

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE



Teton County

January 2021

Teton County is a rural county located in the northern part of the state. Over 61% of land in Teton County is classified as farm land.

Montana Department of Revenue as Class 3 Property) comprised 24% of the county's taxable value.

Overview (2017 Data)

Population	6,162
County Size (acres)	1,453,826
Land in Farms	61
Number of Farms	686
Median Farm Size (acres)	315
Average Farm Size (acres)	1,294

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

Property Tax Summary	2019	2014
Market Value of All Property	\$1,090,580,250	\$659,738,176
Taxable Value of All Property	\$22,250,875	\$16,344,705
Taxable Value of Agricultural Property	\$5,380,328	\$4,526,308
Ag Taxable Value as % of All Property	24%	28%

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

Farm Revenue

Farm revenues (which includes the market value of products sold, government payments, and farm-related income) were \$124 million while production expenses were over \$99 million. Government payments were 6.7% of farm revenues.

Market Value of Products Sold	\$107,206,000
Government Payments	\$8,367,000
Farm-Related Income	\$8,571,000
Total Farm Production Expenses	\$99,333,000
Net Cash Farm Income	\$24,811,000

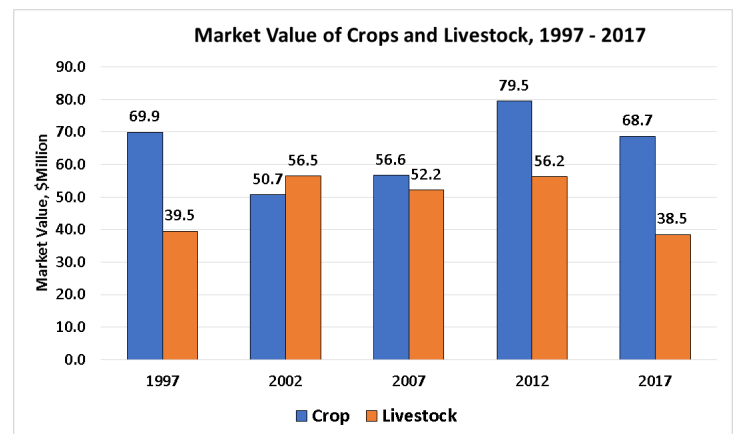
Source: [Census of Agriculture](#): Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6: 2017

Taxation

The market value of all property in Teton County was approximately \$1 billion in 2019. The taxable value assigned by the Montana Department of Revenue was \$22 million. Agricultural Property (as defined by

Market Value of Crops and Livestock

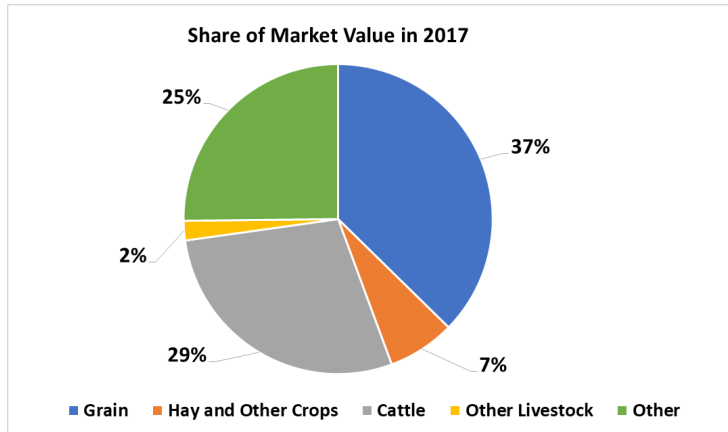
After adjusting for inflation, the market value of crops decreased by 1%, while the market value of livestock decreased by 1%, from 1997 to 2017.



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

Crops and Livestock

Grain (37%) and cattle (29%) comprised 66% 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 56% to 63%, while the percentage of larger farms, 500 acres or more, decreased from 44% to 37% from 2012 to 2017.

Farm Size by Acres	2017		2012	
	Number of Farms	%	Number of Farms	%
1 to 9	37	5	31	4
10 to 49	125	18	95	13
50 to 179	111	16	121	16
180 to 499	157	23	170	23
500 to 999	76	11	97	13
1,000 or more	180	26	228	31
TOTAL	686	100	742	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 67% to 71%, while the percentage of the largest farms with sales of \$100,000 or more decreased from 33% to 29% from 2012 to 2017.

