Appendix 11-A

North American Industry Classification System – NAICS

Introduction

Background

In 1937, the Central Statistical Board established an Interdepartmental Committee on Industrial Classification "to develop a plan of classification of various types of statistical data by industries and to promote the general adoption of such classification as the standard classification of the Federal Government.[1]" The List of Industries for manufacturing was first available in 1938, with the List of Industries for nonmanufacturing following in 1939. These Lists of Industries became the first Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for the United States.

The SIC was developed for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are primarily engaged; for purposes of facilitating the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data relating to establishments; and for promoting uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies of the United States Government, State agencies, trade associations, and private research organizations. The SIC covered the entire field of economic activities by defining industries in accordance with the composition and structure of the economy.

Since the inception of the SIC in the 1930s, the system has been periodically revised to reflect the economy's changing industrial composition and organization. The last revision of the SIC was in 1987.

Rapid changes in both the U.S. and world economies brought the SIC under increasing criticism. In 1991, an International Conference on the Classification of Economic Activities was convened in Williamsburg, Virginia, to provide a forum for responding to such criticism and to explore new approaches to classifying economic activity. In July 1992, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) established the Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC) and charged it with a "fresh slate" examination of economic classifications for statistical purposes. The ECPC prepared a number of issue papers regarding classification, consulted with outside users, and ultimately joined with Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) and Statistics Canada to develop the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaces the 1987 U.S. SIC and the classification systems of Canada (1980 SIC) and Mexico (1994 Mexican Classification of Activities and Products (CMAP)).

[1] Pearce, Esther, *History of the Standard Industrial Classification*, Executive Office of the President, Office of Statistical Standards, U.S. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, DC, July 1957 (mimeograph)

Purpose of NAICS

NAICS is an industry classification system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. It is a comprehensive system covering the entire field of economic activities, producing and nonproducing. There are 20 sectors in NAICS and 1,170 industries in NAICS United States.

NAICS was developed by Mexico's INEGI, Statistics Canada, and the U.S. ECPC (the latter acting on behalf of OMB) to provide common industry definitions for Canada, Mexico, and the United States that will facilitate economic analyses of the economies of the three North American countries. The statistical agencies in the three countries produce information on inputs and outputs, industrial performance, productivity, unit labor costs, and employment. NAICS, which is based on a production-oriented concept, ensures maximum usefulness of industrial statistics for these and similar purposes.

NAICS United States will be used by U.S. statistical agencies to: facilitate the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data relating to establishments, and to provide uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data describing the U.S. economy. NAICS United States is designed for statistical purposes. Although the classification also may be used for various administrative, regulatory and taxation purposes, the requirements of government agencies that use it for nonstatistical purposes played no role in its development.

Development of NAICS

The U.S. ECPC established by OMB in 1992 was chaired by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, with representatives from the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The ECPC was asked to examine economic classifications for statistical purposes and to determine the desirability of developing a new industry classification system for the United States based on a single economic concept. On March 31, 1993, OMB published a Federal Register Notice (58FR16990-17004) announcing the intention to revise the SIC for 1997, the establishment of the ECPC, and the process for revising the SIC.

The ECPC established seven subcommittees composed of senior economists, statisticians, and classification specialists representing 20 of the Federal agencies that use the SIC for statistical programs. Those subcommittees, which were Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; Manufacturing and Mining; Construction; Distribution Networks (retail trade, wholesale trade, and transportation, communications, and utilities); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Business and Personal Services; and Health, Social Assistance, and Public Administration, were responsible for developing the proposed structure of NAICS in cooperation with representatives from INEGI and Statistics Canada. The ECPC also established the U.S. Coordinating Committee that was responsible for coordinating the work of the U.S. subcommittees and the work with INEGI and Statistics Canada.

In July 1994, the OMB announced plans to develop a new industry classification system in cooperation with Mexico's INEGI and Statistics Canada. The new system—NAICS—

replaces the current U.S. SIC. The concepts of the new system and the principles upon which NAICS was to be developed were announced in a July 26, 1994 Federal Register (59FR38092-38096) notice and were as follows:

1. NAICS will be erected on a production-oriented or supply-based conceptual framework. This means that producing units that use identical or similar production processes will be grouped together in NAICS.

2. The system will give special attention to developing production-oriented classifications for (a) new and emerging industries, (b) service industries in general, and (c) industries engaged in the production of advanced technologies.

3. Time series continuity will be maintained to the extent possible. However, changes in the economy and proposals from data users must be considered. In addition, adjustments will be required for sectors where the United States, Canada, and Mexico have incompatible industry classification definitions in order to produce a common industry system for all three North American countries.

4. The system will strive for compatibility with the two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev. 3) of the United Nations.

The structure of NAICS was developed in a series of meetings among the three countries. Public proposals for individual industries from all three countries were considered for acceptance if the proposed industry was based on the production-oriented concept of the system. In the United States, public comments also were solicited as groups of subsectors of NAICS were completed and agreed upon by the three countries. The ECPC published the proposed industries for those subsectors in a series of five successive Federal Register notices, in 1995 and 1996, asking for comments from interested data users.

Conceptual Framework

NAICS is erected on a production-oriented or supply-based conceptual framework in that establishments are grouped into industries according to similarity in the processes used to produce goods or services. A production-oriented industry classification system ensures that statistical agencies in the three countries can produce information on inputs and outputs, industrial performance, productivity, unit labor costs, employment, and other statistics and structural changes occurring in each of the three economies.

When an industry is defined on a production-oriented concept, producing units within the industry's boundaries share a basic production process; they use closely similar technology. In the language of economics, producing units within an industry share the same production functions; producing units in different industries have different production functions. The boundaries between industries thus demarcate, in principle, differences in production processes and production technologies. The reasoning behind the three countries' decision to base NAICS on a production-oriented concept is summarized as

follows: An industry is a grouping of economic activities. Though it inevitably groups the products of the economic activities that are included in the industry definition, it is not solely a grouping of products; put another way, an industry groups producing units. Accordingly, an industry classification system provides a framework for collecting data on inputs and outputs together.

The uses of economic data that require that data on inputs and outputs be used together and be collected on the same basis, include production analyses, productivity measurement, and studying input usage and input intensities. The North American statistical agencies developed NAICS using a production-oriented concept as the framework for two reasons: an industry classification system groups producing units, not products or services; and groupings of producing units permit the collection of data on inputs and outputs on a comparable basis, which is required for production-oriented analysis, but do not facilitate a comprehensive collection of data on the total output of any particular product or service, which is required for market-oriented analysis. Thus, the efficient organizing concept of an industry classification system is production-oriented rather than market-oriented.

