DECISION INNOVATION SOLUTIONS

**Prepared for:**

Meat Institute

Nourishing Today
Sustaining Tomorrow

# Economic Contribution of the Meat and Poultry Processing Industry

**October 2025**

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# 1 Executive Summary

America's meat and poultry processing industry is an important driver of economic activity throughout the nation. Through sales to and purchases from a wide variety of industries, livestock and poultry processors contribute greatly to both their local economies as well as the national economy. Given the increasing national and worldwide demand for food broadly and protein specifically, it is expected that the meat and poultry processing industry will continue to contribute to the economic growth and well-being of the United States.

In order to analyze and highlight the extent of the meat and poultry processing industry's importance to the national and local economies, Decision Innovation Solutions (commissioned by the Meat Institute) conducted an economic contribution study. The meat and poultry processing industry is estimated to contribute the following **directly** to the national economy in 2025:

- **$57.3 billion** in value added
- Nearly **584,000** jobs
- **$40.6 billion** in labor income
- **$311.0 billion** in total sales (output)
- **$12.5 billion** in local, state, and federal taxes

Through indirect and induced effects, the meat and poultry processing industry generates significant economic activity in other industries, such as livestock and poultry production, animal feed manufacturing, grain and oilseed production, truck and rail transportation, equipment manufacturing, and many more. After accounting for these indirect and induced effects, the **total** economic contribution of the U.S. meat and poultry processing industry is:

- **$347.7 billion** in value added
- More than **3.2 million** jobs
- **$205.3 billion** in labor income
- **$911.7 billion** in total sales (output)
- **$77.0 billion** in local, state, and federal taxes

The economic contribution of the meat and poultry processing industry was also estimated for each state and federal congressional district as a part of this study. The full results of these analyses can be seen in sections 4.2 through 4.5 of this report. While the meat and poultry processing industry drives some economic activity in every state and nearly every district, some regions of the U.S. consistently rank at or near the top of the reported economic measures. Texas, Nebraska, Iowa, Georgia, North Carolina, Kansas, California, and Arkansas are among the top-ranking states. Nebraska-3, Iowa-4, Texas-13, Kansas-1, Minnesota-1, and Arkansas-3 are among the congressional districts with the greatest amount of economic activity resulting from the meat and poultry processing industry.



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# 2 Background on the Meat Processing Industry

## 2.1 Meat Slaughter and Processing Facilities

The meat processing industry plays a vital role in communities and food systems across the United States. The U.S. is home to numerous meat processing facilities responsible for processing billions of pounds of beef, pork, and poultry products for consumers. Large slaughter and processing facilities generally operate on a single-species basis, where smaller and state facilities generally operate under multi-species. The distribution of all facilities, regardless of size, are heavily concentrated in the Midwest part of the U.S. and into southern states (Figure 1).

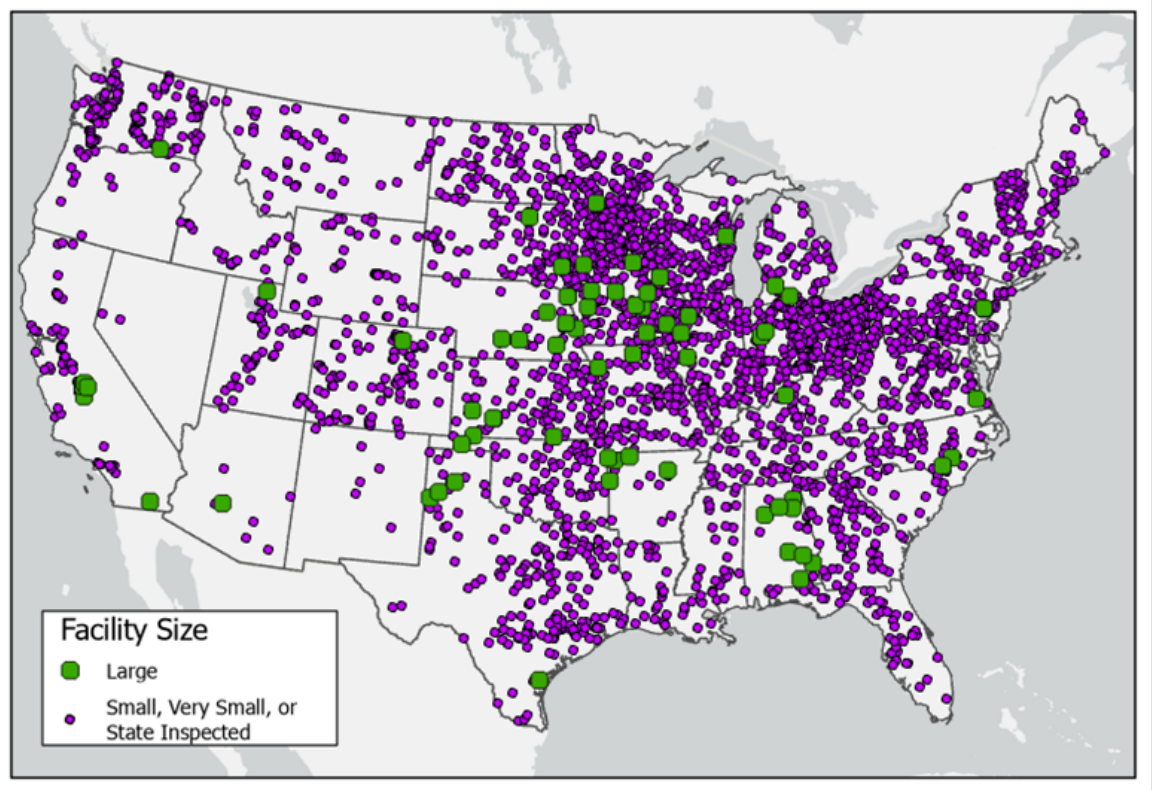


**Figure 1. Distribution of U.S. Slaughter and Processing Facilities**

By congressional district, Minnesota's 7th Congressional District has the highest count of slaughter and processing facilities (228), as illustrated in Figure 2. As shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, Minnesota ranks in top 5 states for hog and young turkey slaughter. There are numerous congressional districts throughout the U.S. that have fewer than five facilities that process and/or slaughter beef, pork, and poultry. Note that the count of facilities by congressional district does not differentiate between facilities that slaughter and/or process more than one species.



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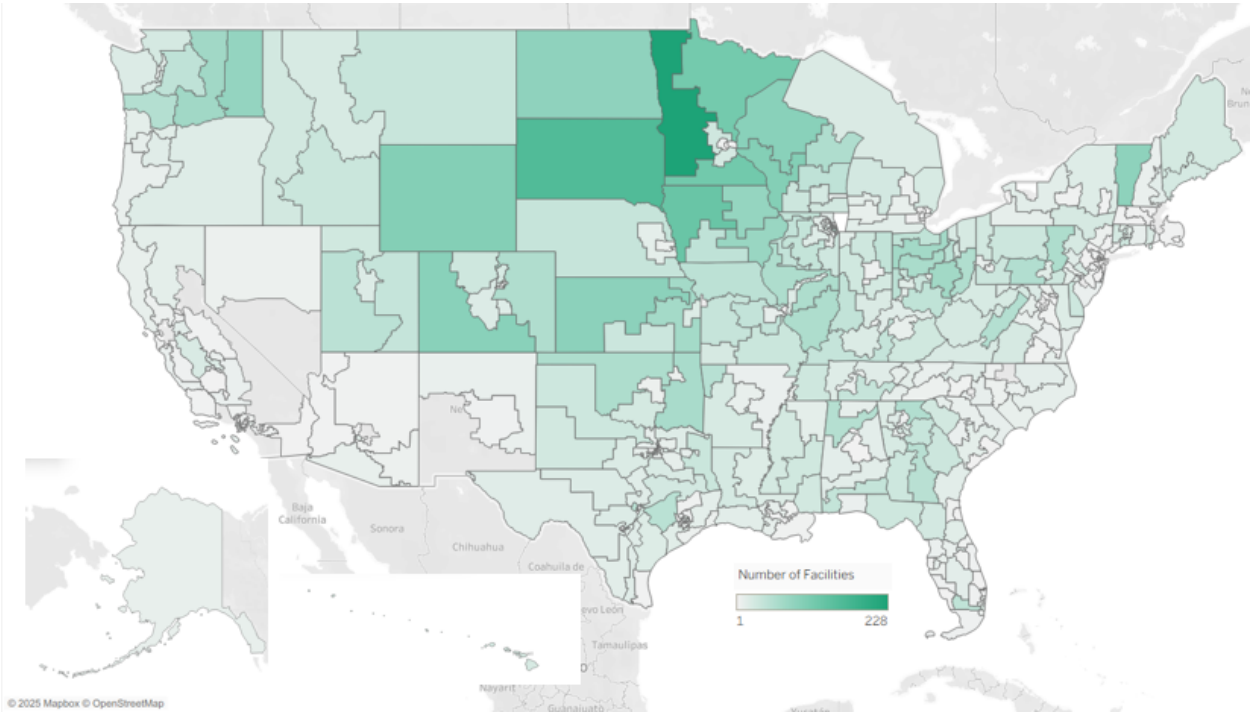


**Figure 2. Slaughter and Processing Facilities by Congressional District**

## 2.2 Summary Statistics

Meat slaughter and processing occurs in every state. Table 1 contains a state-by-state breakdown of cattle, hog, and poultry slaughter and processing facilities. Note that the count of facilities by state includes those that process and/or slaughter single or multiple species; however, each facility is counted only once, ensuring no duplication. Minnesota ranks as the top state with slaughter and processing facilities (293); Nevada has the fewest number of facilities (3). Note that many of these facilities are small or very small and are considered to slaughter and process multiple species. Larger facilities often only slaughter and/or process a single species and account for approximately 3% of facilities.

Meat processing facilities for pork, beef, and poultry are located all throughout the U.S., positioning themselves in areas that can supply steady flows of livestock and poultry for slaughter and/or processing. Figure 3 through Figure 6 outline estimated slaughtered head of commercial, cattle, hogs, turkeys, and broilers by state that occurs at these facilities. Midwestern states like Iowa and Minnesota that slaughter large volumes of livestock and poultry annually have more facilities relative to other states, like Nevada, that slaughter significantly smaller volumes of livestock and poultry annually, and similarly, have very few facilities.



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Table 1. State-by-State Breakdown of Slaughter and Processing Facilities

| State | Count of Facilities | State | Count of Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 21 | Montana | 65 |
| Alaska | 4 | Nebraska | 33 |
| Arizona | 9 | Nevada | 3 |
| Arkansas | 16 | New Hampshire | 5 |
| California | 114 | New Jersey | 18 |
| Colorado | 112 | New Mexico | 8 |
| Connecticut | 25 | New York | 52 |
| Deleware | 6 | North Carolina | 60 |
| Florida | 60 | North Dakota | 81 |
| Georgia | 99 | Ohio | 284 |
| Hawaii | 14 | Oklahoma | 70 |
| Idaho | 26 | Oregon | 16 |
| Illinois | 131 | Pennsylvania | 106 |
| Indiana | 104 | Rhode Island | 3 |
| Iowa | 150 | South Carolina | 25 |
| Kansas | 109 | South Dakota | 86 |
| Kentucky | 60 | Tennessee | 56 |
| Louisiana | 36 | Texas | 194 |
| Maine | 29 | Utah | 56 |
| Maryland | 26 | Vermont | 46 |
| Massachusetts | 4 | Virginia | 77 |
| Michigan | 68 | Washington | 163 |
| Minnesota | 293 | West Virginia | 24 |
| Mississippi | 44 | Wisconsin | 160 |
| Missouri | 102 | Wyoming | 65 |
| | | **Total** | 3418 |

## 2.3 Livestock and Poultry Slaughter Summary

The U.S. slaughters approximately 129 million hogs, 30 million cattle, 9 billion broilers, and 200 million turkeys per year. Of that, Iowa ranks as the top hog slaughter state, slaughtering 40.5 million head (Figure 4). Georgia ranks as the top broiler slaughter state, slaughtering 1.3 billion broilers (Figure 6). Minnesota ranks as the top turkey slaughter state, slaughtering 36.8 million turkeys per year (Figure 5). Nebraska ranks as the top cattle slaughter state, slaughtering 6.8 million commercial cattle, not including dairy or calves (Figure 3).



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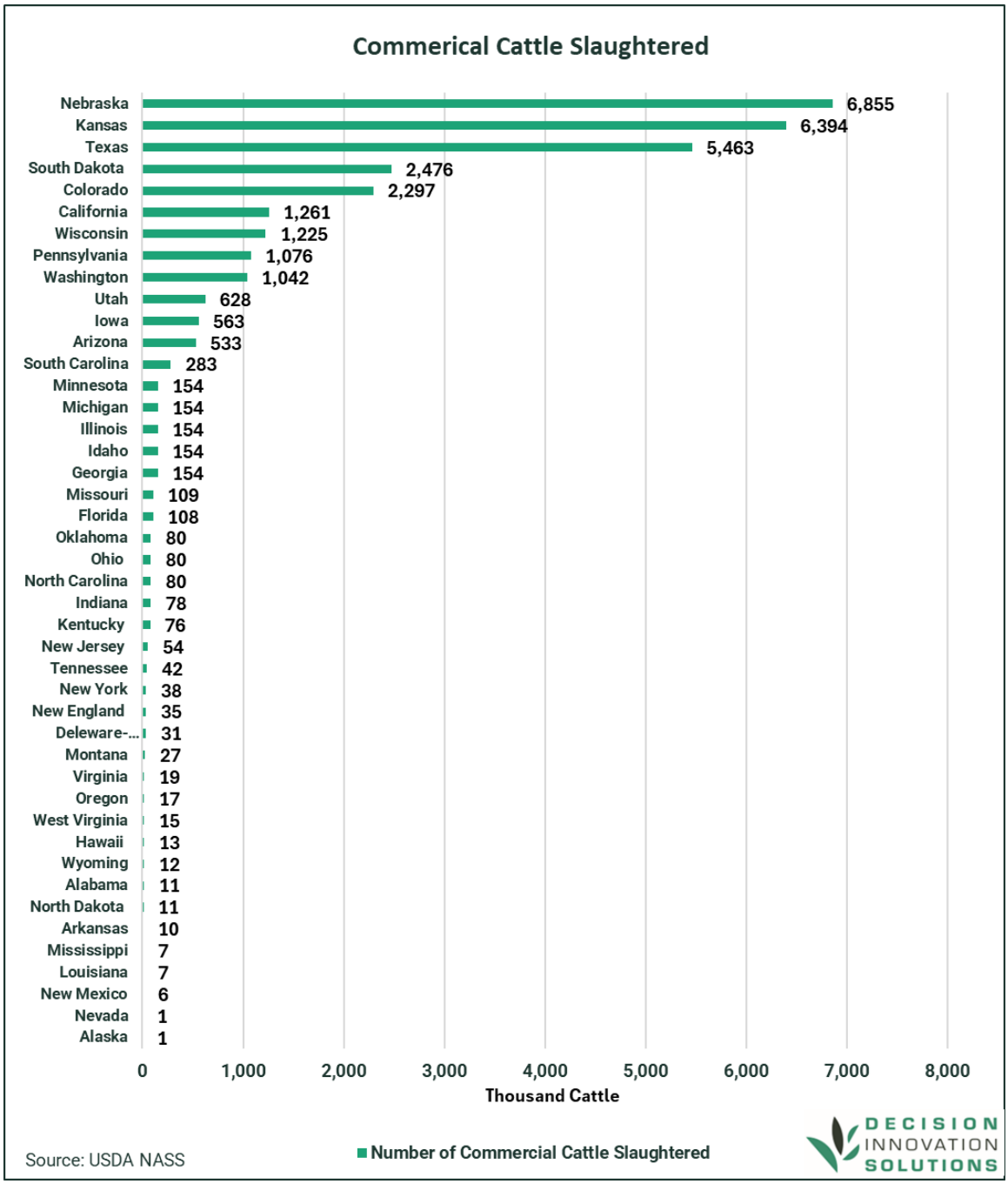


**Figure 3. Commercial Cattle Slaughter by State (2024)**



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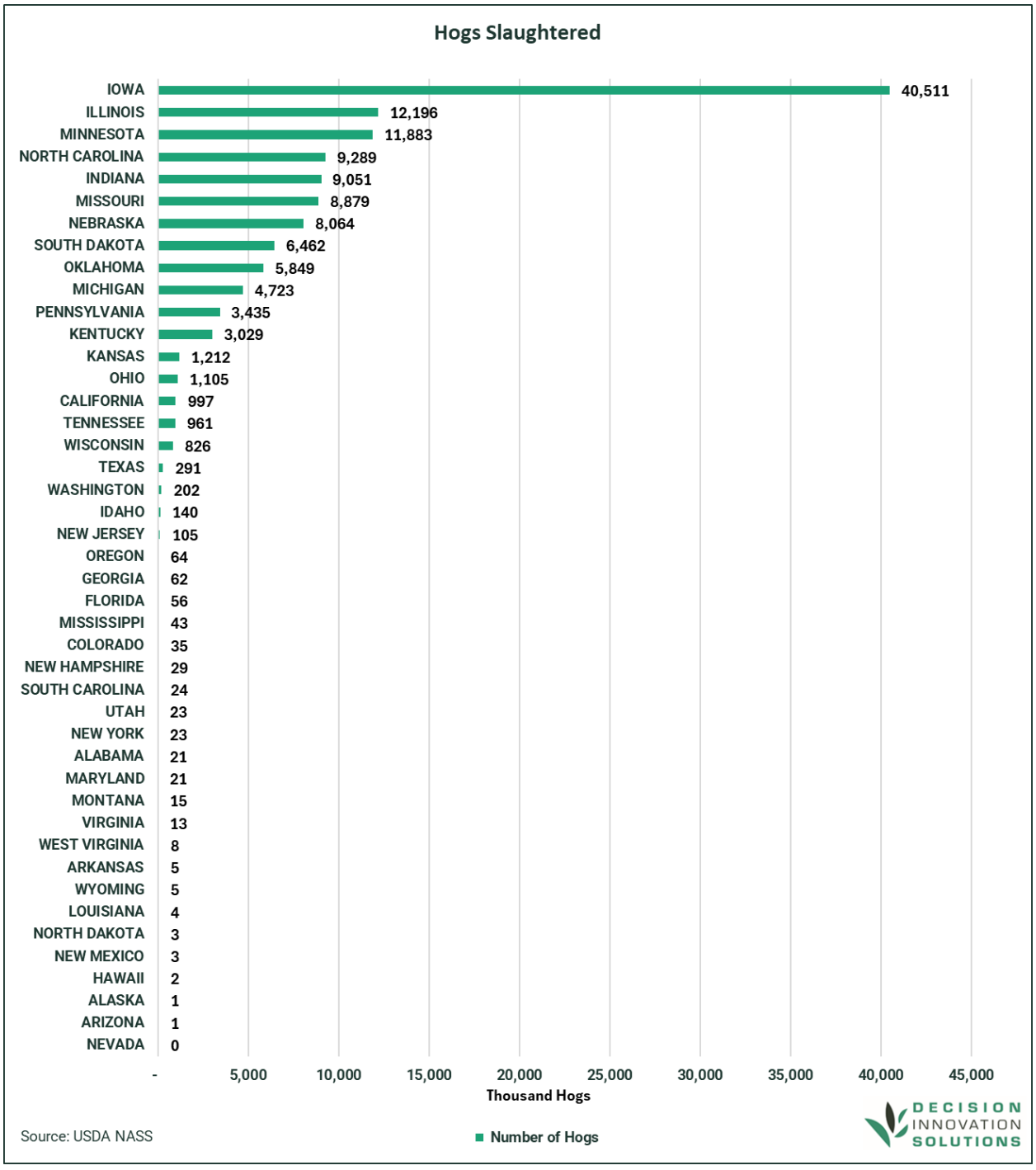


**Figure 4. Hog Slaughter by State (2024)**



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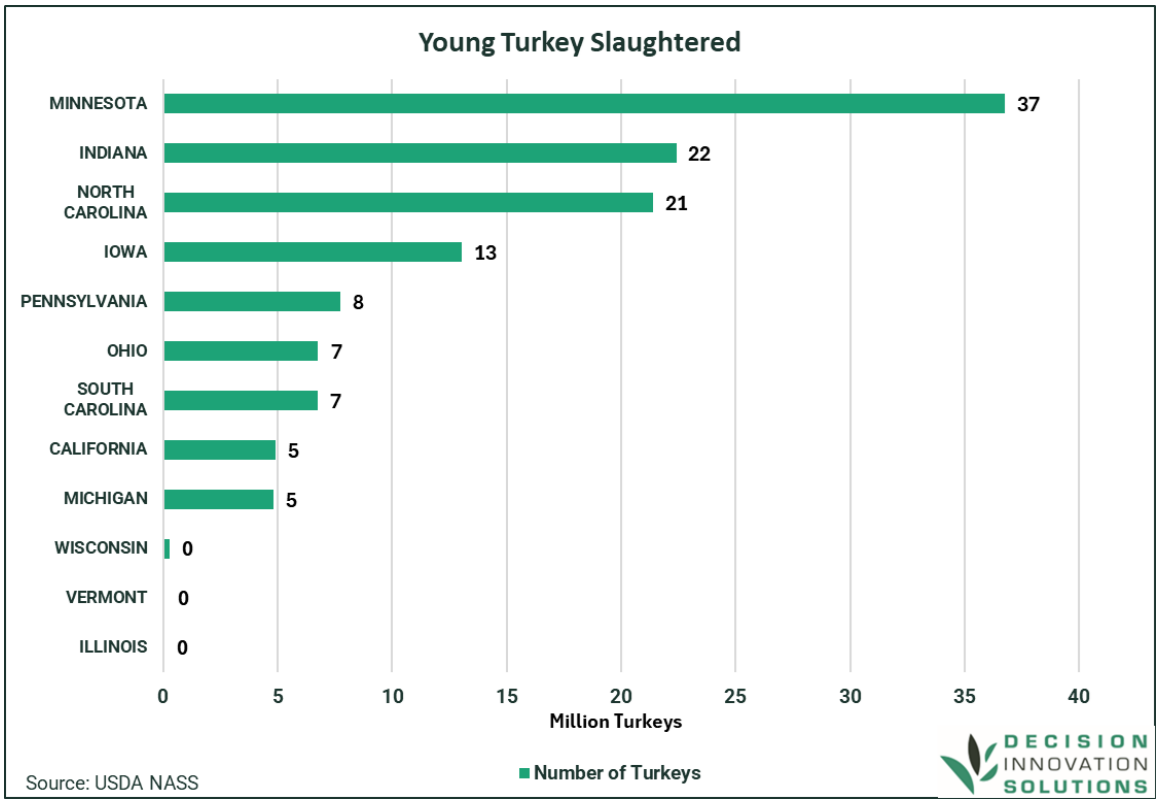


**Figure 5. Young Turkey Slaughter by State (2024)**



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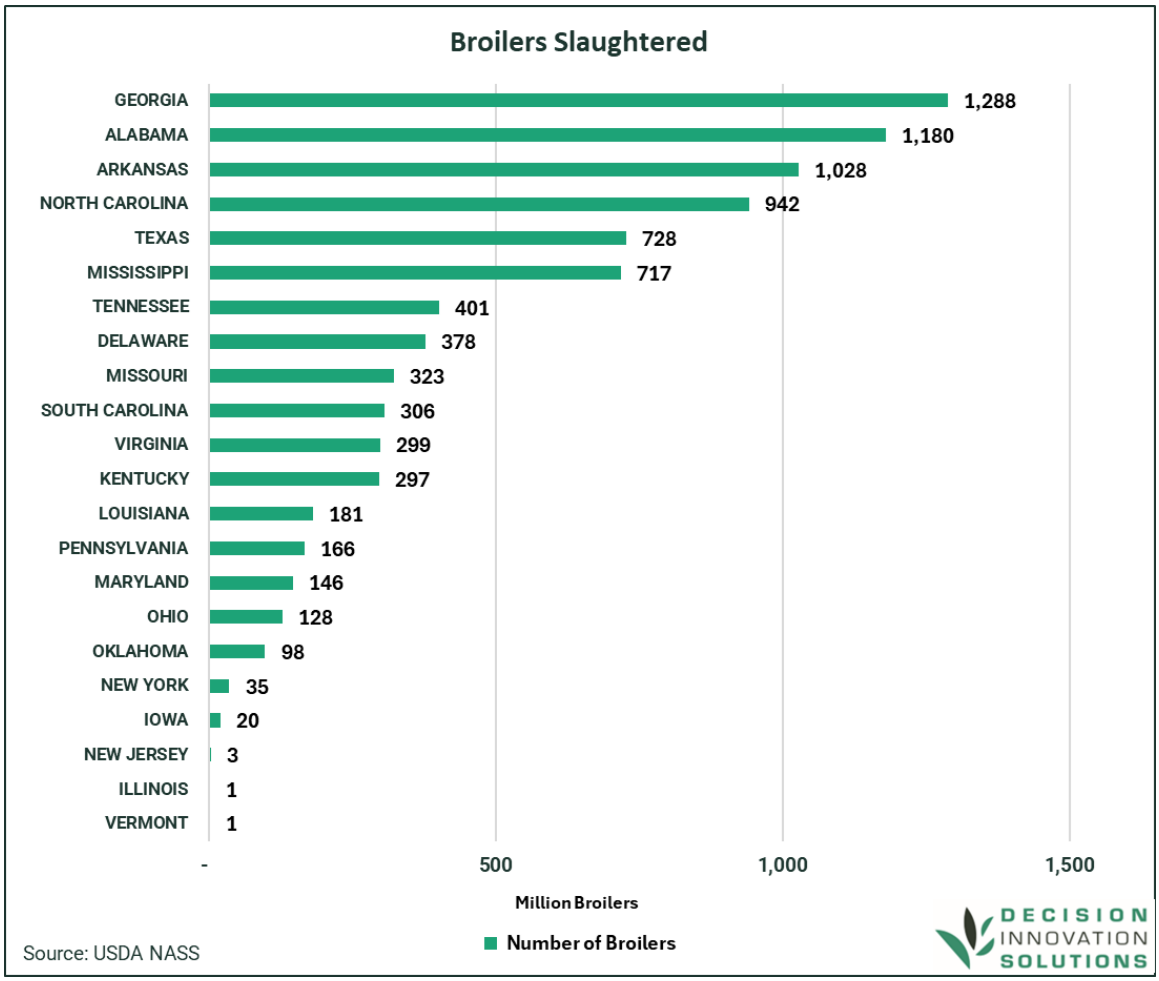


Figure 6. Broilers Slaughter by State (2024)



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# 3 Methodology

## 3.1 Economic Impact Study versus Economic Contribution Study

This study is called an "economic contribution study," which looks at understanding the meat and poultry processing industry's *current* contribution to the respective study area economies (e.g., congressional district, state and national levels). This is a key difference from what is traditionally termed an "economic impact study," which attempts to understand the economic impacts of a *change* occurring within an economy, such as when a business or industry enters or leaves an area or the expansion or contraction of an existing business or industry. With an economic contribution study, the sum of individual industry estimates will not differ from the total of what exists in a given study area; in other words, any double counting of an industry's economic activity is avoided.

This analysis—using an economic contribution model—is an effort to evaluate the existing industry structure within an existing economy, instead of the sudden "shocks" to an economy, which an economic impact study would assess.

## 3.2 Economic Impact Methodology Terms

The following economic contribution study was conducted using a combination of IMPLAN and Microsoft Excel. IMPLAN is an input-output model used to understand industry relationships and conduct economic assessments for specified local economies. IMPLAN datasets are constructed annually and are derived from many different sources, including the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the U.S. Census Bureau's economic censuses and surveys, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's census, and more.

Within IMPLAN, the effects of an economic impact or contribution event are expressed in terms of direct, indirect, and induced effects. These different effect types are defined as follows:

- **Direct Effects:** The economic activity directly attributable to the industry under analysis; in this study, the slaughter and processing of livestock and poultry
- **Indirect Effects:** The effects of local inter-industry spending throughout the supply chain, for example, the equipment, energy, and other inputs used by a local business to produce their goods and services
- **Induced Effects:** The results of employees of the directly and indirectly affected industries spending their income throughout the local economy
- **Total Effect:** The sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects

The 2023 IMPLAN data package, which is the most recent data available, has been used for this analysis. Using inflation factors inherent in the IMPLAN modeling system, all dollar-denominated



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numbers within these sectors were brought forward from 2023 to 2025. The results of this analysis will be presented using the following common economic modeling terms:

- **Output:** The broadest measure of economic activity – also commonly referred to as "sales." Output refers to the total value of all sales of an industry within a study area without any deductions for the cost or origination of inputs that were used in the production process.
- **Value Added:** A component of output, this measure includes the total sales minus the costs of inputs. Alternatively, value added is calculated as the sum of labor income (further defined below), taxes on production and imports, and other property-type income. An industry's value added is equivalent to its contribution to GDP.
- **Labor Income:** A subset of value added, includes the sum of employee compensation (i.e., wages and benefits) and proprietor income (i.e., income of self-employed workers).
- **Employment (Jobs):** A measure of part- and full-time job positions, including contract workers, without regard to their full-time equivalence. Since it is not representative solely of full-time positions or full-time equivalents, care must be made when drawing comparisons to other measures of employment.

## 3.3 Defining the Meat and Poultry Processing Industry

When completing an economic contribution study, there are generally questions as to how far up and down the value chain a particular industry should be assessed. The current data year of the IMPLAN modeling system contains 528 industries, which are aggregations of all North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. Within the 528 industries are many that deal with crops and livestock and the processing of these commodities into other products. The following industries were most appropriate for inclusion in this economic contribution analysis:

- Industry 83, Poultry processing (Poultry slaughter and processing)
- Industry 84, Animal, except poultry, slaughtering (Animal slaughter)
- Industry 85, Meat processed from carcasses (Meat processing)
- Industry 86, Rendering and meat byproduct processing (Rendering and byproduct processing)

Note that in practice there is considerable overlap between the activities of these industries. For example, a hog slaughter facility (industry 84) will likely also do some processing at the same location (industry 85). Small, local processors often take both livestock and poultry, meaning their activities could fall under industry 83, 84, or 85.



