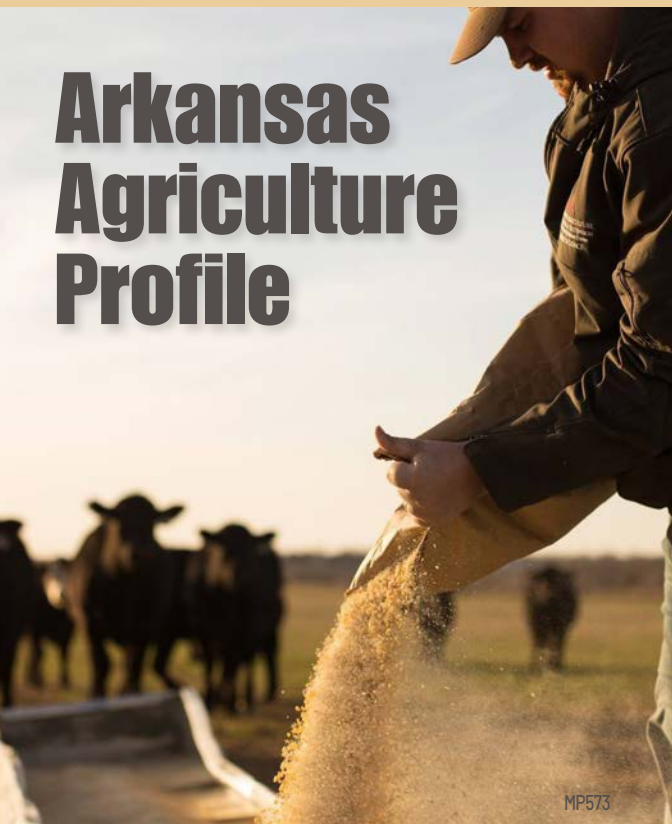


POCKET FACTS 2024

Arkansas Agriculture Profile



MP573

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DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION

University of Arkansas System

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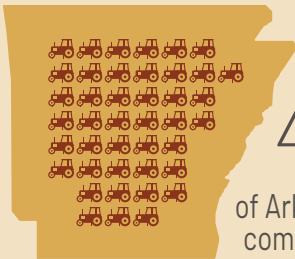
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QUICK FACTS

Arkansas Agriculture contributed **14.5% of the state value added**

WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY

\$24.3 Billion in value added^a.




In 2023

41%

of Arkansas land was comprised of farms.

37,400 Farms on 13.7 million acres with an average farm size of 366 acres.

57% of the state is comprised of forests.

 = 1,000 FARMS

Source: IMPLAN, 2024; USCB, 2010; USDA NASS, 2024a; USDA FS, 2024
^aValue added includes labor income, plus indirect taxes and other property-type income generated by agricultural production, processing, and ag-related activities. Value added directly by food retail activities are excluded. Government payments are included.

QUICK FACTS

In 2023, Arkansas **average farm real estate value was \$3,600 per acre.**

- Total farm real estate value: \$49.3 billion
- Average cropland value: \$3,180 per acre
 - irrigated cropland: \$3,680 per acre
 - non-irrigated: \$2,360 per acre
- Average pasture land value: \$2,900 per acre

Organic production in Arkansas grew significantly from 2012 to 2017 with the number of farms selling organically produced commodities increasing from 32 to 69. From 2017 to 2022 the number of organic selling farms decreased slightly from 69 to 66. However, **the value of total organic product sales rose from \$24.1M in 2017 to \$69.9M in 2022.**



Source: USDA NASS, 2019; USDA NASS, 2023; USDA NASS, 2024b

In 2022, Arkansas' top commodities

in terms of cash farm receipts^a were:



Broilers

\$6,465 Million



Soybeans

\$2,481 Million



Rice

\$1,371 Million



Chicken
Eggs

\$943 Million



Corn

\$865 Million



Cattle/Calves

\$622 Million



Turkeys

\$614 Million



Cotton
Lint

\$462 Million



Timber

\$455 Million^b

Source: USDA ERS, 2024a; AFRC, 2024

^aCash farm receipt values do not include government payments received by farmers.

