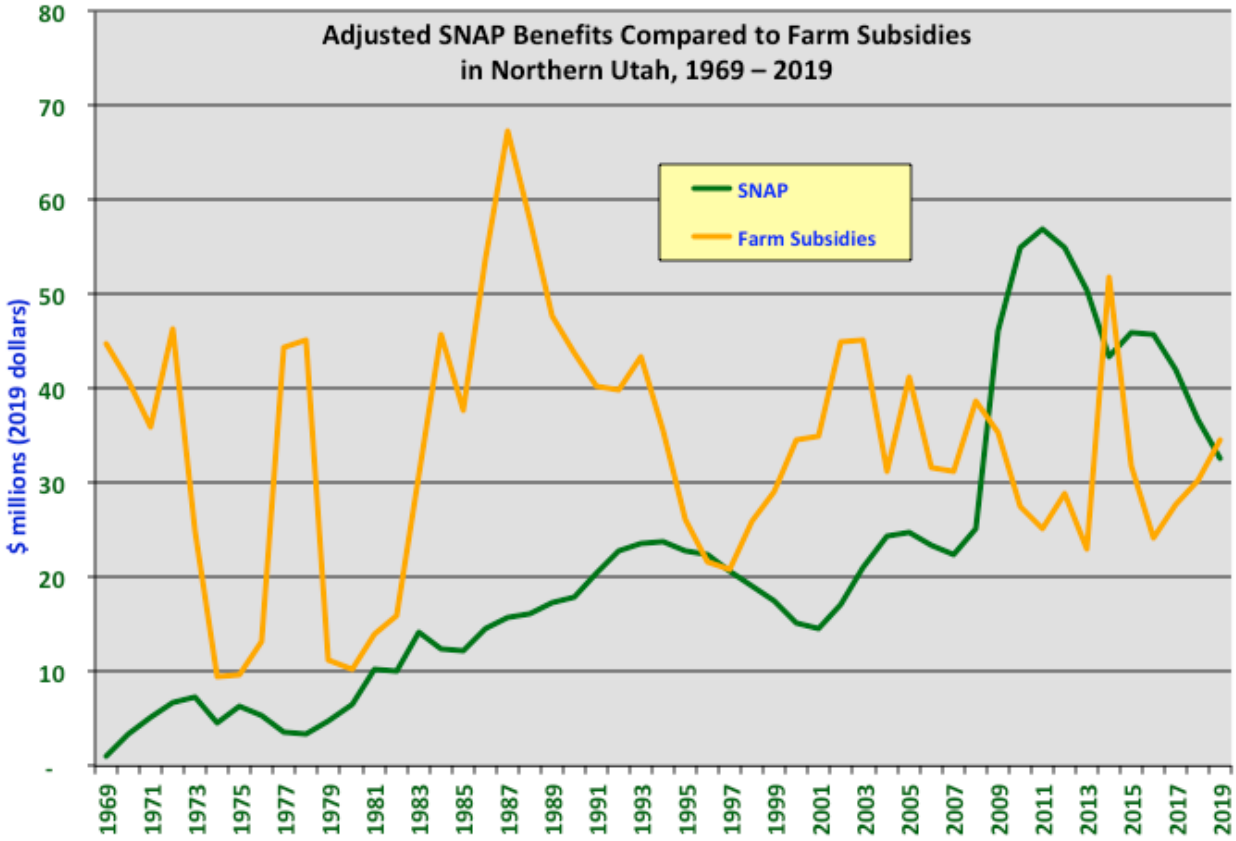
Chart 10: Adjusted SNAP Benefits Received in Northern Utah, 1969–2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Purchasing Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Food assistance has become a permanent feature of the Northern Utah landscape over the past 51 years. SNAP benefits were minimal in 1969, totaling $150,000 in adjusted dollars. They spiked at $50 million after the global housing crisis, and then fell to $36 million.

Chart 11: Adjusted SNAP Benefits Compared to Farm Subsidies, 1969–2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Adjusted for inflation using Consumer Purchasing Index published by Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

Chart 11 shows that in 2009, SNAP benefits became a more important source of net income to Northern Utah than farm support programs (orange line).

Estimated Pounds of Food Consumed by Northern Utah Residents

The following table shows estimated food consumption for all Northern Utah residents. It is only a rough estimate, because it is based on national "average" consumption estimates, and does not take into account specific food preferences for those who live in the area.

These data are based on national calculations of the food that is "available" after taking into account the amount produced in the U.S., amounts used in processing, and how much was exported. Those totals were then divided by the U.S. population to report consumption of each item per person. We then took these per capita estimates and multiplied them by the population of the region.

Even though they are not a totally satisfying summary of food consumption by Northern Utah residents, the estimates of consumption for vegetables, fruits, and meats, in particular, may be useful for farmers who might wish to raise food for local residents.

Table 36: Estimated Pounds of Food Consumed by Northern Utah Residents, 2015

Source: USDA Economic Research Service Food Availability Series, 2015.

