



Sacramento *County*

2025 CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

INSIDE

Special Report on the
Economic Contributions
of Sacramento County
Agriculture





**The Honorable
Board of Supervisors,
County of Sacramento**



Phil Serna

District 1

Patrick Kennedy

District 2

Rich Desmond

District 3

Rosario Rodriguez

(Chair)

District 4

Pat Hume

(Vice Chair)

District 5

Sacramento County Executive

David Villanueva

**Department of Agriculture,
Weights & Measures**

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Agricultural Commissioner Letter

I am pleased to present the 2025 Sacramento County Crop and Livestock Report, prepared in accordance with Section 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. This report provides a comprehensive overview of acreage, yields, and production values across Sacramento County's diverse agricultural industry. Please note that all values reflect gross returns and do not represent net profits or losses.

In 2025, the gross production value of agricultural commodities in Sacramento County totaled \$550,292,000, representing a 2.6% increase from the previous year. Wine grapes remained the County's top-valued commodity, with a gross value of \$164,422,000 across more than 35,679 harvested acres. Despite maintaining the top position, wine grapes have continued a multi-year decline in gross production value due to reduced harvested acreage and lower prices per ton.

Processing tomatoes ranked second at \$52,479,000, followed closely by market milk at \$50,324,000. Several commodities experienced notable gains in 2025, including vegetable crops (up 37%), walnuts (up 19%), and wheat (up 45%), reflecting both strong market conditions and the adaptability of local producers.

In addition to annual production statistics, this year's report highlights the broader economic contributions of agriculture within Sacramento County. Accounting for local food production, processing, and associated multiplier effects, the contribution of agriculture to the County's economy is quite impressive and equates to more than \$3.2 million per day. The findings within the report will provide valuable insight for policymakers, agricultural producers, and community leaders, helping to support informed decision-making and long-term planning.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Jeff Langholz and Agricultural Impact Associates for their meaningful contribution to this report. I also wish to thank the many agricultural businesses and producers who provided the essential data that made this report possible—your partnership and support are greatly appreciated. And lastly, thank you to Megan Thomas, Laura McCready and Kevin Martyn, for the collation of the crop statistics and the hours of research required.

Sincerely,

Chrisandra J. Flores

Agricultural Commissioner, Sealer of Weights & Measures

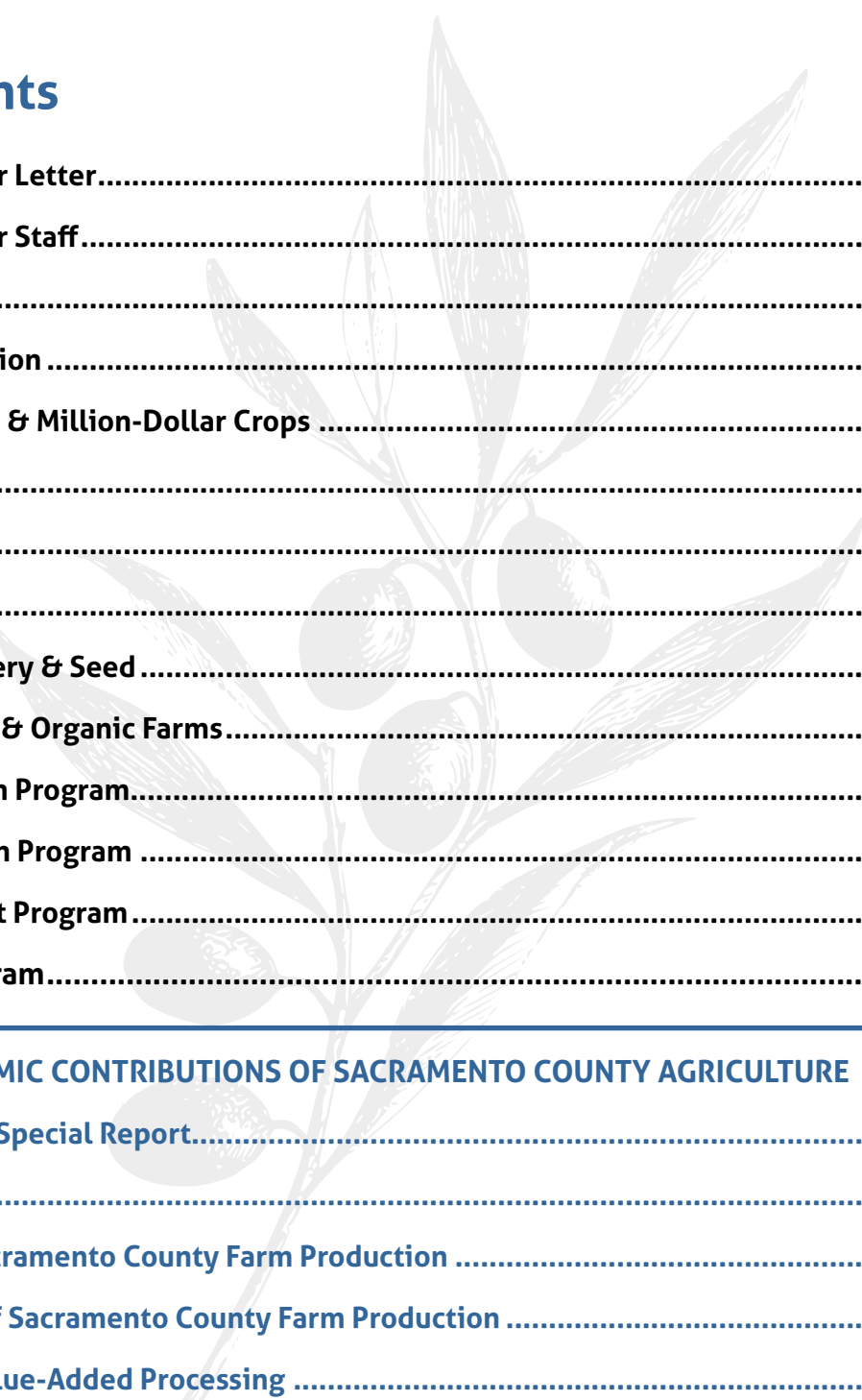


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Sealer of Weights & Measures**
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Senior Ag & Standards Program Aide
Kathleen Peralta

Ag & Standards Program Aides
*Staff noted in Pest Detection & Exclusion Program
Section, Page 13*

Canine Pest Detector
Kernul (retired in December 2025)



Executive Summary

Key Takeaways from the 2025 Crop and Livestock Report:

- Sacramento County agriculture had a 2025 gross production value of \$550.3 million, up 2.6% from the prior year.
- Wine grapes remained the county's leading commodity at \$164.4 million, followed by processed tomatoes, market milk, pears, aquaculture, nursery stock, poultry, cattle and calves, almonds, and rice.
- Fruit & Nut Crops were the largest category, totaling \$246.4 million.
- Vegetable Crops contributed \$68.5 million, led by processed tomatoes.
- Field Crops totaled \$59.6 million, while Livestock & Poultry contributed \$57.8 million and Livestock Products \$51.2 million.
- Aquaculture and nursery stock were also major contributors, at \$30.8 million and \$30.6 million, respectively.
- Direct marketing remained an important local market channel, with 117 certified producers.
- The county had 27 organic farmers who generated \$9.4 million on 2,704 organic acres.

Key Points from the Special Report on Agriculture's Economic Contributions:

- In 2024, the latest year for which we have complete data, agriculture contributed \$1.198 billion to the county economy when production, local processing, and multiplier effects are included. This represented over three million dollars per day (approximately \$3,281,000) or about \$136,700 per hour and \$2,300 per minute.
- Agricultural production and processing directly supported 4,977 jobs, plus another 1,947 from multiplier effects, for a total of 6,924 jobs.
- With a Shannon-Weaver Index of 0.53, agricultural production had a high level of economic diversification, which has provided critical stability and resilience to the agricultural industry and to the larger county economy.
- The findings provide policymakers, agricultural producers, and community leaders with a clearer understanding of agriculture's true economic footprint and the information they need to make informed decisions.



