The Economic Impact of Blueberry Growers and Importers on the United States Economy

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Presented to:

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blueberries
Inspiring Possibilities
U.S. Highbush Blueberry Council

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Introduction and Purpose

In February 2025, the United States Highbush Blueberry Council (hereafter, USHBC), retained The Tootelian Company to assist it in conducting a study to assess the economic impact blueberry growers (hereafter, growers) and importers of blueberries from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru (hereafter, Supplier Countries) have within the United States (hereafter, U.S.). This impact includes the increased business activity created by growing and importing blueberries, jobs created as a result of this activity throughout the various sectors of the U.S. economy, increased labor income generated for those employed, and indirect business taxes that are created. This is a follow-up to a previous economic impact study conducted in 2020.

Issues of the Study

The specific issues addressed in this study of blueberry growers in the U.S. were:

- How much business activity do growers and Supplier Countries create and how is the overall impact diffused through the various sectors of the U.S. economy?
- How many jobs does this business activity create?
- How much labor income is generated and how could that income be diffused within the U.S. economy?
- How much does this business activity generate in indirect business taxes?

Economic impact is a function of spending within a defined geographic area. Accordingly, two models were used in this analysis. A specially designed economic input model was created to help define expenditure levels by growers in an average year. Then, IMPLAN was used to compute the total economic impact.

Findings and Conclusions

Economic impact analyses were conducted for the total expenditures by growers and importers in the U.S. The combined economic impact of growers and importers is presented first, followed by the individual impacts of growers and of importers. ***It is important to note that these projections are based on annual average expenditures, which means that this impact is expected to occur each year that such spending occurs.***

Blueberry growers spend an average of more than $2.7 billion annually in the U.S. for acres in production and acres in development. This equates to more than $7.5 million per day. Importers of blueberries from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru spend a combined average of $829.4 million per year which equates to nearly $2.3 million per day.

Combined, blueberry growers and importers spend an average of nearly $3.6 billion dollars annually in the U.S. This equates to more than $9.8 million per day.

The economic impact of blueberry growers is estimated to be more than $9.1 billion annually, or more than $24.9 million per day. This does not include the economic impact of handlers and other intermediaries that help bring blueberries from farm to market. Thus, the total impacts shown below are conservative in nature.

Total Economic Impact	Total	Per Day
Output	$9,101,622,356	$24,935,952
Employment	61,676	n.a.
Labor Income	$3,310,522,846	$9,069,926
Indirect Business Taxes	$277,884,104	$761,326

The findings of this study show that blueberry growers and importers have a significant impact on the U.S. economy. Overall, the growers and importers of blueberries from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru create:

- More than $9.1 billion in economic output, the best measure of economic impact, each year. This equates to more than $24.9 million each day of the year.
- More than 61,675 jobs on an annual full-time equivalent basis as a result of the business activities of growers and importers and the multiplier effect their purchases generate in a variety of farming and non-farming economic sectors.
- More than $3.3 billion in labor income as a result of grower and importer activities, or more than $9.1 million per day. These are dollars going to wages and salaries for new employment as well as expanded incomes for those already in the labor force (e.g., overtime pay). These dollars are diffused throughout the U.S. economy as the funds are spent by households for an array of goods and services.
- Nearly $277.9 million in indirect business taxes, not including income taxes. This equates to more than $761,325 per day. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for some or all of the federal government's programs that further benefit residents of the U.S.

Overall, it is clear that U.S. blueberry growers and importers of blueberries from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru play a significant role in strengthening the economic climate of the U.S. Their activities are diffused throughout the economy, touching nearly every aspect of life in the nation.

Economic Impact of Growers

Blueberry growers in the U.S. spend an average of more than $2.7 billion annually in the U.S. for acres in production and acres in development. This expenditure averages more than $7.5 million per day.

The economic impact of blueberry growers is estimated to be nearly $6.7 billion annually, or nearly $18.3 million per day. This does not include the economic impact of handlers and other intermediaries that help bring blueberries from farm to market. Thus, the total impacts shown below are conservative in nature.

Total Economic Impact	Total	Per Day
Output	$6,663,098,874	$18,255,065
Employment	49,262	n.a.
Labor Income	$2,434,354,279	$6,669,464
Indirect Business Taxes	$193,068,969	$528,956

The findings of this study show that blueberry growers have a significant impact on the U.S. economy. Overall, the growers create:

- Nearly $6.7 billion in economic output, the best measure of economic impact, each year. This equates to nearly $18.3 million each day.
- More than 49,260 jobs on an annual full-time equivalent basis as a result of the business activities of growers and the multiplier effect their purchases generate in a variety of farming and non-farming economic sectors.
- More than $2.4 billion in labor income as a result of grower activities, or nearly $6.7 million per day. These are dollars going to wages and salaries for new employment as well as expanded incomes for those already in the labor force (e.g., overtime pay). These dollars are diffused throughout the U.S. economy as the funds are spent by households for an array of goods and services.
- Nearly $193.1 million in indirect business taxes, not including income taxes. This equates to nearly $529,000 per day. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for some or all of the federal government's programs that further benefit the people residing in the U.S.

Economic Impact of Importers

The FOB value (or "free on board" value as explained further on page 16) of blueberries imported from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru is more than $2.2 billion annually, or nearly $6.1 million per day. Portions of these revenues are then used to perform importer functions that result in expenditures that impact the U.S. economy, averaging $829.4 million per year which equates to nearly $2.3 million per day.

Overall, the total impacts on the U.S. economy are shown below.

Total Economic Impact	Total	Per Day
Output	$2,438,523,481	$6,680,886
Employment	12,414	n.a.
Labor Income	$876,168,567	$2,400,462
Indirect Business Taxes	$84,815,135	$232,370

The findings of this study show that blueberry importers have a significant impact on the U.S. economy. Overall, the importers create:

- More than $2.4 billion in economic output, the best measure of economic impact, each year. This equates to nearly $6.7 million each day.
- Nearly 12,415 jobs on an annual full-time equivalent basis as a result of the business activities of importers and the multiplier effect their purchases generate in a variety of farming and non-farming economic sectors.
- Nearly $876.2 million in labor income as a result of importer activities, or more than $2.4 million per day. These are dollars going to wages and salaries for new employment as well as expanded incomes for those already in the labor force (e.g., overtime pay). These dollars are diffused throughout the U.S. economy as the funds are spent by households for an array of goods and services.
- More than $84.8 million in indirect business taxes, not including income taxes. This equates to $232,370 per day. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for some or all of the federal government's programs that further benefit residents of the U.S.

SUMMARY REPORT OF FINDINGS

Introduction and Purpose

In February 2025, the United States Highbush Blueberry Council (hereafter, USHBC), retained The Tootelian Company to assist it in conducting a study to assess the economic impact blueberry growers (hereafter, growers) and importers of blueberries from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru (hereafter, Supplier Countries) have within the United States (hereafter, U.S.). This impact includes the increased business activity created by growing and importing blueberries, jobs created as a result of this activity throughout the various sectors of the U.S. economy, increased labor income generated for those employed, and indirect business taxes that are created. This is a follow-up to a previous economic impact study conducted in 2020.

Issues of the Study

Economic impact is a function of spending within a defined geographic area. The specific issues addressed in this study of blueberry growers and importers in the U.S. were:

- How much business activity do importers create and how is the overall impact diffused through the various sectors of the U.S. economy?
- How many jobs does this increase in business activity create?
- How much labor income is generated and how could that income be diffused within the U.S. economy?
- How much does this increase in business activity generate in indirect business taxes?

This study focused exclusively on blueberry growers in the U.S. and importers from the Supplier Countries. However, there are handlers and other intermediaries that also are involved in bringing the blueberries from farm to market which are important components of the entire blueberry industry. They were not included in this analysis because insufficient financial data was available relative to their spending. Accordingly, this analysis understates the total economic impact of the blueberry industry.

The Consultant

The Tootelian Company is a Sacramento, California-based marketing and management consulting firm. It specializes in performing economic impact studies, conducting cost-benefit analyses, conducting market research surveys, and assisting its clients with their business and marketing plans.

The founder of the company and consultant for this study was Dennis H. Tootelian, Ph.D. Dr. Tootelian is an Emeritus Professor of Marketing and former Director of the Center for Small Business in the College of Business at California State University, Sacramento. He received his Ph.D. in Marketing from Arizona State University, with minor fields in Accounting and Management.

Dr. Tootelian has conducted numerous economic impact studies for a wide variety of commodities in the agricultural sector. In addition, other clients for which economic impact studies have been conducted include the Chicago 2016 Olympic Games Committee, McDonald's Corporation, various trade and professional associations, and governmental entities.

Dr. Tootelian also has published approximately one hundred articles dealing with all facets of business and has co-authored six college-level textbooks on marketing, small business management, and pharmacy management. His academic research has appeared as peer-reviewed articles (i.e., reviewed by academicians for quality of research methodology) in such journals as the Journal of Marketing, Journal of Retailing, Journal of Business Research, Journal of Food Products Marketing, Journal of Health Care Marketing, and Journal of Professional Services Marketing. Results of some of his applied research and writing have appeared in The Congressional Record, The Wall Street Journal, Forbes, The Kiplinger Report, USA Today, ABC National News website, and even The National Enquirer.

METHODOLOGY

Two models were used in this analysis. A specially designed economic input model was created to help define average annual expenditures by blueberry growers and by importers from Supplier Countries within the U.S. and to examine the IMPLAN-generated results. IMPLAN was used to compute the total economic impact created by blueberry growers and importers.

Specialty Economic Input Model

As previously indicated, economic impact is a function of expenditures within the U.S. Therefore, a specialty economic model was created to consider a variety of variables associated with spending by growers and importers.

