Certified Organic Field Crop Profitability



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Organic Acreage Profitable?

• Growing interest among producers and consumers in organic crop production as an alternative to conventional crop production

• Experimental research suggests a potential for similar yields, lower production costs, and higher returns to organic crop production

• The relative costs and returns of conventional and organic crop production on commercial farms is less known



Organic Corn Acreage Up the Most

- Organic producer surveys in 2011 and 2014 show:
 - Organic corn acreage up 24%
 - Organic wheat acreage down 3%
 - Organic soybean acreage up 3%

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations from National Agricultural Statistic Service 2011 Certified Organic Production Survey and National Agricultural Statistics Service 2014 Organic Survey.



Objective to Evaluate Profitability

• Determine the difference in organic and conventional field crop production costs that is due to being organic

• Examine how the difference in production costs compares with the price premiums received for organic field crops during 2011-14

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Organic Producer Data

- Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS)
 - Corn Producers: 2010
 - Wheat Producers: 2009
 - Soybean Producers: 2006

• Targets producers in States with more than 90 percent of U.S. planted (commodity) acreage

• Includes a sub-sample targeting organic (commodity) producers from lists provided by organic certifiers

• Includes the information to compute total economic production costs for each surveyed farm



Measuring Production Costs

 Total economic production costs (operating plus allocated overhead) are computed using USDA methods, recommended by the AAEA

• Operating costs: seed, fertilizer, chemicals, custom operations, fuel (including lube & elec.), repairs, purchased irrigation water, operating capital

• Allocated overhead: hired labor, opportunity cost of unpaid labor, capital recovery, opportunity cost of land, taxes and insurance, general farm overhead



Production Cost Differences

• Difference between Mean costs: baseline

 Difference between Matched Samples: most similar conventional farm matched with each organic farm

• Regression with treatment-effects: cost regressed on farm and operator characteristics, production practices, organic indicator, and sample selection correction

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Organic Farms Smaller





Organic Farms Located in the North





Organic Crop Rotations More Diverse

Organic Yields Lower





Similar Production Costs Per-Acre





Organic Costs More Per-Bushel

	Difference between Organic and Conventional		
Crop	Mean Difference	Matched Samples	Regression
	d	ollars per bushe	əl
Corn	1.50	1.92	2.27
Wheat	3.53	3.90	4.46
Soybeans	6.13	6.62	7.81

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using Agricultural Resource Management Survey data and include production cost differences plus organic transition and certification costs.

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Organic Corn Profitable



Organic Wheat Less Profitable Dollars per bushel 18 Average price premiur Food-Grade = \$4.44 Feed-Grade = \$2.75 16 14 12 10 1 8 6 Cost difference \$3.90-\$4.46 4 2 0 2011 2012 2013 eat average Source: Organic prices from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Servie USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. USDA Economic Research Service

your after	
Average price premium Food-Grade = \$10.55 Feed-Grade = \$5.76	
2014 	
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Organic Soybeans Profitable



Organic Corn Most Profitable

	Difference between Organic and Conventional		
Crop	Economic Costs	Economic Returns	
	dollars p	er acre	
Corn	\$83 to \$98	\$51 to \$66	
Wheat	\$55 to \$62	-\$9 to -\$2	
Soybeans	\$106 to \$125	\$22 to \$41	

Source: USury, Editionic redeaturi e eritike ractualation sung Agricultura resource management to Survey data and include production cost differences plus organic transition and centralification costs. The range of costs and returns are generated from alternitive statistical methods. Prices and yields used to compute per-acer costs and returns are fhore for the survey year of each crop.



Organic Acreage Profitable

• Organic corn and soybeans were profitable during 2011-14 primarily due to significant price premiums offsetting the additional economic costs

• Organic wheat was less profitable, but profitability improved during 2013-14 due to greater price premiums

• Despite profit potential organic field crop adoption has been slow—less than 1% of field crop acreage

- challenges of achieving yields
- climatic and market factors
- management and risk issues



ERS Organic Farming Research

- Economic Research Report: <u>http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err188.aspx</u>
- Amber Waves article: <u>http://www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2015-</u>
 - http://www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2015november/despite-profit-potential,-organic-field-cropacreage-remains-low.aspx#.VjkAWrerS5s
- Infographic:
 - http://www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2015september/price-premiums-behind-organic-field-cropprofitability.aspx#.VhblvfIVhBc
- Webinar:

http://cc.readytalk.com/play?id=6jc1cn

