

Economic Analysis of Animal Agriculture 2004-2014

MAINE

**A Report for
United Soybean Board**



September 2015



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Maine Executive Summary

The use of soybean meal as a key feed ingredient is a small part of Maine's animal agriculture. While the degree to which animal agriculture utilizes this versatile feed ingredient has fluctuated with time, it remains a factor in animal agriculture's success in Maine. The success of Maine animal agriculture in turn has a large impact on the rest of the state and regional economies. For example, in the state of Maine during 2014 animal agriculture contributed:

- \$865.6 million in economic output
- 5,936 jobs
- \$153.3 million in earnings
- \$43.4 million in income taxes paid at local, state, and federal levels
- \$30.7 million in the form of property taxes

Plus, from 2004-2014 animal agriculture in Maine increased economic output by over \$179.6 million, boosted household earnings by \$31.7 million, contributed 1,217 additional jobs and paid \$9.0 million in additional tax revenues.

Maine's animal agriculture consumed about 42.3 thousand tons of soybean meal in 2014. This soybean meal was fed primarily to:

- Egg-Laying Hens (22.2 thousand tons)
- Turkeys (12.6 thousand tons)
- Dairy Cows (5.1 thousand tons)

This report examines animal agriculture in Maine over the last decade. While this analysis is certainly instructive and allows improved understanding of animal agriculture's impact during that time, as the next decade unfolds in Maine, many opportunities and challenges will arise. And, if past is prologue, animal agriculture will continue to be a major contributor to the economic well-being of the people of Maine and beyond.

Maine Economic Impact of Animal Agriculture

Animal agriculture is an integral part of Maine's economy. In 2014, Maine's animal agriculture contributed the following to the economy:

- About \$865.6 million in economic output
- \$153.3 million in household earnings
- 5,936 jobs
- \$43.4 million in income taxes

And the animal agriculture sector has shown substantial growth during challenging economic times. During the last decade Maine's animal agriculture has:

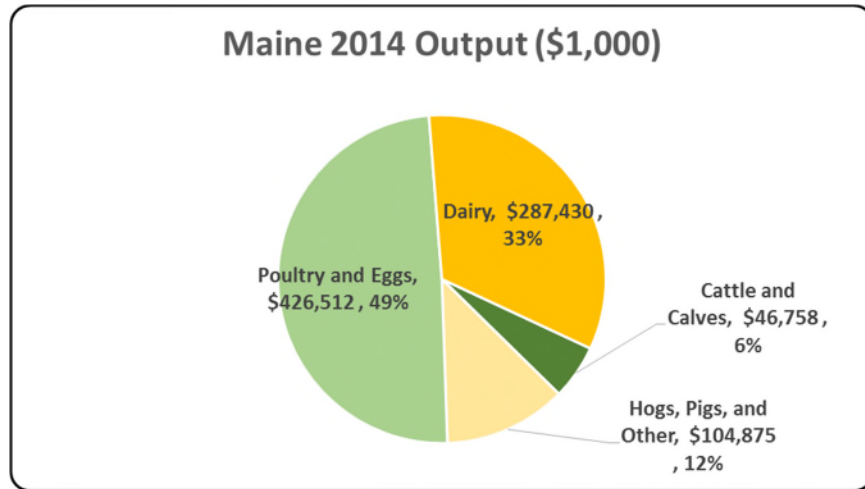
- Increased economic output by \$179.6 million
- Boosted household earnings by \$31.7 million
- Added 1,217 jobs
- Paid an additional \$9.0 million in income taxes

Below is a table which demonstrates this decade of change.

Measure	2014	Change 2004-2014	% Change 2004-2014
Output (\$1,000)	\$ 865,575	\$ 179,551	26.17%
Earnings (\$1,000)	\$ 153,308	\$ 31,718	26.09%
Employment (Jobs)	5,936	1,217	25.80%
Income Taxes Paid (\$1,000)	\$ 43,355	\$ 8,970	26.09%
Property Taxes Paid in 2012 (\$1,000)	\$ 30,735		

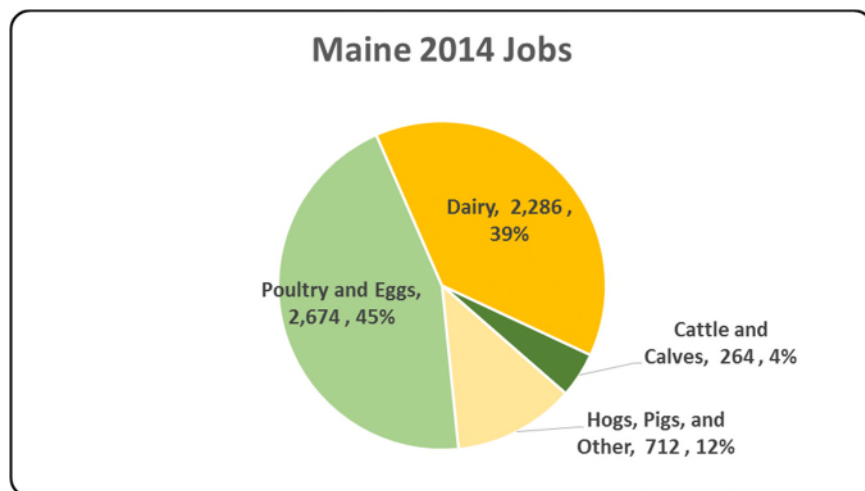
Maine Output

“Output” refers to the total value of all the output (production or sales) of a study area and/or industry within a study area and was calculated using RIMS II multipliers. This is a gross number that does not make any deductions for the cost or origination of inputs that were used in the production process. The chart illustrates the impact of animal agriculture to the Maine economy. Animal agriculture’s impact on Maine total economic output is about \$865.6 million.