^bTimber value is listed in terms of stumpage value paid to landowners for standing timber.

AHEAD OF THE CURVE

Arkansas consistently ranks in the
top one-third of the nation
for agricultural cash farm receipts.

In 2022, Arkansas ranked
14th in the Nation

WITH

\$14.5
BILLION^a

for total agricultural cash receipts.

- **No. 10 in animals and animal products**, valued at \$8.8 billion.
- **No. 17 in crops**, valued at \$5.6 billion.

Source: USDA ERS, 2024a

^aThis estimate represents only crop and animal production; the value of government payments and timber are excluded.

Arkansas is in the top 25 states in the production of the following agricultural commodities: (2023 Production Year)^a

- **No. 1 in Rice**
- **No. 3 in Broilers**
- **No. 3 in Cotton (upland)**
- **No. 3 in Cottonseed**
- **No. 4 in Catfish (foodsize)**
- **No. 4 in Turkeys**
- **No. 7 in Peanuts**
- **No. 10 in Chicken Eggs**
- **No. 10 in Soybeans**
- **No. 11 in Beef Cows^b**
- **No. 16 in Corn for Grain**
- **No. 23 in Hogs & Pigs**
- **No. 23 in Oats**
- **No. 24 in Cattle & Calves**
- **No. 24 in Honey**
- **No. 25 in Hay**

Note: Beginning in 2016, the USDA stopped reporting values for blueberries, grapes, peaches, pecans, tomatoes and watermelons for Arkansas. In 2020 reporting was also discontinued for sweet potatoes and grain sorghum. Therefore, annual rankings are no longer available for these crops.

Source: USDA NASS, 2024c.

^a Data for some states are unavailable due to nondisclosure, especially for livestock and livestock products commodities. As a result, these states are not included in the rankings, which may affect Arkansas' actual rank.

^b Beef cows is a Jan. 1, 2023, inventory comprised of "beef cows that have calved" and "beef cow replacement heifers 500 pounds and over."

ARKANSAS COUNTS ON

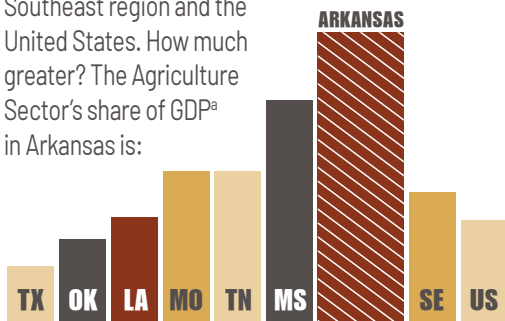
ARKANSAS' AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

is a vital and growing component of the state's economy.



AGRICULTURE

The Aggregate Agriculture Sector's share of the state economy is much greater for Arkansas than for any contiguous state and for the averages of the Southeast region and the United States. How much greater? The Agriculture Sector's share of GDP^a in Arkansas is:



The Agriculture Sector's Share of the State Economy

- 5.0 times greater than in Texas
- 3.4 times greater than in Oklahoma
- 2.7 times greater than in Louisiana
- 1.9 times greater than in Missouri
- 1.9 times greater than in Tennessee
- 1.3 times greater than in Mississippi
- 2.2 times greater than for the Southeast^b region
- 2.8 times greater than for the U.S. as a whole

Source: USDC BEA, 2023; English and Popp, 2024.

^aCalculations based on the percent contribution of the Agriculture Sector to state GDP in 2022. GDP by state represents 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/or taxes on products, which are captured in value added estimates.

^bThe 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.