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# 4 Results

## 4.1 National Level Results

The meat and poultry processing industry in the United States is estimated to directly contribute $57.3 billion in value added and employ more than 580,000 people that collectively earn $40.6 billion in labor income annually. After accounting for indirect and induced effects, the total contribution of the meat and poultry processing industry grows to more than 3.2 million jobs, $205.3 billion in labor income, $347.7 billion in value added, and $911.7 billion in output (Table 2).

**Table 2. Economic Contribution of the Meat and Poultry Processing Industry**

| Economic Contribution of the Meat and Poultry Processing Industry | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effect Type | Employment | Labor Income ($ Billion) | Value Added ($ Billion) | Output ($ Billion) |
| Direct | 583,940 | $ 40.6 | $ 57.3 | $ 311.0 |
| Indirect | 1,780,680 | $ 104.0 | $ 177.6 | $ 412.9 |
| Induced | 880,883 | $ 60.7 | $ 112.8 | $ 187.7 |
| **Total** | **3,245,504** | **$ 205.3** | **$ 347.7** | **$ 911.7** |

The meat and poultry processing industry is estimated to directly pay $3.0 billion in state and local taxes and $9.5 billion in federal taxes. After accounting for indirect and induced effects, the total tax contribution is $28.7 billion at the state and local levels and $48.3 billion at the federal level, resulting in $77.0 billion in total taxes paid (Table 3).

**Table 3. Taxes Paid by the Meat and Poultry Processing Industry**

| Taxes Paid by the Meat and Poultry Processing Industry | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Effect Type | State and Local ($ Billion) | Federal ($ Billion) | Total ($ Billion) |
| Direct | $ 3.0 | $ 9.5 | $ 12.5 |
| Indirect | $ 14.7 | $ 23.9 | $ 38.5 |
| Induced | $ 11.1 | $ 14.9 | $ 26.0 |
| **Total** | **$ 28.7** | **$ 48.3** | **$ 77.0** |

Table 4 shows the total results broken down by IMPLAN industry. Livestock slaughter makes up the largest portion of the total, with an estimated contribution of $149.7 billion in value added and more than 1.5 million jobs. Poultry slaughter and processing contributes $104.9 billion in value added and more than 849,000 jobs, followed by meat processing with $86.3 billion in value added and nearly 817,000 jobs. Rendering and byproduct processing contributes $6.8 billion in value added and more than 54,000 jobs (Table 4).



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**Table 4. Economic Contribution of Meat and Poultry Processing by IMPLAN Industry**

| Economic Contribution of Meat and Poultry Processing by IMPLAN Industry | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Industry | Employment | Labor Income ($ Billion) | Value Added ($ Billion) | Output ($ Billion) |
| Livestock Slaughter | 1,525,158 | $ 88.5 | $ 149.7 | $ 372.8 |
| Meat Processing | 816,520 | $ 53.2 | $ 86.3 | $ 227.9 |
| Poultry Slaughter and Processing | 849,461 | $ 59.5 | $ 104.9 | $ 292.2 |
| Rendering and Byproduct Processing | 54,365 | $ 4.2 | $ 6.8 | $ 18.8 |
| **Total** | **3,245,504** | **$ 205.3** | **$ 347.7** | **$ 911.7** |

In terms of taxes paid, the industries follow the same pattern. Livestock slaughter contributes the largest portion of taxes with $32.6 billion in total, followed by poultry slaughter and processing with $23.4 billion, meat processing with $19.5 billion, and rendering and byproduct processing with $1.6 billion (Table 5).

**Table 5. Taxes Paid by Meat and Poultry Processing by IMPLAN Industry**

| Taxes Paid by Meat and Poultry Processing by IMPLAN Industry | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact Type | State and Local ($ Billion) | Federal ($ Billion) | Total ($ Billion) |
| Livestock Slaughter | $ 12.2 | $ 20.4 | $ 32.6 |
| Meat Processing | $ 7.1 | $ 12.4 | $ 19.5 |
| Poultry Slaughter and Processing | $ 8.9 | $ 14.5 | $ 23.4 |
| Rendering and Byproduct Processing | $ 0.6 | $ 1.0 | $ 1.6 |
| **Total** | **$ 28.7** | **$ 48.3** | **$ 77.0** |



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## 4.2 State Level Results

Figure 7 shows the estimated economic contribution of the meat and poultry processing industry in each state in terms of value added. The five states with the largest value added contribution are Texas ($39.5 billion), Nebraska ($27.2 billion), Iowa ($24.8 billion), Georgia ($19.9 billion), and North Carolina ($19.1 billion). The meat and poultry processing industry contributes more than $1 billion in value added to 37 states.

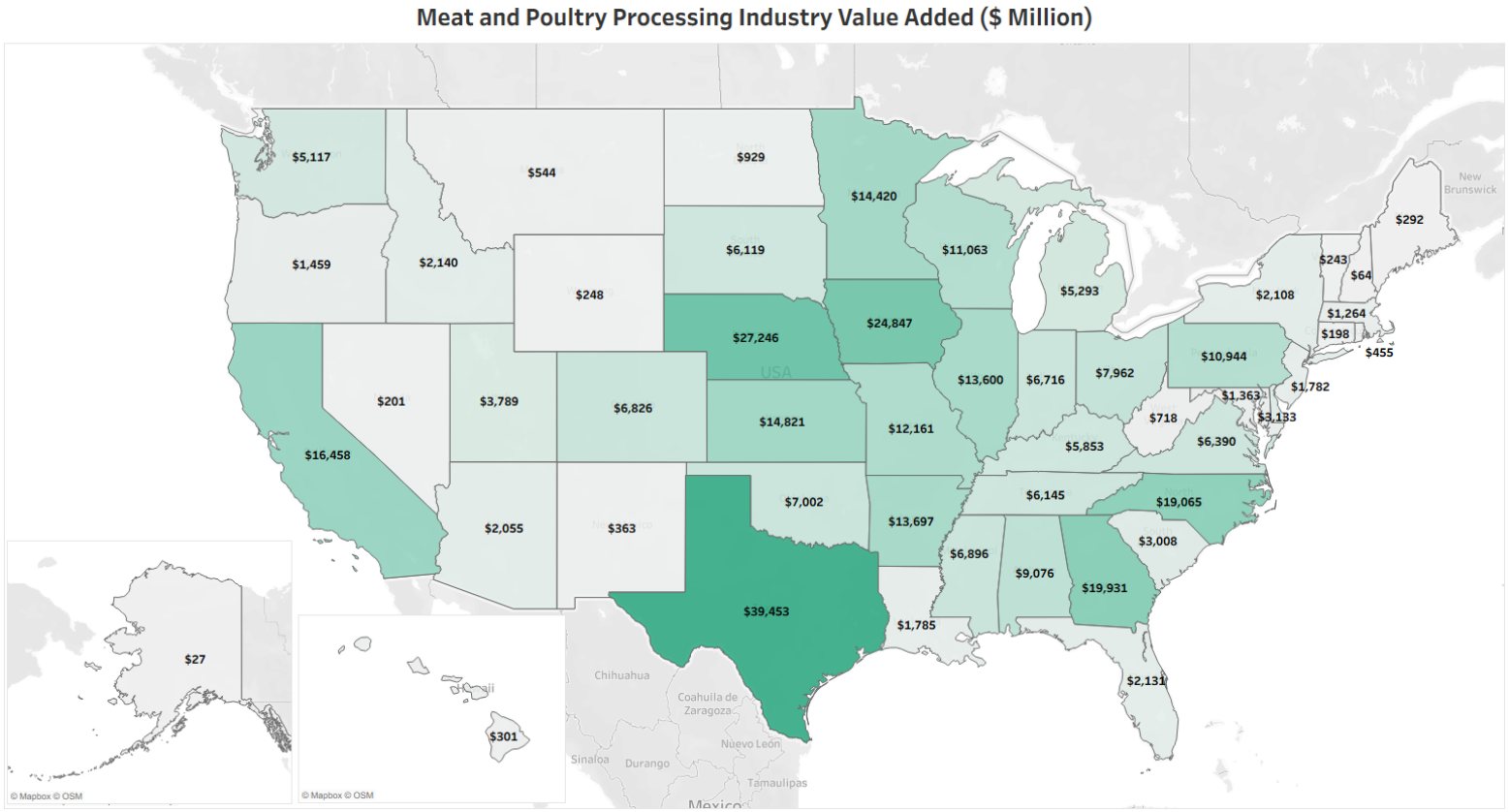


**Figure 7. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Value Added by State**



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The estimated jobs in each state derived from the meat and poultry processing industry are shown in Figure 8. Texas has the highest employment contribution with more than 446,000, followed by Iowa (195,843), Nebraska (187,078), Georgia (160,210), and North Carolina (157,346). A total of 13 states derive more than 100,000 jobs from the meat and poultry processing industry, while 25 states derive between 10,000 and 100,000 jobs.

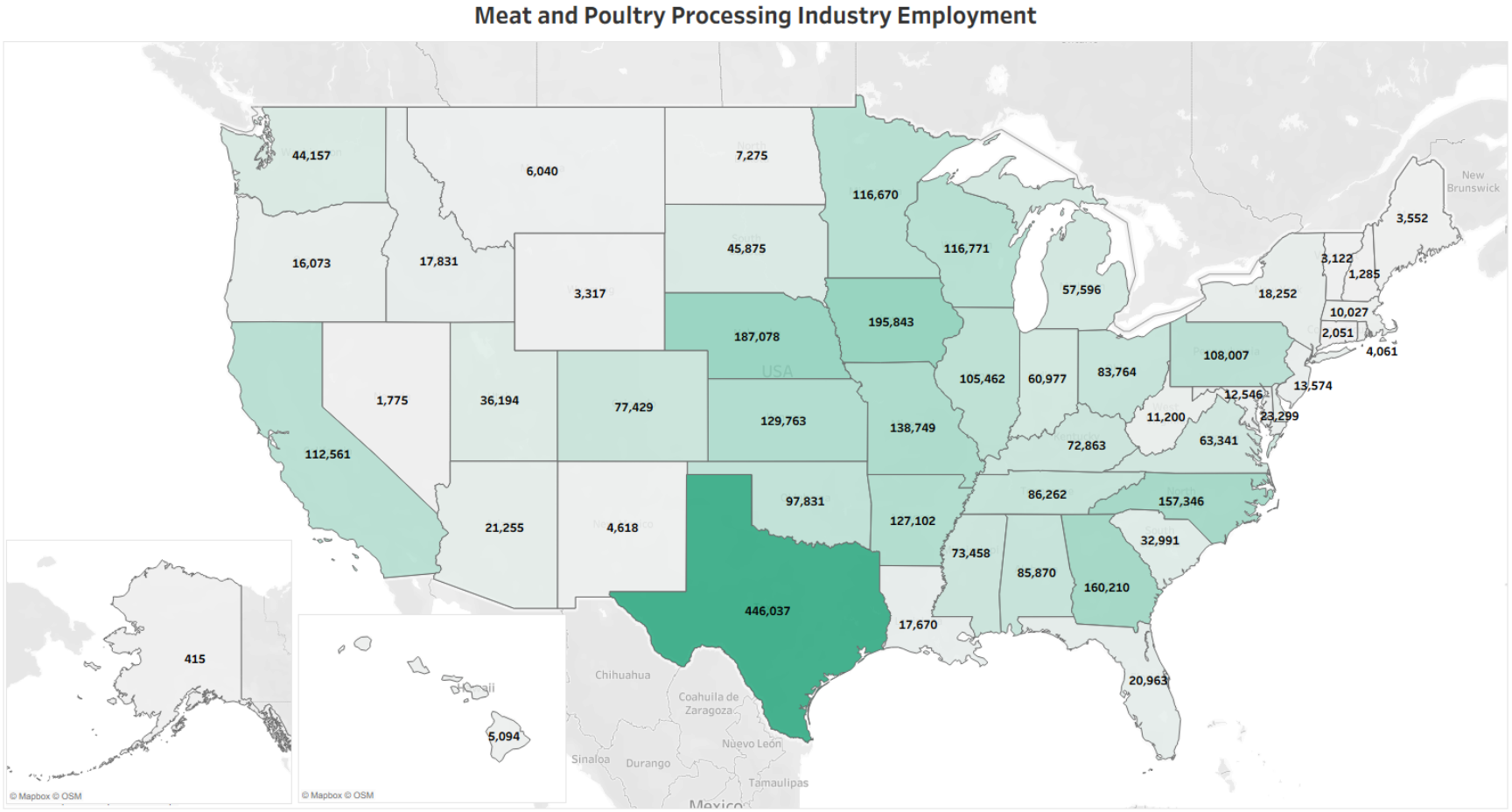


**Figure 8. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Employment by State**



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The estimated labor income resulting from the operations of the meat and poultry processing industry in each state is shown in Figure 9. Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Georgia, and North Carolina all have a labor income contribution greater than $10 billion. Additionally, Minnesota, California, Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Alabama all have a labor income contribution greater than $5 billion.

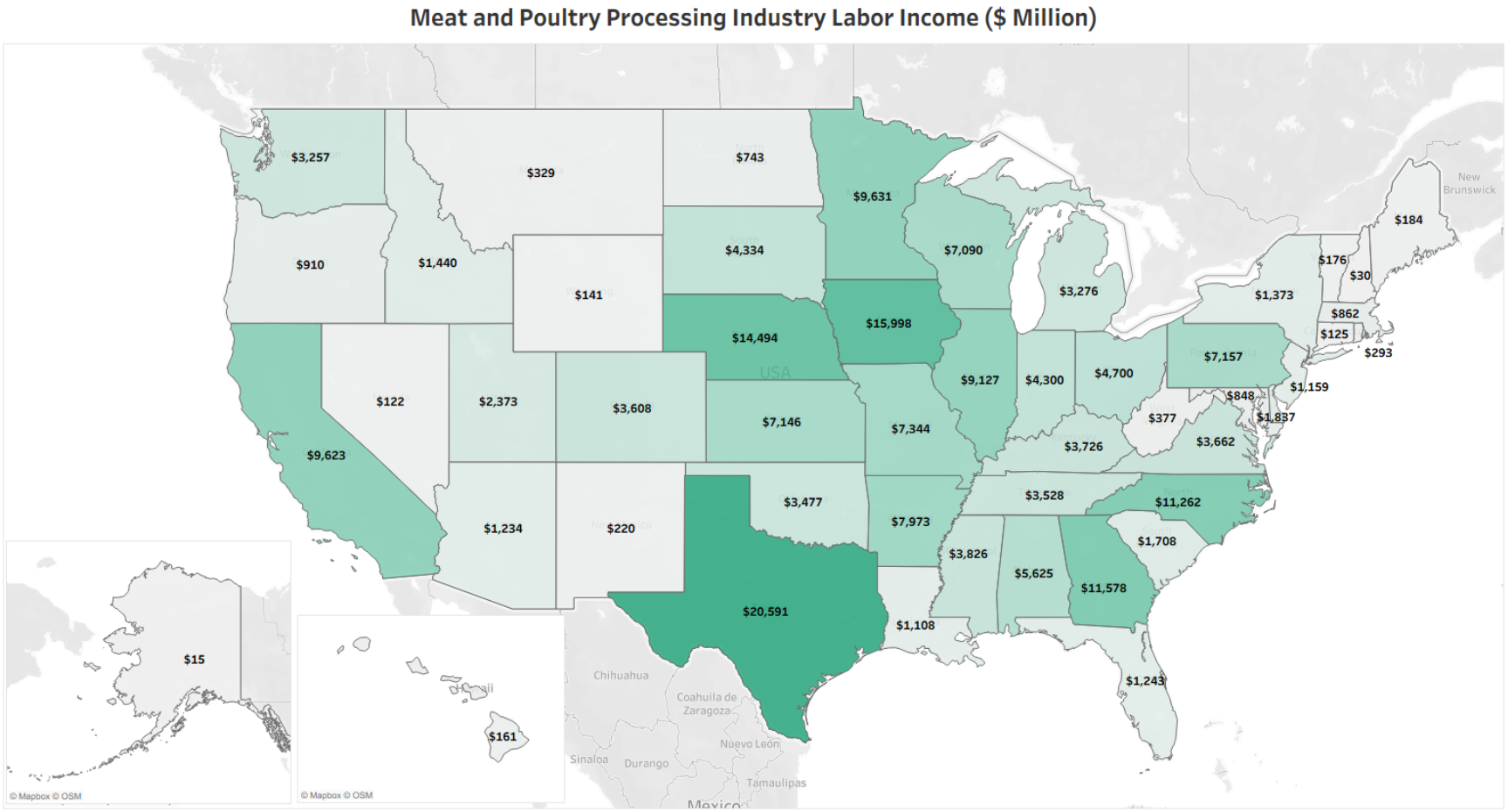


**Figure 9. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Labor Income by State**



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The total sales (output) derived from the meat and poultry processing in each state is shown in Figure 10. Texas has the greatest output contribution with $95.2 billion, followed by Nebraska ($70.3 billion), Iowa ($63.2 billion), Georgia ($53.0 billion), North Carolina ($51.7 billion), and Kansas ($44.4 billion). Just 8 states have an output contribution of less than $1 billion.

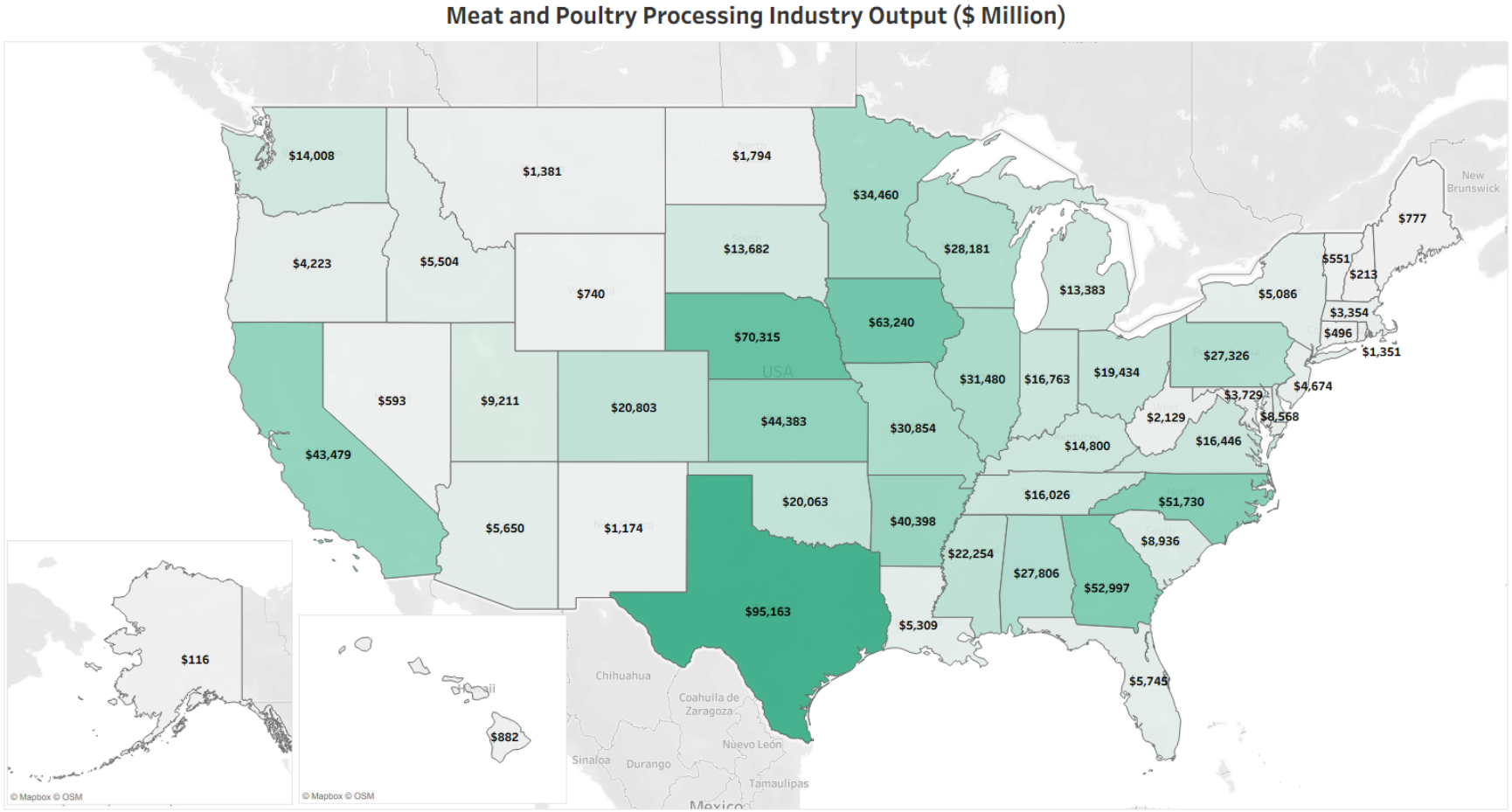


**Figure 10. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Output by State**



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A substantial amount of taxes are paid due to the meat and poultry processing industry at the local, state, and federal levels. The total estimated tax contribution of each state is shown in Figure 11. Texas, Nebraska, and Iowa each have a tax contribution of more than $5 billion, and an additional 22 states have a tax contribution of more than $1 billion.

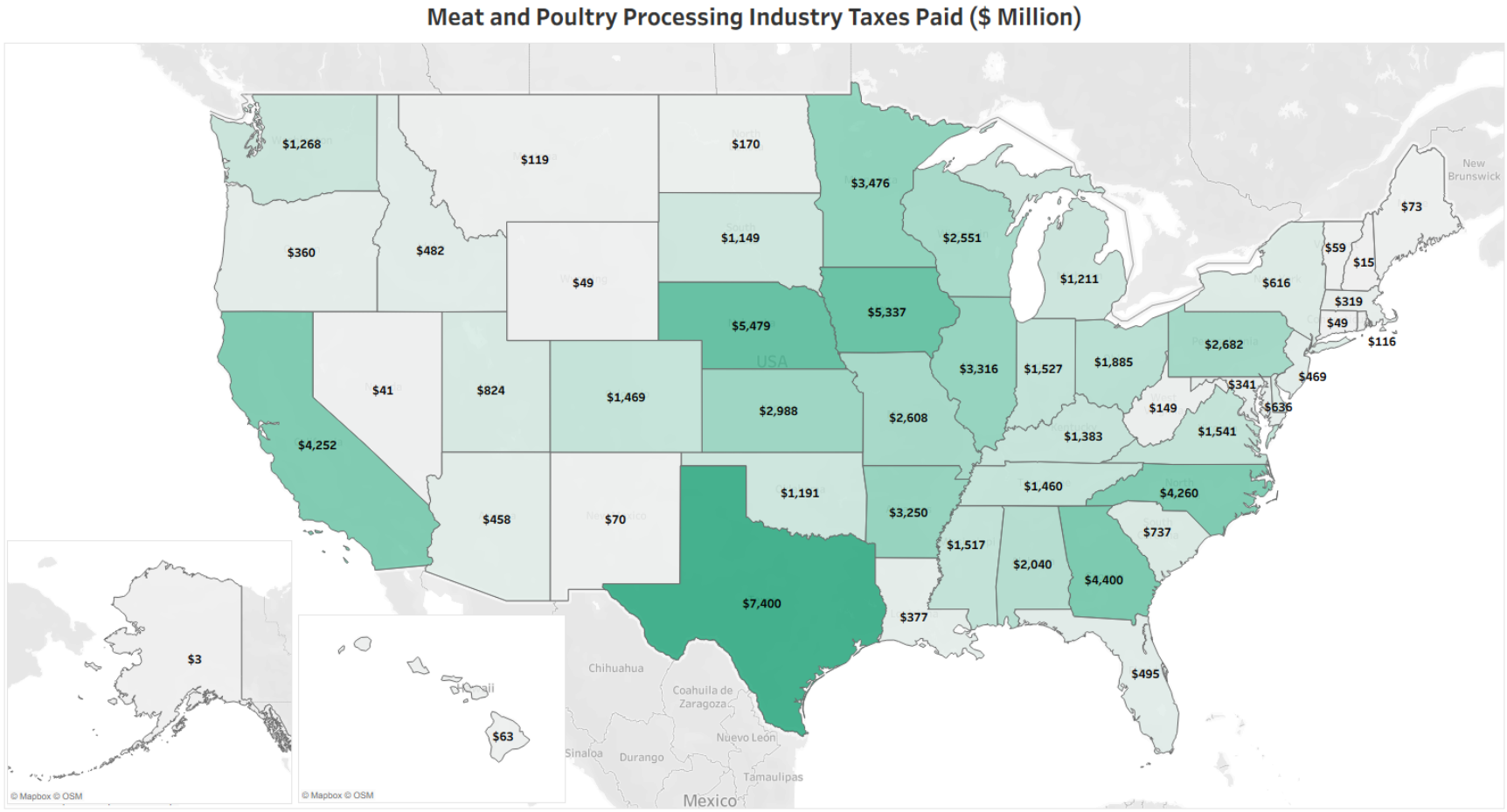


**Figure 11. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Taxes Paid by State**



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## 4.3 State Detailed Results

### 4.3.1 Value Added

Livestock slaughter contributes an estimated $149.7 billion in total value added in the U.S. The five states with the largest contribution in terms of value added are Nebraska ($21.4 billion), Texas ($19.8 billion), Iowa ($18.7 billion), Kansas ($10.7 billion), and Minnesota ($6.7 billion) (Figure 12).

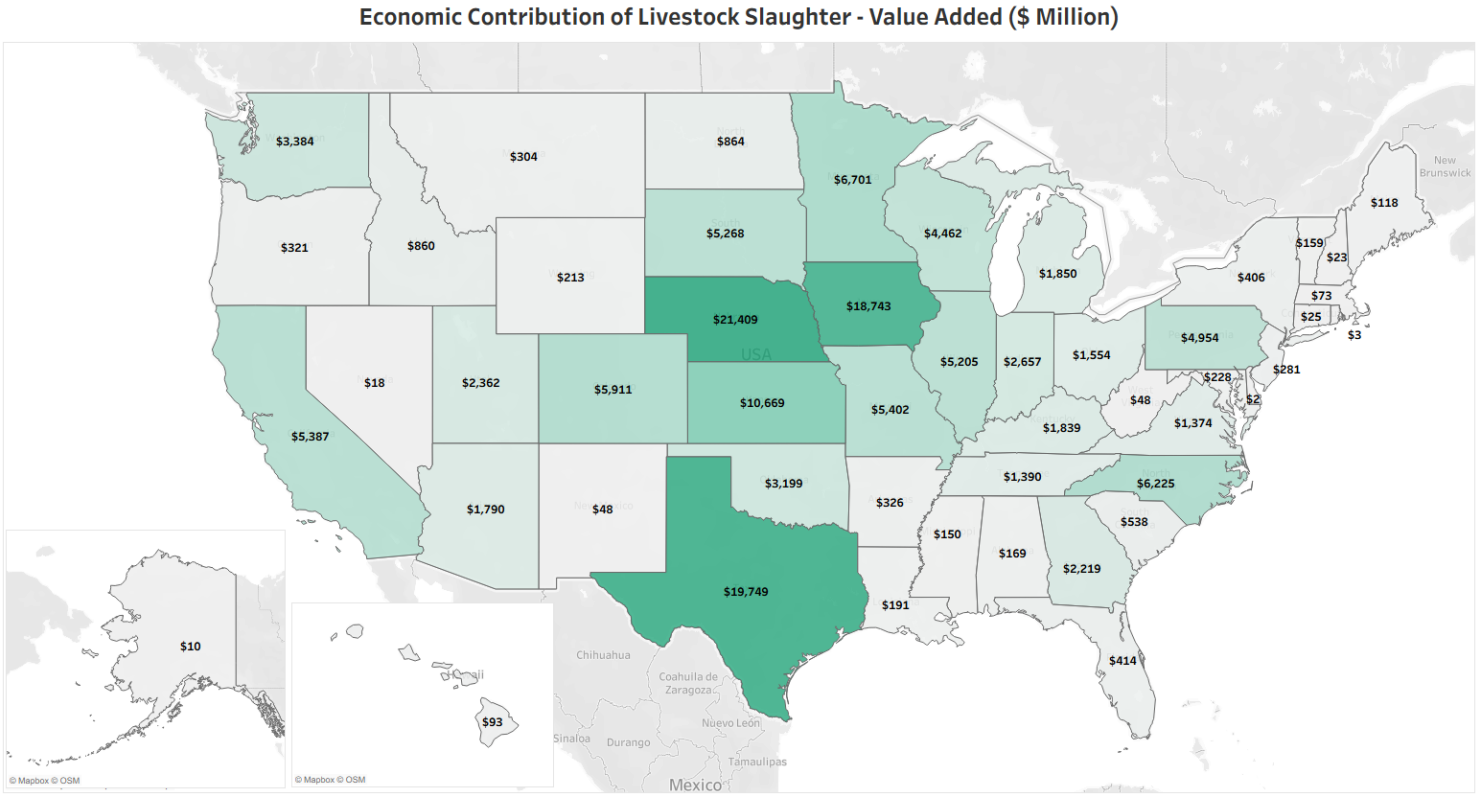


Figure 12. Value Added Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by State



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Meat processing contributes an estimated $86.3 billion in total value added in the U.S. The five states with the largest contribution in terms of value added are Texas ($8.5 billion), Illinois ($8.1 billion), California ($5.5 billion), Wisconsin ($5.4 billion), and Ohio ($5.0 billion) (Figure 13).