Farm Size by Sales	2017		2012	
	Number of Farms	%	Number of Farms	%
Less than 2,500	268	39	248	33
2,500 to 4,999	21	3	37	5
5,000 to 9,999	41	6	38	5
10,000 to 24,999	35	5	67	9
25,000 to 49,999	51	7	37	5
50,000 to 99,999	71	10	73	10
100,000 or more	199	29	242	33
TOTAL	686	100	742	100

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

Tillage and Land Use

The percentage of farms using no till, reduced tillage, intensive tillage or cover crops decreased from 2012 to 2017.

Tillage	2017		2012	
	Number of Farms	%	Number of Farms	%
No tillage	114	17	162	22
Reduced tillage	59	9	72	10
Intensive tillage	95	14	162	22
Cover crops	28	4	30	4
TOTAL FARMS	686		742	

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

Producer Profile

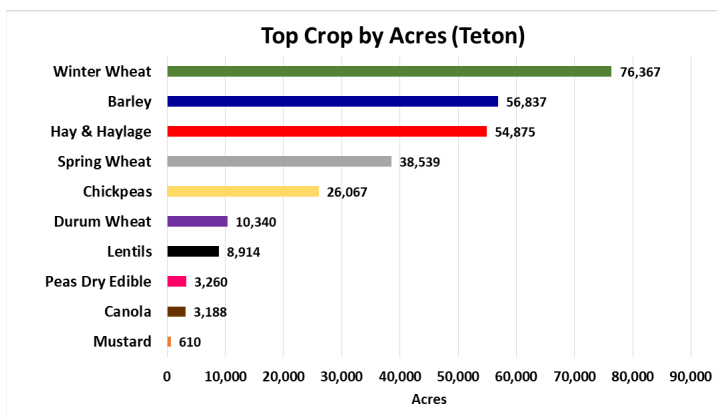
The county producer population was slightly younger than the Montana producer population. Thirty-nine percent of county producers were under 55 years of age, while 33% were over 65 years of age. Thirty-four percent of the Montana producer population were under 55, while 33% were over 65 years of age. Sixty percent of producers in the county were males, while 60% of Montana producers were males. Farming was the primary occupation for 60% 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	23	2	570	1
25 to 34	89	8	3,285	7
35 to 44	149	13	5,179	11
45 to 54	194	17	7,309	15
55 to 64	309	27	13,838	29
65 to 74	262	23	11,469	24
75 and older	120	10	5,587	12
Sex				
Male	703	60	28,563	60
Female	459	40	18,673	40
Primary Occupation				
Yes	698	60	23,847	50
No	464	40	24,314	50
TOTAL PRODUCERS	1,162	100	48,161	100

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

Top Crops by Acres

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



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

Top Livestock

The top livestock were poultry (chicken-layers), cattle and sheep.

Livestock	Number of Head
Chickens-Layers	69,282
Cattle	46,002
Sheep	6,849

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

Employment Impact

Agricultural production employed 1,326 workers, or 48% of the county's labor force. According to IMPLAN, economic impact model, 834 of the workers were directly employed in production agriculture. An additional 424 workers were employed in businesses supporting agricultural production, such as feed and fertilizer dealers, and another 68 workers were employed in other related businesses, such as grocery and drugs stores. For every 10 jobs on farms and ranches, 6 additional jobs are generated in the county.

Impact Type	Labor Force	Impact Multipliers
County Labor Force	2,779	
Direct Impact	834	
Indirect Impact	424	0.51
Induced Impact	68	0.08
Total Impact	1,326	0.59
Agriculture's Share (%)	48	

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

Value Added Impacts

Farms and ranches generated \$51.2 million of value-added, or 25% of the county's total gross domestic product of \$206 million in 2017. According to IMPLAN, \$26.1 million was directly contributed by farmers and ranchers. An additional \$21.1 million was generated by businesses supporting agricultural production and \$4 million was generated by other related businesses. Each dollar of value-added in agriculture by a farmer or rancher contributes an additional \$0.96 of value-added in other sectors of the county's economy.

Impact Type	Value-Added (\$1 million)	Impact Multipliers
County GDP*	206.0	
Direct Impact**	26.1	
Indirect Impact**	21.1	0.81
Induced Impact**	4.0	0.15
Total Impact**	51.2	0.96
Agriculture's Share (%)	25	

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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- Bureau of Labor Statistics (2017), Montana labor force, retrieved from <https://bls.gov/lau/#cntyaa>

Report produced by MSU Extension:

- George Haynes, MSU Extension, Professor and Specialist
- Joel Schumacher, MSU Extension, Associate Specialist
- Jeff Peterson, Economic Impact Analyst, Impacts Montana

Contact Us:

MSU Extension Economics
P.O. Box 172800
Bozeman, MT 5971
406-994-3511



For more information: www.montana.edu/agimpact

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