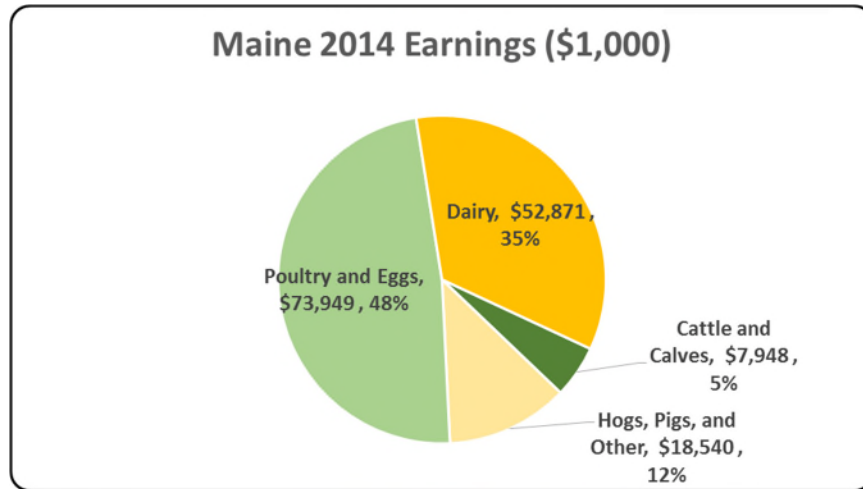
Maine Jobs

“Jobs” represents an estimate of the number of full or part-time positions (jobs) currently filled in an area and/or industry. The chart illustrates the contribution to Maine in terms of animal agriculture jobs. As shown, animal agriculture contributes significantly to Maine total jobs, contributing 5,936 jobs within and outside of animal agriculture.



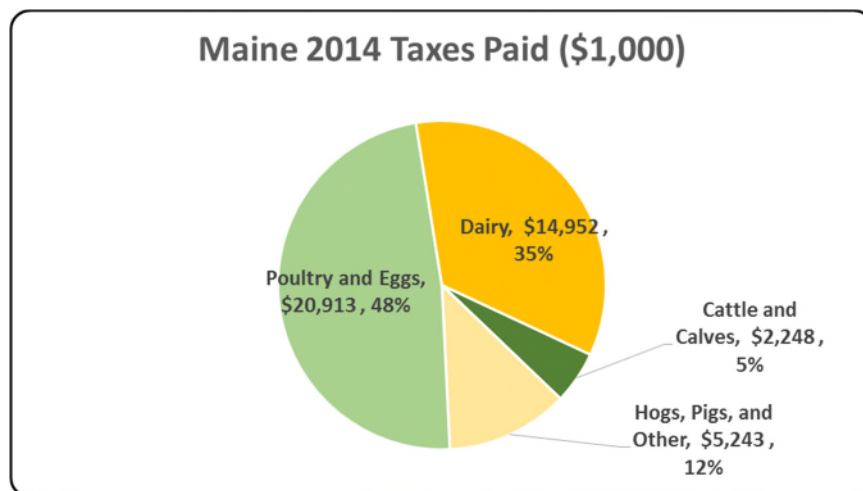
Maine Earnings

Earnings includes wages and salaries plus proprietors' income, which is the net earnings of sole-proprietors and partnerships. The chart illustrates the impact of animal agriculture to the Maine economy in terms of earnings. Maine's animal agriculture contributed about \$153.3 million to household earnings in 2014.



Maine Taxes Paid by Animal Agriculture

Maine's animal agriculture is also a significant source of tax revenue. In 2014, the state's animal agriculture industry paid about \$43.4 million in income taxes at local, state, and federal levels. Plus the 2012 Census of Agriculture estimated \$30.7 million in property taxes paid by all of Maine agriculture during 2012. Estimates of income taxes paid by animal agriculture are shown in the following chart.