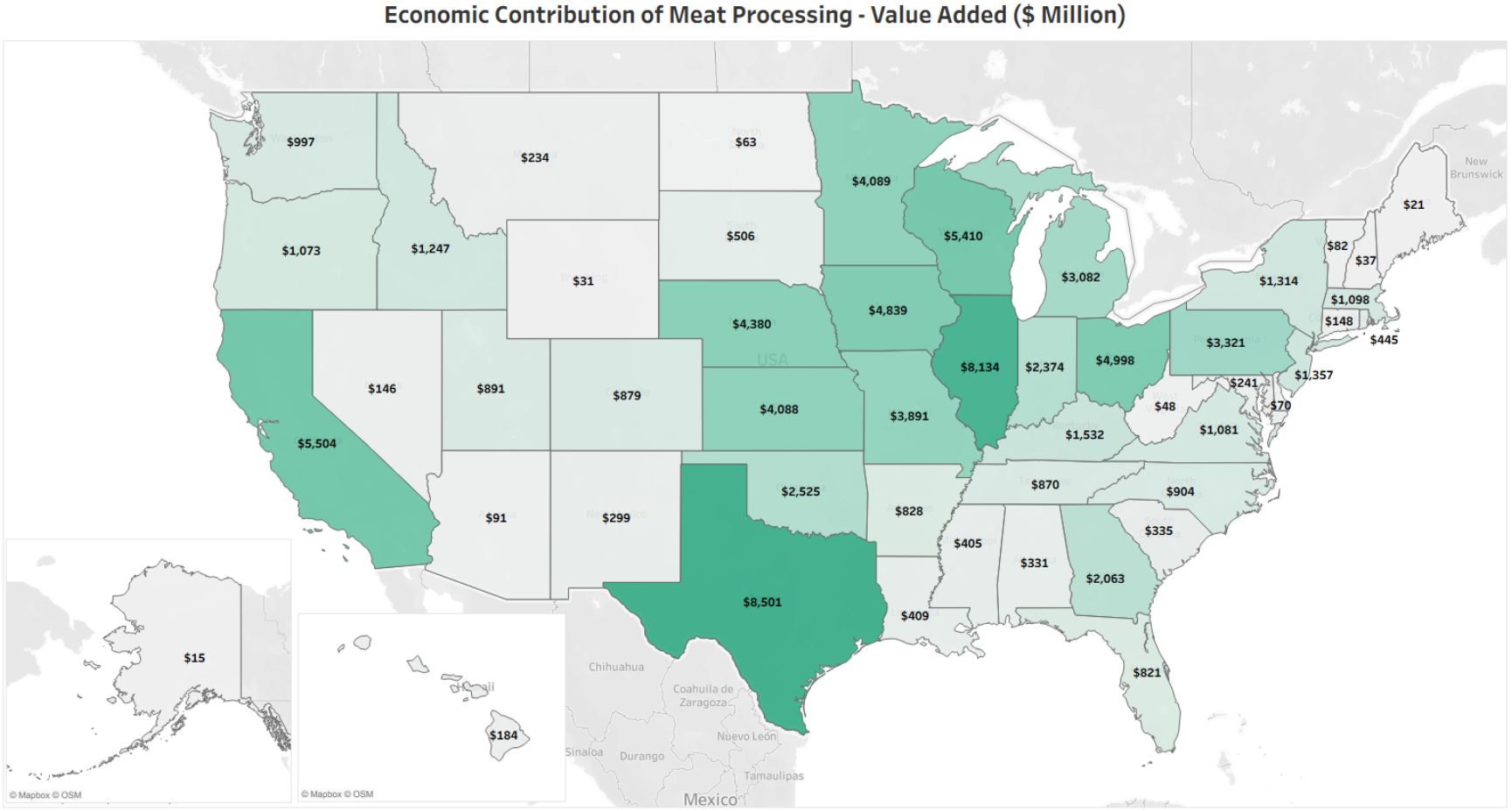


**Figure 13. Value Added Contribution of Meat Processing by State**



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Poultry slaughter and processing contributes an estimated $104.9 billion in total value added in the U.S. The five states with the largest contribution in terms of value added are Georgia ($15.6 billion), Arkansas ($12.1 billion), North Carolina ($11.4 billion), Texas ($10.3 billion), and Alabama ($8.5 billion) (Figure 14).

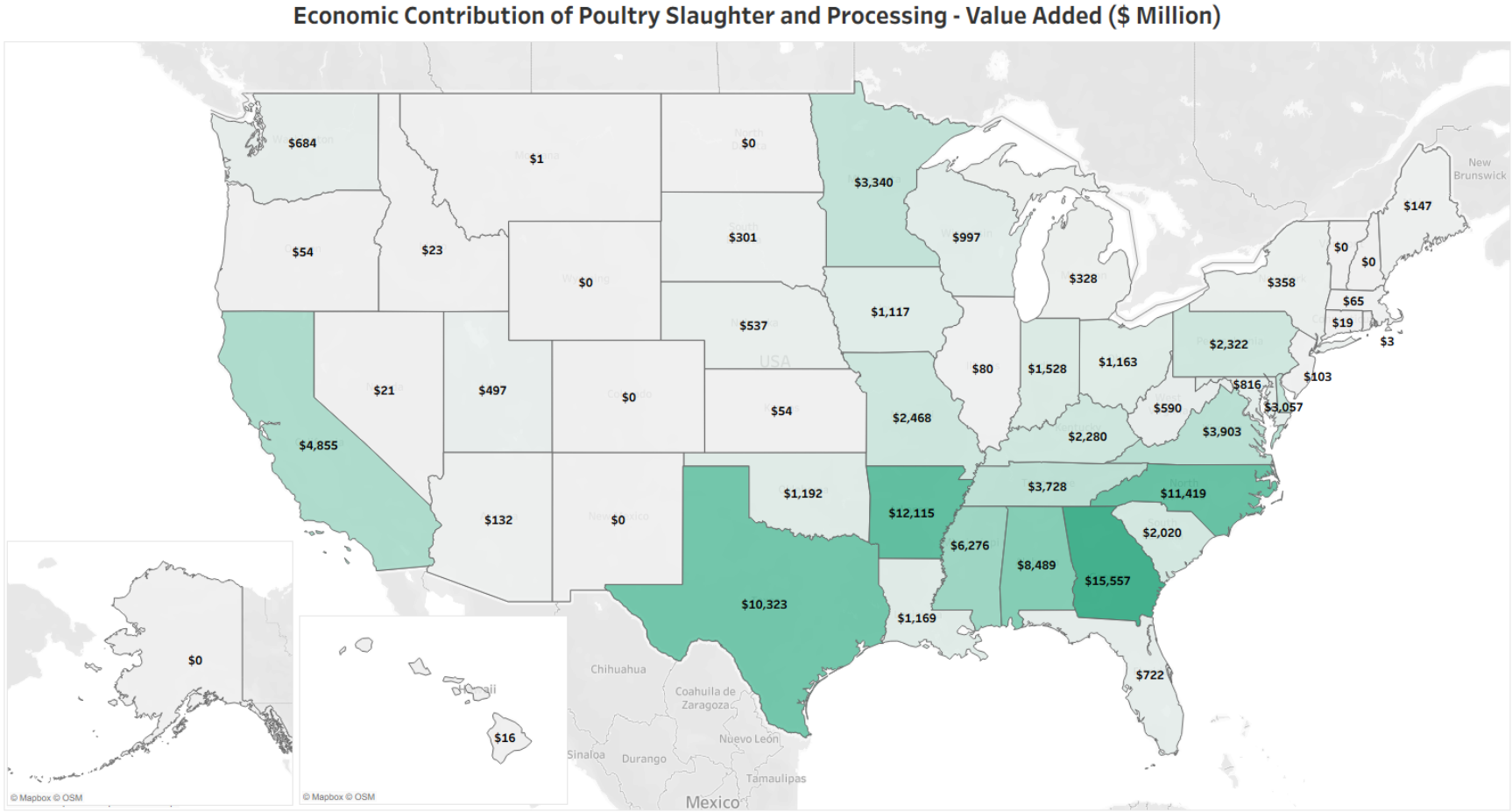


**Figure 14. Value Added Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by State**



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Rendering and byproduct processing contributes an estimated $6.8 billion in total value added in the U.S. The five states with the largest contribution in terms of value added are Nebraska ($915.4 million), Texas ($873.8 million), California ($708.2 million), North Carolina ($513.4 million), and Arkansas ($422.9 million) (Figure 15).

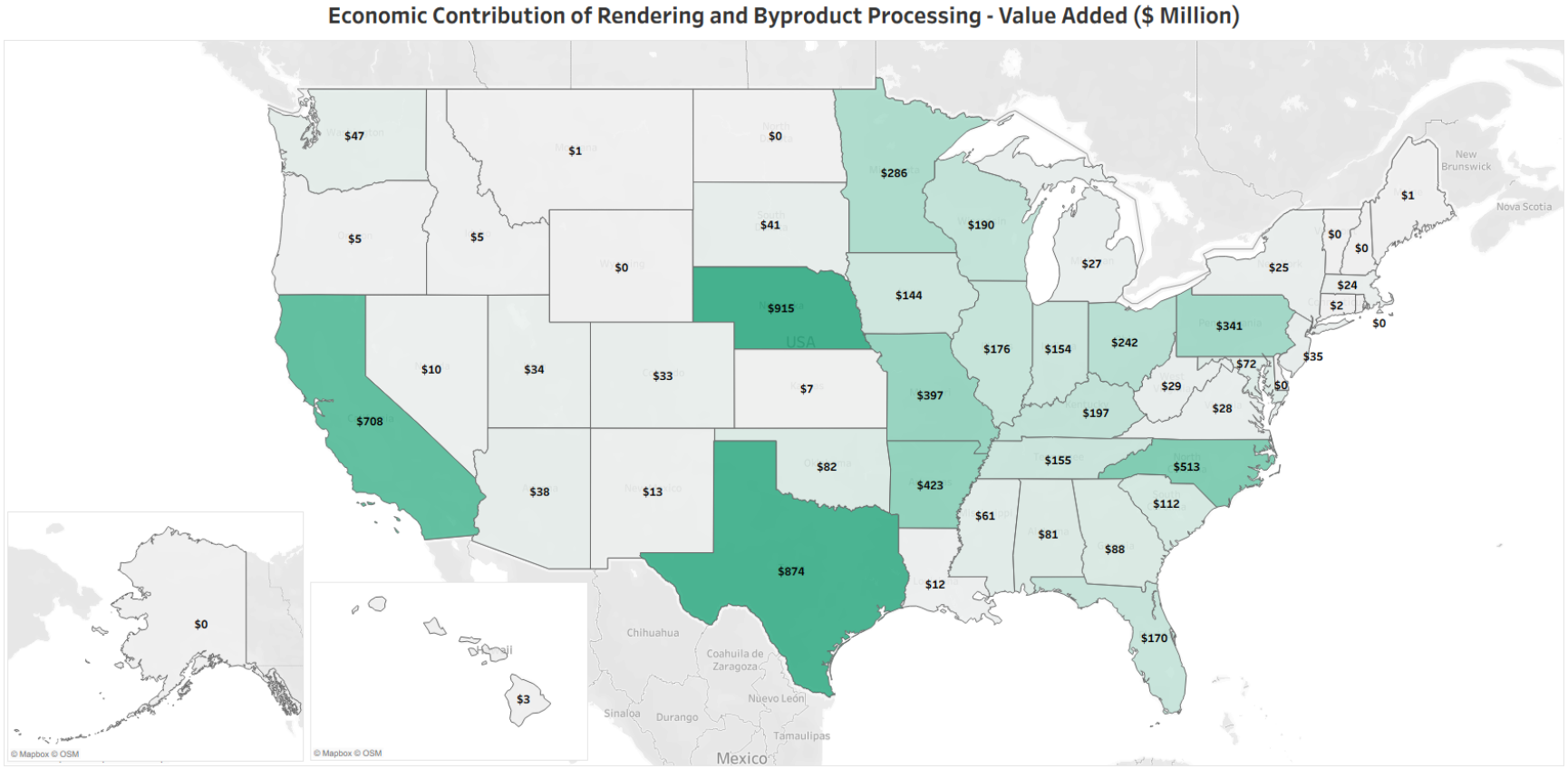


**Figure 15. Value Added Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by State**



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### 4.3.2 Employment

Nationally, livestock slaughter contributes an estimated 1.5 million jobs. Figure 16 shows the estimated jobs contribution by state. Texas' livestock slaughter industry has generated the most jobs with 274,545, followed by Iowa (148,416 jobs), Nebraska (146,450 jobs), Kansas (94,518 jobs), and Missouri (72,296 jobs).

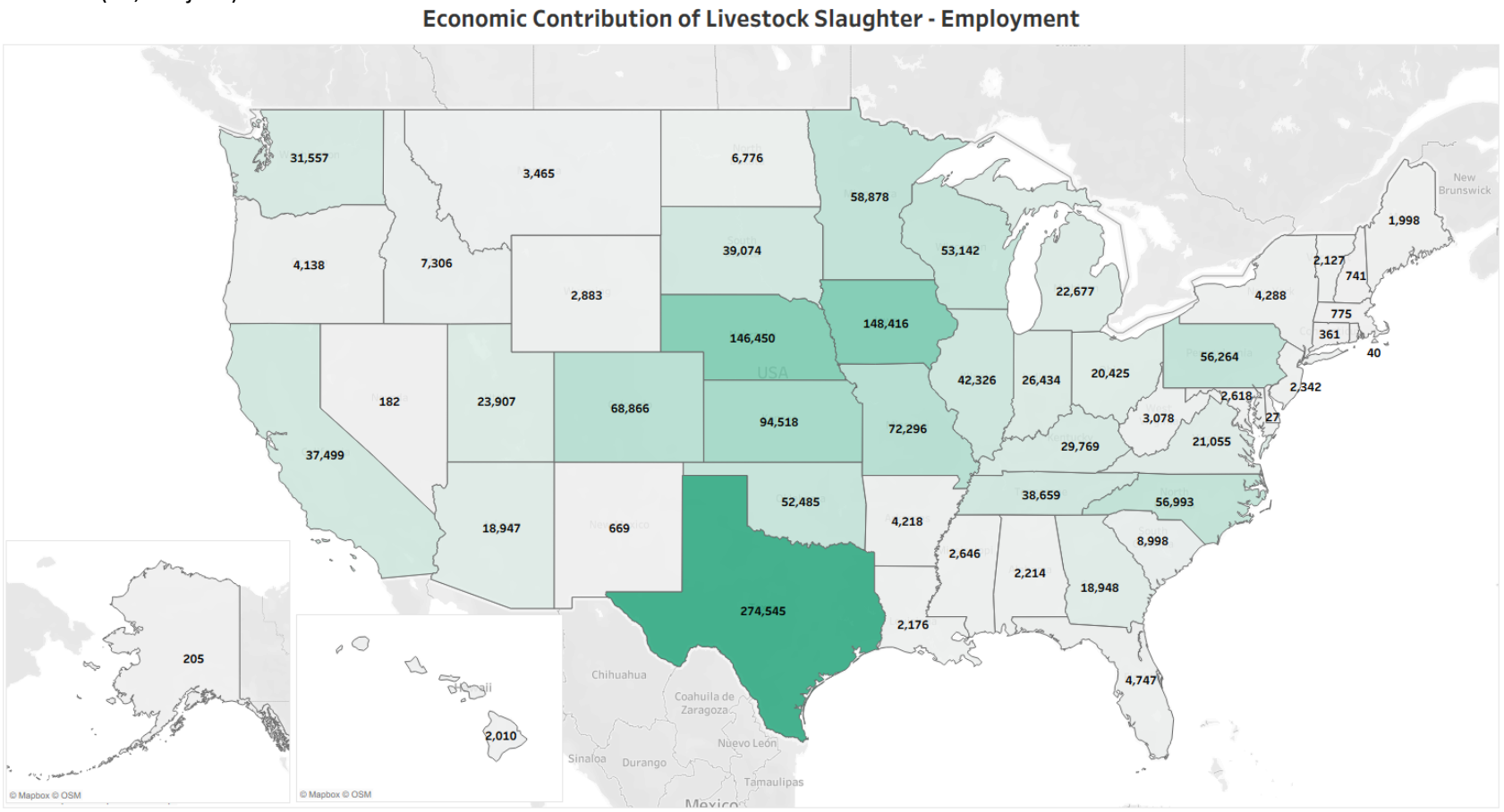


**Figure 16. Employment Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by State**



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At the national level, meat processing contributes an estimated 816,520 jobs. Figure 17 shows the estimated jobs contribution by state. The five states that generate the most jobs in the meat processing industry are Texas (95,282 jobs), Illinois (61,391 jobs), Wisconsin (54,425 jobs), Ohio (52,638 jobs), and Missouri (43,436 jobs).

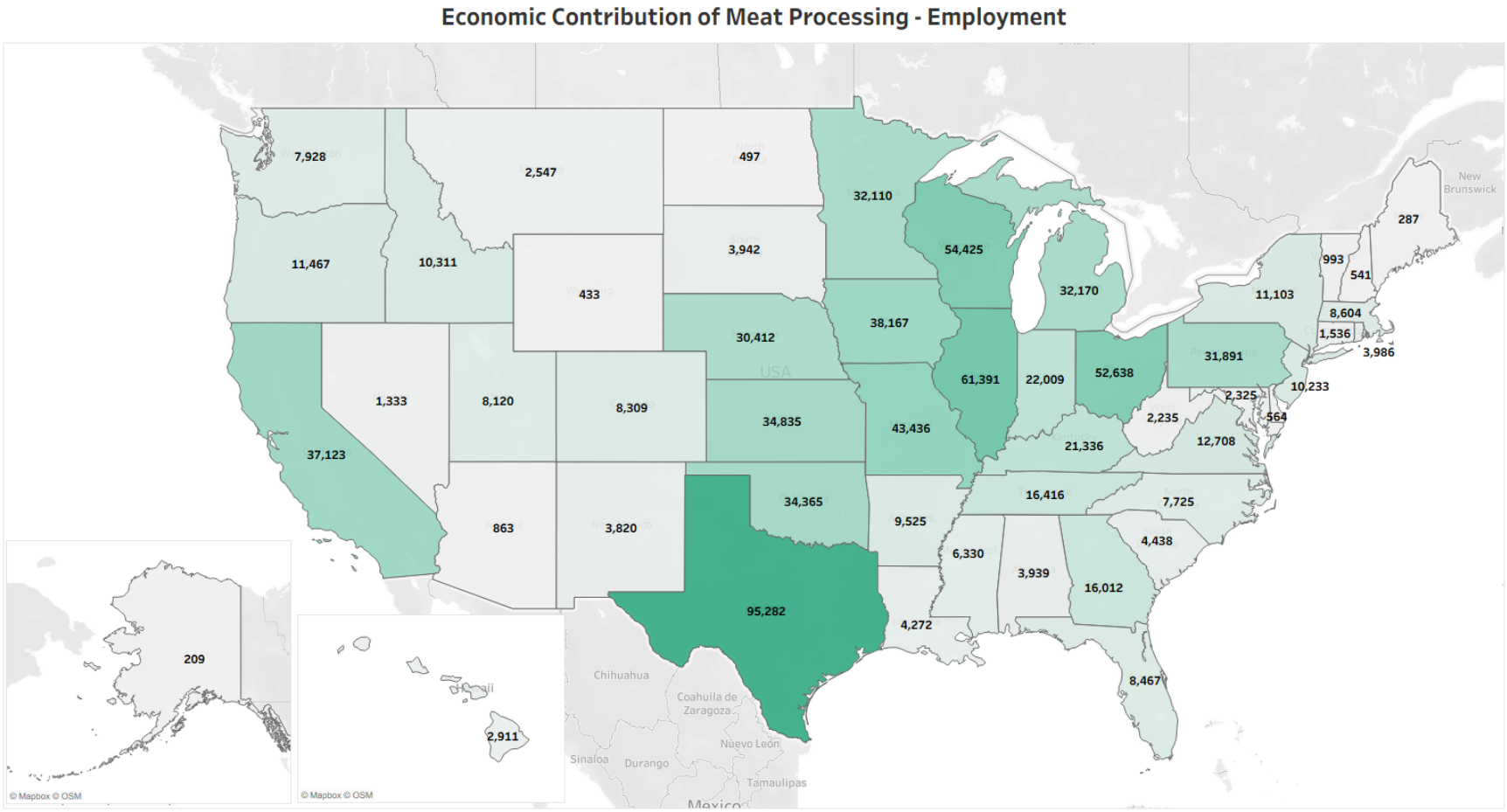


**Figure 17. Employment Contribution of Meat Processing by State**



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Poultry slaughter and processing contributes an estimated 849,461 jobs in the U.S. Figure 18 shows the estimated jobs contribution by state. Georgia and Arkansas are the leading job generators, with 124,496 jobs and 109,558 jobs, respectively. North Carolina (88,139 jobs), Alabama (78,931 jobs), and Texas (69,401 jobs) are the next leaders in this category.

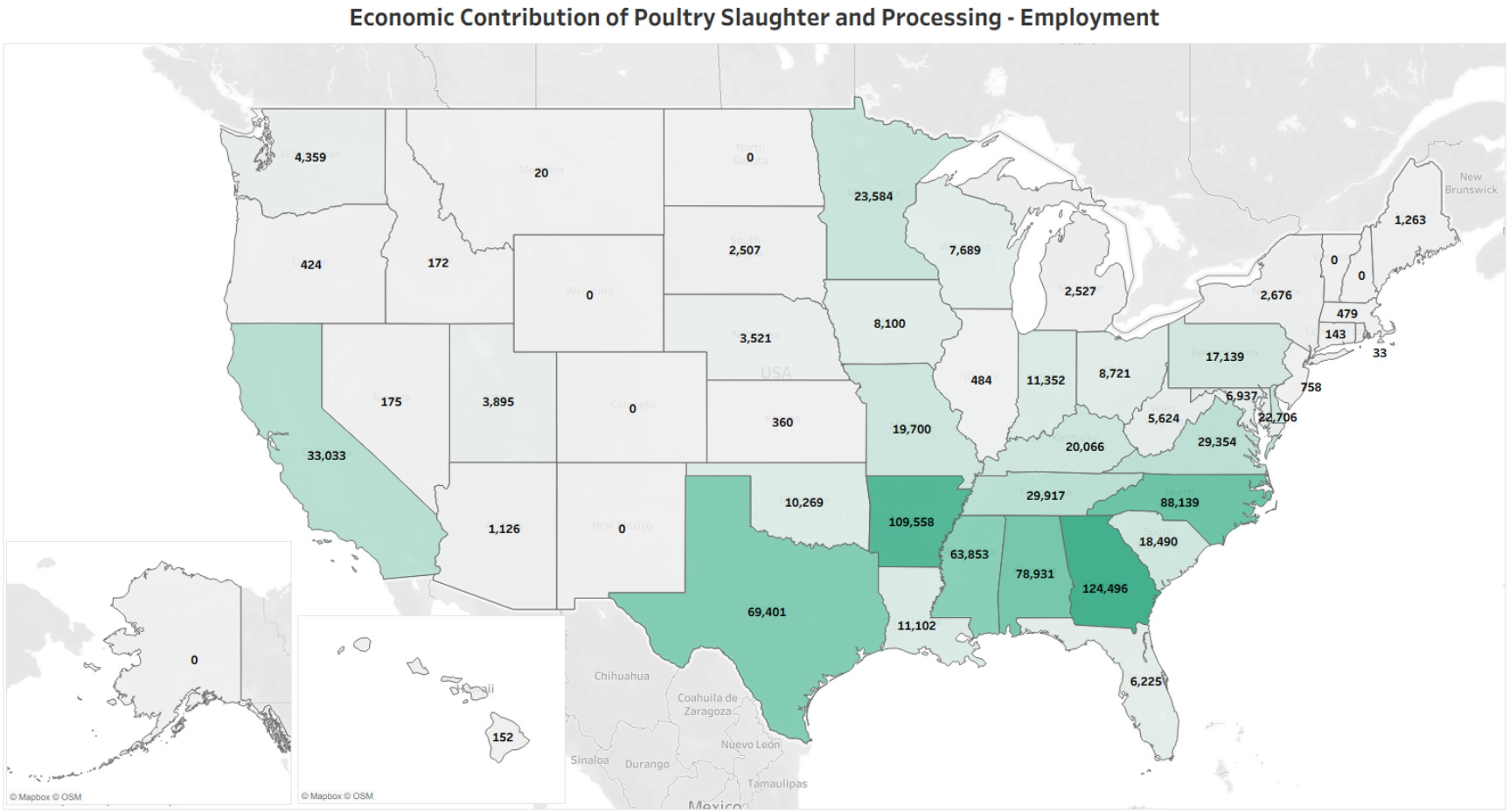


**Figure 18. Employment Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by State**



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Nationally, rendering and byproduct processing contributes an estimated 54,365 jobs. Figure 19 shows the estimated jobs contribution by state. The five states contributing the most jobs in this category are Texas (6,809 jobs), Nebraska (6,695 jobs), California (4,905 jobs), North Carolina (4,489 jobs), and Arkansas (3,802 jobs).

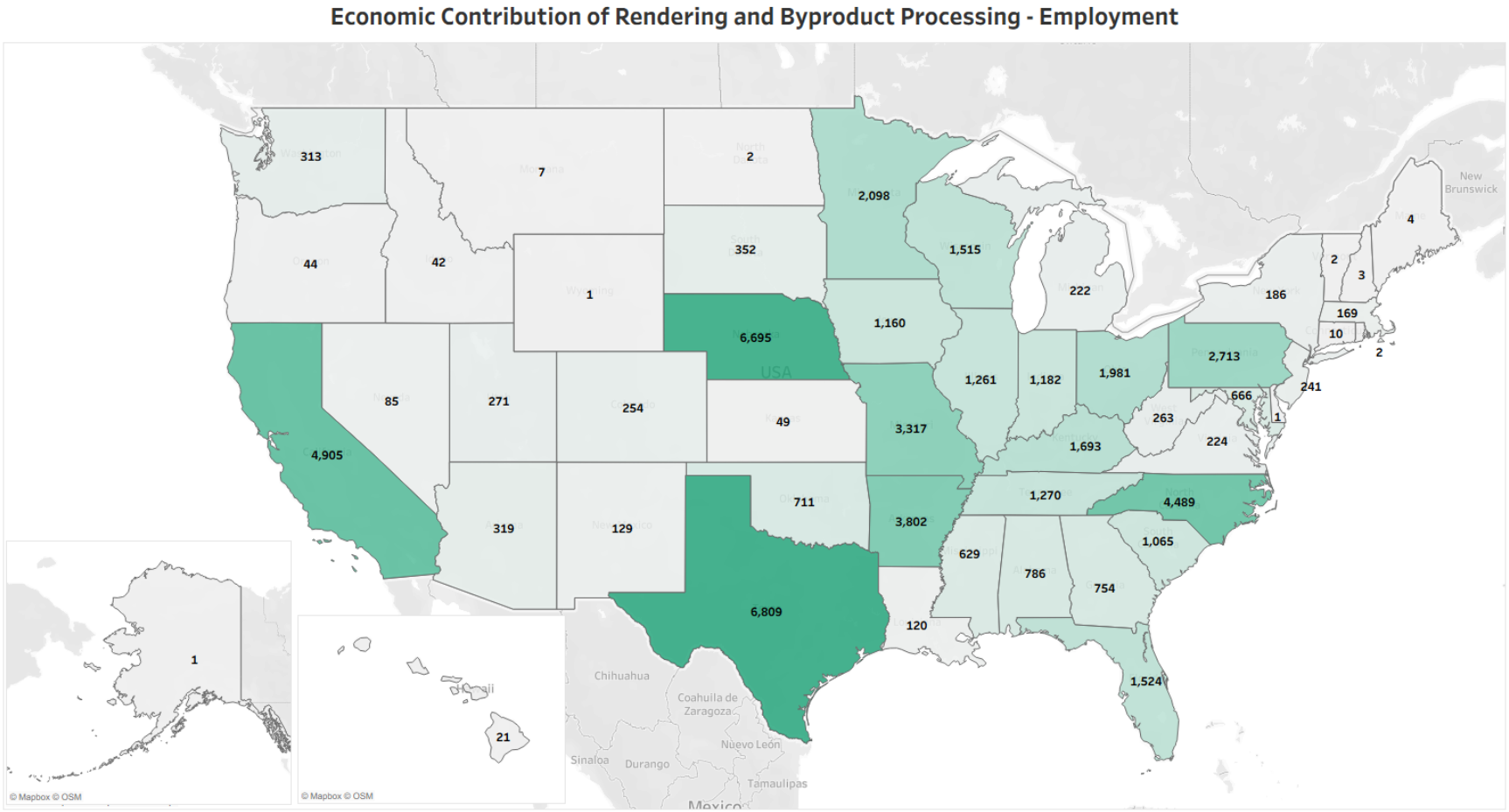


**Figure 19. Employment Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by State**



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### 4.3.3 Labor Income

Livestock slaughtering contributes an estimated $88.5 billion in labor income in the U.S. Labor income contribution by state is shown in Figure 20. Iowa has the highest total labor income with an estimated value of $12.1 billion, followed by Nebraska ($11.3 billion), Texas ($10.2 billion), Kansas ($5.0 billion), and Minnesota ($4.6 billion).

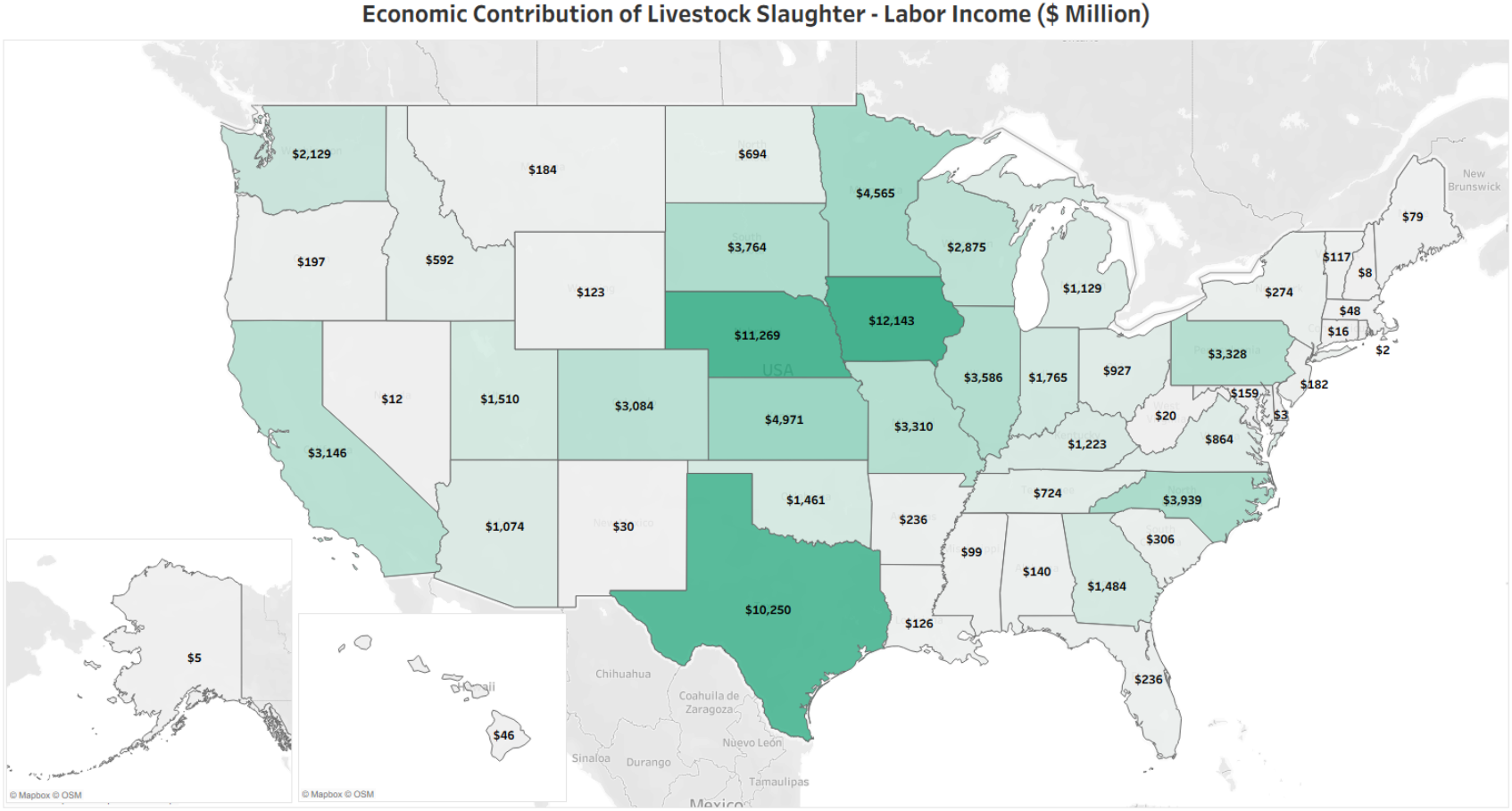


Figure 20. Labor Income Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by State



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Nationally, meat processing contributes an estimated $53.1 billion in labor income. Figure 21 shows the labor income contribution by state. The top five states in labor income contribution are Illinois ($5.4 billion), Texas ($4.7 billion), Wisconsin ($3.5 billion), California ($3.2 billion), and Iowa ($3.1 billion).

