

Economic Contribution of Agriculture¹ to the Arkansas Economy in 2019

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Agriculture is important for the livelihood of many Arkansans and is a key economic driver of the state. With more than 42,000 farms, 19 million acres of forests and agriculture product manufacturing firms in every part of the state, the scope and impact of agriculture is felt by many households across the state. 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 also provides nearly 255,000 jobs for Arkansans. This fact sheet summarizes the findings of a recent study undertaken to analyze the total economic contribution – as measured by jobs, income and value added² – of Arkansas’ Agriculture Sector in 2019.

Measuring Economic Activity of Arkansas’s 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 and agriculture-related industries). This includes jobs supported, wages paid and

value added to the state’s 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 2019, agriculture generated \$19.4 billion³ of economic activity in Arkansas. That’s 15 cents of every \$1 of value added in the state. Agriculture sustained nearly 255,000 jobs, which was more than 1 in every 7 jobs in Arkansas. Along with these jobs came \$12.2 billion in labor income, representing 15 percent of the state’s total labor income. Direct effects – those coming directly from the agriculture sector – constituted the majority of contributions for employment (57.0 percent) and labor income (54.8 percent) and more than half of all value added (50.3 percent) generated by agriculture (Figure 1).

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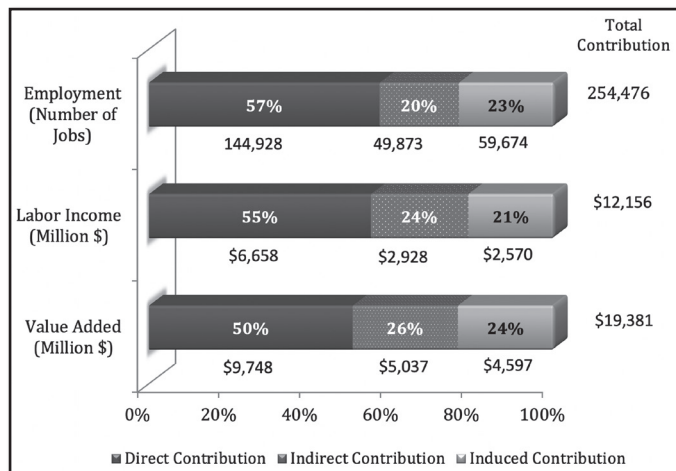
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¹ Agriculture as defined in this publication, includes timber production and forest product manufacturing in addition to agricultural products as defined in English, Popp, and Miller (2021).

² Value 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.

³ Contributions are reported in nominal 2019 dollars.

Figure 1. The Agriculture Sector's Contribution to the Arkansas Economy in 2019



Source: IMPLAN, 2021; English, Popp, and Miller, 2021

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 2019, agricultural production contributed more than \$3.7 billion in value added to the Arkansas economy with activity in this sector providing more than 75,000 jobs and generating over \$2.8 billion in labor income across the state. Agricultural processing

contributions were estimated to be \$15 billion in value added, supporting more than 165,700 jobs and generating \$8.8 billion in labor income. Agriculture-related activities contributed almost \$600 million in value added, \$491 million in labor income and more than 13,400 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 77.7 percent of value added, 65.1 percent of employment, and 72.7 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 GDP⁴ contributed by agricultural production, agricultural processing, and agriculture-related industries is greater for Arkansas than for all surrounding states⁵. Agriculture's share of GDP is also higher in Arkansas than averages shown for the Southeastern United States⁶, and the United States as a whole (Figure 2, next page).

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

- 4.2 times greater than in Texas
- 2.7 times greater than in Louisiana
- 2.4 times greater than in Oklahoma
- 1.9 times greater than in Missouri
- 1.9 times greater than in Tennessee
- 1.2 times greater than in Mississippi
- 1.9 times greater than for the Southeast region
- 2.6 times greater than for the United States as a whole

Table 1. Total Economic Contribution of Agriculture by Industry Type, 2019

Industry Type	Employment (jobs)	Labor Income (million \$)	Value Added (million \$)
Production	75,313	\$2,822	\$3,732
Processing	165,739	\$8,832	\$15,049
Ag Related	13,424	\$491	\$599
Total Contribution	254,476	\$12,156	\$19,381

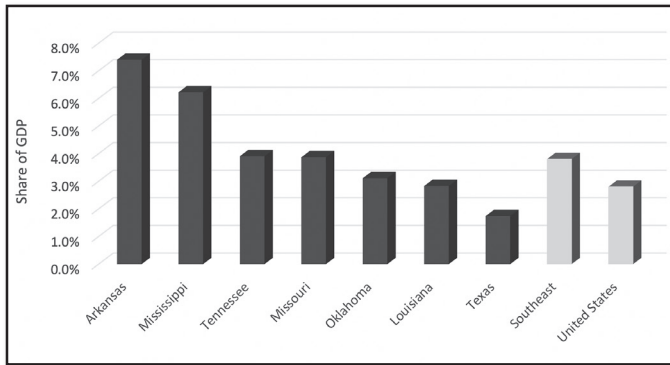
Source: IMPLAN, 2021; English, Popp, and Miller, 2021

⁴ GDP 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.

⁵ Calculations based on the percent of the direct 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.

⁶ The 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.

Figure 2. Agriculture's Share of Total State GDP, 2019*



Source: USDC BEA, 2020

*Represents the direct contribution of agricultural production, processing and ag related industries. Wholesale and retail activities are excluded.

Conclusion

Agriculture contributes greatly to the Arkansas economy by providing jobs and income for Arkansas residents and generating almost 15 percent 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. The 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.

References

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