

# North Dakota Soybean Industry

## Economic Contribution Analysis

### Summary Report

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### Preface

This report is one in a series of summary documents examining the role of agriculture in North Dakota. The summary reports will cover only the highlights from an ongoing study of the agriculture industry in the state.



### Industry Highlights

The following figures combine all segments of the North Dakota soybean industry. Crop production is a 3-year average from 2020 through 2022, all other industry segments represent activity in 2023, and economic metrics include direct and secondary economic effects.

Annual average soybean production from 2020 through 2022:

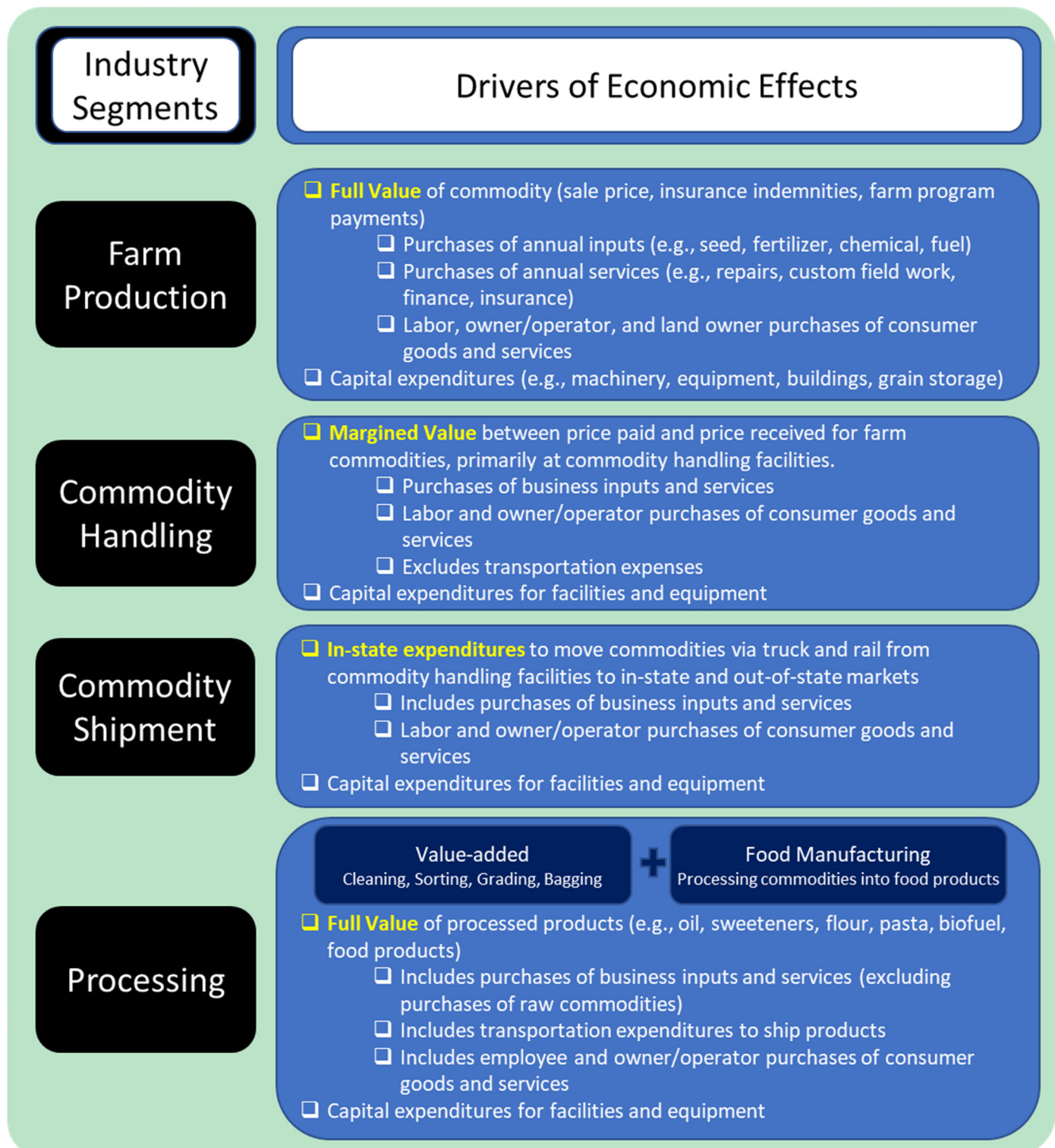
- ❖ 6,125,100 planted acres
- ❖ 189,404,000 bushels produced
- ❖ \$2,298,731,000 farm gate value
- ❖ \$2,923,048,000 combined farm gate value, insurance indemnities, farm program payments, and other crop revenues

Economic metrics for the North Dakota soybean industry

- ❖ \$6.3 billion in gross business volume
  - \$5.3 billion from soybean production
  - \$1.0 billion from commodity handling, transportation, and processing
- ❖ 20,240 jobs
  - 18,200 jobs supported by soybean production
  - 2,040 jobs supported by commodity handling, transportation and processing
- ❖ \$1.8 billion in labor income
- ❖ \$2.9 billion value-added
- ❖ \$190.6 million in local and state government revenues

## Industry Composition

The soybean industry in North Dakota includes farm production, commodity handling, transportation, and processing. Production expenditures, outlays for capital acquisitions, employment compensation, and owner/operator income are measured for their economic contribution to the state economy for each segment of the industry. Each segment is measured for direct effects, indirect effects relating to business-to-business transactions and induced effects associated with households to business expenditures.



# Understanding the Numbers

**Economic contribution** assessments measure the gross size of an industry or economic sector.

**Size** is estimated by combining **direct** or first-round effects (i.e., sales, spending, and/or employment) with economic modeling to estimate secondary effects of business-to-business transactions (**indirect**) and household spending for goods and services (**induced**).

Economic measures frequently used in economic contribution assessments:

- ❖ **Labor Income** – earnings of workers and sole proprietors
- ❖ **Employment** – wage and salary jobs and sole proprietor/self-employed jobs
- ❖ **Gross Business Volume** – sum of all business-to-business and household-to-business transactions
- ❖ **Value-added** – represents share of gross state product

An overview and additional information on study methods, data sources, and economic definitions are appended to the end of this report.

