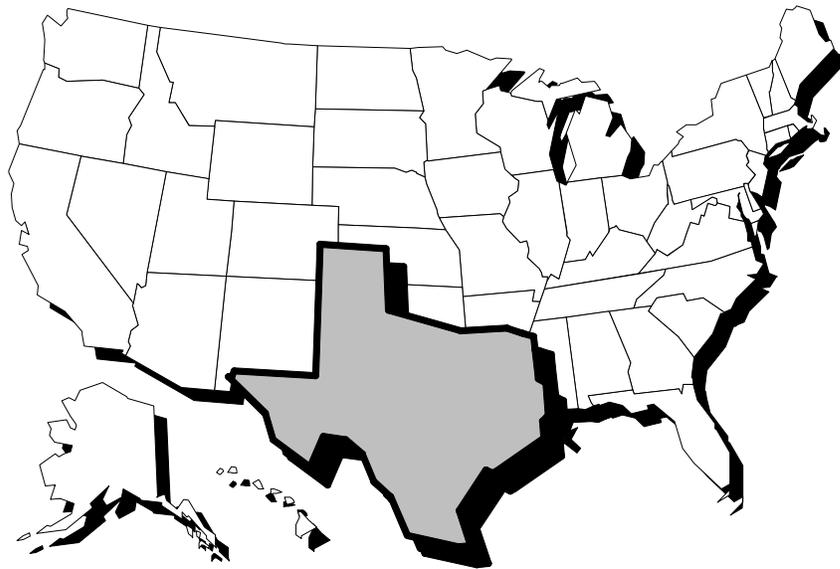


*Facts About
Texas and U.S. Agriculture*



Caroline Gleaton
Office Associate

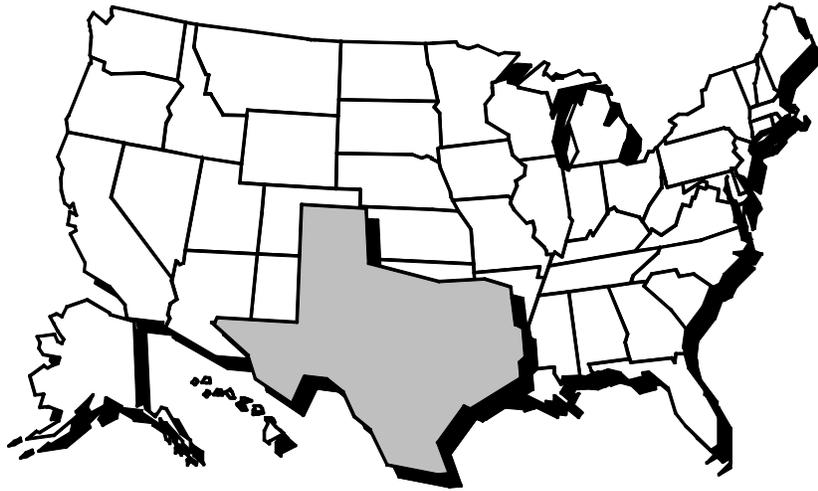
John Robinson
Professor and Extension Economist-Cotton Marketing



Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
Department of Agricultural Economics
The Texas A&M University System
College Station, Texas 77843-2124



June 2016



Facts About Texas and U.S. Agriculture

<http://agecoext.tamu.edu/resources/library/publications/facts-about-texas-us-agriculture.html>

**Caroline Gleaton
Office Associate**

**John Robinson
Professor and Extension Economist-Cotton Marketing**

Agriculture and Natural Resources • Family and Consumer Sciences • 4-H and Youth Development • Community Development

Extension programs serve people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, disability, or national origin.
The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating

A member of The Texas University System and its statewide Agriculture Program

Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the most important industries in Texas and the United States. Many businesses, financial institutions and individuals are involved in providing supplies, credit and services to farmers and ranchers in processing and marketing commodities.

With increasing demand for food and fiber worldwide, and because of the importance of agricultural exports to the U.S. trade balance, agriculture is destined to play an even greater role in the future.

Texas ranked third during 2014, behind California and Iowa, among states in cash receipts. A large area of productive soils and excellent export and transportation facilities favor farming and ranching operations in the state.

Texas ranks first in sales of cattle and calves, sheep and wool, goats and mohair, and cotton; and in the value of farm real estate, number of farms and ranches, and amount of farm and ranch land.

The number of farms in Texas has decreased from 506,000 in 1931 to 242,000 in 2015, with an average size of 537 acres.

In 2015, farms with sales of less than \$10,000 gross value totaled 151,000, or 62.40 percent of all Texas farm operations, but used only 13.23 percent of the land. Operations that had \$10,000 to \$99,999 in sales totaled 71,000 farms or 29.34 percent of the group, and 32.08 percent of acreage. Farms with sales of \$100,000 to \$249,999 totaled 8,700, used 16.62 percent of land, and accounted for 3.60 percent of farms. The operations with \$250,000 and over in sales totaled 11,300, or 4.67 percent of farms, and included 38.08 percent of land.