Structure of NAICS

The structure of NAICS is hierarchical, much like that of the 1987 SIC. The first two digits of the structure designate the NAICS sectors that represent general categories of economic activities. NAICS classifies all economic activities into 20 sectors. The NAICS sectors, their two-digit codes, and the distinguishing activities of each are:

11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—Activities of this sector are growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from farms, ranches, or the animals' natural habitats.

21 Mining—Activities of this sector are extracting naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ore; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas; and beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation) and other preparation at the mine site, or as part of mining activity.

22 Utilities—Activities of this sector are generating, transmitting, and/or distributing electricity, gas, steam, and water and removing sewage through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains, and pipe.

23 Construction—Activities of this sector are erecting buildings and other structures (including additions); heavy construction other than buildings; and alterations, reconstruction, installation, and maintenance and repairs.

31-33 Manufacturing—Activities of this sector are the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of material, substances, or components into new products.

41-43 Wholesale trade–Activities of this sector are selling or arranging for the purchase or sale of goods for resale; capital or durable non-consumer goods; and raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production, and providing services incidental to the sale of the merchandise.

44-46 Retail trade—Activities of this sector are retailing merchandise generally in small quantities to the general public and providing services incidental to the sale of the merchandise.

48-49 Transportation and warehousing—Activities of this sector are providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storing goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and supporting these activities.

51 Information—Activities of this sector are distributing information and cultural products, providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as data or communications, and processing data.

52 Finance and insurance—Activities of this sector involve the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets (financial transactions) and/or facilitating financial transactions.

53 Real estate and rental and leasing—Activities of this sector are renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets (except copyrighted works), and providing related services.

54 Professional, scientific, and technical services—Activities of this sector are performing professional, scientific, and technical services for the operations of other organizations.

55 Management of companies and enterprises—Activities of this sector are the holding of securities of companies and enterprises, for the purpose of owning controlling interest or influencing their management decision, or administering, overseeing, and managing other establishments of the same company or enterprise and normally undertaking the strategic or organizational planning and decision making of the company or enterprise.

56 Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services Activities of this sector are performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations.

61 Educational services—Activities of this sector are providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.

62 Health care and social assistance—Activities of this sector are providing health care and social assistance for individuals.

71 Arts, entertainment, and recreation—Activities of this sector are operating or providing services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons.

72 Accommodation and food services—Activities of this sector are providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption.

81 Other services (except Public administration)—Activities of this sector are providing services not elsewhere specified, including repairs, religious activities, grant making, advocacy, laundry, personal care, death care, and other personal services.

91-93 Public administration—Activities of this sector are administration, management, and oversight of public programs by Federal, State, and local governments.

NAICS uses a six-digit coding system to identify particular industries and their placement in this hierarchical structure of the classification system. The first two digits of the code designate the sector, the third designates the subsector, the fourth digit designates the industry group, the fifth digit designates the NAICS industry, and the sixth digit designates the national industry. A zero as the sixth digit generally indicates that the NAICS industry and the U.S. industry are the same.

The subsectors, industry groups, and NAICS industries, in accord with the conceptual principle of NAICS, are production-oriented combinations of establishments. However, the production distinctions become more narrowly defined as one moves down the hierarchy. NAICS agreements permit each country to designate detailed industries, below the level of a NAICS industry, to meet national needs. The United States has such industry detail in many places in the new classification system to recognize large, important U.S. industries that cannot be recognized in the other countries because of size, specialization, or organization of the industry.

Typically the level at which comparable data will be available for Canada, Mexico, and the United States is the five-digit NAICS industry; for some sectors (or subsectors or industry groups) however, the three countries agreed upon the boundaries at a higher level of detail rather than the detailed industry structure (five-digit). Agreement was reached at the sector level for construction; wholesale trade; retail trade; and public administration and at the subsector level for finance; personal and laundry services; religious, grant making, civic, and professional and similar organizations; and waste management and remediation services. For insurance and real estate, the three countries agreed on comparability at the industry group level.

Differences in the economies of the three countries or time constraints necessitated these modifications. For each of these sectors, except wholesale trade and public administration, Canada and the United States have agreed upon an industry structure and hierarchy to ensure comparability of statistics between those two countries. Canada and the United States also have established the same national detail (six-digit) industries where possible, adopting the same codes to describe comparable industries. For this reason, the numbers of the U.S. industries may not be consecutive. In a few cases, it was necessary for the United States to use all of the numbers available to establish its six-digit detail so that the same six-digit codes do not represent comparable industries in the U.S. and Canada. In Appendix A, a "CAN" notation in the first column indicates comparability between the two countries. In Part I, Titles and Descriptions, a superscript or "CAN" at the end of an industry title indicates the same thing. A blank in the first column or no superscript indicates comparability among the three countries.

NAICS with U.S. detail will be known as NAICS United States (denoted by "US" in Appendix A and a superscript "US" at the end of the title in Part I) while Canada and Mexico will produce six-digit detail and will publish that detail as NAICS Canada and NAICS (SCIAN in Spanish) Mexico.

Definition of an Establishment

NAICS is a classification system for establishments. The establishment as a statistical unit is defined as the smallest operating entity for which records provide information on the cost of resources — materials, labor, and capital — employed to produce the units of output. The output may be sold to other establishments and receipts or sales recorded, or the output may be provided without explicit charge, that is, the good or service may be "sold" within the company itself.

The establishment, in NAICS United States, is generally a single physical location, where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (for example, a factory, mill, store, hotel, movie theater, mine, farm, airline terminal, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office). There are cases where records identify distinct and separate economic activities performed at a single physical location (e.g., shops in a hotel). These retailing activities, operated out of the same physical location as the hotel, are identified as separate establishments and classified in retail trade while the hotel is classified in accommodations. In such cases, each activity is treated as a separate establishment provided: (1) no one industry description in the classification includes such combined activities; (2) separate reports can be prepared on the number of employees, their wages and salaries, sales or receipts, and expenses; and (3) employment and output are significant for both activities.

Exceptions to the single location exist for physically dispersed operations, such as construction, transportation, and communication. For these activities the individual sites, projects, fields, networks, lines, or systems of such dispersed activities are not normally considered to be establishments. The establishment is represented by those relatively permanent main or branch offices, terminals, stations, and so forth, that are either (1) directly responsible for supervising such activities, or (2) the base from which personnel operate to carry out these activities.