2025 Summary of Production

TOTAL: \$550,292,000

#1



44.8%

Fruit & Nut Crops
\$246,413,000

#2



12.5%

Vegetable Crops
\$68,519,000

#3



10.9%

Field Crops
\$59,591,000

#4



10.5%

Livestock & Poultry
\$57,770,000

#5



9.3%

Livestock Products
\$51,165,000

#6



5.6%

Aquaculture
\$30,841,000

#7



5.6%

Nursery Stock
\$30,559,000

#8



0.8%

Seed Crops
\$4,227,000

#9



0.2%

Apiary
\$1,207,000

2025 Top 10 Commodities & Million-Dollar Crops

Top Ten Commodities

1	Grapes, Wine	\$164,422,000
2	Tomatoes, Processed	\$52,479,000
3	Milk, Market	\$50,324,000
4	Pears	\$36,739,000
5	Aquaculture	\$30,841,000
6	Nursery Stock	\$30,559,000
7	Poultry	\$28,330,000
8	Cattle & Calves	\$27,905,000
9	Almonds	\$15,398,000
10	Rice	\$14,455,000

Other Million Dollar Crops

Commodity	Gross Value
Cherries	\$12,431,000
Corn, Grain	\$9,274,000
Walnuts	\$8,680,000
Hay, Alfalfa	\$8,576,000
Corn, Silage	\$8,574,000
Wheat	\$5,691,000
Rangeland	\$5,282,000
Seed Crops	\$4,227,000
Tomatoes, Fresh	\$2,905,000
Hay, Other	\$2,373,000
Honey & Pollination	\$1,207,000
Ryegrass	\$1,064,000
Triticale	\$1,056,000
Oat Silage	\$1,016,000

Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables

Fruit & Nuts	Year	Harvested Acreage	Per Acre Yield	Total Yield	Unit	Price Per Unit	Total Value
Almonds	2025	4,064	0.77	3,139	TON	\$4,905.40	\$15,398,000
	2024	4,656	0.80	3,725	TON	\$3,974.80	\$14,805,000
Cherries	2025	1,738	2.57	4,473	TON	\$2,778.93	\$12,431,000
	2024	1,548	2.50	3,870	TON	\$3,374.30	\$13,059,000
Grapes, Wine ¹	2025	35,679	8.57	305,604	TON	\$538.02	\$164,422,000
	2024	37,173	8.30	308,536	TON	\$544.20	\$167,905,000
Pears	2025	4,307	20.82	89,674	TON	\$409.70	\$36,739,000
	2024	4,848	17.80	86,294	TON	\$574.30	\$49,559,000
Strawberries	2025	45	3.38	151	TON	\$5,702.53	\$860,000
	2024	<i>Included in miscellaneous</i>					
Walnuts	2025	2,846	1.86	5,263	TON	\$1,649.32	\$8,680,000
	2024	2,525	1.50	3,788	TON	\$1,860.10	\$7,045,000
Miscellaneous	2025	1,336	<i>Apples, apricots, avocados, blackberries, blueberries, cantaloupe, chestnuts, citrus, figs, jujube, kiwi, melons, nectarines, olives, oranges, peaches, persimmons, pistachios, plums, pluots, pomegranates, table grapes, tangerines, and watermelons.</i>				\$7,883,000
	2024	1,251					\$6,088,000
Total	2025	50,014					\$246,413,000
	2024	52,001					\$258,461,000

¹ Reported wine varieties grown include: Albarino, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Chenin Blanc, Cortese, Dornfelder, Falanghina, French Colombard, Gewürztraminer, Gruner Veltliner, Loureiro, Malbec, Merlot, Muscat, Muscat Canelli, Petit Verdot, Petite Sirah, Pinot Grigio, Pinot Gris, Pinot Noir, Primitivo, Sangiovese, Sauvignon Blanc, Shiraz, Souzão, Syrah, Teroldego, Verdelho, Viognier, and Zinfandel.

Vegetables	Year	Harvested Acreage	Per Acre Yield	Total Yield	Unit	Price Per Unit	Total Value
Tomatoes	2025	553	\$50	27,665	TON	\$105	\$2,905,000
	2024	<i>Included in miscellaneous</i>			TON		
Tomatoes, Processed	2025	8,672	\$55	478,117	TON	\$110	\$52,479,000
	2024	<i>Included in miscellaneous</i>			TON		
Miscellaneous	2025	1,201	<i>Asparagus, beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplants, garlic, gourds, herbs, leafy greens, leeks, okra, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, and squash.</i>				\$13,135,000
	2024	11,725					\$42,899,000
Total	2025	10,426					\$68,519,000
	2024	11,888					\$42,899,000

Field Crops

Field Crops	Year	Harvested Acreage	Per Acre Yield	Total Yield	Unit	Price Per Unit	Total Value
Bean, Dried	2025	<i>Included in miscellaneous</i>					
	2024	470	1.00	470	TON	\$1,670.00	\$785,000
Corn, Grain	2025	12,269	4.76	54,901	TON	\$168.93	\$9,274,000
	2024	13,561	4.40	59,668	TON	\$174.80	\$10,430,000
Corn, Silage	2025	7,729	27.73	214,342	TON	\$40.00	\$8,574,000
	2024	7,007	25.90	181,481	TON	\$38.30	\$6,951,000
Hay, Alfalfa	2025	10,050	5.04	50,656	TON	\$169.30	\$8,576,000
	2024	9,116	5.30	48,315	TON	\$181.30	\$8,759,000
Hay, Other ¹	2025	3,432	3.02	10,377	TON	\$185.37	\$2,373,000
	2024	3,715	4.40	16,346	TON	\$103.60	\$1,693,000
Oat Silage	2025	3,748	10.53	34,374	TON	\$31.70	\$1,016,000
	2024	3,199	12.00	38,388	TON	\$24.90	\$956,000
Rangeland ²	2025	145,698	--	--	ACRE	\$36.25	\$5,282,000
	2024	147,789	--	--	ACRE	\$45.00	\$6,651,000
Rice	2025	10,208	4.71	46,591	TON	\$310.25	\$14,455,000
	2024	9,620	4.40	42,328	TON	\$369.20	\$15,627,000
Ryegrass	2025	3,093	2.64	8,167	TON	\$130.31	\$1,064,000
	2024	3,963	3.50	13,871	TON	\$84.70	\$1,175,000
Safflower	2025	1,351	1.20	1,530	TON	\$360.94	\$552,000
	2024	2,621	1.00	2,621	TON	\$500.00	\$1,311,000
Triticale	2025	3,665	2.04	7,464	TON	\$141.47	\$1,056,000
	2024	2,258	2.90	6,548	TON	\$214.80	\$1,407,000
Wheat	2025	9,934	3.33	33,034	TON	\$172.27	\$5,691,000
	2024	5,993	2.70	16,181	TON	\$194.60	\$3,149,000
Misc. Field	2025	5,622	<i>Dry beans, hops, industrial hemp, irrigated pasture, oats (grain), rye (grain), silage, sorghum, and sunflower.</i>				\$1,678,000
	2024	7,824					\$4,426,000
Total	2025	216,799					\$59,591,000
	2024	212,214					\$63,320,000

¹ Includes barley, clover, forage, lovegrass, orchardgrass, pasture hay, and sudangrass.

² Calculated using data from the California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping & Monitoring Program 2020-2022.

Livestock & Poultry

Livestock & Poultry	Year	No. of Head	Liveweight	Unit	Price Per Unit	Total Value
Cattle & Calves	2025	17,864	123,862	cwt	\$225.29	\$27,905,000
	2024	18,568	126,444	cwt	\$177.30	\$22,419,000
Poultry	2025	<i>Chickens and turkeys.</i>				\$28,330,000
	2024					\$32,511,000
Livestock, Other *	2025	<i>Goats, hogs, and sheep.</i>				\$1,535,000
	2024					\$597,000
Total	2025					\$57,770,000
	2024					\$55,527,000

* Derived from USDA NASS, 2022 Census of Agriculture. The Census is published on a five-year cycle; no intervening annual county-level estimates are available.

Livestock Products	Year	Production	Unit	Price Per Unit	Total Value
Milk, Market	2025	2,450,825	cwt	\$20.53	\$50,324,000
	2024	2,382,000	cwt	\$21.50	\$51,213,000
Miscellaneous	2025	<i>Poultry manure and wool.</i>			\$841,000
	2024				\$743,000
Total	2025				\$51,165,000
	2024				\$51,956,000

Apiary, Aquaculture, Nursery & Seed

Apiary	Year	Total Value
Honey and pollination *	2025	\$1,207,000
	2024	\$1,596,000

* Includes honey, pollination, package bees, queens, and wax.

