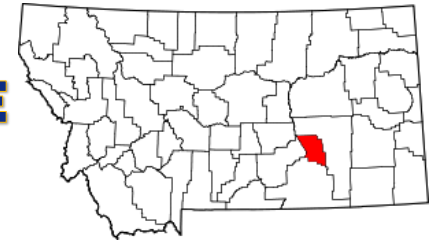


ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE

Treasure County



January 2021

Treasure County is a rural sparsely populated county located in the southeastern portion of the state. Over 98% of land in Treasure County is classified as farm land.

Overview (2017 Data)

Population	679
County Size (acres)	625,793
Land in Farms (%)	98.1
Number of Farms	121
Median Farm Size (acres)	1,060
Average Farm Size (acres)	5,076

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

Farm Revenue

Farm revenues (which includes the market value of products sold, government payments, and farm-related income) were \$49 million while production expenses were \$37 million. Government payments were 2.4% of farm revenues.

Market Value of Products Sold	\$45,026,000
Government Payments	\$1,197,000
Farm-Related Income	\$3,088,000
Total Farm Production Expenses	\$37,363,000
Net Cash Farm Income	\$11,948,000

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

Taxation

The market value of all property in Treasure County was approximately \$170 million in 2019. The taxable value assigned by the Montana Department of

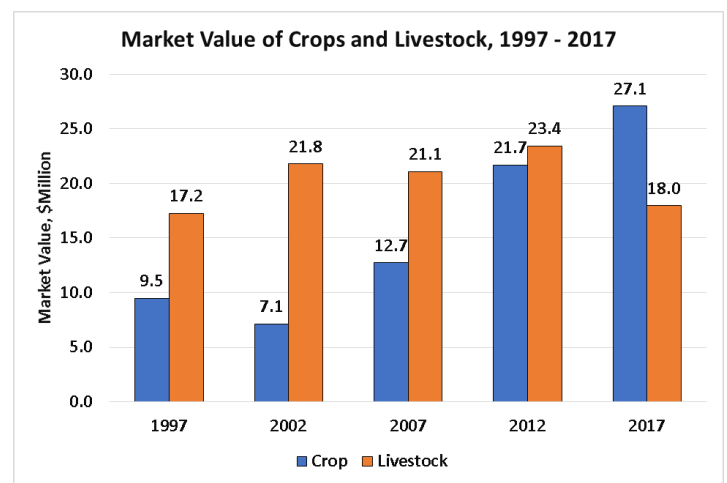
Revenue was \$5 million. Agricultural Property (as defined by Montana Department of Revenue as Class 3 Property) comprised 22% of the county's taxable value.

Property Tax Summary	2019	2014
Market Value of All Property	\$170,237,303	\$122,733,661
Taxable Value of All Property	\$5,127,008	\$4,336,000
Taxable Value of Agricultural Property	\$1,121,113	\$1,033,558
Ag Taxable Value as % of All Property	22%	24%

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

Market Value of Crops and Livestock

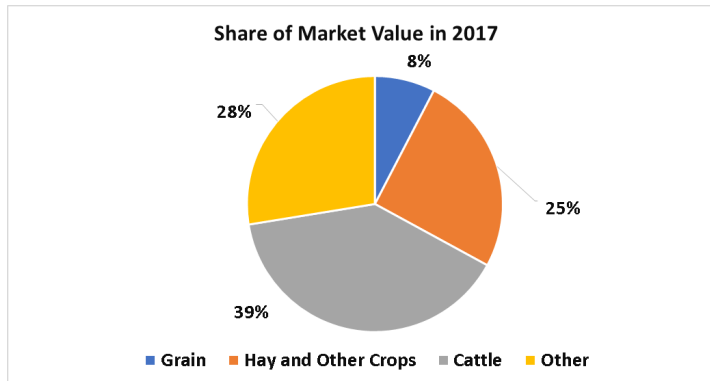
After adjusting for inflation, the market value of crops increased by 1.8%, while the market value of livestock increased by nearly 48%, from 1997 to 2017.



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

Crops and Livestock

Cattle (39%) and hay and other crops (25%) comprised 64% 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 34% to 36%, while the percentage of larger farms, 500 acres or more, decreased from 66% to 64% from 2012 to 2017.

