

Economic Contribution of Organic Production in Texas

Texas produces numerous organic crops (grains, cotton, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, and other crops), with organic crop sales from production agriculture totaling \$111.6 million in 2019. This production leads to a total statewide economic output of \$241.7 million annually, including \$129.8 million contribution to gross regional product (value added) and 99.0 million in labor income, and about 4,780 full- and part-time jobs. Labor income is a component of value added, which is part of output, so the figures in Table 1 cannot be summed.

Sales of Texas livestock and poultry totaled \$35.5 million in 2019. Organic livestock and poultry production is associated with a total statewide economic output of \$75.3 million annually. This total contribution includes \$33.8 million contribution to value added, \$19.1 million in labor income, and about 820 full- and part-time jobs across the state.

Organically produced livestock products (milk and eggs) contributed an additional \$277.1 million in sales, leading to \$621.9 million in total output, \$213.8 million in value added, \$129.5 million in labor income, and about 2,720 full- and part-time jobs across the state.

Total organic sales (crops, livestock and poultry and livestock and poultry products) in the state totaled \$424.3 million in 2019. These organic sales supported \$938.9 million in output, \$377.4 million in value added, \$247.6 million in labor income, and about 8,320 full- and part-time jobs across the Texas Economy.

Table 1. Economic Contribution of Organic Production in Texas, 2019

	Organic Sales	Output	Value Added	Labor Income	Employment
Crops	\$111,631,000	\$241,677,400	\$129,791,600	\$98,998,500	4,781
Livestock & Poultry	\$35,540,000	\$75,272,600	\$33,751,800	\$19,088,200	820
Livestock & Poultry Products	\$277,132,000	\$621,945,700	\$213,833,400	\$129,483,600	2,720
Total	\$424,303,000	\$938,895,700	\$377,376,700	\$247,570,400	8,322

Indicators included in this analysis include economic output, value-added, labor income, and employment. Economic output is a measure of gross business activity and represents the gross expenditures resulting from direct, indirect, and induced business activity. Value-added is economic output less intermediate purchases from other sectors and represents the industry’s contribution to the state’s gross domestic product (GDP). Labor income includes employee compensation (salary, wages, and benefits) and sole proprietor income. Employment represents the number of full, part-time, and seasonal employees, including sole proprietors.