Commodity Production and Value, 2023

Commodity	Acres Harvested	Production (thousands)	Value (thousands)
Broilers	N/A	7,441,900 LBS	\$5,306,075
Soybeans	2,950,000	159,300 BU	\$2,086,830
Rice	1,417,000	106,968 CWT	\$1,679,398
Chicken Eggs ^a	N/A	3,865,100 EGGS	\$843,153
Corn for Grain	830,000	151,890 BU	\$789,828
Cattle & Calves	N/A	503,108 LBS	\$620,088
Turkeys ^a	N/A	542,700 LBS	\$510,138
Cotton (upland) ^b	505,000	1,410 BALES	\$504,893
Timber	N/A	21,922 TONS	\$389,433
Hay	1,162,000	2,210 TONS	\$318,744
Cottonseed ^b	N/A	445 TONS	\$102,795
Wheat	165,000	9,405 BU	\$59,722
Hogs & Pigs	N/A	105,156 LBS	\$58,928
Peanuts	34,000	310 LBS	\$49,892
Catfish (foodsize)	N/A	16,600 LBS	\$20,584
Honey	N/A	874 LBS	\$2,797
Oats	5,000	310 BU	\$1,209

Source: USDA NASS 2024; AFRC, 2024

^aTotal Poultry Industry (Broilers, Turkeys, and Chicken Eggs): \$6,659M

^bTotal Cotton Industry (Upland Cotton and Cottonseed): \$608M



Five-Year Production Highs, 2019-2023

Commodity	Year	Production (thousands)
Beef Cows (inventory) ^a	2019	1,091 HEAD
Broilers	2021	7,464,200 LBS
Catfish (foodsize)	2019	18,600 LBS
Cattle & Calves	2020	520,854 LBS
Chicken Eggs	2021	4,256,800 EGGS
Corn for Grain	2021	152,720 BU
Cotton (upland)	2022	1,548 BALES
Cottonseed	2022	489 TONS
Hay	2019	2,760 TONS
Hogs & Pigs	2019	122,837 LBS
Honey	2022	1,120 LBS
Oats	2021	540 BU
Peanuts	2023	197,200 LBS
Rice	2020	108,107 CWT
Soybeans	2022	163,280 BU
Timber	2019	24,197 TONS
Turkeys	2020	595,200 LBS
Wheat	2023	9,405 BU

Note: Beginning in 2016, the USDA discontinued reporting values in Arkansas for several crops. Therefore, five year production rankings are no longer available for blueberries, grapes, peaches, pecans, tomatoes, watermelons, sweet potatoes, and grain sorghum.

Source: USDA NASS 2024c; AFRC, 2024.

^aBeef cows is a Jan. 1, 2023 inventory comprised of “beef cows that have calved” and “beef cow replacement heifers 500 pounds and over.”

^bEstimates discontinued for Arkansas in 2020.

Census of Agriculture Highlights

Release of the 2022 Census of Agriculture provides the opportunity to highlight additional crops where annual reporting is limited. The most recent Census indicates that Arkansas ranks in the top 25 states by value for the following 15 commodities.^a

Commodity	Value (thousands)	Rank
Baitfish	\$29,172	1
Sport or Game Fish	\$20,177	1
Crustaceans	\$301	6
Rabbits, Live	\$114	13
Greenhouse Fruits & Berries	\$198	14
Equine	\$23,326	16
Mules, Burros, & Donkeys	\$214	16
Other Aquaculture Products ^b	\$137	17
Trout	\$2,965	18
Meat Goats & Other Goats	\$2,893	19
Sod Harvested	\$23,200	20
Mushrooms	\$404	22
Other Livestock Products ^b	\$651	23
Flower Seeds	\$14	23
Llamas	\$24	25

Source: USDA NASS, 2024b

^aRankings were estimated from values disclosed in the 2022 Census of Agriculture.

Nondisclosure of values for some states may affect the ranking values shown in this table.

^bCommodities denoted as “other” refer to an aggregation of products not having a specific code on the census report within their respective categories.

Arkansas' diverse portfolio of livestock products and crops

supports the value of the Ag Sector year in and year out.