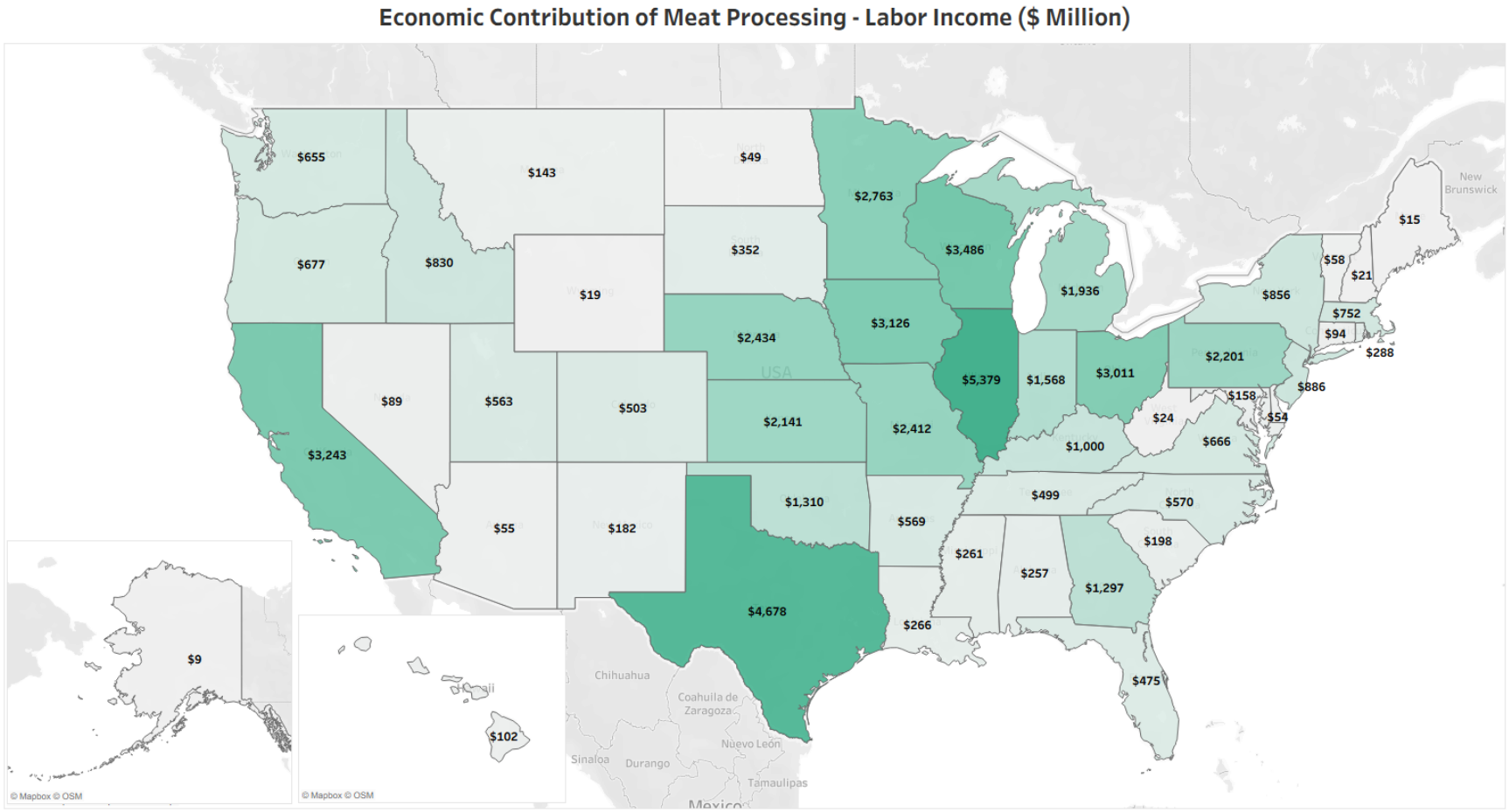


**Figure 21. Labor Income Contribution of Meat Processing by State**



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At the national level, poultry slaughter and processing contributes an estimated $59.5 billion in labor income. Figure 22 shows the labor income contribution by state. The top five states (Georgia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas) have an estimated total labor income contribution of more than $32.4 billion, with Georgia leading the way at $8.7 billion.

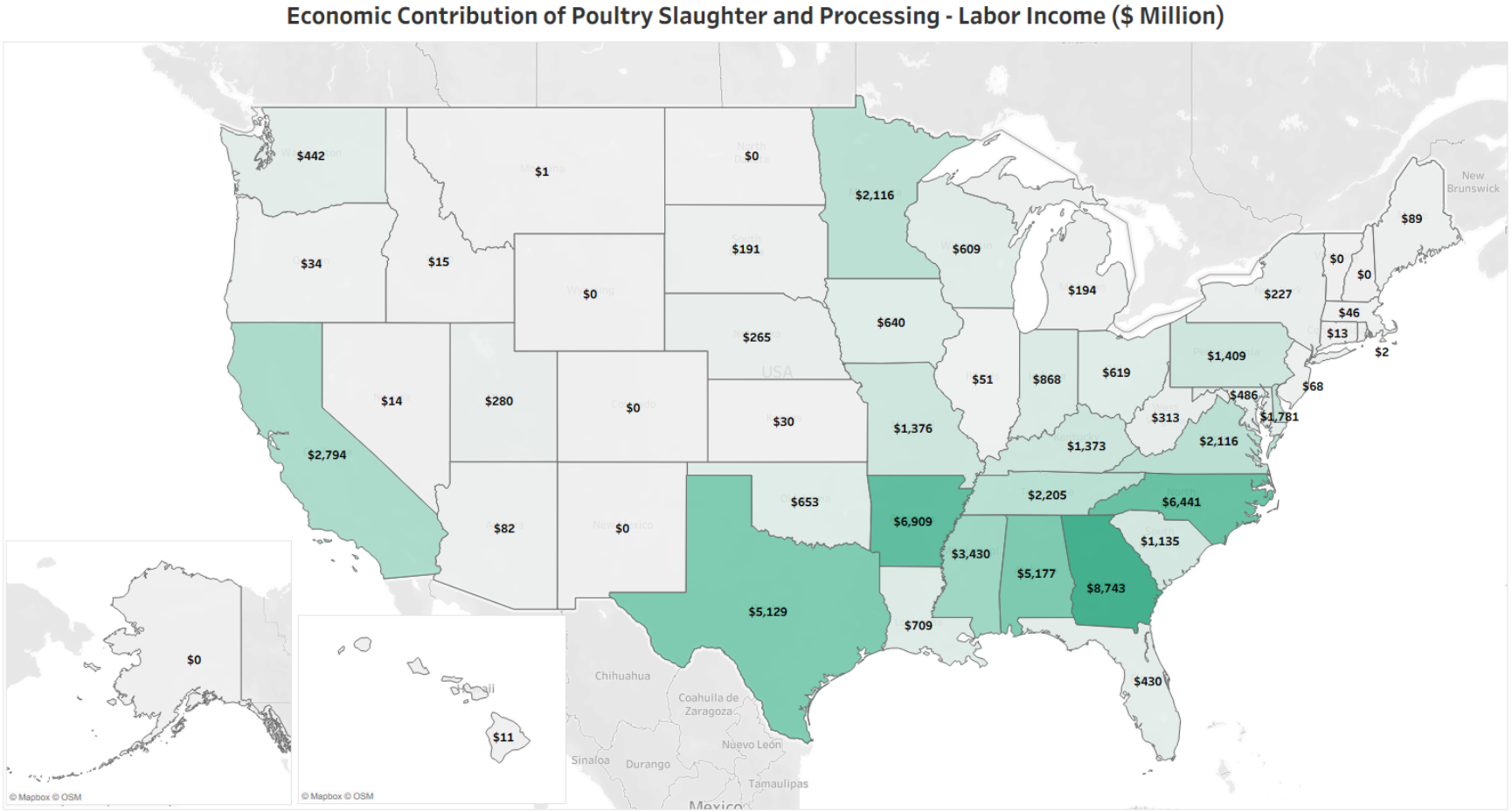


**Figure 22. Labor Income Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by State**



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Rendering and byproduct processing contributes an estimated $4.2 billion in labor income nationally. As shown in Figure 23, the states with the highest labor income contribution are Texas ($535 million), Nebraska ($526 million), California ($440 million), North Carolina ($313 million), and Arkansas ($259 million).

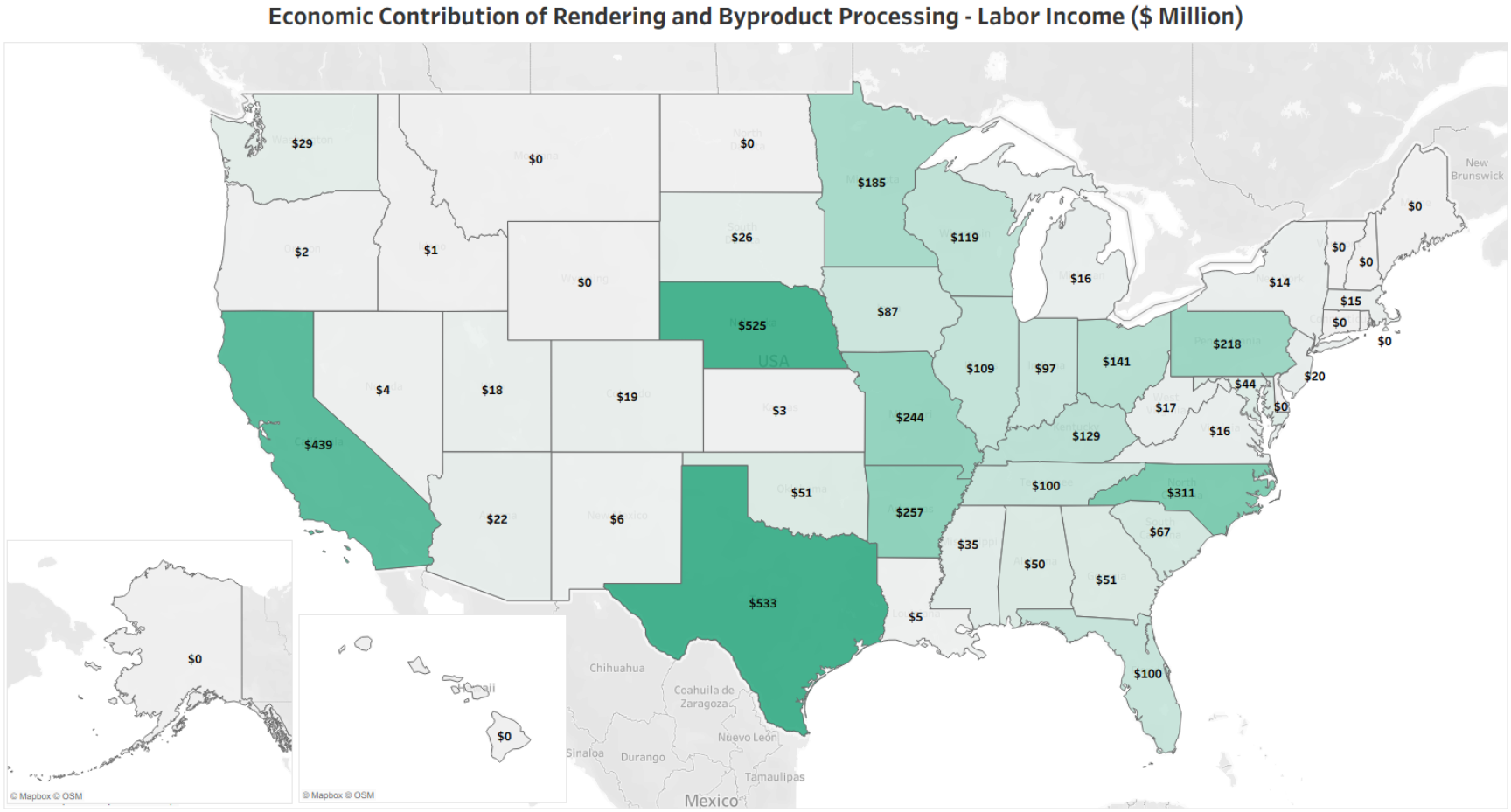


**Figure 23. Labor Income Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by State**



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### 4.3.4 Output

Livestock slaughter contributes an estimated $372.8 billion in total output across the U.S. Figure 24 shows the estimated output contribution by state. Nebraska ($54.6 billion), Texas ($47.1 billion), and Iowa ($46.2 billion) are the states with the highest estimated output contribution, accounting for nearly 40% of total output.

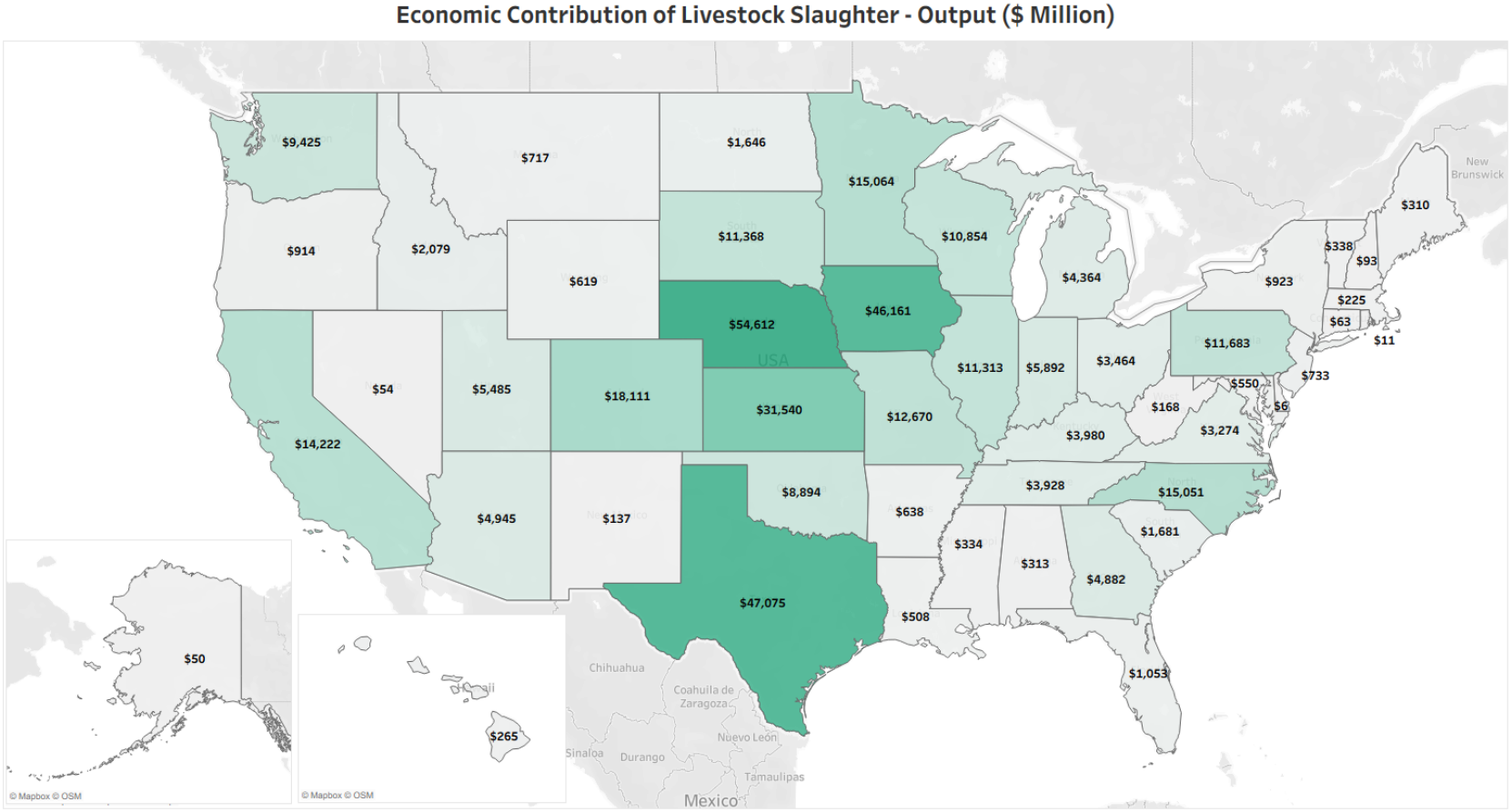


Figure 24. Output Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by State

At the national level, meat processing contributes an estimated $227.9 billion in total output. Figure 25 shows the estimated output contribution by state. The top five states in this category are Texas ($21.9 billion), Illinois ($19.6 billion), California ($14.9 billion), Wisconsin ($14.2 billion), and Iowa ($13.3 billion).

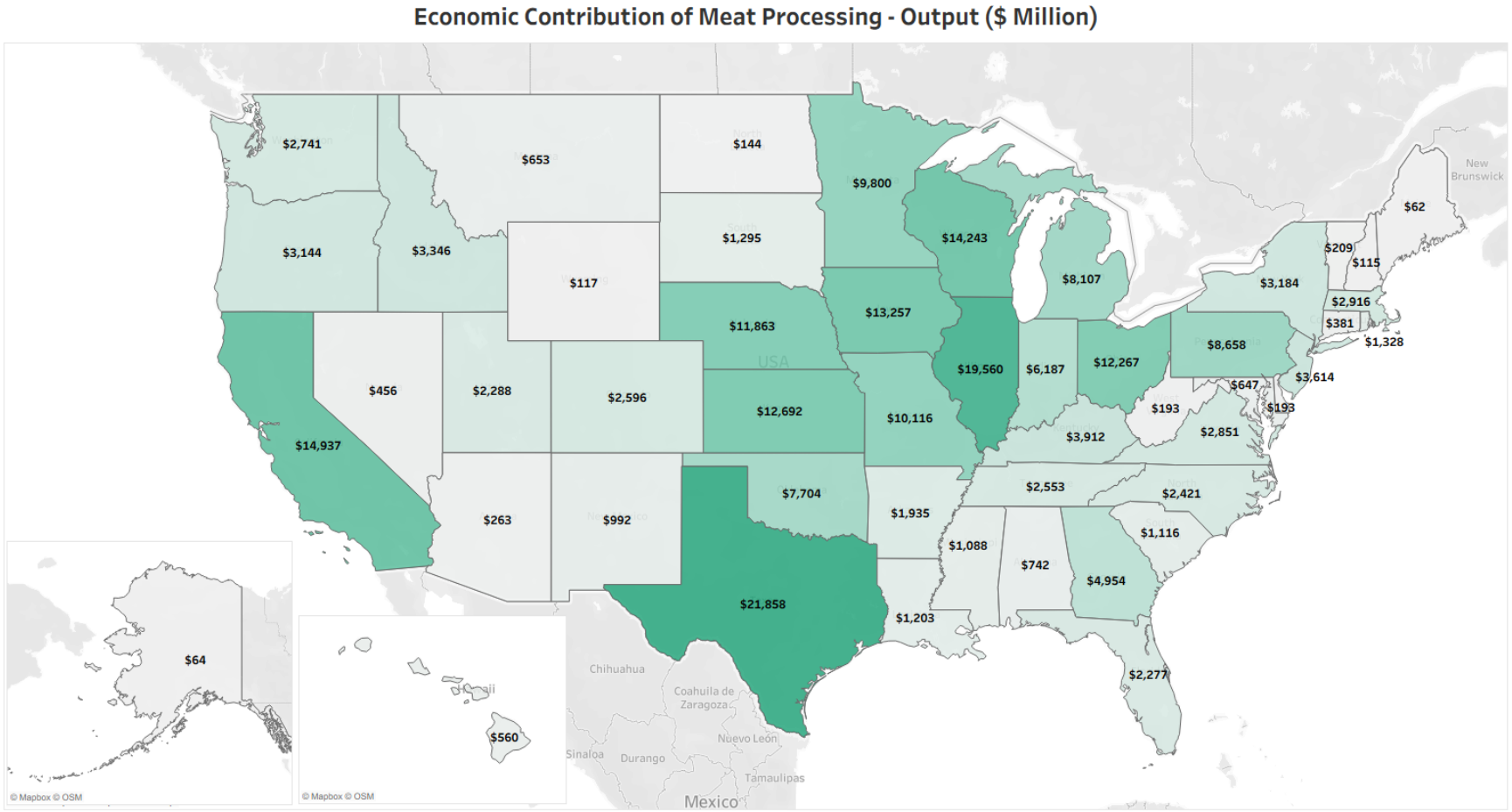


**Figure 25. Output Contribution of Meat Processing by State**



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Poultry slaughter and processing contributes an estimated $292.2 billion in total output across the U.S. As shown in Figure 26, the states with the highest contribution in terms of output are Georgia ($42.9 billion), Arkansas ($36.6 billion), North Carolina ($32.8 billion), Alabama ($26.5 billion), and Texas ($23.9 billion).

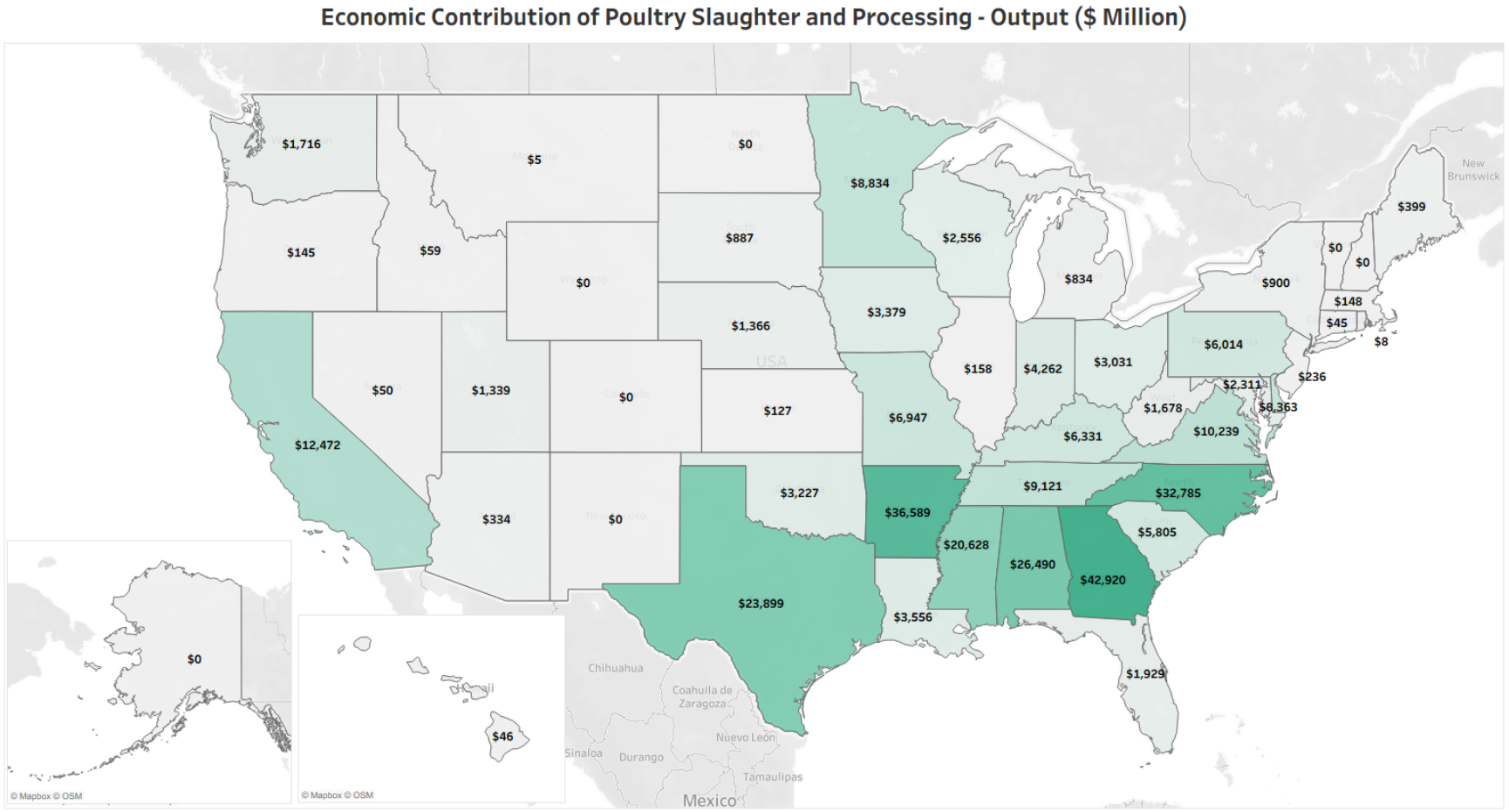


**Figure 26. Output Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by State**



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Nationally, rendering and byproduct processing contributes an estimated $18.8 billion in total output. Figure 27 shows the estimated output contribution by state. Six states have an estimated output contribution of more than $1 billion: Nebraska ($2.5 billion), Texas ($2.3 billion), California ($1.8 billion), North Carolina ($1.5 billion), Arkansas ($1.2 billion), and Missouri ($1.1 billion).

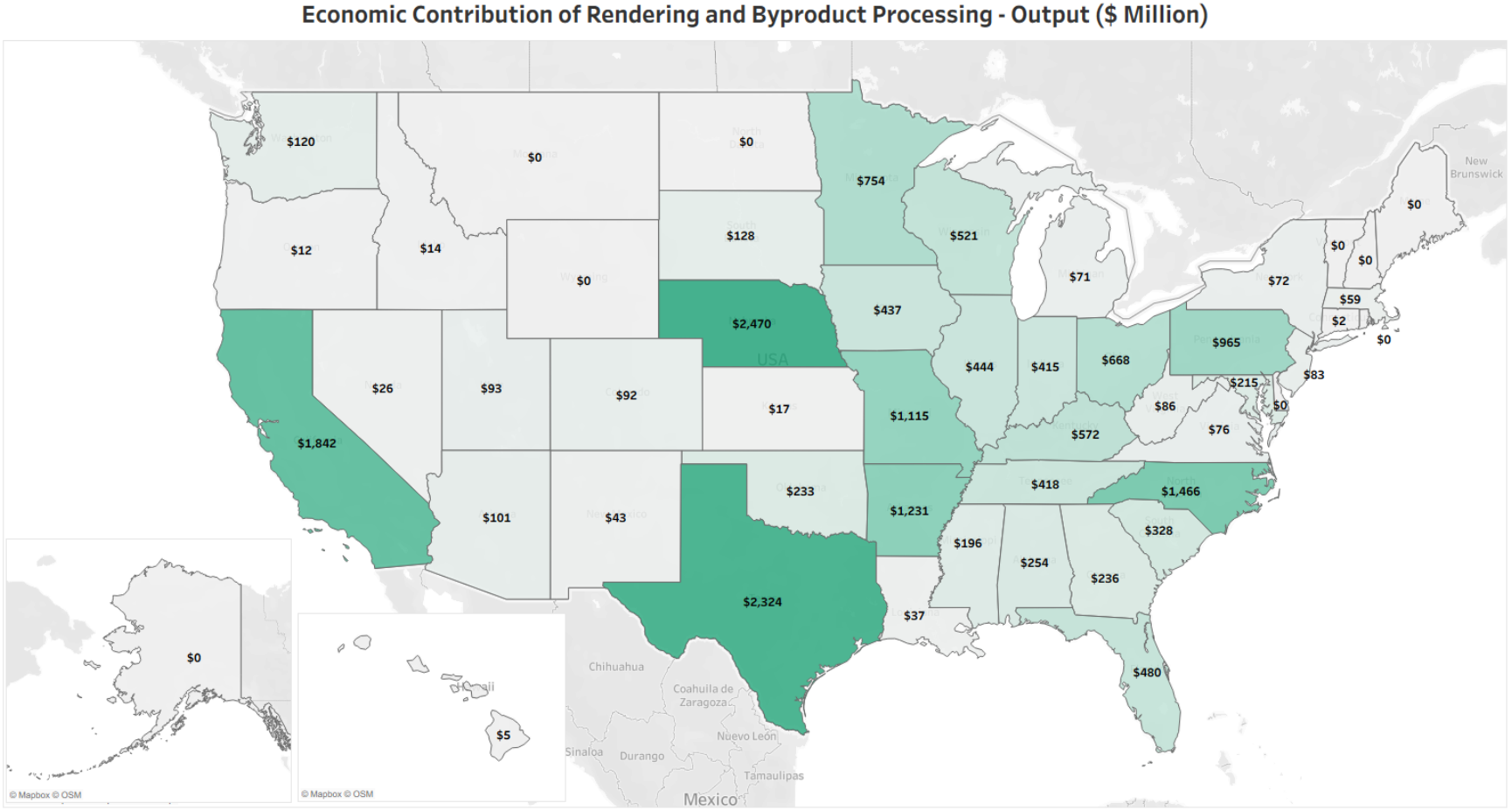


**Figure 27. Output Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by State**



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### 4.3.5 Taxes Paid

The economic activity associated with livestock slaughtering is estimated to generate a net total of $32.6 billion in local, state, and federal taxes. As shown in Figure 28, the states with the most taxes paid by the livestock slaughter sector include Nebraska ($4.3 billion), Iowa ($4.0 billion), Texas ($3.8 billion), Kansas ($2.1 billion), and Minnesota ($1.6 billion).

