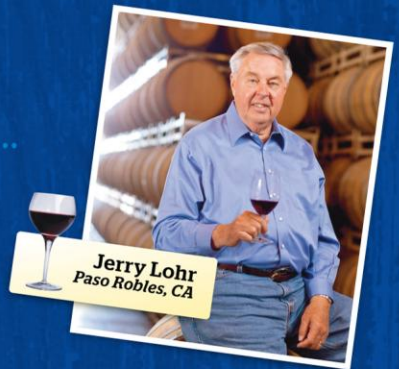


California Grown Economic Impact Study

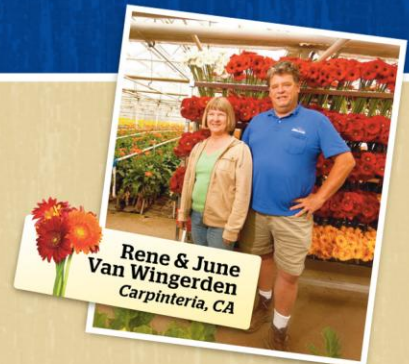
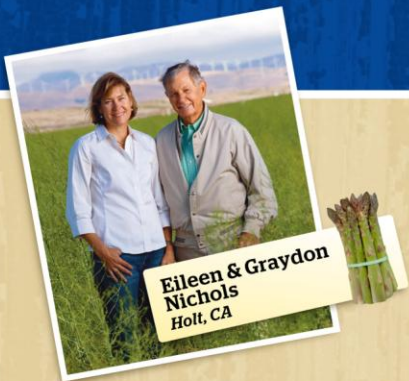
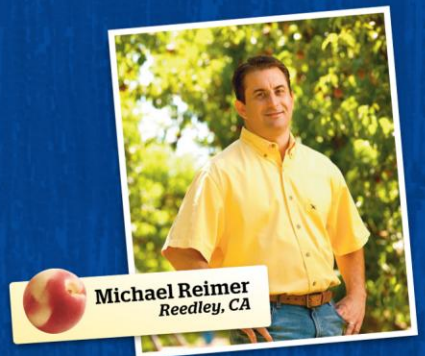
Summary Report of Findings

Released August 2010



CALIFORNIA GROWERS:

DEEPLY ROOTED IN THE STATE'S ECONOMIC STRENGTH!



Be Californian Buy California GrownSM

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CALIFORNIA GROWN ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

In December 2009, Fleishman Hillard retained Tootelian & Associates to assist it in conducting a set of studies to assess the economic impact of California's specialty crops under the "California Grown" umbrella of the Buy California Marketing Agreement. This impact includes the increased business activity created by a selected set of specialty crops, the jobs that are created as a result of this growth in activity throughout the various sectors of California's economy, and the incremental business taxes that are generated. The fifteen specialty crop organizations included in this study were:

- California Asparagus Commission
- California Avocado Commission
- California Cherry Advisory Board
- California Cut Flower Commission
- California Fig Advisory Board
- California Kiwifruit Commission
- California Nectarine Administrative Committee
- California Olive Committee
- California Peach Commodity Committee
- California Pear Advisory Board
- California Plum Marketing Board
- California Raisin Marketing Board
- California Table Grape Commission
- The Wine Institute
- California Milk Advisory Board

The specific issues addressed in these studies were collectively and individually:

- How much business activity is created by these specialty crops?
- How many jobs are created by these specialty crops?
- How much labor income is created by these specialty crops which is then spent throughout the State's economy?
- How much is generated in business taxes by these specialty crops?
- How is the overall impact of these specialty crops diffused through the various sectors in California's economy?

Because agricultural revenues and expenditures can fluctuate significantly from year-to-year, an "average year" was created based on historical and industrial operating statistics. It is important

to note, therefore, that the economic impact of these specialty crops could vary on an annual basis depending on climatic, pest, market, and other conditions at least partly beyond their growers' control.

This analysis, however, demonstrates what impact these specialty crops have on the State's economy annually, based on averages over a three year time span. Computing the impact specifically for any one year was not considered appropriate because it might not be reflective of what occurs over the course of time. Using a one year basis could significantly inflate the impact of these specialty crops by simply taking a particularly "good" year or understate the impact by taking a particularly "bad" year.

