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North Dakota Canola Industry

Economic Contribution Analysis

Summary Report

Dean Bangsund and Nancy Hodur, PhD

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Preface

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

Industry Highlights

The following figures combine all segments of the North Dakota canola industry. Crop production is a 3-year average from 2018 through 2020, all other industry segments represent a 3-year average from 2015 through 2017, and economic metrics include direct and secondary economic effects.

Annual average canola production from 2018 through 2020

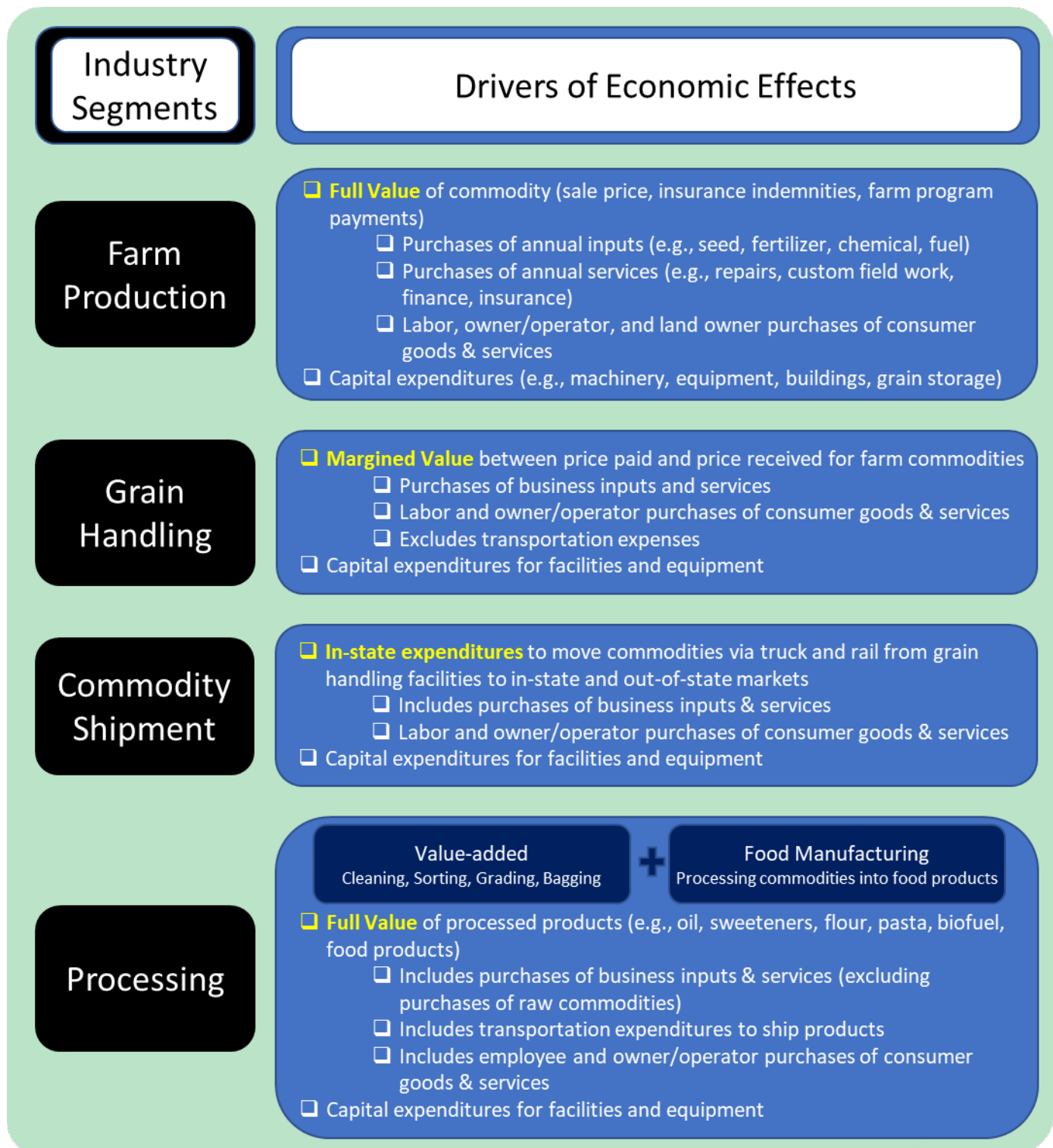
- ❖ 1,549,300 planted acres
- ❖ 29,886,000 cwt produced
- ❖ \$488,500,000 farm gate value
- ❖ \$593,400,000 combined farm gate value, insurance indemnities, and farm program payments

