

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE

Park County

January 2021

Park County is located in the southern part of the state, and borders Yellowstone National Park and the northern border of Wyoming. About 39% of land in Park County is classified as farm land.

Overview (2017 Data)

Population	16,736
County Size (acres)	1,793,588
Land in Farms (%)	39.7
Number of Farms	575
Median Farm Size (acres)	159
Average Farm Size (acres)	1,238

Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Table 1: County Summary Highlights: 2017

Farm Revenue

Farm revenue (which includes the market value of products sold, government payments, and farm-related income) were nearly \$40 million while production expenses were over \$36 million. Government payments were 2.4% of farm revenues.

Market Value of Products Sold	\$33,515,000
Government Payments	\$935,000
Farm-Related Income	\$5,298,000
Total Farm Production Expenses	\$36,749,000
Net Cash Farm Income	\$2,999,000

Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6: 2017

Taxation

The market value of all property in Park County was approximately \$3 billion in 2019. The taxable value

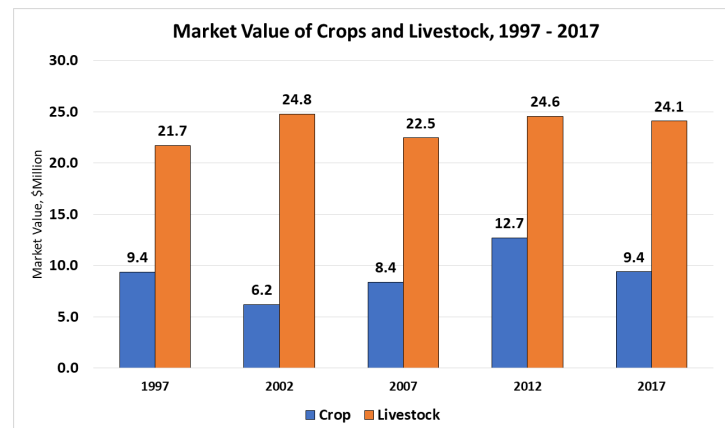
assigned by the Montana Department of Revenue was \$53 million. Agricultural Property (as defined by Montana Department of Revenue as Class 3 property) comprised 4% of the county's taxable value.

Property Tax Summary	2019	2014
Market Value of All Property	\$3,323,936,376	\$1,719,905,389
Taxable Value of All Property	\$53,672,718	\$40,408,311
Taxable Value of Agricultural Property	\$2,154,767	\$2,054,554
Ag Taxable Value as % of All Property	4.01%	5.08%

Source: Montana Dept. of Rev. Montana Taxes by County in [2018](#) and Montana Taxes by County in [2014](#)

Market Value of Crops and Livestock

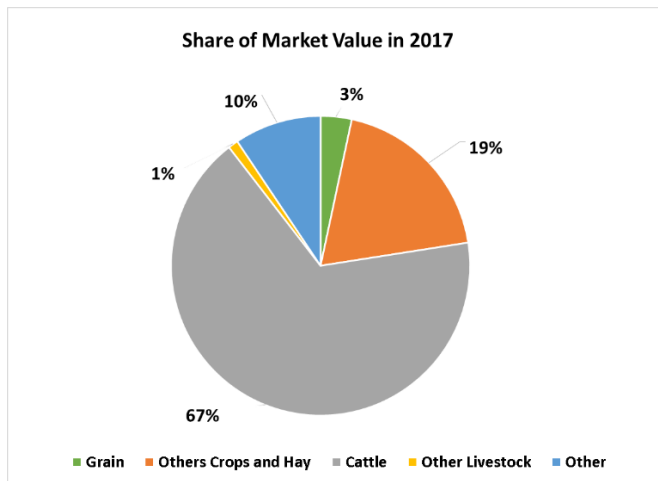
After adjusting for inflation, the market value of crops was unchanged, while the market value of livestock increased by 11%, from 1997 to 2017.



Sources: [Census of Agriculture](#): Table 1: County Summary Highlights: 2017 and [St. Louis Fed Producer Price Index](#)

Crops and Livestock

Cattle (67%) and hay (19%) comprised 86% of total crop and livestock sales in 2017.



Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Table 2: County Summary Highlights: 2017

Farm Size by Acres

The percentage of smaller farms, less than 500 acres, increased from 64% to 66%, while the percentage of larger farms, 500 acres or more, decreased from 36% to 34% from 2012 to 2017.

Farm Size by Acres	2017		2012	
	Number of Farms	%	Number of Farms	%
1 to 9	57	10	43	8
10 to 49	172	30	160	28
50 to 179	81	14	75	13
180 to 499	71	12	82	15
500 to 999	64	11	45	8
1,000 or more	130	23	159	28
TOTAL	575	100	564	100

Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Table 1: County Summary Highlights: 2017

Farm Size by Sales

The proportion of total sales from the smallest farms with less than \$100,000 in sales increased slightly from 83% to 84%, while the proportion of total sales from the largest farms with sales of \$100,000 or more decreased slightly from 17% to 16% from 2012 to 2017.

