



Weekly Farm Economics: Long-Term Corn and Soybean Use with Implications for Planting Decisions in 2022 and Beyond

Gary Schnitkey, Nick Paulson, Krista Swanson and Jim Baltz

Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics
University of Illinois

Carl Zulauf

Department of Agricultural, Environmental and Development Economics
Ohio State University

November 9, 2021

farmdoc daily (11): 155

Recommended citation format: Schnitkey, G., N. Paulson, C. Zulauf, K. Swanson, and J. Baltz. "Long-Term Corn and Soybean Use with Implications for Planting Decisions in 2022 and Beyond." *farmdoc daily* (11): 155, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, November 9, 2021.

Permalink: <https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2021/11/long-term-corn-and-soybean-use-with-implications-for-planting-decisions-in-2022-and-beyond.html>

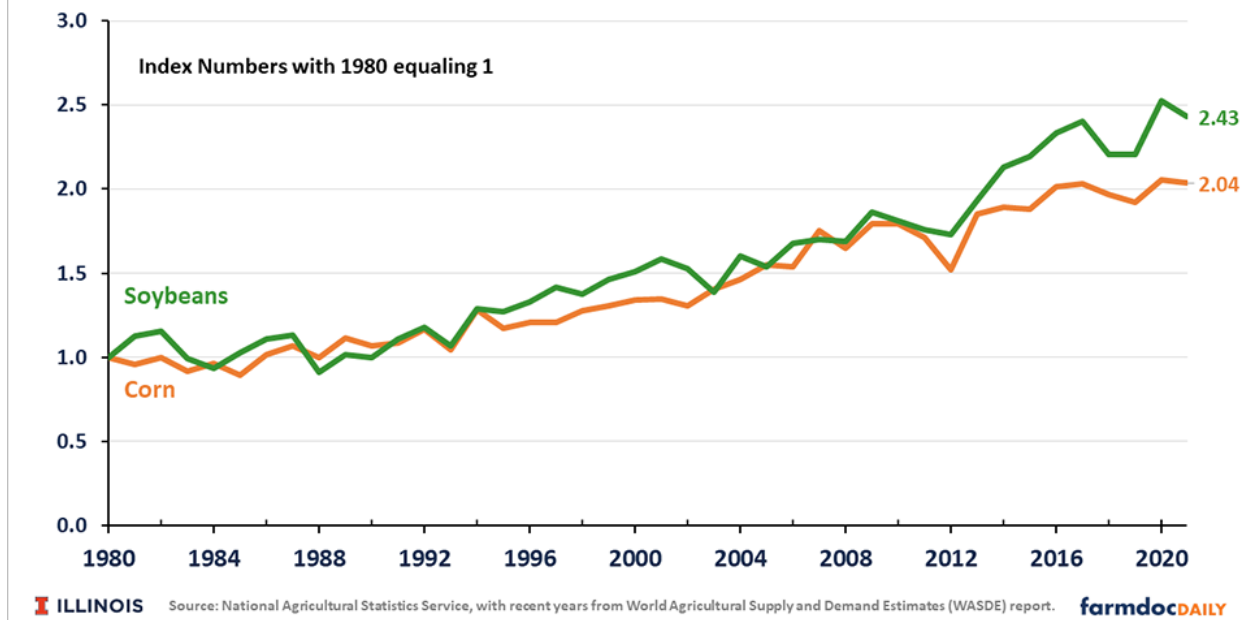
Since the mid-1990s, the use of soybeans produced in the U.S. has grown more than corn use, primarily because soybean exports have been a resilient source of growth. Higher growth in soybean use has led to higher relative soybean prices that result in soybean profitability exceeding corn profitability over most of the past decade. Past trends likely have resilience into the future. Even though corn is projected more profitable than soybeans in 2022, farmers may wish to continue to put more soybeans in their rotations over time.

Corn and Soybean Use in the U.S.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports the yearly use of corn and soybeans produced in the U.S., with the World Agriculture Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report updating projections for the current and previous year every month. Figure 1 shows both corn and soybean use, with all yearly corn and soybean values divided by the 1980 value of the respective crop. This procedure causes corn and soybean use values to be indexes with values of 1.00 in 1980. The projected 2021 values are 2.04 for corn and 2.43 for soybeans. Corn use in 2021 is 2.04 times that of the 1980 value. Soybean use is 2.43 times the 1980 value.