Economic metrics for the North Dakota canola industry

- ❖ \$2.0 billion gross business volume
 - \$1.1 billion from canola production
 - \$0.9 billion from grain handling, transportation and processing
- ❖ 5,460. jobs
 - 4,070 jobs supported by canola production
 - 1,390 jobs supported by grain handling, transportation and processing
- ❖ \$415 million in labor income
- ❖ \$790 million in value-added
- ❖ \$48 million in local and state government revenues

Industry Composition

The canola industry in North Dakota includes farm production, grain handling, transportation, and processing. For each component, production expenditures, outlays for capital acquisitions, employment compensation, and owner/operator income are measured for their economic contribution to the state economy. Therefore, each segment is measured for direct effects and secondary effects relating to business-to-business transactions (indirect) and households to business expenditures (induced).



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 canola production was 2018 through 2020. The next three figures show how key economic information for canola production in North Dakota compares from 2012 through 2020.

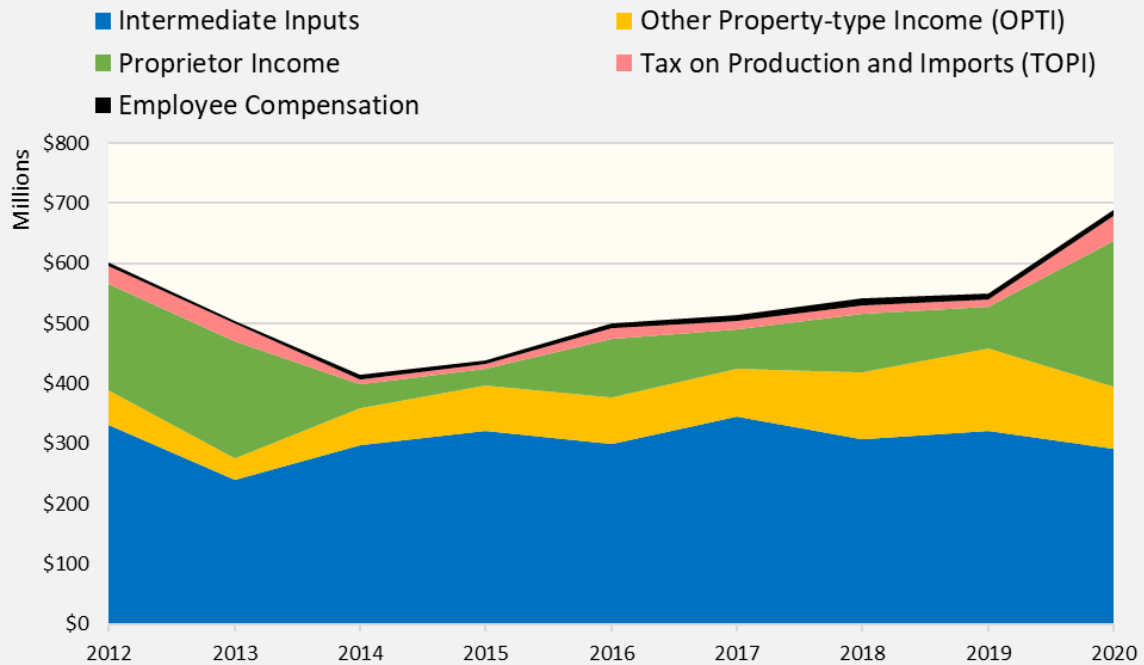
Economic sector profiles, part of the economic modeling requirements, show the relative financial values for proprietor income, paid labor, taxes, other property type income (cash rent, capital outlays), and intermediate inputs (term for inputs consumed during one production year such as seed, fertilizer, fuel, among others). Since 2014, canola revenues have been increasing.

Gross revenues for canola production were comprised of farm gate value (price/bu x bushels), farm program payments, insurance indemnities, and other revenues. During the 2012 to 2020 period, farm gate values were the dominant source of revenues for canola production.