Tootelian & Associates is a Sacramento, California-based marketing and management consulting firm. It specializes in performing economic impact studies, conducting market research, and assisting its clients with their business and marketing plans. The consultant was Dennis H. Tootelian, Ph.D. Dr. Tootelian is a Professor of Marketing and Director of the Center for Small Business in the College of Business Administration at California State University, Sacramento.

METHODOLOGY

Two economic impact models were used in this analysis. IMPLAN was used to compute the overall impact, and a specially designed model was created to help define expenditure levels to use in the IMPLAN model.

The primary model used for this analysis was IMPLAN. It provides modeling based on data and tools to assess economic impacts at the state, multi-county, and county levels. Widely recognized and used nationally and regionally, IMPLAN has more than 1,500 active users in the United States and internationally. These include clients in federal and state government, universities, and private sector consultants.

To provide data for the IMPLAN analysis, the analyst developed a "feeder" economic model that specifically addresses the variables and the critical issues. This model not only provides the data used in the IMPLAN analysis, but brings the economic impact down to a more understandable level to assess the impact in more detailed ways.

Industry statistics were used to estimate average revenues, expenses, and other operating data for this study. However, to ensure that this information was appropriate, the specialty crop organizations identified in the Introduction section of this Summary Report were surveyed electronically and by telephone and asked to verify that the statistics being used were reasonable for their growers.

Based on the information received, the industry statistics were modified as deemed appropriate. Information from each specialty crop organization was obtained as to the percent of total expenditures made within the State. In cases where this information was not available, the average for all the specialty crop organizations was used.

Cash income by commodity groups for 2005 through 2007 were obtained from the Agricultural Statistical Review, published in California Agricultural Resource Directory 2008-2009. Data from this source came from the California Department of Food and Agriculture’s website, and is derived from the USDA’s Economic Research Service. The revenues for these years were averaged to provide a snapshot of the likely stream of dollars in any given year.

Expenditure estimates for growers within each specialty crop organization were developed based primarily on data from the Risk Management Association (RMA). Expenditures by specialty crop growers focused on total expenditures excluding depreciation and amortization. By eliminating depreciation and amortization costs, this study excludes future investments that growers within each specialty crop organization would be making to replace depreciable assets such as equipment and facilities. The net effect is to make the analysis more conservative than it might be in terms of estimating the economic impact these specialty crops have on California’s economy since growers eventually would have to make capital purchases that are not included in this study.

Total expenditures were adjusted downward to reflect the possible out-migration of some dollars for purchases of goods and for operating expenses. In effect, it was assumed that not all specialty crop expenditures would necessarily be made within the State. The specialty crop organizations were asked for the percentage of their members’ total expenditures excluding depreciation/amortization that would be made within California. In cases where these organizations did not know, the average of the others was used.

CONCLUSIONS

The average revenues, average expenditures excluding depreciation and amortization that are spent in California, and the percentage of revenues spent in California in total and by each specialty crop are shown below:

Specialty Crop	2005-7 Average Revenues	Expenditures in California
Asparagus	\$70,718,000	\$55,599,502
Avocado	\$289,618,667	\$246,175,867
Cherry	\$121,386,000	\$96,613,622
Cut Flower	\$3,888,308,000	\$3,094,784,572
Fig	\$25,551,667	\$20,337,099
Kiwifruit	\$22,708,667	\$18,074,296
Nectarine	\$107,400,333	\$83,127,858
Olive	\$61,638,000	\$53,008,680
Peach	\$294,078,333	\$227,616,630
Pear	\$76,916,667	\$71,147,917
Plum	\$100,729,333	\$77,964,504

Specialty Crop	2005-7 Average Revenues	Expenditures in California
Raisin	\$463,050,000	\$384,281,888
Grapes (including wine, excl. raisin)	\$2,628,701,000	\$2,092,237,369
Dairy Farms	\$3,940,234,333	\$3,136,113,812
Total	\$12,091,039,000	\$9,657,083,615