Although an establishment may be identical with the enterprise (company), the two terms should not be confused. An enterprise (company) may consist of more than one establishment. Such multiunit enterprises may have establishments in more than one industry in NAICS. If such enterprises have a separate establishment primarily engaged in providing headquarters services, these establishments are classified in NAICS Sector 55, Management of companies and enterprises.

Although all establishments have output, they may or may not have receipts. In large enterprises it is not unusual for establishments to exist that solely serve other establishments of the same enterprise (auxiliary establishments). In such cases, these units often do not collect receipts from the establishments they serve. This type of support (captive) activity is found throughout the economy and involves goods producing activities as well as services.

In the 1987 SIC, auxiliary service establishments, defined as establishments primarily engaged in performing management or support services for other establishments of the same enterprise, were classified to industries based on the industry classification of the establishments they serviced—not the primary activity. However, captive goods producing establishments, defined as operating establishments, were classified based on what they did, not whom they served. This traditional treatment of auxiliary units implied that captive services producing establishments should be treated differently from captive goods producing units.

NAICS changes this traditional classification of auxiliary establishments. NAICS is based on the economic principle that establishments should be grouped together based on their production processes and does not distinguish between captive services and goods establishments. Those units that carry out support activities for the enterprise to which they belong are classified, to the extent feasible, according to the NAICS code related to their own activity and, if possible, to that of the enterprise they support. This means that warehouses that provide storage facilities for their own enterprise will be classified as a warehouse and not as an automobile assembly plant (if that is the primary unit they serve).

Determining an Establishment's Industry Classification

An establishment is classified to an industry when its primary activity meets the definition for that industry. Because establishments may perform more than one activity, it is necessary to determine procedures for identifying the primary activity of the establishment.

In most cases, if an establishment is engaged in more than one activity, the industry code is assigned based on the establishment's principal product or group of products produced or distributed, or services rendered. Ideally, the principal product or service should be determined by its relative share of current production costs and capital investment at the establishment. In practice, however, it is often necessary to use other variables such as revenue, shipments, or employment as proxies for measuring significance.

There are two types of combined activities that are given special attention in NAICS. They are vertical integration and joint production. These combined activities have an economic basis and occur in both goods-producing and services-producing sectors. In some cases, there are efficiencies to be gained from combining certain activities in the same establishment. Some of these combinations occur so commonly or frequently that their combination can be treated as a third activity in its own right and explicitly classified in a specific industry.

One approach to classifying these activities would be to use the primary activity rule, that is, whichever activity is largest. However, the fundamental principle of NAICS is that establishments that employ the same production process should be classified in the same industry. If the premise that the combined activities correspond to a distinct third activity is accepted, then using the primary activity rule would place establishments performing the same combination of activities in different industries, thereby violating the production principle of NAICS.A second reason for NAICS recognizing combined activities is to improve the stability of establishment classification, both over time and among the various

agencies that implement the classification. An establishment should remain classified in the same industry unless its production process changes; and different agencies should code the same establishment or type of establishment in the same way. A consistent treatment of establishments with combined activities is more likely if they are classified to a single industry.

Vertical integration involves consecutive stages of fabrication or production processes in which the output of one step is the input of the next. In general, establishments will be classified based on the final process in a vertically integrated production environment, unless specifically identified as classified in another industry. For example, paper may be produced either by establishments that first produce pulp and then consume that pulp to produce paper or by those establishments producing paper from purchased pulp. NAICS specifically specifies that both of these types of paper-producing processes should be classified in 32212, Paper mills, the industry, or the final step in paper manufacturing, rather than in NAICS 32211, Pulp mills. In other cases, NAICS specifies that vertically integrated establishments be classified in the industry representing the first stage of the manufacturing process. For example, steel mills that make steel and also perform other activities such as producing steel castings are classified in NAICS 33111, Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing, the first stage of the manufacturing process.

The joint production of goods or services represents the second type of combined activities. For example, automobile dealers both sell and repair autos; automotive parts dealers may both sell parts and repair automobiles; and musical instrument stores may both sell and rent instruments. In the manufacturing sector, establishments may make two different products such as women's dresses and women's suits, activities that are classified in two different NAICS United States detailed industries. In general, receipts/sales and revenue data are used as a proxy to determine primary activity for these establishments. The assumption is that the activity generating the most receipts is also the activity using the most resources and most indicative of the production process.

In some cases, however, these combined activities have been assigned to a specific NAICS industry. Most of these activities involve either the sale and repair of goods or the sale and rental of goods in the same establishment. For example, establishments that both sell automobile parts and repair automobiles are classified in NAICS 44131, Automotive parts and accessories stores, and those music stores that both sell and rent musical instruments are classified in NAICS 45114, Musical instrument and supplies stores. In other cases, specific industries have been identified for these combined activities, such as 44711, Gasoline stations with convenience stores.

Classification rules related to the agreement to permit individual country detail at the six-digit level for NAICS sometimes results in less comparable NAICS industries at the five-digit level and above. For example in NAICS, the assignment of the industry code is at the most detailed level of the classification (the six-digit U.S. detail code), except for agriculture. That is, if the value of an establishment's production consists of 30 percent from computers, 30 percent from computer storage devices, and 40 percent from semiconductors and related devices, it will be classified in U.S. detail industry 334413, Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing, that will be aggregated to NAICS 33441, Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing, the level at which comparable information is shown for all three countries. If the classification for the above

example were at the five-digit NAICS level, that establishment would be classified in NAICS 33411, Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing. There would then be more comparable information at the NAICS level, but it would be impossible to classify this establishment to a U.S. detail six-digit industry.

In agriculture, however, NAICS coding will be at the five-digit NAICS level. This is possible because of the identification in NAICS of combination farms. Therefore, the above situation does not occur.

Comparison of NAICS to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

Recognizing the need for international comparability of economic statistics, the United Nations (UN) first adopted an International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) system in 1948. Revisions to the ISIC structure and codes were adopted by the UN's Statistical Commission in 1958, 1968, and 1989.[2]

Similar to NAICS, ISIC was designed primarily to provide classifications for grouping establishments (rather than enterprises or firms), and the primary focus for the ISIC classification system is the kind of activity in which establishments or other statistical entities are engaged. The main criteria employed in delineating divisions and groups (the two- and three-digit categories, respectively) of ISIC are: (a) the character of the goods and services produced; (b) the uses to which the goods and services are put; and (c) the inputs, the process, and the technology of production.

The third classification criterion of the ISIC is the conceptual foundation of NAICS, and thus, NAICS is aligned more closely with ISIC than was the 1987 SIC system. However, there are differences between the NAICS and ISIC classification schemes. Most important, perhaps, is the single (production process) conceptual framework of NAICS. As noted elsewhere, this is unique among industry classifications. Distinctions also were made during ISIC's development with regard to (1) select characteristics of goods and services produced; (2) the range of kinds of activity frequently carried out under the same ownership or control; (3) differences between enterprises in scale, organization of activities, capital requirements, and finance; and (4) the pattern of categories at various levels of classification in national classifications.