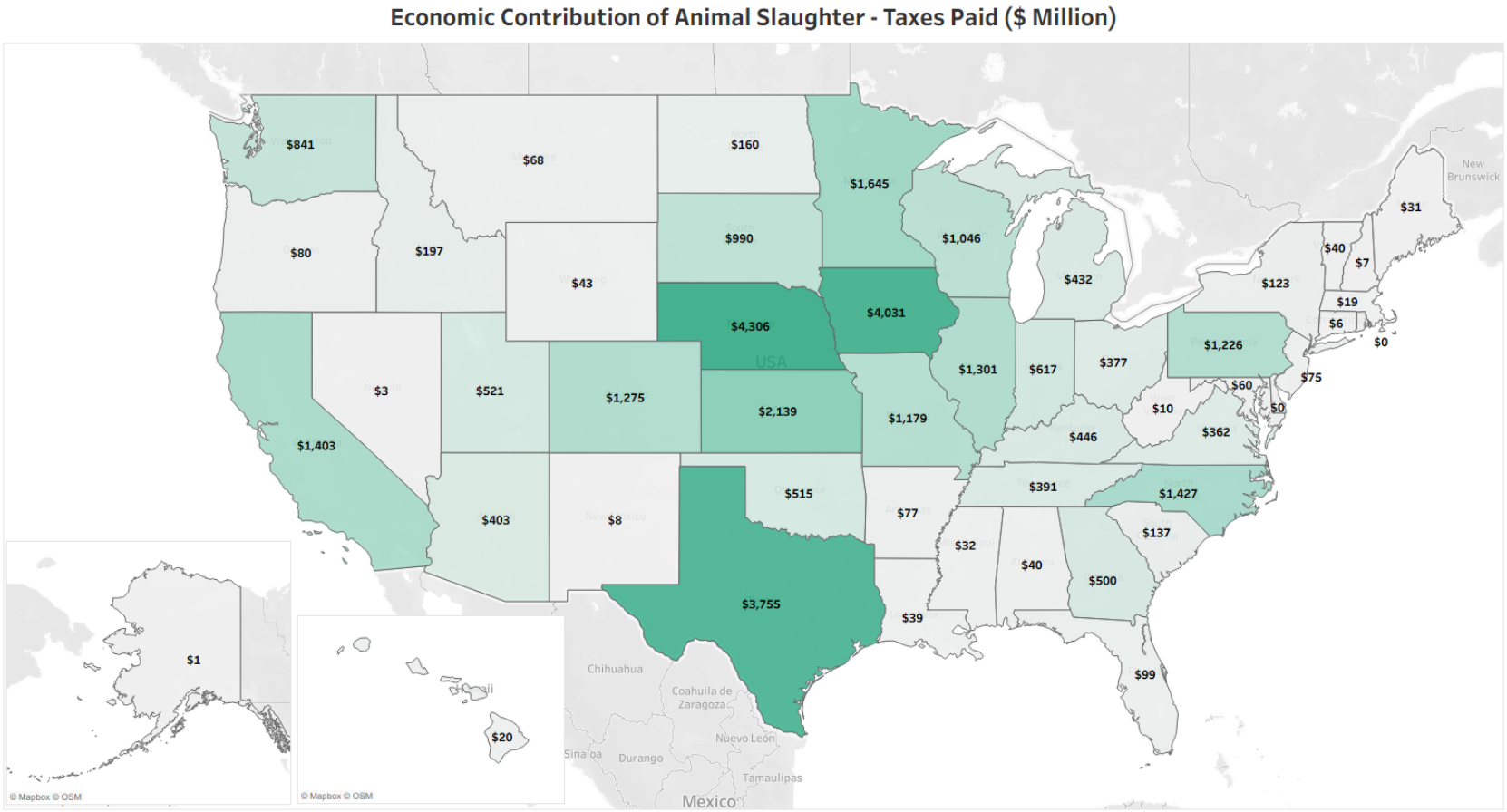


Figure 28. Tax Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by State



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The economic activity associated with the meat processing sector is a significant source of tax revenue, resulting in an estimated net total of $19.5 billion in local, state, and federal taxes paid. The leading states for estimated taxes paid by meat processing are Illinois ($2.0 billion), Texas ($1.6 billion), California ($1.4 billion), Wisconsin ($1.2 billion), and Ohio ($1.2 billion) (Figure 29).

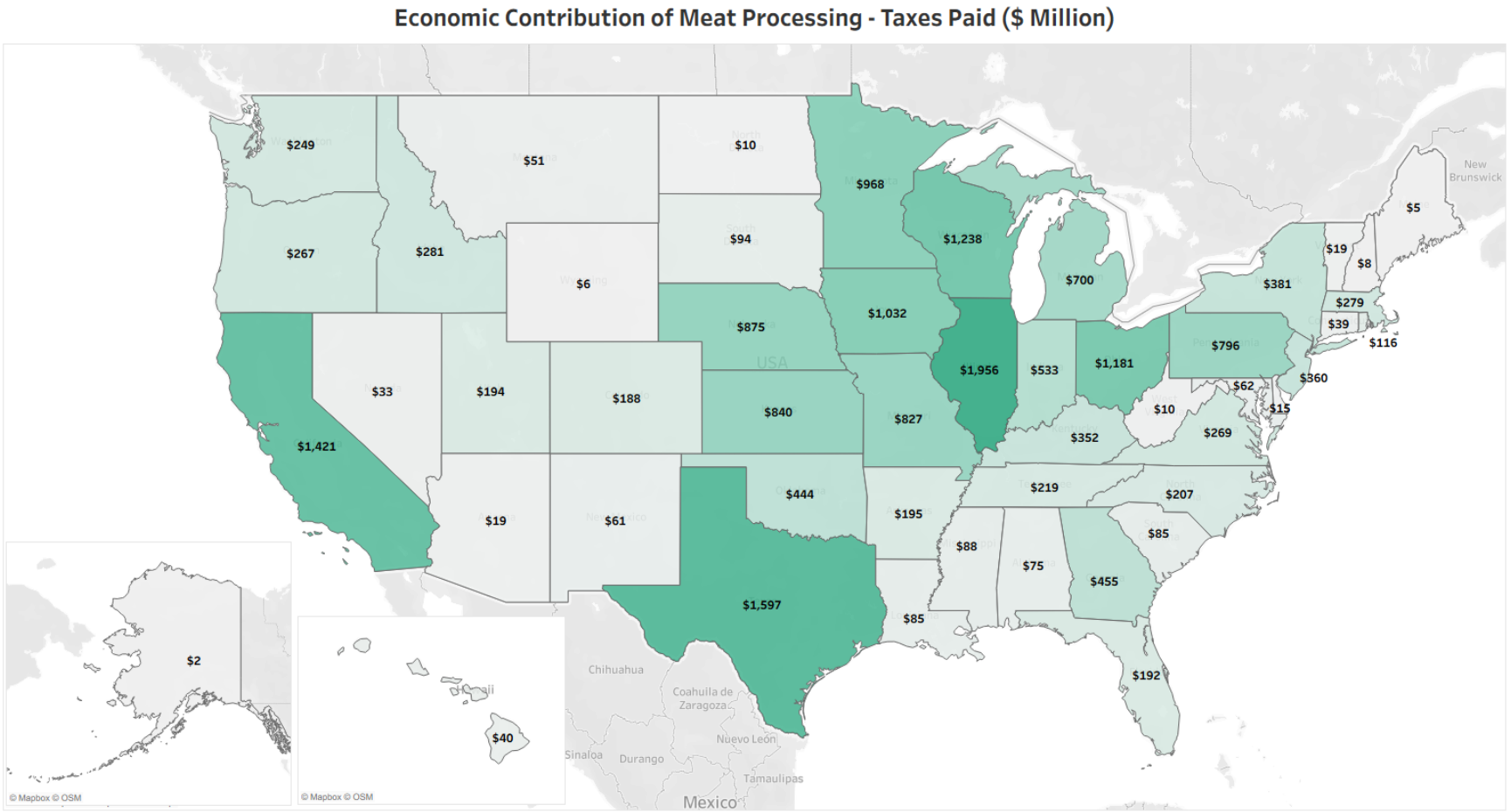


**Figure 29. Tax Contribution of Meat Processing by State**



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Poultry slaughter and processing is estimated to generate a net total of $23.4 billion in local, state, and federal taxes. Figure 30 shows the estimated net total of taxes paid by state. The top five states for estimated taxes paid by poultry slaughter and processing are Georgia ($3.4 billion), Arkansas ($2.9 billion), North Carolina ($2.5 billion), Alabama ($1.9 billion), and Texas ($1.9 billion).

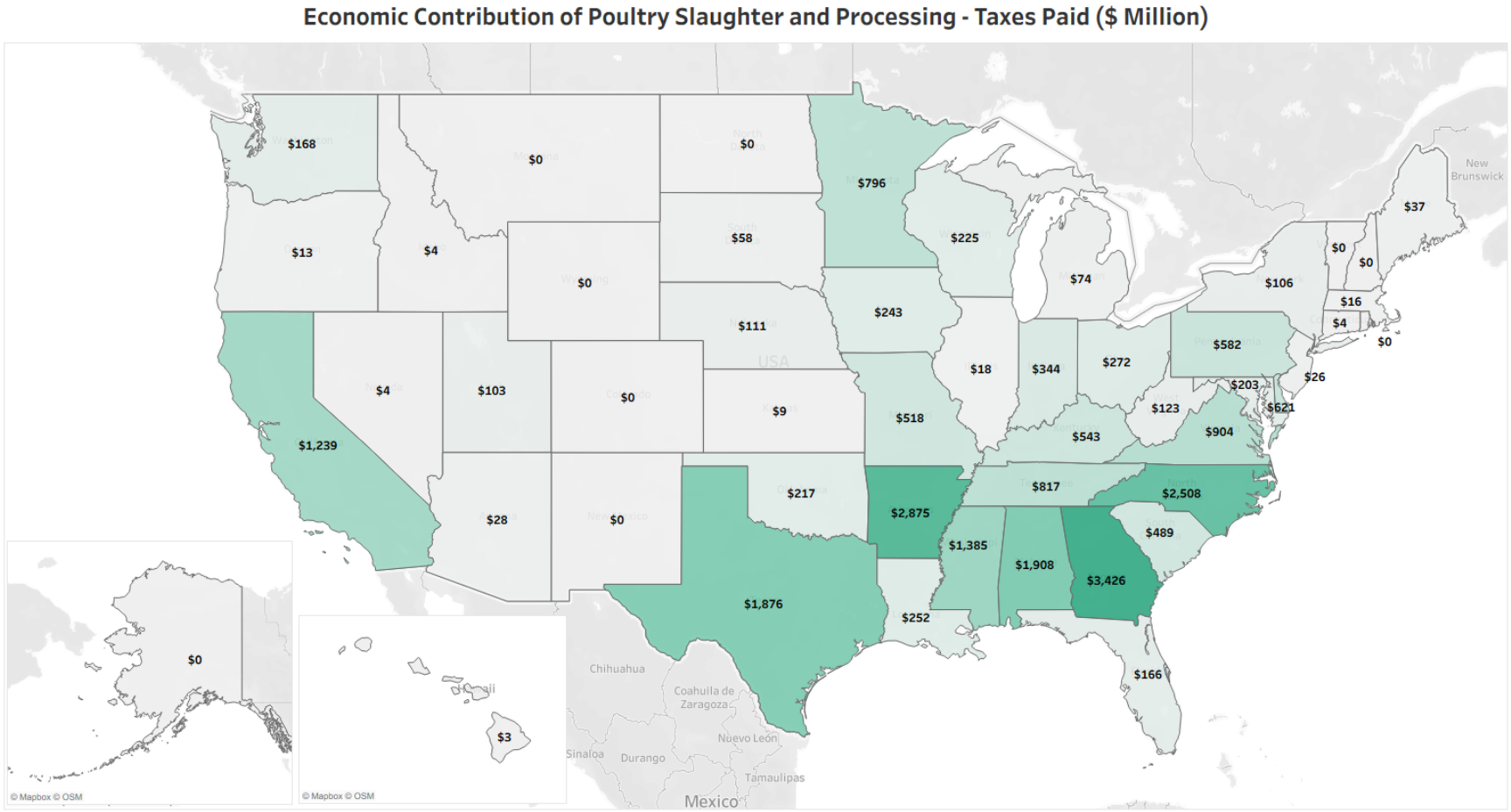


**Figure 30. Tax Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by State**



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Nationally, rendering and byproduct processing is estimated to generate a net total of $1.6 billion in local, state, and federal taxes. Figure 31 shows the estimated net total of taxes paid by state. The states with the most estimated taxes paid by rendering and byproduct processing are California ($191 million), Nebraska ($188 million), Texas ($173 million), North Carolina ($120 million), and Arkansas ($104 million).

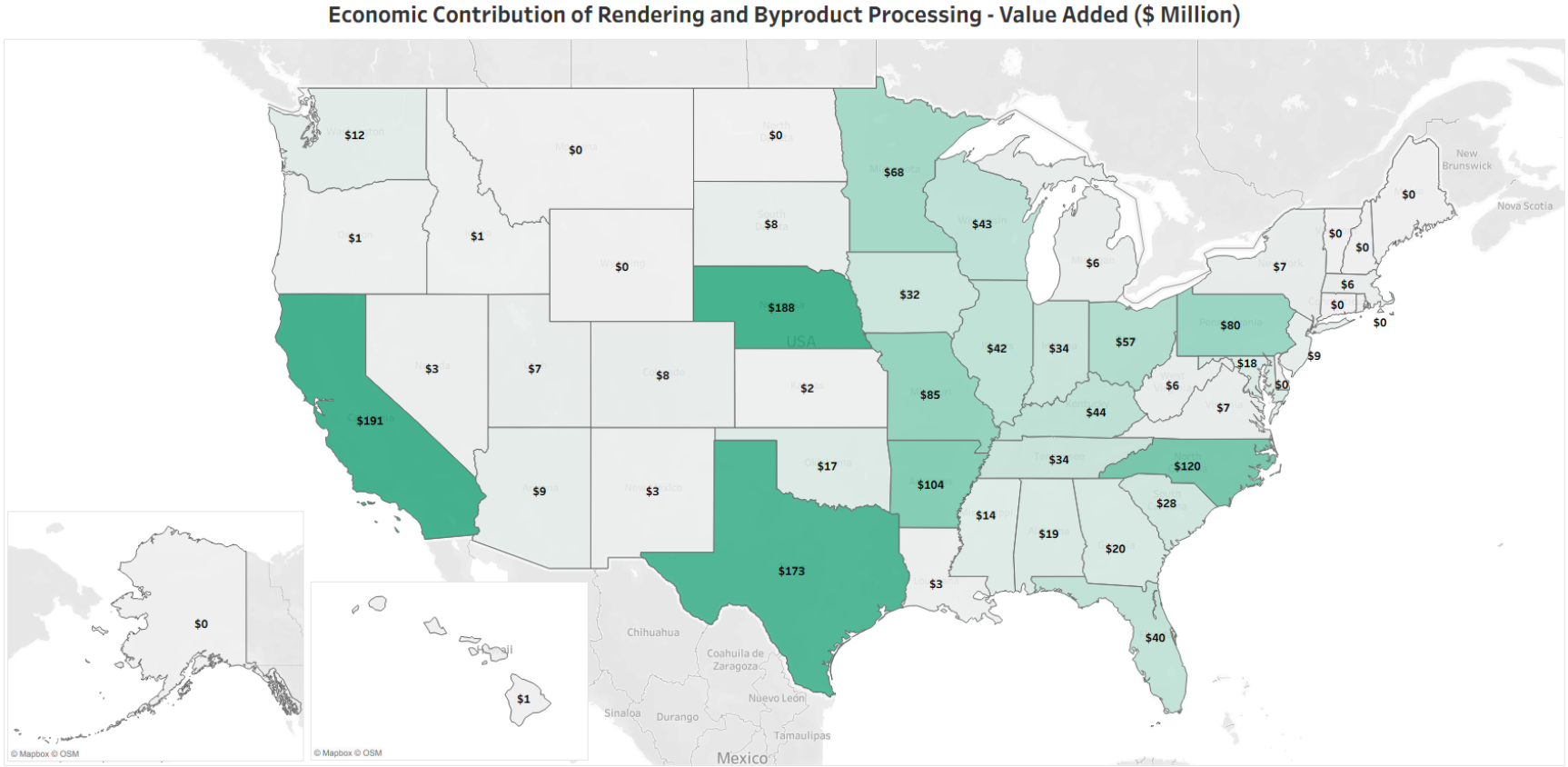


**Figure 31. Tax Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by State**



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## 4.4 Congressional District Results

Figure 32 shows the estimated economic contribution of the meat and poultry processing industry in each federal congressional district in terms of value added. The five districts with the largest value added contribution are Nebraska-3 ($18.5 billion), Iowa-4 ($12.4 billion), Texas-13 ($11.7 billion), Kansas-1 ($10.0 billion), and Arkansas-3 ($7.3 billion). The meat and poultry processing industry contributes more than $1 billion in value added to 87 districts.

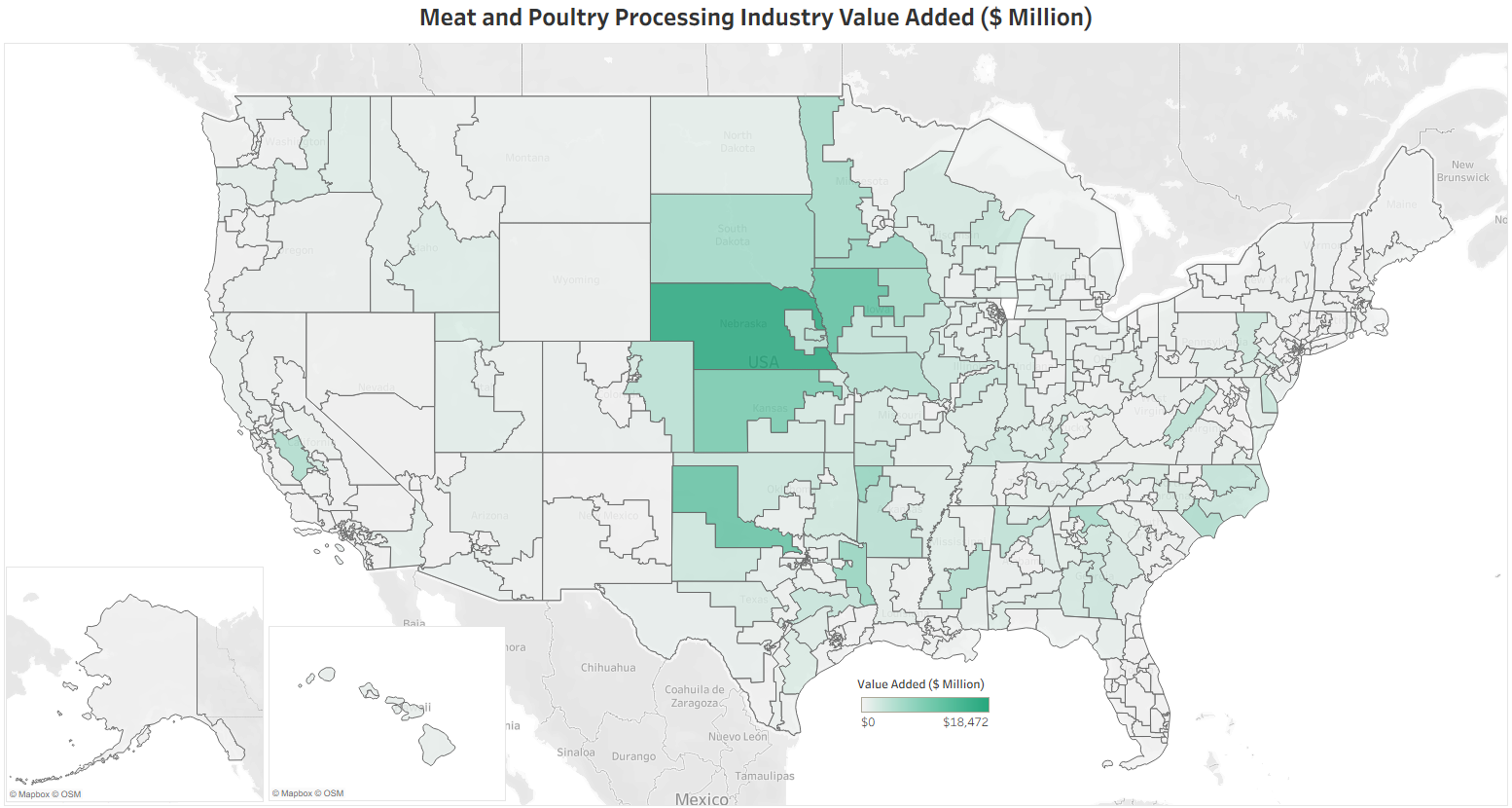


Figure 32. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Value Added by Congressional District



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The estimated jobs in each congressional district derived from the meat and poultry processing industry are shown in Figure 33. Nebraska-3 has the highest employment contribution with nearly 127,000, followed by Texas-13 (104,101), Iowa-4 (90,719), Kansas-1 (82,729), and Texas-1 (72,531). A total of 92 districts derive more than 10,000 jobs from the meat and poultry processing industry.

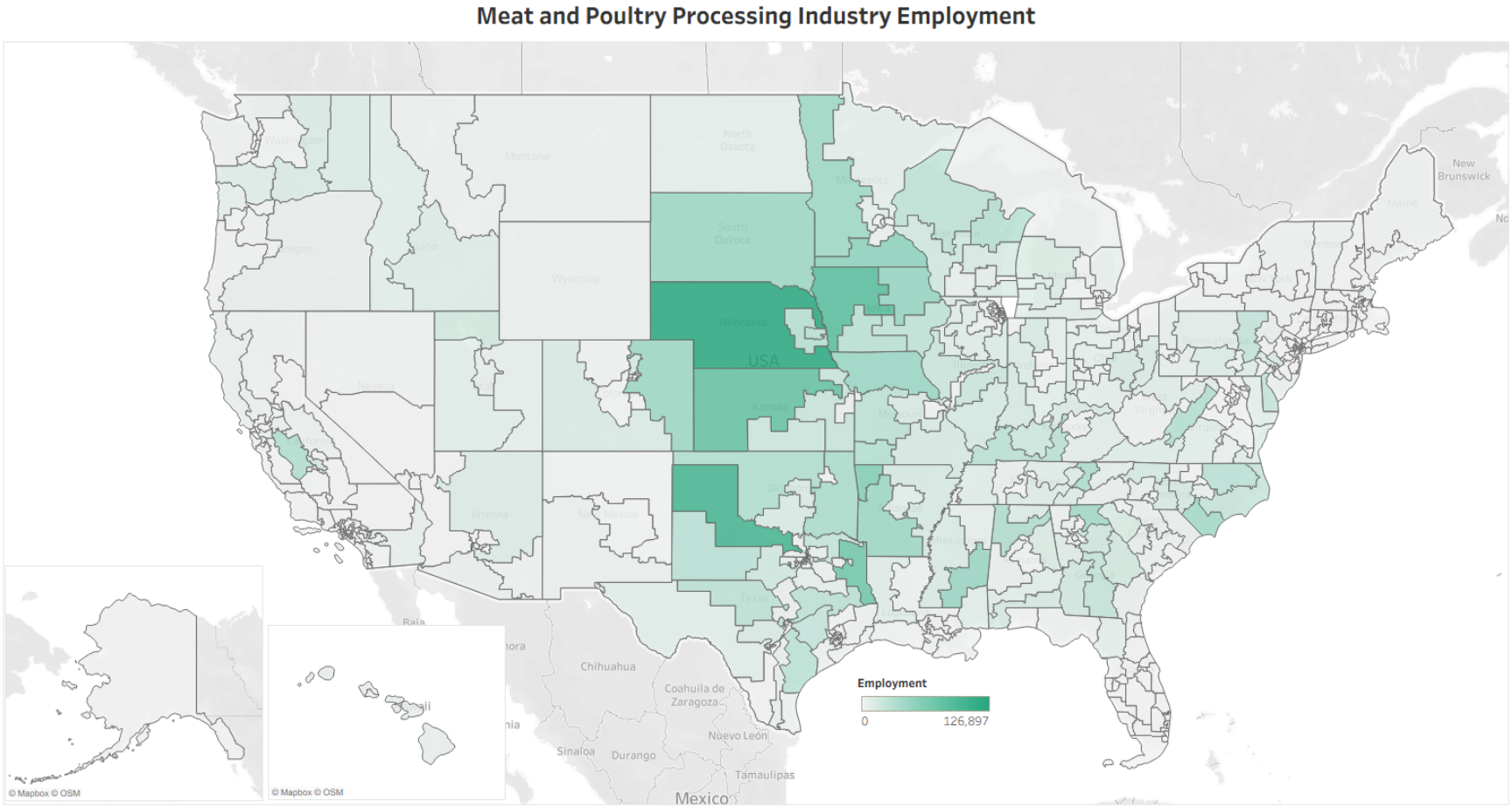


**Figure 33. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Employment by Congressional District**



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The estimated labor income resulting from the operations of the meat and poultry processing industry in each district is shown in Figure 34. Nebraska-3, Iowa-4, and Texas-13 all have a labor income contribution greater than $5 billion. Additionally, 21 other districts each have a labor income contribution greater than $2 billion and a further 31 districts have a labor income contribution of between $1 billion and $2 billion.

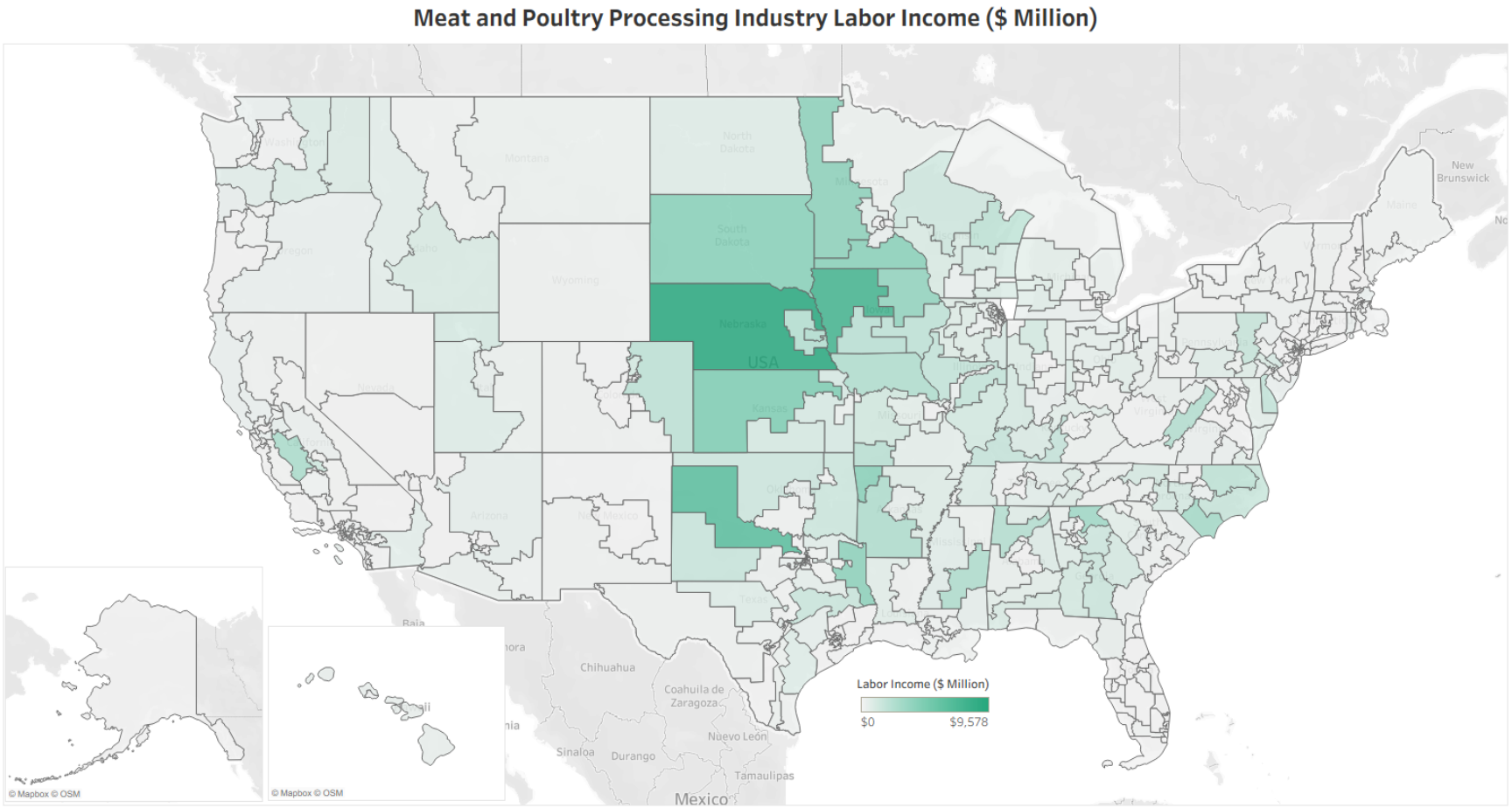


**Figure 34. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Labor Income by Congressional District**



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The estimated output in each district that is derived from the meat and poultry processing is shown in Figure 35. The largest district in terms of output contribution is Nebraska-3 with $47.6 billion, followed by Iowa-4 ($31.8 billion), Kansas-1 ($30.2 billion), Texas-13 ($27.0 billion), and Arkansas-3 ($19.4 billion). A total of 178 districts have an output contribution greater than $1 billion, while just 76 districts have an output contribution less than $100 million.