Farm Size by Acres	2017		2012	
	Number of Farms	%	Number of Farms	%
1 to 9	2	2	5	5
10 to 49	18	15	8	7
50 to 179	19	16	10	9
180 to 499	5	4	14	13
500 to 999	14	12	9	8
1,000 or more	63	52	63	58
TOTAL	121	100	109	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 decreased slightly from 51% to 50%, while the percentage of the largest farms with sales of \$100,000 or more increased slightly from 49% to 50% from 2012 to 2017.

Farm Size by Sales	2017		2012	
	Number of Farms	%	Number of Farms	%
Less than 2,500	22	18	18	17
2,500 to 4,999	4	3	1	1
5,000 to 9,999	9	7	2	2
10,000 to 24,999	9	7	10	9
25,000 to 49,999	9	7	14	13
50,000 to 99,999	7	6	11	10
100,000 or more	61	50	53	49
TOTAL	121	100	109	100

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

Tillage and Land Use

The percentage of farms using no till, reduced tillage or cover crops 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	18	15	13	12
Reduced tillage	39	32	26	24
Intensive tillage	29	24	35	32
Cover crops	12	10	1	1
TOTAL FARMS	121		109	

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

Producer Profile

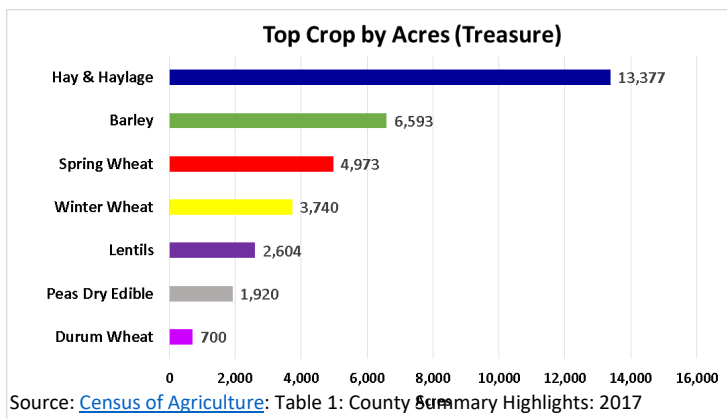
The county producer population was older than the Montana producer population. Twenty-two percent of county producers were under 55 years of age, while 36% were over 65 years of age. Thirty-four percent of the Montana producer population were under 55, while 36% were over 65 years of age. Sixty-one percent of producers in the county were males, while 60% of Montana producers were males. Farming was the primary occupation for 62% 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	0	0	570	1
25 to 34	2	1	3,285	7
35 to 44	16	7	5,179	11
45 to 54	30	13	7,309	15
55 to 64	80	36	13,838	29
65 to 74	53	24	11,469	24
75 and older	28	13	5,587	12
Sex				
Male	135	61	28,563	60
Female	88	39	18,673	40
Primary Occupation				
Yes	139	62	23,847	50
No	84	38	24,314	50
TOTAL PRODUCERS	223	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, spring wheat, winter wheat, lentils, peas dry edible, and durum wheat.



Top Livestock

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

Livestock	Number of Head
Cattle	28,375
Sheep	514
Chicken-Layers	82

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

Employment Impact

Agricultural production employed 305 workers, or 90% of the county's labor force. According to IMPLAN, economic impact model, 179 of the workers were directly employed in production agriculture. An additional 99 workers were employed in businesses supporting agricultural production, such as feed and fertilizer dealers, and another 26 workers were employed in other related businesses, such as grocery and drugs stores. For every 10 jobs on farms and ranches, 7 additional jobs are generated in the county.

Impact Type	Labor Force	Impact Multipliers
County Labor Force	340	
Direct Impact	179	
Indirect Impact	99	0.55
Induced Impact	26	0.15
Total Impact	305	0.70
Agriculture's Share (%)	90	

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

Value Added Impacts

Farms and ranches generated \$22.7 million of value-added, or 26% of the county's total gross domestic product of \$89 million in 2017. According to IMPLAN, \$13 million was directly contributed by farmers and ranchers. An additional \$8 million was generated by businesses supporting agricultural production and \$1.7 million was generated by other related businesses. Each dollar of value-added in agriculture by a farmer or rancher contributes an additional \$0.75 of value-added in other sectors of the county's economy.

Impact Type	Value-Added (\$1 million)	Impact Multipliers
County GDP*	89.0	
Direct Impact**	13.0	
Indirect Impact**	8.0	0.62
Induced Impact**	1.7	0.13
Total Impact**	22.7	0.75
Agriculture's Share (%)	26	

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

References

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