## Recent Production History

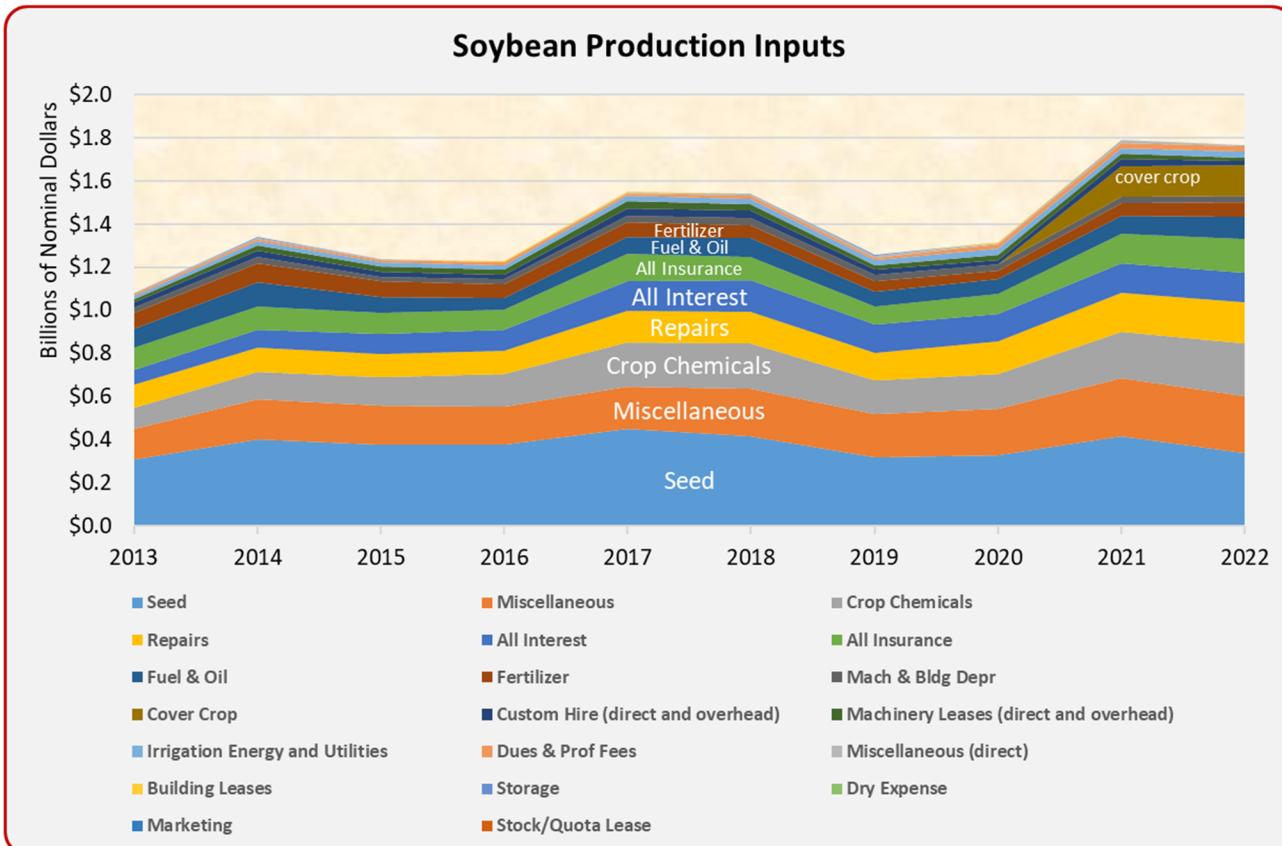
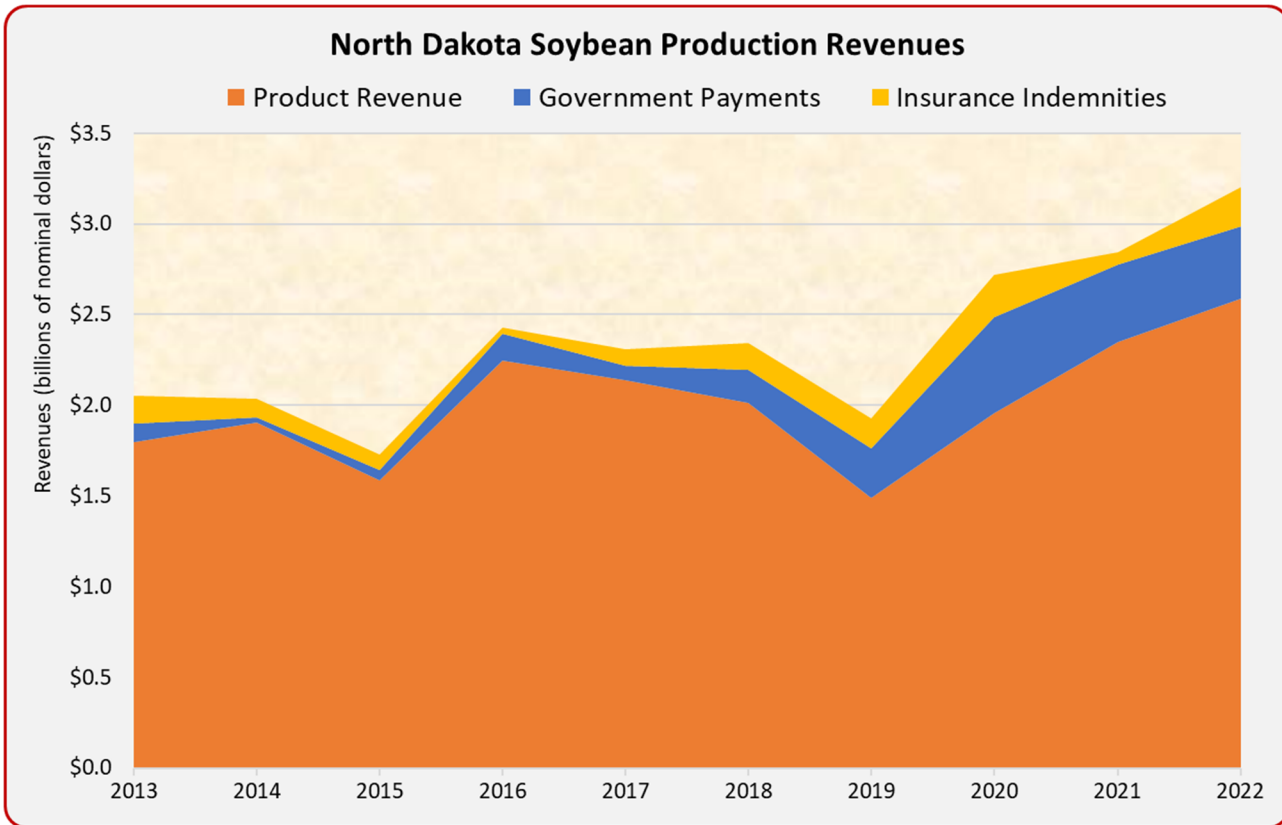
The study period for the economic contribution of soybean production was 2020 through 2022. The next three figures show how key economic information for soybean production in North Dakota compares from 2012 through 2020.