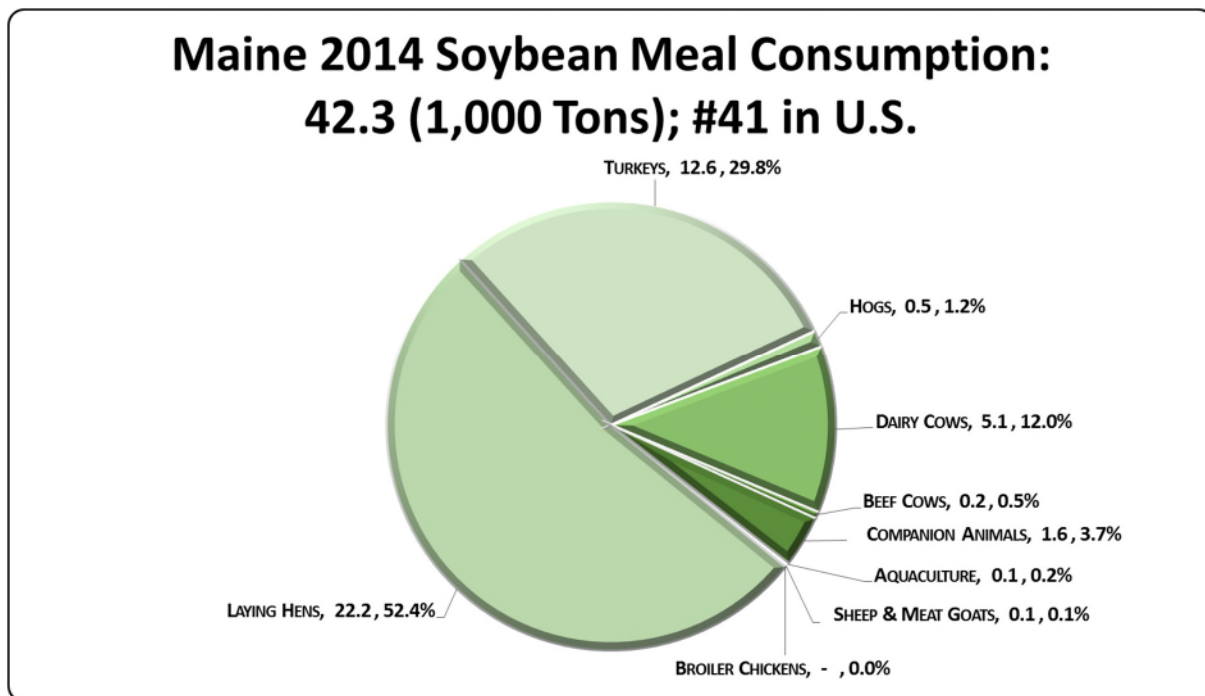
Maine Animal Agriculture Soybean Meal Consumption

The choice to use soybean meal in animal agriculture is highly dependent upon nutritional requirements of animals (which would encompass varying life stages within an animal species), accessibility to various feed ingredients capable of competing with soybean meal (from both a nutritional and price standpoint), and consumer preferences which have influence on production practices.

Through in-depth conversations with many of the nation’s top nutritionists and researchers from both private industry and public institutions, “bottom up” estimates of soybean meal usage by animal type were determined. Using the input from these conversations and additional analysis performed by Decision Innovation Solutions, the quantity of soybean meal used during the 2013-14 soybean marketing year by up to sixteen specific animal species has been estimated.

Maine’s animal agriculture consumed almost 42.3 thousand tons of soybean meal in 2014, placing the state as #41 in the nation in terms of soybean meal consumption (see figure below). The three segments of animal agriculture that led the state in estimated soybean meal consumption are:

- Egg-Laying Hens (22.2 thousand tons)
- Turkeys (12.6 thousand tons)
- Dairy Cows (5.1 thousand tons)

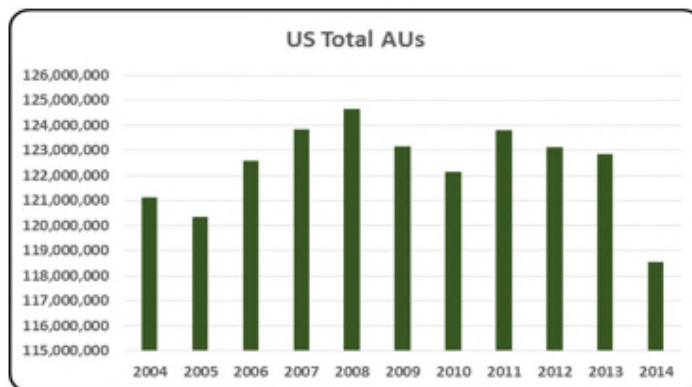


Maine Animal Unit (AU) Trends

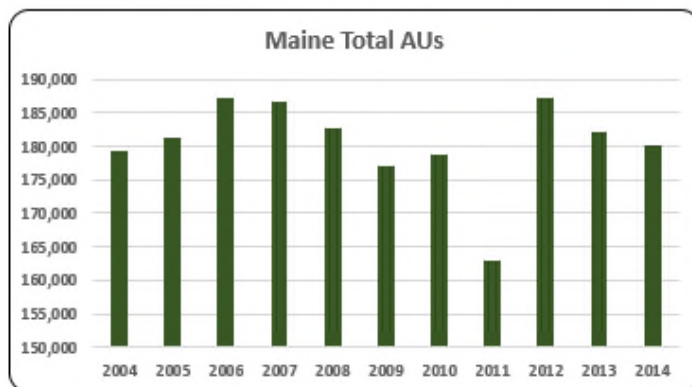
Over time, prices of feed, meat, eggs and milk, as well as levels of demand for these products in the United States and abroad have an impact on the size of animal agriculture in the State of Maine. Due to this reality, using a single year as a measure of the presence and strength of a sector can be misleading. The use of animal units allows for a more accurate comparison of differing sizes of livestock and poultry. This section is included to bring context to the question of what animal agriculture means to Maine and to give perspective on Maine’s contribution to the nation’s animal agriculture industry and beyond.

