



Linn County, Kansas

2023 ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION REPORT
NOVEMBER 15, 2023

Overview

The Kansas Department of Agriculture’s Economist creates annual economic contribution reports to estimate the impact of agriculture on the Kansas economy. The purpose of these reports is to provide information to stakeholders, policymakers, and the general public. In this report, the model analyzes the effects of agriculture on the Linn County, Kansas, economy. For the estimated current year (2023), 28 agriculture and agriculture-related sectors directly contribute \$142 million in output and 949 jobs to the Linn County economy. Including indirect and induced effects, agriculture and agriculture-related sectors have a total impact of \$171 million in output, 1,090 jobs and 16% of the total Gross Regional Product (GRP).

Estimated Economic Contribution of Agriculture.

Methodology and Glossary on final page

Results

In this model, the 28 agriculture and agriculture-related sectors have a total direct output of \$142 million and account for 949 jobs in Linn County, as shown in the following table:

Table 1: Agriculture and Agriculture-Related Sectors’ Contribution to Linn County Economy

Contribution Type	Employment	% Employment	Total Value Added	% of Gross Regional Product	Output
Direct Effect	950	24%	\$42,100,000	13%	\$142,676,000
Indirect Effect	102	3%	\$8,714,000	3%	\$21,653,000
Induced Effect	39	1%	\$3,933,000	1%	\$7,443,000
Total Effect	1,091	28%	\$54,748,000	16%	\$171,772,000

Note: Individual effects may not equal the total effect due to rounding.

The agriculture and agriculture-related sectors provide a total estimated impact of \$171 million in output. These sectors also support a total of 1,090 jobs, or 28% of the county’s entire workforce. Another metric used to calculate the importance of sectors in the economy is their value added as a percentage of the Gross Regional Product. Total value added by the 28 agriculture and agriculture-related sectors is \$54 million, or 16% of the Gross Regional Product.

Top Ten Sectors by Output

The table below shows Linn County’s top ten sectors by output, including direct, indirect and induced effects. The *beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming* sector is the top contributor in output to the Linn County economy, with \$59 million in total output.

Table 2: Top Ten Sectors by Output, Linn County

Sector	Total Output
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming	\$59,886,000
Oilseed farming	\$14,565,000
Grain farming	\$7,960,000
Nitrogenous fertilizer manufacturing	\$6,083,000
Other real estate	\$5,680,000
Landscape and horticultural services	\$2,927,000
Natural gas distribution	\$2,784,000
Wholesale - Other nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	\$2,132,000
All other crop farming	\$2,032,000
Owner-occupied dwellings	\$2,032,000

Top Ten Sectors by Employment

Of the agriculture and agriculture-related sectors, *beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming* supports the most jobs in the county with 599 jobs. Table 3 illustrates the top ten sectors by total employment, including direct, indirect, and induced effects in Linn County.

Table 3: Top Ten Sectors by Employment, Linn County

Sector	Total Employment
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming	599.77
Landscape and horticultural services	78.24
All other crop farming	74.27
Grain farming	68.27
Oilseed farming	57.94
Other real estate	35.32
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	18.47
Wholesale - Other nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	10.47
Truck transportation	8.85
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	8.79

All Direct Agriculture Sectors

Table 4 is a summary of agriculture sectors represented with output and employment levels. These values estimate the value of output and the jobs these agriculture sectors support in the Linn County economy. Generally, this analysis includes three categories: production, manufacturing or processing, and services. Note, the model does not include ethanol production nor wholesale and retail sales of final products.

Table 4: All Direct Agriculture Sectors, Linn County

Sector	Total Output	Total Employment
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming	\$59,886,000	599.77
Oilseed farming	\$43,432,000	57.94
Grain farming	\$14,565,000	68.27
Nitrogenous fertilizer manufacturing	\$7,960,000	7.08
Landscape and horticultural services	\$5,680,000	78.24
All other crop farming	\$2,132,000	74.27
Animal, except poultry, slaughtering	\$1,690,000	3.10
Food product machinery manufacturing	\$1,225,000	4.65
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	\$861,000	8.79
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$788,000	18.47
Vegetable and melon farming	\$586,000	4.42
Veterinary services	\$572,000	5.71
Dairy cattle and milk production	\$549,000	2.00
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$472,000	4.22
Poultry and egg production	\$448,000	0.75
Bread and bakery product, except frozen, manufacturing	\$404,000	2.63
Other snack food manufacturing	\$277,000	0.47
Frozen cakes and other pastries manufacturing	\$262,000	2.63
Bottled and canned soft drinks & water	\$228,000	0.46
Roasted nuts and peanut butter manufacturing	\$197,000	0.46
Tree nut farming	\$134,000	1.25
Other animal food manufacturing	\$122,000	0.11
Commercial logging	\$74,000	1.28
Fruit farming	\$36,000	0.33
Commercial hunting and trapping	\$35,000	0.90
Forestry, forest products, and timber tract production	\$31,000	0.44
Other leather and allied product manufacturing	\$15,000	0.23
Cheese manufacturing	\$1,000	1.00

Methodology

Using the economic software IMPLAN, the equilibrium displacement model calculates the estimated output and employment of all 546 different economic sectors if the current economy experiences no shocks within the agriculture and agriculture-related industries. IMPLAN sectors are based on North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. The results of this model are broken down into direct, indirect and induced effects, and the IMPLAN framework avoids double counting. All agriculture and agriculture-related sectors represented in this model use the most recent IMPLAN data available (2021), adjusted for 2023 dollars. For this model, key statistics are defined as follows: total employment refers to the annual average of the sum of full and part time jobs held attributed to the 72 agricultural sectors, total gross regional product is the sum of the value added of all industries across the state, and total output is the total annual value of production for an industry or area.

Notes and Glossary

These results are based on estimated production and employment numbers, along with estimated potential sector-, industry- and economy-wide effects. Therefore, these results will differ from actual events.

Due to confidentiality policies that exist within several agencies from which IMPLAN collects their data, some sectors in some regions may not have all data available.

The model provides results in relation to the agriculture and agriculture-related sectors. These results are not equal to the total effects of all 546 sectors but rather the total effects relative to agriculture.

The following terms are used throughout this report:

- *Direct effect*: the contribution from agricultural and food products
- *Indirect effect*: the contribution from farms and agricultural businesses purchasing inputs and services from supporting industries within the county
- *Induced effect*: the contribution from employees of farms, agricultural businesses, and supporting industries spending their wages on goods and services within the county
- *Value added* = labor income + indirect business taxes + other property type income
- *Gross Regional Product* = final demand of households + government expenditures + capital + exports – imports – institutional sales
- *Output* = intermediate inputs + value added
- *Employment*: full-time/part-time annual average, i.e., 1 job lasting 12 months = 2 jobs lasting 6 months each = 3 jobs lasting 4 months each (a job is neither full-time nor part-time)

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