Texas Food Commodities -- Surplus and Deficit Production

Feb. 28, 2013

Ranked by the Estimated Production Surplus or Deficit in Pounds

Surplus Commodities	Pounds Surplus	Surplus Commodities	Pounds Surplus
Grain Sorghum	5,287,459,638	Watermelons	130,713,909
Milk	4,217,557,551	Pecans	42,590,241
Beef	2,417,352,594	Other Chicken	15,342,508
Cotton	2,247,817,542	Wheat	11,905,149
Broilers	1,080,263,666	Lamb	6,018,257
Rice	561,940,648	Mustard Greens	3,638,503
Peanuts	325,314,173	Blackberries	1,623,663
Grapefruit	223,579,815		

Deficit Commodities	Pounds Deficit	Deficit Commodities	Pounds Deficit
Corn	-42,077,964,603	Green Peas	-68,090,106
Soybeans	-8,892,804,972	Cabbage	-63,151,067
Tomatoes	-2,415,303,982	Garlic	-60,468,609
Potatoes	-2,206,778,842	Mangoes	-59,144,384
Oranges	-1,543,610,969	Cranberries	-57,824,197
Pork	-1,476,140,574	Cherries	-57,296,122
Sugar, cane & beet	-1,429,366,289	Prunes & Plums	-53,211,898
Eggs (number)	-1,294,346,180	Spinach	-52,249,732
Apples	-1,243,239,290	Olives	-44,914,438
Barley	-855,481,273	Cauliflower	-43,086,363
Bananas	-676,199,858	Almonds	-42,510,026
Sweet Corn	-625,532,078	Asparagus	-42,216,289
Grapes	-476,005,582	Blueberries	-41,150,401
Lettuce, Head	-425,100,262	Pumpkin	-37,816,844
Oats	-421,036,357	Papayas	-30,732,379
Turkeys	-337,381,011	Honey	-21,879,743
Pineapples	-336,647,723	Apricots	-21,743,182
Onions	-331,040,100	Egg Plant	-21,163,369
Lettuce, Leaf	-279,220,050	Honeydew Melons	-19,405,615
Bell Peppers	-259,397,056	Dry Peas	-18,826,737
Strawberries	-238,678,473	Shrimp, All	-17,595,346
Cucumbers	-228,639,302	Artichokes	-15,842,246
Carrots	-226,256,681	Rye	-15,842,246
Peaches	-210,088,901	Raspberries	-15,578,208
Broccoli	-204,529,944	Radishes	-15,422,246
Cantaloupe	-195,852,003	Catfish, Farm-Raised	-14,693,369
Lemons	-174,433,153	Kiwi Fruit	-12,937,834
Dry Beans	-173,866,575	Dates	-8,185,160
Celery	-163,703,207	Brussels Sprouts	-7,921,123
Chile Peppers	-161,724,330	Kale	-6,221,123
Sweetpotatoes	-151,343,581	Turnip Greens	-5,661,497
Snap Beans	-149,028,073	Escarole	-5,280,749
Tangerines	-117,137,031	Veal	-4,896,872
Pears	-109,822,191	Figs	-4,444,786
Squash	-96,436,095	Okra	-4,061,497
Limes	-92,641,175	Beets	-3,061,497
Mushrooms	-91,193,849	Collard Greens	-1,342,246
Avocados	-90,556,951		

Texas Agricultural Commodities
Production versus Consumption – Surplus and Deficit
February 28, 2013

The Texas Department of Agriculture prepares annual estimates of surpluses and deficits in agricultural production. The estimates for 2013 are shown in the table below and are expressed in pounds.

Ninety commodities are covered by these estimates. Of those, 15 commodities showed production surpluses and 75 had production deficits. Compared to last year's estimates, cabbage, dry peas and collard greens moved from the surplus category to deficit. No commodities moved the other direction, from deficit to surplus. Grain sorghum, milk, beef and cotton remained the commodities with the largest surpluses, though the ranking did shift somewhat within that group. Corn, soybeans, tomatoes and potatoes were again the commodities with the largest deficits. Overall Texas production of the 90 commodities listed in the table totaled 54.2 billion pounds, while consumption totaled 109.1 billion pounds, resulting in a total production deficit of 54.9 billion pounds. Texans consume slightly more than twice as much as is produced in the state.

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)-data-system.aspx. The ERS data cover food usage only and do not include non-food commodities or the non-food 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 email doyle.fuchs@texasagriculture.gov .