



Marion 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 Marion County, Kansas, economy. For the estimated current year (2023), 27 agriculture and agriculture-related sectors directly contribute \$378 million in output and 1,568 jobs to the Marion County economy. Including indirect and induced effects, agriculture and agriculture-related sectors have a total impact of \$450 million in output, 1,982 jobs and 33% of the total Gross Regional Product (GRP).

Estimated Economic Contribution of Agriculture.

Methodology and Glossary on final page

Results

In this model, the 27 agriculture and agriculture-related sectors have a total direct output of \$378 million and account for 1,568 jobs in Marion County, as shown in the following table:

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

Contribution Type	Employment	% Employment	Total Value Added	% of Gross Regional Product	Output
Direct Effect	1,569	26%	\$92,907,000	24%	\$378,407,000
Indirect Effect	235	4%	\$18,980,000	5%	\$46,574,000
Induced Effect	179	3%	\$13,233,000	3%	\$25,551,000
Total Effect	1,983	33%	\$125,121,000	33%	\$450,533,000

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

The agriculture and agriculture-related sectors provide a total estimated impact of \$450 million in output. These sectors also support a total of 1,982 jobs, or 33% 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 27 agriculture and agriculture-related sectors is \$125 million, or 33% of the Gross Regional Product.

Top Ten Sectors by Output

The table below shows Marion 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 Marion County economy, with \$114 million in total output.

Table 2: Top Ten Sectors by Output, Marion County

Sector	Total Output
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming	\$114,866,000
Grain farming	\$60,972,000
Animal, except poultry, slaughtering	\$36,845,000
Oilseed farming	\$31,044,000
Other animal food manufacturing	\$17,060,000
Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	\$16,421,000
All other food manufacturing	\$14,275,000
Wholesale - Other nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	\$11,805,000
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$7,000,000
Other real estate	\$7,000,000

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 624 jobs. Table 3 illustrates the top ten sectors by total employment, including direct, indirect, and induced effects in Marion County.

Table 3: Top Ten Sectors by Employment, Marion County

Sector	Total Employment
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming	624.63
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	351.40
Grain farming	185.24
Animal, except poultry, slaughtering	97.80
All other crop farming	95.59
Wholesale - Other nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	48.55
Other real estate	47.78
All other food manufacturing	37.57
Veterinary services	35.96
Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	32.94

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 Marion 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, Marion County

Sector	Total Output	Total Employment
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming	\$114,866,000	624.63
Grain farming	\$72,521,000	185.24
Animal, except poultry, slaughtering	\$60,972,000	97.80
Oilseed farming	\$36,845,000	26.69
Other animal food manufacturing	\$31,044,000	28.42
Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	\$17,060,000	32.94
All other food manufacturing	\$16,421,000	37.57
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$11,805,000	351.40
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	\$5,297,000	29.45
All other crop farming	\$5,044,000	95.59
Veterinary services	\$2,514,000	35.96
Poultry and egg production	\$666,000	0.61
Bread and bakery product, except frozen, manufacturing	\$635,000	4.28
Dairy cattle and milk production	\$451,000	2.00
Frozen cakes and other pastries manufacturing	\$414,000	4.28
Cotton farming	\$403,000	2.55
Vegetable and melon farming	\$293,000	1.21
Other snack food manufacturing	\$278,000	0.48
Bottled and canned soft drinks & water	\$229,000	0.46
Roasted nuts and peanut butter manufacturing	\$201,000	0.47
Landscape and horticultural services	\$144,000	1.11
Commercial logging	\$130,000	2.04
Commercial hunting and trapping	\$53,000	1.71
Cheese manufacturing	\$49,000	1.00
Forestry, forest products, and timber tract production	\$30,000	0.45
Other leather and allied product manufacturing	\$15,000	0.23
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$12,000	0.06

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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