We request all readers, electronic media and others follow our citation guidelines when re-posting articles from farmdoc daily. Guidelines are available [here](#). The farmdoc daily website falls under University of Illinois copyright and intellectual property rights. For a detailed statement, please see the University of Illinois Copyright Information and Policies [here](#).

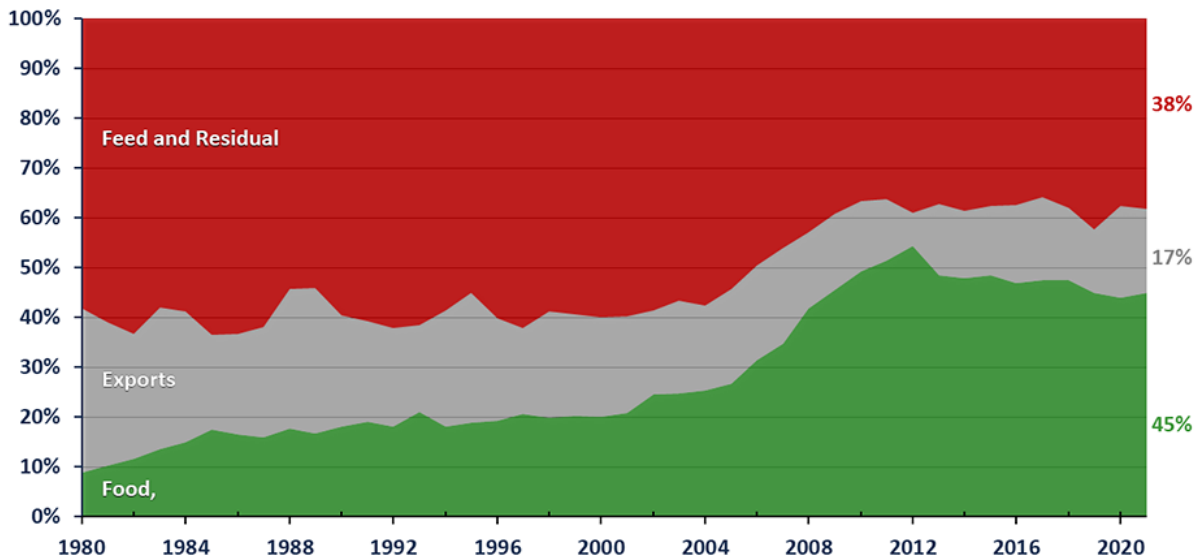
Figure 1. Total Corn and Soybean Use in the U.S., 1980 to 2021



Corn and soybean use both grew from 1980 to 1993 at the same rate. By 1993, both crops had index values equaling 1.29, meaning that both crops' use in 1993 exceeded 1980 use by 29%. From 1994 to 2004, soybean values exceeded corn values. The two index values then were roughly equal from 2004 to 2011, with corn exceeding soybean values in some years and vice versa. Since 2012, soybean index values have exceeded corn values in all years, meaning that soybean use has grown more than corn use relative to 1980s values. For 2021, projections indicate that soybean use has grown 143% since 1980, while corn has grown 104%.

Since 1993, soybean use has exceeded corn use except for the 2004-2011 period. This 2004-2011 period could be viewed as an anomaly caused by the increase in corn used in producing ethanol, often known as the ethanol build. Figure 2 shows use categories reported in the monthly WASDE report: 1) food, seed, and industrial, 2) exports and 3) feed and residual. Ethanol falls in the "food, seed, and industrial" category and represents between 75% and 78% of that category's use in recent years. Note that ethanol production also provides livestock feed as distillers grain is a joint product of the ethanol production process, and about 30% of corn used to produce ethanol ends as distillers grains. From 2004 to 2012, food, seed, and industrial grew from 25% of domestic corn use in 2004 to 54% in 2012. The ethanol build came to an end in the early 2010s. Since then, "food, seed, and industrial" have remained a relatively stable percentage of corn use ranging from 45% to 48% from 2013 to 2021.