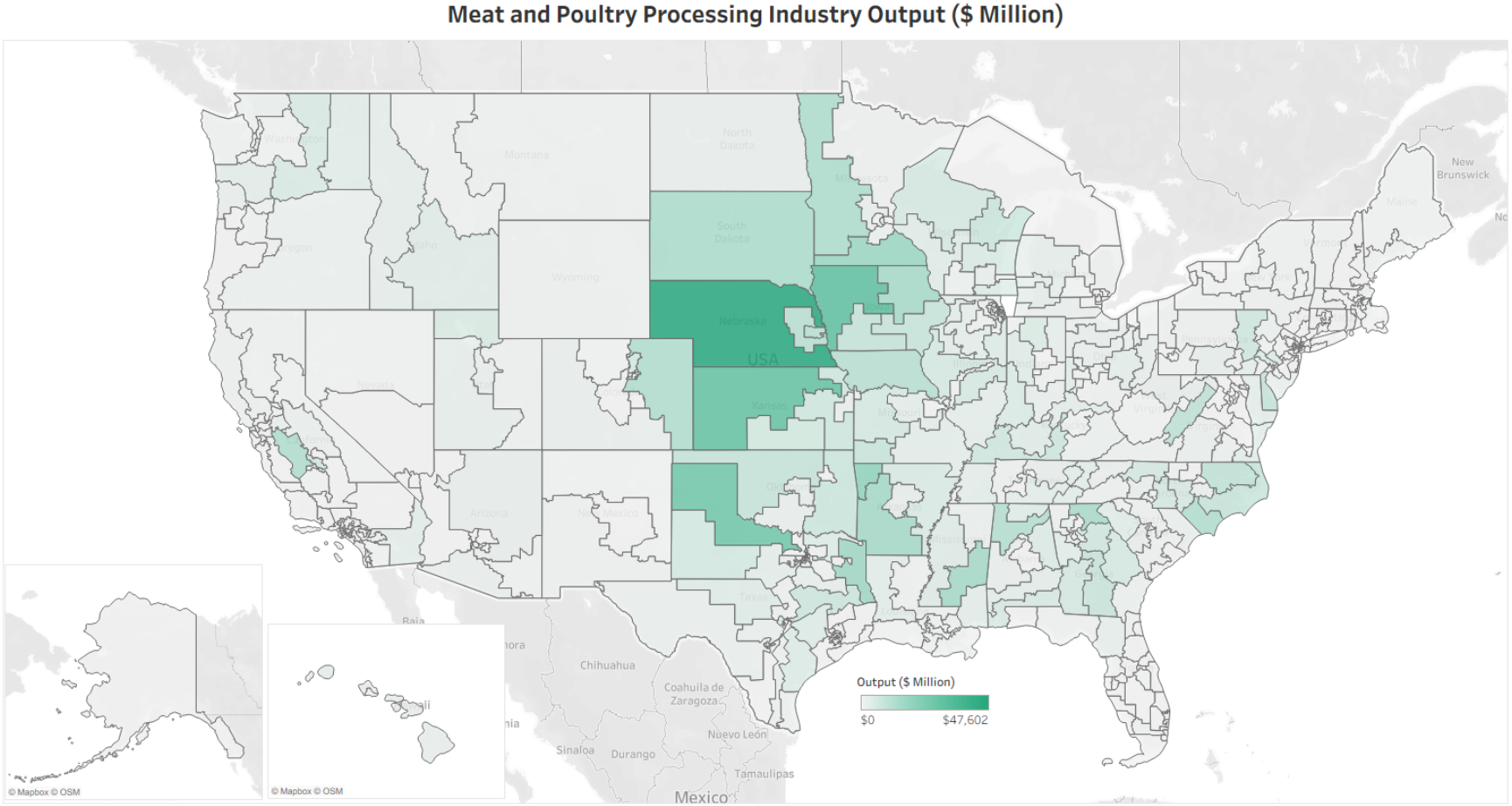


**Figure 35. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Output by Congressional District**



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The total estimated tax contribution of each district from the meat and poultry processing industry is shown in Figure 36. The top districts in terms of tax contribution are Nebraska-3 ($3.8 billion), Iowa-4 ($2.7 billion), Texas-13 ($2.4 billion), Kansas-1 ($2.0 billion), and Minnesota-1 ($1.6 billion). A total of 15 districts have a tax contribution of more than $1 billion, and 148 districts have a tax contribution of between $100 million and $1 billion.

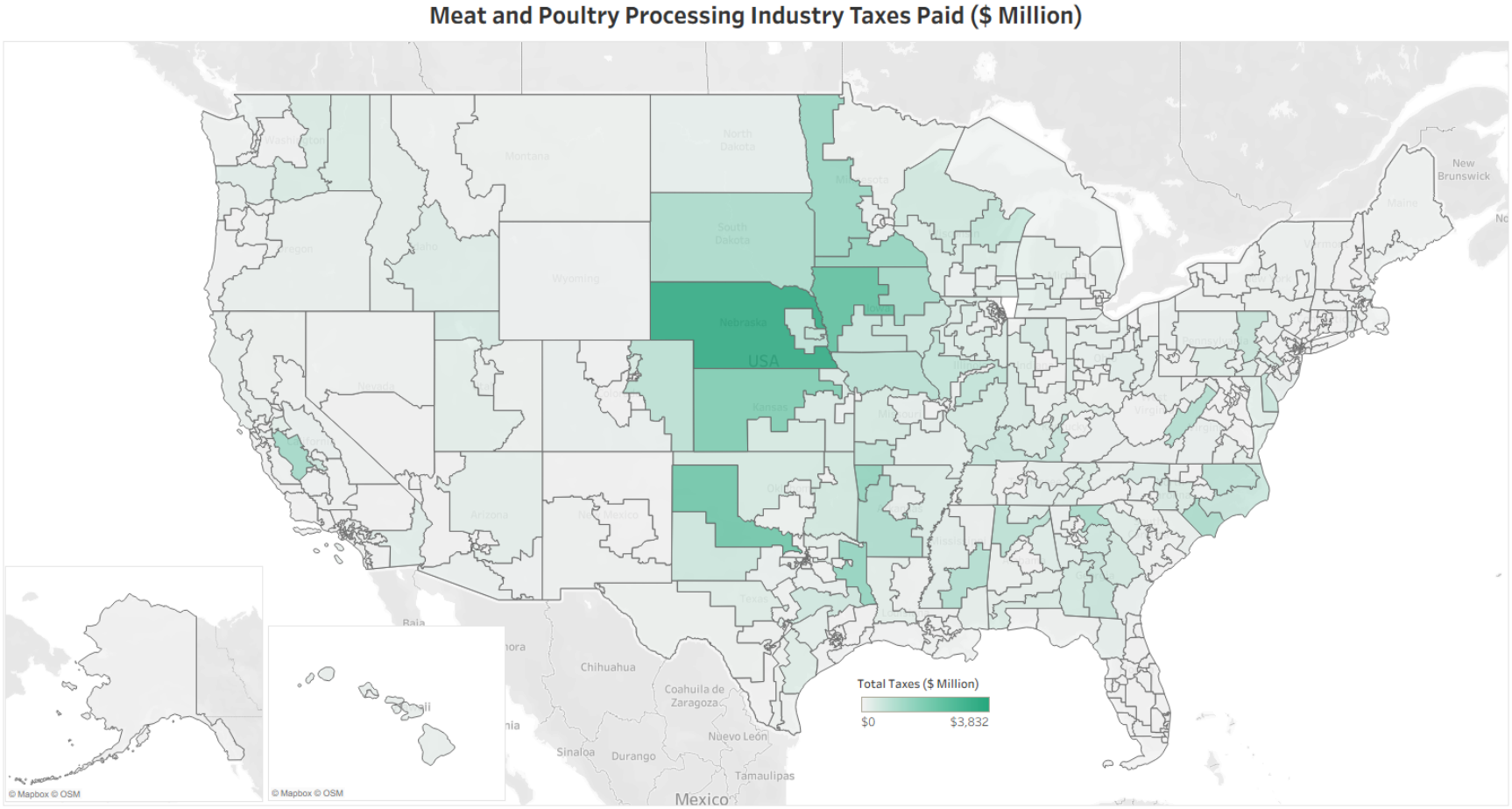


**Figure 36. Meat and Poultry Processing Industry Taxes Paid by Congressional District**



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## 4.5 Congressional District Detailed Results

### 4.5.1 Value Added

The leading U.S. congressional districts for value added from animal slaughter include Nebraska-2 ($15.9 billion), Texas-13 ($10.4 billion), Iowa-4 ($9.0 billion), Kansas-1 ($8.5 billion), and South Dakota-0 ($5.3 billion) (Figure 37).

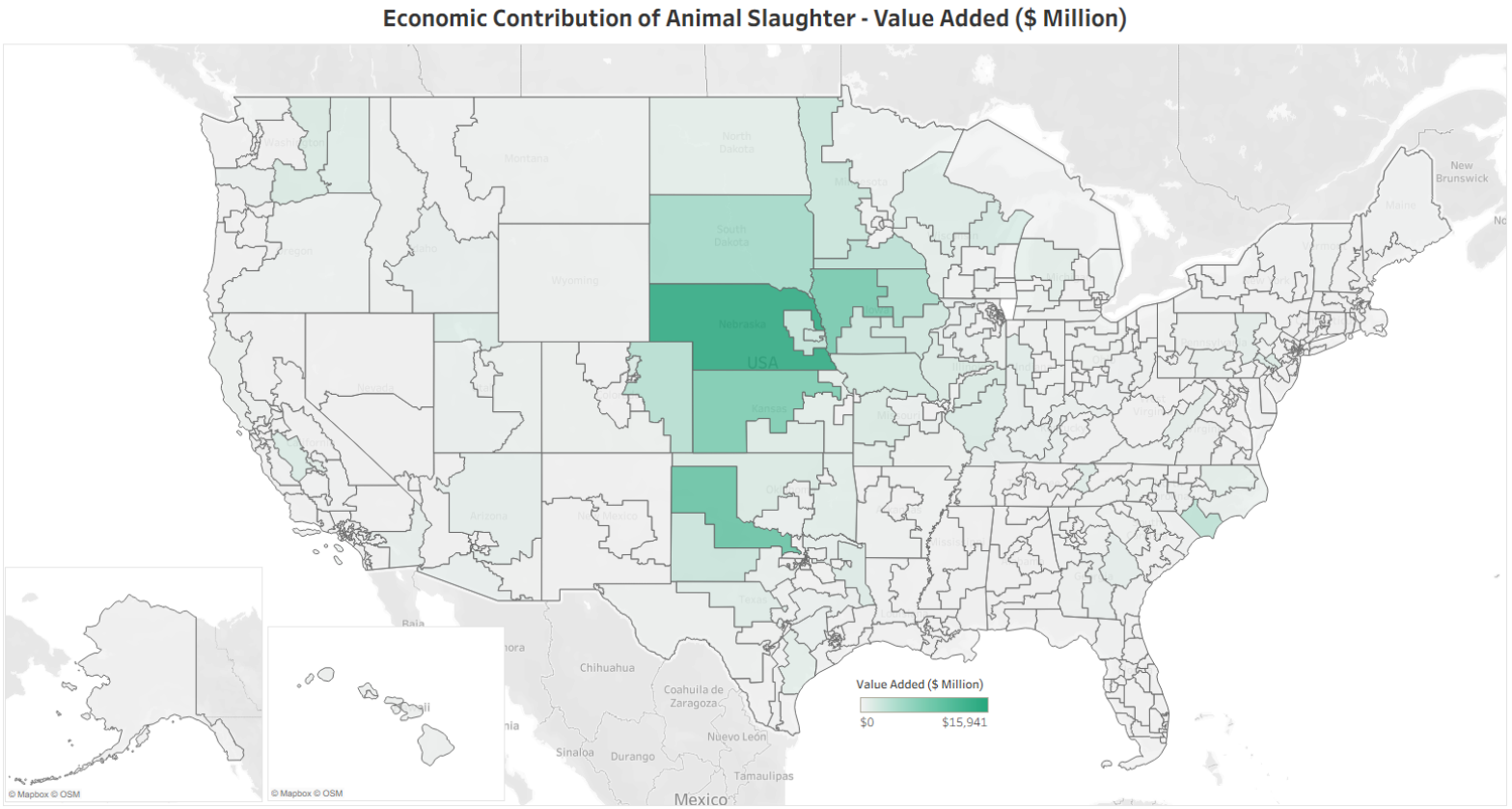


Figure 37. Value Added Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by District



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The top five U.S. congressional districts for value added from meat processing are Iowa-4 ($2.6 billion), Missouri-6 ($2.3 billion), Minnesota-1 ($2.2 billion), Nebraska-2 ($1.8 billion), and Nebraska-3 ($1.7 billion) (Figure 38).

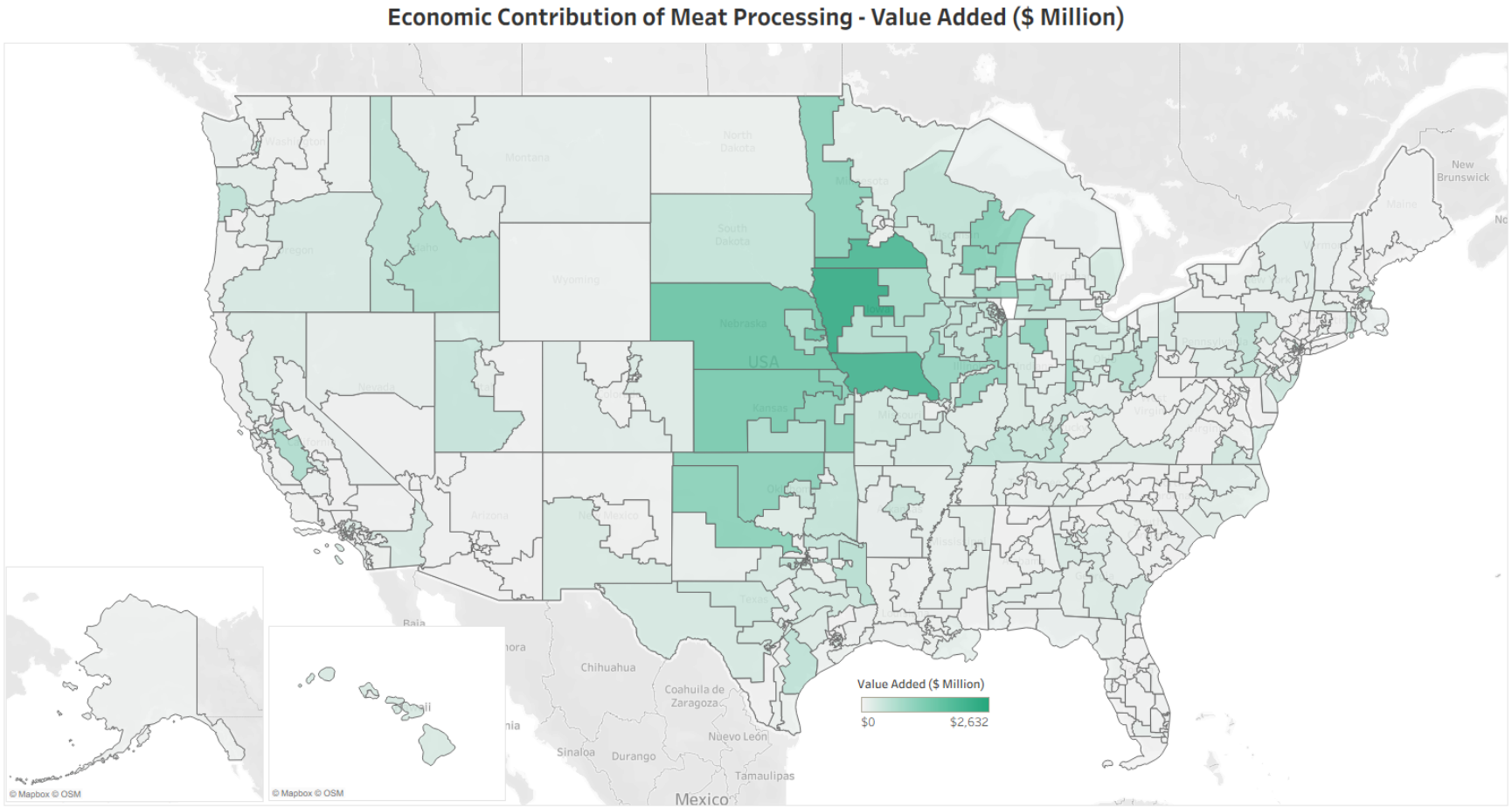


**Figure 38. Value Added Contribution of Meat Processing by District**



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Figure 39 shows the value added from poultry slaughter and processing by U.S. congressional districts with the leading districts being Arkansas-3 ($7.0 billion), Georgia-9 ($5.2 billion), Texas-1 ($5.1 billion), Mississippi-3 ($4.3 billion), and Arkansas-4 ($3.8 billion).

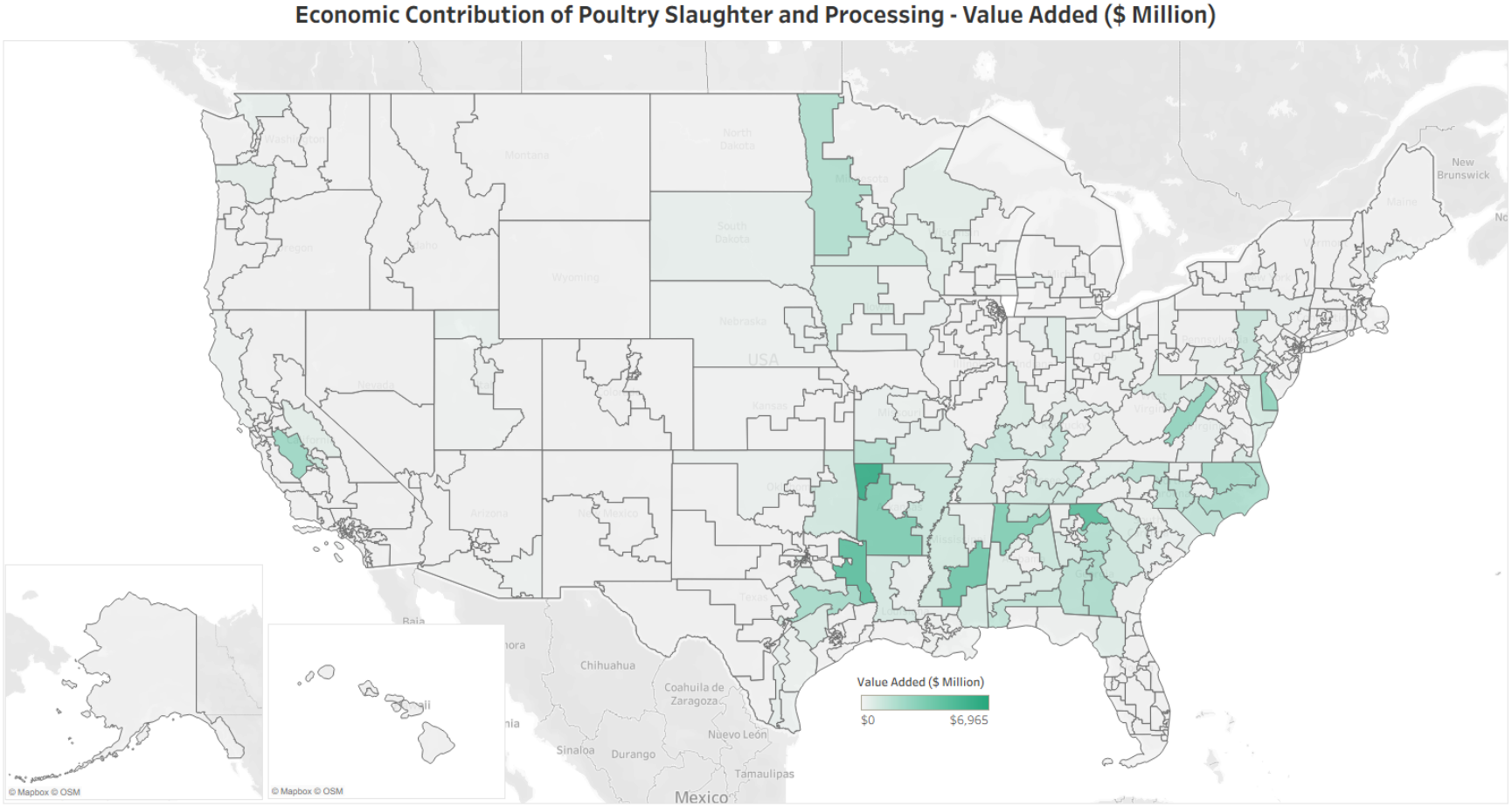


**Figure 39. Value Added Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by District**



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The leading U.S. congressional districts for value added from rendering and byproduct processing are Nebraska-3 ($673 million), Arkansas-4 ($284 million), Missouri-7 ($252 million), Texas-11 ($206 million), and North Carolina-14 ($195 million) (Figure 40).

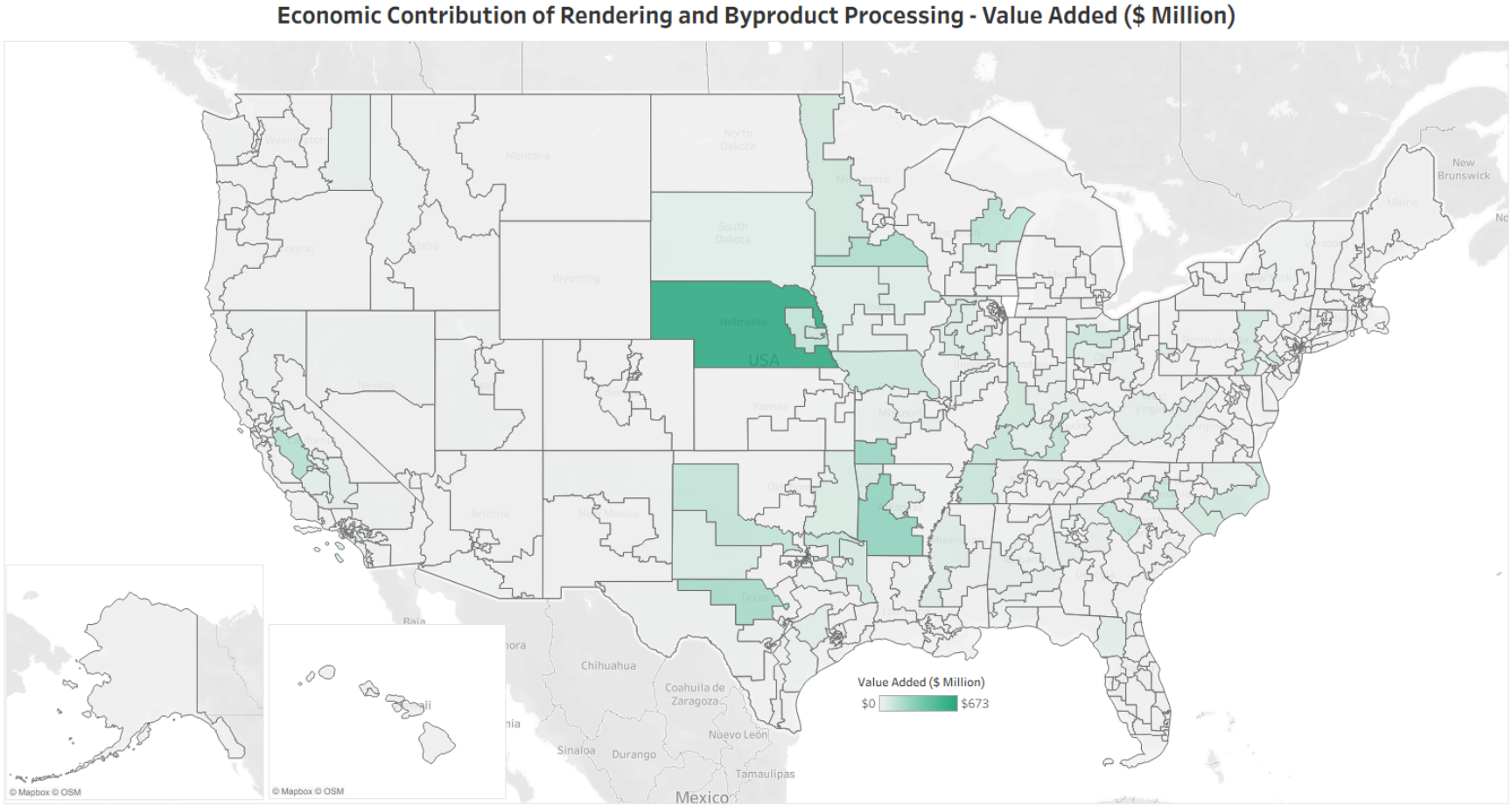


**Figure 40. Value Added Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by District**



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### 4.5.2 Employment

Figure 41 shows the U.S. congressional districts in terms of total jobs contributed by that district's livestock slaughter. The districts with the most jobs contributed are Nebraska-3 (108,413), Texas-13 (94,043), and Kansas-1 (70,527), Iowa-4 (65,314), and Colorado-4 (44,101).

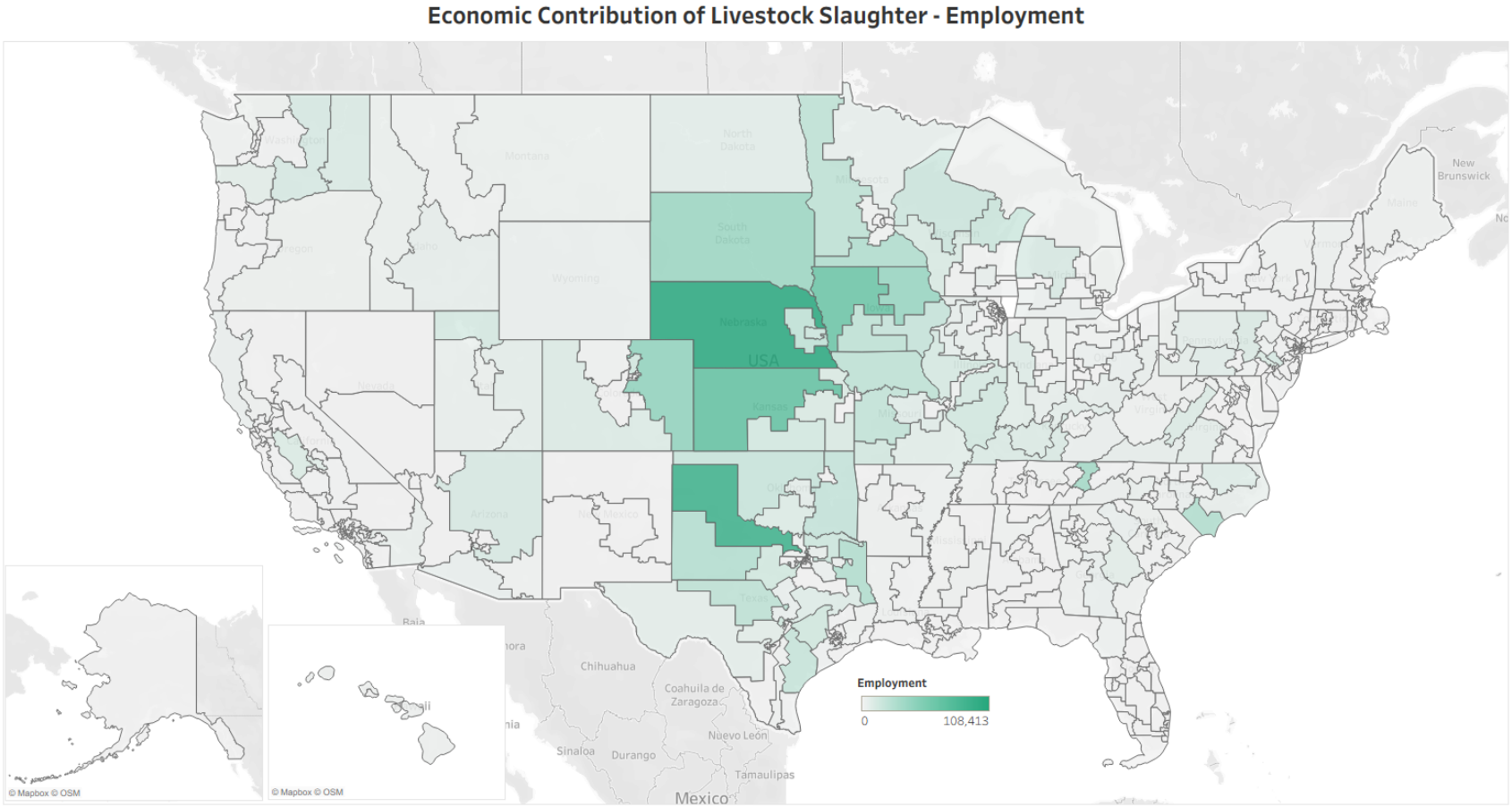


**Figure 41. Employment Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by District**



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Figure 42 shows the U.S. congressional districts in terms of total jobs contributed by that district's meat processing. The leading districts are Missouri-6 (23,892), Iowa-4 (20,198), Minnesota-1 (17,509), Oklahoma-3 (14,499), and Nebraska-3 (12,681).