Similar to using a single year to measure the presence and strength of a sector, in some circumstances AUs can be misleading. This is because AUs do not reflect important considerations like increased weights, improved livability, increased laying potential, etc.

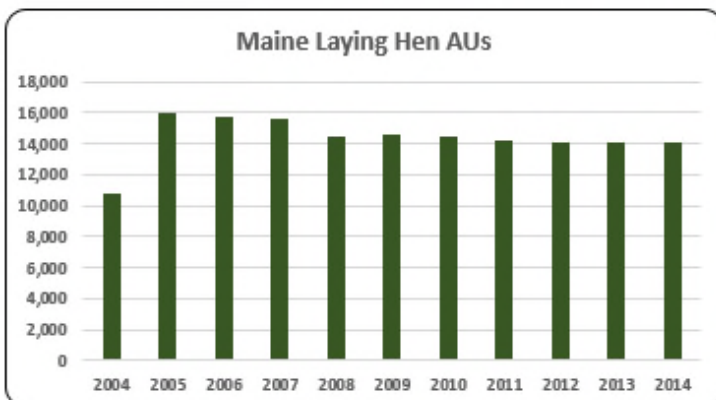
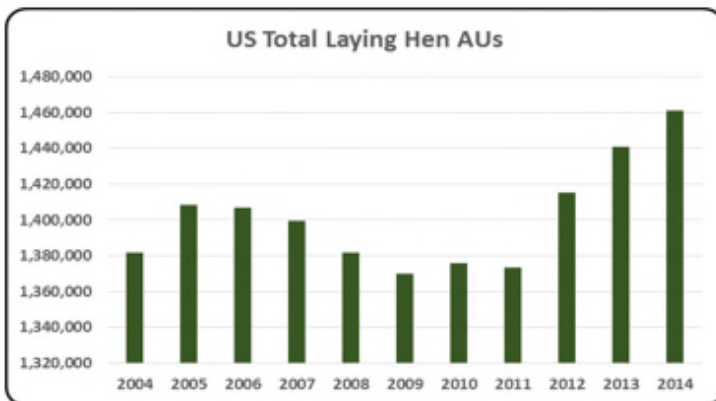
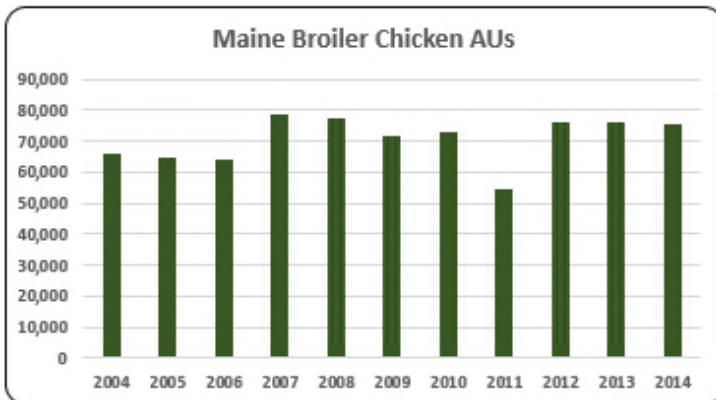
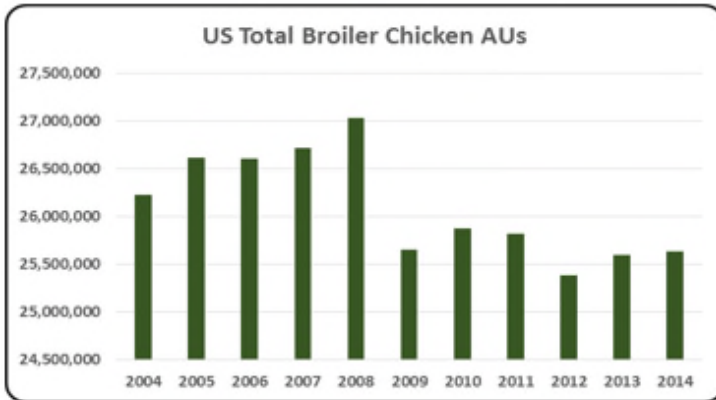
As shown in the accompanying charts and written commentary, certain components of animal agriculture are more present, and therefore more dominant than others. This is due primarily to geography (i.e., weather patterns and access to certain transportation hubs), proximity to high quality, relevant feed ingredients, and the local animal agriculture regulatory framework. In Maine, the largest three segments of animal agriculture in terms of AUs during 2014 were: Broilers (75.4 thousand AUs), Dairy Cows (42.0 thousand AUs), and Beef Cows (25.1 thousand AUs). Total animal units in Maine during 2014 were 180.1 thousand AUs.