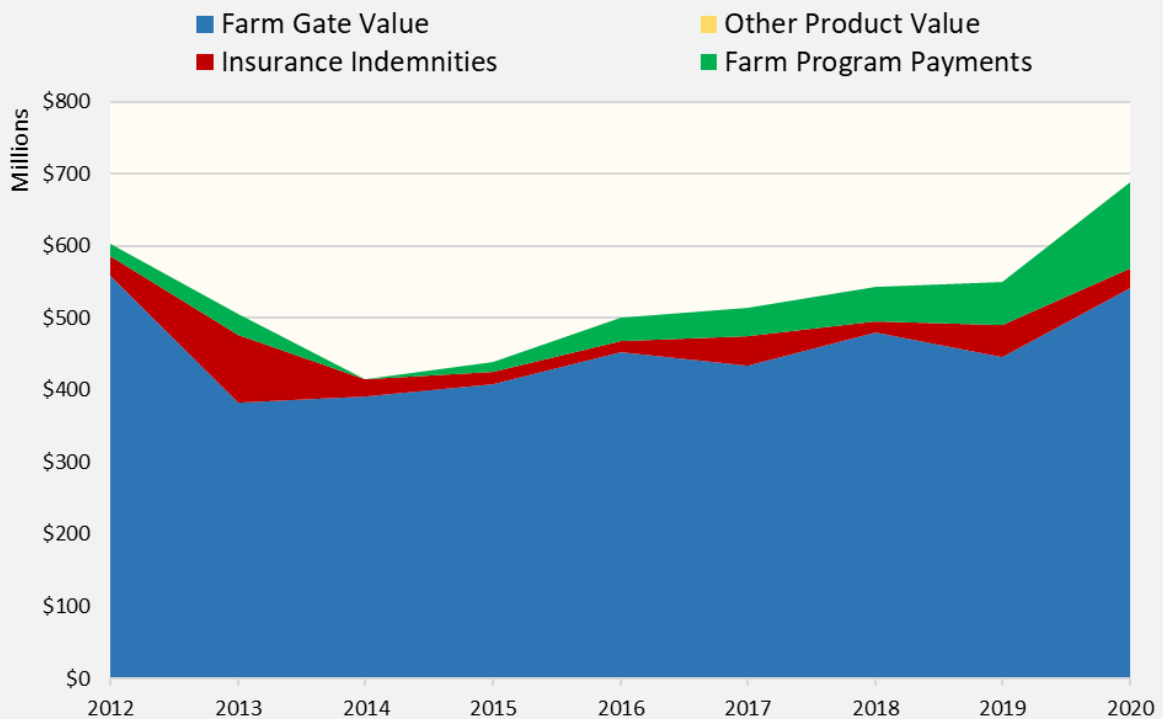
Canola production revenues in North Dakota averaged \$593 million from 2018 to 2020. The average from 2018 through 2020 was compared to the annual revenues for 2012 through 2017, and was higher than all but one of the years from 2012 through 2017.