Aquaculture	Year	Total Value
Bass, catfish, carp, crayfish, sturgeon and caviar.	2025	\$30,841,000
	2024	\$29,091,000

Nursery Stock	Year	Harvested Acreage	Total Value
Ornamental trees and shrubs, Christmas trees, and turf grass.	2025	452	\$30,559,000
	2024	365	\$28,452,000

Seed	Year	Harvested Acreage	Total Value
Cucumber, onion, pumpkin, sorghum, squash, watermelon, and wheat seed.	2025	528	\$4,227,000
	2024	604	\$4,850,000

22

CERTIFIED FARMERS'
MARKETS IN
2025

Direct Marketing Program

Direct marketing brings the farm straight to the community—and the Sacramento County Department of Agriculture is proud to support this important connection through its work with Certified Farmers' Markets and Certified Producers. At its core, direct marketing allows local farmers to sell what they grow directly to the public, often offering fresh, tree-ripened produce and specialty items that aren't suited for large-scale shipping. This not only supports small and mid-sized farms but also helps residents connect with the people growing their food.

Our staff works closely with farmers and market managers to issue Certified Producer Certificates and verify that the commodities being sold are truly locally grown. We also provide market oversight, making sure rules are followed and products meet quality and safety standards. These efforts help maintain fairness for both growers and consumers while keeping the markets honest and vibrant.

Certified Farmers' Markets do more than just sell produce—they build community. They serve as gathering places where people from all walks of life come together to share food, stories, and local culture. We're honored to play a role in keeping these markets thriving and true to their purpose: farmer to consumer, face to face.

CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

117

CERTIFIED PRODUCERS
IN 2025

826

ACRES FARMED BY
CERTIFIED PRODUCERS

545

TYPES OF
COMMODITIES GROWN

ORGANIC FARMS

27

NUMBER OF
ORGANIC FARMERS

2,704

NUMBER OF
ORGANIC ACRES FARMED

\$9.4 MIL

TOTAL GROSS
PRODUCTION VALUE



Pest Detection & Exclusion Program

Each year, our team protects California agriculture and natural ecosystems by hunting for some of the world's most notorious invasive pest species. Staff set up thousands of insect traps in trees and yards across Sacramento County. They detect produce-damaging exotic fruit flies, forest-devastating moths, and plant-killing beetles before they have a chance to establish themselves and cause significant damage. Staff also inspect incoming shipments of plants, fruits, and vegetables from around the world. These inspections occur at key shipping points like parcel carriers and mail facilities to ensure compliance with state and federal quarantine laws and to prevent invasive pests and plant diseases. Until his retirement in December, our specially-trained canine partner Kernul played a vital role in this mission, detecting plant materials in unmarked parcels and identifying high-risk shipments that could have gone unnoticed.



Seasonal Trap Servicing	# of Traps Deployed	Total # of Trap Servicings
Asian Citrus Psyllid	633	4,275
Champ Trap - Rural	20	74
European Grapevine Moth	1,016	5,769
Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter (Nursery)	446	4,522
Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter (Urban)	1,362	5,759
Japanese Beetle	516	2,357
McPhail Traps - Exotic Fruit Fly	612	9,063
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	1,333	10,920
Melon Fruit Fly	598	4,336
Oriental Fruit Fly	605	4,924
Spongy Moth	646	2,937
Total:	7,787	54,936

Type of Inspections	Shipments Inspected	Notice of Rejections	Pest Finds
Air Freight	65	30	0
Parcel Facilities	3,813	374	48
Truck	216	4	1
Spongy Moth	8	0	0
Totals	4,102	408	49

Ag & Standards Program Aides

Fernando Cabe
 Mehak Chahal
 Justin Chau
 Gilberto Duarte
 Randeep Dulai
 Quincy Gonzales
 Brandon Gutierrez
 Minerva Guvman
 Rickey Hill
 Justin Klapheck
 Karina Kukhanets
 Justin Lawson
 Beng Lee
 Maximus Lor
 Juan Martinez
 Grace McMillan
 Maria (Fernanda) Montejo
 Erick Ramsted
 Kenneth Sala
 Vivian Tarin
 Vanessa Vasquez-Martinez

Phytosanitary Certification Program

Authorized by the USDA, the Sacramento County Department of Agriculture certifies agricultural products for export, ensuring they meet the rigorous standards of international markets. We conduct detailed inspections both at packing facilities and in the field to guard against insect infestations and plant diseases. After completing these thorough checks, we issue the required official documentation. These diligent processes help California producers make a significant contribution to the global food supply and the local economy.

TOP 3 EXPORT COUNTRIES *

2,734
INDIA

559
FRENCH POLYNESIA

138
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

* Based on number of
certificates issued

CERTIFICATES & DESTINATIONS

4,255
FOREIGN CERTIFICATES
ISSUED IN 2025

61
TOTAL COUNTRIES
RECEIVING EXPORTED
COMMODITIES FROM
SACRAMENTO COUNTY



Pesticide Use Enforcement Program

County Agricultural Departments play a vital role in enforcing pesticide laws across California. Staff issue permits, proctor exams, issue certificates, conduct inspections, and investigate complaints to ensure pesticides are used safely and in compliance with State regulations.

The department also offers education and outreach to promote safe pesticide use. Through one of the world's most comprehensive programs, County Agriculture Departments play a crucial role in safeguarding public health and the environment.



290

TOTAL INSPECTIONS

46

TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS

721*

ENTITIES REGISTERED

* Types of registrations include:

- Agricultural Pest Control Business
- Farm Labor Contractor
- Maintenance Gardener
- Pest Control Advisor
- Pilot
- Structural Pest Control Business

319

OPERATOR IDENTIFICATION
NUMBERS ISSUED

213

RESTRICTED MATERIALS
PERMITS ISSUED

56

PRIVATE APPLICATOR
CERTIFICATION EXAMS
PROCTORED

46

TOTAL PRIVATE
APPLICATOR CERTIFICATES
ISSUED OR RENEWED

Weights & Measures Program

Weights and measures programs are essential for consumer protection, ensuring fairness and accuracy in commercial transactions. By setting and enforcing standards for measurements like weight, volume, and length, these programs help prevent fraudulent practices, such as incorrect scales or mislabeling, which could lead to financial losses for consumers. They also maintain a level playing field in the marketplace, enabling fair competition and informed consumer choices. Additionally, these programs ensure product quality and safety by verifying accurate measurements in manufacturing and packaging. Overall, weights and measures inspectors are vital for safeguarding consumers, promoting fair trade, and upholding market integrity.

Device Inspection

Weighing Devices	Inspected
Computing/Counter/Hanging Scales	3,004
Livestock/Vehicle Scales	145
Dormant/Platform Scales	634
Class II Scales	318
Miscellaneous	94
Total	4,195
Measuring Devices	Inspected
Retail Motor Fuel Meters	11,087
Retail Water Meters	124
LPG Meters	44
Vapor/Water/Electric Submeters	5,305
Miscellaneous	248
Total	16,808
Total of Weighing & Measuring Devices	21,003
Device Compliance Rate	93%