Additionally, the most recent Census of Agriculture indicates that Arkansas ranks in the top 25 states in acres harvested for the following 32 commodities.^a

Commodity	Acres Harvested	Rank
Sweet potatoes	6,370	5
Peas, southern (cowpeas)	814	6
Mulberries	13	6
Sorghum for syrup	4	7
Pecans, all	9,766	8
Blackberries and dewberries	642	8
Ginseng, cultivated only	2	8
Almonds	6	10
Okra	88	12
Sorghum for grain	8,984	13
Watermelons	1,506	14
Kiwifruit	1	14
Persimmons	44	15
Tomatoes in the open	798	16
Plums	57	16
Forage, all	1,343,016	18
Mustard greens	27	18
Figs	12	18
Pumpkins	1,410	19
Other noncitrus fruit ^b	10	19
Pawpaws	6	19
Escarole and endive	1	19

(continued on page 15)

(continued from page 14) Commodity	Acres Harvested	Rank
Chestnuts	107	21
Nectarines	16	21
Ginger root	1	21
Squash (including zucchini)	447	22
Cabbage, head	138	23
Walnuts, English	29	23
Elderberries	9	23
Peaches, Clingstone	87	24
Cucumbers and pickles	211	25
Collards	17	25

Source: USDA NASS, 2024b

^aRankings were estimated from values disclosed in the 2022 Census of Agriculture.

Nondisclosure of values for some states may affect the ranking values shown in this table.

^bCommodities denoted as "other" refer to an aggregation of products not having a specific code on the census report within their respective categories.



ARKANSAS AGRICULTURE

Arkansas' diverse portfolio of livestock products and crops supports the value of the Agriculture Sector year in and year out. In 2022, there were 41,900 farms in Arkansas (USDA NASS, 2024a). These farms generated a net farm income of \$4,316 million (USDA ERS, 2024b).

For 2022, Arkansas ranked 15th in total agricultural exports with a value of \$4.3 billion (USDA ERS, 2024c). Soybeans generated the highest export value for the state, bringing in \$1.3 billion in 2022. That same year, Arkansas ranked in the top ten in the nation for exports of seven commodities:

- **No. 1 in rice** (valued at \$682 million)
- **No. 3 in cotton** (valued at \$628 million)
- **No. 3 in broilers** (valued at \$531 million)
- **No. 5 in other poultry** (valued at \$157 million)
- **No. 10 in soybeans** (valued at \$1.3 billion)
- **No. 10 in soybean meal** (valued at \$228 million)
- **No. 10 in vegetable oils** (valued at \$154 million)



SNAPSHOT

In 2022 Arkansas ranked 34th in overall GDP at \$166 billion. However, when looking at the share of GDP generated by agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, Arkansas ranked 7th overall in the nation (USDC BEA, 2023). In terms of agricultural cash farm receipts in 2022, Arkansas ranked 14th with a value of \$14.5 billion, contributing 2.6% to the U.S. total cash farm receipt value. Arkansas ranked 10th in total crop cash farm receipts at \$8.8 billion and 17th in total livestock cash receipts at \$5.6 billion (USDA ERS, 2024a).

In terms of value, Arkansas' top two commodities for 2022 were broilers and soybeans. Bringing in \$6.5 billion, broiler production represented 44.7% of all agricultural cash farm receipts in the state. At \$2.5 billion, soybeans contributed over 17.2% to total Arkansas cash farm receipts in 2022. Rice also had a large contribution with 9.5% of total agricultural cash receipts (\$1.4 billion) for Arkansas.



ARKANSAS AGRICULTURE

On the national level, Arkansas continued to rank number 1 in rice and number 3 in broilers in the country, with cash receipts comprising almost 39.6% and 12.4%, respectively, of the U.S. total cash farm receipts for these commodities in 2022.

Arkansas' total cash farm receipt value increased 26.3% between 2021 and 2022.^a The animals and animal products sector grew 37.7% of its value, while the crops sector experienced an overall gain in value of 11.7% during this time.

On the crop side, soybeans saw the greatest gain with cash farm receipt value increasing 37.2% between 2021 and 2022. Cottonseed, corn, and hay also showed increases in value, growing by 27.2%, 13.3%, and 2.6%, respectively. Value in rice, peanuts, oats, cotton lint, and wheat declined by 5.3%, 8.9%, 9.7%, 18.4%, and 25.7%, respectively, from 2021 to 2022.