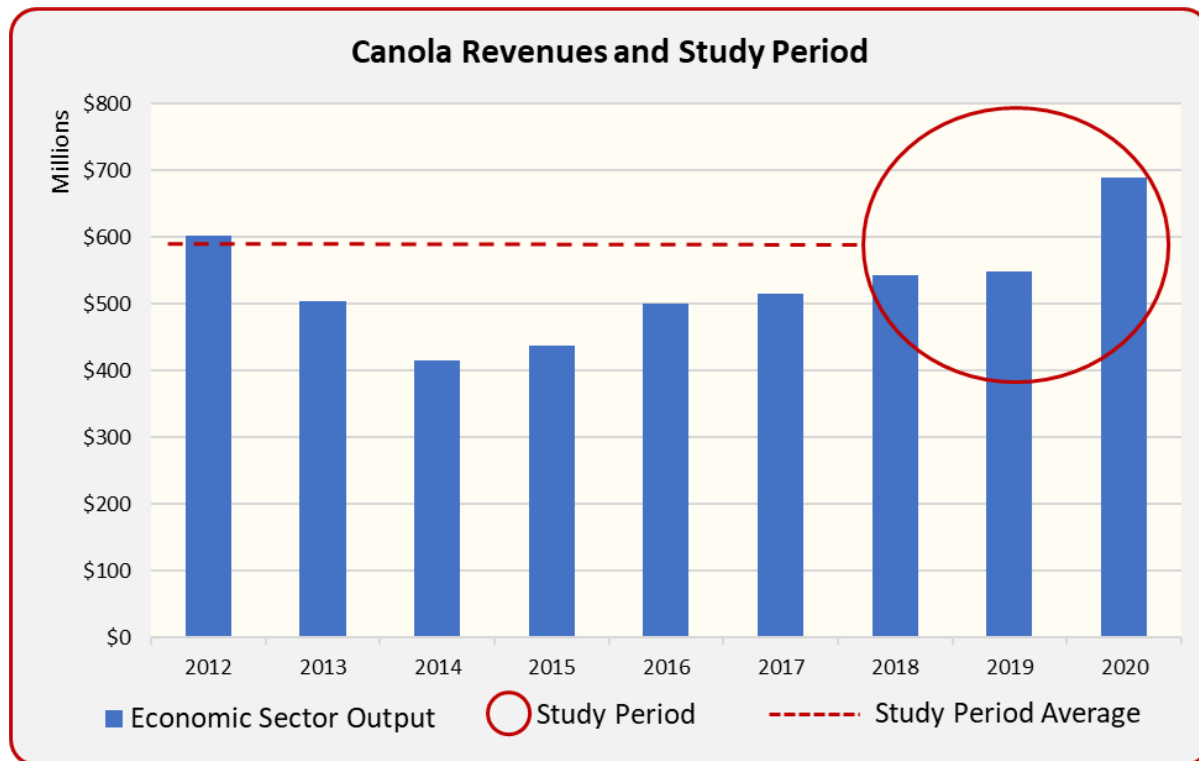
Canola production averaged about \$307 million in production inputs, about \$136 million in proprietor income, and \$11 million in paid labor expenses annually from 2018 through 2020.

Canola, Economic Sector Profile



North Dakota Canola Production Revenues





Canola Production Statistics and Economic Profile, North Dakota, 2016 through 2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average 2018- 2020
Production Statistics						
Acreage (000s)	1,410.3	1,533.8	1,538.7	1,646.3	1,462.9	1,549.3
Yield (lb/ac)	1,913.1	1,605.1	1,971.0	1,828.1	1,998.6	1,929.1
Price (per lb)	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.19	\$0.16
Farm Gate Value (millions \$)	453.3	433.3	479.2	445.4	540.9	488.5
Insurance Indemnities (millions \$)	14.2	41.3	16.6	45.3	28.1	30.0
Farm Program Payments (millions \$)	32.5	40.0	46.5	58.4	119.9	74.9
Economic Profile ----- millions \$ -----						
Output	514.1	555.8	542.3	549.1	688.9	593.4
Employee Compensation	8.3	10.4	12.0	10.2	10.1	10.7
Proprietor Income	98.3	65.3	97.3	69.3	241.6	136.1
Other Property-type Income (OPTI)	91.0	120.6	111.0	137.3	104.3	117.5
Tax on Production and Imports (TOPI)	17.3	13.6	14.4	10.6	42.3	22.4
Intermediate Inputs	299.2	345.9	307.5	321.7	290.6	306.6

Business Volume

Gross business volume for canola production was estimated to be nearly \$1.1 billion, with \$593 million in direct effects and \$496 million in secondary economic effects. The canola industry, which included grain handling, commodity shipment, and processing was estimated to have direct output of \$1.3 billion, and when combined with secondary economic effects, had an average annual total gross business volume of nearly \$2 billion.

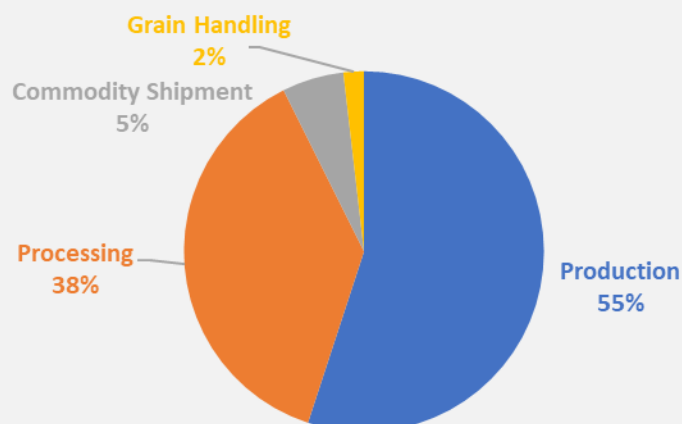
Canola production represented 55 percent of the canola industry's gross business volume in North Dakota. Economic output from commodity processing was 38 percent, with grain handling and commodity shipment comprising the remaining 7 percent of the industry.

