

January 2021

Roosevelt County is located in the eastern portion of the state, containing most of the Fort Peck Reservation. Over 86% of land in Roosevelt County is classified as farm land.

Overview (2017 Data)	
Population	11,059
County Size (acres)	1,506,842
Land in Farms (%)	86.7
Number of Farms	501
Median Farm Size (acres)	1,060
Average Farm Size (acres)	2,610

Farm Revenue

Farm revenue (which includes the market value of products sold, government payments, and farm-related income) were \$99 million while production expenses were nearly \$85 million. Government payments were 13.8% of farm revenues.

Market Value of Products Sold	\$64,131,000
Government Payments	\$13,696,000
Farm-Related Income	\$21,302,000
Total Farm Production Expenses	\$84,878,000
Net Cash Farm Income	\$14,251,000

Source: Census of Agriculture: Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6: 2017

Taxation

The market value of all property in Roosevelt County was approximately \$1 billion in 2019. The taxable value assigned by the Montana Department of

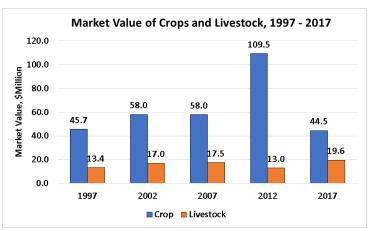
Revenue was \$33 million. Agricultural Property (as defined by Montana Department of Revenue as Class 3 Property) comprised 14% of the county's taxable value.

Property Tax Summary	2019	2014
Market Value of All	\$1,028,678,932	\$756,377,070
Property		
Taxable Value of All	\$33,451,232	\$28,646,367
Property		
Taxable Value of	\$4,866,027	\$3,936,894
Agricultural Property		
Ag Taxable Value as %	14.55%	13.74%
of All Property		

Source: Montana Dept. of Rev. Montana Taxes by County in $\underline{2018}$ and Montana Taxes by County in $\underline{2014}$

Market Value of Crops and Livestock

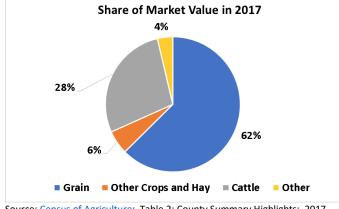
After adjusting for inflation, the market value of crops decreased by 3%, while the market value of livestock increased by 47%, from 1997 to 2017.



Sources: <u>Census of Agriculture</u>: Table 1: County Summary Highlights: 2017 and <u>St. Louis Fed Producer Price Index</u>

Crops and Livestock

Grain (62%) and cattle (28%) comprised 91% 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, and larger farms, 500 acres or more, were unchanged from 2012 to 2017.

	2017		2012	
	Number		Number	
Farm Size by Acres	of Farms	%	of Farms	%
1 to 9	0	0	3	0
10 to 49	37	7	33	5
50 to 179	67	13	70	12
180 to 499	79	16	117	19
500 to 999	58	12	113	19
1,000 or more	260	52	270	45
TOTAL	501	100	606	100

Source: Census of Agriculture: Table 2: County Summary Highlights: 2017

Farm Size by Sales

The percentage of the smallest farms with less than \$100,000 in sales increased from 66% to 69%, while the percentage of the largest farms with sales of \$100,000 or more decreased from 34% to 31% from 2012 to 2017.

	2017		2012	
Farm Size by	Number		Number	
Sales	of Farms	%	of Farms	%
Less than 2,500	158	32	224	37
2,500 to 4,999	23	5	8	1
5,000 to 9,999	23	5	22	4
10,000 to 24,999	46	9	42	7
25,000 to 49,999	54	11	49	8
50,000 to 99,999	44	9	52	9
100,000 or more	153	31	209	34
TOTAL	501	100	606	100

Source: Census of Agriculture: Table 1: County Summary Highlights: 2017

Tillage and Land Use

The percentage of farms using no till or reduced tillage increased, while the percentage of farms using intensive tillage decreased from 2012 to 2017.