Economic sector profiles, part of the economic modeling requirements, show the relative financial values for proprietor income, paid labor, taxes, other property type income (cash rent, capital outlays), and intermediate inputs (term for inputs consumed during one production year such as seed, fertilizer, fuel, among others). As would be expected in farm production, production revenues varied considerably over the period.

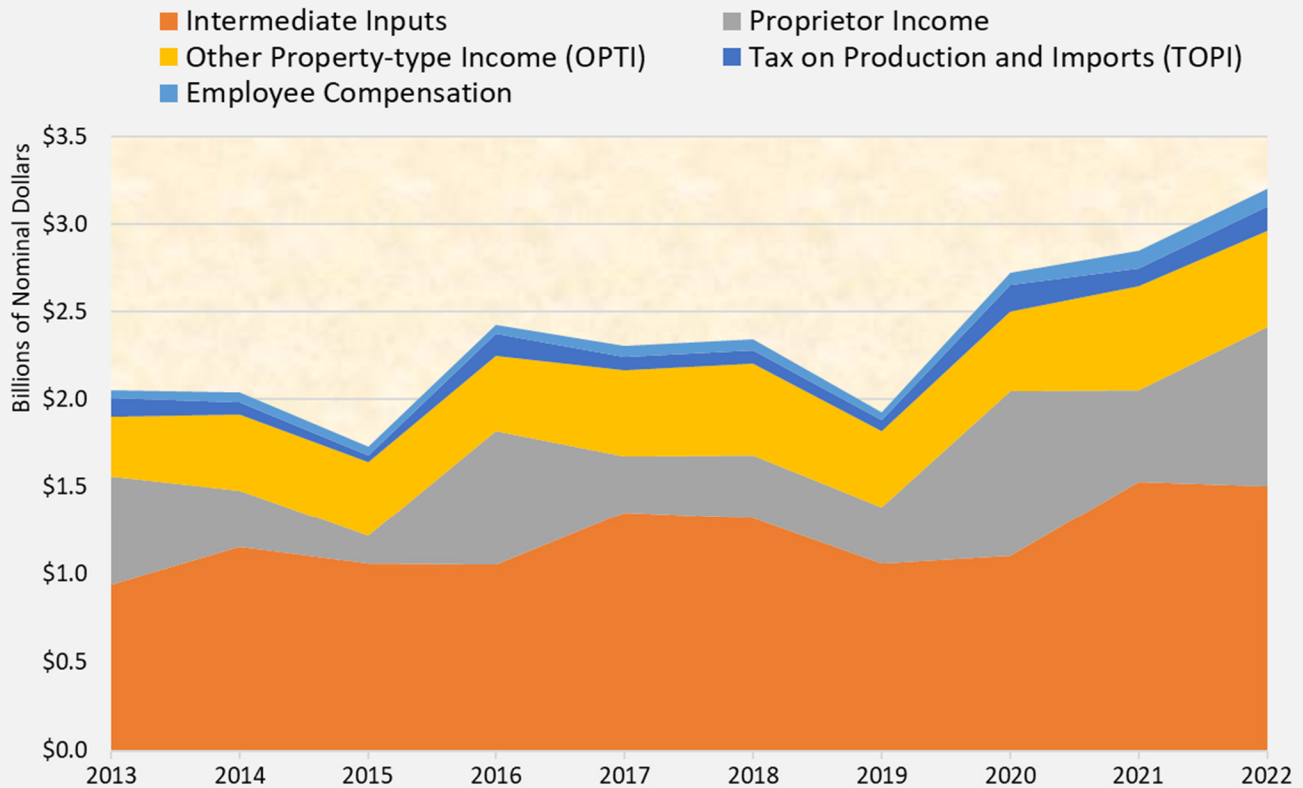
Gross revenues for soybean production were comprised of farm gate value (price/bu x bushels), farm program payments, insurance indemnities, and other revenues. During the 2012 to 2022 period, farm gate values were the dominant source of revenues for soybean production.

Soybean production revenues in North Dakota averaged \$2.9 billion from 2020 to 2022. The average from 2020 through 2022 was generally higher than values observed from 2012 through 2017.

Soybean production averaged about \$1.4 billion in production inputs, \$794 million in proprietor income, and \$89 million in paid labor expenses annually from 2020 through 2022.



### Soybean Economic Sector Profile



### Soybean Production Statistics and Economic Profile, North Dakota, 2020 through 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2020-22
<b>Production Statistics</b>						
Acreage (000s)	6,721.2	5,451.5	5,610.8	7,134.9	5,629.5	6,125.1
Yield (bu/ac)	36.8	33.6	33.1	26.2	34.7	31.4
Price (per bushel)	\$7.98	\$7.93	\$10.52	12.60	13.24	12.12
Farm Gate Value (millions \$)	2,101.6	1,490.8	1,955.9	2,351.5	2,588.8	2,298.7
Insurance Indemnities (millions \$)	147.4	163.5	232.9	68.9	219.8	173.9
Farm Program Payments (millions \$)	186.8	273.2	530.6	530.6	425.6	395.2
<b>Economic Profile</b> ----- millions \$ -----						
Output	2,344.8	1,927.5	2,719.4	2,846.0	3,203.7	2,923.0
Employee Compensation	64.0	43.8	66.1	100.8	99.2	88.7
Proprietor Income	299.7	233.4	803.6	524.3	909.3	793.9
Other Property-type Income (OPTI)	673.0	598.5	661.1	593.7	552.6	533.0
Tax on Production and Imports (TOPI)	60.4	49.2	148.9	101.2	139.7	130.8
Intermediate Inputs	1,247.6	1,002.5	1,039.7	1,526.0	1,503.0	1,376.6

## Business Volume

Gross business volume for soybean production was estimated at \$4.2 billion, with \$2.3 billion in direct effects and \$1.9 billion in secondary economic effects. The soybean industry, which included commodity handling and commodity shipment, was estimated to have direct output of \$2.5 billion, and when combined with secondary economic effects, had an average annual total gross business volume of nearly \$4.5 billion.

