



Agriculture, natural resources, and food-related industries are an economic powerhouse in Florida, directly contributing a total of \$182.6 billion in output (revenues). After accounting for multiplier effects, these industries support \$159.7 billion in total value added contributions (19.8 percent of Gross State Product) and more than 2.5 million jobs throughout Florida's economy in 2019.¹

According to an extensive analysis published in 2010 by a team of agricultural economists, for every \$1 invested in U.S. agricultural research and development there's a return of \$20 in benefits from increased agricultural

productivity.² The State of Florida invests approximately \$130 million annually in UF/IFAS agricultural research and Extension. In return, this investment contributes about \$2.6 billion in economic benefits to the state, based on the 20:1 benefit-cost ratio.

Driven by innovation and new technology, agriculture and related industries will continue to support jobs and economic well-being in Florida.

This sheet and additional information can be found at <http://ifas.ufl.edu/economicimpacts.html>.

Florida Total		Employment Contributions (full and part-time jobs)		Share of Total Employment		Value Added Contributions (million \$)		Share of Gross Regional Product	
		2,504,237		19.8%		\$159,740		14.8%	
Florida County	Employment Contributions (full- and part-time)	Share of Total County Employment	Value Added Contributions* (million \$)	Share of Gross Regional Product	Florida County	Employment Contributions (full- and part-time)	Share of Total County Employment	Value Added Contributions* (million \$)	Share of Gross Regional Product
Alachua	38,894	21.8%	1,959	12.2%	Lee	86,644	22.1%	4,890	15.0%
Baker	2,175	22.6%	90	14.0%	Leon	40,800	20.5%	1,978	11.9%
Bay	25,523	23.3%	1,611	18.4%	Levy	4,843	32.9%	305	34.2%
Bradford	3,181	32.2%	206	30.7%	Liberty	1,330	50.2%	153	65.6%
Brevard	54,620	17.7%	2,926	10.6%	Madison	2,911	41.7%	170	38.3%
Broward	192,746	15.3%	12,811	11.3%	Manatee	56,471	28.8%	3,365	22.3%
Calhoun	1,300	30.8%	65	23.1%	Marion	37,501	24.5%	2,062	19.7%
Charlotte	15,953	21.9%	1,375	26.6%	Martin	23,119	23.0%	1,446	19.0%
Citrus	10,396	21.2%	513	13.2%	Miami-Dade	294,791	15.7%	22,681	13.2%
Clay	19,295	22.9%	931	15.9%	Monroe	17,101	27.3%	1,224	24.3%
Collier	57,150	24.7%	3,843	19.1%	Nassau	13,072	35.7%	1,027	36.6%
Columbia	8,686	24.3%	641	27.5%	Okaloosa	27,080	19.4%	1,507	11.1%
DeSoto	6,968	48.8%	427	45.1%	Okeechobee	5,927	36.5%	352	31.0%
Dixie	2,224	49.0%	134	50.3%	Orange	221,346	18.9%	14,341	13.8%
Duval	120,276	17.4%	7,686	10.8%	Osceola	36,026	23.2%	1,989	19.7%
Escambia	38,752	19.4%	2,056	12.4%	Palm Beach	194,490	20.0%	18,003	20.6%
Flagler	11,936	28.6%	595	23.4%	Pasco	38,586	20.7%	2,134	15.9%
Franklin	1,843	35.3%	122	30.9%	Pinellas	106,334	17.4%	6,127	11.3%
Gadsden	5,648	30.2%	343	26.4%	Polk	81,902	26.1%	4,432	17.3%
Gilchrist	2,351	40.3%	131	37.0%	Putnam	8,433	34.9%	770	37.7%
Glades	2,118	55.2%	167	53.9%	Santa Rosa	16,276	24.2%	--	--
Gulf	1,388	24.4%	106	25.4%	Sarasota	49,975	19.4%	3,074	15.0%
Hamilton	2,618	58.2%	254	65.1%	Seminole	51,700	18.2%	3,165	12.3%
Hardee	6,347	59.6%	394	50.6%	St. Johns	32,963	26.1%	1,842	19.1%
Hendry	12,568	61.7%	808	67.2%	St. Lucie	27,122	20.9%	1,680	18.3%
Hernando	14,661	21.0%	679	15.9%	Sumter	12,816	28.5%	1,191	31.4%
Highlands	11,489	30.1%	634	25.1%	Suwannee	7,709	43.3%	640	54.2%
Hillsborough	176,637	18.1%	11,942	11.7%	Taylor	3,271	38.9%	280	44.5%
Holmes	2,216	33.4%	66	20.1%	Union	902	19.4%	33	10.8%
Indian River	18,452	22.5%	1,076	17.0%	Volusia	67,383	26.4%	3,621	20.1%
Jackson	6,236	29.5%	795	56.1%	Wakulla	2,533	25.3%	111	17.1%
Jefferson	1,834	36.2%	78	22.8%	Walton	14,184	31.5%	844	25.1%
Lafayette	740	35.3%	64	38.9%	Washington	2,653	27.0%	121	22.1%
Lake	38,824	26.2%	2,251	22.6%	State Total	2,504,237	19.8%	\$159,740	14.8%

¹Economic Contributions of Florida's Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Food Industries, 2019, <https://fred.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/economic-impact-analysis-program/regional-economic-analysis/>.

²Alston, J.M., Andersen, M.A., James, J.S., and Parley, P.G. 2010. Persistence Pays: U.S. Agricultural Productivity Growth and the Benefits from Public R&D Spending. New York: Springer.