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.

Canola Industry, Share of Gross Business Volume



Business Volume, Canola Industry, North Dakota, Annual Average 2018 through 2020

Economic Activity	Crop Production	Grain Handling	Commodity Shipments	Processing	Totals
----- millions \$ -----					
Direct Sales	593.4	23.7	62.0	646.6	1,325.7
Indirect Activity	319.8	6.7	23.8	72.0	422.3
Induced Activity	176.5	5.9	24.0	25.4	231.8
Gross Business Volume	1,089.7	36.3	109.8	744.0	1,979.8

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2018 through 2020. Grain handling, commodity shipments, and commodity processing represent an annual average from 2015 through 2017.

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.

Direct employment for canola crop production, using the limitations of NAICS assignments identified above, was estimated at about 1,200 jobs (wage/salary and sole proprietors). All direct employment, across the industry's several segments, was estimated at 1,730 jobs.

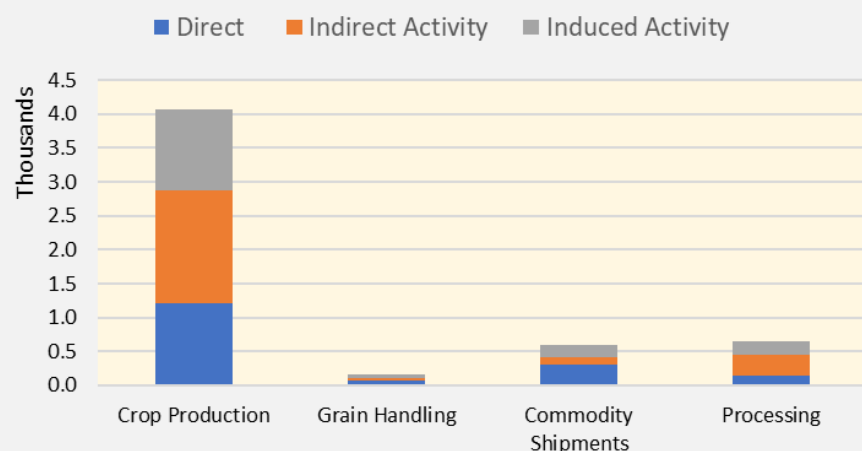
Direct employment in processing was 135 jobs and 300 jobs in commodity shipment, with the majority of those jobs in the truck transportation sector (data not shown).

Secondary employment for canola production, across all economic sectors, was estimated at 2,850 jobs. All secondary employment for the industry's other segments was estimated at nearly 880 jobs. The canola industry, including production, grain handling, commodity shipment, and processing was estimated to support about 5,460 jobs.

Employment

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

Employment, by Type, by Industry Segment



Employment, Canola Industry, North Dakota, Annual Average 2018 through 2020

Economic Activity	Crop Production	Grain Handling	Commodity Shipments	Processing	Industry Totals
----- jobs -----					
Direct	1,217	79	302	135	1,733
Indirect Activity	1,665	33	120	324	2,142
Induced Activity	1,189	43	174	184	1,590
Total Jobs	4,071	155	595	643	5,464

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2018 through 2020. Grain handling, commodity shipments, and commodity processing represent an annual average from 2015 through 2017.

Labor Income

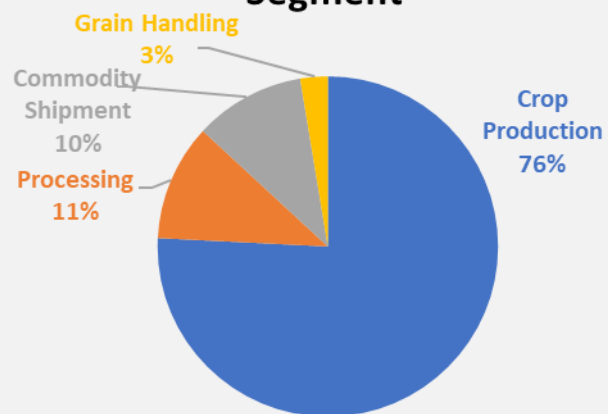
The canola industry directly paid \$192 million for wage/salary and self-employed jobs across all industry segments. Labor income supported by indirect economic activity was estimated at \$148 million, and labor income for induced economic activity was estimated at \$75 million. The canola industry supported nearly \$415 million in labor income across direct, indirect, and induced economic effects.