PRICE VERIFICATION

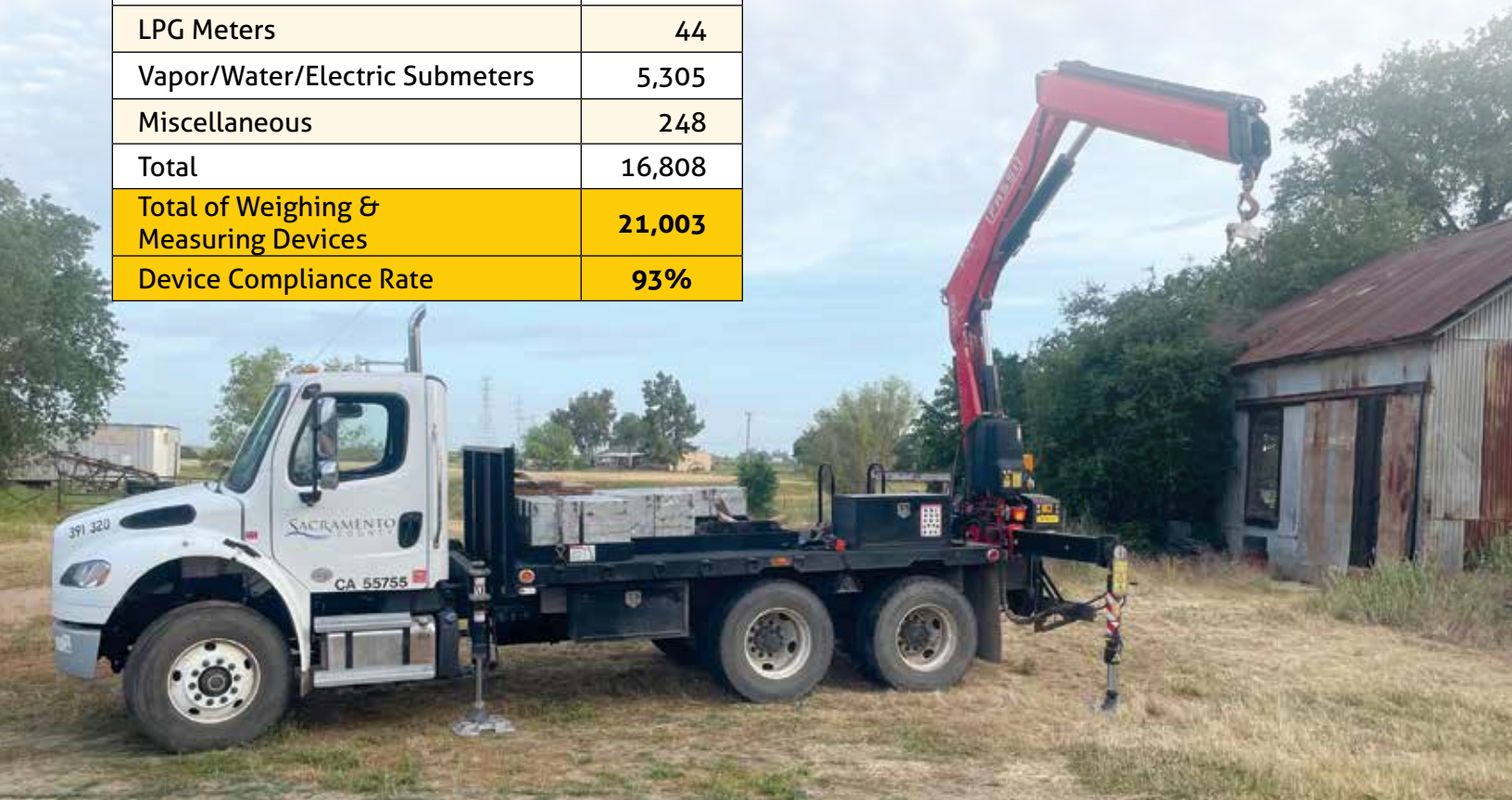
30,922
PRODUCTS
INSPECTED

1,840
LOCATIONS
INSPECTED

7%
OVERCHARGES
FOUND

COMPLAINTS

96
RECEIVED &
INVESTIGATED



SPECIAL REPORT

Economic Contributions of Sacramento County Agriculture

Introduction to the Special Report

Section 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code requires every county to report the annual “value” of its agricultural products. For nearly a century, Sacramento County has fulfilled this mandate through its annual Sacramento County Crop and Livestock Report. But the gross production values contained in these reports only tell part of the story. How many jobs does agriculture support? What economic ripples does agriculture create, including through local food processing?

This special report sheds light on these and related questions. Using data from 2024, the most recent year for which complete data are available, it uses multiple data sources and advanced economic modeling techniques to analyze agriculture’s total contribution to the Sacramento County economy. The report also examines economic diversification in agriculture and its implications for resilience to economic shocks. The findings break new ground in documenting the total value of agriculture while offering important information for policymakers, the public and anyone who values a vibrant and resilient local economy.

Our Approach

A *basic industry* sells most of its products beyond the local area and thus brings outside money into local communities. Agriculture easily qualifies as a basic industry in Sacramento County. Calculating a reasonable range of economic contributions by a basic industry requires quantifying three economic areas: 1) *direct* economic effects; 2) *indirect* economic effects; and 3) *induced* economic effects. This special report covers all three.

Direct economic effects include farm production, local processing, and their related employment. *Indirect* effects consist of inter-industry, business-to-business supplier purchases. *Induced* effects reflect consumption spending by the owners and employees of agricultural businesses and their suppliers. The **Multiplier Effects** section on page 20 explains this further.

This study focuses exclusively on economic contributions and does not attempt to quantify total impacts, whether positive or negative. A comprehensive impact assessment would require separate analysis beyond this report’s scope.

Our calculations draw from local and national data sources. The local sources include industry experts and a decade of the Sacramento County Crop and Livestock Reports (2015 through 2024) produced by the Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures. The main national data source is IMPLAN, a widely used economic dataset and modeling program (see www.implan.com).

Originally created for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), IMPLAN uses econometric modeling to convert data from more than a dozen government sources into local values for every U.S. county and ZIP code across 528 industry sectors. Because IMPLAN draws from multiple sources, including the most recent USDA Census of Agriculture, its employment and economic output numbers often differ from those reported by individual state and federal agencies. For details, please see “Data Sources for Select Industries: Farm, Construction, Railroad, and Government” on the IMPLAN company website: <http://bit.ly/4e0if2Z>. Except where otherwise noted, all figures are from 2024, the most recent IMPLAN dataset available. Where appropriate, we adjusted sector names for clarity and applied coefficients to IMPLAN values to reflect unique Sacramento County conditions. Please contact the authors for additional details on the methods used.



Direct Effects of Sacramento County Farm Production

This section focuses on the simplest measures of economic activity: production and employment. It describes total farm production and the number of agricultural jobs for 2024. The numbers provide an essential foundation for deeper analysis in the pages to come.

PRODUCTION

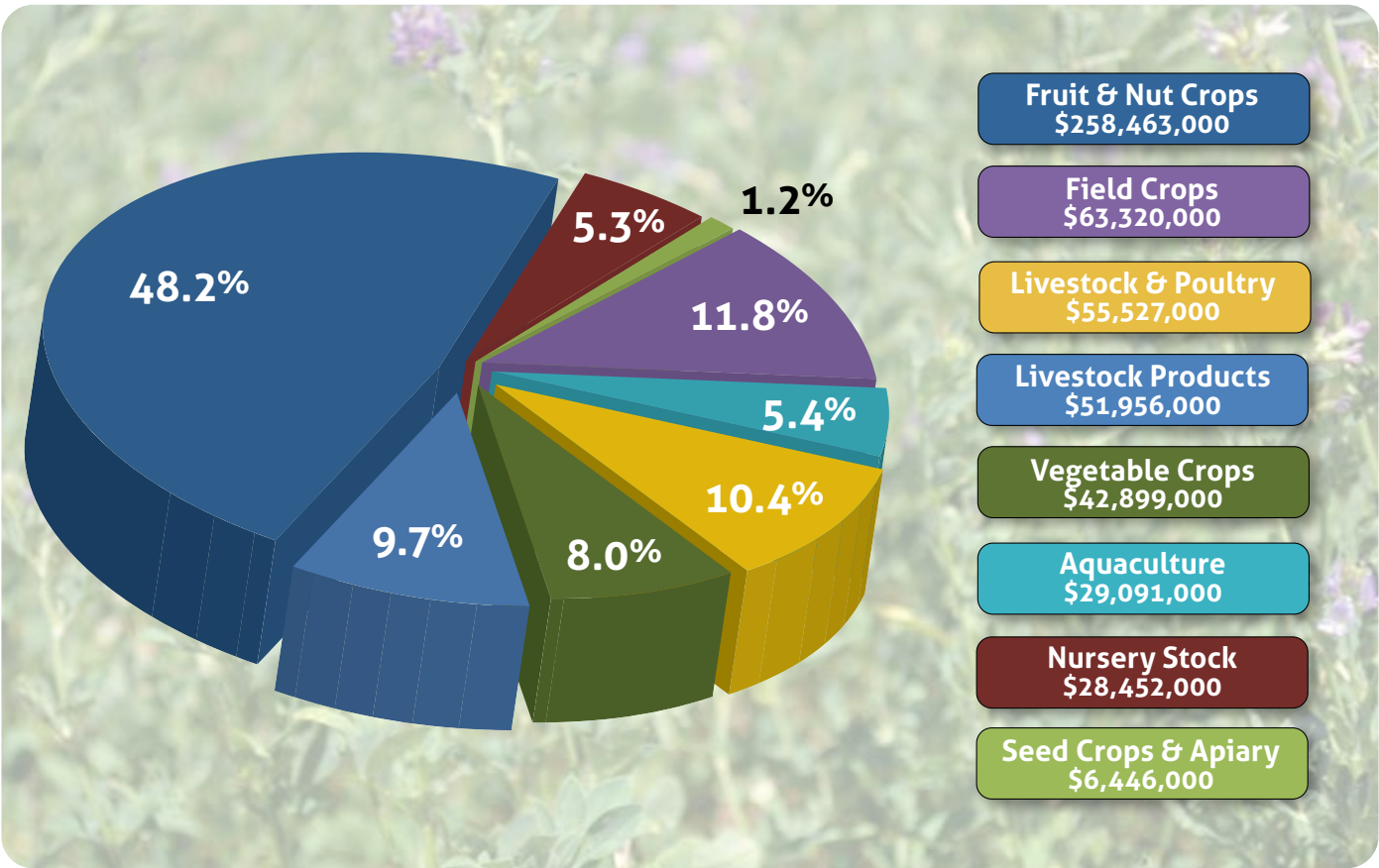
Figure 1 shows the various categories that made up Sacramento County’s farm production value in 2024. Valued at \$258.5 million, Fruit & Nut Crops was the single largest production category by dollar value, comprising 48.2% of the county total. Wine grapes dominated this category at \$167.9 million. Pears followed (\$49.6 million), then almonds (\$14.8 million) and cherries (\$13.1 million).

