



Agriculture, natural resources, and food-related industries are an economic powerhouse in Florida, directly contributing a total of \$175.08 billion in output (revenues) and supporting \$149.6 billion in total value added contributions and more than 2 million jobs throughout Florida's economy (14.5 percent of Gross State Product) in 2018.¹

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	
		2,417,059		19.9%		\$149,570		14.5%	
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	38,509	22.3%	\$1,770	12.2%	Lee	81,038	21.5%	\$4,719	15.3%
Baker	1,967	19.3%	\$82	13.0%	Leon	38,745	19.7%	\$1,655	10.5%
Bay	25,086	23.6%	\$1,538	18.2%	Levy	4,813	31.8%	\$282	32.5%
Bradford	3,143	33.5%	\$212	33.3%	Liberty	1,267	46.1%	\$148	58.1%
Brevard	51,890	17.5%	\$2,621	10.2%	Madison	2,673	40.0%	\$171	39.4%
Broward	189,694	15.5%	\$11,903	11.2%	Manatee	53,026	28.8%	\$2,918	20.8%
Calhoun	1,268	30.3%	\$55	19.7%	Marion	35,561	24.2%	\$1,831	18.8%
Charlotte	15,214	21.7%	\$880	18.3%	Martin	24,555	24.7%	\$1,312	18.5%
Citrus	10,385	21.3%	\$477	11.5%	Miami-Dade	284,970	15.9%	\$20,473	12.7%
Clay	18,233	23.3%	\$772	14.3%	Monroe	15,752	26.6%	\$1,052	23.0%
Collier	54,352	24.2%	\$3,263	17.8%	Nassau	11,151	32.8%	\$788	31.4%
Columbia	8,811	26.6%	\$487	22.0%	Okaloosa	26,520	19.7%	\$1,333	10.6%
DeSoto	5,790	44.6%	\$351	39.5%	Okeechobee	5,985	37.3%	\$330	31.3%
Dixie	1,924	45.2%	\$136	52.5%	Orange	210,216	18.9%	\$13,432	13.8%
Duval	116,987	17.6%	\$8,531	12.6%	Osceola	34,580	24.1%	\$1,828	19.9%
Escambia	35,074	18.3%	\$1,948	12.5%	Palm Beach	190,808	20.2%	\$14,201	17.3%
Flagler	11,142	27.9%	\$526	22.1%	Pasco	36,960	20.7%	\$1,865	15.1%
Franklin	1,769	33.1%	\$103	31.0%	Pinellas	102,441	17.3%	\$5,699	11.2%
Gadsden	5,097	27.3%	\$323	26.7%	Polk	78,666	26.6%	\$5,592	23.2%
Gilchrist	2,555	44.8%	\$115	35.9%	Putnam	8,109	32.8%	\$791	35.4%
Glades	2,235	64.0%	\$161	58.9%	Santa Rosa	15,554	25.3%	\$783	16.8%
Gulf	1,248	22.1%	\$81	20.3%	Sarasota	48,290	19.2%	\$2,789	14.2%
Hamilton	2,753	65.3%	\$329	77.4%	Seminole	50,228	18.4%	\$2,850	12.1%
Hardee	6,601	58.8%	\$333	43.7%	St. Johns	30,511	26.0%	\$1,574	17.7%
Hendry	12,357	62.2%	\$756	64.4%	St. Lucie	26,283	21.3%	\$1,498	17.5%
Hernando	13,602	20.5%	\$623	15.5%	Sumter	12,023	27.8%	\$755	22.3%
Highlands	12,638	32.8%	\$600	25.1%	Suwannee	7,969	45.8%	\$521	44.4%
Hillsborough	174,709	18.8%	\$11,348	12.0%	Taylor	4,403	51.9%	\$409	65.7%
Holmes	2,071	32.8%	\$63	21.0%	Union	1,149	24.2%	\$62	20.3%
Indian River	20,806	25.4%	\$1,004	16.9%	Volusia	63,547	25.7%	\$3,083	18.2%
Jackson	6,038	28.4%	\$464	33.0%	Wakulla	2,252	23.0%	\$92	15.2%
Jefferson	1,773	34.1%	\$70	20.2%	Walton	13,011	30.8%	\$738	25.1%
Lafayette	676	33.2%	\$57	37.9%	Washington	2,352	25.5%	\$101	19.5%
Lake	35,253	25.1%	\$1,913	20.5%	State Total	2,417,059	19.9%	\$149,570	14.5%

¹Court, C.D. and J. Ferreira. (2020). Economic Contributions of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Food Industries in Florida in 2018. Retrieved from <https://fred.ifas.ufl.edu/economicimpactsanalysis>

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.