For growers, these included costs associated with developing acres for future blueberries harvesting and expenses related to growing and harvesting blueberries on producing acres. For importers, it included their cost of operations and excluded their purchases of blueberries from other countries since those dollars would not remain in the U.S. Both grower and importer expenditures excluded non-cash costs (e.g., amortization and depreciation) and expenses which were likely to be spent outside of the U.S. (i.e., outmigration of dollars).

Grower Expenditures

Grower expenditures were computed by multiplying the average number of acres in production by the average cost per acre to grow and harvest blueberries, plus multiplying the average number of acres in development by the average cost per acre for acres in development. Combined, these costs constituted expenditures by blueberry growers.

Because grower expenditures can fluctuate significantly from year-to-year, an "average" year was created based on data and projections from the last three years for which data was available (i.e., 2021, 2022, 2023). This process was used to compute the number of acres in production and in development, and the costs per acre. This helped ensure that the statistics used in this study provided a reasonable picture of grower operations.

National statistics were available from the United States Department of Agriculture (hereafter, USDA) for the number of acres in production and in development. However, national statistics were not available for the average costs per acre to grow and harvest blueberries or

for the average cost per acre to develop acres for future blueberry production. Accordingly, historical data was used to project average costs. This is explained further in the Findings section of this Summary Report.

Importer Expenditures

To measure importer expenditures, the specialty economic model was designed to estimate expenditures based on the value of their imports, and used industry financial ratios to compute average annual operating costs. As in the case of growers, importer costs can fluctuate from year-to-year, so an "average" year was created based on data available from past years (i.e., 2024, 2023, 2022). This helped ensure that the statistics used in this study provided a reasonable picture of importer operations.

National statistics were available from NASS and its ERS for import volumes and sales. Financial ratios were obtained from financial services organizations (e.g., Ibis World, BizStats, ReadyRatios).

IMPLAN

The model used to compute economic impact was IMPLAN. It provides modeling based on data and tools to assess economic impacts at the national, state, and local levels. IMPLAN is widely used by a variety of clients, including federal and state governments, universities, and private sector consultants.

The benefit of using an input-output model like IMPLAN is that it helps evaluate the effects industries have on each other based on the supposition that industries use the outputs of other industries as inputs. An input-output model makes it possible to examine economic relationships between businesses and between businesses and consumers.

Each industry that produces and/or sells goods and services has an influence on, and in turn is influenced by, the production and/or sales of goods and services of other industries. These interrelationships are captured through a multiplier effect as the demand and supply trickle over from industry to industry and thus impact total output, employment, employee compensation, and indirect business taxes.

The range of economic impacts includes direct, indirect, and induced benefits:

- ***Direct benefits*** consist of economic activity contained exclusively within the agricultural and wholesale sectors. This includes expenditures made and people employed.
- ***Indirect benefits*** define the creation of additional economic activity that results from linked businesses, suppliers of goods and services, and provision of operating inputs.
- ***Induced benefits*** measure the consumption expenditures of direct and indirect sector employees who spend their incremental income. Examples of induced benefits include employees' expenditures on items such as food, housing, transportation, and professional and medical services.

The total direct, indirect, and induced benefits arising due to the multiplier effect are presented in four ways:

- ***Output*** accounts for total dollar revenues including all sources of income for a given time period. ***This is the best overall measure of business and economic impact.***
- ***Employment*** demonstrates the number of jobs generated, and is calculated on an annual full-time equivalent basis.
- ***Labor Income*** includes all forms of employee compensation paid by employers (e.g., total payroll costs including benefits, wages and salaries of workers), and proprietary income (e.g., self employment income, income received by private business owners).
- ***Indirect Business Taxes*** consist of property taxes, excise taxes, fees, licenses, and sales taxes paid by businesses. Taxes on profits or income are not included.

The ***multiplier effect*** for sales and employment reflects the increased economic activity that comes from sales being generated, and expenses being incurred, by blueberry growers and importers. For example, when a grower plants, cultivates, and harvests blueberries, it must spend money to purchase a variety of goods and other services and hire people through the cultivating and harvesting processes. Purchases made by the grower represent sales to other firms who must then also purchase goods and services and hire people to meet their new demand. The additional hiring to meet demand means more people will have income which they will use to purchase goods and services for their households. All of this brings

added sales to firms across nearly all economic sectors in the U.S. The net effect is that sales dollars are recycled in the U.S. through this process of sales requiring additional purchases and employment, which results in sales for other firms who must use that money to make their own purchases and hire people.

Data Sources

Government and industry statistics were used to determine average numbers of acres and expenses per acre, importer sales and operating costs, as well as other operating data for this study. However, to ensure that this information was appropriate, the USHBC was asked to verify that the statistics being used were reasonable for U.S. growers and importers. Information from economic impact studies conducted by the analyst previously for the blueberry industry and for other commodity organizations also were used as deemed appropriate.

Information about the industry and data used to assess the economic impact came from such sources as:

- http://www.bizstats.com/corporation-industry-financials/wholesale-trade-42/farm-product-raw-material-merchant-wholesalers-424500/show
- https://my-ibisworld-com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/us/en/industry/42448/financial-benchmarks
- https://www.readyratios.com/sec/industry/F/
- United States Bureau of the Census
- United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
- United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service
- United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service
- United States Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture
- United States Government official website

Caveats

The results of any study should be used with caution and at the reader's own discretion. Every study, no matter how well constructed, contains the possibility of some degree of error. Accordingly, the reader assumes sole responsibility for the use of this information.

FINDINGS OF THE ANALYSES

The findings of this study are presented in four sections: Computation of Expenditures Used in the Analyses, Economic Impact of Growers and Importers, Possible Diffusion of Labor Income Spending, and Possible Uses for Indirect Business Taxes Generated. Tabled data is presented at the end of this Summary Report.

Computation of Expenditures Used in the Analyses

Because the operations of growers and importers are different, two sets of computations were used to arrive at their combined expenditures to use to measure economic impact.

Grower Expenditures

As previously indicated, expenditure estimates for growers were based on average costs per acre multiplied by the average number of acres. Total grower expenditures were the combined costs of growing and harvesting blueberries for acres in production and the costs for acres in development.

Number of Acres. The numbers of acres in production were obtained from NASS for the years 2021 through 2023. The average of these three years was used in this study for acres in production.

Statistics on the acres in development were obtained from the most current Census of Agriculture reports. To estimate the number of acres in development for the years 2021 through 2023, the historical ratios of acres in development to acres of blueberries in production were computed and averaged. This ratio was then applied to the average acres in production to estimates of acres in development for this study.

After consultations with the USHBC, the three-year average number of acres used for this study were 106,333 for acres in production and 24,350 for acres in development.

Costs per Acre. Since current statistics were not available for the average cost per acre for acres in production and for acres in development, it was necessary to update the costs used for the

2020 study which were derived from relatively current studies at that time by an inflation factor.

Average costs for this study were computed by determining the average annual growth rate in crop farms production expenditures. The average growth rate for crop farm production expenditures from 2020 through 2023 was 11.6% per year. This growth rate was then applied to the 2020 costs per acre to arrive at costs per acre for each year from 2021 through 2024. Then, a three-year average for costs per acre for acres in production and acres in development was developed.

It was not considered appropriate to include depreciation and amortization since this is not an immediate expenditure. However, by eliminating depreciation and amortization costs, this study excludes future investments that growers will be making to replace depreciable assets such as equipment and facilities. Eventually, growers have to make capital purchases, but the timing of those expenditures is unknown. The net effect of eliminating these costs is to make the analysis considerably more conservative than it might otherwise be in terms of estimating the economic impact on the U.S. economy by growers.

Expenditures per acre also were adjusted downward to reflect the possible out-migration of some dollars for purchases of goods and services made outside of the U.S. In effect, it was assumed that not all grower expenditures would necessarily be made to entities within the U.S. Making this adjustment also results in the net total expenditures for growers being more conservative.

After these reductions, the three-year average cost per acre for acres in production and cost per acre for acres in development used for this study are $23,039 and $12,258 respectively.

It is recognized that grower costs per acre can vary widely based on geographic area, the methods of growing employed, whether the blueberries are for fresh or processed markets, prevailing wage rates, and other factors. However, estimates used in this study for the costs per acre for acres in production and for acres in development represent averages that span the range in grower expenditures.

Net Total Expenditures by Growers. Net total expenditures by growers were a function of the average costs per acre multiplied by the average number of acres. Based on these computations, the net total expenditures for growers were computed to be more than $2.7 billion in an average year, or more than $7.5 million per day. Average annual expenditures for acres in production are more than $2.4 billion and nearly $298.5 million for acres in development.

Grower Operations	Average Acres	Average Cost Per Acres	Net Expenditures	Expenditures per Day
Acres in Production	106,333	$23,039	$2,449,823,991	$6,711,847
Acres in Development	24,350	$12,258	$298,480,433	$817,755
Total Spending	n.a.	n.a.	$2,748,304,425	$7,529,601

It is again important to note that these expenditures are for growers only. This analysis does not include expenditures by handlers and other intermediaries who are part of the process of bringing blueberries from field to market. As a result, the expenditures included in this analysis are even more conservative as a result of this omission.

Importer Expenditures

Importer "cost of operations" was defined to be "sales" minus "costs of goods" minus "depreciation/amortization." The "costs of goods" are the importer's purchase of blueberries from other countries and are not relevant to this study because those expenditures do not remain within the U.S.

Dollar Value of Imports. The volume of blueberries imported from the Supplier Countries was obtained from NASS. This source also provided dollar value of imports on an "free on board" (i.e., FOB) basis. Data was obtained from 2022 through 2024.

After consultations with the USHBC, a three-year average dollar value of imports and number of pounds was used for this study. From 2022 through 2024, it was determined that an average of more than 821.8 million pounds of blueberries were imported from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru per year. These included fresh, frozen, and dried blueberries.

The FOB prices of blueberries were then multiplied by the pounds imported to obtain a three-year average dollar value of imports.

From 2022 through 2024, the dollar value of imported blueberries from the Supplier Countries averaged more than $2.2 billion per year.