At \$63.3 million, Field Crops represented the second-largest category (11.8%). Rice led this group with \$15.6 million, followed by corn (grain) at \$10.4 million. The Livestock & Poultry category ranked a close third at \$55.5 million (10.4%), led by poultry (\$32.5 million) and cattle & calves (\$22.4 million).

The combined total dollar value for all products increased \$66.2 million (14.1%) over the past decade from \$469.9 million in 2015 to \$536.2 million in 2024. Inflation totaled 28.6% during the period. These values represent gross output and do not reflect the net profit or loss experienced by individual growers or by the industry as a whole. Interested readers are encouraged to consult the 2024 Sacramento County Crop and Livestock Report for additional details on specific products and their value.

Figure 1. 2024 Distribution of Sacramento County Farm Production

Figures represent gross production value, not net profit. Source: 2024 Sacramento County Crop and Livestock Report, Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures.



EMPLOYMENT

How many people work in agricultural production? In 2024, IMPLAN data indicate that agricultural production directly employed 3,280 people in Sacramento County. This figure encompassed a wide range of production-related jobs, including growing and harvesting as well as sales, marketing, and many other roles. It did not include food processing jobs, which are discussed on page 23. Nor did it include Sacramento County's public sector jobs in agriculture across a range of local, state, and federal agencies.

Readers who want to know more about employment estimates are encouraged to consult IMPLAN's "Data Sources for Select Industries: Farm, Construction, Railroad, and Government" article referenced earlier. In general, IMPLAN data correct for omissions and inconsistencies among other sources. For example, IMPLAN counts farm owners (proprietors) even though other sources do not. IMPLAN also adjusts for certain crops with low production levels not being reported by other sources due to disclosure laws that protect the privacy of individual producer data. Lastly, IMPLAN counts part-time workers differently than the USDA Census of Agriculture. Consider a farm where six workers each pick fruit for two months. The Census of Agriculture would count that as six jobs rounded up to five months each, for a total of 30 person-months of work—up to 2.5 full-time jobs. IMPLAN, however, would treat those twelve total person-months of work as the equivalent of one full-time, year-round job.



Multiplier Effects of Sacramento County Farm Production

This section quantifies the economic ripples that farm production creates in the local economy. These ripples take two forms: *indirect effects* and *induced effects*. The first consists of business-to-business supplier purchases. For instance, when a Sacramento County producer buys vehicles, machinery, fertilizer, fuel, chemicals, insurance, banking services, veterinary supplies, and other inputs, the producer creates *indirect effects*.

The second ripple type, *induced effects*, consists of consumption spending by the combined owners and employees of agricultural businesses and their suppliers. They pay for groceries, housing, healthcare, leisure activities, and other things for their households. All this spending creates ripples in the economy.

Although agricultural companies, suppliers, and their combined employees certainly spend money outside Sacramento County, this study only reflects those expenditures made within the county. Quantifying expenditures outside the county would be an expensive, complex effort that lies well beyond our scope here.

Figure 2 shows agriculture's *direct*, *indirect*, and *induced* economic effects within the county across major production categories. The numbers reflect IMPLAN multipliers for each sector, which are rooted in the most recent U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis input-output models.

Note that sector names and production values in **Figure 2** differ from the county's annual report. They draw from a standard classification system used nationwide called the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), as adapted by IMPLAN. Each NAICS/IMPLAN category has an explicit definition. Agricultural producers in Sacramento County and nationwide use the NAICS categories on Schedule F of their federal tax returns ("Profit or Loss from Farming"), which requires producers to designate the NAICS category that best fits their operation. Producers also use NAICS categories when completing the Census of Agriculture, most recently for 2022.

NAICS and IMPLAN lump and split familiar products in unfamiliar ways. The county's annual report counts cantaloupe, watermelons and other melons with "Fruits & Nuts," for example, but NAICS/IMPLAN puts them in a "Vegetable & Melons" category. Likewise, commodities that the county reports as "Field Crops" are tracked in distinct categories with names like "Grain Farming" (e.g., beans, rice), "Oilseed Farming" (e.g., safflower), and "All Other Crop Farming" (e.g., alfalfa hay). The text box on this page specifies where every Sacramento County commodity fits into the **Figure 2** categories.

The following list details the various commodities that make up each category in **Figure 2**, based on the annual Sacramento County Crop and Livestock Report:

■ **Fruit Farming:** Cherries, Grapes (Wine), Pears, Miscellaneous Fruits (Apples, Apricots, Avocados, Blackberries, Blueberries, Citrus, Figs, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Plums, Pluots, Pomegranates, Strawberries, Table Grapes).

■ **Meat, Poultry & Other Animal Products:** Apiary (Honey, Pollination), Aquaculture (Bass, Catfish, Carp, Crayfish, Sturgeon, Caviar), Cattle & Calves, Milk, Poultry (Chicken, Turkey), Other Livestock (Goats, Hogs, Sheep), Miscellaneous (Poultry manure and Sheep wool).

■ **Vegetable & Melon Farming:** Tomatoes, Miscellaneous Vegetables & Melons (Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Garlic, Gourds, Herbs, Leafy greens, Leeks, Melons, Okra, Onions, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squash, Watermelons).

■ **Miscellaneous Other Production:** Corn (Silage), Hay (Alfalfa), Hay (Other), Oat (Silage), Rangeland, Ryegrass, Safflower, Seed Crops.

■ **Grain Farming:** Bean (Dried), Corn (Grain), Miscellaneous Grains (Barley, Oats, Rye, Sorghum), Rice, Triticale, Wheat.

■ **Greenhouse, Nursery & Floriculture Production:** Ornamental trees and shrubs, Christmas trees, Turf grass.

■ **Tree Nut Farming:** Almonds, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Pistachios.

Each sector has distinct multipliers. Sacramento County “Vegetable & Melon Farming,” for example, had a 2024 *indirect effects* multiplier of 0.2574 and an *induced effects* multiplier of 0.1460. This means that each dollar’s worth of direct output generated an extra 25 cents in supplier purchases, plus 14 cents more in consumption spending by the owners and employees of agricultural businesses and their suppliers.

Multipliers change every year for each sector and county nationwide. The multipliers update each year to reflect the most recent patterns of business and household spending in the local economy. The *induced effects* multiplier for Sacramento County “Greenhouse, Nursery & Floriculture Production,” for example, was 0.0619 in 2022, but spiked seven-fold to 0.4329 by 2024.

Sectors have unique multipliers not just for economic output but also for employment. Sacramento County “Fruit Farming,” for example, supported 1,329 *direct* jobs plus an additional 299 *indirect effects* jobs and 314 more from *induced effects*. The bottom row of **Figure 2** shows combined employment figures across sectors.

Figure 2. Economic Effects of Sacramento County Farm Production

Figures are for 2024 and draw from IMPLAN, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the 2024 Sacramento County Crop and Livestock Report. Columns and rows may not compute exactly due to rounding.