Based on the findings of this study, it is clear that California's specialty crops have a significant impact on the State's economy. These specialty crop growers create:

- Nearly \$15.9 billion in economic output, the best measure of economic activity, each year. This equates to nearly \$43.5 million dollars each day of the year.
- More than 137,435 jobs as a result of their business activities and the multiplier effect created by the fact that their purchases create jobs in a variety of farming and non-farming economic sectors.
- More than \$5.2 billion in labor income as a result of their business activities. These are dollars going to wages and salaries for new employment as well as expanded incomes to those already in the labor force (e.g., overtime pay). These dollars are diffused throughout California's economy as the funds are spent for an array of goods and services.
- Nearly \$567.7 million in indirect business taxes, not including income taxes. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for many State and local programs that further benefit California's communities.

Overall, these findings demonstrate how important a role California's agriculture plays in strengthening the economic climate of the State. Its activities are diffused throughout the State's economy, touching nearly every aspect of California life.

CALIFORNIA GROWN ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

SUMMARY REPORT OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

In December 2009, Fleishman Hillard retained Tootelian & Associates to assist it in conducting a set of studies to assess the economic impact of California's specialty crops under the "California Grown" umbrella of the Buy California Marketing Agreement. This impact includes the increased business activity created by a selected set of specialty crops, the jobs that are created as a result of this growth in activity throughout the various sectors of California's economy, and the incremental business taxes that are generated. The fifteen specialty crop organizations included in this study were:

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- California Avocado Commission
- California Cherry Advisory Board
- California Cut Flower Commission
- California Fig Advisory Board
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- California Nectarine Administrative Committee
- California Olive Committee
- California Peach Commodity Committee
- California Pear Advisory Board
- California Plum Marketing Board
- California Raisin Marketing Board
- California Table Grape Commission
- The Wine Institute
- California Milk Advisory Board

The specific issues addressed in these studies were collectively and individually:

- How much business activity is created by these specialty crops?
- How many jobs are created by these specialty crops?
- How much labor income is created by these specialty crops which is then spent throughout the State's economy?
- How much is generated in business taxes by these specialty crops?
- How is the overall impact of these specialty crops diffused through the various sectors in California's economy?

Because agricultural revenues and expenditures can fluctuate significantly from year-to-year, an “average year” was created based on historical and industrial operating statistics. It is important to note, therefore, that the economic impact of these specialty crops could vary on an annual basis depending on climatic, pest, market, and other conditions at least partly beyond their growers’ control.

This analysis, however, demonstrates what impact these specialty crops have on the State’s economy annually, based on averages over a three year time span. Computing the impact specifically for any one year was not considered appropriate because it might not be reflective of what occurs over the course of time. Using a one year basis could significantly inflate the impact of these specialty crops by simply taking a particularly “good” year or understate the impact by taking a particularly “bad” year.

Tootelian & Associates is a Sacramento, California-based marketing and management consulting firm. It specializes in performing economic impact studies, conducting market research, and assisting its clients with their business and marketing plans. The consultant was Dennis H. Tootelian, Ph.D. Dr. Tootelian is a Professor of Marketing and Director of the Center for Small Business in the College of Business Administration 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 published approximately one hundred articles dealing with all facets of business, and has co-authored six texts on marketing and small business management. His academic research has appeared as articles in such journals as the Journal of Marketing, Journal of Retailing, Journal of Business Research, 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.

Dr. Tootelian has worked in a consulting capacity with Fortune 500 companies (e.g., McDonald’s Corporation, Merck, Johnson & Johnson, Nestles U.S.A., McKesson Corporation), not-for-profit organizations (e.g., California Pharmacists Association, California Dental Association), and federal and state governmental agencies (e.g., Centers for Disease Control, California Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Parks and Recreation, and California Department of Food and Agriculture).

METHODOLOGY

Two economic impact models were used in this analysis. IMPLAN was used to compute the overall impact, and a specially designed model was created to help define expenditure levels to use in the IMPLAN model.