On the animal production side, farm chicken sales saw the greatest gain at 355.7%. This was followed by honey (55.6%), broilers (47.2%), turkeys (25.1%), chicken eggs (23.0%), cattle and calves (8.5%), and catfish (0.5%). All other animal sectors showed a decline in cash receipt value from 2021 to 2022. This includes: hogs (-7.0%), wool (-7.4%), and mohair (-11.1%).

SNAPSHOT

**ARKANSAS' TOTAL CASH FARM
RECEIPT VALUE INCREASED 26.3%**
between 2021 and 2022.^a

^aPercentage comparisons between 2021 and 2022 values are based on real 2024 dollars. That is, our numbers are adjusted for inflation, which allows for a true “apples to apples” comparison.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

The total economic contribution of the Aggregate Agriculture Sector includes three areas of wealth and job generation.

- **Direct Contributions** are generated by production and processing of crops, poultry, livestock and forest products.



- **Indirect Contributions** result when agricultural firms purchase materials and services from other Arkansas businesses – a very important part of the economy in many communities.



- **Induced Contributions** result when employees of agricultural firms and their suppliers spend a portion of their salaries and wages within Arkansas.



Government payments – payments made directly to some recipients in the farm sector – are included in the contribution analysis. Input providers (fertilizer, pesticide and equipment manufacturers) and retail locations (restaurants, grocery stores,

OF AGRICULTURE

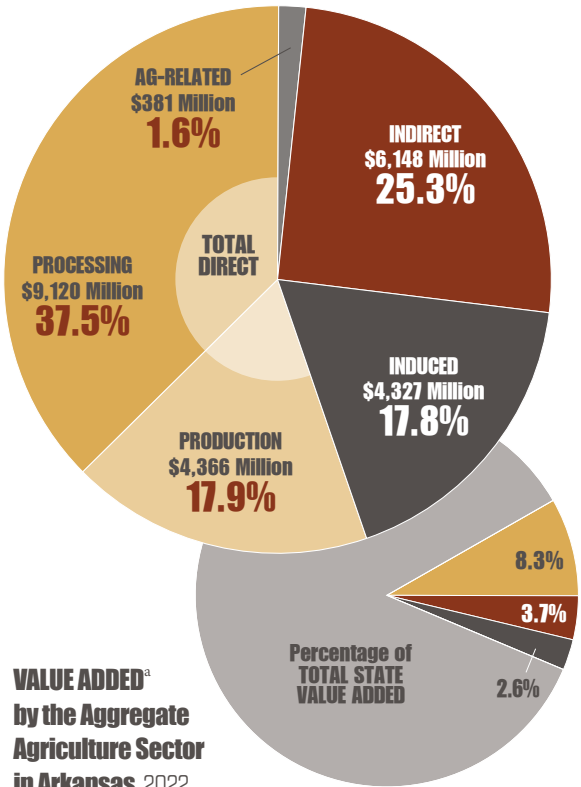
lawn and garden centers, etc.) are not considered part of the Aggregate Agriculture Sector, but some of the economic activity of these industries and other retail stores and input providers is picked up as indirect and induced effects and included in the total contribution.

These contributions are reported in terms of Jobs, Labor Income, and Value Added.

- **Jobs** include all wage and salary employees, as well as self-employed workers in a given sector.
- **Labor Income** consists of proprietary income – which includes all income received by self-employed individuals – and wages, which includes all payments to workers including benefits.
- **Value Added** includes Labor Income plus indirect taxes and other property-type income such as payments for rents, royalties and dividends. Value Added and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are equivalent measures in theory but are estimated using different methods and data sources.



ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION



Source: IMPLAN, 2024; English and Popp, 2024b. Note: Presented in 2022 \$'s.

^aValue added is the sum of employee compensation, proprietary income, other property type income and indirect business taxes. This includes contributions generated by agricultural production and processing, but excludes retail sales. Government payments are included.

