



Riley 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 Riley County, Kansas, economy. For the estimated current year (2023), 32 agriculture and agriculture-related sectors directly contribute \$215 million in output and 1,329 jobs to the Riley County economy. Including indirect and induced effects, agriculture and agriculture-related sectors have a total impact of \$277 million in output, 1,667 jobs and 3% of the total Gross Regional Product (GRP).

Estimated Economic Contribution of Agriculture.

Methodology and Glossary on final page

Results

In this model, the 32 agriculture and agriculture-related sectors have a total direct output of \$215 million and account for 1,329 jobs in Riley County, as shown in the following table:

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

Contribution Type	Employment	% Employment	Total Value Added	% of Gross Regional Product	Output
Direct Effect	1,330	3%	\$79,473,000	2%	\$215,570,000
Indirect Effect	204	0%	\$17,930,000	1%	\$41,179,000
Induced Effect	134	0%	\$11,332,000	0%	\$20,557,000
Total Effect	1,667	4%	\$108,736,000	3%	\$277,307,000

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

The agriculture and agriculture-related sectors provide a total estimated impact of \$277 million in output. These sectors also support a total of 1,667 jobs, or 4% 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 32 agriculture and agriculture-related sectors is \$108 million, or 3% of the Gross Regional Product.

Top Ten Sectors by Output

The table below shows Riley 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 Riley County economy, with \$46 million in total output.

Table 2: Top Ten Sectors by Output, Riley County

Sector	Total Output
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming	\$46,647,000
Landscape and horticultural services	\$31,146,000
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	\$20,634,000
Oilseed farming	\$18,637,000
Grain farming	\$13,851,000
Other real estate	\$6,655,000
Other snack food manufacturing	\$6,437,000
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$6,161,000
Bread and bakery product, except frozen, manufacturing	\$4,519,000
Roasted nuts and peanut butter manufacturing	\$4,519,000

Top Ten Sectors by Employment

Of the agriculture and agriculture-related sectors, *landscape and horticultural services* supports the most jobs in the county with 466 jobs. Table 3 illustrates the top ten sectors by total employment, including direct, indirect, and induced effects in Riley County.

Table 3: Top Ten Sectors by Employment, Riley County

Sector	Total Employment
Landscape and horticultural services	466.19
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming	208.21
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	159.34
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	148.03
Other real estate	68.17
Veterinary services	48.27
Grain farming	44.76
Bread and bakery product, except frozen, manufacturing	39.96
All other crop farming	38.97
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	36.32

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 Riley 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, Riley County

Sector	Total Output	Total Employment
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots and dual-purpose ranching and farming	\$46,647,000	466.19
Landscape and horticultural services	\$43,468,000	208.21
Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	\$31,146,000	159.34
Oilseed farming	\$20,634,000	148.03
Grain farming	\$18,637,000	48.27
Other snack food manufacturing	\$6,655,000	44.76
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$6,437,000	39.96
Bread and bakery product, except frozen, manufacturing	\$6,161,000	38.97
Roasted nuts and peanut butter manufacturing	\$4,519,000	36.32
Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	\$4,195,000	35.08
Frozen cakes and other pastries manufacturing	\$3,445,000	12.33
Veterinary services	\$3,240,000	10.43
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$2,469,000	10.42
Meat processed from carcasses	\$2,354,000	10.38
All other crop farming	\$2,311,000	10.22
Animal, except poultry, slaughtering	\$2,238,000	9.83
Vegetable and melon farming	\$1,946,000	8.61
Breweries	\$1,742,000	6.09
Dairy cattle and milk production	\$1,390,000	5.13
Wineries	\$1,127,000	3.91
Commercial logging	\$1,031,000	3.81
Ice cream and frozen dessert manufacturing	\$929,000	3.54
Other animal food manufacturing	\$812,000	2.69
Forestry, forest products, and timber tract production	\$796,000	2.26
Sawmills	\$681,000	2.00
Poultry and egg production	\$191,000	1.00
Commercial hunting and trapping	\$143,000	0.75
Rendering and meat byproduct processing	\$72,000	0.35
Tree nut farming	\$65,000	0.25
Fruit farming	\$46,000	0.23
Other leather and allied product manufacturing	\$15,000	0.18
Cheese manufacturing	\$14,000	0.17

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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