Net Cost of Operations. The cost of operations for the dollar value of imported blueberries was estimated based on financial ratios for wholesalers and retailers. As previously described, once importers purchase blueberries from the Supplier Countries, they essentially provide wholesaling services to bring their products to commercial and consumer markets. A fundamental tenet of modern marketing is that a supply chain can eliminate a middleman but not the functions that middleman performs. This means that any supply chain must absorb the wholesaling function and its costs.

The financial ratios used in this study were obtained from several sources for various types of importers. This was considered appropriate since importers essentially become wholesalers within the U.S. once they purchase the blueberries from other countries.

Average costs for this study were computed by determining the dollar sales of importers and multiplying that by an industry average for the cost of operations. It is recognized that importer costs can vary based on geographic area, the services they perform, etc. However, estimates used in this study for the costs of operations provide what was deemed a reasonable representation of importer expenditures in the U.S.

As was the case with grower expenditures, it was not considered appropriate to include the importer's depreciation and amortization since this is not a cash expense. However, by eliminating depreciation and amortization costs, this study excludes future investments that importers will be making to replace depreciable assets such as equipment and facilities. The net effect of eliminating these costs is to make the analysis considerably more conservative than it might otherwise be in terms of estimating the economic impact on the U.S. economy by importers.

Additionally, the cost of operations was reduced further by an outmigration factor to account for any purchases importers may have made for materials and supplies from firms outside of the U.S.

The result of all of this is a net cost of operations that includes everything other than the costs to acquire the blueberries, depreciation/amortization, and any outmigration of dollars other than for purchasing the blueberries.

The net cost of operations of importers of blueberries from the Supplier Countries was computed to average nearly $829.4 million per year. This was the amount used to estimate the economic impact of importers.

Economic Impact of Growers and Importers

Economic impact analyses were conducted based on the average net total expenditures of blueberry growers and importers in the U.S. ***It is important to note that these projections are based on average annual expenditures, which means that this impact is expected to occur each year that such spending occurs.***

Overall, blueberry growers spend an average of more than $2.7 billion annually in the U.S. for acres in production and acres in development. This equates to more than $7.5 million per day. Importers spend an average of $829.4 million per year which equates to nearly $2.3 million per day.

Combined, blueberry growers and importers spend an average of nearly $3.6 billion dollars annually in the U.S. This equates to more than $9.8 million per day.

Total Economic Impact of Growers and Importers

The overall Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for U.S. blueberry growers and importers are presented in Table One in total and Table Two on a per-day basis and summarized below.

Total Economic Impact	Total	Per Day
Output	$9,101,622,356	$24,935,952
Employment	61,676	n.a.
Labor Income	$3,310,522,846	$9,069,926
Indirect Business Taxes	$277,884,104	$761,326

Output. The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total more than $9.1 billion, equating to more than $24.9 million each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by growers and importers (“Direct”), the amount of additional business activity created by that spending (“Indirect”), and the amount of additional business activity created by people’s spending caused by the incremental labor income (“Induced”). About 39.3% of this impact is caused by

grower and importer spending, and the remainder (60.7%) is the result of increased business activity.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in overall business activity were farming ($3.2 billion), real estate/construction/finance/insurance/insurance ($1.3 billion), wholesaling ($1.2 billion), manufacturing ($875.8 million), and professional services ($637.7 million).

Industry	Output
Farming	$3,187,486,593
Real Estate/Const./Fin./Ins.	$1,299,404,406
Wholesaling	$1,187,183,652
Manufacturing	$875,752,723
Professional Services	$637,723,706

Job Creation. More than 61,675 additional jobs are expected to be created as a result of the increased business activity. This is computed on an annual full-time equivalent basis. About 48.6% of this is the result of grower and importer operations and the rest (51.4%) is due to the increased business activity caused by the ripple effect of grower and importer spending and the spending of others.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in full-time-equivalent job creation were farming (33,518 jobs), wholesaling (5,270 jobs), real estate/construction/finance/insurance (4,290 jobs), retailing (4,155 jobs), and professional services (3,418 jobs).

Industry	Employment
Farming	33,518
Wholesaling	5,270
Real Estate/Const./Fin./Ins.	4,290
Retailing	4,155
Professional Services	3,418

Labor Income. Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than $3.3 billion, equating to more than $9.1 million each day of the year. About 43.4% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers and importers, while 56.6% is due to

increased business activity. How these funds are likely to be spent across various sectors of the U.S. economy is based on consumer purchasing patterns described later in this Summary Report.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in labor income were farming ($1.4 billion), wholesaling ($440.8 million), real estate/construction/finance/insurance ($260.2 million), professional services ($248.2 million), and health ($194.1 million).

Industry	Labor Income
Farming	$1,419,840,857
Wholesaling	$440,822,841
Real Estate/Const./Fin./Ins.	$260,210,599
Professional Services	$248,165,733
Health	$194,130,163

Indirect Business Taxes. Nearly $277.9 million in additional indirect business taxes are created from the increased business activity, equating to more than $761,325 each day of the year. These tax dollars are generated by businesses benefiting from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment. About 16.2% of these indirect business taxes are the direct result of spending by growers and importers, while 83.8% is due to the increased business activity. As is described later in this Summary Report, these tax dollars can be used for programs that further serve residents of communities within the U.S.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in indirect business taxes were wholesaling ($73.5 million), real estate/construction/finance/insurance ($54.4 million), retailing ($40.1 million), farming ($31.3 million), and professional services ($20.2 million).

Industry	Business Taxes
Wholesaling	$73,543,367
Real Estate/Const./Fin./Ins.	$54,442,846
Retailing	$40,118,716
Farming	$31,277,301
Professional Services	$20,241,126

Possible Diffusion of Labor Income Spending

The labor income that is created will be diffused throughout the various sectors of the U.S. economy. As people spend this added income, those funds will be used to purchase a wide array of goods and services.

To illustrate how those funds could be distributed to various economic sectors in the U.S., consumer expenditures across various categories were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assuming that those funds will be spent in the same proportion as consumers currently spend their incomes, the dollars that are generated for selected sectors are shown below and in more detail in Table Three.

Possible Household Spending	Annual	Per Day
Food	**$425,639,910**	**$1,166,137**
Food at home	$258,863,051	$709,214
Food away from home	$166,732,819	$456,802
Housing	**$1,095,169,506**	**$3,000,464**
Shelter & utilities	$862,774,079	$2,363,765
Household operations & supplies	$119,786,917	$328,183
Household furnishings & equipment	$112,608,510	$308,516
Apparel and services	**$87,770,340**	**$240,467**
Transportation	**$560,884,624**	**$1,536,670**
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	$220,989,247	$605,450
Public and other transportation	$42,718,129	$117,036
Other	$297,177,248	$814,187
Healthcare	**$266,085,498**	**$729,001**
Entertainment	**$156,207,425**	**$427,966**
Personal care products & services	**$39,987,691**	**$109,555**
Education	**$65,882,804**	**$180,501**

As shown above, the greatest amount of spending was for housing ($1.1 billion), transportation ($560.9 million), and food ($425.6 million). These three account for 62.9% of the total additional labor income spending.

Possible Uses for Indirect Business Taxes Generated

To illustrate how the indirect business tax dollars could be used to help fund some U.S. departments/agencies, the 2024 fiscal year budgets of a variety of agencies were obtained from the U.S. government's official website. Some caution should be exercised in using these numbers since budgets are adjusted over the course of the fiscal year. Accordingly, these only are presented as illustrations of general amounts spent by federal agencies.

Presented below is the percent of various 2024 fiscal year federal agency budgets that could be covered by the indirect business tax dollars generated by the increased business activity within the U.S. It is important to recognize that the total indirect business tax dollars generated were applied to **each** federal agency. A sample of agencies' budgets is listed below and a larger list is presented in Table Four.

U.S. Government	2024 Budget Estimate	% of Budget Could Fund
Agriculture		
Agricultural research & services	$7,039,000,000	3.9%
Community & Regional Development		
Community development	$8,433,000,000	3.3%
Area & regional development	$6,059,000,000	4.6%
Energy		
Emergency energy preparedness	$214,000,000	129.9%
Energy conservation	$3,416,000,000	8.1%
General Science, Space, & Technology		
General science & basic research	$17,726,000,000	1.6%
Health		
Consumer & occupational health & safety	$5,985,000,000	4.6%
National Defense		
Family housing	$2,325,000,000	12.0%
Natural Resources & Environment		
Conservation & land management	$19,928,000,000	1.4%
Recreational resources	$5,725,000,000	4.9%
Water resources	$13,855,000,000	2.0%
Veterans Benefits & Services		
Veterans education, training, & rehabilitation	$8,966,000,000	3.1%
Veterans housing	$2,341,000,000	11.9%

Economic Impact of Growers

Economic impact analyses were conducted based on the average net total expenditures of blueberry growers in the U.S. ***It is important to note that these projections are based on average annual expenditures, which means that this impact is expected to occur each year that such spending occurs.***

Total Economic Impact of Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for U.S. blueberry growers are presented in Table Two in total and Table Three on a per-day basis and summarized below.

Total Economic Impact	Total	Per Day
Output	$6,663,098,874	$18,255,065
Employment	49,262	n.a.
Labor Income	$2,434,354,279	$6,669,464
Indirect Business Taxes	$193,068,969	$528,956

Output. The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly $6.7 billion, equating to nearly $18.3 million each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by growers ("Direct"), the amount of additional business activity created by that spending ("Indirect"), and the amount of additional business activity created by people's spending caused by the incremental labor income ("Induced"). About 41.2% of this impact is caused by grower spending, and the remainder (58.2%) is the result of increased business activity.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in overall business activity were farming ($3.2 billion), real estate/construction/finance/insurance ($896.7 million), manufacturing ($675.7 million), professional services ($376.9 million), and wholesaling ($270.2 million).