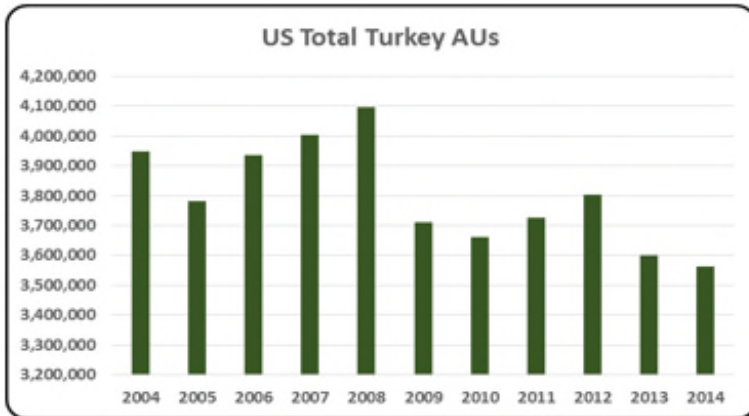
- Overall U.S. total AUs have varied from 2004 to 2014. In 2014 AUs were at an all-time low reflecting, in part, the impact of severe weather on cattle production in some parts of country. During the 2004-14 time period, total AUs in the nation peaked in 2008.



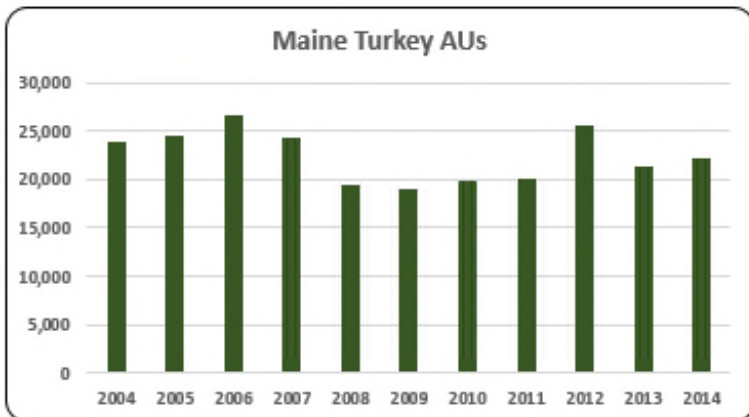
- There were 180,096 broiler AUs in 2014 representing 0.15% of all AUs in the country.



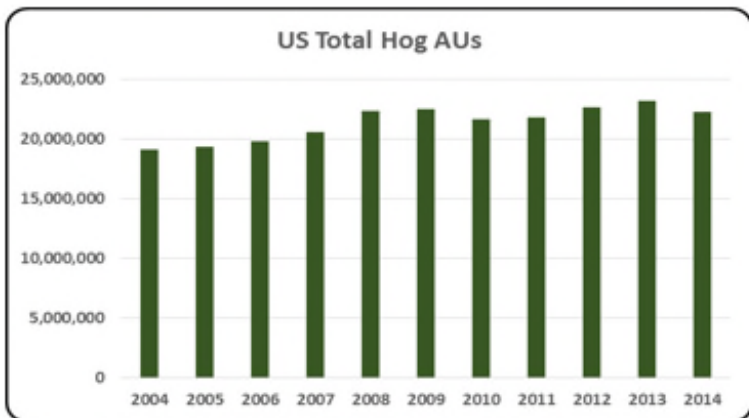
- U.S. broiler production is clustered in a number of states, with Georgia being the largest producer. On average from 2004 to 2014, broiler chicken AUs were about 26.1 million. In 2014, AUs rebounded 1% from the low AUs numbers in 2012 (25.4 million AUs).
- About 42.0% (75,375) of all AUs in Maine were broiler AUs in 2014. This is the largest animal production in the state. Broiler production has boosted 14% since 2004.
- On average, the layer AUs during 2004-2014 were 1.4 million. In 2014 layer AUs were 1.5 million, up 7% from the lowest number in 2009 (1.4 million AUs).
- The average number of layer AUs in Maine during 2004-2014 was 14,377 layer AUs. Layer production has grown 31% through the decade.



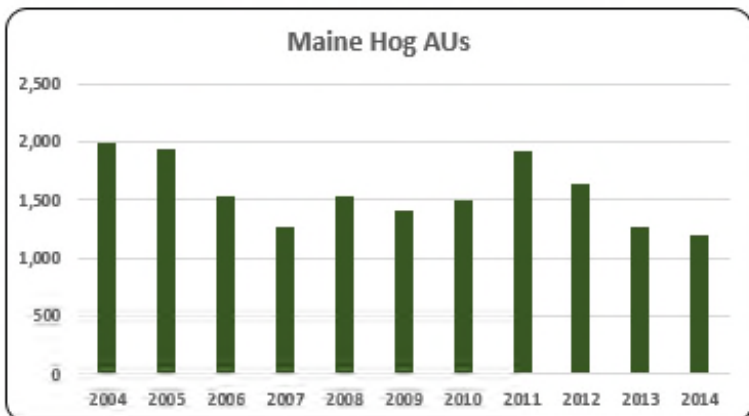
- From 2004 to 2014, the U.S. accounted for 50% of the world's turkey production. However, in 2014 turkey AUs were the lowest of the decade at 3.5 million, decreasing 13% compared to 2008 (4.1 million turkey AUs) the largest turkey AUs of the decade.