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service and The Texas A&M Agricultural Experiment Station, agencies of The Texas A&M University System, support the State's agricultural industry through education and research.

The Changing Face of Texas and U.S. Agriculture

Agriculture in Texas Today

- Agriculture is big business in Texas -- the estimated value of 2015 agricultural production and related items totaled \$23.97 billion, \$25.90 billion in 2014, and \$22.80 billion in 2013.

Factors Impacting Change in Agriculture

- Consumer-driven changes
 - ☞ Consumers want simplified, tailored solutions that bring convenience and help improve their lives.
 - ☞ Consumer-driven change is increasingly the driving force in agriculture.
 - ☞ Changing consumer demands are challenging existing marketing institutions and the traditional ways of doing business.
 - ☞ More and more emphasis is being placed on meeting customer's food needs/interests (convenience, lower cholesterol, healthier, lower prices, increased variety, etc.)
 - ☞ Commodity-based food production is rapidly moving to a system designed to meet consumer expectations that reflect safety, health and the environment.
 - ☞ Traceability of food items to their earliest production step will be a key to convincing consumers that safety, health and environmental demands of food are met.
 - ☞ More information is being uncovered on an individual's nutritional needs based on genetic diversity. This will eventually lead to a "diet prescription". Therefore, information on how food products originate is critical.
 - ☞ Consumers are concerned about genetically engineered crops and their impact on both human health and the environment.
 - ☞ Consumers are gaining more power and control in the marketplace.
 - ☞ Manufacturers will be selling more direct to retailers and consumers.
 - ☞ The Internet, Web sites, and E-Commerce will expand distribution systems, creating continuous supply chains that are convenient to consumers.
 - ☞ Fast food -- time is precious commodity
 - ☞ Eating out -- increasingly popular with two wage-earner family
 - ☞ Pre-cooked foods -- a time saver for family meals
- Economics
 - ☞ The Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) -- a market-oriented, safety net with conservation provisions

- ☞ Production costs -- continue to increase
- ☞ Commodity prices to farmers -- vary, sometimes below cost of production
- ☞ Water availability and costs are cause for concern
- ☞ Drought -- droughts in 1996, 1998, 2000, 2006, 2009, and 2011-2013 have taken more than \$38.5 billion from the Texas economy. Farm and ranch production losses during the same years totaled about \$21.62 billion.
- ☞ Increased capital outlay/investment
- ☞ New technology/biotechnology/genetic engineering
- ☞ Today, agriculture operates in a global, high-tech, consumer-driven environment. The world economy is characterized by the instant flow of capital, communications, and information.
- ☞ A global food system has emerged which encompasses everything from production to processing to consumption. Increasingly, companies are finding that the best way to plug into the global food system is to form strategic partnerships that increase the ability to source, distribute and transport products.
- ☞ Improvements in transportation, storage and food technology mean more fresh food can be moved further and faster at lower costs.
- ☞ Information technology is being used to generate new efficiencies throughout the food and fiber chain.
- Impacts of a “prescription food” system
 - ☞ More detailed record keeping
 - ☞ More restrictions on choice or inputs/practices
 - ☞ Precision agriculture will take on new dimensions through the use of satellites, computers, global positioning systems (GPS), and other high-tech tools to help producers manage inputs such as seed, fertilizers, pesticides and water.
 - ☞ Farmers will be required to become sophisticated producers of food products for which they can be held responsible all the way to the consumer.
 - ☞ These changes will be global in nature as this new world food system develops.
 - ☞ Consumers will define food as an input or a prescription for their physical condition, mental health and safety as well as a template for beneficial environmental practices in food production.
 - ☞ Companies and retailers require specific and consistent product characteristics, assured supplies, and timely delivery. Retailers are increasingly contracting directly with producers to meet consumer desires and reduce marketing costs.
 - ☞ The combination of globalization, technology, and ever-demanding consumers means a more tightly connected food chain with stronger linkages among producers, processors, and retailers.

