Each of these futures indicates unique impacts on the welfare of farmers. The most likely, or base case situation, suggests that many of the existing problems and issues facing farmers will remain. The implications will be that the industry will require continued significant subsidization to support the current imbalance between debt, market income levels and asset values.

The possibility that recent high energy prices could translate into an input price shock has a sharp impact. A three percent higher price shock results in a rapid deterioration, given current economic outlooks for prices and interest rates. An increased number of farmers move into the severe stress category. Interestingly, the number of farmers in the insolvent category does not change significantly. The data suggest that the latter group is increasingly becoming unresponsive to financial remedy through future economic prosperity.

The changes in the number of farmers in the four risk categories between 1989 and 1992, for each projection, are summarized in Table 5.3. The relatively small changes which are occurring, are indicative of agriculture's stagnant position. The potential for major price changes resulting from the GATT discussions will likely bring about near-term changes to the structure of agriculture.

Table 5.3
Summary of the Number of Farmers by Risk Classification and Simulation

Risk Classification	1989	Base Case	Higher Costs	Optimistic	Higher Int. Rates	Lower Int. Rates
Stable	145,518	146,311	134,305	154,569	144,268	145,235
Moderate	43,697	42,905	49,691	35,352	43,045	43,681
Severe	12,605	12,590	17,307	13,396	14,224	12,890
Insolvent	47,948	47,963	48,466	46,451	48,232	47,962
Total	249,768	249,768	249,768	249,768	249,768	249,768

Source: Ashmead Economic Research Inc.