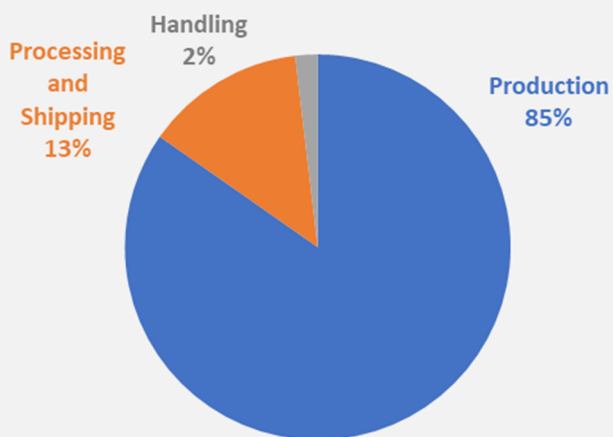
Soybean production represented 93 percent of the soybean industry's gross business volume in North Dakota. Economic output from commodity handling and commodity shipment comprised the remaining 7 percent of the industry.

### Business Volume

Business volume, sometimes called output or economic output, is the value of goods or services produced by an economic sector, and is largely synonymous with sales or gross receipts.

Gross business volume (GBV) is the sum of direct output/sales and output/sales from indirect and induced economic activity in all economic sectors.

### Soybean Industry, Share of Gross Business Volume



### Business Volume, Soybean Industry, North Dakota, Annual Average 2020 through 2022

Economic Activity	Crop Production	Grain Handling	Transportation and Processing	Industry Totals
	millions \$			
Direct Sales	3,011.4	73.0	656.6	3,740.8
Indirect Activity	1,417.0	20.6	135.8	1,573.3
Induced Activity	894.7	24.1	50.0	968.8
Gross Business Volume	5,323.1	117.7	842.2	6,283.0

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2020 through 2022. Grain handling, transportation and processing represent activity in 2023.

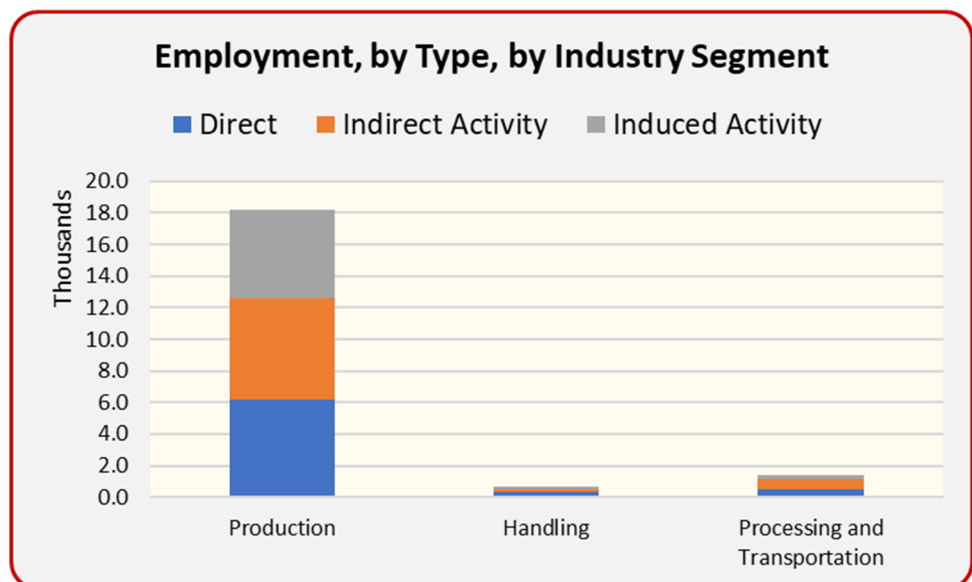
## Employment

Assigning direct farm employment to specific farm enterprises (i.e., individual crops or livestock operations) is difficult, if not inaccurate, as wage/salary labor and self-employment are assigned based on only one NAICS code. Farms and ranches are represented based on which enterprise provides one-half or more of the establishment's total production. Therefore, if a farm produces multiple crops, it is likely that wage/salary employment will be placed in only one NAICS code for a specific crop. In reality, some of the direct farm labor in some commodity assignments also contributes to the production of other commodities, but current labor tracking systems prevent the estimation of crop-shares for those employment values.

### Employment

Employment represents jobs with paid compensation. Estimates of employment include both wage and salary positions and sole proprietors/self-employed.

Direct employment for soybean production, using the limitations of NAICS assignments identified above, was estimated at about 5,000 jobs (wage/salary and sole proprietors). All direct employment, across the industry's several segments, was estimated at 5,700 jobs. About 400 jobs were in commodity shipment, with the majority of those jobs in the truck transportation sector (data not shown).



Secondary employment for soybean production, across all economic sectors, was estimated at 10,500 jobs. All secondary employment for the industry's other segments was estimated at 740 jobs. The soybean industry, including production, commodity handling, and commodity shipment, was estimated to support 16,950 jobs.

### North Dakota Soybean Industry, Employment, Annual Average 2020 through 2022

Economic Activity	Crop Production	Commodity Handling	Transportation and Processing	Industry Totals
	----- jobs -----			
Direct	6,150	360	530	7,040
Indirect Activity	6,480	120	580	7,180
Induced Activity	5,570	150	300	6,020
<b>Total Jobs</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>20,240</b>

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2020 through 2022. Grain handling, transportation and processing represent activity in 2023.

## Labor Income

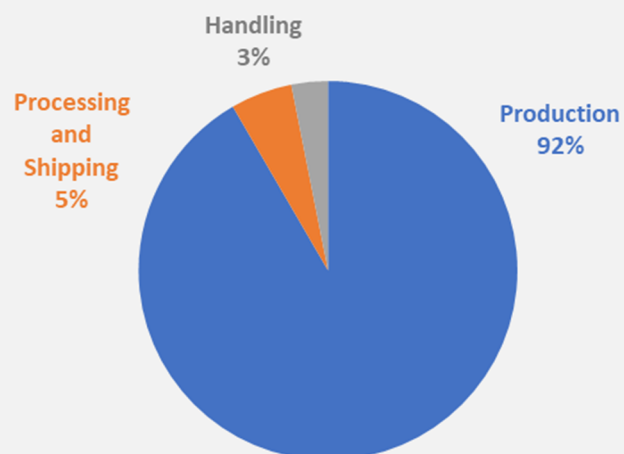
The soybean industry directly paid \$574 million for wage/salary and self-employed jobs across all industry segments. Labor income supported by indirect economic activity was estimated at \$432 million, and labor income for induced economic activity was estimated at \$227 million. The soybean industry supported over \$1.2 billion in labor income across direct, indirect, and induced economic effects.