The ISIC groups economic activity into 17 broad Sections, 60 Divisions, 159 Groups, and 292 Classes. In the coding system, Sections are distinguished by the letters A through Q and the Divisions, Groups, and Classes are identified as the two-digit, three-digit, and four-digit groupings, respectively. NAICS United States groups economic activity into 20 sectors, 96 subsectors, 311, industry groups, 459 NAICS industries (for which there is comparability among all three countries), and 1,170 U.S. industries corresponding to the two-digit, three-digit, four-digit, and five-digit levels in the coding system. In some cases, the NAICS U.S.

[2] *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities,* Statistical Papers, Series M., No. 4, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, United Nations, New York, 1958. *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities,* Statistical Papers, Series M., No. 4, Rev. 2, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, United Nations, New York, 1968. *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities,* Statistical Papers, Series M., No. 4, Rev. 3, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, United Nations, New York, 1990.

industry codes include a sixth-digit to identify an economic type unique to the United States, but within the general NAICS structure

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In the development of NAICS industries, the statistical agencies of the three countries strove to create industries that did not cross ISIC two-digit boundaries. A detailed concordance among NAICS United States and ISIC, Revision 3 will be conducted and the results of that concordance published on the NAICS Internet web site (http://www.census.gov/naics).

NAICS United States Structure

Sector	Name	Sub-Sectors	Industry Groups	NAICS 5-Digit Industries	U.S. 6-Digit Industries	Total U.S. Industries	New Industries
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5	19	42	32	64	20
21	Mining	3	5	10	28	29	-
22	Utilities	1	3	6	6	10	6
23	Construction	3	14	28	-	28	3
31-33	Manufacturing	21	84	184	408	474	79
42	Wholesale Trade	2	18	69	-	69	-
44-45	Retail Trade	12	27	61	18	72	17
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	11	29	42	25	57	28
51	Information	4	9	28	12	34	20
52	Finance & Insurance	5	11	32	15	42	23
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3	8	19	9	24	15
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	1	9	35	17	47	28
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	1	1	1	3	3	1
56	Admin. & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	2	11	29	23	43	29
61	Educational Services	1	7	12	7	17	12
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	4	18	30	16	39	27
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3	9	23	3	25	19
72	Accommodation & Food Services	2	7	11	7	15	10
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	4	14	30	30	49	19
92	Public Admin.	8	8	29	-	29	2
	Total	96	311	721	659	1170	358

Sector 11—Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

The Sector as a Whole

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats.

The establishments in this sector are often described as farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, or hatcheries. A farm may consist of a single tract of land or a number of separate tracts which may be held under different tenures. For example, one tract may be owned by the farm operator and another rented. It may be operated by the operator alone or with the assistance of members of the household or hired employees, or it may be operated by a partnership, corporation, or other type of organization. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm.

The sector distinguishes two basic activities: agricultural production and agricultural support activities. Agricultural production includes establishments performing the complete farm or ranch operation, such as farm owner-operators, tenant farm operators, and sharecroppers. Agricultural support activities include establishments that perform one or more activities associated with farm operation, such as soil preparation, planting, harvesting, and management, on a contract or fee basis
.
Excluded from the Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector are establishments primarily engaged in agricultural research and establishments primarily engaged in administering programs for regulating and conserving land, mineral, wildlife, and forest use. These establishments are classified in Industry 54171, Research and development in the physical, engineering, and life sciences; and Industry 92412, Administration of conservation programs, respectively.

111 Crop Production

Industries in the crop production subsector grow crops mainly for food and fiber. The subsector comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards, groves, greenhouses, and nurseries, primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, or trees and their seeds.
The industries in this subsector are grouped by similarity of production activity, including biological and physiological characteristics and economic requirements, the length of growing season, degree of crop rotation, extent of input specialization, labor requirements, and capital demands. The production process is typically completed when the raw product or commodity grown reaches the "farm gate" for market, that is, at the point of first sale or price determination.

Establishments are classified to the crop production subsector when crop production (i.e., value of crops for market) accounts for one-half or more of the establishment's total agricultural production. Within the subsector, establishments are classified to a specific industry when a product or industry family of products (i.e., oilseed and grain farming, vegetable and melon farming, fruit and tree nut farming) account for one-half or more of

the establishment's agricultural production. Establishments with one-half or more crop production with no one product or family of products of an industry accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production are treated as general combination crop farming and are classified in Industry 11199, All other crop farming. Industries in the crop production subsector include establishments that own, operate, and manage and those that operate and manage. Those that manage only are classified in Subsector 115, Support activities for agriculture and forestry.

1111 Oilseed and grain farming

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing oilseed and/or grain crops and/or (2) producing oilseed and grain seeds. These crops have an annual life cycle and are typically grown in open fields.

11111 Soybean farming

See industry description for 111110 below.

111110 Soybean farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing soybeans and/or producing soybean seeds.

Cross-references. Establishments engaged in growing soybeans in combination with grain(s) with the soybeans or grain(s) not accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (value of crops for market) are classified in U.S. Industry 111191, Oilseed and grain combination farming.

11112 Oilseed (except Soybean) farming

See industry description for 111120 below.

111120 Oilseed (except Soybean) farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing fibrous oilseed producing plants and/or producing oilseed seeds, such as sunflower, safflower, flax, rape, canola, and sesame.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing soybeans—are classified in Industry 111110, Soybean farming; and
- Growing oilseed(s) in combination with grain(s) with no one oilseed (or family of oilseeds) or grain(s) (or family of grains) accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (value of crops for market)—are classified in U.S. Industry 111191, Oilseed and grain combination farming.

11113 Dry pea and bean farming

See industry description for 111130 below.

111130 Dry pea and bean farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing dried peas, beans, and/or lentils.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in growing fresh green beans and peas are classified in U.S. Industry 111219, Other Vegetable (except potato) and melon farming.

11114 Wheat farming

See industry description for 111140 below.

111140 Wheat farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing wheat and/or producing wheat seeds.

Cross-references. Establishments growing wheat in combination with oilseed(s) with the wheat or oilseed(s) not accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (value of crops for market) are classified in U.S. Industry 111191, Oilseed and grain combination farming.

11115 Corn farming

See industry description for 111150 below.