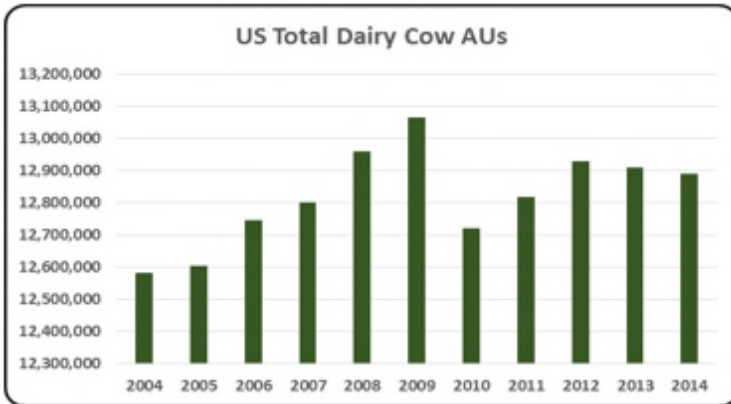
- Turkey production in Maine has varied during the decade; 2014 AUs remained 13% below the most recent record high in 2012 (25,582).



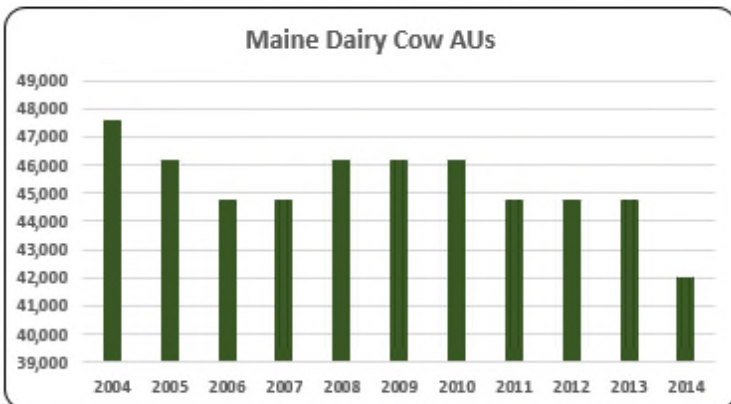
- On average from 2004 to 2014, hog AUs were about 21.4 million. In 2013 hog AUs reached a high of 23.2 million AUs as prices of main feed ingredients, particularly corn, decreased to pre-2010 price levels. Hog AUs in 2014 decreased 4.4% to 22.3 million AUs year-over-year, primarily due to the porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) outbreak. Despite the fluctuation in AUs, the pork supply was relatively stable.



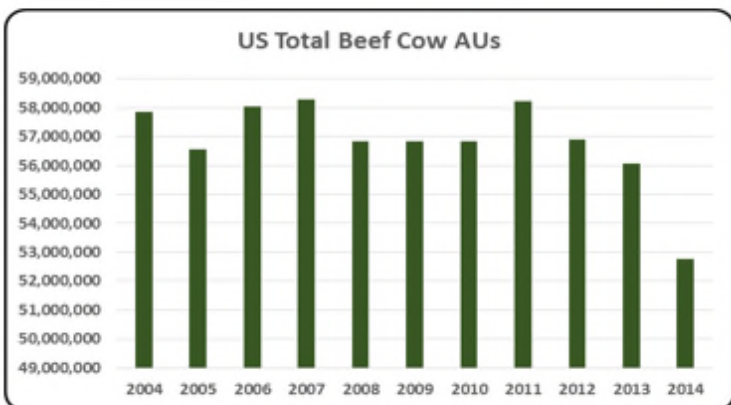
- Hog production in Maine is the smallest animal production in the state representing less than 1% (1,200) of all AUs in the state. Hog production has declined 40% since 2004.



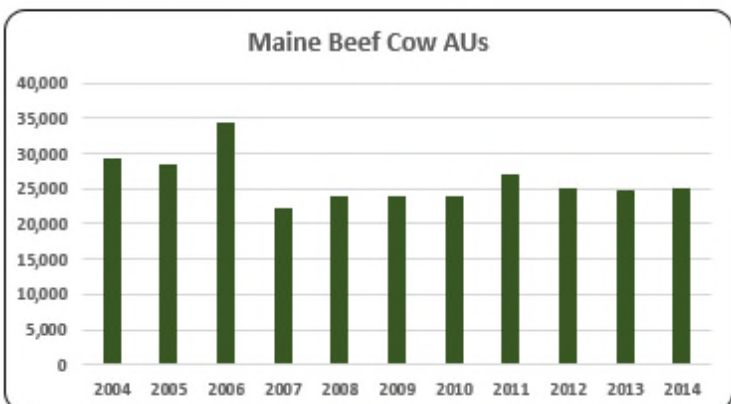
- From 2004 to 2014 dairy cow AUs averaged 12.8 million. In 2014, dairy cow AUs (12.9 million) remained about the same as the previous year but still below the high of 13.1 million AUs, the level in 2009. Despite the fluctuation in AUs, milk supplied has steadily risen.



- Dairy cow production in Maine is the second largest animal production in the state with 23.3% (42,000) of all AUs in the state. In 2014, dairy production fell 6.3% year-over-year and 12% compared to the dairy AUs in 2004.