OF AGRICULTURE

**Agriculture contributes over
\$24.3 Billion in value added**
WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY

1 in 7
every

**VALUE
ADDED
DOLLARS**

and provides over **242,400 jobs**
IN ARKANSAS

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

Agriculture and associated agricultural activities are major contributors to the Arkansas economy. The total economic contribution of Arkansas' Aggregate Agriculture Sector includes all direct, indirect, and induced effects generated through agricultural production, processing, and agriculture-related activities within the state.

Total Contribution of Arkansas Agriculture, 2022

- **242,487 Jobs** — 1 out of 7 Arkansas jobs
- **\$10,912 Million in Wages** — 12.6% of the state total
- **\$13,295 Million in Labor Income** — 13.8% of the state total
- **\$24,341 Million in Value Added** — \$1 out of \$7 in Arkansas

Source: IMPLAN, 2024;
English and Popp, 2024.



OF AGRICULTURE

Value Added Contributions

Value Added By the Aggregate Agricultural Sector in AR, 2022			
Contribution Area	Value (Millions)	% of Total Contribution	% of State Total
Direct	\$13,867	57.0%	8.3%
Indirect	\$6,148	25.3%	3.7%
Induced	\$4,327	17.8%	2.6%
TOTAL	\$24,341	100.0%	14.5%

The far-reaching contributions of agriculture are seen in the distribution of Value Added^a throughout the economy.

Value Added Generated by Ag in Top Five NAICS Industries ^b	
Industry	Value (Millions)
Manufacturing	\$9,242
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$4,747
Wholesale Trade	\$2,310
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	\$1,494
Transportation and Warehousing	\$1,229
Top Five Total	\$19,023
(78.2% of all Value Added generated by Agriculture)	

Source: IMPLAN, 2024; English and Popp, 2024.

^aValue added is the sum of employee compensation, proprietary income, other property type income and indirect business taxes. This includes contributions generated by agricultural production and processing, but excludes retail sales.

^bGroupings based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) aggregation.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

Employment Contributions

Employment By the Aggregate Agricultural Sector in AR, 2022			
Contribution Area	Jobs	% of Total Contribution	% of State Total
Direct	147,696	60.9%	8.6%
Indirect	49,047	20.2%	2.9%
Induced	45,744	18.9%	2.7%
TOTAL	242,487	100.0%	14.2%

Arkansas' Aggregate Agriculture Sector generates employment in all 20 industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) used for economic analysis.

Jobs Generated by Ag in Top Five NAICS Industries^a	
Industry	Jobs
Manufacturing	82,148
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	66,281
Transportation and Warehousing	12,246
Wholesale Trade	11,070
Health Care and Social Assistance	10,883
Top Five Total	182,628
(75.3% of all Jobs generated by agriculture)	

Source: IMPLAN, 2024; English and Popp, 2024.

^aGroupings based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) aggregation.

OF AGRICULTURE

Labor Income Contributions

Labor Income By the Aggregate Agricultural Sector in AR, 2022			
Contribution Area	Value (Millions)	% of Total Contribution	% of State Total
Direct	\$7,785	58.6%	8.1%
Indirect	\$3,306	24.9%	3.4%
Induced	\$2,204	16.6%	2.3%
TOTAL	\$13,295	100.0%	13.8%

Value is further spread throughout the economy by the spending of labor income by individuals whose jobs are upheld by agriculture.

Labor Income Generated by Ag in Top Five NAICS Industries^a	
Industry	Value (Millions)
Manufacturing	\$5,195
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$2,644
Wholesale Trade	\$984
Transportation and Warehousing	\$791
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$702
Top Five Total	\$10,316
(77.6% of all Labor Income generated by Agriculture)	

Source: IMPLAN, 2024; English and Popp, 2024.

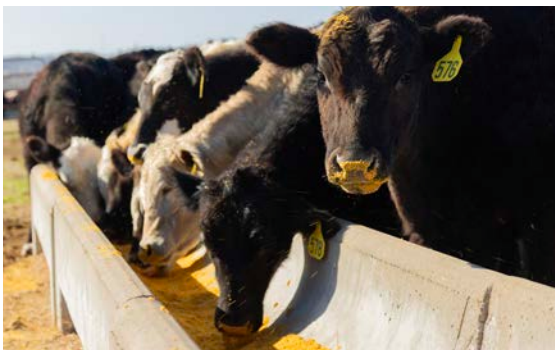
^aGroupings based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) aggregation.

PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL

Arkansas Row Crops Supporting Animal Ag

Driving through Arkansas in the summer, it's hard to miss the millions of acres filled with crops of all kinds, including corn, cotton, soybeans, rice and sorghum. Each contributes to keeping agriculture as a top economic driver in Arkansas. What's not seen is the role soybeans, corn and sorghum play in supporting the cattle and poultry aspects of Arkansas's agriculture industry.

"We typically ask about the contribution of U.S. livestock to the feed grain industry because livestock are a source of demand for grain," said James Mitchell, assistant professor and extension livestock economist for the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture.



& RURAL SUSTAINABILITY

The poultry industry is huge in Arkansas. The state is third in the nation in broiler production, fourth in turkey production and 10th in chicken egg production.

In terms of 2022 cash receipts, the broiler industry was tops in Arkansas, valued at \$6.46 billion. Chicken eggs were fourth at \$943 million and turkeys were seventh at \$614 million.



In between were soybeans and corn, the state's two major feed grains. Soybeans second to broilers, valued at \$2.48 billion. Corn came in right behind eggs at \$865 million.

The beef cattle sector is no slouch either, with Arkansas being ranked 11th nationally. Cattle and calves were sixth in farm receipts, valued at \$622 million, giving the state the No. 24 slot in the national rankings.

The monthly World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports three uses for corn, barley, oats, and sorghum, as livestock feed, food and industrial, and exports.

PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL

“Without livestock, the value of grain would decline significantly,” Mitchell said.

In 2023, some 13.7 million acres of the state were given to agriculture operations, according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service’s 2023 State Agriculture Overview, which reported that Arkansas farmers harvested 2.95 million acres of soybeans and 830,000 acres of corn. According to the Farm Service Agency, Arkansas had 12,229 acres for sorghum in 2023.

Of all Arkansas commodities, soybeans rank second to broilers in value. The 2023 soybean crop had a value of \$2.09 billion, while broilers came in at \$5.31 billion. Corn for grain clocked in at No. 5, valued at \$789.8 million, according to NASS figures.

In 2023, the U.S. produced 402.6 million metric tons of feed grains, and Arkansas accounted for 1 percent or 3.89 million metric tons. Nationally, approximately 37 percent of feed grains are consumed by livestock.

“So, let’s assume 37 percent or 1.44 million metric tons of Arkansas feed grain production is consumed by livestock,” Mitchell said. “The value of that grain is \$263 million dollars.”

There is an asterisk to all this.

& RURAL SUSTAINABILITY



“Importantly, these calculations omit soybean meal because we have few soybean processing facilities and lack state-level soybean crush data,” Mitchell said. “Arkansas only has one crush facility in Stuttgart. One-hundred percent of that soybean meal would be consumed by livestock.”

In January, USDA forecast the U.S. total soybean crush volume for the 2023/4 marketing year at 2.3 billion bushels.

Jason Kelley, extension wheat and feed grains agronomist for the Division of Agriculture, said that “a large portion of the corn grown in Arkansas is consumed by the poultry industry.”

According to the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation, about 70 percent of corn grown in Arkansas goes

PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL



to poultry feed mills. The remaining 30 percent goes to the export market.

Kelley said that some of the state's sorghum is used by the poultry industry, but "a greater percentage of it is exported down the Mississippi River."

The state has 27 licensed feed mills according to the federal Food and Drug Administration, including one operated by the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture.

Feed mills are critical infrastructure for livestock and were among the factors considered in the fact sheet, "Location, Location, Location: Mapping the Risks for Arkansas Broiler Production."

"These local feed mills are mission critical to our livestock industry," said Deacue Fields, vice president-agriculture for the University of Arkansas System and head of its Division of Agriculture. "Without feed,

& RURAL SUSTAINABILITY

there is no livestock. Without local mills, the risks undertaken by the industry increases.”

