Texas Agricultural Commodities Production versus Consumption – Surplus and Deficit September 5, 2014

The Texas Department of Agriculture prepares annual estimates of surpluses and deficits in agricultural production. The estimates for 2014 are shown in the table below, expressed in pounds.

Eighty-nine commodities are covered by these estimates. Of those, 16 commodities showed production surpluses and 73 had production deficits. Compared to last year's estimates, squash, beets and cabbage moved from the deficit category to surplus, while wheat and mustard greens went from surplus to deficit.

The top nine surplus commodities remained unchanged from a year ago, though the rankings did change somewhat. Lower beef production due to the ongoing drought in Texas caused it to carry a smaller surplus. Grain sorghum, milk, cotton, beef and broilers remained the top five commodities with the largest surpluses.

The top 28 deficit commodities remained the same as a year ago, with the notable addition of wheat. As production plummeted due to drought, wheat went from the twelfth largest surplus commodity in 2013 to the third largest deficit commodity in 2014. No commodities moved the other direction, from deficit to surplus.

Overall Texas production of the 89 commodities listed in the table totaled an estimated 52.4 billion pounds, while consumption totaled 104.3 billion pounds, resulting in a total production deficit of 51.8 billion pounds. Texans consume slightly less than twice as much as is produced in the state.

Methodology: This analysis by the Texas Department of Agriculture uses information from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Census Bureau. State-level consumption data are not available, making it necessary to derive estimates for Texas based on the national data. We realize that doing so does not allow for regional differences in consumption patterns and that Texans likely consume more or less than the national averages for most foods. However, since state data are not available, estimates based on the national averages provide approximations of state consumption. We can compare these to state-level production and thus determine the commodities for which Texas likely has production surpluses or deficits. Texas food consumption estimates are derived using the most recent Texas population counts from the U.S. Census Bureau and per capita food availability data from the USDA Economic Research Service. ERS computes per capita estimates for a wide range of foods and beverages. Please see the ERS web site for additional information, including definitions and documentation on how the estimates are prepared. http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-availability-(per-capita)-datasystem.aspx. The ERS data cover food usage only and do not include non-food commodities or the nonfood use of multiple-purpose commodities. For example, the ERS per capita estimate for corn does not include corn used for ethanol production or animal feed. For these commodities, an estimate of per capita availability was computed using data on total domestic use from balance sheets in the USDA World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates for the same time period as the ERS estimates. This method was used for corn, grain sorghum, wheat, barley, oats, soybeans and cotton. For all commodities, the Texas production data used in this analysis are the most recent annual estimates from USDA or they are TDA estimates based on Census of Agriculture data. The "Pounds Surplus" and "Pounds Deficit" columns in the table reflect the differences between Texas production and consumption.

For additional information on the estimates of Texas production surpluses and deficits, please contact Doyle Fuchs, Texas Department of Agriculture, 512-463-7628 or $\frac{doyle.fuchs@texasagriculture.gov}{doyle.fuchs@texasagriculture.gov}$.

Ranked by the Estimated Production Surplus or Deficit in Pounds

Surplus Commodities	Pounds Surplus	Surplus Commodities	Pounds Surplus
Grain Sorghum	6,397,666,692	Watermelons	160,566,744
Milk	4,352,099,232	Squash	46,793,493
Cotton	1,927,008,384	Other Chicken	29,947,168
Beef	1,839,422,271	Pecans	16,362,795
Broilers	1,142,562,870	Beets	7,189,672
Grapefruit	355,230,071	Cabbage	6,393,733
Rice	331,633,487	Lamb	3,951,807
Peanuts	255,168,143	Blackberries	3,824,663

Deficit Commodities	Pounds Deficit	Deficit Commodities	Pounds Deficit
Corn	-39,266,104,763	Pumpkins	-71,821,423
Soybeans	-8,536,739,015	Cranberries	-70,616,675
Wheat	-2,359,833,789	Mangoes	-65,856,001
Tomatoes	-2,286,703,152	Garlic	-60,432,444
Potatoes	-2,256,435,207	Cherries	-58,861,390
Sugar, cane & beet	-1,507,815,196	Almonds	-53,103,508
Eggs (number)	-1,465,965,839	Prunes & Plums	-50,328,818
Pork	-1,371,174,471	Asparagus	-44,901,928
Oranges	-1,299,496,832	Spinach	-42,765,302
Apples	-1,149,154,892	Blueberries	-40,027,065
Barley	-864,347,380	Artichokes	-39,382,290
Bananas	-671,784,102	Green Peas	-37,498,402
Sweet Corn	-653,339,283	Cauliflower	-36,638,290
Grapes	-463,409,546	Shrimp, All	-28,334,591
Oats	-389,507,859	Olives	-25,958,795
Lettuce, Head	-372,504,341	Honey	-24,309,012
Pineapples	-358,373,015	Papayas	-24,166,747
Bell Peppers	-306,604,858	Honeydew Melons	-22,530,217
Lettuce, Leaf	-297,956,620	Apricots	-22,520,246
Strawberries	-248,684,826	Eggplant	-20,207,374
Turkeys	-245,779,069	Raspberries	-18,911,499
Cucumbers	-225,040,484	Collard Greens	-16,593,193
Broccoli	-224,826,518	Kiwi Fruit	-14,282,024
Carrots	-222,947,472	Brussel Sprouts	-10,579,277
Lemons	-202,214,542	Radishes	-9,589,277
Onions	-196,146,511	Dates	-9,217,568
Peaches	-178,423,182	Escarole	-7,934,458
Cantaloupes	-177,941,785	Okra	-6,028,777
Chile Peppers	-175,916,628	Figs	-5,584,124
Sweet Potatoes	-174,492,532	Catfish, Farm-Raised	-5,103,374
Celery	-157,327,158	Kale	-3,243,277
Avocados	-140,862,591	Mustard Greens	-2,895,277
Dry Beans	-137,958,074	Veal	-2,279,277
Snap Beans	-131,743,712	Rye	-2,188,900
Pears	-104,659,900	Turnip Greens	-1,440,077
Tangerines	-102,343,010	Dry Peas	-1,429,719
Limes	-98,411,760	•	, ,