- From 2004 to 2014 beef cow AUs averaged 56.8 million. In 2014 beef cow AUs decreased to 52.8 million, the lowest of the decade. States that raise a large number of cattle and calves like Texas and Oklahoma were plagued with drought conditions during 2014.



- Beef cow production declined in 2007 to 22,215 AUs. Since then beef cow production has remained flat at about 24,851 AUs. There were 25,110 beef AUs in 2014.

Maine Additional Information and Methodology

Animal agriculture is an important part of Maine's current and future economic health. To quantify the connection between animal agriculture and local economies, the United Soybean Board commissioned [Decision Innovation Solutions](#), an economic research firm in Urbandale, Iowa, to conduct an in-depth analysis of several aspects of animal agriculture. This analysis includes the following components:

- Economic impact of animal agriculture to local (state) economies during the 2004-2014 time period
- Soybean meal usage by animal species during the 2013/14 soybean marketing year
- Animal Unit (AU) trends from 2004-2014

Given the long-term presence of animal agriculture in Maine, of interest is the degree to which the industry impacts the Maine economy. Estimates of output, jobs, earnings, taxes paid, and multipliers for Maine animal agriculture are presented in this report. Methodology for this section of the report closely mirrors that followed in years' past. Also presented are estimates of the change in how animal agriculture has impacted Maine's economy over the last decade. Differences, to the extent they are present, are noted within the larger national report which accompanies this state report.

As with any industry across the economic spectrum, there are ebbs and flows in activity that have implications for other parts of the economy. Again using the same 2004-2014 time period as with the economic impact section of this state report, the "Animal Unit Trends" seeks to quantify production changes in animal agriculture in Maine which have occurred. As shown in this state report, Maine has seen changes within its animal agriculture industry. Expectations are that animal agriculture will continue to evolve over the next decade.

Animal agriculture is the single largest user of soybean meal in Maine. Through in-depth conversations with many of the nation's top nutritionists and researchers, "bottom up" estimates of soybean meal usage by animal type were determined. Using the input from these conversations and additional analysis performed by Decision Innovation Solutions, the quantity of soybean meal used during the 2013-14 soybean marketing year for up to sixteen specific animal species has been estimated.

Should readers have comments or questions regarding methodology, results and interpretation, please contact the authors at info@decision-innovation.com or 515.257.6077.

Maine Multipliers

Economic multipliers give a sense for how economic activity in a given industry is related to other industries in the same study area. To estimate the impact of animal agriculture on Maine's economy, we applied RIMS II multipliers from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis for cattle ranching and farming, dairy cattle and milk production, poultry and egg production, and other animal production (primarily hogs and pigs), where applicable.

Multipliers are generally stated in the form of "per million dollars" of output. As it relates to this analysis, multipliers are stated as the activity related to every million dollars of economic output in animal agriculture. Referring to the multipliers below, for every million dollars in output generated by the various segments of animal agriculture in Maine, \$1.670 to \$1.904 million in total economic activity, \$0.294 to \$0.330 in household wages and 10 to 14 additional jobs are generated in the economy at large.

	Animal Type	Output(\$)	Earnings (\$)	Employment (Jobs)
RIMS II Multipliers	Cattle and Calves	\$ 1.7291	\$ 0.2939	9.8
	Hogs, Pigs, and Other	\$ 1.6704	\$ 0.2953	11.3
	Poultry and Eggs	\$ 1.9039	\$ 0.3301	11.9
	Dairy	\$ 1.7875	\$ 0.3288	14.2

Appendix

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Animal Units (AUs)	Beef Cattle AUs	29,280	28,335	34,470	22,215	23,970	23,970	23,970	27,060	24,990	24,885	25,110	
	Hog and Pig AUs	1,995	1,935	1,530	1,275	1,530	1,410	1,500	1,920	1,635	1,275	1,200	
	Broiler AUs	65,939	64,551	64,115	78,401	77,178	71,758	72,723	54,797	76,071	75,805	75,375	
	Turkey AUs	23,818	24,428	26,543	24,283	19,410	19,013	19,804	20,157	25,582	21,340	22,287	
	Egg Layer AUs	10,748	15,960	15,776	15,552	14,404	14,608	14,456	14,264	14,133	14,124	14,123	
	Dairy AUs	47,600	46,200	44,800	44,800	46,200	46,200	46,200	44,800	44,800	44,800	44,800	42,000
	Total Animal Units	179,380	181,409	187,235	186,526	182,692	176,958	178,653	162,999	187,211	182,230	180,096	
Value of Production (\$1,000)	Cattle and Calves (\$1,000)	\$ 16,853	\$ 15,145	\$ 16,977	\$ 16,158	\$ 14,939	\$ 10,910	\$ 12,096	\$ 15,121	\$ 21,564	\$ 19,579	\$ 27,042	
	Hogs and Pigs (\$1,000)	\$ 1,455	\$ 1,455	\$ 980	\$ 821	\$ 995	\$ 860	\$ 1,206	\$ 2,140	\$ 1,933	\$ 1,514	\$ 1,490	
	Broilers (\$1,000)	\$ 55,460	\$ 52,535	\$ 40,598	\$ 58,980	\$ 60,700	\$ 52,579	\$ 55,341	\$ 48,759	\$ 75,780	\$ 92,319	\$ 96,846	
	Turkeys (\$1,000)	\$ 22,100	\$ 23,434	\$ 27,696	\$ 28,005	\$ 26,216	\$ 17,582	\$ 23,554	\$ 26,418	\$ 37,102	\$ 24,433	\$ 40,909	
	Eggs (\$1,000)	\$ 70,988	\$ 46,594	\$ 51,288	\$ 80,093	\$ 104,433	\$ 63,226	\$ 57,690	\$ 64,544	\$ 69,041	\$ 72,208	\$ 86,266	
	Milk (\$1,000)	\$ 110,160	\$ 99,960	\$ 84,378	\$ 128,553	\$ 124,821	\$ 88,208	\$ 109,182	\$ 134,550	\$ 125,052	\$ 135,138	\$ 160,800	
	Other	\$ 21,612	\$ 25,580	\$ 29,548	\$ 33,517	\$ 37,485	\$ 41,453	\$ 45,421	\$ 49,390	\$ 53,358	\$ 57,326	\$ 61,294	
	Sheep and Lambs (\$1,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	Aquaculture (\$1,000)	\$ 21,612	\$ 25,580	\$ 29,548	\$ 33,517	\$ 37,485	\$ 41,453	\$ 45,421	\$ 49,390	\$ 53,358	\$ 57,326	\$ 61,294	
	Total (\$1,000)	\$ 298,628	\$ 264,703	\$ 251,465	\$ 346,126	\$ 369,589	\$ 274,818	\$ 304,491	\$ 340,921	\$ 383,830	\$ 402,517	\$ 474,646	