Soybean production comprised the largest share of labor income estimated at \$1.1 billion or 91 percent of the industry's total labor income. Consistent with employment among the industry's segments, commodity shipment was responsible for \$63 million in labor income, followed by commodity handling with \$47 million in labor income.

### Labor Income

Labor income represents financial compensation paid to workers, and includes wages, salaries, benefits and income of sole proprietors/self-employed.

### Labor Income, by Industry Segment



### Labor Income, Soybean, North Dakota, Annual Average 2020 through 2022

Economic Activity	Crop Production	Commodity Handling	Transportation and Processing	Industry Totals
----- millions \$ -----				
Direct	869.9	38.8	54.3	963.0
Indirect Activity	443.7	7.4	23.5	474.6
Induced Activity	293.0	8.4	14.6	315.9
<b>Total Labor Income</b>	<b>1,605.5</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>1,753.5</b>

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2020 through 2022. Grain handling, transportation and processing represent activity in 2023.

## Value-added

The soybean industry had an average annual value-added of nearly \$2.27 billion. Soybean production comprised 90 percent of the industry's total value-added.

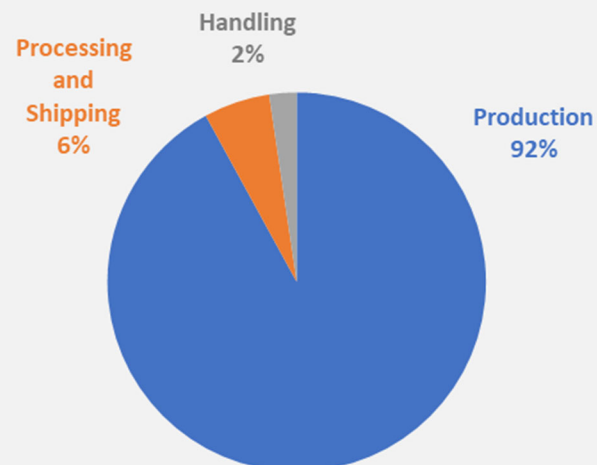
Of the \$2.27 billion in value-added, direct output in the industry produced about \$1.2 billion, while secondary economic output generated nearly \$1.1 billion.

Contribution to gross state product was \$113 million for commodity handling and \$107 million for commodity shipment.

### Value-added

Value-added is the contribution made to gross state product. Gross state product includes labor income, other property type income, and taxes on production and imports. It does not include the purchases of inputs and services (intermediate inputs) but does include capital consumption.

### Value-added, by Industry Segment



### North Dakota Soybean Industry, Value-added, Annual Average 2020 through 2022

Economic Activity	Crop Production	Commodity Handling	Transportation and Processing	Industry Totals
----- millions \$ -----				
Direct	1,446.9	42.2	100.2	1,589.3
Indirect Activity	737.9	10.7	37.5	786.1
Induced Activity	452.2	14.0	24.2	490.3
<b>Total Value-added</b>	<b>2,637.1</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>161.8</b>	<b>2,865.7</b>

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2020 through 2022. Commodity handling and commodity shipment represent an annual average from 2015 through 2017.

## Government Revenues

Soybean production paid over \$101 million in state and local government revenues. Property taxes were estimated at \$66 million of production's total direct payments.

Secondary business activity associated with soybean production was estimated to generate \$80 million in state and local government tax revenues. Soybean production, through direct and secondary business volume, was estimated to generate \$181 million in state and local government revenues.

### Government Revenues

Government revenues represent industry payments for taxes, licenses, permits, fees, penalties, and fines.

### Government Revenues, Soybean Production, North Dakota, 2020 through 2022

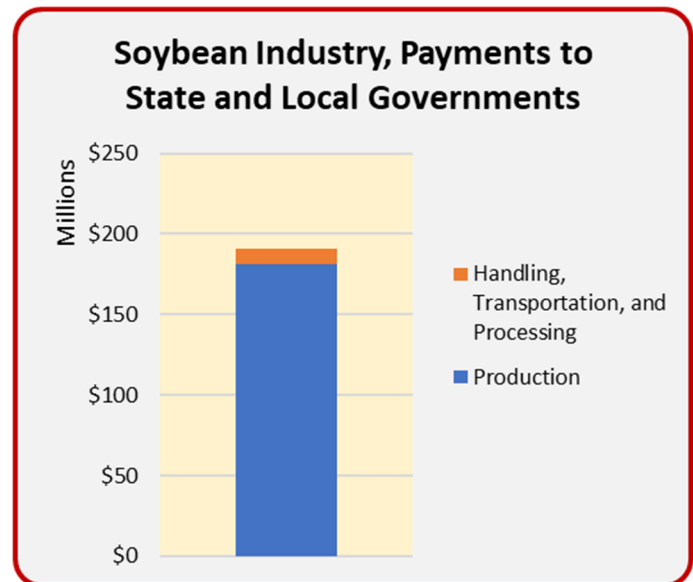
Government Jurisdiction and Type of Revenue	Government Revenues
	--- 000s \$ ---
Paid Directly by Soybean Production <sup>1</sup>	
Federal Government	146,940.0
State and Local Governments	101,209.7
Total	248,149.7
Paid Directly by Soybean Production to State and Local Government <sup>1</sup>	
Social Insurance Taxes	988.1
Sales and Use Tax	8,703.6
Property Tax	66,308.0
Corporate Income Tax	5,402.8
Personal Income Tax	7,141.7
Misc. Taxes and Revenues	12,665.5
Total	101,209.7
Paid by Secondary Business Activity to State and Local Government <sup>2</sup>	
Social Insurance Taxes	2,500.7
Sales and Use Tax	26,538.4
Property Tax	35,822.5
Corporate Income Tax	2,852.1
Personal Income Tax	5,20.4
Misc. Taxes and Revenues	7,441.2
Total	80,355.3
Total State and Local Revenues	
Paid by Soybean Production	101,209.7
Paid from Secondary Business Activity	80,355.3
Total	181,565.0

<sup>1</sup> Payments made by producers, farm workers, and owners of farm land.