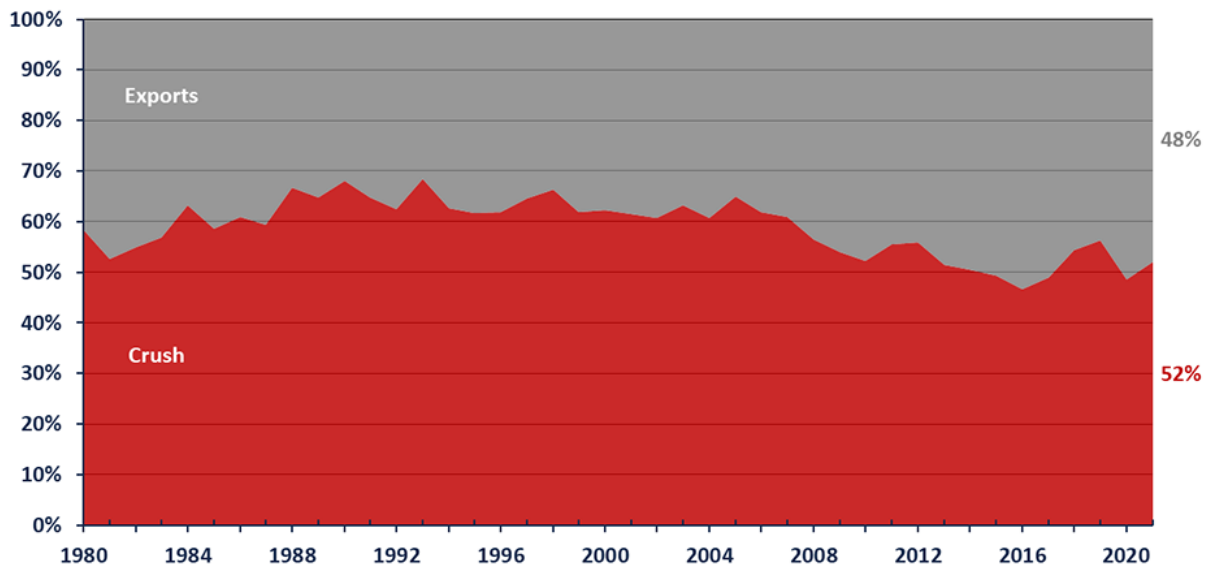
Figure 2. Composition of Corn Use, 1980 to 2021



ILLINOIS Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, with recent years from World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report. farmdocDAILY

Corn’s pattern differs from soybeans (see Figure 3). The WASDE report divides domestic soybean use into two main categories: 1) exports and 2) crush. Crush involves taking soybeans and producing two co-products: soybean oil meal (SBOM) and soybean oil. In 2000, exports accounted for 38% of use and crush the other 62%. Exports have trended to be a growing percentage of use since 2000, with variations across years. In recent years, some of the variations relates to geopolitical events. In 2016, export use was 53% of use. That percent declined to 44% in 2019, with that decline being attributed to the trade war with China and swine production problems in China caused by African Swine Fever. Exports are projected at 51% for 2020 and 48% for 2021.

Figure 3. Composition of Soybean Use, 1980 to 2021



ILLINOIS Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, with recent years from World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report. farmdocDAILY