- ☞ On the one hand, consolidated retailers want large volumes of branded, high-quality products. Processors are expanding operations, acquiring new product lines, or merging with others in order to meet retailer's' needs.
- Land use priorities
 - ☞ Crop, livestock and forest production
 - ☞ Recreation/ecotourism
 - ☞ Wildlife management for income
 - ☞ Accessibility: public and privately owned property
 - ☞ Environmental management
 - ☞ Increased emphasis on conservation of natural resources
 - ☞ Water use and availability
- Demographics
 - ☞ Changes revealed in the U.S. by the 2012 Census of Agriculture data compared to the 2007 Census
 - √ Farms with 2,000 acres or more increased 2 percent to 82,207 farms.
 - √ Average farm size increased 16 acres to 434 acres.
 - √ Total number of U.S. farms decreased to 2.1 million; this is a decrease of about 95,489 farms since 2007.
 - √ Over 50 percent of farms have less than \$10,000 in sales.
 - √ Average age of operator in 2012 was 58.3 whereas in 2007 was 57.1
 - √ Number of farmers whose principal occupation was farming increased 1.4 percent to 1,007,904.
 - √ The number of family or individual farms decreased 0.4 percent to 1,828,946; partnership farms decreased 26.3 percent to 137,987; corporations increased 10 percent to 106,716; and other farm type increased 21 percent to 35,654. Families or individuals operate 86.7 percent of operations; 6.6 percent are partnerships; 5.1 percent corporations; and other, 1.7 percent.
 - √ Acres of land in farms decreased 0.8 percent.
 - ☞ Changes in Texas agriculture revealed by the 2012 Census of Agriculture data compared to the 2007 Census
 - √ Growth to large farms in Texas has slowed.
 - √ Texas farms with 2,000 acres or more increased 494 acres to 10,810 in 2012.

- √ The number of 1 to 9 acre farms decreased by from 21,024 to 20,825. The number of 10 to 49 acre farms increased 72,837 to 72,856, and the 50 to 2,000 acre farms increased slightly.
- √ Land in farms decreased by 245,315 acres to 130,153,438.
- √ Average farm size decreased from 527 to 523 acres.
- √ Number of farmers whose principal occupation was farming increased 6 percent to 104,769.
- √ Total number of farms increased from 247,437 to 248,809.
- √ The number of family or individual farms increased 2 percent to 222,580; partnership farms decreased 24 percent to 16,660; corporations increased 16.8 percent to 6,859; and other farm type decreased 8.8 percent to 2,710. Individuals and families owned 89.5 percent of farms and ranches; partnerships, 6.7 percent; corporations, 2.8 percent; and others, 1.1 percent.

What Will the New Face of Texas Agriculture Look Like?

- Trends reflect some observations
 - ☞ Larger commercial farms and ranches
 - ☞ More smaller part-time farms
 - ☞ More non-farm landowners (other income)
 - ☞ Increasing demand for rural land as investment and for recreation
 - ☞ Shifts -- production/management to reflect
 - √ Improved business/management skills
 - √ Greater risks
 - √ Economics of production -- bottom line
 - √ Comprehensive marketing skills
 - √ Processing facilities (market for products)
 - √ Environmental issues
 - √ New technologies
 - ☞ Diverse income alternatives -- livestock, crops, leases, non-farm businesses
 - ☞ Balance of business and production management
 - ☞ Lifestyle vs. viable economic unit
 - ☞ Best use/demand for land (crops, livestock, wildlife, back to natural habitat, tourism)

☞ Consumer-driven markets

Impacts

- Food and fiber production system to feed a growing world population
- Role of USDA and Land Grant University Research and Extension in serving the ag industry and non-ag landowners
- Land values driven in part by non-farm use
- Develop educational programs for absentee landowner

Considerations for Producers

- Become owners or partners in businesses that furnish supplies, services, transportation, storage, etc. Also consider more pooling arrangements in marketing for bargaining power.
- Take the lead in more efficiently synchronizing farm production with market demand by recognizing higher value production and value-added processing businesses.
- Pay particular attention to markets for niche or specialty crops.
- Consider leasing or jointly owning large and expensive equipment or using custom operators rather than individually owning such equipment as in the past.
- Develop marketing plans that include forward pricing by contract and use of commodity option markets.
- Devote more attention to becoming better at keeping records that help manage their expenses and improve marketing skills. It will be more critical than ever to know the cost per bushel of grain, per pound of cotton and per hundredweight of cattle.
- Seek out alternative production practices and diversification based on available resources. Quail, dove, turkey, pheasant, waterfowl, deer and even wild hog hunting, as well as wildlife watching (birding, wildlife trails, etc.), can be a growing enterprise for many operations.

Characteristics of Successful Farm and Ranch Operators

- Adapt to changing needs
 - ☞ Explore new ideas
 - ☞ Resource managers
 - ☞ Networking
- Strategic thinkers
- Objectively understand people
- Seek improvement
- Emphasize system's perspective
 - ☞ Consider alliances
- Excellent risk managers
- Review “what if” scenarios
 - ☞ Develop contingency plans
- Consider “big picture” events
- Strive to overcome challenge
- Lead and motivate people
- Develop a balanced performance
 - ☞ Production, finance, personnel, marketing
- Concentrate on successful performance
 - ☞ Treat causes not symptoms
- Decisions focused on reason and judgment
- Able to implement good ideas
- Communicate what, how and why
 - ☞ Create team effort