<sup>2</sup> Payments associated with indirect (business spending) and induced (household spending) activity generated by soybean production, land rent, Federal Crop Insurance Administrative and Operational outlays, and producers' capital expenditures.

Sources: IMPLAN LLC (2024), FINBIN (multiple years), ND Office of State Tax Commissioner (multiple years).

Overall, the soybean industry made direct payments of nearly \$105 million to state and local governments. Across all industry segments, the industry contributed an additional \$85 million in government revenues. Direct and secondary business activity resulted in state and local government revenues of \$190 million.



### North Dakota Soybean Industry, Government Revenues, Annual Average 2020 through 2022

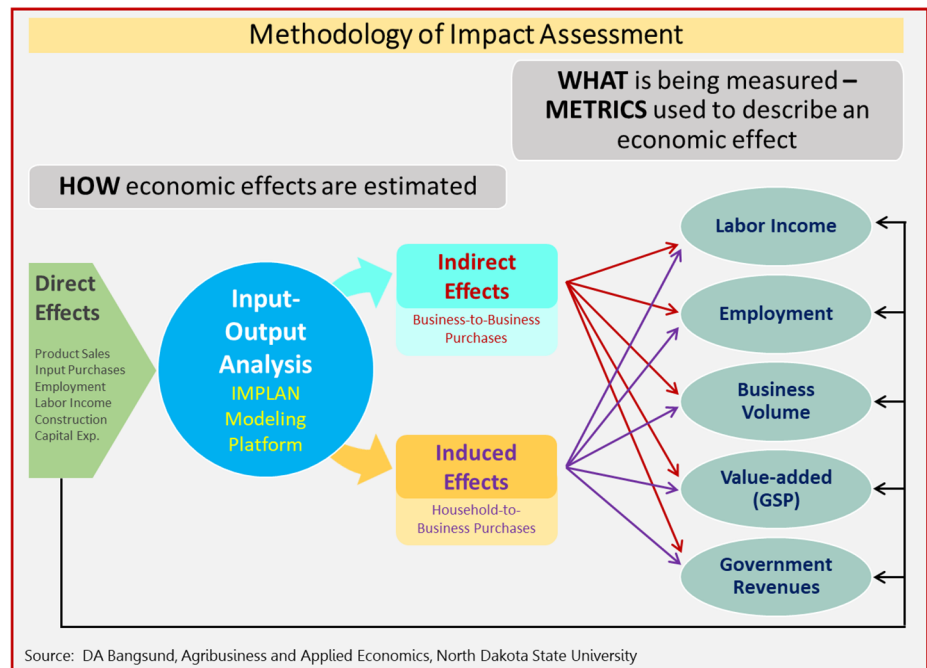
Economic Activity	Crop Production	Commodity Handling	Transportation and Processing	Industry Totals
	----- 000s \$ -----			
Direct	101,209.7	1,525.5	2,732.6	105,267.8
Indirect		282.8	3,186.7	
Induced	80,355.3	487.8	1,011.7	85,327.3
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>181,565.0</b>	<b>2,096.1</b>	<b>6,934.0</b>	<b>190,595.1</b>

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2020 through 2022. Commodity handling, commodity shipments, and commodity processing represent activity in 2023.

# Supplemental Materials

## Economic Contribution Analysis

An economic contribution assessment measures the gross size of some aspect or component of an economy, and is usually measured in conjunction with the overall size of a given economy over a specified period. Size is estimated by combining direct or first-round effects (e.g., industry expenditures, business sales, new employment) with economic modeling to estimate how those first round effects generate business-to-business transactions and household spending on consumer goods and services. Both of those conduits for economic output can be framed using labor income, employment, value-added, gross business volume and government revenues.



## Key Terms and Concepts

**Direct Effects:** represent the first-round of payments for services, labor, and materials and/or sales of an industry's products.

**Indirect Effects:** Economic activity created through purchases of goods and services by businesses.

**Induced Effects:** Economic activity created through purchases of goods and services by households.

**Industry Output and Gross Business Volume:** Industry output is the value of all goods and services produced and supported by an industry. In most industries, output is largely synonymous with sales; however, for some sectors output also includes changes in product inventory. For production agriculture, direct output includes both sales and inventory adjustments.

When output from business-to-business transactions (*indirect*) and households-to-businesses (*induced*) are measured, they also are described as the *sum of gross receipts* as annual adjustments to inventories are largely unquantified and not distinguished from sales. *Gross business volume* (GBV) therefore includes direct output/sales and includes secondary sales from indirect and induced economic activity.

**Value-added:** Value-added is synonymous with measures of gross domestic product (GDP) and gross state product (GSP), are some of the most commonly used economic measures to indicate the economic size and change in economic output. However, official government estimates of GDP and GSP do not include secondary economic effects generated by any industry. For agriculture, official government estimates are primarily limited to crop, livestock, and forestry sectors. Economic contribution assessments include secondary economic effects, and include GSP from those effects, thereby providing a more realistic and representative portrait of an industry.

Key components of value-added include labor income, consumption of fixed capital, profits, business current transfer payments (net), income derived from dividends, royalties, and interest. In nontechnical terms, value-added is equal to product value minus production inputs. For example, value-added from growing wheat would be the value of wheat produced less the value of the inputs consumed in raising that crop, such as fertilizer, chemical, repairs, fuel, etc. Depreciation charged to durable assets (e.g., tractors) are not included in value-added measures.

Employment Compensation: Wages, salaries, and benefits earned by an employee.

Proprietor Income: Payments received by self-employed individuals and unincorporated business owner/operators.

Labor Income: Combination of wages, salaries, and benefits for employees and compensation for self-employed individuals.

Input-output Analysis (IO): Mathematical application of the interdependence among producing and consuming sectors in an economy.

IO Matrix: Depiction of an economy using a grid of rows and columns that represents consumption and production for each economic sector in an economy.

Intermediate Inputs: Goods and services consumed in one year to produce another good or service. Intermediate inputs do not include expenditures for capital inputs used for multiple production seasons (e.g., machinery, buildings).

Capital Inputs: Represent the use of inputs to produce another good or service that are not consumed in one production season and are subject to depreciation. *Capital expenditures* represent the purchase of those depreciable assets.