111150 Corn farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing corn (except sweet corn) and/or producing corn seeds.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing sweet corn—are classified in U.S. Industry 111219, Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming; and
- Growing corn in combination with oilseed(s) with the corn or oilseed(s) not accounting for one-half of the establishment's production (value of crops for market)—are classified in U.S. Industry 111191, Oilseed and grain combination farming.

11116 Rice farming

See industry description for 111160 below.

111160 Rice farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing rice (except wild rice) and/or producing rice seeds.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing wild rice—are classified in U.S. Industry 111199, All other grain farming; and
- Engaged in growing rice in combination with oilseed(s) with the rice or oilseed(s) not accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (value of crops for market)—are classified in U.S. Industry 111191, Oilseed and grain combination farming.

11119 Other grain farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing grain(s) and/or producing grain seeds (except wheat, corn, and rice) or (2) growing a combination of grain(s) and oilseed(s) with no one grain (or family of grains) or oilseed (or family of oilseeds) accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (value of crops for market). Combination grain(s) and oilseed(s) establishments may produce oilseed(s) and grain(s) seeds and/or grow oilseed(s) and grain(s).

Illustrative examples: Barley farming, milo farming, oat farming, oilseed and grain combination farming, rye farming, sorghum farming, wild rice farming

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing wheat—are classified in U.S. Industry 11114, Wheat Farming;
- Growing corn (except sweet corn)—are classified in U.S. Industry 11115, Corn farming;
- Growing sweet corn—are classified in U.S. Industry 11121, Vegetable and melon farming; and
- Growing rice (except wild rice)—are classified in U.S. Industry 11116, Rice farming.

111191 Oilseed and grain combination farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments engaged in growing a combination of oilseed(s) and grain(s) with no one oilseed (or family of oilseeds) or grain (or family of grains) accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (value of crops for market). These establishments may produce oilseed(s) and grain(s) seeds and/or grow oilseed(s) and grain(s).

Cross-references. Establishments engaged in growing one grain (or family of grains) or oilseed (or family of oilseeds) accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (value of crops for market) are classified in Industry Group 1111, Oilseed and grain farming accordingly by the prominent grain(s) or oilseed(s) grown.

111199 All other grain farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing grains and/or producing grain(s) seeds (except wheat, corn, rice, and oilseed(s) and grain(s) combinations).

Illustrative examples: Barley farming, oat farming, rye farming, sorghum farming, wild rice farming

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing wheat—are classified in Industry 111140, Wheat farming;
- Growing corn—are classified in Industry 111150, Corn Farming;
- Growing rice (except wild rice)—are classified in Industry 111160, Rice farming;
- Growing sweet corn—are classified in U.S. Industry 111219, Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming; and
- Growing a combination of grain(s) and oilseed(s) with no one grain (or family of grains) or oilseed (or family of oilseeds) accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (value of crops for market)—are classified in U.S. Industry 111191, Oilseed and grain combination farming.

1112 Vegetable and Melon Farming

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing root and tuber crops (except sugar beets and peanuts) or edible plants and/or producing root and tuber or edible plant seeds. The crops included in this group have an annual growth cycle and are grown in open fields. Climate and cultural practices limit producing areas but often permit the growing of a combination of crops in a year.

11121 Vegetable and melon farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) growing vegetable and/or melon crops; (2) producing vegetable and melon seeds; and (3) growing vegetable and/or melon bedding plants.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing sugar beets—are classified in Industry 11199, All other crop farming;
- Growing vegetables and melons under glass or protective cover—are classified in Industry 11141, Food crops grown under cover;
- Growing dry peas and beans—are classified in Industry 11113, Dry pea and bean farming;
- Growing corn (except sweet corn)—are classified in Industry 11115, Corn farming;
- Canning, pickling, and/or drying (artificially) vegetables—are classified in Industry 31142, Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling and drying; and
- Growing fruit on trees and other fruit-bearing plants (except melons)—are classified in Industry Group 1113, Fruit and tree nut farming.

111211 Potato farming – CAN

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing potatoes and/or producing seed potatoes (except sweet potatoes).

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing sweet potatoes, cassava, and yams—are classified in U.S. Industry 111219, Other vegetable (except potato) and melon farming; and
- Canning or drying potatoes—are classified in Industry 31142, Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling and drying.

111219 Other Vegetable (except potato) and melon farming – CAN

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) growing melons and/or vegetables (except potatoes; dry peas; dry beans; field, silage, or seed corn; and sugar beets); (2) producing vegetable and/or melon seeds; and (3) growing vegetable and/or melon bedding plants.

Illustrative examples: Carrot farming, green bean farming, melon farming (e.g., cantaloupe, casaba, honeydew, watermelon), pepper farming (e.g., bell, chili, green, red, sweet peppers), squash farming, sweet potato farming, tomato farming, vegetable (except potato) and melon farming, watermelon farming

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing potatoes—are classified in U.S. Industry 111211, Potato farming;
- Growing sugar beets—are classified in U.S. Industry 111991, Sugar beet farming;
- Growing vegetables and melons under glass or protective cover—are classified in U.S. Industry 111419, Other food crops grown under cover;
- Growing dry peas and beans—are classified in Industry 111130, Dry pea and bean farming;
- Growing corn (except sweet corn)—are classified in Industry 111150, Corn farming;
- Canning, pickling, and/or drying (artificially) vegetables—are classified in Industry 31142, Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling and drying; and
- Growing fruit on trees and other fruit-bearing plants (except melons)—are classified in Industry Group 1113, Fruit and tree nut farming.

1113 Fruit and tree nut farming

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing fruit and/or tree nut crops. The crops included in this industry group are generally not grown from seeds and have a perennial life cycle.

11131 Orange groves

See industry description for 111310 below.

111310 Orange groves

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing oranges.

11132 Citrus (except orange) groves

See industry description for 111320 below.

111320 Citrus (except orange) groves

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing citrus fruits (except oranges).

Illustrative examples: Citrus groves (except oranges), Grapefruit groves, lemon groves, mandarin groves, tangelo groves, tangerine groves

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in growing oranges are classified in Industry 111310, Orange groves.

11133 Non-citrus fruit and tree nut farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) growing non-citrus fruits (e.g., apples, grapes, berries, peaches); (2) growing tree nuts (e.g., pecans, almonds, pistachios); or (3) growing a combination of fruit(s) and tree nut(s) with no one fruit (or family of fruit) or family of tree nuts accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (value of crops for market).

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Harvesting berries or nuts from native and non-cultivated plants—are classified in Industry 11321, Forest nurseries and gathering of forest products; and
- Canning and/or drying (artificially) fruit—are classified in Industry 31142, Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling and drying.