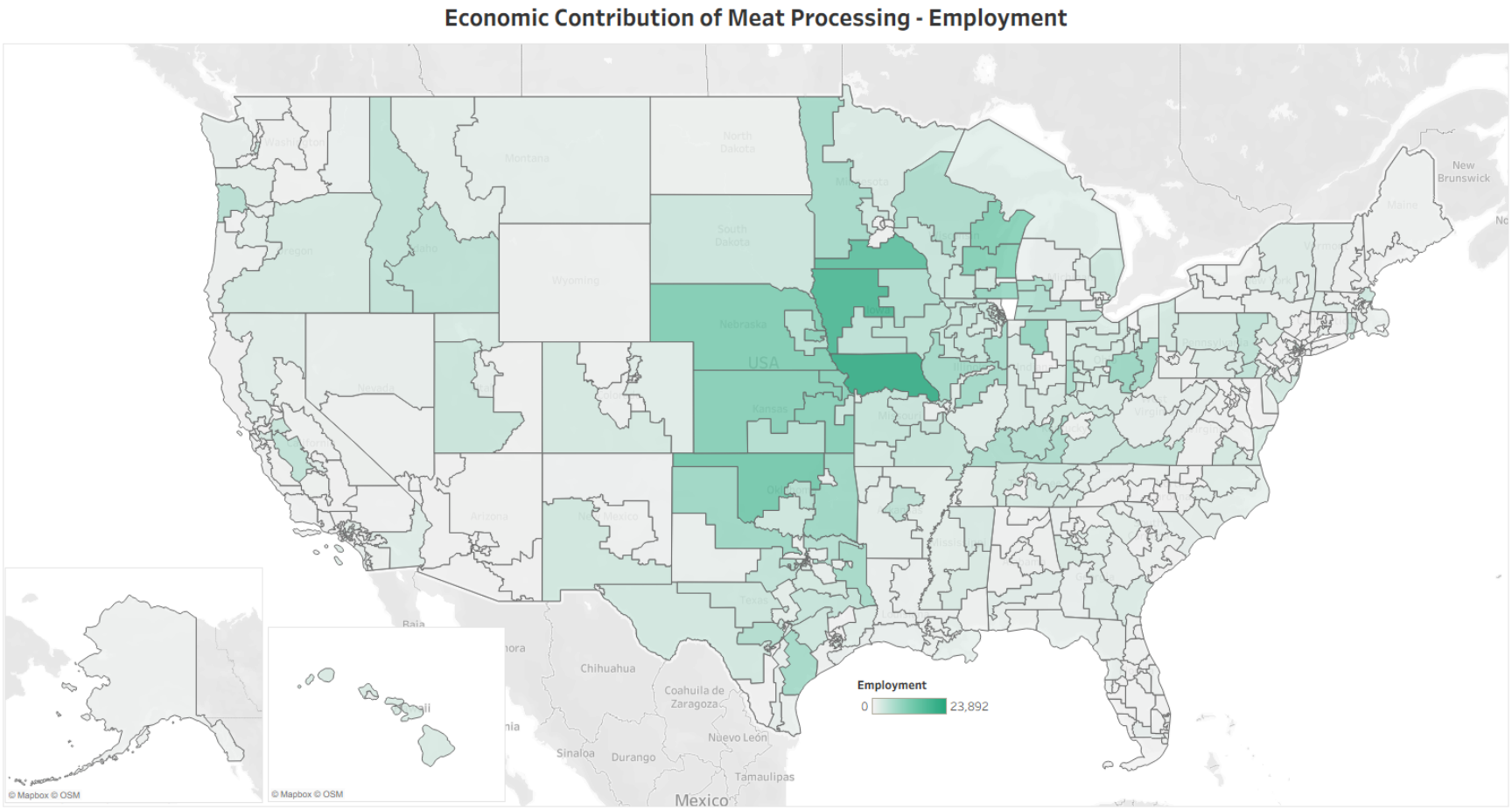


**Figure 42. Employment Contribution of Meat Processing by District**



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Figure 43 shows the U.S. congressional districts in terms of total jobs contributed by that district's poultry slaughter and processing. The leading congressional districts are Arkansas-3 (58,115), Georgia-9 (39,527), Texas-1 (35,887), Mississippi-3 (42,549), and Arkansas-4 (38,829).

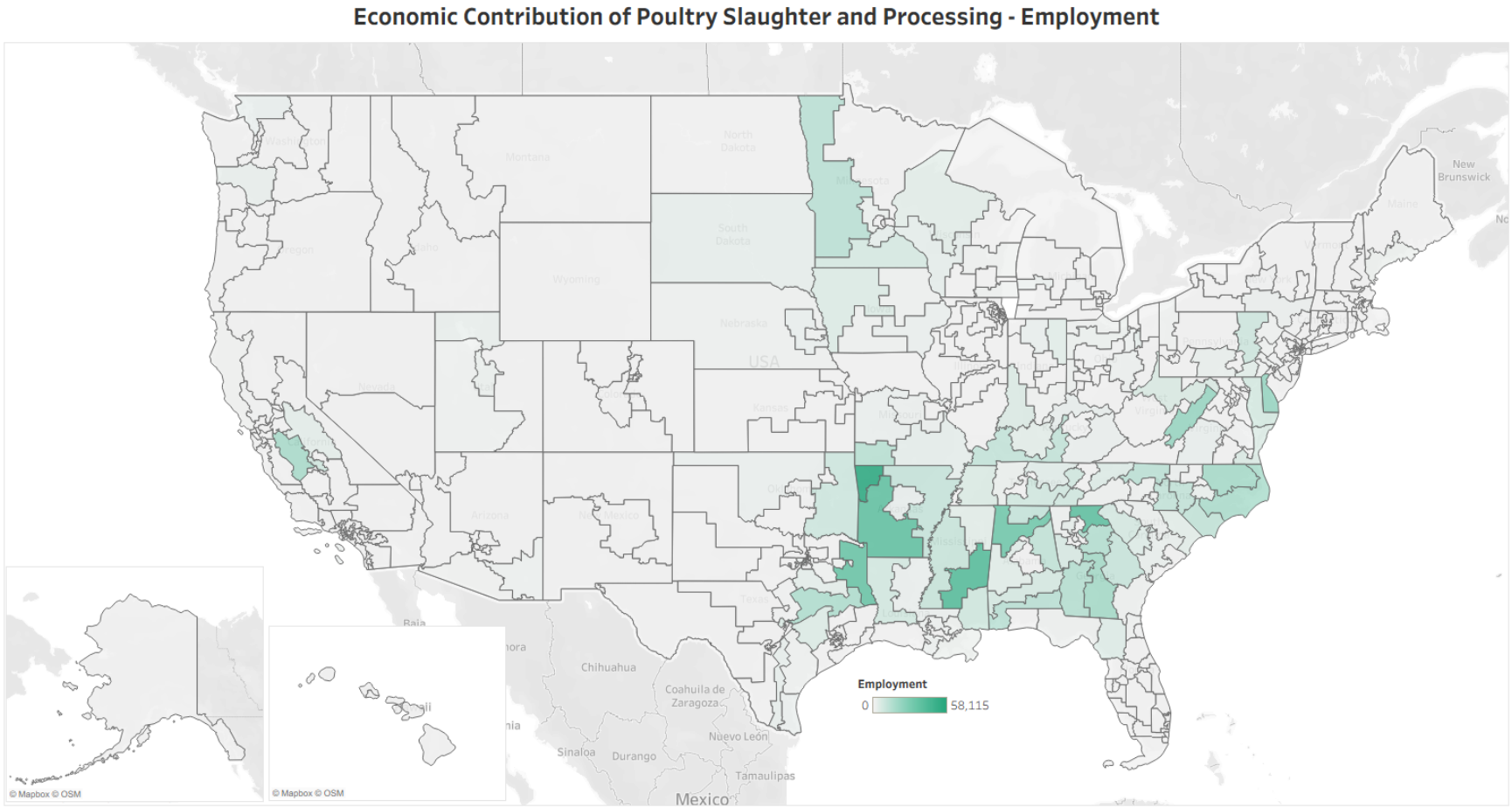


**Figure 43. Employment Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by District**



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Figure 44 shows the U.S. congressional districts in terms of total jobs contributed by that district's rendering and byproduct processing. The districts with the most jobs contributed are Nebraska-3 (4,930), Arkansas-4 (2,692), Missouri-7 (2,170), North Carolina-14 (1,651), and Minnesota-1 (1,493).

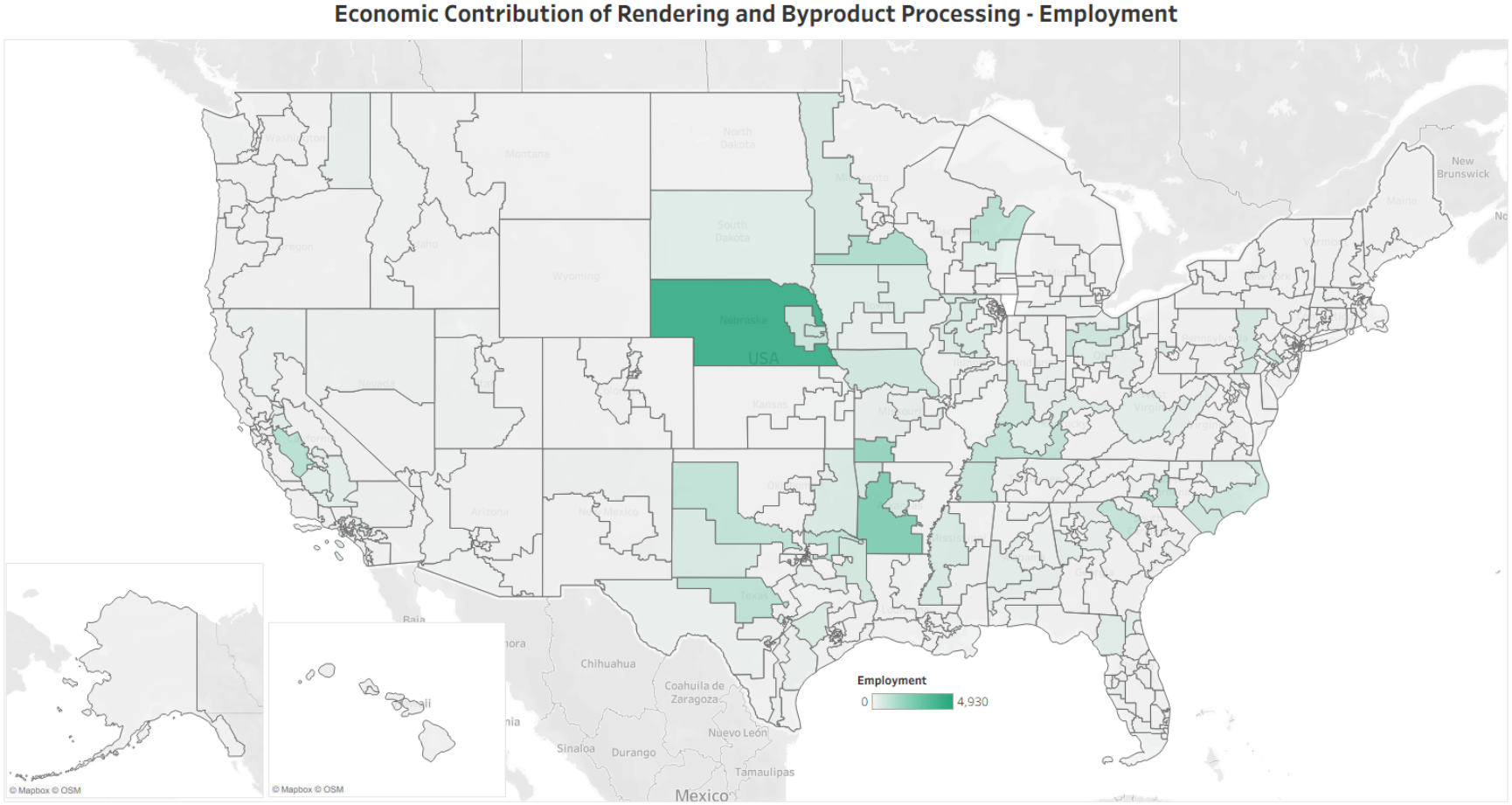


**Figure 44. Employment Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by District**



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### 4.5.3 Labor Income

The leading U.S. congressional districts for the estimated labor income contribution of animal slaughter are Nebraska-3 ($8.2 billion), Iowa-4 ($5.8 billion), Texas-13 ($5.8 billion), Kansas-1 ($4.0 billion), and South Dakota-0 ($3.8 billion) (Figure 45).

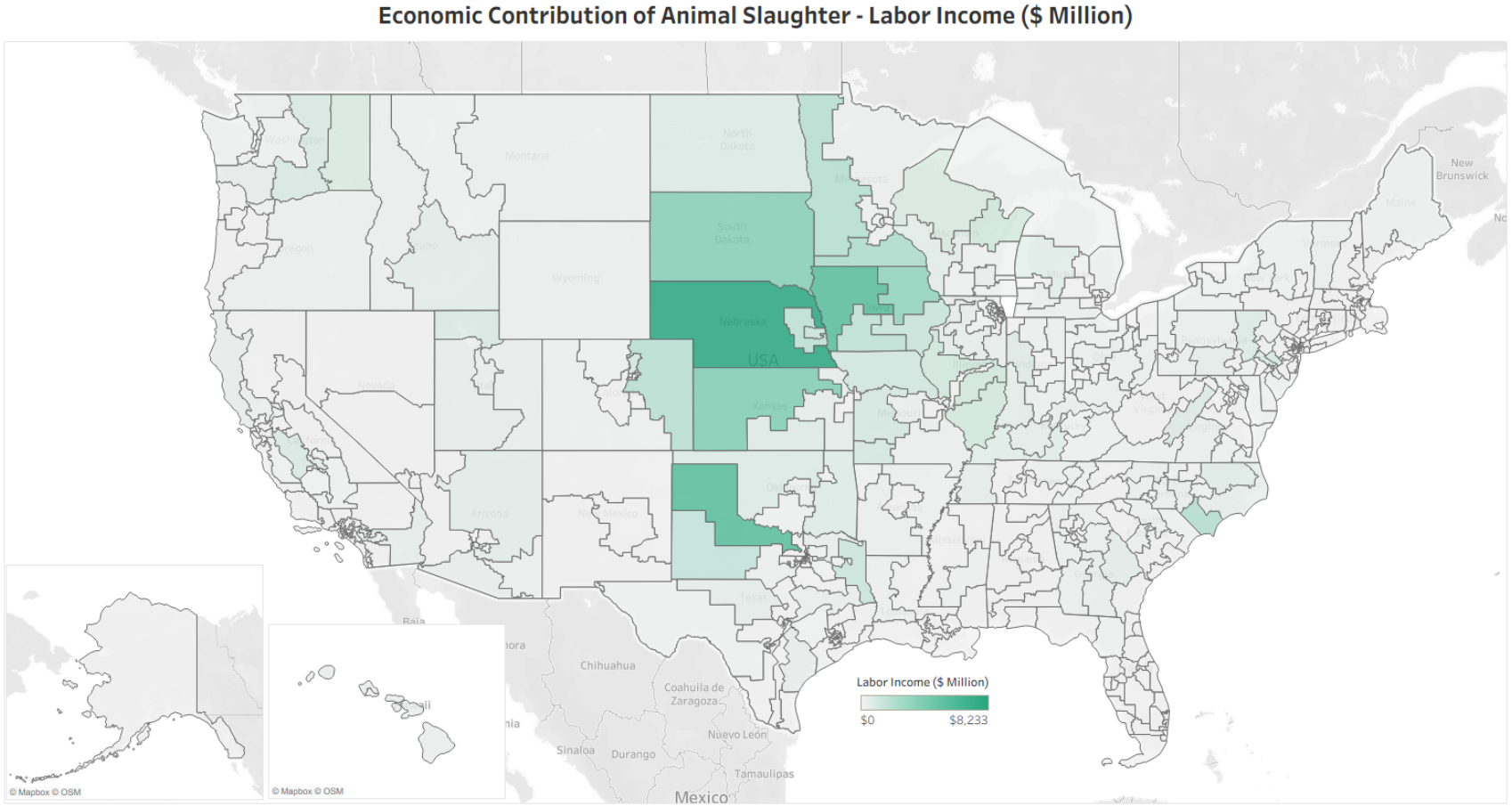


Figure 45. Labor Income Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by District



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Figure 46 shows the estimated labor contribution of the meat processing sector in each U.S. congressional district. The four districts in this category that contribute more than $1 billion are Iowa-4 ($1.6 billion), Minnesota-1 ($1.4 billion), Missouri-6 ($1.4 billion), and Nebraska-2 ($1.1 billion).

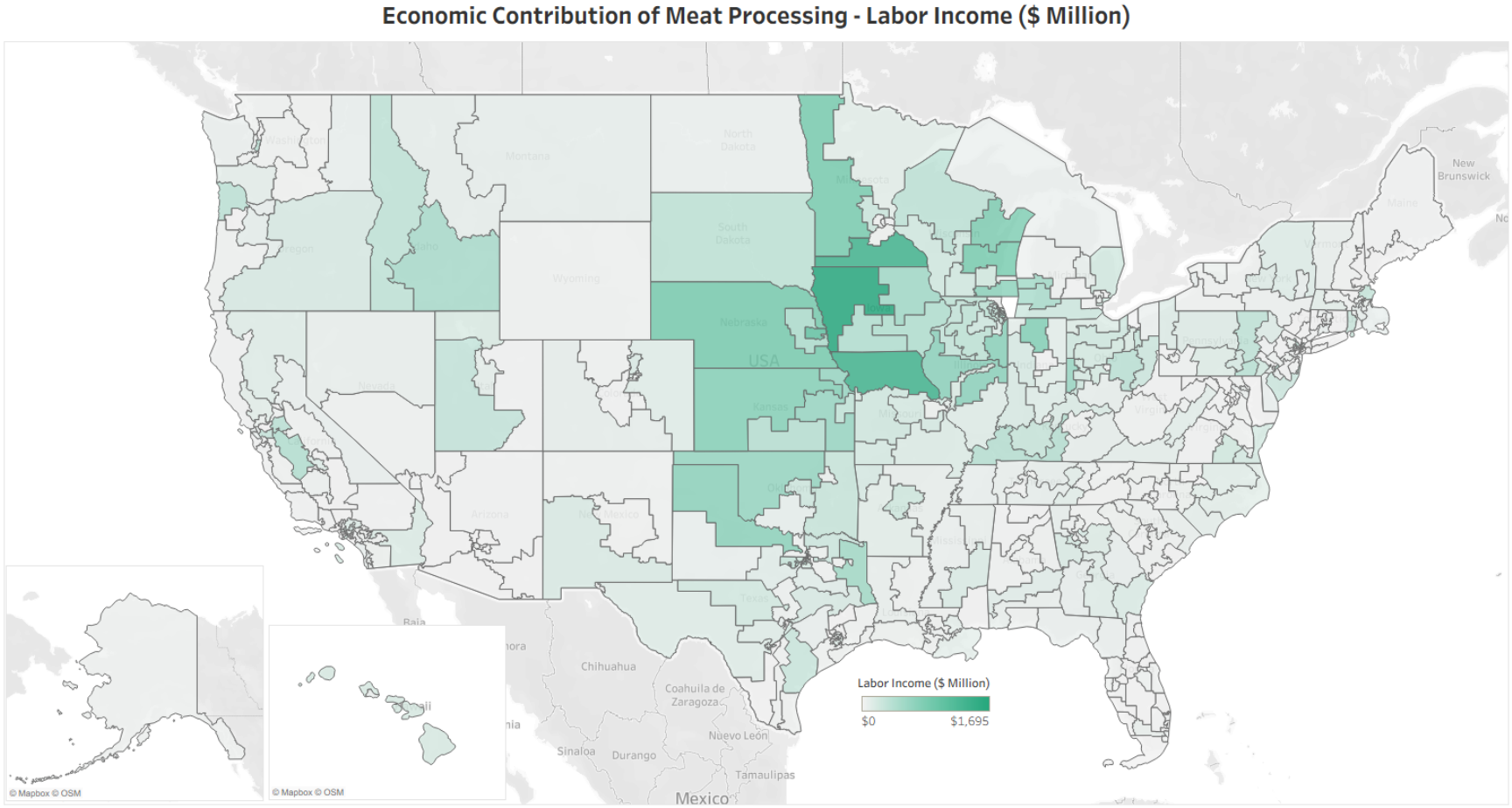


**Figure 46. Labor Income Contribution of Meat Processing by District**



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The leading U.S congressional districts for the estimated labor income contribution of poultry slaughter and processing are Arkansas-3 ($4.0 billion), Georgia-9 ($3.0 billion), Texas-1 ($2.2 billion), Mississippi-3 ($2.3 billion), and Arkansas-4 ($2.2 billion) (Figure 47).

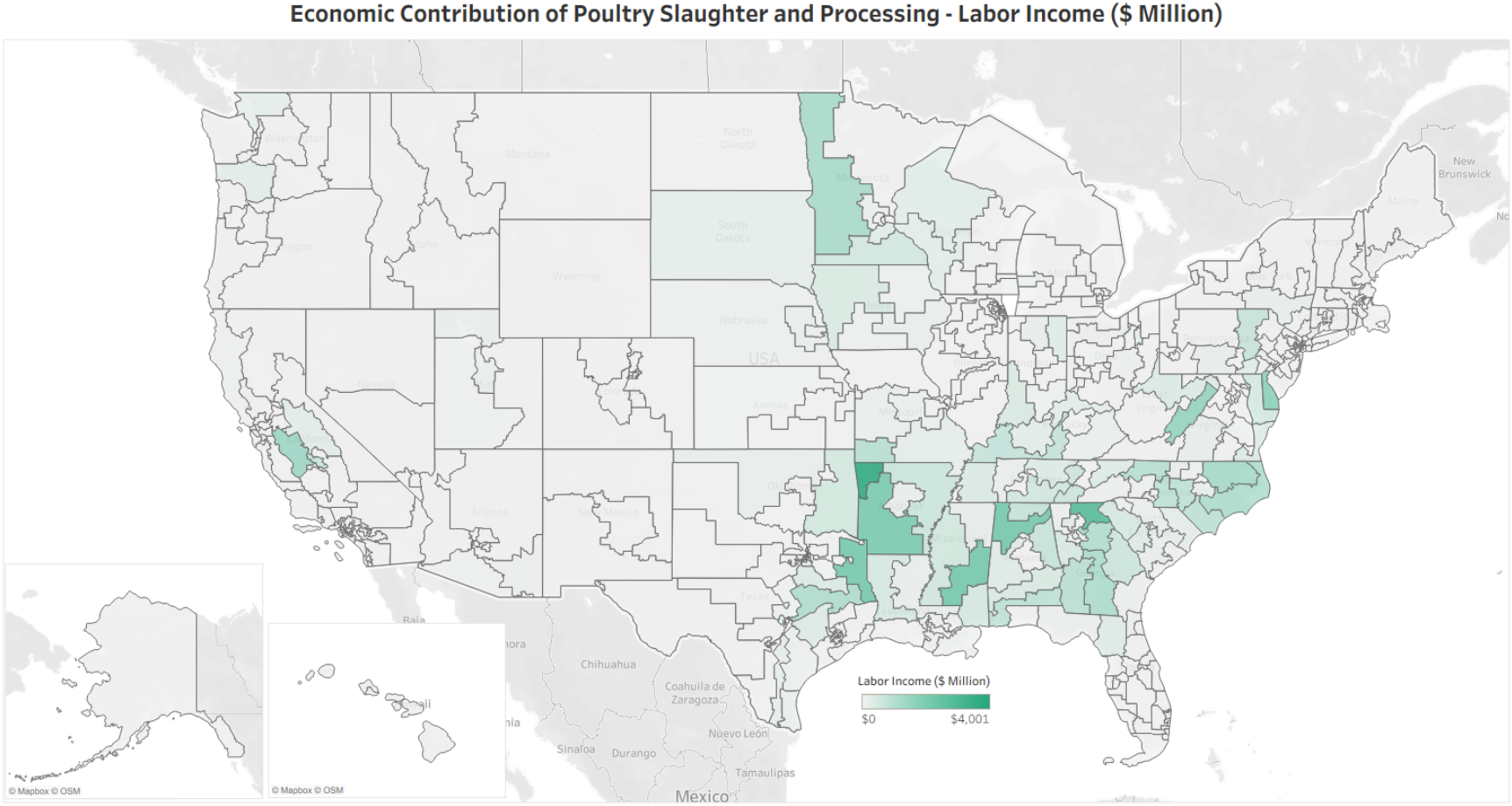


**Figure 47. Labor Income Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by District**



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Figure 48 shows the estimated labor contribution of rendering and byproduct processing in each U.S. congressional district. The leading districts are Nebraska-3 ($388 million), Arkansas-4 ($174 million), Missouri-7 ($151 million), Texas-11 ($128 million), and North Carolina-14 ($123 million).

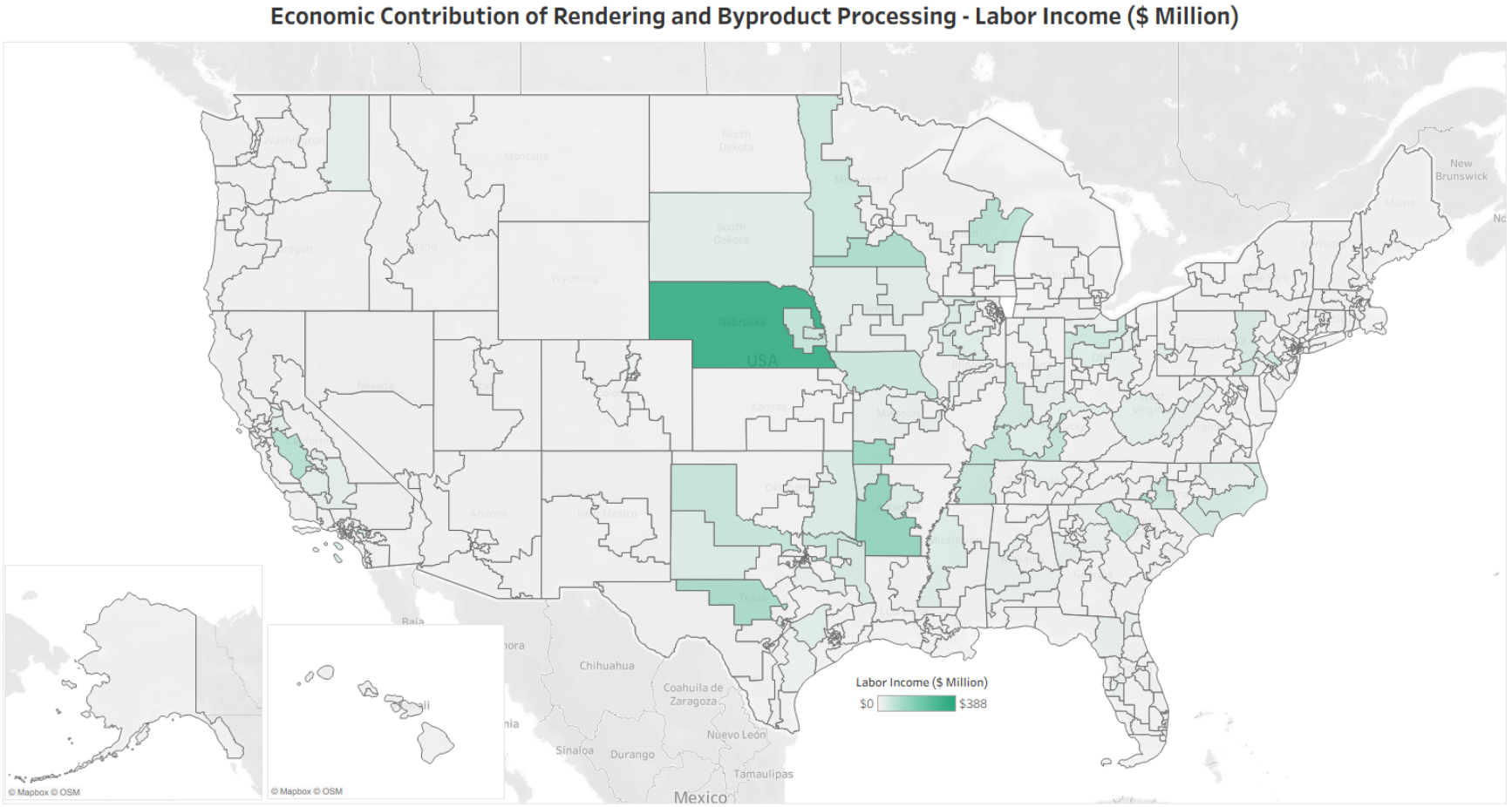


**Figure 48. Labor Income Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by District**



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### 4.5.4 Output

Figure 49 shows the estimated output contribution of animal slaughter in each U.S. congressional district. The four congressional districts that contribute more than $20 billion are Nebraska-3 ($40.5 billion), Kansas-2 ($25.2 billion), Texas-13 ($24.0 billion), and Iowa-4 ($22.2 billion).

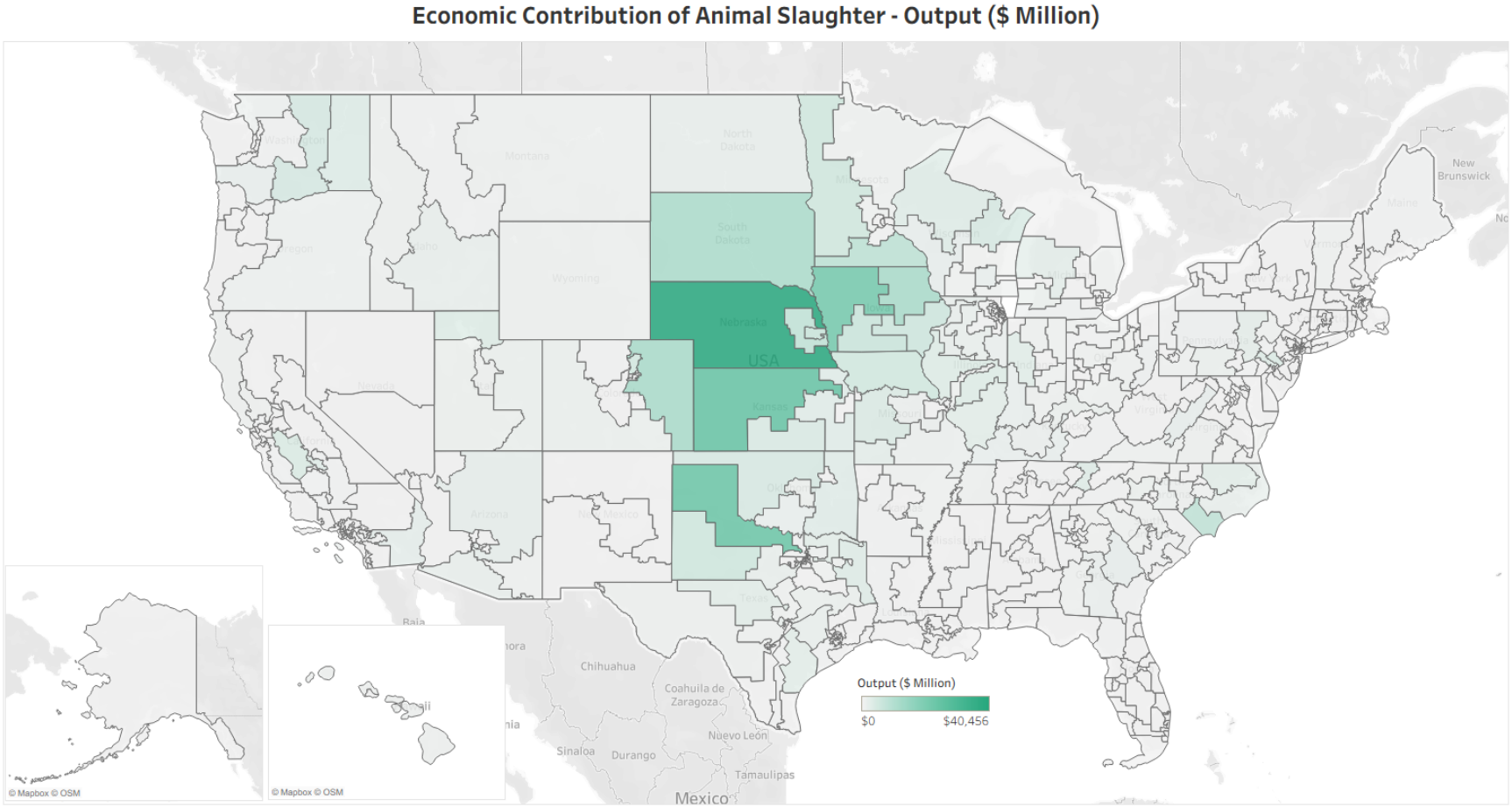


Figure 49. Output Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by District



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The leading U.S. congressional districts for the estimated output contribution of meat processing are Iowa-4 ($7.3 billion), Missouri-6 ($6.1 billion), Minnesota-1 ($5.7 billion), Kansas-1 ($5.0 billion), and Nebraska-3 ($5.0 billion) (Figure 50).