Industry Balance Sheet: Dividing an industry or economic sector into various components for use in estimating the economic effects using input-output analysis. Components of the balance sheet include measures of output, wage and salary employment, self-employment, payroll and proprietor income, other property type income, taxes on production and imports, and intermediate inputs.

Institutions: Represent governments and other non-private entities consuming goods and services in an economy.

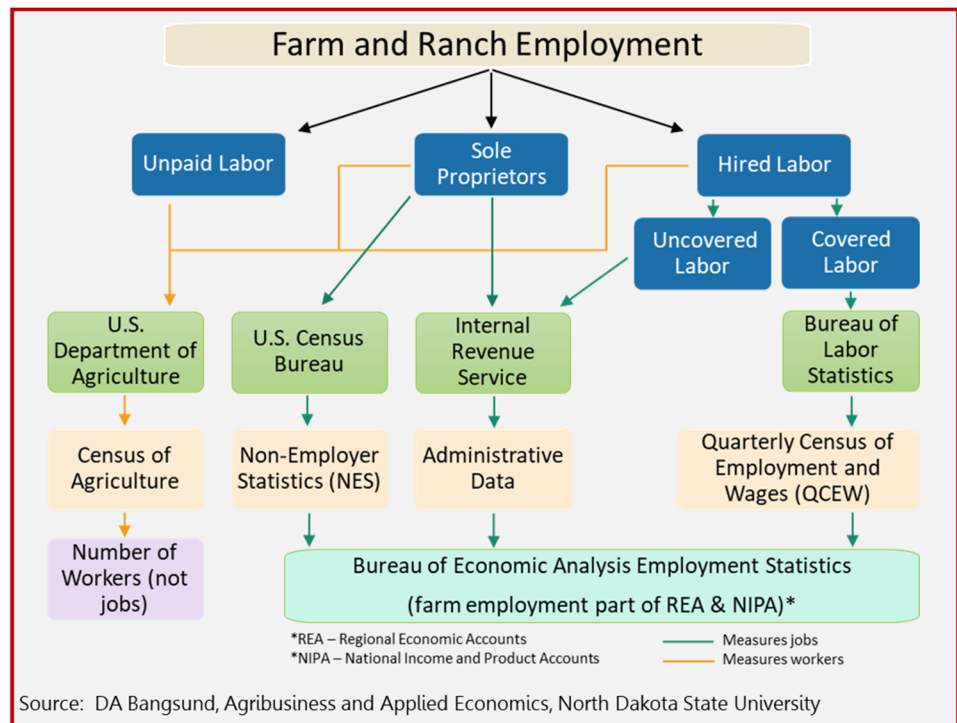
Households: Represent one or more individuals in a specific living arrangement for which income from all sources is used to purchase goods and services.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): Government classification system for all goods and services produced in the economy.

## Employment Sources and Measures

Employment is broadly measured in two distinct categories: covered and uncovered. Covered workers are those that are employed by a business, institution, or government agency, receive a wage or salary, and are subject to unemployment insurance (UI). Jobs that fall under an UI program are called 'covered' employment. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) employment reported by Job Service North Dakota is 'covered' employment. QCEW data are collected for each state and reported by the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Therefore, employment statistics for self-employed farmers and ranchers cannot be derived from QCEW data.

By contrast, 'uncovered' employment largely includes self-employed and sole proprietors not enrolled in a state's UI program (enrollment is voluntary for self-employed individuals). The majority of on-farm employment is self-employed with only a small portion of on-farm employment qualifying as covered employment. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reports uncovered employment in conjunction with QCEW employment from BLS. The only source of on-farm employment that includes covered and



uncovered hired labor, self-employed, and sole proprietors is the BEA's Regional Economic Accounts. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Census of Agriculture collects information on individuals, not jobs, and cannot be directly substituted for BEA employment statistics.

For most 'industries', sole proprietors are not the predominate form of employment, and QCEW is often used to measure employment in those industries. In some economic 'sectors', sole proprietors represent a meaningful level of employment, such as independent truckers, construction and repair, retail shops, personal service providers, among others, but do not represent a meaningful share of employment at a broader 'industry' level. Crop and livestock production are largely unique among industries in that the majority of employment is represented by sole proprietors.

Assigning direct farm employment to specific farm enterprises (i.e., individual crops or livestock operations) is difficult, if not inaccurate, as wage/salary labor and self-employment are assigned based on only one NAICS code. Farms and ranches are represented based on which enterprise provides one-half or more of the establishment's total production. Therefore, if a farm produces multiple crops, it is likely that wage/salary employment will be placed in only one NAICS code for a specific crop. In reality, some of the direct farm labor in some commodity assignments also contributes to the production of other commodities, but current labor tracking systems prevent the estimation of crop-shares for those employment values.

## Developing Economic Sector Profiles

An industry balance sheet or economic profile is one of the most important elements in economic contribution studies. Nearly all key economic metrics have their origin within an industry's economic profile/sector. Information and data to create economic sector profiles were collected from surveys of industry firms, government agencies, and farm production records and statistics.

While the IMPLAN modeling platform provides baseline economic profiles generated from proprietary estimation techniques applied to government data, this study relied on state-sourced data and industry

input to create a customized IO matrix. The process of developing study-specific economic profiles and then modifying an IO matrix is time consuming and requires considerable empirical analysis, but the results from those efforts produce a credible and transparent evaluation of an industry's role in an economy.

To the extent possible, survey data were used to customize economic sector profiles and industry spending patterns. Survey data also was used to estimate capital expenditures for various manufacturing and processing sectors.

Farm Production Records and Government Data	Components of IO Sector	General Function in IO Matrix
Yields Prices Insurance Indemnities Farm Program Payments Disaster Payments Other Crop Income	Acreage BEA, BLS, and IMPLAN Data Revenue less all expenses Cash Rent Depreciation Sales Tax Property Tax Income Tax	Output -) Sets level of direct effects -) Counted in gross business volume
		Payroll (wages, salaries, benefits) -) Component of value-added -) Creates consumption of goods and services (household spending)
		Proprietor Income -) Driver of <b>Induced</b> effects -) Induced effects counted in gross business volume
		Other Property Type Income -) Component of value-added -) No other economic effect in matrix
		Taxes on Production and Imports -) Component of value-added -) No other economic effect in matrix
Gross Input Requirements (seed, fertilizer, etc.) Sourcing of Inputs (inside and outside of study region)		Intermediate Inputs -) Creates consumption of goods and services (business-to-business) -) Driver of <b>Indirect</b> Effects -) Counted in gross business volume

Source: DA Bangsund, Agribusiness and Applied Economics, North Dakota State University

### What Economic Activities are Included in Crop and Livestock Production?

The following activities were included for crop and livestock sectors:

- ❖ Production
- ❖ Capital Expenditures
- ❖ Cash Rent
- ❖ Insurance Industry A&O

**Crop and livestock production** generate economic effects from spending of labor income and purchase of production inputs to produce a crop or raise livestock, and first-round effects are driven by the custom economic profiles.