111331 Apple orchards – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing apples.

Cross-references. Establishments engaged in growing apples in combination with tree nut(s) with the apples or family of tree nuts not accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (i.e., value of crops for market) are classified in U.S. Industry 111336, Fruit and tree nut combination farming.

111332 Grape vineyards – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing grapes and/or growing grapes to sun dry into raisins.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Drying grapes artificially—are classified in U.S. Industry 311423, Dried and dehydrated food manufacturing; and
- Growing grapes in combination with tree nut(s) with the grapes or family of tree nuts not accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (i.e., value of crops for market)—are classified in U.S. Industry 111336, Fruit and tree nut combination farming.

111333 Strawberry farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing strawberries.

Cross-references. Establishments engaged in growing strawberries in combination with tree nut(s) with the strawberries or family of tree nuts not accounting for one-half of the

establishment's agriculture production (i.e., value of crops for market) are classified in U.S. Industry 111336, Fruit and tree nut combination farming.

111334 Berry (except strawberry) farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing berries.

Illustrative examples: Berry (except strawberries) farming, Blackberry farming, blueberry farming, cranberry farming, currant farming, raspberry farming

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing strawberries—are classified in U.S. Industry 111333, Strawberry farming;
- Harvesting berries from native and non-cultivated bushes or vines—are classified in Industry 113210, Forest nurseries and gathering of forest products; and
- Growing berries in combination with tree nut(s) with the berries or family of tree nuts not accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (i.e., value of crops for market)—are classified in U.S. Industry 111336, Fruit and tree nut combination farming.

111335 Tree nut farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing tree nuts.

Illustrative examples:

- Almond farming, Filbert farming, macadamia farming, pecan farming, pistachio farming, tree nut farming
- Walnut farming

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing coconut and coffee—are classified in U.S. Industry 111339, Other non-citrus fruit farming; and
- Growing tree nut(s) in combination with fruit(s) with no one fruit (or family of fruit or of tree nuts) accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (i.e., value of crops for market)—are classified in U.S. Industry 111336, Fruit and tree nut combination farming.

111336 Fruit and tree nut combination farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing a combination of fruit(s) and tree nut(s) with no one fruit (or family of fruit) or family of tree nuts accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (i.e., value of crops for market).

Cross-references. Establishments engaged in growing fruit(s) or the family of tree nut(s) accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (i.e., value of crops for market) are classified in Industry Group 1113, Fruit and tree nut farming accordingly by the prominent fruit(s) or tree nut(s) grown.

111339 Other non-citrus fruit farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing non-citrus fruits (except apples, grapes, berries, and fruit(s) and tree nut(s) combinations).

Illustrative examples: Apricot farming, Banana farming, Cherry farming, coffee farming, date farming, fig farming, non-citrus fruit farming, peach farming, pineapple farming, prune farming

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing apples—are classified in U.S. Industry 111331, Apple orchards;
- Growing grapes including sun drying of grapes into raisins—are classified in U.S. Industry 111332, Grape vineyards;
- Growing strawberries—are classified in U.S. Industry 111333, Strawberry farming;
- Growing berries (except strawberries)—are classified in U.S. Industry 111334, Berry (except strawberry) farming;
- Drying fruit artificially—are classified in U.S. Industry 311423, Dried and dehydrated food manufacturing; and
- Growing non-citrus fruit(s) in combination with tree nut(s) with no one fruit (or family of fruits) or family of tree nuts accounting for one-half of the establishment's agriculture production (i.e., value of crops for market)—are classified in U.S. Industry 111336, Fruit and tree nut combination farming.

1114 Greenhouse, Nursery, and Floriculture Production

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops of any kind under cover and/or growing nursery stock and flowers. "Under cover" is generally defined as greenhouses, cold frames, cloth houses, and lath houses. The crops grown are removed at various stages of maturity and have annual and perennial life cycles. The nursery stock includes short rotation woody crops that have growth cycles of 10 years or less.

11141 Food crops grown under cover

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing food crops (e.g., fruits, melons, tomatoes) under glass or protective cover.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in growing vegetable and melon bedding plants are classified in Industry 11121, Vegetable and melon farming.

111411 Mushroom production – CAN

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing mushrooms under cover in mines underground, or in other controlled environments.

111419 Other food crops grown under cover – CAN

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing food crops (except mushrooms) under glass or protective cover.

Illustrative examples: Alfalfa sprout farming, grown under cover, fruit farming, grown under cover, hydroponic crop farming, melon farming, grown under cover, vegetable farming, grown under cover

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in growing mushrooms under cover are classified in U.S. Industry 111411, Mushroom production.

11142 Nursery and floriculture production

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing nursery and floriculture products (e.g., nursery stock, shrubbery, cut flowers, flower seeds, foliage plants) under cover or in open fields and/or (2) growing short rotation woody trees with a growing and harvesting cycle of 10 years or less for pulp or tree stock (e.g., cut Christmas trees, cottonwoods).

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing vegetable and melon bedding plants—are classified in Industry 11121, Vegetable and melon farming;
- Operating timber tracts (i.e., growing cycle greater than 10 years)—are classified in Industry 11311, Timber tract operations; and
- Retailing nursery, tree stock, and floriculture products primarily purchased from others—are classified in Industry 44422, Nursery and garden centers.

111421 Nursery and tree production – CAN

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing nursery products, nursery stock, shrubbery, bulbs, fruit stock, sod, and so forth, under cover or in open fields and/or (2) growing short rotation woody trees with a growth and harvest cycle of 10 years or less for pulp or tree stock.

- Growing Christmas trees or
- Ginseng is an agricultural use as provided in Chapter Tax 18.05(1)(c).

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing vegetable and melon bedding plants—are classified in Industry 11121, Vegetable and melon farming;
- Operating timber tracts (i.e., growing cycle greater than 10 years)—are classified in Industry 113110, Timber tract operations; and
- Retailing nursery, tree stock, and floriculture products primarily purchased from others—are classified in Industry 444220, Nursery and garden centers

111422 Floriculture production – CAN

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing and/or producing floriculture products (e.g., cut flowers and roses, cut cultivated greens, potted flowering and foliage plants, and flower seeds) under cover and in open fields.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in retailing floriculture products primarily purchased from others are classified in Industry 444220, Nursery and garden centers.