FARM PRODUCTION SECTOR	Output Effects (\$ Millions)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Fruit Farming	\$233.6	\$46.0	\$58.7	\$338.2
Meat, Poultry & Other Animal Products	\$138.2	\$30.7	\$14.2	\$183.1
Vegetable & Melon Farming	\$42.9	\$11.0	\$6.3	\$60.2
Miscellaneous Other Production	\$31.2	\$8.8	\$16.9	\$56.9
Grain Farming	\$37.0	\$7.2	\$5.1	\$49.3
Greenhouse, Nursery & Floriculture Production	\$28.5	\$7.0	\$12.3	\$47.8
Tree Nut Farming	\$24.9	\$0.2	\$7.7	\$32.8
TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT	\$536.2	\$110.9	\$121.2	\$768.2
	Employment Effects (# of Jobs)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	3,280	623	647	4,550

Production

KEY POINTS



Locally Sourced, Value-Added Food Processing

Farm production tells only part of the story. This section captures the economic value of local food processing, which plays a key role in the Sacramento County economy. It is neither an exact science nor a full assessment but rather gives the reader a basic overview of the topic.

To avoid overstating the numbers, we only include food manufacturers and sectors that fit two strict criteria: 1) they use mostly local agricultural inputs; and 2) they are unlikely to exist here without the presence of the associated agricultural sector, i.e., Sacramento County's abundant supply of grapes, milk, cherries, almonds, walnuts, tomatoes, and other raw agricultural products.

We also took precautions to avoid double-counting. For example, we did not factor wine grape production into this section because **Figure 2** already captured the \$167.9 million direct dollar value of grapes in its "Fruit Farming" row. We only calculated the value created by converting wine grapes into wine. The same principle applies to other crops that undergo processing into value-added products.

Based on these strict criteria, we excluded several IMPLAN food and beverage sectors that other studies often include. Adding them could overstate the value of local agriculture, including its employment and multiplier effects. For example, we did not include Sacramento County's \$352.9 million in bread and bakery products because most raw ingredients such as flour and yeast came from outside the county. Nor did we include the county's manufacturing of bottled and canned soft drinks and water (\$326.2 million), spices and extracts (\$195.2 million), tobacco products (\$191.6 million), tortillas (\$67.9 million), and many others.





Figure 3 shows the economic effects of locally sourced, value-added food processing. As with **Figure 2**, the sector names draw from IMPLAN and NAICS, which lump and split products according to a national classification system for tracking economic output.

"Light Processing of Fruits, Vegetables & Nursery Products" is the largest sector in **Figure 3**, reflecting post-harvest value added to Sacramento County's abundant fresh produce and nursery products. This sector captures the sorting, grading, cleaning, and packing of fresh fruits and vegetables, including when those activities occur in the field during harvest. The category also reflects cutting, peeling, and other minimal processing that yields perishable, ready-to-use refrigerated products.

Sacramento County's \$49.6 million pear crop offers a noteworthy example. After harvest—mostly at orchards around Courtland and Walnut Grove—growers transport field bins of pears to nearby packing facilities for washing to remove field dust and debris, and often to apply food-grade sanitizers. Pears undergo mechanical and visual sorting and grading by size, color, and absence of defects. Last, pears are boxed, labeled, palletized, then moved into cooled storage or directly to refrigerated trucks for shipment.

The county's \$28.5 million in nursery products are not food items but are included here for the value-added activities they receive. Growers prune, trim and shape ornamental trees, shrubs and other plants, then place them into suitable containers ranging from inexpensive flats and trays to decorative clay and wooden pots. Lastly, they add labels as appropriate for wholesale and retail markets. Floriculture operations also add value through various means. A boutique flower farm with production sites in Wilton and Elk Grove, for example, not only sells cut flowers but also offers premium bouquets, DIY buckets and designer sales, in addition to hosting occasional private events.

"Meat, Poultry & Other Animal Products" in **Figure 3** draws on Sacramento County's substantial cattle, poultry, and other animal production. Nearly all the county's cattle, worth \$22.4 million in 2024, leave the county for finishing and processing. Chickens and turkeys, worth \$32.5 million in 2024, also go elsewhere for processing. Five state-licensed mobile slaughter units based in neighboring counties serve Sacramento County, handling the remaining livestock and other animals.

Sacramento County's distinctive aquaculture industry plays a prominent role in this category. Sturgeon farms in Elverta and Wilton, for example, sell smoked and candied sturgeon meat as filets, dips, spreads, pates, and jerky. The farms focus especially on processing and packaging sturgeon roe into branded caviar products that account for most of the U.S. domestic supply. Caviar products are sold into foodservice and retail channels nationwide as well as through collaborations with specialty brands.

A wide range of boutique-scale producers occupy specific niches. Small farms in Elk Grove, Orangevale, and elsewhere produce and sell apiary products, especially honey. A goat farm in Wilton produces yarn, raw fiber and other cashmere and mohair products. An Orangevale alpaca farm creates and sells hats, scarves, wraps and other products made on site from alpaca yarn, in addition to hosting tours. A farm in Herald sells ostrich products such as meat and jars of ostrich fat, as well as raw goat milk and meat and eggs from quail, ducks, chickens and other birds.

"Wineries" in **Figure 3** reflects transformation of the county's \$167.9 million grape crop into a diverse range of value-added products. Most wine grapes go to neighboring counties for crushing, especially at wineries in the greater Lodi AVA. The county's roughly three dozen wineries add significant value to grapes. After harvest, grapes are crushed and destemmed, then fermented. Following fermentation, producers age wine in stainless steel tanks or oak barrels, then clarify, filter, and bottle for distribution to retail chains, restaurants, and direct-to-consumer markets. Many local wineries add extra value by hosting tastings, weddings, vineyard tours, live music events, and other visitor experiences.

Figure 3: Economic Effects of Locally Sourced, Value-Added Food Processing

Sources: IMPLAN and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data and various local sources. Columns and rows may not compute exactly due to rounding.

FOOD PROCESSING	Output Effects (\$ Millions)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Light Processing of Fruits, Vegetables & Nursery Products	\$89.4	\$7.5	\$37.5	\$134.4
Meat, Poultry & Other Animal Products	\$100.9	\$21.3	\$11.3	\$133.5
Wineries	\$46.7	\$20.1	\$6.4	\$73.2
Dried Food Products Manufacturing	\$46.1	\$17.2	\$7.0	\$70.3
Miscellaneous Other Food Manufacturing	\$12.6	\$3.9	\$1.6	\$18.1
TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT	\$295.7	\$70.0	\$63.8	\$429.5
	Employment Effects (# of Jobs)			TOTAL
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,697	337	340	2,374

Three estate wineries illustrate the range of approaches in Sacramento County. A multigeneration family ranch along the Sacramento River south of Freeport, for example, farms estate vineyards in the Clarksburg AVA and produces wines that are grown, made, and bottled on site. The property's historic barn tasting room and event space has become a popular destination in the Delta wine region. In the western Delta near Walnut Grove, a larger estate along the river farms hundreds of acres of sustainably managed vineyards and operates a spacious tasting room that anchors agritourism in the corridor, drawing visitors from the Sacramento urban area and beyond. On the county's eastern side, in the Sloughhouse appellation of the Lodi AVA, a small family-owned vineyard focuses exclusively on estate-grown Barbera and Sangiovese from decades-old vines, offers appointment-only tours and tastings at a historic ranch setting, and sells primarily through wine-club and direct-to-consumer channels.

"Dried Food Products Manufacturing" in **Figure 3** reflects Sacramento County's processing of nuts and other agricultural commodities into dried, shelf-stable products for domestic and export markets. Much of the county's \$14.8 million in almonds and \$7.0 million in walnuts, for example, flow into modern processing and packing facilities.