Canola production comprised the largest share of labor income estimated at \$314 million or 76 percent of the industry's total labor income. Consistent with employment among the industry's segments, processing represented 11 percent of all labor income, followed by commodity shipment at 10 percent. Grain handling represented 3 percent of all 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, Canola Industry, North Dakota, Annual Average 2018 through 2020

Economic Activity	Crop Production	Grain Handling	Commodity Shipments	Processing	Industry Totals
----- millions \$ -----					
Direct	146.8	6.7	27.9	10.1	191.5
Indirect Activity	110.3	2.1	7.8	27.5	147.7
Induced Activity	57.1	2.0	7.9	8.4	75.4
Total Labor Income	314.2	10.8	43.6	46.0	414.6

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2018 through 2020. Grain handling, commodity shipments, and commodity processing represent an annual average from 2015 through 2017.

Value-added

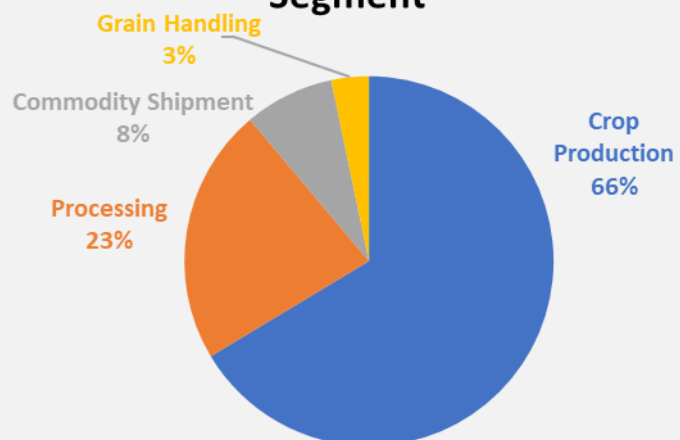
The canola industry had an average annual value-added of \$790 million. Canola production comprised two-thirds of the industry's total value added. Contribution to gross state product was \$178 million for canola processing, with handling and shipment combining for \$87 million.

Of the \$790 million in value added, direct output in the industry produced about \$433 million, while secondary economic output generated \$358 million.

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



Value-added, Canola Industry, North Dakota, Annual Average 2018 through 2020

Economic Activity	Crop Production	Grain Handling	Commodity Shipments	Processing	Industry Totals
----- millions \$ -----					
Direct	256.8	18.9	35.3	122.0	433.0
Indirect Activity	172.7	3.7	13.1	41.2	230.7
Induced Activity	95.5	3.4	13.7	14.5	127.1
Total Value-added	524.9	26.0	62.1	177.7	790.7

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2018 through 2020. Grain handling, commodity shipments, and commodity processing represent an annual average from 2015 through 2017.

Government Revenues

Canola production paid nearly \$17 million in state and local government revenues. Property taxes were estimated at \$12.2 million of production's total direct payments.

Secondary business activity associated with production was estimated to generate \$21.2 million in state and local government tax revenues. Canola production, through direct and secondary business volume, was estimated to generate \$38.2 million in state and local government revenues.

Government Revenues

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

Government Revenues, Canola Production, North Dakota, Average Annual 2018 through 2020