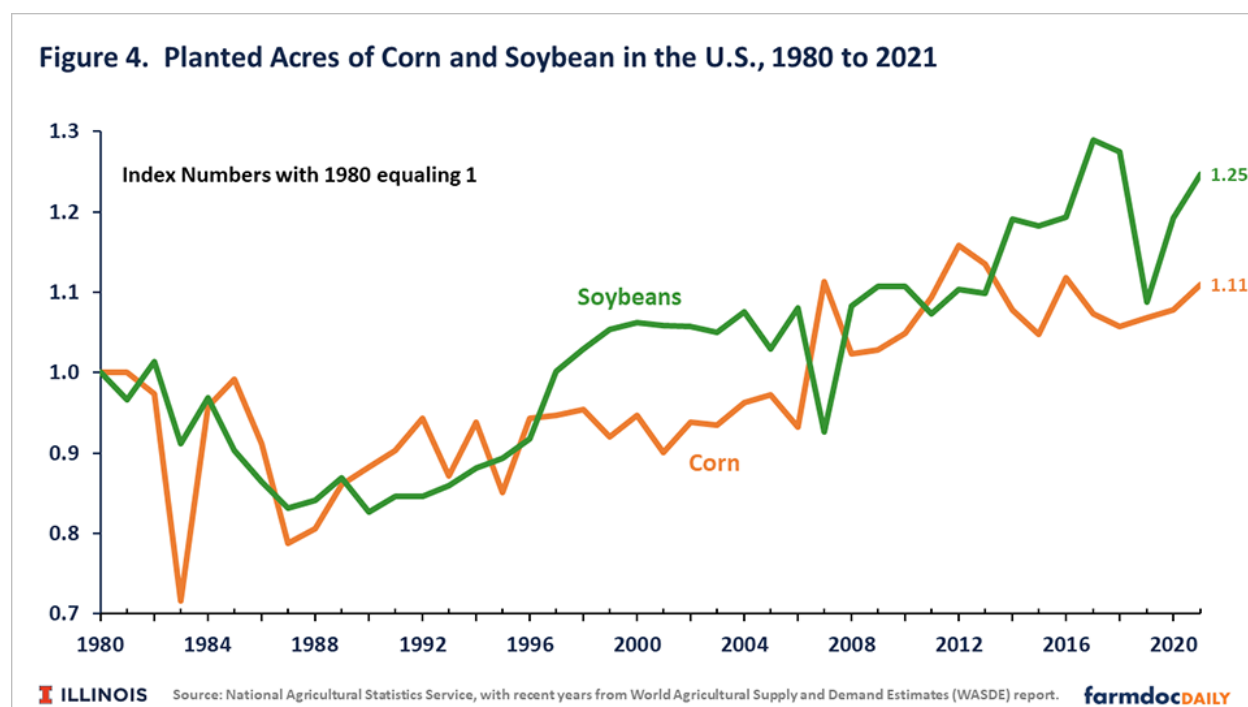
Causes of major growth in use differ for corn and soybeans. Corn use has increased due to the ethanol build, while soybean use has increased due to exports. The ethanol build for corn was more pronounced

than growth in exports for soybeans, but the growth in corn use from expanding ethanol production has plateaued. Soybean's exports have been more stable and could conceivably continue to grow into the near future. Growth in soybean exports comes primarily from demand for use as a livestock feed to produce meat as meat consumption rises in China and other developing countries.

These historical trends in use have the same pattern as acreage. Figure 4 shows planted corn and soybean acreage in the U.S. In Figure 4, index values are created by dividing yearly values by the respected crops 1980 value, similar to the construction of Figure 1. Growth in planted acres has paralleled those for use:

1. Relative to 1980, soybean acres exceeded corn acres from 1996 to 2004,
2. Corn and soybean acres were roughly equal from 2005 to 2012, and
3. Soybean acres have exceeded corn acres since 2012.

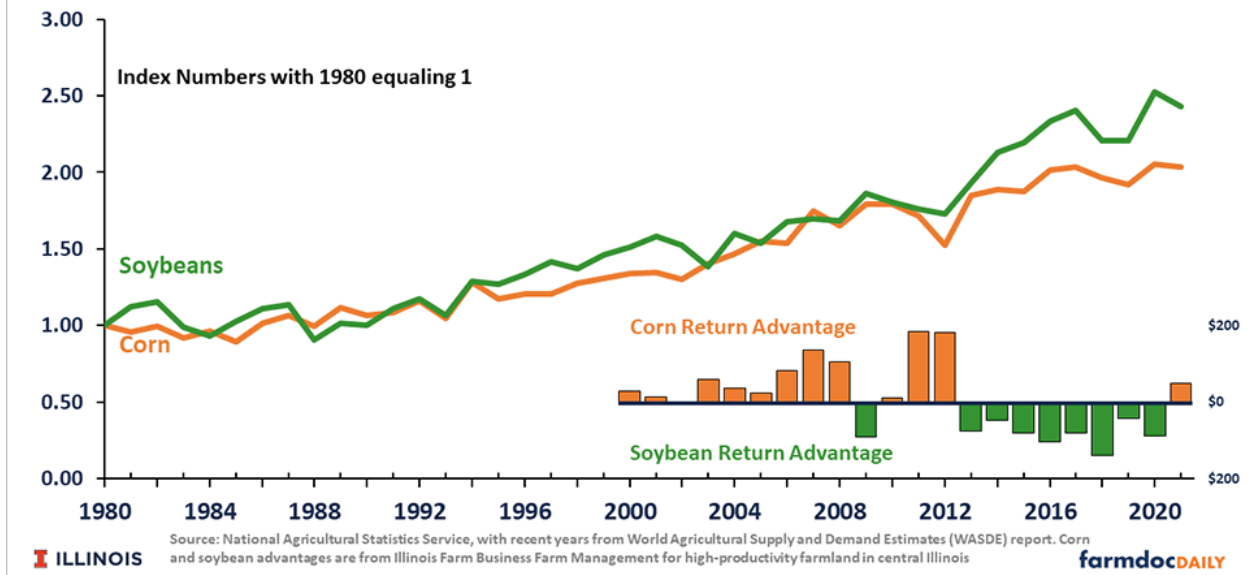
In 2021, soybean acres were 25% higher than in 1980, while corn acreage is only 11% higher.