Farm Size by Sales	2017		2012	
	Number of Farms	%	Number of Farms	%
Less than 2,500	234	41	210	37
2,500 to 4,999	49	9	32	6
5,000 to 9,999	61	11	55	10
10,000 to 24,999	53	9	68	12
25,000 to 49,999	35	6	57	10
50,000 to 99,999	52	9	44	8
100,000 or more	91	16	98	17
TOTAL	575	100	564	100

Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Table 1: County Summary Highlights: 2017

Tillage and Land Use

The percentage of farms using reduced tillage increased, while the percentage of farms using intensive tillage decreased from 2012 to 2017.

Tillage	2017		2012	
	Number of Farms	%	Number of Farms	%
No tillage	28	5	30	5
Reduced tillage	34	6	22	4
Intensive tillage	40	7	95	17
Cover crops	23	4	23	4
TOTAL FARMS	575		564	

Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Table 41 Land Use Practices

Producer Profile

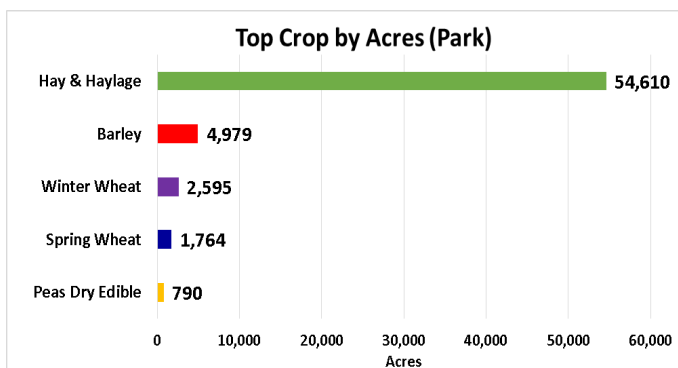
The county producer population was slightly older than the Montana producer population. Thirty-one percent of county producers were under 55 years of age, while 38% were over 65 years of age. Thirty-four percent of the Montana producer population were under 55, while 36% were over 65 years of age. Fifty-seven percent of producers in the county were males, while 60% of Montana producers were males. Farming was the primary occupation for 46% of county producers, while farming was the primary occupation for 50% of Montana producers.

Characteristics	County		State	
	Number of Producers	%	Number of Producers	%
Age				
18 – 25	17	2	570	1
25 to 34	50	5	3,285	7
35 to 44	73	7	5,179	11
45 to 54	175	17	7,309	15
55 to 64	299	29	13,838	29
65 to 74	279	27	11,469	24
75 and older	109	11	5,587	12
Sex				
Male	582	57	28,563	60
Female	436	43	18,673	40
Primary Occupation				
Yes	470	46	23,847	50
No	548	54	24,314	50
TOTAL PRODUCERS	1,018	100	48,161	100

Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Table 45 Selected Operation and Producer Characteristics

Top Crops by Acres

The top crops were hay and haylage, barley, winter wheat, spring wheat, and peas dry edible.



Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Table 1: County Summary Highlights: 2017

Top Livestock

The top livestock was cattle, sheep, poultry (chickens and turkeys), and hogs.

Livestock	Number of Head
Cattle	37,099
Sheep	3,875
Chickens – Layers	2,314
Chicken – Broilers	304
Turkeys	45
Hogs	20

Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Tables 11 (Cattle), 13 (Sheep) and 19 (Poultry)

Employment Impact

Agricultural production employed 947 workers, or 11% of the county's labor force. According to IMPLAN, economic impact model, 516 of the workers were directly employed in production agriculture. An additional 380 workers were employed in businesses supporting agricultural production, such as feed and fertilizer dealers, and another 51 workers were employed in other related businesses, such as grocery and drugs stores. For every 10 jobs on farms and ranches, 8 additional jobs are generated in the county.

Impact Type	Labor Force	Impact Multipliers
County Labor Force	8,621	
Direct Impact	516	
Indirect Impact	380	0.74
Induced Impact	51	0.10
Total Impact	947	0.84
Agriculture's Share (%)	11	

Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#), www.bls.gov/#cntyaa and IMPLAN Estimates

Value Added Impacts

Farms and ranches generated \$31 million of value-added, or 6% of the county's total gross domestic product of \$560 million in 2017. According to IMPLAN, \$14.1 million was directly contributed by farmers and ranchers. An additional \$14.3 million was generated by businesses supporting agricultural production and \$2.6 million was generated by other related businesses. Each dollar of value-added in agriculture by a farmer or rancher contributes an

additional \$1.21 of value-added in other sectors of the county's economy.

Impact Type	Value-Added (\$1 million)	Impact Multipliers
County GDP*	560.0	
Direct Impact**	14.1	
Indirect Impact**	14.3	1.02
Induced Impact**	2.6	0.19
Total Impact**	31.0	1.21
Agriculture's Share (%)	6	

Sources: * [St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank](#), ** IMPLAN Estimates

References

- 2017 Census of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Montana, State and County Data, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series, part 26 <https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full>

[Report/Volume 1, Chapter 1 State Level/Montana/mtv1.pdf](#)

- Dept. of Revenue "Montana Taxes by County in 2014" <https://mtrevenue.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/2014-Taxes-by-County.pdf>
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- St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank (2017). Current dollar gross domestic product by county for Montana, retrieved from <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=397&eid=1062609&od=2017-01-01#>
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