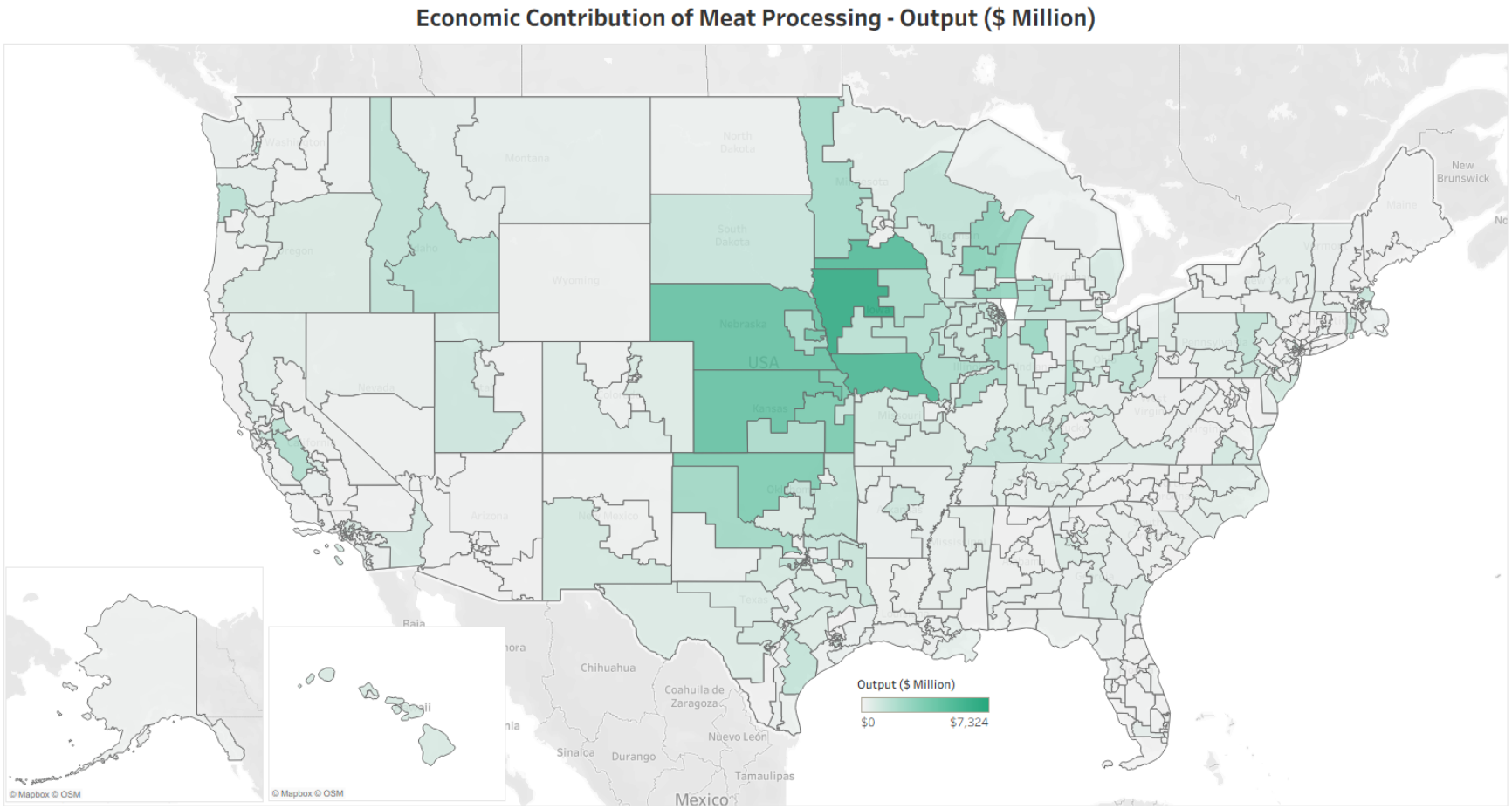


**Figure 50. Output Contribution of Meat Processing by District**



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Figure 51 shows the estimated output contribution of poultry slaughter and processing in each U.S. congressional district. The districts with the most estimated output are Arkansas-3 ($18.8 billion), Mississipi-3 ($14.1 billion), Georgia-9 ($13.9 billion), Arkansas-4 (13.6 billion), and Texas-1 ($12.0 billion).

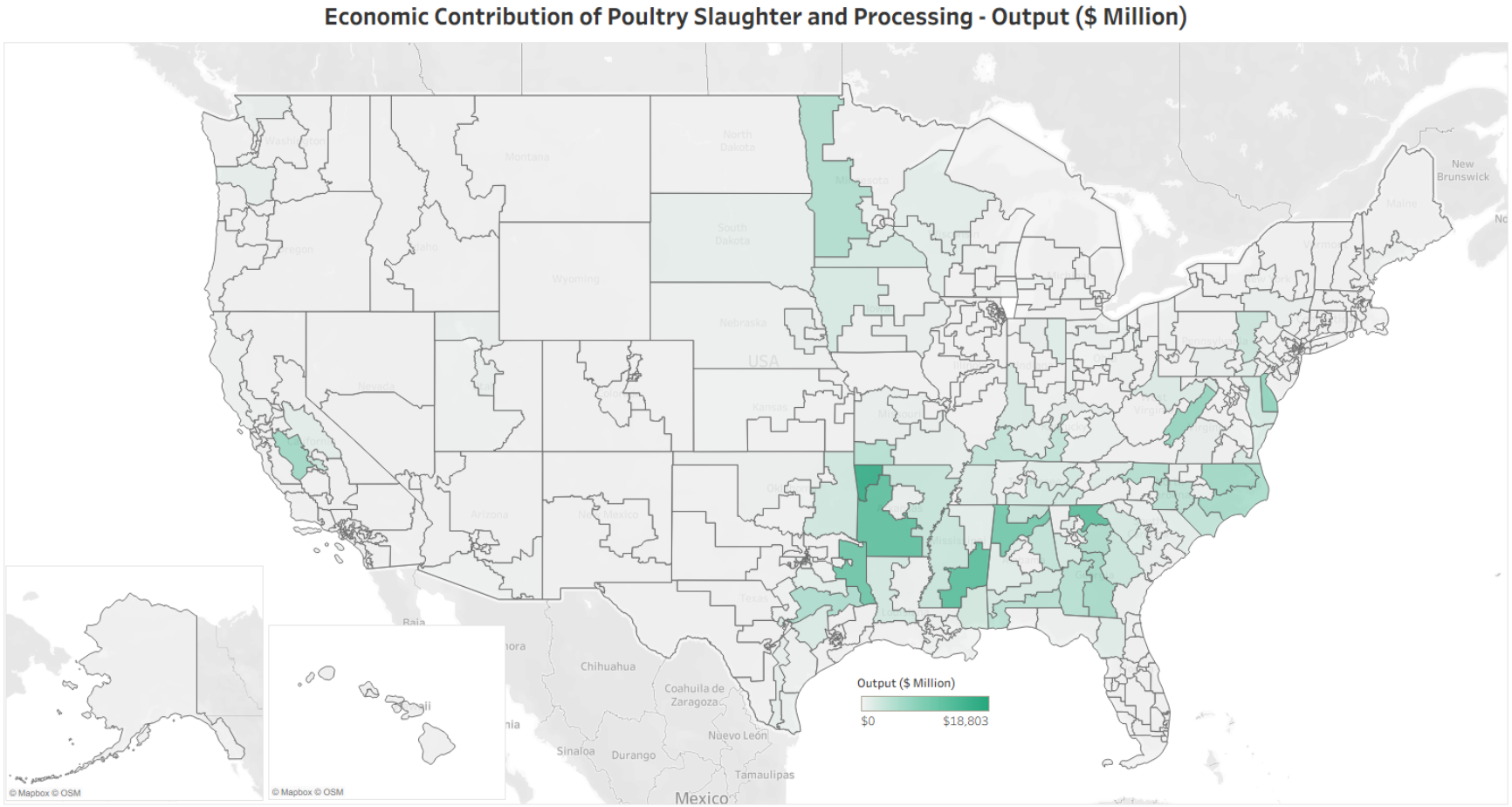


**Figure 51. Output Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by District**



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The leading U.S. congressional districts for the estimated output contribution of rendering and byproduct processing are Nebraska-3 ($1.8 billion), Arkansas-4 ($0.9 billion), Missouri-7 ($0.7 billion), North Carolina-14 ($0.6 billion), and Minnesota-1 ($0.5 billion) (Figure 52).

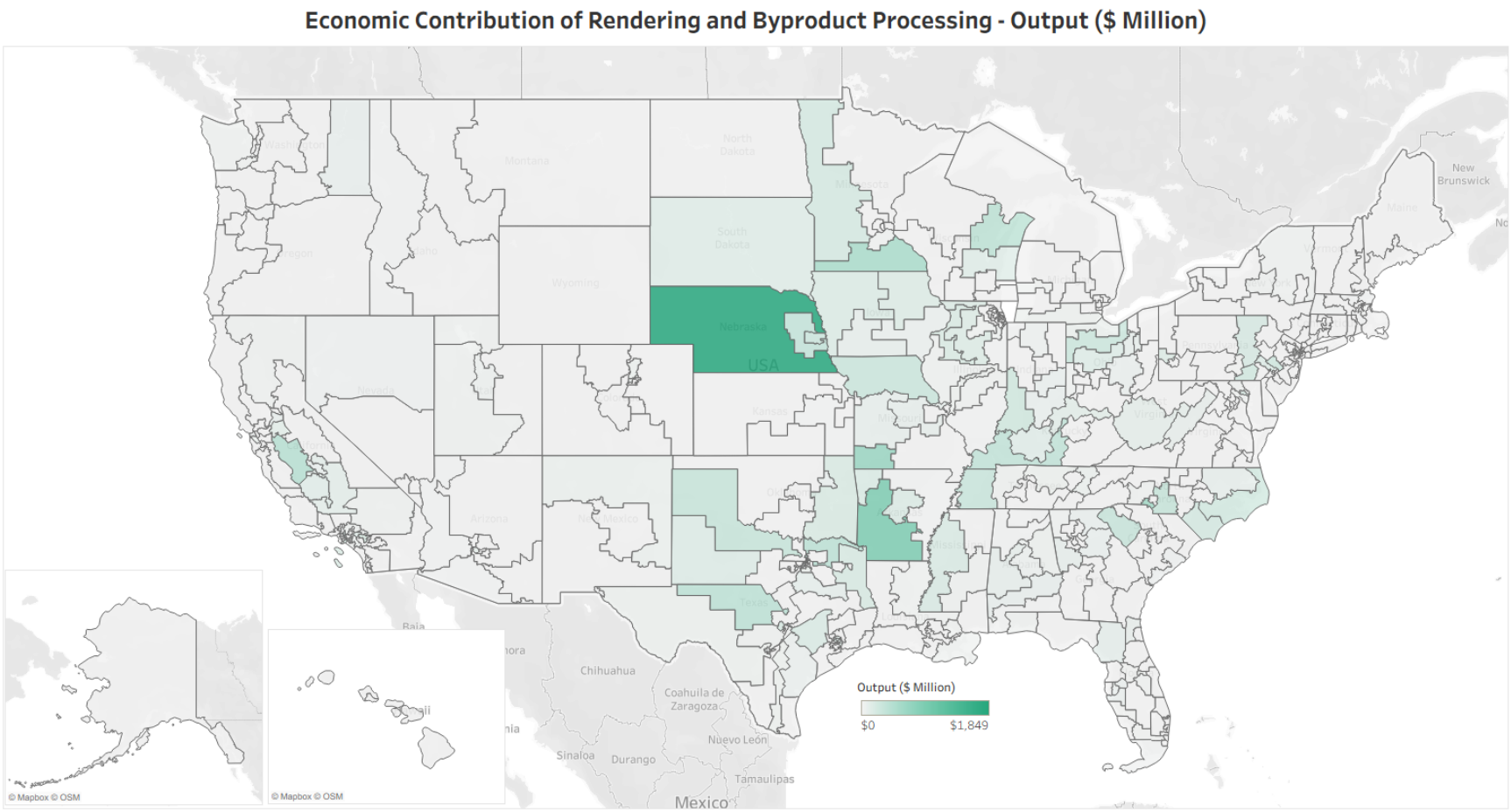


**Figure 52. Output Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by District**



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### 4.5.5 Taxes Paid

The leading U.S. congressional districts for estimated taxes paid by the animal slaughter sector include Nebraska-3 ($3.3 billion), Texas-13 ($2.0 billion), Iowa-4 ($2.0 billion), Kansas-1 ($1.7 billion), and Iowa-2 ($1.1 billion) (Figure 53).

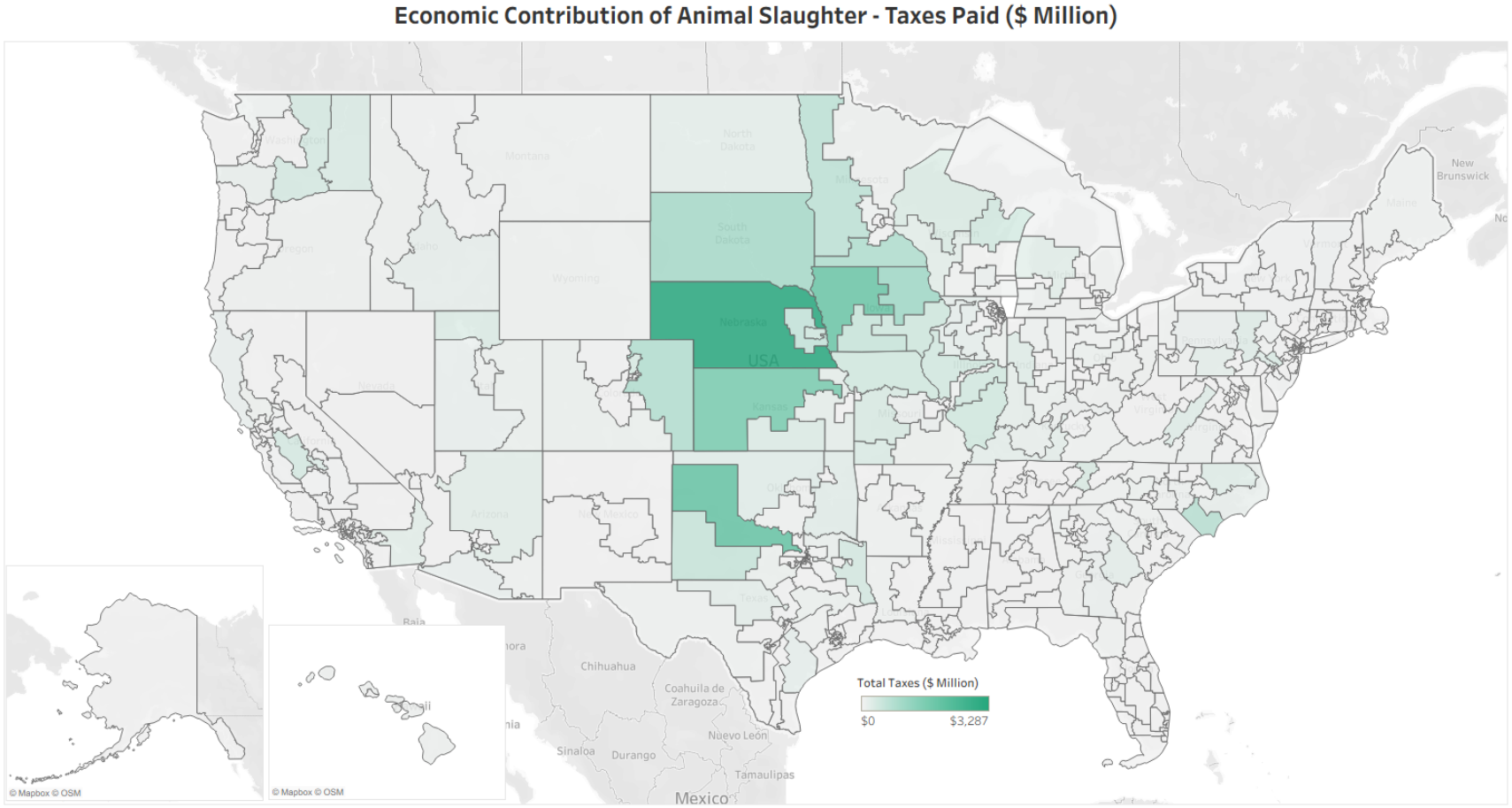


Figure 53. Tax Contribution of Livestock Slaughter by District

The leading U.S. congressional districts for estimated taxes paid by the meat processing sector are Iowa-4 ($573 million), Minnesota-1 ($529 million), Missouri-6 ($494 million), Nebraska-3 ($372 million), and Illinois-15 ($353 million) (Figure 54).

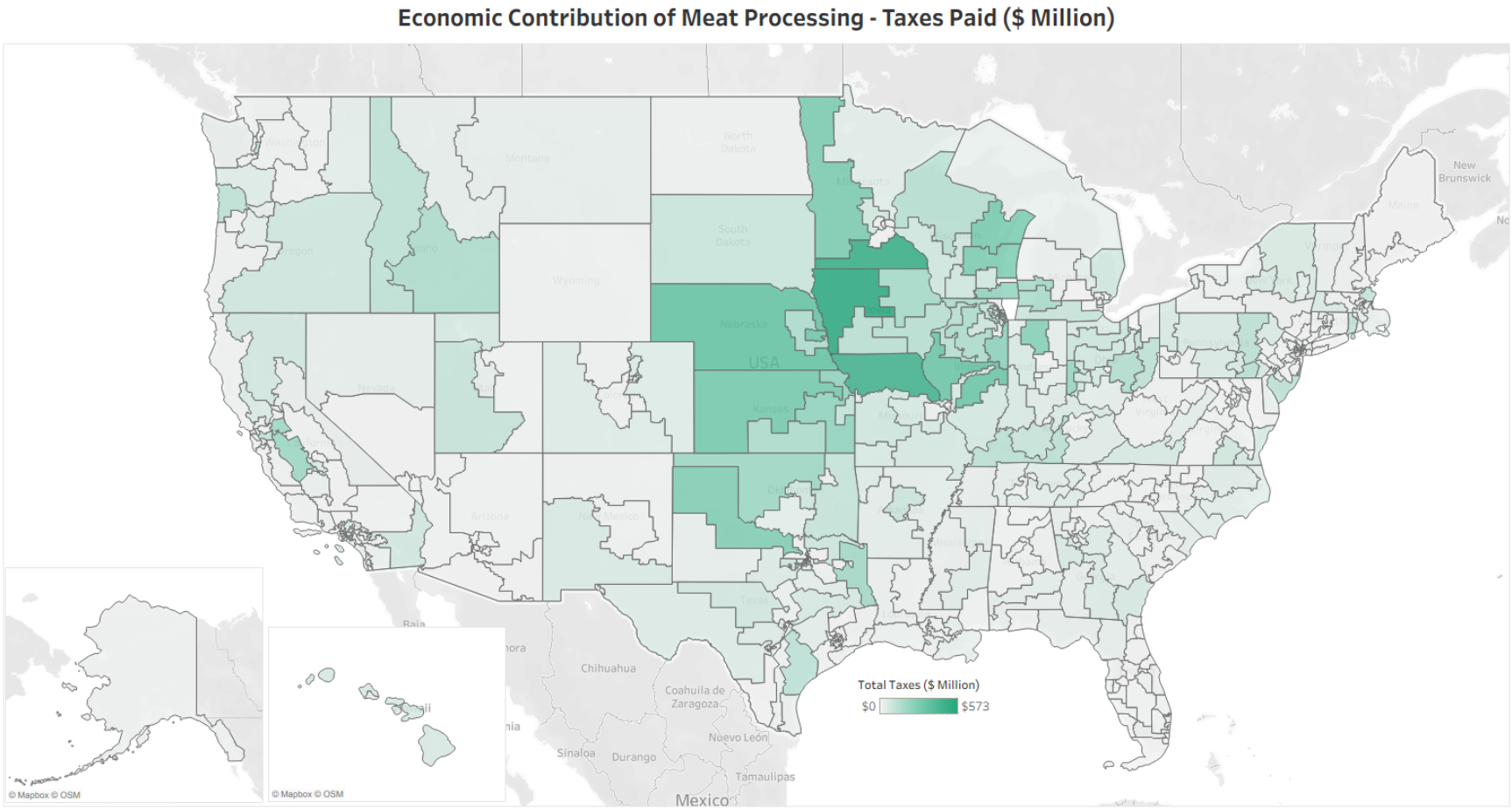


**Figure 54. Tax Contribution of Meat Processing by District**



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Figure 55 shows the estimated taxes paid by the poultry slaughter and processing sector in each U.S. congressional district. The three districts with estimated taxes paid more than $1 billion are Arkansas-3 ($1.6 billion), Georgia-9 ($1.1 billion), and Texas-1 ($1.0 billion).

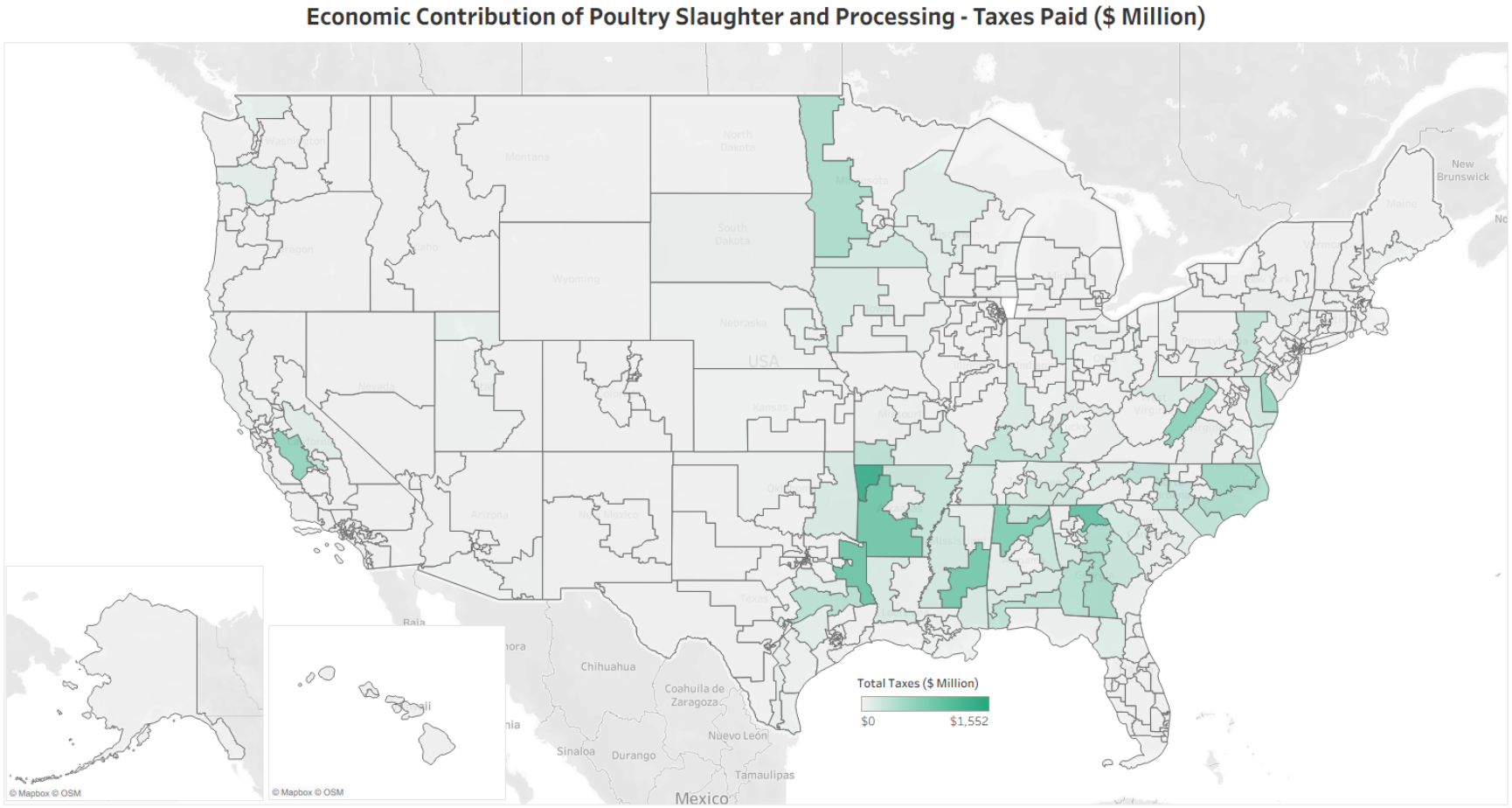


**Figure 55. Tax Contribution of Poultry Slaughter and Processing by District**



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Figure 56 shows the estimated taxes paid by rendering and byproduct processing in each U.S. congressional district. The top district is Nebraska-4 ($143 million), followed by Arkansas-4 ($72 million), Missouri-7 ($56 million), California-13 ($51 million), and Minnesota-1 ($45 million).

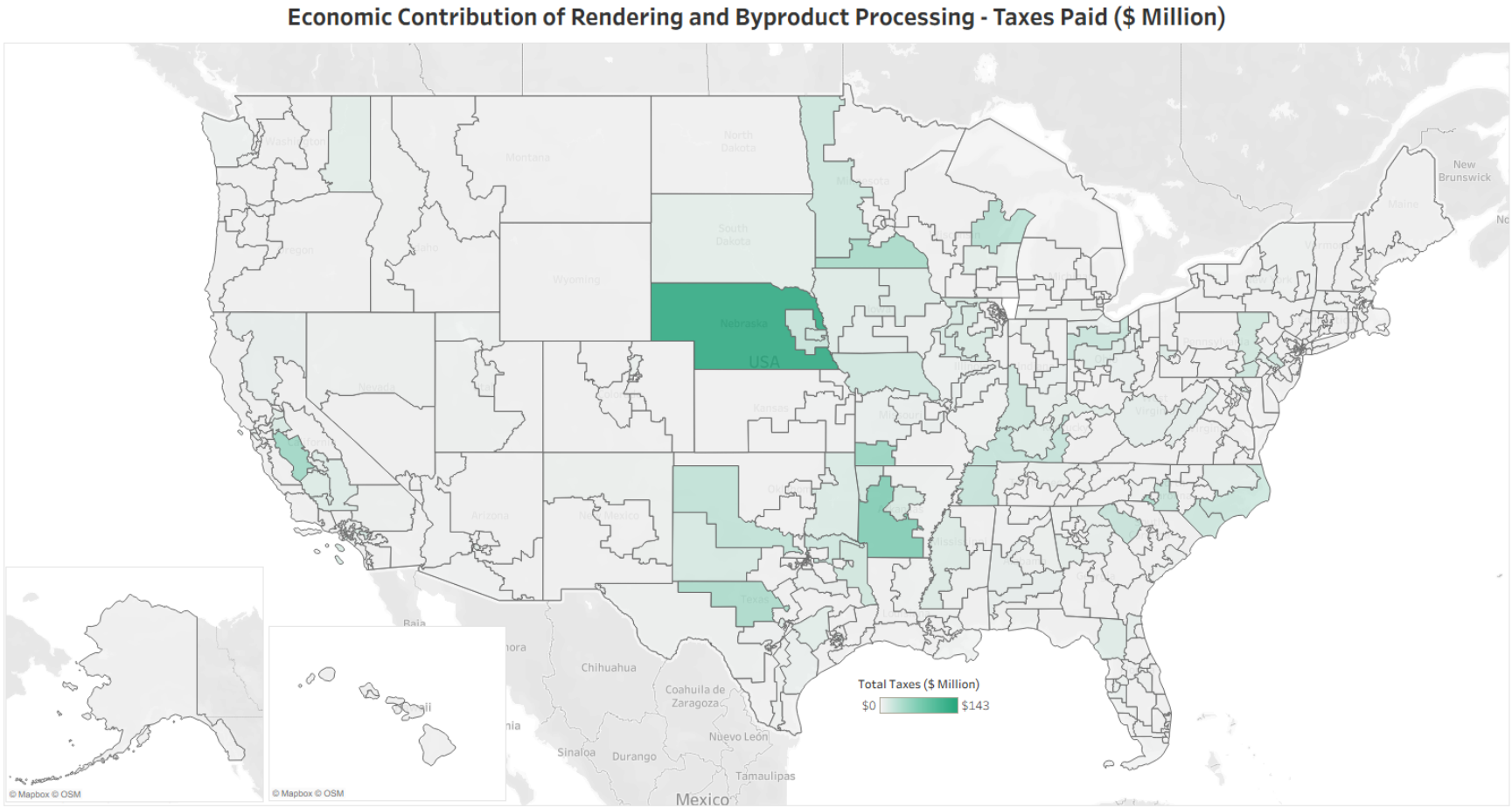


**Figure 56. Tax Contribution of Rendering and Byproduct Processing by District**



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