1119 Other Crop Farming

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing crops (except oilseed and/or grain; vegetable and/or melon; fruit and tree nut; and greenhouse, nursery, and/or floriculture products). These establishments grow crops, such as tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, hay, sugar beets, peanuts, agave, herbs and spices, and hay and grass seeds; or (2) growing a combination of crops (except a combination of oilseed(s) and grain(s) and a combination of fruit(s) and tree nut(s)).

11191 Tobacco farming

See industry description for 111910 below.

111910 Tobacco farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing tobacco.

11192 Cotton farming

See industry description for 111920 below.

111920 Cotton Farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing cotton.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in ginning cotton are classified in U.S. Industry 115111, Cotton ginning.

11193 Sugarcane Farming

See industry description for 111930 below.

111930 Sugarcane farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing sugarcane.

11194 Hay farming

See industry description for 111940 below.

111940 Hay farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing hay, alfalfa, clover, and/or mixed hay.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing grain hay—are classified in Industry Group 1111, Oilseed and grain farming; and
- Growing grass and hay seeds—are classified in U.S. Industry 111998, All other miscellaneous crop farming.

11199 All other crop farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) growing crops (except oilseeds and/or grains; vegetables and/or melons; fruits and/or tree nuts; greenhouse, nursery and/or floriculture products; tobacco; cotton; sugarcane; or hay) or (2) growing a combination of crops (except a combination of oilseed(s) and grain(s); and a combination of fruit(s) and tree nut(s)) with no one crop or family of crops accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (i.e., value of crops for market).

Illustrative examples: Agave farming, algae farming, general combination crop farming (except oilseed and grain; vegetables and melons; fruit and nut combinations), grass seed farming, hay seed farming, maple sap gathering, peanut farming, spice farming, sugar beet farming, tea farming

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Growing oilseeds and/or wheat, corn, rice, or other grains—are classified in Industry Group 1111, Oilseed and grain farming;
- Growing vegetables and/or melons—are classified in Industry Group 1112, Vegetable and melon farming;
- Growing fruits and/or tree nuts—are classified in Industry Group 1113, Fruit and tree nut farming;
- Growing greenhouse, nursery, and/or floriculture products—are classified in Industry Group 1114, Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production;
- Growing tobacco—are classified in Industry 11191, Tobacco farming;
- Growing cotton—are classified in Industry 11192, Cotton farming;
- Growing sugarcane—are classified in Industry 11193, Sugarcane farming; and
- Growing hay—are classified in Industry 11194, Hay farming.

111991 Sugar beet farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing sugar beets.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in growing beets (except sugar beets) are classified in U.S. Industry 111219, Other Vegetable (except potato) and melon farming.

111992 Peanut farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing peanuts.

111998 All other miscellaneous crop farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one of the following: (1) growing crops (except oilseeds and/or grains; vegetables and/or melons; fruits and/or tree nuts; greenhouse, nursery and/or floriculture products; tobacco; cotton; sugarcane; hay; sugar beets; or peanuts); (2) growing a combination of crops (except a combination of oilseed(s) and grain(s); and a combination of fruit(s) and tree nut(s)) with no one crop or family of crop(s) accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (i.e., value of crops for market); or (3) gathering tea or maple sap.

Illustrative examples: Agave farming, algae farming, general combination crop farming (except oilseed and grain; vegetables and melons; fruit and tree nut combinations), grass seed farming, hay seed farming, hop farming, mint farming, spice farming

Cross-References. Establishment primarily engaged in:

- Growing oilseeds and/or wheat, corn, rice, or other grains—are classified in Industry Group 1111, Oilseed and grain farming;
- Growing vegetables and/or melons—are classified in Industry Group 1112, Vegetable and melon farming;
- Growing fruits and/or tree nuts—are classified in Industry Group 1113, Fruit and tree nut farming;
- Growing greenhouse, nursery and/or floriculture products—are classified in Industry Group 1114, Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production;
- Growing tobacco—are classified in Industry 111910, Tobacco farming;
- Growing cotton—are classified in Industry 111920, Cotton farming;
- Growing sugarcane—are classified in Industry 111930, Sugarcane farming;
- Growing hay—are classified in Industry 111940, Hay farming;
- Growing sugar beets—are classified in U.S. Industry 111991, Sugar beet farming; and
- Growing peanuts—are classified in U.S. Industry 111992, Peanut farming.

112 Animal Production

Industries in the animal production subsector raise or fatten animals for the sale of animals or animal products. The subsector comprises establishments, such as ranches, farms, and feedlots primarily engaged in keeping, grazing, breeding, or feeding animals. These animals are kept for the products they produce or for eventual sale. The animals are generally raised in various environments, from total confinement or captivity to feeding on an open range pasture.

The industries in this subsector are grouped by important factors, such as suitable grazing or pasture land, specialized buildings, type of equipment, and the amount and types of labor required. Establishments are classified to the animal production subsector when animal production (i.e., value of animals for market) accounts for one-half or more of the establishment's total agricultural production. Establishments with one-half or more animal production with no one animal product or family of animal products of an industry accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production are treated as combination animal farming classified to Industry 11299, All other animal production.

1121 Cattle ranching and farming

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle, milking dairy cattle, or feeding cattle for fattening.

11211 Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle (including cattle for dairy herd replacements), or feeding cattle for fattening.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Milking dairy cattle—are classified in Industry 11212, Dairy cattle and milk production; and
- Operating stockyards for transportation and not buying, selling, or auctioning livestock—are classified in Industry 48899, Other support activities for transportation.

112111 Beef cattle ranching and farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle (including cattle for dairy herd replacements).

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in milking dairy cattle are classified in Industry 112120, Dairy cattle and milk production.

112112 Cattle feedlots – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in feeding cattle for fattening.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in operating stockyards for transportation and not buying, selling, or auctioning livestock are classified in U.S. Industry 488999, All other support activities for transportation.

11212 Dairy cattle and milk production

See industry description for 112120 below.

112120 Dairy cattle and milk production

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in milking dairy cattle.

Cross-references. Establishment primarily engaged in:

- Raising dairy herd replacements—are classified in U.S. Industry 112111, Beef cattle ranching and farming; and
- Milking goats—are classified in Industry 112420, Goat farming.

11213 Dual-purpose cattle ranching and farming

See industry description for 112130 below.

112130 Dual-purpose cattle ranching and farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising cattle for both milking and meat production.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Milking dairy cattle—are classified in Industry 11212, Dairy cattle and milk production;
- Raising cattle or feeding cattle for fattening—are classified in Industry 11211, Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots; and
- Operating stockyards for transportation and not buying, selling, or auctioning livestock—are classified in U.S. Industry 48899, All other support activities for transportation.