Ag Census Data Category	Animal Type	1997	2002	2007	2012	
Number of Farms by NAICS	Beef cattle ranching and farming (112111)	699	573	765	950	
	Cattle feedlots (112112)	95	122	119	14	
	Dairy cattle and milk production (11212)	535	406	396	308	
	Hog and pig farming (1122)	71	62	97	160	
	Poultry and egg production (1123)	104	215	323	209	
	Sheep and goat farming (1124)	193	189	364	326	
	Animal aquaculture and other animal production (1125,1129)	468	1,316	1,147	1,291	
Value of Sales (\$1,000)	Cattle and Calves	10,651	15,994	15,660	31,076	
	Hogs and Pigs	1,492	n/a	813	1,726	
	Poultry and Eggs	73,637	78,848	75,831	38,938	
	Milk and Other Dairy Products	96,130	87,544	126,392	126,632	
	Aquaculture	n/a	31,944	26,300	75,107	
	Other (calculated)	(181,910)	26,917	45,621	8,572	
	Total	-	241,247	290,617	282,051	
Input Purchases	Livestock and poultry purchased	(Farms) 1,234	1,845	1,741	2,456	
		\$1,000	11,988	16,895	13,601	26,557
	Breeding livestock purchased	(Farms) n/a	1,007	721	946	
		\$1,000	n/a	5,319	4,596	3,163
	Other livestock and poultry purchased	(Farms) n/a	1,112	1,291	1,975	
		\$1,000	n/a	11,576	9,005	23,394
	Feed purchased	(Farms) 2,201	3,567	3,640	4,659	
		\$1,000	79,605	73,459	103,475	104,563

	Animal Type	Output (\$1,000)	Earnings (\$1,000)	Employment (Jobs)	Taxes Paid (\$1,000)
2014 Animal Agriculture	Cattle and Calves	\$ 46,758	\$ 7,948	264	\$ 2,248
	Hogs, Pigs, and Other	\$ 104,875	\$ 18,540	712	\$ 5,243
	Poultry and Eggs	\$ 426,512	\$ 73,949	2,674	\$ 20,913
	Dairy	\$ 287,430	\$ 52,871	2,286	\$ 14,952
	Total	\$ 865,575	\$ 153,308	5,936	\$ 43,355
Change from 2004 to 2014	Cattle and Calves	\$ 10,238	\$ 1,740	58	\$ 492
	Hogs, Pigs, and Other	\$ 56,587	\$ 10,004	384	\$ 2,829
	Poultry and Eggs	\$ 72,071	\$ 12,496	452	\$ 3,534
	Dairy	\$ 40,654	\$ 7,478	323	\$ 2,115
	Total	\$ 179,551	\$ 31,718	1,217	\$ 8,970
	Animal Type	Output(\$)	Earnings (\$)	Employment (Jobs)	
RIMS II Multipliers	Cattle and Calves	\$ 1.7291	\$ 0.2939	9.8	
	Hogs, Pigs, and Other	\$ 1.6704	\$ 0.2953	11.3	
	Poultry and Eggs	\$ 1.9039	\$ 0.3301	11.9	
	Dairy	\$ 1.7875	\$ 0.3288	14.2	
Tax Rates	Federal effective income tax rate				12.7%
	Federal Social Security tax rate				7.7%
	State Effective Rate				8.0%
	Total				28.3%

Sources: 1997, 2002, 2007 and 2012 Census of Agriculture, USDA/NASS Survey Data, RIMS II Multipliers (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis), Tax Policy Institute and Tax Foundation.