Industry	Output
Farming	$3,174,475,599
Real Estate, Const., Fin., Ins.	$896,699,637
Manufacturing	$675,666,404
Professional Services	$376,858,139
Wholesaling	$270,201,110

Job Creation. About 49,260 additional jobs are expected to be created as a result of the increased business activity. This is computed on an annual full-time equivalent basis. About 52.3% of this is the result of grower operations and the rest (47.7%) is due to the increased business activity caused by the ripple effect of grower spending and the spending of others.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in full-time-equivalent job creation were farming (33,424 jobs), retailing (2,919 jobs), real estate/construction/finance/insurance (2,769 jobs), professional services (1,997 jobs), and health (1,797 jobs).

Industry	Employment
Farming	33,424
Retailing	2,919
Real Estate, Const., Fin., Ins.	2,769
Professional Services	1,997
Health	1,797

Labor Income. Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than $2.4 billion, equating to nearly $6.7 million each day of the year. About 45.2% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 54.8% is due to increased business activity. How these funds are likely to be spent across various sectors of the U.S. economy is based on consumer purchasing patterns described later in this Summary Report.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in labor income were farming ($1.4 billion), real estate/construction/finance/insurance ($172.5 million), professional services ($146.7 million), health ($142.7 million), and retailing ($114.0 million).

Industry	Labor Income
Farming	$1,416,675,544
Real Estate, Const., Fin., Ins.	$172,470,659
Professional Services	$146,672,490
Health	$142,668,386
Retailing	$113,990,447

Indirect Business Taxes. Finally, nearly $193.1 million in additional indirect business taxes are created from the increased business activity, equating to nearly $529,000 each day of the year. These tax dollars are generated from businesses benefiting from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment. About 12.4% of these indirect business taxes are the direct result of spending by growers, while 87.6% is due to the increased business activity. As is described later in this Summary Report, these tax dollars can be used for programs that further serve residents of communities within the U.S.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in indirect business taxes were wholesaling ($41.5 million), real estate/construction/finance/insurance ($39.1 million), farming ($31.5 million), retailing ($28.2 million), and professional services ($12.2 million).

Industry	Business Taxes
Wholesaling	$41,495,013
Real Estate, Const., Fin., Ins.	$39,054,779
Farming	$31,530,710
Retailing	$28,191,921
Professional Services	$12,198,953

Possible Diffusion of Labor Income Spending

The labor income that is created will be diffused throughout the various sectors of the U.S. economy. As people spend this added income, those funds will be used to purchase a wide array of goods and services.

To illustrate how those funds could be distributed to various economic sectors in the U.S, consumer expenditures across various categories were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assuming that those funds will be spent in the same

proportion as consumers currently spend their incomes, the dollars that are generated for selected sectors are shown below and in more detail in Table Four.

Possible Household Spending	Annual	Per Day
Food	**$312,989,333**	**$857,505**
Food at home	$190,351,919	$521,512
Food away from home	$122,605,030	$335,904
Housing	**$805,320,095**	**$2,206,356**
Shelter & utilities	$634,430,834	$1,738,167
Household operations & supplies	$88,083,909	$241,326
Household furnishings & equipment	$82,805,352	$226,864
Apparel and services	**$64,540,894**	**$176,824**
Transportation	**$412,439,952**	**$1,129,972**
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	$162,501,859	$445,211
Public and other transportation	$31,412,277	$86,061
Other	$218,525,816	$598,700
Healthcare	**$195,662,861**	**$536,063**
Entertainment	**$114,865,304**	**$314,699**
Personal care products & services	**$29,404,482**	**$80,560**
Education	**$48,446,150**	**$132,729**

As shown above, the greatest amount of spending was for housing ($805.3 million), transportation ($412.4 million), and food $313.0 million). These three account for 62.9% of the total additional labor income spending.

Possible Uses for Indirect Business Taxes Generated

To illustrate how the indirect business tax dollars could be used to help fund some U.S. departments/agencies, the 2024 fiscal year budgets of a variety of agencies were obtained from the U.S. government's official website. Some caution should be exercised in using these numbers since budgets are adjusted over the course of the fiscal year. Accordingly, these only are presented as illustrations of general amounts spent by federal agencies.

Presented below is the percent of various 2024 fiscal year federal agency budgets that could be covered by the indirect business tax dollars generated by the increased business activity within the U.S. It is important to recognize that the total indirect business tax dollars generated were applied to **each** federal agency. A sample of agencies' budgets is listed below and a larger list is presented in Table Five.

U.S. Government	2024 Budget Estimate	% of Budget Could Fund
Agriculture		
Agricultural research & services	$7,039,000,000	2.7%
Community & Regional Development		
Community development	$8,433,000,000	2.3%
Area & regional development	$6,059,000,000	3.2%
Energy		
Emergency energy preparedness	$214,000,000	90.2%
Energy conservation	$3,416,000,000	5.7%
General Science, Space, & Technology		
General science & basic research	$17,726,000,000	1.1%
Health		
Consumer & occupational health & safety	$5,985,000,000	3.2%
National Defense		
Family housing	$2,325,000,000	8.3%
Natural Resources & Environment		
Conservation & land management	$19,928,000,000	1.0%
Recreational resources	$5,725,000,000	3.4%
Water resources	$13,855,000,000	1.4%
Veterans Benefits & Services		
Veterans education, training, & rehabilitation	$8,966,000,000	2.2%
Veterans housing	$2,341,000,000	8.2%

Economic Impact of Importers

Economic impact analyses were conducted based on the average net total expenditures of blueberry importers in the U.S. ***It is important to note that these projections are based on average annual expenditures, which means that this impact is expected to occur each year that such spending occurs.***

Total Economic Impact of Importers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for U.S. blueberry importers are presented in Table One in total and Table Two on a per-day basis and summarized below.

Total Economic Impact	Total	Per Day
Output	$2,438,523,481	$6,680,886
Employment	12,414	n.a.
Labor Income	$876,168,567	$2,400,462
Indirect Business Taxes	$84,815,135	$232,370

Output. The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total more than $2.4 billion, equating to nearly $6.7 million each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by importers ("Direct"), the amount of additional business activity created by that spending ("Indirect"), and the amount of additional business activity created by people's spending caused by the incremental labor income ("Induced"). About 34.0% of this impact is caused by importer spending, and the remainder (66.0%) is the result of increased business activity.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in overall business activity were wholesaling ($917.0 million), real estate/construction/finance/insurance ($402.7 million), professional services ($260.9 million), manufacturing ($200.1 million), and administrative services ($169.8 million).

Industry	Output
Wholesaling	$916,982,543
Real Estate/Const./Fin./Ins.	$402,704,769
Professional Services	$260,865,567
Manufacturing	$200,086,319
Administrative	$169,801,794

Job Creation. Nearly 12,415 additional jobs are expected to be created as a result of the increased business activity. This is computed on an annual full-time equivalent basis. About 34.0% of this is the result of importer operations and the rest (66.0%) is due to the increased business activity caused by the ripple effect of importer spending and the spending of others.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in full-time-equivalent job creation were wholesaling (4,479 jobs), real estate/construction/finance/insurance (1,521 jobs), professional services (1,420 jobs), retailing (1,236 jobs), and administrative services (1,051 jobs).

Industry	Employment
Wholesaling	4,479
Real Estate/Const./Fin./Ins.	1,521
Professional Services	1,420
Retailing	1,236
Administrative	1,051

Labor Income. Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be nearly $876.2 million, equating to more than $2.4 million each day of the year. About 38.4% of this income is the direct result of spending by importers, while 61.6% is due to increased business activity. How these funds are likely to be spent across various sectors of the U.S. economy is based on consumer purchasing patterns described later in this Summary Report.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in labor income were wholesaling ($364.2 million), professional services ($101.5 million), administrative services ($92.7 million), real estate/construction/finance/insurance ($87.7 million), and health ($51.5 million).

Industry	Labor Income
Wholesaling	$364,152,005
Professional Services	$101,493,242
Administrative	$92,687,455
Real Estate/Const./Fin./Ins.	$87,739,941
Health	$51,461,777

Indirect Business Taxes. More than $84.8 million in additional indirect business taxes are created from the increased business activity, equating to $232,370 each day of the year. These tax dollars are generated from businesses benefiting from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment. About 24.7% of these indirect business taxes are the direct result of spending by importers, while 75.3% is due to the increased business activity. As is described later in this Summary Report, these tax dollars can be used for programs that further serve residents of communities within the U.S.

As shown below, the industries generating the largest increases in indirect business taxes were wholesaling ($32.0 million), real estate/construction/finance/insurance ($15.4 million), retailing ($11.9 million), professional services ($8.0 million), and accommodations/food services ($3.8 million).

Industry	Business Taxes
Wholesaling	$32,048,354
Real Estate/Const./Fin./Ins.	$15,388,067
Retailing	$11,926,795
Professional Services	$8,042,173
Accommodations, food	$3,757,654

Possible Diffusion of Labor Income Spending

The labor income that is created will be diffused throughout the various sectors of the U.S. economy. As people spend this added income, those funds will be used to purchase a wide array of goods and services.

To illustrate how those funds could be distributed to various economic sectors in the U.S, consumer expenditures across various categories were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assuming that those funds will be spent in the same

proportion as consumers currently spend their incomes, the dollars that are generated for selected sectors are shown below and in more detail in Table Three.

Possible Household Spending	Annual	Per Day
Food	**$112,650,577**	**$308,632**
Food at home	$68,511,132	$187,702
Food away from home	$44,127,790	$120,898
Housing	**$289,849,411**	**$794,108**
Shelter & utilities	$228,343,245	$625,598
Household operations & supplies	$31,703,008	$86,858
Household furnishings & equipment	$29,803,158	$81,652
Apparel and services	**$23,229,447**	**$63,642**
Transportation	**$148,444,672**	**$406,698**
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	$58,487,387	$160,239
Public and other transportation	$11,305,852	$30,975
Other	$78,651,433	$215,484
Healthcare	**$70,422,637**	**$192,939**
Entertainment	**$41,342,121**	**$113,266**
Personal care products & services	**$10,583,210**	**$28,995**
Education	**$17,436,654**	**$47,772**

As shown above, the greatest amount of spending was for housing ($289.8 million), transportation ($148.4 million), and food ($112.7 million). These three account for 62.9% of the total additional labor income spending.