	2017		2017 201		2012	
	Number		Number			
Tillage	of Farms	%	of Farms	%		
No tillage	169	34	150	25		
Reduced tillage	97	19	96	16		
Intensive tillage	37	7	96	16		
Cover crops	9	2	18	3		
TOTAL FARMS	501		606			

Source: Census of Agriculture: Table 41 Land Use Practices

Producer Profile

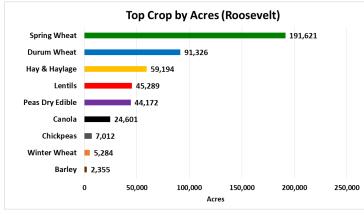
The county producer population was older than the Montana producer population. Twenty-seven percent of county producers were under 55 years of age, while 40% were over 65 years of age. Thirty-four percent of the Montana producer population were under 55, while 36% were over 65 years of age. Sixtysix percent of producers in the county were males, while 60% of Montana producers were males. Farming was the primary occupation for 52% of county producers, while farming was the primary occupation for 50% of Montana producers.

	County		State	
	Number of		Number of	
Characteristics	Producers	%	Producers	%
Age				
18 – 25	5	1	570	1
25 to 34	38	4	3,285	7
35 to 44	95	10	5,179	11
45 to 54	109	12	7,309	15
55 to 64	242	26	13,838	29
65 to 74	259	28	11,469	24
75 and older	111	12	5,587	12
Sex				
Male	617	66	28,563	60
Female	314	34	18,673	40
Primary Occupation				
Yes	481	52	23,847	50
No	450	48	24,314	50
TOTAL PRODUCERS	931	100	48,161	100

Source: <u>Census of Agriculture</u>: Table 45 Selected Operation and Producer Characteristics

Top Crops by Acres

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



Source: Census of Agriculture: Table 1: County Summary Highlights: 2017

Top Livestock

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

Livestock	Number of Head	
Cattle	27,228	
Sheep	598	
Chickens-Layers	349	
Hogs	95	
Source: Consus of Agriculture: Tables 11 (Cattle) 12		

Source: <u>Census of Agriculture</u>: Tables 11 (Cattle), 13 (Sheep) and 19 (Poultry)

Employment Impact

Agricultural production employed 638 workers, or 14% of the county's labor force. According to IMPLAN, economic impact model, 474 of the workers were directly employed in production agriculture. An additional 155 workers were employed in businesses supporting agricultural production, such as feed and fertilizer dealers, and another 9 workers were employed in other related businesses, such as grocery and drugs stores. For every 10 jobs on farms and ranches, 4 additional jobs are generated in the county.

Impact Type	Labor Force	Impact Multipliers
County Labor Force	4,567	
Direct Impact	474	
Indirect Impact	155	0.33
Induced Impact	9	0.02
Total Impact	638	0.35
Agriculture's Share (%)	14	

Source: <u>Bureau of Labor Statistics</u>, <u>www.bls.gov/#cntyaa</u> and IMPLAN Estimates

Value Added Impacts

Farms and ranches generated \$22.7 million of valueadded, or 6% of the county's total gross domestic product of \$405 million in 2017. According to IMPLAN, \$13.5 million was directly contributed by farmers and ranchers. An additional \$8.6 million was generated by businesses supporting agricultural production and \$0.5 million was generated by other related businesses. Each dollar of value-added in agriculture by a farmer or rancher contributes an additional \$0.68 of value-added in other sectors of the county's economy.

Impact Type	Value-Added (\$1 million)	Impact Multipliers
County GDP*	405.0	
Direct Impact**	13.5	
Indirect Impact**	8.6	0.64
Induced Impact**	0.5	0.04
Total Impact**	22.7	0.68
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 <u>https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full</u> <u>Report/Volume 1, Chapter 1 State Level/Montana/mtv1.p</u> <u>df</u>
- Dept. of Revenue "Montana Taxes by County in 2014" <u>https://mtrevenue.gov/wp-</u> content/uploads/2018/01/2014-Taxes-by-County.pdf

- Dept. of Revenue "Montana Taxes by County in 2018" <u>https://mtrevenue.gov/wp-</u> content/uploads/2020/02/2018-Taxes-by-County.pdf
- St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank (2017). Current dollar gross domestic product by county for Montana, retrieved from <u>https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=397&</u> <u>eid=1062609&od=2017-01-01#</u>
- St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank (2020). Producer price index for all commodities, St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, retrieved from <u>https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PPIACO</u>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (2017), Montana labor force, retrieved from https://bls.gov/lau/#cntyaa

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