Impacts of profitability

Changes in corn and soybean use then have impacts on relative corn and soybeans profitability. Figure 5 contains the use indices shown in Figure 1 but adds corn-minus-soybean returns from 2000 to the present. These returns are not available before 2000. Corn-minus-soybean returns measure the relative profitability of corn and soybeans, with positive values indicating that corn is more profitable than soybeans and negative values showing that soybeans are more profitable than corn. These values come from Illinois Farm Business Farm Management (FBFM) for high-productivity farmland in central Illinois (see *farmdoc daily*, [November 2, 2021](#)).

Figure 5. Corn and Soybean Used in the U.S. from 1980 to 2021, and Return Advantage to Crop from 2000 to 2021



There is a high degree of correlation between use indices and corn-minus-soybean returns. From 2002 through 2011, corn was more profitable than soybeans, and relative corn use was roughly equal to soybean use. Soybeans have been more profitable than corn from 2013 to 2019, and relative soybean use has exceeded corn use.

The need for more bushels in soybean use has been driving the relative profitability of corn and soybean. As the need for more soybeans has grown, the relative profitability of soybeans has increased so that acres are drawn into soybeans. This phenomenon has occurred across the Midwest, where corn and soybeans are the major crops.

Growth in the Longer-Run

At this point, exports seem the most likely avenue of growth for both corn and soybeans. Export demand growth will not only impact each crop’s export levels directly but will also impact other uses of corn and soybeans.

Take domestic livestock feed demand as an example. Livestock feed directly impacts the food and residual category of corn and the crush category of soybeans. U.S. feed consumption will provide meat for domestic consumption and for exports. Growth in domestic meat consumption has limited potential because the U.S. population is relatively stable, and per capita consumption of meat seems unlikely to grow significantly. Moreover, increases in livestock feeding efficiency could reduce corn and soybean use for meeting domestic consumption, and a continued switch from beef and pork to chicken could reduce corn and soybean use as poultry production is more feed efficient than beef or pork. As a result, corn and soybean use in meeting domestic meat consumption likely has limited growth possibilities. Export growth for US meat and livestock likely represents the most potential for increased corn and soybean use as feeds.

Biofuels present another possibility for growth. Maintaining current corn use levels in producing ethanol is likely achievable, but continued growth is not assured. There is potential for oil from soybean crush to be used in the production of biodiesel. A movement in this direction likely has positive impacts on soybean use.

Implications for Planting Decisions

Currently, corn is projected to be more profitable than soybean in 2022, counter to years from 2013 to 2019 when soybeans were more profitable than corn. Over the next five years, growth in soybeans and

corn use will likely be driven by exports. In the past, exports have had a larger direct impact on soybean use relative to corn. Past trends do not have to continue in the future, but continuing growth in soybean exports seems reasonable. As a result, relatively more soybean acres will be needed in the future compared to corn acres.

These trends lead to two suggestions for farmers. First, farmers will have to continue to watch export demand to gain insights into likely changes in corn and soybean relative profitability. That examination needs to not only include soybean exports but also 1) corn exports and 2) meat and livestock exports. Second, export demand will likely continue to favor soybeans, and farmers need to consider adjusting rotations in the face of this reality.

Reference

Schnitkey, G., N. Paulson, K. Swanson and C. Zulauf. "[Planting and Acreage Decisions in 2022](#)." *farmdoc daily* (11):150, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, November 2, 2021.