IMPLAN and Other Models Used in the Study

The primary model used for this analysis was IMPLAN. It provides modeling based on data and tools to assess economic impacts at the state, multi-county, and county levels. Widely recognized and used nationally and regionally, IMPLAN has more than 1,500 active users in the United States and internationally. These include clients in federal and state government, universities, and private sector consultants.

The benefit of using input-output models, including IMPLAN, is that they help evaluate the effects of industries on each other based on the supposition that industries use the outputs of other industries as inputs. Some other models measuring economic activity examine only the total output or employment of an industry, and not the dual causality that may run both ways. The use of an input-output model provides a much more comprehensive view of the inter-related economic impacts. It examines economic relationships between businesses and between business and consumers. This impact analysis then measures changes in any one or several economic variables on an entire economy.

Each industry that produces goods and services has an influence on, and in turn is influenced by, the production 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 (direct and derived demand) and thus impact total output, compensation, employment, etc. Multipliers may vary from one region to another depending on the strength of these interrelationships. IMPLAN data can be used to compute economic impact at the national, state, regional, and county levels. Of particular interest are industry output, employment, value added as measured by employee compensation, proprietary income, other property type income, and indirect business taxes), and final demand of institutions (i.e., households, federal government, state and local governments, businesses).

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

- ***Direct benefits*** consist of economic activity contained exclusively within the designated sector(s). This includes all expenditures made and all 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. Examples of induced benefits include employees' expenditures on items such as retail purchases, housing, banking, medical services, and insurance.

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

- **Output** accounts for total revenues including all sources of income for a given time period for an industry in dollars. This is the best overall measure of business and economic activity because it is the measure most firms use to determine current activity levels.
- **Employment** demonstrates the number of jobs generated and is calculated in a full-time equivalent employment value on an annual basis.
- **Indirect Business Taxes** consist of property taxes, excise taxes, fees, licenses, and sales taxes paid by businesses. While all taxes during the normal operation of businesses are included, taxes on profits or income are not included.
- **Labor Income** includes all forms of employee compensation paid by employers (e.g., total payroll costs including benefits, wages and salaries of workers, health and life insurance, retirement payments, non-cash compensation), and proprietary income (e.g., self employment income, income received by private business owners including doctors, lawyers).

The **multiplier effect** for sales and employment reflect the increased economic activity that comes from sales being generated, and expenses being incurred, by a business. When a business generates sales, it must use some of that money to purchase other goods and other services and hire people to meet the demand for its products and services. Purchases made by the business 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 in the community. The net effect is that sales dollars are recycled in the community through this process of sales requiring additional purchases and employment, which result in sales for other firms who must use that money to make their own purchases and hire people.¹

¹ For example, assume Company A receives a new order for \$1,000 worth of its products, and the raw materials going into those products cost it \$700. In order to fill the order, Company A will have to purchase the \$700 in raw materials to make those goods from another company (Company B). That \$700 becomes new business for Company B, and it will have to purchase some amount from its supplier (Company C) so it can fill the order from Company A. Then, Company C will have to purchase materials from its supplier (Company D) to fill the order from Company B—and this cycle could continue on. Furthermore, Companies A, B, C, etc. may have to employ more people to fill the orders they receive (or have them work longer), and that results in additional wages for new/existing employees. These employees will now have more money to spend for their personal use, and their purchases create new orders for a variety of businesses within the area.

The IMPLAN model can be used to quantify the multiplier effect that occurs when new output or employment is added in the geographical area via the designated economic activities. The multiplier effect is generated when new output or employment is added in one sector, but generates additional output or employment in other sectors that supply goods and services (indirect impact) and consumer services to employees (induced impact).

The largest component of final demand is household consumption. It includes all payments made by households to all industries for personal consumption of goods and services. Part of total labor income may not be available for spending since it may be used to pay personal taxes, principal and interest on loans, credit card payments, etc. It is also expected that spending patterns will vary from one income level to another. For example at the lower income levels, higher proportional spending takes place on food, clothing, and shelter. At the higher income levels, disposal income is higher for luxury spending.

To provide data for the IMPLAN analysis, the analyst developed a “feeder” economic model that specifically addresses the variables and the critical issues. This model not only provides the data used in the IMPLAN analysis, but brings the economic impact down to a more understandable level to assess the impact in more detailed ways.

