

Economic Contribution of Agriculture to the Arkansas Economy in 2017

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Agriculture is important to Arkansas. With 42,500 farms covering over 42% of Arkansas’ land area, the scope and impact of agriculture is widely recognized. The state consistently ranks as a top five producer in the nation for several commodities including rice, broilers, catfish, cotton and turkeys. While agriculture is important for providing food and other related goods and services, the agriculture sector is also a key economic driver for Arkansas. This fact sheet summarizes the findings of a recent study undertaken to analyze the total economic contribution – as measured by jobs, income and value added¹ – of Arkansas’ Agriculture Sector in 2017.

Measuring Economic Activity of Arkansas’ Agriculture Sector

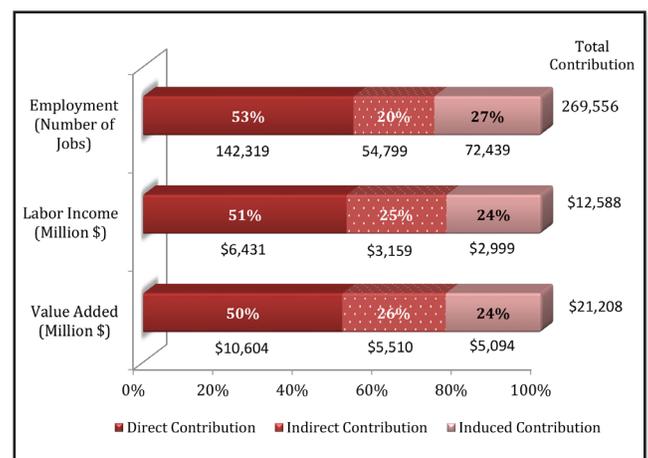
The economic contribution of agriculture includes all economic activity generated within industries that make up the Agriculture Sector (e.g. agricultural production, agricultural processing, agriculture-related industries). This includes jobs supported, wages paid and value added to state economy - a measure similar to State Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While these “direct” contributions are important, additional

value is generated as Arkansas agribusinesses and related industries purchase inputs from local suppliers, and when workers spend their earnings within the state. These additional contributions are described as indirect and induced effects, respectively. The sum of the direct, indirect and induced contributions provides a more complete understanding of the total economic contribution of agriculture to the state economy.

Agriculture’s Contributions

In 2017, economic activity generated by agriculture accounted for \$21.2 billion² of value added to the Arkansas economy. That’s almost 17 cents of every \$1 of value added in the state. Agriculture sustained nearly 270,000 jobs, which was more than

Figure 1. The Agriculture Sector’s Contribution to the Arkansas Economy in 2017



Source: IMPLAN, 2019; English, Popp, and Miller, 2019

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¹Value added is the sum of employee compensation, proprietary income, other property type income, and indirect business taxes. The sum of value added for all industries is a measure of the size of the state economy.
²Contributions are reported in nominal 2017 dollars.

one in every six jobs in Arkansas. Along with these jobs came \$12.6 billion in labor income, representing 16% of the state's total labor income. Direct effects, those coming directly from the Agriculture Sector, constituted the majority of contributions for employment (53%) and labor income (51%) and exactly half of all value added (50%) generated by agriculture (Figure 1).

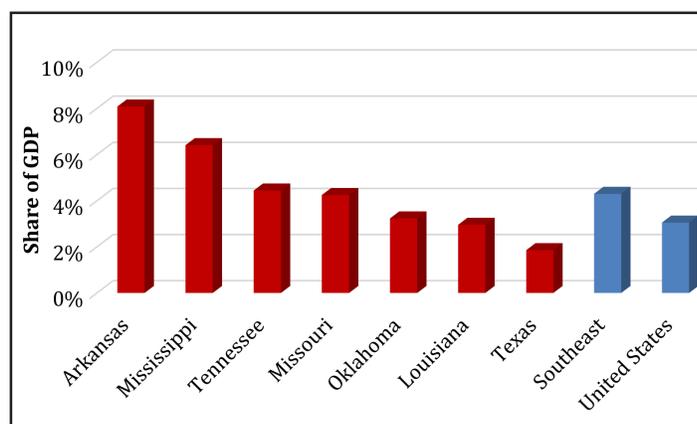
Contributions by Industry Type

The Agriculture Sector includes businesses involved in agricultural production, agricultural processing and agriculture-related activities. Agricultural production relates to the production and/or harvesting of agricultural commodities including crop, livestock and forestry products. Agricultural processing includes industries that take those agricultural commodities and process them into various products such as packaged food products, clothing and furniture. The agriculture-related category includes fishing, hunting and trapping and support activities for agriculture and forestry.

In 2017, agricultural production contributed more than \$4.9 billion in value added to the Arkansas economy with activity in this sector providing more than 80,000 jobs and generating almost \$3.1 billion in labor income across the state. Agricultural processing contributions were estimated to be \$15.7 billion in value added, supporting more than 176,000 jobs and generating \$9.0 billion in labor income. Agriculture-related activities contributed \$602 million in value added, \$487 million in labor income and over 12,000 jobs (Table 1).

The agricultural processing industry represented the greatest share of agriculture's contribution to the state economy, followed by the agricultural production and agriculture-related industries. Agricultural processing generated 74 percent of value added, 65 percent of

Figure 2. Agriculture's Share of Total State GDP, 2017



Source: USDC BEA, 2019

employment, and 72 percent of labor income, with poultry processing being the primary economic contributor to the processing industry.

How Does Arkansas Compare?

The share of total state GDP³ contributed by agricultural production, agricultural processing and agriculture-related industries is greater for Arkansas than for all surrounding states⁴. Agriculture's share of GDP is also higher in Arkansas than averages shown for the Southeastern U.S.⁵ and the U.S. as a whole (Figure 2).

This represents a share of GDP from Arkansas' Agriculture Sector that is:

- 4.4 times greater than in Texas
- 2.7 times greater than in Louisiana
- 2.5 times greater than in Oklahoma
- 1.9 times greater than in Missouri
- 1.8 times greater than in Tennessee
- 1.3 times greater than in Mississippi
- 1.9 times greater than for the Southeast region
- 2.7 times greater than for the U.S. as a whole

Table 1. Total Economic Contribution of Agriculture by Industry Type, 2017

Industry Type	Employment (jobs)	Labor Income (million)	Value Added (million)
Production	80,968	\$3,059	\$4,949
Processing	176,316	\$9,043	\$15,657
Ag Related	12,273	\$487	\$602
Total Contribution	269,556	\$12,588	\$21,208

Source: IMPLAN, 2019; English, Popp and Miller, 2019

³GDP by state is the market value of goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. GDP does not factor in the impact of subsidies and taxes on products, which are presented in value added estimates.

⁴Calculations based on the percent contribution of the Agriculture Sector to state GDP. This includes value generated by agricultural production, processing, and ag-related industries, but excludes contributions of associated wholesale and retail industries.

⁵The Southeast is defined by BEA to include the states AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV, and is not the sum of Arkansas' contiguous states listed in the table.

Conclusion

Agriculture contributes greatly to the Arkansas economy by providing jobs and income for Arkansas residents and generating nearly 17% the state's value added. As has been the case for many years, agriculture contributes a higher proportion of State GDP in Arkansas than it does in any of the surrounding six states. Continued strength of agriculture is of paramount importance to the social and economic fabric of Arkansas communities and to the infrastructure and services that translate into quality of life for residents.

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