Fields said the feed mill the Division of Agriculture operates in Fayetteville has multiple purposes, providing feed for research undertaken by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station on poultry growth, health and nutrition.

“The mill also serves an important function as a training ground for industry,” he said. “Operating a mill requires a unique set of skills and there are very few places in the United States to learn these skills. Our mill is one of them.”



Feed mills are critical infrastructure for the livestock industry to ensure a continuous supply for cattle and poultry operations.

PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL

Agriculture's Contribution Across the U.S.

Economic impact and contribution analyses are an increasingly popular method for illustrating the importance of food, fiber, and forestry to state and local economies. In 2015, Center for Agricultural and Rural Sustainability (CARS) researchers conducted a survey of agricultural economists which showed vast differences in methods used to conduct contribution studies. The survey results suggested a need for further discussion, as well as the development of additional resources to aid researchers in conducting these types of studies.

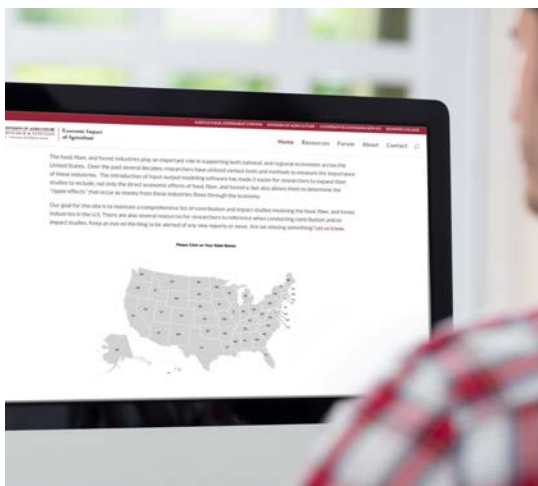
CARS researchers have taken the lead in opening this discussion and are working to develop resources for enhancing the consistency and clarity of contribution of agriculture research. To provide a central location for ongoing discussion and research, they have launched a website called The Economic Contributions and Impacts of U.S. Food, Fiber, and Forest Industries.

The website contains a list of known contribution and impact studies involving the food, fiber, and

& RURAL SUSTAINABILITY

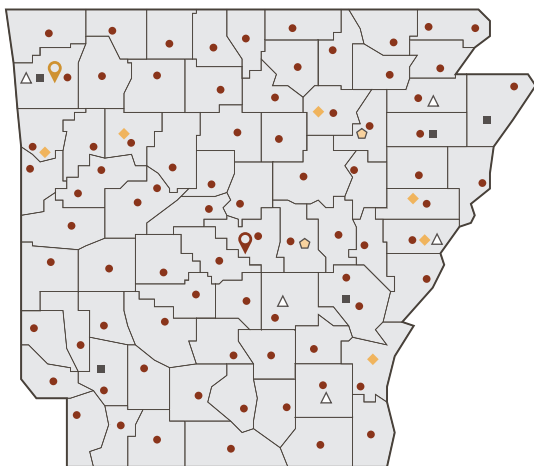
forest industries in the U.S. There are also several resources for researchers to reference, as well as a forum to discuss various topics. It can be found by visiting **economic-impact-of-ag.uada.edu**

To have your study listed on the website, or to join the discussion regarding the development of common methodologies for agricultural contribution studies, send us an email at jhpopp@uark.edu.



ARKANSAS IS OUR CAMPUS

The U of A System Division of Agriculture conducts research and extension programs to support Arkansas agriculture in its broadest definition. Our employees include Cooperative Extension Service faculty in all 75 counties and Agricultural Experiment Station scientists, extension specialists and support personnel on three university campuses, at five research and extension centers, six research stations, and two extension centers.



-  Division & CES Headquarters, Little Rock
-  AAES Headquarters, Fayetteville
-  Research Stations
-  Research & Extension Centers

-  Associated Research & Extension Units
-  Extension Centers
-  County Extension Offices

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