Possible Uses for Indirect Business Taxes Generated

To illustrate how the indirect business tax dollars could be used to help fund some U.S. departments/agencies, the 2024 fiscal year budgets of a variety of agencies were obtained from the U.S. government's official website. Some caution should be exercised in using these numbers since budgets are adjusted over the course of the fiscal year. Accordingly, these only are presented as illustrations of general amounts spent by federal agencies.

Presented below is the percent of various 2024 fiscal year federal agency budgets that could be covered by the indirect business tax dollars generated by the increased business activity within the U.S. It is important to recognize that the total indirect business tax dollars generated were applied to **each** federal agency. A sample of agencies' budgets is listed below and a larger list is presented in Table Four.

U.S. Government	2024 Budget Estimate	% of Budget Could Fund
Agriculture		
Agricultural research & services	$7,039,000,000	1.2%
Community & Regional Development		
Community development	$8,433,000,000	1.0%
Area & regional development	$6,059,000,000	1.4%
Energy		
Emergency energy preparedness	$214,000,000	39.6%
Energy conservation	$3,416,000,000	2.5%
General Science, Space, & Technology		
General science & basic research	$17,726,000,000	0.5%
Health		
Consumer & occupational health & safety	$5,985,000,000	1.4%
National Defense		
Family housing	$2,325,000,000	3.6%
Natural Resources & Environment		
Conservation & land management	$19,928,000,000	0.4%
Recreational resources	$5,725,000,000	1.5%
Water resources	$13,855,000,000	0.6%
Veterans Benefits & Services		
Veterans education, training, & rehabilitation	$8,966,000,000	0.9%
Veterans housing	$2,341,000,000	3.6%

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Economic impact analyses were conducted for the total expenditures by growers and importers in the U.S. The combined economic impact of growers and importers is presented first, followed by the individual impacts of growers and of importers. **It is important to note that these projections are based on annual average expenditures, which means that this impact is expected to occur each year that such spending occurs.**

Combined Economic Impact of Growers and Importers

Blueberry growers spend an average of more than $2.7 billion annually in the U.S. for acres in production and acres in development. This equates to more than $7.5 million per day. Importers of blueberries from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru spend a combined average of $829.4 million per year which equates to nearly $2.3 million per day.

Combined, blueberry growers and importers spend an average of nearly $3.6 billion dollars annually in the U.S. This equates to more than $9.8 million per day.

The economic impact of blueberry growers is estimated to be more than $9.1 billion annually, or more than $24.9 million per day. This does not include the economic impact of handlers and other intermediaries that help bring blueberries from farm to market. Thus, the total impacts shown below are conservative in nature.

Total Economic Impact	Total	Per Day
Output	$9,101,622,356	$24,935,952
Employment	61,676	n.a.
Labor Income	$3,310,522,846	$9,069,926
Indirect Business Taxes	$277,884,104	$761,326

The findings of this study show that blueberry growers and importers have a significant impact on the U.S. economy. Overall, the growers and importers of blueberries from Supplier Countries create:

- More than $9.1 billion in economic output, the best measure of economic impact, each year. This equates to more than $24.9 million each day.

- More than 61,675 jobs on an annual full-time equivalent basis as a result of the business activities of growers and importers and the multiplier effect their purchases generate in a variety of farming and non-farming economic sectors.
- More than $3.3 billion in labor income as a result of grower and importer activities, or more than $9.1 million per day. These are dollars going to wages and salaries for new employment as well as expanded incomes for those already in the labor force (e.g., overtime pay). These dollars are diffused throughout the U.S. economy as the funds are spent by households for an array of goods and services.
- Nearly $277.9 million in indirect business taxes, not including income taxes. This equates to more than $761,325 per day. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for some or all of the federal government's programs that further benefit residents of the U.S.

Overall, it is clear that U.S. blueberry growers and importers of blueberries from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru play a significant role in strengthening the economic climate of the U.S. Their activities are diffused throughout the economy, touching nearly every aspect of life in the nation.

Economic Impact of Growers

Blueberry growers in the U.S. spend an average of more than $2.7 billion annually in the U.S. for acres in production and acres in development. This expenditure averages more than $7.5 million per day.

The economic impact of blueberry growers is estimated to be nearly $6.7 billion annually, or nearly $18.3 million per day. This does not include the economic impact of handlers and other intermediaries that help bring blueberries from farm to market. Thus, the total impacts shown below are conservative in nature.

Total Economic Impact	Total	Per Day
Output	$6,663,098,874	$18,255,065
Employment	49,262	n.a.
Labor Income	$2,434,354,279	$6,669,464
Indirect Business Taxes	$193,068,969	$528,956

The findings of this study show that blueberry growers have a significant impact on the U.S. economy. Overall, the growers create:

- Nearly $6.7 billion in economic output, the best measure of economic impact, each year. This equates to nearly $18.3 million each day.
- More than 49,260 jobs on an annual full-time equivalent basis as a result of the business activities of growers and the multiplier effect their purchases generate in a variety of farming and non-farming economic sectors.
- More than $2.4 billion in labor income as a result of grower activities, or nearly $6.7 million per day. These are dollars going to wages and salaries for new employment as well as expanded incomes for those already in the labor force (e.g., overtime pay). These dollars are diffused throughout the U.S. economy as the funds are spent by households for an array of goods and services.
- Nearly $193.1 million in indirect business taxes, not including income taxes. This equates to nearly $529,000 per day. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for some or all of the federal government's programs that further benefit the people residing in the U.S.

Economic Impact of Importers

The FOB value of blueberries imported from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru is more than $2.2 billion annually, or nearly $6.1 million per day. Portions of these revenues are then used to perform importer functions that result in expenditures that impact the U.S. economy, averaging $829.4 million per year which equates to nearly $2.3 million per day.

Overall, the total impacts on the U.S. economy are shown below.

Total Economic Impact	Total	Per Day
Output	$2,438,523,481	$6,680,886
Employment	12,414	n.a.
Labor Income	$876,168,567	$2,400,462
Indirect Business Taxes	$84,815,135	$232,370

The findings of this study show that blueberry importers have a significant impact on the U.S. economy. Overall, the importers create:

- More than $2.4 billion in economic output, the best measure of economic impact, each year. This equates to nearly $6.7 million each day.
- Nearly 12,415 jobs on an annual full-time equivalent basis as a result of the business activities of importers and the multiplier effect their purchases generate in a variety of farming and non-farming economic sectors.
- Nearly $876.2 million in labor income as a result of importer activities, or more than $2.4 million per day. These are dollars going to wages and salaries for new employment as well as expanded incomes for those already in the labor force (e.g., overtime pay). These dollars are diffused throughout the U.S. economy as the funds are spent by households for an array of goods and services.
- More than $84.8 million in indirect business taxes, not including income taxes. This equates to $232,370 per day. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for some or all of the federal government's programs that further benefit residents of the U.S.

TABLE ONE: AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS AND IMPORTERS

Total Impact

	Output Direct	Output Indirect	Output Induced	Output Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$456,465,832	$419,286,891	$875,752,723
Wholesaling	$829,395,920	$191,885,989	$165,901,744	$1,187,183,652
Retailing	n.a.	$44,110,424	$333,103,084	$377,213,508
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$362,736,326	$936,668,079	$1,299,404,406
Professional Services	n.a.	$245,650,110	$392,073,596	$637,723,706
Administrative	n.a.	$164,598,100	$165,339,569	$329,937,669
Education	n.a.	$799,329	$40,992,066	$41,791,395
Health	n.a.	$17,512	$353,027,502	$353,045,013
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$51,382,482	$113,908,990	$165,291,473
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$16,216,458	$156,277,649	$172,494,106
Other	n.a.	$158,787,692	$220,854,786	$379,642,478
Farming	$2,748,304,425	$394,213,998	$44,968,170	$3,187,486,593
Federal	n.a.	$15,129,376	$10,152,119	$25,281,495
State and local	n.a.	$28,726,051	$40,648,086	$69,374,137
Total	$3,577,700,345	$2,130,719,679	$3,393,202,332	$9,101,622,356

AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS AND IMPORTERS (continued)

Employment

	Employment Direct	Employment Indirect	Employment Induced	Employment Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	598	747	1,345
Wholesaling	4,219	580	472	5,270
Retailing	n.a.	402	3,753	4,155
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	1,711	2,579	4,290
Professional Services	n.a.	1,243	2,175	3,418
Administrative	n.a.	1,007	1,114	2,120
Education	n.a.	8	510	519
Health	n.a.	0	2,447	2,447
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	254	764	1,019
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	187	1,792	1,979
Other	n.a.	299	899	1,198
Farming	25,743	7,455	320	33,518
Federal	n.a.	124	68	192
State and local	n.a.	79	128	206
Total	29,962	13,947	17,767	61,676

AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS AND IMPORTERS (continued)

Indirect Labor Income

	Labor Income Direct	Labor Income Indirect	Labor Income Induced	Labor Income Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$56,284,064	$60,287,836	$116,571,900
Wholesaling	$336,448,065	$56,366,628	$48,008,148	$440,822,841
Retailing	n.a.	$18,759,163	$144,981,180	$163,740,343
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$91,794,287	$168,416,312	$260,210,599
Professional Services	n.a.	$97,176,654	$150,989,079	$248,165,733
Administrative	n.a.	$91,407,640	$85,383,247	$176,790,887
Education	n.a.	$421,473	$25,150,930	$25,572,402
Health	n.a.	$9,262	$194,120,901	$194,130,163
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$20,356,452	$42,188,581	$62,545,033
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$5,901,879	$54,541,394	$60,443,273
Other	n.a.	$36,713,073	$65,075,513	$101,788,586
Farming	$1,099,981,926	$309,374,541	$10,484,389	$1,419,840,857
Federal	n.a.	$12,155,200	$6,445,637	$18,600,836
State and local	n.a.	$8,203,593	$13,095,798	$21,299,391
Total	$1,436,429,992	$804,923,909	$1,069,168,945	$3,310,522,846

AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS AND IMPORTERS (continued)

Indirect Business Taxes

	Business Taxes Direct	Business Taxes Indirect	Business Taxes Induced	Business Taxes Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$4,560,045	$6,748,405	$11,308,450
Wholesaling	$20,971,671	$29,414,962	$23,156,734	$73,543,367
Retailing	n.a.	$4,672,733	$35,445,983	$40,118,716
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$7,286,282	$47,156,564	$54,442,846
Professional Services	n.a.	$7,436,846	$12,804,279	$20,241,126
Administrative	n.a.	$2,006,941	$2,101,766	$4,108,708
Education	n.a.	$21,032	$1,070,217	$1,091,249
Health	n.a.	$136	$4,657,273	$4,657,409
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$1,077,500	$4,780,234	$5,857,734
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$1,231,564	$11,673,631	$12,905,195
Other	n.a.	$10,773,919	$12,507,302	$23,281,221
Farming	$24,021,217	$8,049,580	-$793,495	$31,277,301
Federal	n.a.	-$128,208	-$682,780	-$810,988
State and local	n.a.	-$1,701,778	-$2,436,450	-$4,138,228
Total	$44,992,888	$74,701,553	$158,189,663	$277,884,104

TABLE TWO: AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS AND IMPORTERS

Total Impact — Per Day

	Output Direct	Output Indirect	Output Induced	Output Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$1,250,591	$1,148,731	$2,399,323
Wholesaling	$2,272,318	$525,715	$454,525	$3,252,558
Retailing	n.a.	$120,850	$912,611	$1,033,462
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$993,798	$2,566,214	$3,560,012
Professional Services	n.a.	$673,014	$1,074,174	$1,747,188
Administrative	n.a.	$450,954	$452,985	$903,939
Education	n.a.	$2,190	$112,307	$114,497
Health	n.a.	$48	$967,199	$967,247
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$140,774	$312,079	$452,853
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$44,429	$428,158	$472,587
Other	n.a.	$435,035	$605,082	$1,040,116
Farming	$7,529,601	$1,080,038	$123,200	$8,732,840
Federal	n.a.	$41,450	$27,814	$69,264
State and local	n.a.	$78,702	$111,365	$190,066
Total	$9,801,919	$5,837,588	$9,296,445	$24,935,952

AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS AND IMPORTERS (continued)

Employment — Per Day (not applicable)

	Employment Direct	Employment Indirect	Employment Induced	Employment Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wholesaling	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retailing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Professional Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Health	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Farming	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Federal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
State and local	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS AND IMPORTERS (continued)

Indirect Labor Income — Per Day

	Labor Income Direct	Labor Income Indirect	Labor Income Induced	Labor Income Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$154,203	$165,172	$319,375
Wholesaling	$921,776	$154,429	$131,529	$1,207,734
Retailing	n.a.	$51,395	$397,209	$448,604
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$251,491	$461,415	$712,906
Professional Services	n.a.	$266,237	$413,669	$679,906
Administrative	n.a.	$250,432	$233,927	$484,359
Education	n.a.	$1,155	$68,907	$70,061
Health	n.a.	$25	$531,838	$531,863
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$55,771	$115,585	$171,356
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$16,170	$149,428	$165,598
Other	n.a.	$100,584	$178,289	$278,873
Farming	$3,013,649	$847,601	$28,724	$3,889,975
Federal	n.a.	$33,302	$17,659	$50,961
State and local	n.a.	$22,476	$35,879	$58,354
Total	$3,935,425	$2,205,271	$2,929,230	$9,069,926

AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS AND IMPORTERS (continued)

Indirect Business Taxes — Per Day

	Business Taxes Direct	Business Taxes Indirect	Business Taxes Induced	Business Taxes Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$12,493	$18,489	$30,982
Wholesaling	$57,457	$80,589	$63,443	$201,489
Retailing	n.a.	$12,802	$97,112	$109,914
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$19,962	$129,196	$149,158
Professional Services	n.a.	$20,375	$35,080	$55,455
Administrative	n.a.	$5,498	$5,758	$11,257
Education	n.a.	$58	$2,932	$2,990
Health	n.a.	$0	$12,760	$12,760
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$2,952	$13,097	$16,049
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$3,374	$31,983	$35,357
Other	n.a.	$29,518	$34,267	$63,784
Farming	$65,812	$22,054	-$2,174	$85,691
Federal	n.a.	-$351	-$1,871	-$2,222
State and local	n.a.	-$4,662	-$6,675	-$11,338
Total	$123,268	$204,662	$433,396	$761,326

TABLE THREE: POSSIBLE DIFFUSION OF ANNUAL INCREMENTAL LABOR INCOME (GROWERS AND IMPORTERS)

Total Labor Income	$3,310,522,846	$9,069,926
Possible Household Spending	**Annual**	**Per Day**
Food	**$425,639,910**	**$1,166,137**
Food at home	$258,863,051	$709,214
Food away from home	$166,732,819	$456,802
Housing	**$1,095,169,506**	**$3,000,464**
Shelter	$660,765,774	$1,810,317
Utilities, fuels, and public services	$202,008,305	$553,447
Household operations	$84,423,353	$231,297
Housekeeping supplies	$35,363,564	$96,886
Household furnishings and equipment	$112,608,510	$308,516
Apparel and services	**$87,770,340**	**$240,467**
Transportation	**$560,884,624**	**$1,536,670**
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	$220,989,247	$605,450
Gasoline and other fuels	$127,625,914	$349,660
Other vehicle expenses	$169,154,981	$463,438
Public and other transportation	$42,718,129	$117,036
Healthcare	**$266,085,498**	**$729,001**
Entertainment	**$156,207,425**	**$427,966**
Personal care products and services	**$39,987,691**	**$109,555**
Reading	**$5,152,599**	**$14,117**
Education	**$65,882,804**	**$180,501**
Miscellaneous	**$91,777,917**	**$251,446**
Cash contributions	**$113,004,864**	**$309,602**
Personal insurance and pensions	**$402,959,666**	**$1,103,999**
Life and other personal insurance	$23,428,912	$64,189
Pensions and Social Security	$379,486,715	$1,039,690

TABLE FOUR: POSSIBLE COVERAGE OF FEDERAL BUDGETS WITH INCREMENTAL INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES (GROWERS AND IMPORTERS)

U.S. Government	2024 Budget Estimate	% of Budget Could Fund*
National Defense		
Family housing	$2,325,000,000	12.0%
Research, development, test, & evaluation	$140,435,000,000	0.2%
General Science, Space, & Technology		
General science & basic research	$17,726,000,000	1.6%
Energy		
Emergency energy preparedness	$214,000,000	129.9%
Energy conservation	$3,416,000,000	8.1%
Energy supply	$24,957,000,000	1.1%
Natural Resources & Environment		
Conservation & land management	$19,928,000,000	1.4%
Pollution control & abatement	$23,082,000,000	1.2%
Recreational resources	$5,725,000,000	4.9%
Water resources	$13,855,000,000	2.0%
Agricultural		
Agricultural research & services	$7,039,000,000	4.0%
Farm income stabilization	$22,756,000,000	1.2%
Transportation		
Air transportation	$29,952,000,000	0.9%
Ground transportation	$119,991,000,000	0.2%
Community & Regional Development		
Area & regional development	$6,059,000,000	4.6%
Community development	$8,433,000,000	3.3%
Health		
Consumer & occupational health & safety	$5,985,000,000	4.6%
Income Security		
Food & nutrition assistance	$163,928,000,000	0.2%
Housing assistance	$66,053,000,000	0.4%
Veterans Benefits & Services		
Veterans education, training, & rehabilitation	$8,966,000,000	3.1%
Veterans housing	$2,341,000,000	11.9%
Administration of Justice		
Federal law enforcement activities	$43,885,000,000	0.6%

**Percent is total of Indirect Business Taxes applied to EACH budget line.*

TABLE FIVE: AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS

Total Impact

	Output Direct	Output Indirect	Output Induced	Output Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$367,892,845	$307,773,560	$675,666,404
Wholesaling	n.a.	$148,178,102	$122,023,007	$270,201,110
Retailing	n.a.	$18,630,745	$244,716,186	$263,346,931
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$207,616,906	$689,082,731	$896,699,637
Professional Services	n.a.	$88,540,984	$288,317,155	$376,858,139
Administrative	n.a.	$38,506,830	$121,629,046	$160,135,876
Education	n.a.	$397,087	$30,361,176	$30,758,263
Health	n.a.	$4,015	$259,490,798	$259,494,814
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$15,257,694	$83,796,088	$99,053,782
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$7,455,169	$114,971,913	$122,427,082
Other	n.a.	$110,192,452	$162,432,080	$272,624,532
Farming	$2,748,304,425	$393,198,814	$32,972,360	$3,174,475,599
Federal	n.a.	$2,868,374	$7,470,859	$10,339,234
State and local	n.a.	$21,183,837	$29,833,636	$51,017,473
Total	$2,748,304,425	$1,419,923,854	$2,494,870,595	$6,663,098,874

AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS

(continued)

Employment

	Employment Direct	Employment Indirect	Employment Induced	Employment Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	416	549	965
Wholesaling	n.a.	445	346	792
Retailing	n.a.	161	2,757	2,919
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	871	1,898	2,769
Professional Services	n.a.	395	1,602	1,997
Administrative	n.a.	250	819	1,069
Education	n.a.	4	378	383
Health	n.a.	0	1,797	1,797
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	78	563	641
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	88	1,318	1,406
Other	n.a.	219	663	882
Farming	25,743	7,446	235	33,424
Federal	n.a.	18	50	68
State and local	n.a.	58	94	151
Total	25,743	10,450	13,069	49,262

AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS

(continued)

Indirect Labor Income

	Labor Income Direct	Labor Income Indirect	Labor Income Induced	Labor Income Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$41,535,968	$44,269,224	$85,805,192
Wholesaling	n.a.	$41,418,445	$35,252,391	$76,670,836
Retailing	n.a.	$7,469,950	$106,520,497	$113,990,447
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$48,447,157	$124,023,501	$172,470,659
Professional Services	n.a.	$35,587,610	$111,084,880	$146,672,490
Administrative	n.a.	$21,303,355	$62,800,077	$84,103,432
Education	n.a.	$211,708	$18,649,741	$18,861,450
Health	n.a.	$2,121	$142,666,266	$142,668,386
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$5,937,360	$31,049,634	$36,986,994
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$2,712,104	$40,140,382	$42,852,486
Other	n.a.	$26,600,943	$47,898,548	$74,499,491
Farming	$1,099,981,926	$308,997,071	$7,696,547	$1,416,675,544
Federal	n.a.	$1,789,972	$4,741,584	$6,531,556
State and local	n.a.	$5,950,434	$9,614,883	$15,565,317
Total	$1,099,981,926	$547,964,198	$786,408,155	$2,434,354,279

AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS

(continued)

Indirect Business Taxes

	Business Taxes Direct	Business Taxes Indirect	Business Taxes Induced	Business Taxes Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$3,770,368	$4,947,227	$8,717,595
Wholesaling	n.a.	$24,489,988	$17,005,025	$41,495,013
Retailing	n.a.	$2,155,652	$26,036,269	$28,191,921
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$4,386,988	$34,667,791	$39,054,779
Professional Services	n.a.	$2,791,599	$9,407,354	$12,198,953
Administrative	n.a.	$448,646	$1,546,600	$1,995,246
Education	n.a.	$10,339	$792,454	$802,793
Health	n.a.	$31	$3,421,831	$3,421,862
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$340,127	$3,516,378	$3,856,505
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$558,334	$8,589,207	$9,147,541
Other	n.a.	$7,169,594	$9,193,573	$16,363,167
Farming	$24,021,217	$8,090,716	-$581,223	$31,530,710
Federal	n.a.	-$73,577	-$504,610	-$578,187
State and local	n.a.	-$1,340,902	-$1,788,028	-$3,128,929
Total	$24,021,217	$52,797,905	$116,249,848	$193,068,969

TABLE SIX: AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS

Total Impact — Per Day

	Output Direct	Output Indirect	Output Induced	Output Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$1,007,926	$843,215	$1,851,141
Wholesaling	n.a.	$405,967	$334,310	$740,277
Retailing	n.a.	$51,043	$670,455	$721,498
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$568,813	$1,887,898	$2,456,711
Professional Services	n.a.	$242,578	$789,910	$1,032,488
Administrative	n.a.	$105,498	$333,230	$438,728
Education	n.a.	$1,088	$83,181	$84,269
Health	n.a.	$11	$710,934	$710,945
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$41,802	$229,578	$271,380
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$20,425	$314,992	$335,417
Other	n.a.	$301,897	$445,019	$746,917
Farming	$7,529,601	$1,077,257	$90,335	$8,697,193
Federal	n.a.	$7,859	$20,468	$28,327
State and local	n.a.	$58,038	$81,736	$139,774
Total	$7,529,601	$3,890,202	$6,835,262	$18,255,065

AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS

(continued)

Employment — Per Day (not applicable)

	Employment Direct	Employment Indirect	Employment Induced	Employment Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wholesaling	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retailing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Professional Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Health	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Farming	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Federal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
State and local	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS

(continued)

Indirect Labor Income — Per Day

	Labor Income Direct	Labor Income Indirect	Labor Income Induced	Labor Income Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$113,797	$121,286	$235,083
Wholesaling	n.a.	$113,475	$96,582	$210,057
Retailing	n.a.	$20,466	$291,837	$312,303
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$132,732	$339,790	$472,522
Professional Services	n.a.	$97,500	$304,342	$401,842
Administrative	n.a.	$58,365	$172,055	$230,420
Education	n.a.	$580	$51,095	$51,675
Health	n.a.	$6	$390,866	$390,872
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$16,267	$85,067	$101,334
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$7,430	$109,974	$117,404
Other	n.a.	$72,879	$131,229	$204,108
Farming	$3,013,649	$846,567	$21,086	$3,881,303
Federal	n.a.	$4,904	$12,991	$17,895
State and local	n.a.	$16,303	$26,342	$42,645
Total	$3,013,649	$1,501,272	$2,154,543	$6,669,464

AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY GROWERS

(continued)

Indirect Business Taxes — Per Day

	Business Taxes Direct	Business Taxes Indirect	Business Taxes Induced	Business Taxes Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$10,330	$13,554	$23,884
Wholesaling	n.a.	$67,096	$46,589	$113,685
Retailing	n.a.	$5,906	$71,332	$77,238
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$12,019	$94,980	$106,999
Professional Services	n.a.	$7,648	$25,774	$33,422
Administrative	n.a.	$1,229	$4,237	$5,466
Education	n.a.	$28	$2,171	$2,199
Health	n.a.	$0	$9,375	$9,375
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$932	$9,634	$10,566
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$1,530	$23,532	$25,062
Other	n.a.	$19,643	$25,188	$44,831
Farming	$65,812	$22,166	-$1,592	$86,386
Federal	n.a.	-$202	-$1,382	-$1,584
State and local	n.a.	-$3,674	-$4,899	-$8,572
Total	$65,812	$144,652	$318,493	$528,956

TABLE SEVEN: POSSIBLE DIFFUSION OF ANNUAL INCREMENTAL LABOR INCOME (GROWERS)

Total Labor Income	$2,434,354,279	$6,669,464
Possible Household Spending	**Annual**	**Per Day**
Food	**$312,989,333**	**$857,505**
Food at home	$190,351,919	$521,512
Food away from home	$122,605,030	$335,904
Housing	**$805,320,095**	**$2,206,356**
Shelter	$485,886,389	$1,331,196
Utilities, fuels, and public services	$148,544,446	$406,971
Household operations	$62,079,726	$170,081
Housekeeping supplies	$26,004,184	$71,244
Household furnishings and equipment	$82,805,352	$226,864
Apparel and services	**$64,540,894**	**$176,824**
Transportation	**$412,439,952**	**$1,129,972**
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	$162,501,859	$445,211
Gasoline and other fuels	$93,848,224	$257,118
Other vehicle expenses	$124,386,138	$340,784
Public and other transportation	$31,412,277	$86,061
Healthcare	**$195,662,861**	**$536,063**
Entertainment	**$114,865,304**	**$314,699**
Personal care products and services	**$29,404,482**	**$80,560**
Reading	**$3,788,903**	**$10,381**
Education	**$48,446,150**	**$132,729**
Miscellaneous	**$67,487,819**	**$184,898**
Cash contributions	**$83,096,806**	**$227,662**
Personal insurance and pensions	**$296,311,681**	**$811,813**
Life and other personal insurance	$17,228,176	$47,200
Pensions and Social Security	$279,051,120	$764,524

TABLE EIGHT: POSSIBLE COVERAGE OF FEDERAL BUDGETS WITH INCREMENTAL INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES (GROWERS)

U.S. Government	2024 Budget Estimate	% of Budget Could Fund*
National Defense		
Family housing	$2,325,000,000	8.3%
Research, development, test, & evaluation	$140,435,000,000	0.1%
General Science, Space, & Technology		
General science & basic research	$17,726,000,000	1.1%
Energy		
Emergency energy preparedness	$214,000,000	90.2%
Energy conservation	$3,416,000,000	5.7%
Energy supply	$24,957,000,000	0.8%
Natural Resources & Environment		
Conservation & land management	$19,928,000,000	1.0%
Pollution control & abatement	$23,082,000,000	0.8%
Recreational resources	$5,725,000,000	3.4%
Water resources	$13,855,000,000	1.4%
Agricultural		
Agricultural research & services	$7,039,000,000	2.7%
Farm income stabilization	$22,756,000,000	0.8%
Transportation		
Air transportation	$29,952,000,000	0.6%
Ground transportation	$119,991,000,000	0.2%
Community & Regional Development		
Area & regional development	$6,059,000,000	3.2%
Community development	$8,433,000,000	2.3%
Health		
Consumer & occupational health & safety	$5,985,000,000	3.2%
Income Security		
Food & nutrition assistance	$163,928,000,000	0.1%
Housing assistance	$66,053,000,000	0.3%
Veterans Benefits & Services		
Veterans education, training, & rehabilitation	$8,966,000,000	2.2%
Veterans housing	$2,341,000,000	8.2%
Administration of Justice		
Federal law enforcement activities	$43,885,000,000	0.4%

**Percent is total of Indirect Business Taxes applied to EACH budget line.*

TABLE NINE: AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY IMPORTERS

Total Impact

	Output Direct	Output Indirect	Output Induced	Output Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$88,572,988	$111,513,331	$200,086,319
Wholesaling	$829,395,920	$43,707,886	$43,878,736	$916,982,543
Retailing	n.a.	$25,479,679	$88,386,898	$113,866,578
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$155,119,420	$247,585,349	$402,704,769
Professional Services	n.a.	$157,109,126	$103,756,441	$260,865,567
Administrative	n.a.	$126,091,270	$43,710,523	$169,801,794
Education	n.a.	$402,242	$10,630,890	$11,033,132
Health	n.a.	$13,496	$93,536,703	$93,550,199
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$36,124,788	$30,112,902	$66,237,690
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$8,761,288	$41,305,736	$50,067,024
Other	n.a.	$48,595,240	$58,422,706	$107,017,946
Farming	n.a.	$1,015,184	$11,995,810	$13,010,995
Federal	n.a.	$12,261,002	$2,681,260	$14,942,262
State and local	n.a.	$7,542,214	$10,814,450	$18,356,664
Total	$829,395,920	$710,795,825	$898,331,736	$2,438,523,481

AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY IMPORTERS

(continued)

Employment

	Employment Direct	Employment Indirect	Employment Induced	Employment Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	181	198	380
Wholesaling	4,219	134	125	4,479
Retailing	n.a.	241	995	1,236
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	840	681	1,521
Professional Services	n.a.	847	573	1,420
Administrative	n.a.	757	294	1,051
Education	n.a.	4	132	136
Health	n.a.	0	650	650
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	176	201	378
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	99	474	573
Other	n.a.	80	236	316
Farming	n.a.	9	85	94
Federal	n.a.	106	18	124
State and local	n.a.	21	34	55
Total	4,219	3,497	4,698	12,414

AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY IMPORTERS

(continued)

Indirect Labor Income

	Labor Income Direct	Labor Income Indirect	Labor Income Induced	Labor Income Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$14,748,097	$16,018,612	$30,766,709
Wholesaling	$336,448,065	$14,948,182	$12,755,757	$364,152,005
Retailing	n.a.	$11,289,213	$38,460,683	$49,749,897
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$43,347,130	$44,392,810	$87,739,941
Professional Services	n.a.	$61,589,044	$39,904,199	$101,493,242
Administrative	n.a.	$70,104,285	$22,583,170	$92,687,455
Education	n.a.	$209,764	$6,501,188	$6,710,953
Health	n.a.	$7,141	$51,454,636	$51,461,777
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$14,419,092	$11,138,947	$25,558,039
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$3,189,776	$14,401,012	$17,590,788
Other	n.a.	$10,112,130	$17,176,965	$27,289,096
Farming	n.a.	$377,471	$2,787,842	$3,165,313
Federal	n.a.	$10,365,228	$1,704,053	$12,069,280
State and local	n.a.	$2,253,159	$3,480,915	$5,734,074
Total	$336,448,065	$256,959,712	$282,760,790	$876,168,567

AVERAGE ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY IMPORTERS

(continued)

Indirect Business Taxes

	Business Taxes Direct	Business Taxes Indirect	Business Taxes Induced	Business Taxes Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$789,677	$1,801,178	$2,590,855
Wholesaling	$20,971,671	$4,924,974	$6,151,709	$32,048,354
Retailing	n.a.	$2,517,081	$9,409,714	$11,926,795
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$2,899,294	$12,488,773	$15,388,067
Professional Services	n.a.	$4,645,247	$3,396,926	$8,042,173
Administrative	n.a.	$1,558,295	$555,167	$2,113,462
Education	n.a.	$10,693	$277,763	$288,456
Health	n.a.	$105	$1,235,442	$1,235,546
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$737,373	$1,263,855	$2,001,229
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$673,230	$3,084,424	$3,757,654
Other	n.a.	$3,604,324	$3,313,729	$6,918,054
Farming	n.a.	-$41,137	-$212,272	-$253,409
Federal	n.a.	-$54,631	-$178,169	-$232,800
State and local	n.a.	-$360,877	-$648,422	-$1,009,299
Total	$20,971,671	$21,903,649	$41,939,815	$84,815,135

TABLE TEN: AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY IMPORTERS

Total Impact — Per Day

	Output Direct	Output Indirect	Output Induced	Output Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$242,666	$305,516	$548,182
Wholesaling	$2,272,318	$119,748	$120,216	$2,512,281
Retailing	n.a.	$69,807	$242,156	$311,963
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$424,985	$678,316	$1,103,301
Professional Services	n.a.	$430,436	$284,264	$714,700
Administrative	n.a.	$345,456	$119,755	$465,210
Education	n.a.	$1,102	$29,126	$30,228
Health	n.a.	$37	$256,265	$256,302
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$98,972	$82,501	$181,473
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$24,004	$113,166	$137,170
Other	n.a.	$133,138	$160,062	$293,200
Farming	n.a.	$2,781	$32,865	$35,647
Federal	n.a.	$33,592	$7,346	$40,938
State and local	n.a.	$20,664	$29,629	$50,292
Total	$2,272,318	$1,947,386	$2,461,183	$6,680,886

AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY IMPORTERS

(continued)

Employment — Per Day (not applicable)

	Employment Direct	Employment Indirect	Employment Induced	Employment Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wholesaling	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retailing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Professional Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Health	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Farming	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Federal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
State and local	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY IMPORTERS

(continued)

Indirect Labor Income — Per Day

	Labor Income Direct	Labor Income Indirect	Labor Income Induced	Labor Income Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$40,406	$43,887	$84,292
Wholesaling	$921,776	$40,954	$34,947	$997,677
Retailing	n.a.	$30,929	$105,372	$136,301
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$118,759	$121,624	$240,383
Professional Services	n.a.	$168,737	$109,327	$278,064
Administrative	n.a.	$192,067	$61,872	$253,938
Education	n.a.	$575	$17,811	$18,386
Health	n.a.	$20	$140,972	$140,991
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$39,504	$30,518	$70,022
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$8,739	$39,455	$48,194
Other	n.a.	$27,704	$47,060	$74,765
Farming	n.a.	$1,034	$7,638	$8,672
Federal	n.a.	$28,398	$4,669	$33,067
State and local	n.a.	$6,173	$9,537	$15,710
Total	$921,776	$703,999	$774,687	$2,400,462

AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BLUEBERRY IMPORTERS

(continued)

Indirect Business Taxes — Per Day

	Business Taxes Direct	Business Taxes Indirect	Business Taxes Induced	Business Taxes Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	$2,163	$4,935	$7,098
Wholesaling	$57,457	$13,493	$16,854	$87,804
Retailing	n.a.	$6,896	$25,780	$32,676
Real Estate/ Const./Fin./Ins.	n.a.	$7,943	$34,216	$42,159
Professional Services	n.a.	$12,727	$9,307	$22,033
Administrative	n.a.	$4,269	$1,521	$5,790
Education	n.a.	$29	$761	$790
Health	n.a.	$0	$3,385	$3,385
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	$2,020	$3,463	$5,483
Accommodations, food services	n.a.	$1,844	$8,450	$10,295
Other	n.a.	$9,875	$9,079	$18,954
Farming	n.a.	-$113	-$582	-$694
Federal	n.a.	-$150	-$488	-$638
State and local	n.a.	-$989	-$1,776	-$2,765
Total	$57,457	$60,010	$114,904	$232,370

TABLE ELEVEN: POSSIBLE DIFFUSION OF ANNUAL INCREMENTAL LABOR INCOME (IMPORTERS)

Total Labor Income	$846,168,567	$2,318,270
Possible Household Spending	**Annual**	**Per Day**
Food	**$112,650,577**	**$308,632**
Food at home	$68,511,132	$187,702
Food away from home	$44,127,790	$120,898
Housing	**$289,849,411**	**$794,108**
Shelter	$174,879,386	$479,122
Utilities, fuels, and public services	$53,463,859	$146,476
Household operations	$22,343,627	$61,215
Housekeeping supplies	$9,359,381	$25,642
Household furnishings and equipment	$29,803,158	$81,652
Apparel and services	**$23,229,447**	**$63,642**
Transportation	**$148,444,672**	**$406,698**
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	$58,487,387	$160,239
Gasoline and other fuels	$33,777,690	$92,542
Other vehicle expenses	$44,768,843	$122,654
Public and other transportation	$11,305,852	$30,975
Healthcare	**$70,422,637**	**$192,939**
Entertainment	**$41,342,121**	**$113,266**
Personal care products and services	**$10,583,210**	**$28,995**
Reading	**$1,363,696**	**$3,736**
Education	**$17,436,654**	**$47,772**
Miscellaneous	**$24,290,099**	**$66,548**
Cash contributions	**$29,908,058**	**$81,940**
Personal insurance and pensions	**$106,647,986**	**$292,186**
Life and other personal insurance	$6,200,735	$16,988
Pensions and Social Security	$100,435,595	$275,166

TABLE TWELVE: POSSIBLE COVERAGE OF FEDERAL BUDGETS WITH INCREMENTAL INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES (IMPORTERS)

U.S. Government	2024 Budget Estimate	% of Budget Could Fund*
National Defense		
Family housing	$2,325,000,000	3.6%
Research, development, test, & evaluation	$140,435,000,000	0.1%
General Science, Space, & Technology		
General science & basic research	$17,726,000,000	0.6%
Energy		
Emergency energy preparedness	$214,000,000	39.6%
Energy conservation	$3,416,000,000	2.5%
Energy supply	$24,957,000,000	0.3%
Natural Resources & Environment		
Conservation & land management	$19,928,000,000	0.4%
Pollution control & abatement	$23,082,000,000	0.4%
Recreational resources	$5,725,000,000	1.5%
Water resources	$13,855,000,000	0.6%
Agricultural		
Agricultural research & services	$7,039,000,000	1.2%
Farm income stabilization	$22,756,000,000	0.4%
Transportation		
Air transportation	$29,952,000,000	0.3%
Ground transportation	$119,991,000,000	0.1%
Community & Regional Development		
Area & regional development	$6,059,000,000	1.4%
Community development	$8,433,000,000	1.0%
Health		
Consumer & occupational health & safety	$5,985,000,000	1.4%
Income Security		
Food & nutrition assistance	$163,928,000,000	0.1%
Housing assistance	$66,053,000,000	0.1%
Veterans Benefits & Services		
Veterans education, training, & rehabilitation	$8,966,000,000	1.0%
Veterans housing	$2,341,000,000	3.6%
Administration of Justice		
Federal law enforcement activities	$43,885,000,000	0.2%

**Percent is total of Indirect Business Taxes applied to EACH budget line.*