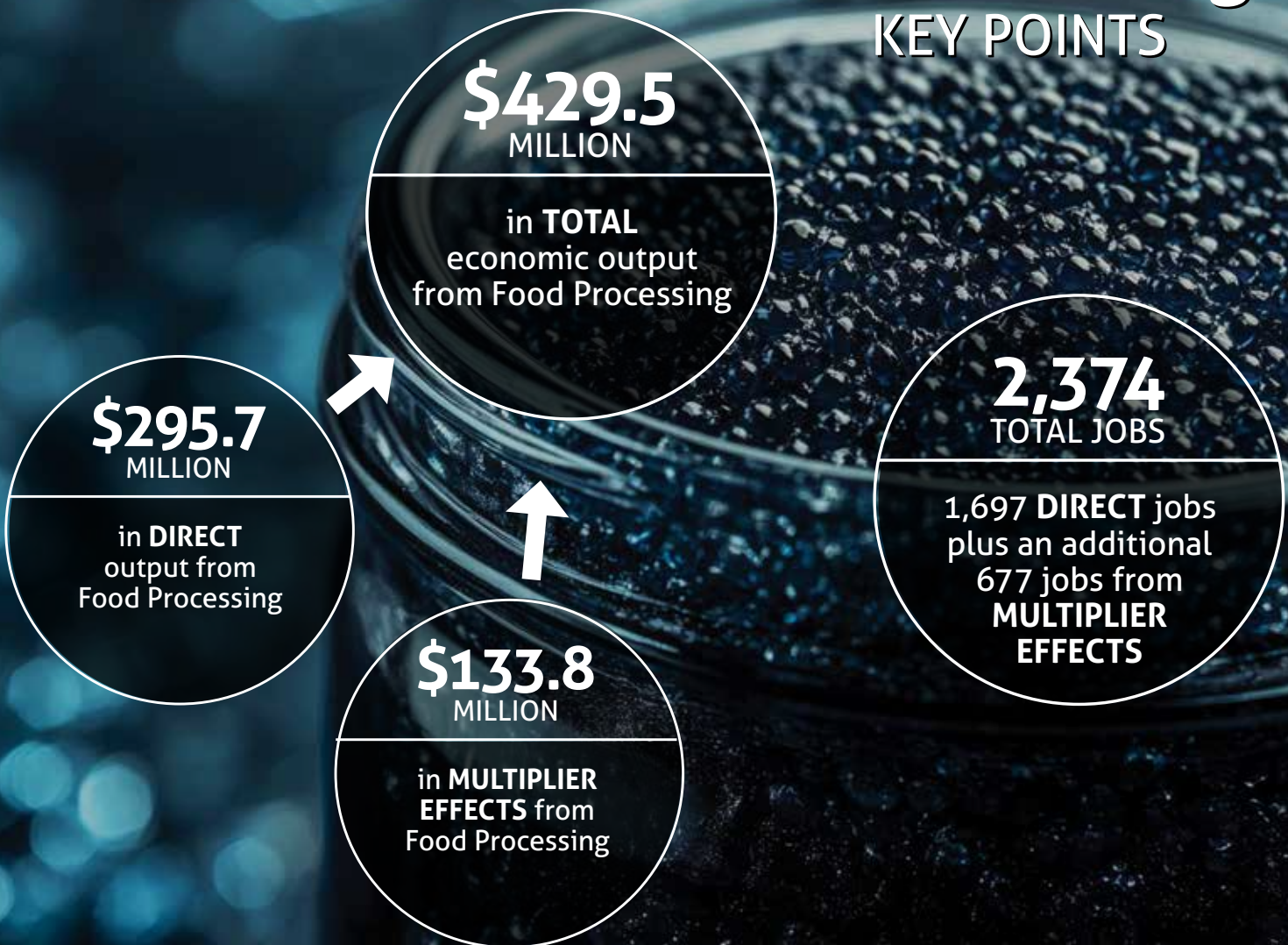


The world's largest almond processing company operates a 53-acre property in Sacramento County. While the company recently shifted most almond processing and value-added manufacturing functions to other facilities, the Sacramento plant continues to perform in-shell almond processing, storage, and export-related activities, in addition to serving as corporate headquarters.

"Miscellaneous Other Food Manufacturing" is a catchall category that combines several NAICS/IMPLAN sectors and reflects a diverse array of value-added activities operating at the margins of Sacramento County's larger food processing economy. A vertically integrated olive farm near the city of Sacramento, for example, produces award-winning, extra-virgin olive oils as well as balsamic vinegar and olive-based body care products such as skin creams and soaps. Several businesses convert locally grown fruits and vegetables into jams, jellies, sauces, and other specialty food items, often sold at farm stands and farmers' markets. Processing tomatoes go to canneries in other counties, although some turn into local salsas and other canned/jarred products.

Last, this category includes a small portion (1%) of the county's \$91.0 million "Breweries" sector. The presence of a commercial hops farm near Herald allows craft brewers to produce beer that is truly local, rather than depending on hops imported from the Pacific Northwest and Germany.

Processing KEY POINTS



Total Economic Contributions of Sacramento County Agriculture

The previous sections have provided key pieces to an economic puzzle. This section combines those puzzle pieces into a final picture showing the overall economic effects of Sacramento County agriculture.

Sacramento County agriculture's total 2024 economic contributions were \$1,197,728,000, shortened to \$1.198 billion in **Figure 4**. This consisted of \$831,837,000 in combined direct output from production and processing, plus \$365,891,000 in multiplier effects.

For perspective, agriculture pumped over *three million dollars per day* into the county economy during 2024 (approximately \$3,281,000), which translates to about \$136,700 per hour and \$2,300 per minute.

Total agricultural employment covered in the scope of this study was 6,924. Of these, 4,977 jobs were directly in agricultural production and processing, with the remaining 1,947 from multiplier effects.

Figure 4. Overall Economic Effects of Sacramento County Agriculture

Columns and rows may not compute exactly due to rounding.

Type of Effect	Direct	Indirect	Induced	TOTAL
FARM PRODUCTION				
Output Effects (\$ Millions)	\$536.2	\$110.9	\$121.2	\$768.2
Employment Effects (# Jobs)	3,280	623	647	4,550
LOCALLY SOURCED, VALUE-ADDED FOOD PROCESSING				
Output Effects (\$ Millions)	\$295.7	\$70.0	\$63.8	\$429.5
Employment Effects (# Jobs)	1,697	337	340	2,374
TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY				
Output Effects (\$ Millions)	\$831.8	\$180.9	\$185.0	\$1,197.7
Employment Effects (# Jobs)	4,977	960	987	6,924



How Resilient is Agriculture to Economic Shocks?

The familiar adage “don’t keep all your eggs in one basket” captures a fundamental principle of economic risk management: if the basket drops, then you might lose everything. This section examines that concept and focuses on three questions: 1) Why is economic diversification important? 2) How economically diversified is Sacramento County agriculture? and 3) How has agriculture’s level of economic diversification trended over time?

Answers to these questions can shed important light on the agricultural industry’s economic resilience, with implications for the wider county economy and beyond.



WHY IS ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION IMPORTANT?

Like growers and ranchers everywhere, Sacramento County’s agricultural producers face a long list of risks. Examples include wildfires, droughts, floods, pandemics, crop pests and diseases, food safety-related outbreaks, new regulations, new competitors, labor availability and costs, price drops, tariffs and other trade policies, and spikes in costs for fuel, equipment, water, and other inputs. Any one of these risks can deal a damaging blow. When combined, they can undermine not just an individual operation but an entire industry.

2020 offers a striking example, when catastrophic wildfires and the COVID-19 pandemic dealt a double blow to California agriculture. The state’s overall agricultural production value declined by 3% for the year. Counties dependent on one or two major commodities dropped by as much as 51% in total value. Contrast that with Sacramento County, where agricultural diversification limited the county’s overall decline to 1%, followed by a 25% rebound during the pandemic’s peak in 2021.



HOW DIVERSIFIED IS SACRAMENTO COUNTY AGRICULTURE?

If economic diversification is like an “insurance policy” against risks, then that raises the question: how economically diversified is Sacramento County agriculture?

To answer this question, we calculated the Shannon-Weaver Index for Sacramento County agriculture. Originally developed for information theory in 1948, the Shannon-Weaver index is widely used by economists and others interested in quantifying diversification. Different versions of the basic Shannon-Weaver formula exist. What they all have in common, though, is that they quantify not just the number of different items—such as characters in a coded message, species in a rainforest, or crops grown in a county—but also their relative *evenness* or *abundance*.

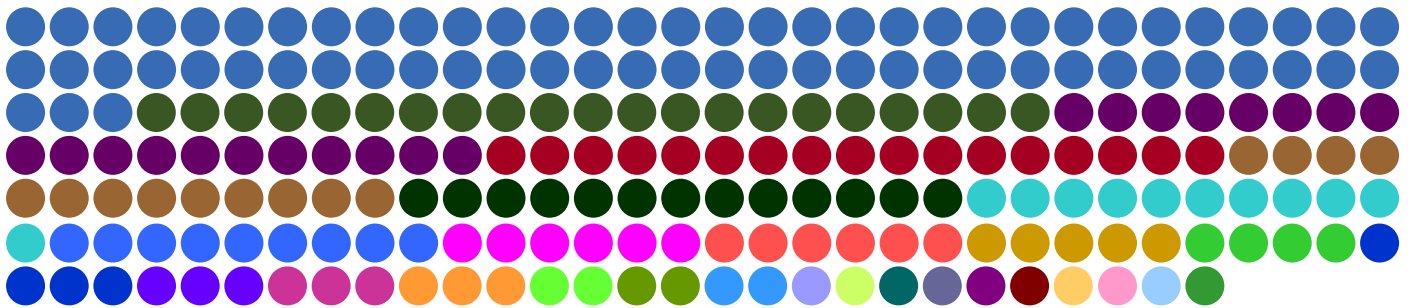


How exactly does one calculate the Shannon-Weaver Index for agriculture? The main steps are: 1) create a list of agricultural products and their production values over the past decade; 2) remove the seven outlier products that had an average production value of less than 0.25% of the county’s total; 3) enter the data into the Shannon-Weaver formula; and 4) convert to scale from 0.0 to 1.0. For additional details, please contact the authors.