Specialty Crop Organization Survey

Industry statistics were used to estimate average revenues, expenses, and other operating data for this study. However, to ensure that this information was appropriate, the the specialty crop organizations identified in the Introduction section of this Summary Report were surveyed electronically and by telephone and asked to verify that the statistics being used were reasonable for their growers.

Based on the information received, the industry statistics were modified as deemed appropriate. Information from each specialty crop organization was obtained as to the percent of total expenditures made within the State. In cases where this information was not available, the average for all the specialty crops was used.

Data Sources

Data used to assess the economic impact came from a variety of sources. These include:

- Agricultural Statistical Review, published in California Agricultural Resource Directory 2008-2009. Data from this source came from the California Department of Food and Agriculture's website, and is derived from the USDA's Economic Research Service.
- Industry average financial statements for growers of agricultural products provided by the Risk Management Association (RMA) in its "Annual Statement Studies."
- Industry average statistics provided by the Census of Business, United States Bureau of the Census.
- Consumer expenditure statistics for the Western United States came from United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as reported in Statistical Abstracts of the United States.
- Population and other statistics on the State of California provided on the website of the California Department of Finance.
- Budget statistics for the State of California came from the State's official website.
- Survey of the specialty crop organizations as described above.

FINDINGS OF THE ANALYSES

The findings of this study are presented in five sections: Computation of Total Expenditures Used in the Analyses, Economic Impact of All Fifteen Specialty Crop Organizations, Economic Impacts of Individual Specialty Crops, Possible Diffusion of Labor Income Spending, and Possible Uses for Business Taxes Created. Tabled data is presented at the end of this Summary Report.

Computation of Total Expenditures Used in the Analyses

Cash income by commodity groups for 2005 through 2007 were obtained from the Agricultural Statistical Review, published in California Agricultural Resource Directory 2008-2009. Data from this source came from the California Department of Food and Agriculture's website, and is derived from the USDA's Economic Research Service.

The revenues for these years were averaged to provide a snapshot of the likely stream of dollars in any given year. As previously noted, agriculture is highly influenced by climatic and market conditions.

Expenditure estimates for growers within each specialty crop organization were developed based primarily on data from the Risk Management Association (RMA). The reasons for relying mainly on this source are that RMA is an independent organization and provides industry average operating expenses. Because RMA reports are based on national averages, the percentages used in the analysis were verified with by the specialty crop organizations.

Expenditures by the specialty crop organizations focused on total expenditures excluding depreciation and amortization. Since the economic impact of these specialty crops on the State's economy is a function of spending, it was not appropriate to include depreciation and amortization. The specialty crop organizations were asked for the percentage of their members' total expenditures excluding depreciation/amortization expressed as a percent of total revenues. In cases where the specialty crop organizations did not know, the average of the others was used (i.e., 87.4%).

It should be noted that by eliminating depreciation and amortization costs, this study excludes future investments that growers within each specialty crop organization would be making to replace depreciable assets such as equipment and facilities. The net effect is to make the analysis more conservative than it might be in terms of estimating the economic impact these specialty crops have on California's economy since growers eventually would have to make capital purchases that are not included in this study.

Total expenditures were adjusted downward to reflect the possible out-migration of some dollars for purchases of goods and for operating expenses. In effect, it was assumed that not all specialty crop expenditures would necessarily be made within the State. The specialty crop

organizations were asked for the percentage of their members' total expenditures excluding depreciation/amortization that would be made within California. In cases where the specialty crop organizations did not know, the average of the others was used (i.e., 91.1%).