By definition, **capital expenditures** would arise from use of Other Property Type Income (OPTI); however, OPTI does not generate any indirect or induced effects. Capital expenditures were modeled independently

from the custom crop and livestock sectors to estimate the economic effects from purchases of new buildings and structures, tractors, combines, machinery, equipment, and other durable goods not consumed in one production cycle.

**Cash rent** can be included as proprietor income within an ag production sector, assigned to a real estate sector as an intermediate input, or placed in OPTI. Cash rent was placed in OPTI, and a share of cash rent paid by producers, net of property tax, was modeled as a revenue stream to in-state landowners.

The revenue stream to landowners was modeled as a labor income event within the custom IO matrix. Federal crop insurance generates additional revenue to the state from **Administrative and Operating (A&O) subsidies**. A&O subsidies were modeled as separate industry spending events since those revenue streams affect financial sectors and are not internally linked in the IO matrix to crop and livestock production sectors.

### Study Parameters

- ) Soybean production was based on 2020 through 2022 data.
- ) All other segments of the industry were based on activity in 2023.
- ) Expenses associated with summer fallow and prevent plant were included in crop production.
- ) Data for the study came from surveys of industry firms, state and federal government agencies, NDSU Extension, and other secondary sources. Survey and secondary data were used to develop industry balance sheets (i.e., profiles) for agriculture's numerous economic sectors.

### Treatment of Traditional Economic Sectors Supporting Production Agriculture

This summary omits specific details of how the secondary economic effects are distributed among the state's numerous sectors and sub-sectors. Several economic sectors support production agriculture by providing inputs and services to crop and livestock producers. Examples include implement sales, custom field work and applications, seed companies, and supply stores. Under some definitions, those activities and sectors are presented as "direct" segments of the agriculture industry, much like crop production and grain handling are considered stand-alone components of the industry. However, from the perspective of how this study's input-output analysis was structured, those sectors represent "indirect" economic output of the industry, meaning those sectors are supported and sustained from purchases relating to crop and livestock production.

Sectors traditionally considered core components of agriculture, but defined as indirect components of the industry in this assessment, are identified in the following table and with corresponding NAICS codes for those activities.

## Key Economic Sectors Representing Components of Production Agriculture Whose Output and Employment are Contained (grouped) within Indirect Economic Effects

Industry Segment	Economic Sector Description	NAICS <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agricultural Production</b>		
	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	1151
	Construction of new commercial structures, including farm structures	2362
	Support activities for transportation	4882
	Warehousing and storage	4931
	Securities and commodity contracts intermediation and brokerage	5231
	Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related activities	5242
	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing	5234
	Veterinary services	5419
	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	8113
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>		
	Agricultural chemicals merchant wholesalers	424910
	Agricultural machinery and implement merchant wholesalers	423820
	Animal feeds (except pet food) merchant wholesalers	424910
	Auction markets, tobacco, horses, mules	424590
	Beans, dry, merchant wholesalers	424510
	Berries, fresh, merchant wholesalers	424480
	Cattle, hog, sheep merchant wholesalers	424520
	Doughs, frozen, merchant wholesalers	424420
	Dried foods (e.g., fruits, milk, vegetables) merchant wholesalers	424490
	Dry beans merchant wholesalers	424510
	Eggs merchant wholesalers	424440
	Elevators merchant wholesalers	423830
	Farm supplies merchant wholesalers	424910
	Feed additives merchant wholesalers	424910
	Fertilizer and fertilizer materials merchant wholesalers	424910
	Flour merchant wholesalers	424490
	Grain elevators, merchant wholesaler's grain	424510
	Honey merchant wholesalers	424490
	Irrigation equipment merchant wholesalers	423820
	Land preparation machinery, construction, merchant wholesalers	423810
	Livestock equipment, merchant wholesalers	424470
	Storage bins merchant wholesalers	423820
	Veterinarians' equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	423390
	Veterinarians' medicines merchant wholesalers	423490
	Wool, raw, merchant wholesalers	424210
<sup>1</sup> North American Industrial Classification System		

## Economic Sectors for Processing, Manufacturing, and Transportation included in the Agriculture Industry, Defined by North American Industry Classification System

Industry Segment	Sector Description	NAICS <sup>1</sup>
<b>Crop and Livestock Commodity Processing</b>		
	All other food manufacturing	3119
	Animal, except poultry, slaughtering	3116
	Beet sugar manufacturing	3113
	Bottled and canned soft drinks and water	3121
	Bread and bakery product, except frozen, manufacturing	3118
	Breweries	3121
	Canned fruits and vegetables manufacturing	3114
	Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate	3113
	Creamery butter manufacturing	3115
	Dehydrated food products manufacturing	3114
	Distilleries	3121
	Dry pasta, mixes, and dough manufacturing	3118
	Fats and oils refining and blending	3112
	Flour milling	3112
	Fluid milk manufacturing	3115
	Frozen cakes and other pastries manufacturing	3118
	Frozen fruits, juices and vegetables manufacturing	3114
	Frozen specialties manufacturing	3114
	Malt manufacturing	3112
	Meat processed from carcasses	3116
	Nonchocolate confectionery manufacturing	3113
	Other animal food manufacturing	3111
	Other basic organic chemical manufacturing (ethanol)	3251
	Rendering and meat byproduct processing	3116
	Roasted nuts and peanut butter manufacturing	3119
	Soybean and other oilseed processing	3112
	Spice and extract manufacturing	3119
	Tobacco product manufacturing	3122
	Wet corn milling	3112
	Wineries	3121
<b>Agricultural Manufacturing</b>		
	Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253
	Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	3331
<b>Transportation</b>		
	Truck transportation	4841
	Railroad transportation	4821
<sup>1</sup> North American Industrial Classification System		

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