1122 Hog and Pig Farming

11221 Hog and pig farming

See industry description for 112210 below.

112210 Hog and pig farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising hogs and pigs. These establishments may include farming activities, such as breeding, farrowing, and the raising of weanling pigs, feeder pigs, or market size hogs.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in operating stockyards for transportation and not buying, selling, or auctioning livestock are classified in U.S. Industry 488999, All other support activities for transportation.

1123 Poultry and Egg Production

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in breeding, hatching, and raising poultry for meat or egg production.

11231 Chicken egg production

See industry description for 112310 below.

112310 Chicken egg production

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising chickens for egg production. The eggs produced may be for use as table eggs or hatching eggs.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in raising chickens for the production of meat are classified in Industry 112320, Broilers and other meat type chicken production.

11232 Broilers and other meat type chicken production

See industry description for 112320 below.

112320 Broilers and other meat type chicken production

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising broilers, fryers, roasters, and other meat type chickens.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in raising chickens for egg production are classified in Industry 112310, Chicken egg production.

11233 Turkey production

See industry description for 112330 below.

112330 Turkey production

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising turkeys for meat or egg production.

11234 Poultry hatcheries

See industry description for 112340 below.

112340 Poultry hatcheries

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in hatching poultry of any kind.

11239 Other poultry production

See industry description for 112390 below.

112390 Other poultry production

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising poultry (except chickens for meat or egg production and turkeys).

Illustrative examples: Duck production, emu production, geese production, ostrich production, pheasant production, quail production

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Raising aviary birds, such as parakeets, canaries, and love birds,—are classified in Industry 112990, All other animal production;

- Raising chickens for egg production—are classified in Industry 112310, Chicken egg production;
- Raising broilers and other meat type chickens—are classified in Industry 112320, Broilers and other meat type chicken production;
- Raising turkeys—are classified in Industry 112330, Turkey production; and
- Raising swans, peacocks, flamingos or other "adornment birds"—are classified in Industry 112990, All other animal production.

1124 Sheep and Goat Farming

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising sheep, lambs, and goats, or feeding lambs for fattening.

11241 Sheep farming

See industry description for 112410 below.

112410 Sheep farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising sheep and lambs, or feeding lambs for fattening. The sheep or lambs may be raised for sale or wool production.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in operating stockyards for transportation and not buying, selling, or auctioning livestock are classified in U.S. Industry 488999, All other support activities for transportation.

11242 Goat farming

See industry description for 112420 below.

112420 Goat farming

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising goats.

1125 Animal Aquaculture

11251 Animal aquaculture

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the farm raising of finfish, shellfish, or any other kind of animal aquaculture. These establishments use some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as holding in captivity, regular stocking, feeding, and protecting from predators.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in the catching or taking of fish and other aquatic animals from their natural habitat are classified in Industry 11411, Fishing.

112511 Finfish farming and fish hatcheries – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) farm raising finfish (e.g., catfish, trout, goldfish, tropical fish, minnows) and/or (2) hatching fish of any kind.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in the catching or taking of finfish from their natural habitat are classified in U.S. Industry 114111, Finfish fishing.

112512 Shellfish farming – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in farm raising shellfish (e.g., crayfish, shrimp, oysters, clams, mollusks).

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in the catching or taking of shellfish from their natural habitat are classified in U.S. Industry 114112, Shellfish fishing.

112519 Other animal aquaculture – US

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in farm raising animal aquaculture (except finfish and shellfish). Alligator, frog, or turtle production is included in this industry.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Miscellaneous fishing activities, such as catching or taking of terrapins, turtles, and frogs in their natural habitat,—are classified in U.S. Industry 114119, Other marine fishing;
- Farm raising finfish—are classified in U.S. Industry 112511, Finfish farming and fish hatcheries; and
- Farm raising shellfish—are classified in U.S. Industry 112512, Shellfish farming.

1129 Other Animal Production

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising animals and insects (except cattle, hogs and pigs, poultry, sheep and goats, animal aquaculture) for sale or product production. These establishments are primarily engaged in raising one of the following: bees, horses and other equines, rabbits and other fur-bearing animals, and so forth, and producing products, such as honey and other bee products. Establishments primarily engaged in raising a combination of animals with no one animal or family of animals accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (i.e., value of animals for market) are included in this industry group.

11291 Apiculture

See industry description for 112910 below.

112910 Apiculture

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising bees. These establishments may collect and gather honey; and/or sell queen bees, packages of bees, royal jelly, bees' wax, propolis, venom, and/or other bee products.

11292 Horses and other equine production

See industry description for 112920 below.

112920 Horses and other equine production

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising horses, mules, donkeys, and other equines.

Cross-references.

- Establishments primarily engaged in equine boarding are classified in Industry 115210, Support activities for animal production; and
- Equine owners entering horses in racing or other spectator sporting events are classified in U.S. Industry 711219, Other spectator sports.

11293 Fur-Bearing animal and rabbit production

See industry description for 112930 below.

112930 Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in raising fur-bearing animals including rabbits. These animals may be raised for sale or for their pelt production.

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in the trapping or hunting of wild fur-bearing animals are classified in Industry 114210, Hunting and Trapping.

11299 All other animal production

See industry description for 112990 below.

112990 All other animal production

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in: (1) raising animals (except cattle, hogs and pigs, poultry, sheep and goats, animal aquaculture, apiculture, horses and other equines; and fur-bearing animals including rabbits) or (2) raising a combination of animals, with no one animal or family of animals accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production (i.e., value of animals for market) are included in this industry.

Illustrative examples:

- Bird production (e.g., canaries, parakeets, parrots), Combination animal farming (except dairy, poultry), Companion animals production (e.g., cats, dogs), Deer production, Laboratory animal production (e.g., rats, mice, guinea pigs), Llama production, Worm production

Cross-references. Establishments primarily engaged in:

- Raising cattle, dairy cattle or feeding cattle for fattening—are classified in Industry Group 1121, Cattle ranching and farming;
- Raising hogs and pigs—are classified in Industry Group 1122, Hog and pig farming;
- Raising poultry and raising poultry for egg production—are classified in Industry Group 1123, Poultry and egg production;
- Raising sheep and goats—are classified in Industry Group 1124, Sheep and goat farming;
- Raising animal aquaculture—are classified in Industry Group 1125, Animal aquaculture;
- Raising bees—are classified in Industry Group 112910, Apiculture;
- Raising horses and other equines—are classified in Industry 112920, Horses and other equine production; and
- Raising fur-bearing animals including rabbits—are classified in Industry 112930, Fur-bearing animals and rabbit production.