Vegetables		Per Capita Availability Pounds, 2015	Total Pounds
	Artichokes	1.4	654,469
	Asparagus	1.65	771,339
	Beans, Lima	0.0018	841
	Beans, Snap	1.47	687,193
	Broccoli	6.64	3,104,054
	Brussels Sprouts	0.46	215,040
	Cabbage	6.68	3,122,753
	Carrots	8.47	3,959,539
	Cauliflower	1.29	603,047
	Celery	5.53	2,585,153
	Cucumbers	7.4	3,459,337
	Eggplant	0.85	397,356
	Escarole & Endive	0.17	79,471
	Garlic	1.93	902,233
	Green Peas	2.3	1,075,199
	Greens, Collard	1.54	719,916
	Greens, Mustard	0.39	182,316
	Greens, Turnip	0.39	182,316
	Kale	0.51	238,414
	Lettuce: Head	14.46	6,759,732
	Lettuce: Leaf & Romaine	10.78	5,039,413
	Mushrooms	2.98	1,393,084
	Okra	0.4	186,991
	Onions	18.3	8,554,847

Peppers, Bell	10.69	4,997,340
Potatoes	33.5	15,660,513
Pumpkins	5.32	2,486,983
Radishes	0.48	224,389
Spinach	1.67	780,688
Squash	4.59	2,145,724
Sweet Corn	7.63	3,566,857
Sweet Potatoes	7.51	3,510,760
Tomatoes	20.5	9,583,299

Fruit

Grapefruit	2.43	1,135,972
Lemons	3.42	1,598,775
Limes	3.06	1,430,483
Oranges & Temples	9.35	4,370,919
Tangerines & Tangelos	5.04	2,356,089
Apples	18.94	8,854,033
Apricots	0.12	56,097
Avocados	6.52	3,047,957
Bananas	27.9	13,042,636
Blackberries	0.08	37,398
Blueberries	1.54	719,916
Cantaloupe	6.99	3,267,671
Cherries	1.19	556,299
Cranberries	0.07	32,723
Dates	0.5	233,739
Figs	0.21	98,170
Grapes	7.72	3,608,930
Honeydew	1.65	771,339
Kiwi	0.51	238,414
Mangoes	2.5	1,168,695
Olives	0.88	411,381
Papayas	1.14	532,925
Peaches & Nectarines	3.26	1,523,978
Pears	2.87	1,341,662
Pineapple	7.18	3,356,492
Prunes & Plums	0.58	271,137
Raspberries	0.49	229,064
Strawberries	7.95	3,716,450
Watermelon	13.47	6,296,929

Grains

Barley	0.73	341,259
Oats	4.5	2,103,651
Rye	0.5	233,739
Wheat Flour	134.7	62,969,287

Dairy			
	Fluid Milk & Cream	173.7	81,200,929
	Dry Milk Products	3.6	1,682,921
	Cheese	30.7	14,351,575
	Cottage Cheese	2.1	981,704
	Condensed & Evap. Milk	0.9	420,730
	Frozen Dairy Products	21.9	10,237,768
Eggs			
	Eggs	34.9	16,314,982
Meats			
	Beef	76.9	35,949,058
	Veal	0.3	140,243
	Pork	59.1	27,627,950
	Lamb	1.1	514,226
	Chickens	97.5	45,579,105
Fish			
	Fresh/Frozen Fish & Shellfish	10.8	5,048,762
	Canned Fish & Shellfish	3.3	1,542,677
	Cured Fish & Shellfish	0.3	140,243
Nuts			
	Almonds	1.7	794,713
	Hazelnuts (filberts)	24.8	11,593,454
	Peanuts	7	3,272,346
	Pecans (filberts)	0.5	233,739
	Pistachio Nuts	0.2	93,496
	Coconuts	0.9	420,730
	Walnuts	0.4	186,991
	Other Tree Nuts	1.2	560,974

Key data sources

Bureau of Economic Analysis — Regional Income Data:
https://apps.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1

Food consumption estimates drawn from Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey:
(Calculated by Meter using Federal Census population data)
http://www.bls.gov/cex/home.htm

U.S. NASS Census of Agriculture:
http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/

USDA/Economic Research Service — Food Consumption Data:
http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/foodconsumption/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention — Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data:
https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/data_documentation/index.htm

American Diabetes Association (2018). "Economic Costs of Diabetes in the U.S. in 2017."
Supplementary Data. http://care.diabetesjournals.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.2337/dci18-0007/-/DC1

Citations:
When citing the data included in this report, please cite both the original source and this report.

For more information:

To see results from *Finding Food in Farm Country* studies in other regions of the U.S.:
http://www.crcworks.org/?submit=fffc

To read the original *Finding Food in Farm Country* study from Southeast Minnesota (written for the Experiment in Rural Cooperation): http://www.crcworks.org/ff.pdf

For further information: http://www.crcworks.org/

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