Over the past decade, Sacramento County has consistently produced and reported 23 major commodities. The relative contribution of each major commodity varied during this period from 0.25% of the county’s total gross production value (the minimum threshold for this analysis) to 38.1% of the county total (wine grapes in 2019). **Figure 5** shows the most recent relative contributions of all 23 major commodities.

Figure 5. Relative Distribution of Sacramento County Agricultural Commodities

Each circle below represents approximately \$2.5 million in gross sales, and each of the 30 colors represents a unique agricultural commodity, including minor ones. Blue circles in the top row, for example, represent wine grapes. Combined, the circles and colors visually portray agricultural commodities' relative contributions to Sacramento County's total 2025 gross production value. Commodities less than \$2.5 million in value are depicted with a single dot. The number of commodities produced and their relative evenness influences the industry's economic diversification score and its resilience to economic shocks.



For 2025, the Shannon-Weaver Index for Sacramento County's agricultural industry was **0.53**.

What exactly does this number mean? To begin with, getting the highest index, a perfect 1.00 on a scale from 0.00 to 1.00, would require the impossible: produce all 72 of California's major commodities and have gross production values equally distributed across them. No single county could accomplish this.

At first glance, Sacramento County's index of 0.53 seems near the middle of the 0.00 to 1.00 range. But the Shannon-Weaver formula includes a logarithmic function, which complicates interpretation. The logarithm makes the scale exponential, like the Richter Scale that measures earthquakes. Many Californians understand that a magnitude 7.4 earthquake releases twice the energy of a magnitude 7.2 earthquake, even though the numerical difference appears small. The same principle applies here.

The 0.53 index is high compared to typical U.S. counties, many of which focus on just one or two crops such as corn, soybeans, or wheat. The index is average by California standards, based on 23 counties analyzed thus far. Overall, Sacramento County's strong economic diversification suggests solid protection from economic shocks.

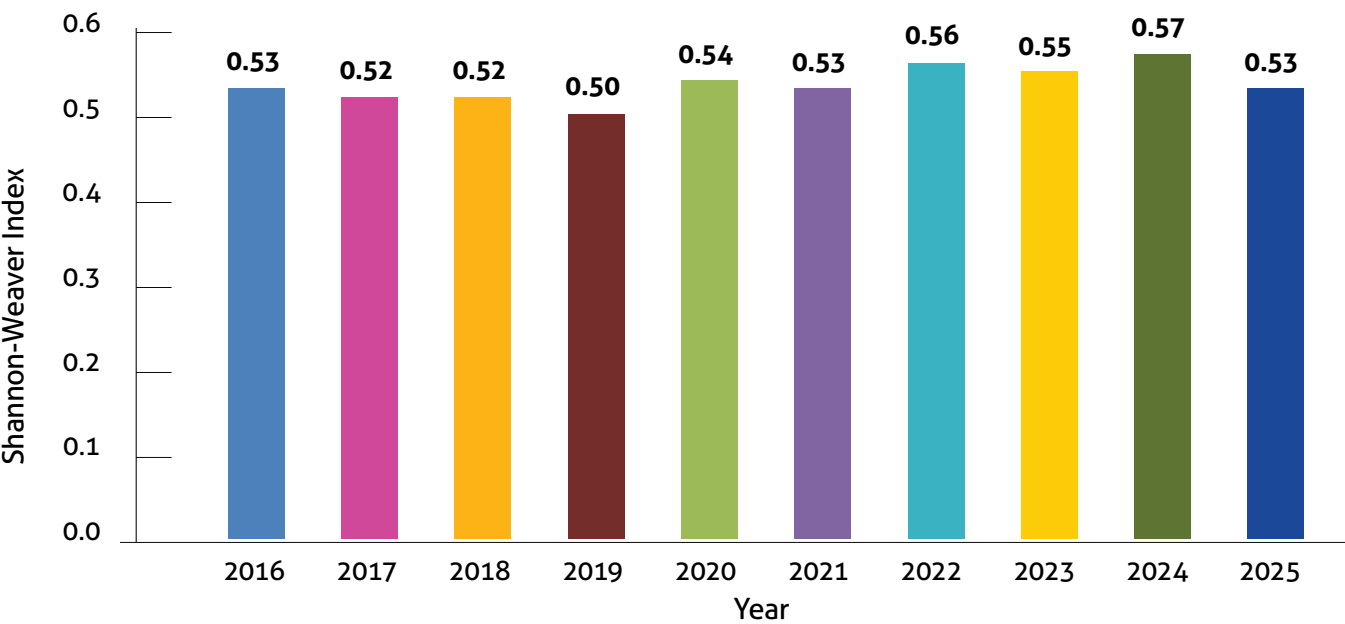


HOW HAS AGRICULTURE'S LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION TRENDED OVER TIME?

Has agriculture become more diversified in Sacramento County, or less? **Figure 6** shows the Shannon-Weaver Index for the past decade. The main thing to note is consistently high economic diversification across the years. The index has held remarkably steady over time. This contrasts with the downward trend occurring in many California counties that have become dependent on one or two major products.

Figure 6. Ten-Year Trend in Sacramento County Agriculture's Economic Diversification

*An indicator of economic resilience, the **Shannon-Weaver Index** quantifies economic diversification and resilience by combining the number of different commodities produced and their relative economic value.*



The COVID-19 pandemic underscored the importance of a strong, diversified production base. The pandemic disrupted supply chains, farm labor, production costs, exports, prices, and other factors. Many crops went unharvested, and grocery store shelves sat empty across much of the Northern Hemisphere.

Among 28 Sacramento County agricultural products reported for 2020, 13 declined in value and one—rangeland—stayed flat. The average one-year decline was -24.1%, with a median of -25.2%. Prominent examples included seed crops (-49.6%), hay (-31.3%), nursery stock (-22.4%), cattle & calves (-15.9%), and wine grapes (-11.1%).

But increases in 14 other commodities offset nearly all these losses. Gains averaged 64.4%, with a median of 24.5%. Examples included cherries (445.1%), almonds (156.7%), tomatoes (39.4%), milk (22.6%), rice (17.5%) and pears (7.4%). These gains helped limit the county's agricultural industry to a 1.2% loss for the year, followed by a steep 24.9% increase during the pandemic's peak in 2021.

BOTTOM LINE

The discussion here supports three points: 1) economic diversification helps buffer against economic shocks such as wildfires, droughts, and even pandemics; 2) Sacramento County agriculture has a strong level of economic diversification across commodities, which almost certainly benefited the industry during the recent COVID-19 pandemic; and 3) agriculture's high level of economic diversification has held steady over time and has even risen in recent years.

All of this bodes well for the future. In an era of rapid change and rising risks, the agricultural community can take pride and comfort in not having "all of its eggs in one basket."

Conclusion to the Special Report

This special report has broken new ground in quantifying the role Sacramento County agriculture plays in the county economy. The key points are:

- Including local food production, processing, and multiplier effects, agriculture contributed \$1,197,728,000 to the county economy in 2024. This represented over three million dollars per day (approximately \$3,281,000) or about \$136,700 per hour and \$2,300 per minute.
- Agricultural production and processing directly supported 4,977 jobs, plus another 1,947 from multiplier effects, for a total of 6,924 jobs.
- With a Shannon-Weaver Index of 0.53, agricultural production had a high level of economic diversification, which has provided critical stability and resilience to the agricultural industry and to the larger county economy.

The special report's main overall finding is that agriculture makes far broader and deeper contributions to the Sacramento County economy than what gross production values alone show.

Agriculture is a major pillar of the Sacramento County economy and represents a vital link to the county's cultural past and competitive future. The industry will certainly face challenges and opportunities in the years ahead. This special report's findings provide policymakers, growers, and community leaders with a clearer understanding of agriculture's true economic footprint—more than \$1.1 billion annually and nearly 7,000 jobs—and the information they need to make informed decisions.

Acknowledgments

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