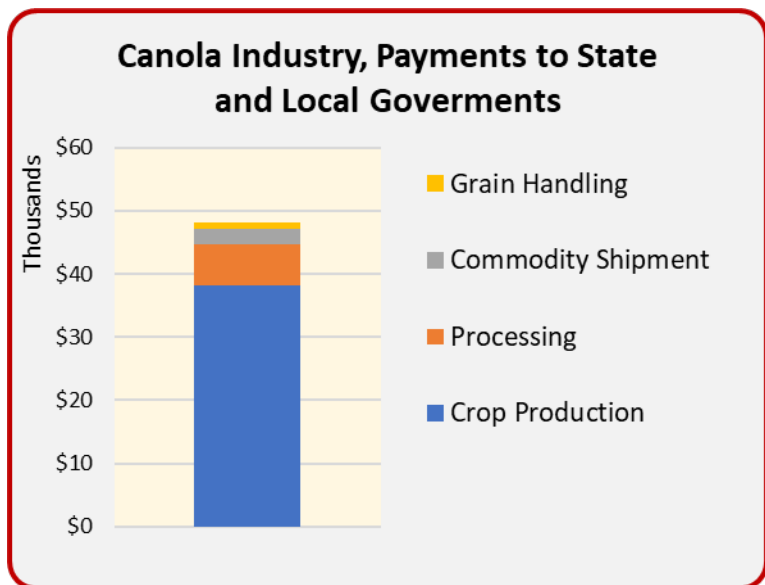
Government Jurisdiction and Type of Revenue	Government Revenues
	--- 000s \$ ---
Paid Directly by Canola Production ¹	
Federal Government	20,223.3
State and Local Governments	16,990.5
Total	37,213.8
Paid Directly by Canola Production to State and Local Government ¹	
Social Insurance Taxes	137.8
Sales and Use Tax	1,632.7
Property Tax	12,210.5
Corporate Income Tax	485.3
Personal Income Tax	1,273.4
Misc. Taxes and Revenues	1,250.8
Total	16,990.5
Paid by Secondary Business Activity to State and Local Government ²	
Social Insurance Taxes	842.1
Sales and Use Tax	6,982.6
Property Tax	9,926.1
Corporate Income Tax	412.7
Personal Income Tax	973.4
Misc. Taxes and Revenues	2,070.0
Total	21,206.9
Total State and Local Revenues	
Paid by Canola Production	16,990.5
Paid from Secondary Business Activity	21,206.9
Total	38,197.4

¹ Payments made by producers, farm workers, and owners of farm land.

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

Sources: IMPLAN LLC (2021), FINBIN (multiple years), ND Office of State Tax Commissioner (multiple years).

Overall, the canola industry made direct payments of nearly \$19.9 million to state and local governments. Across all industry segments, the industry contributed an additional \$28.2 million in government revenues from secondary business activity. Direct and secondary business activity resulted in state and local government revenues of \$48 million.



Government Revenues, Canola Industry, North Dakota, Annual Average 2018 through 2020

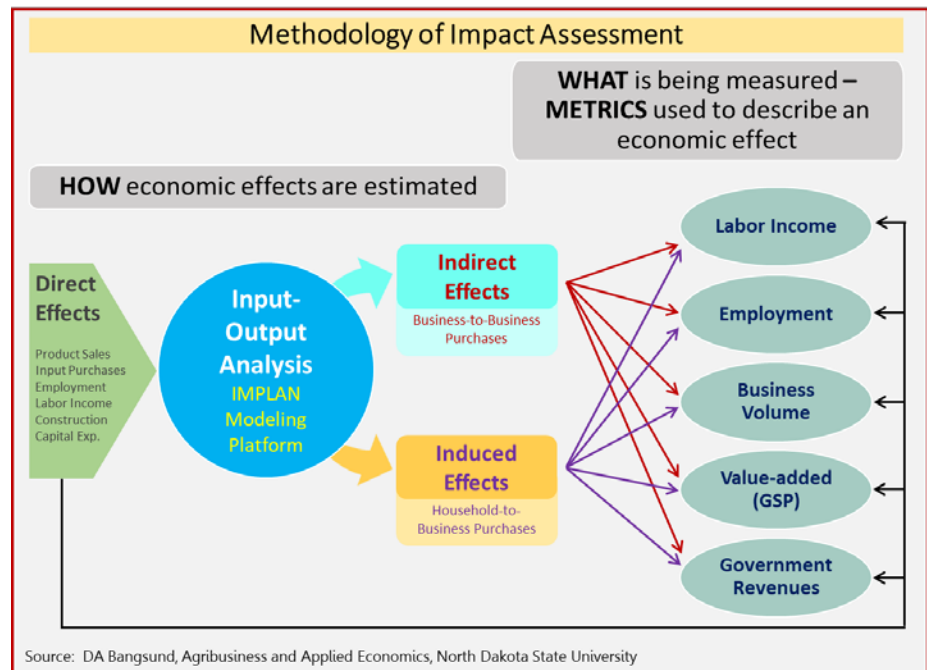
Economic Activity	Crop Production	Grain Handling	Commodity Shipments	Processing	Industry Totals
----- 000s \$ -----					
Direct	16,990.5	450.8	739.5	1,681.0	19,861.8
Indirect Activity	21,206.9	220.8	855.0	3,641.8	28,211.1
Induced Activity		203.5	826.6	1,256.5	
Total Revenues	38,197.4	874.5	2,421.1	6,581.3	48,074.3

Notes: Crop production represents an annual average from 2018 through 2020. Grain handling, commodity shipments, and commodity processing represent an annual average from 2015 through 2017.

