



Agriculture, natural resources and related industries are an economic powerhouse in Florida, providing more than 2 million jobs, \$160.7 billion in direct output (revenues), \$132.0 billion in value added contributions, and accounting for 14.7 percent of total economic activity in 2015.¹

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

\$160 million annually in UF/IFAS agricultural research and Extension. In return, this investment contributes about \$3.2 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 increase jobs and economic well-being in Florida.

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

Florida Total		Jobs (Share of total employment)			Value Added Impacts (million \$)			Share of Gross Regional Product	
		\$2,272,112 (19.8%)			\$132,035			14.7%	
Florida County	Jobs (full- and part-time)	Share of Total County Employment	Value Added impacts* (million \$)	Share of Gross Regional Product	Florida County	Jobs (full- and part-time)	Share of Total County Employment	Value Added impacts* (million \$)	Share of Gross Regional Product
Alachua	32,445	19.2%	\$1,232	10.3%	Lee	76,765	21.9%	\$3,933	15.9%
Baker	214	2.2%	\$11	2.0%	Leon	33,250	17.2%	\$1,269	9.2%
Bay	25,452	23.9%	\$1,382	17.5%	Levy	4,373	31.5%	\$204	29.4%
Bradford	3,870	37.6%	\$254	39.8%	Liberty	1,202	41.8%	\$94	55.0%
Brevard	42,232	14.7%	\$1,832	8.2%	Madison	2,989	44.4%	\$160	42.7%
Broward	188,484	16.1%	\$10,913	11.7%	Manatee	49,085	26.8%	\$2,680	22.2%
Calhoun	1,250	26.9%	\$49	22.3%	Marion	31,493	22.2%	\$1,427	17.0%
Charlotte	12,943	18.0%	\$523	12.9%	Martin	24,617	24.7%	\$1,163	18.6%
Citrus	8,990	17.8%	\$340	8.4%	Miami-Dade	273,336	16.0%	\$17,325	12.4%
Clay	13,396	18.4%	\$507	11.4%	Monroe	18,437	28.4%	\$883	20.7%
Collier	50,142	23.5%	\$2,671	17.0%	Nassau	13,030	42.7%	\$861	42.8%
Columbia	6,082	20.5%	\$282	14.4%	Okaloosa	23,223	17.6%	\$1,038	9.0%
DeSoto	5,658	47.7%	\$387	51.3%	Okeechobee	7,868	49.7%	\$544	53.1%
Dixie	1,852	40.5%	\$97	41.3%	Orange	199,200	19.8%	\$12,748	15.0%
Duval	122,095	17.7%	\$8,612	14.6%	Osceola	24,072	21.3%	\$1,141	14.4%
Escambia	30,670	16.9%	\$1,553	10.7%	Palm Beach	172,133	19.2%	\$10,600	14.3%
Flagler	6,710	24.6%	\$280	15.5%	Pasco	27,022	18.8%	\$1,140	11.7%
Franklin	1,394	22.8%	\$54	18.2%	Pinellas	89,083	15.4%	\$4,442	9.8%
Gadsden	5,009	26.2%	\$242	23.5%	Polk	108,340	39.0%	\$7,898	38.7%
Gilchrist	2,322	38.7%	\$150	46.2%	Putnam	8,937	40.6%	\$781	45.5%
Glades	2,157	49.1%	\$129	60.1%	Santa Rosa	10,277	19.1%	\$372	10.4%
Gulf	1,068	17.6%	\$54	15.2%	Sarasota	44,463	17.1%	\$2,150	12.5%
Hamilton	3,557	83.3%	\$457	100%	Seminole	43,778	17.5%	\$2,481	12.8%
Hardee	6,910	62.8%	\$445	55.7%	St. Johns	23,411	25.6%	\$1,122	17.0%
Hendry	13,604	77.7%	\$847	83.4%	St. Lucie	23,362	20.5%	\$1,228	17.5%
Hernando	12,467	20.4%	\$495	14.6%	Sumter	9,579	28.4%	\$388	15.3%
Highlands	12,533	33.4%	\$679	32.1%	Suwannee	7,265	42.9%	\$453	44.5%
Hillsborough	180,161	20.6%	\$12,695	15.2%	Taylor	7,946	90.1%	\$702	100.0%
Holmes	1,828	23.6%	\$59	19.0%	Union	1,092	20.5%	\$46	15.0%
Indian River	18,152	25.5%	\$1,094	22.1%	Volusia	44,254	20.6%	\$1,955	13.6%
Jackson	5,141	26.5%	\$259	22.2%	Wakulla	1,808	17.9%	\$52	10.1%
Jefferson	1,875	32.7%	\$79	30.5%	Walton	10,353	30.4%	\$501	22.5%
Lafayette	1,061	43.2%	\$85	57.5%	Washington	1,811	21.4%	\$73	16.1%
Lake	32,531	24.1%	\$1,433	18.4%	State Total	2,272,112	19.8%	\$132,035	14.7%

¹ Hodges, A.W., Rahmani, M., & Court, C.D. 2017. Economic Contributions of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Food Industries in Florida in 2015. University of Florida/IFAS, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fe1020>.

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