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: 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.

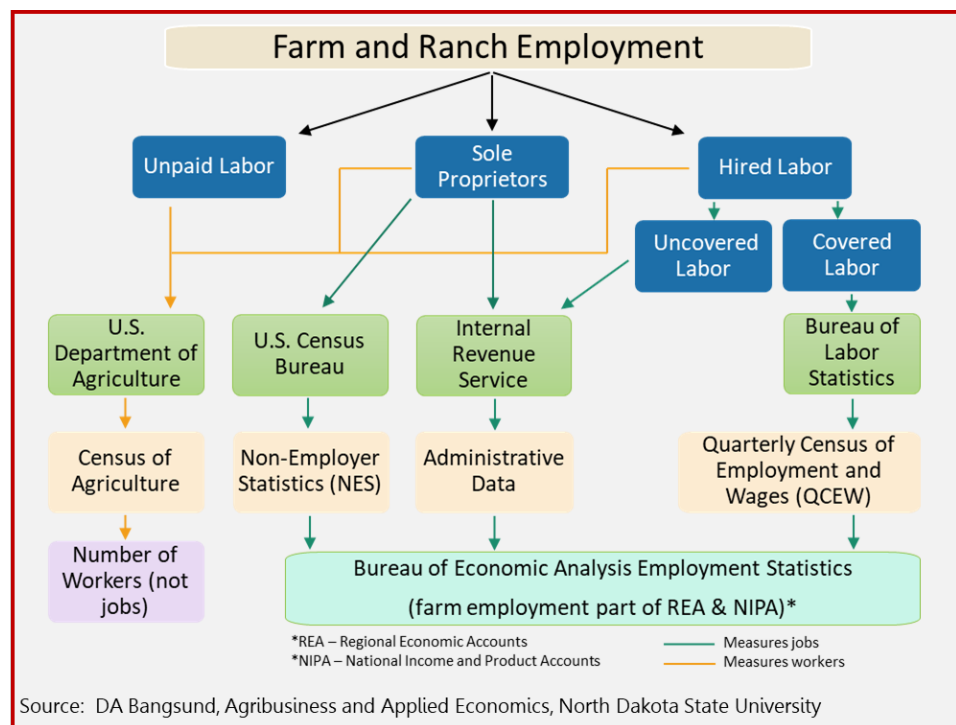
Households: Represent one or more individuals in a specific living arrangement for which income from all sources is used to purchase goods and services.

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, other economic sectors (e.g., manufacturing) were customized using financial information from an industry-wide survey conducted in 2017-2018. Survey data also was used to estimate capital expenditures for various manufacturing and processing sectors. Ethanol producers were surveyed in 2022, and information from that survey provided a custom economic profile for ethanol production and produced a three-year average of capital expenditures.

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

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

-) Crop and livestock production was based on 2018 through 2020 data.
-) All other segments of the industry were based on 2015 to 2017 data, except ethanol production, which was based on 2021 production.
-) Expenses associated with summer fallow and prevent plant were included in crop production.
-) Sale barns/livestock exchanges were estimated separately in the study, but are presented in this summary as part of commodity handling.
-) Default IMPLAN data was used for all forestry activities in the state.
-) 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 the agriculture's numerous economic sectors.

Treatment of Traditional Ag 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 ¹
Agricultural Production		
	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
Wholesale Trade		
	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 wholesalers 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
¹ 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 ¹
Crop and Livestock Commodity Processing		
	All other food manufacturing	3119
	Animal, except poultry, slaughtering	3116
	Beet sugar manufacturing	3113
	Bottled and canned soft drinks & 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
Agricultural Manufacturing		
	Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253
	Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	3331
Transportation		
	Truck transportation	4841
	Railroad transportation	4821
¹ North American Industrial Classification System		

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