Based on these computations, the average revenues, average expenditures excluding depreciation and amortization that are spent in California, and the percentage of revenues spent in California in total and by each specialty crop organization, are shown below:

Specialty Crop	2005-7 Average Revenues	Expenditures in California	% of Revenues Spent in CA
Asparagus	\$70,718,000	\$55,599,502	78.6%
Avocado	\$289,618,667	\$246,175,867	85.0%
Cherry	\$121,386,000	\$96,613,622	79.6%
Cut Flower	\$3,888,308,000	\$3,094,784,572	79.6%
Fig	\$25,551,667	\$20,337,099	79.6%
Kiwifruit	\$22,708,667	\$18,074,296	79.6%
Nectarine	\$107,400,333	\$83,127,858	77.4%
Olive	\$61,638,000	\$53,008,680	86.0%
Peach	\$294,078,333	\$227,616,630	77.4%
Pear	\$76,916,667	\$71,147,917	92.5%
Plum	\$100,729,333	\$77,964,504	77.4%
Raisin	\$463,050,000	\$384,281,888	83.0%
Grapes (including wine, excl. raisin)	\$2,628,701,000	\$2,092,237,369	79.6%
Dairy Farms	\$3,940,234,333	\$3,136,113,812	79.6%
Total	\$12,091,039,000	\$9,657,083,615	79.9%

The expenditure levels (column 3 above) were used in IMPLAN to compute the economic impact these specialty crops have on California's economy.

Economic Impact of All Fifteen Specialty Crop Organizations

Economic impact analyses were conducted for the total of the fifteen specialty crop organizations. ***It is important to note that these projections are based on annual expenditures, which means that this impact is what is expected to occur each year that such spending occurs.***

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for all fifteen specialty crop organizations are presented in Table One. These specialty crop organizations spend nearly \$9.7 billion annually in California.

The overall Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly \$15.9 billion within California, or nearly \$43.5 million each day of the year (i.e., \$15.9 billion divided by 365 days). This includes the direct spending by these specialty crops ("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”). As previously indicated, this is the best measure of economic impact.

More than 137,435 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these specialty crops. More than half of this (52.2%) of this is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$5.2 billion, or nearly \$14.3 million each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by these specialty crops, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending. How these funds are likely to be spent based on consumer purchasing patterns is described later in this Summary Report.

Finally, nearly \$567.8 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these specialty crops, equating to nearly \$1.6 million each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment. As is described later in this Summary Report, these tax dollars can be used for programs that further benefit the communities within California.

Economic Impacts of Individual Specialty Crops

Economic impact analyses were conducted for each of the fifteen specialty crops. ***It is important to note that these projections are based on annual expenditures, which means that this impact is what is expected to occur each year that such spending occurs.*** The economic impacts of each specialty crop is summarized in the following table and summarized below.

Specialty Crop	Output	Employment	Labor Income	Indirect Business Taxes
Asparagus	\$91,377,887	791	\$30,047,206	\$3,268,332
Avocado	\$404,590,504	3,503	\$133,038,906	\$14,471,073
Cherry	\$158,784,671	1,375	\$52,212,147	\$5,679,284
Cut Flower	\$5,086,284,308	44,044	\$1,672,490,320	\$181,922,187
Fig	\$33,424,061	289	\$10,990,620	\$1,195,485
Kiwifruit	\$29,705,140	257	\$9,767,751	\$1,062,470
Nectarine	\$136,620,792	1,183	\$44,924,141	\$4,886,544
Olive	\$87,119,866	754	\$28,647,068	\$3,116,034
Peach	\$374,088,363	3,239	\$123,009,082	\$13,380,096
Pear	\$116,931,736	1,013	\$38,449,915	\$4,182,322
Plum	\$128,134,810	1,110	\$42,133,750	\$4,583,024

Specialty Crop	Output	Employment	Labor Income	Indirect
				Business Taxes
Raisin	\$631,568,011	5,469	\$207,674,467	\$22,589,424
Grapes (incl. table & wine, excl. raisin)	\$3,438,596,080	29,776	\$1,130,691,544	\$122,988,980
Dairy Farms	\$5,154,208,992	44,632	\$1,694,825,559	\$184,351,664

Asparagus Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for asparagus growers are presented in Table Two. These growers spend nearly \$55.6 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly \$91.4 million within California, or about \$250,350 each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

More than 790 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$30.0 million, or more than \$82,320 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$3.2 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$8,955 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Avocado Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for avocado growers are presented in Table Three. These growers spend nearly \$246.2 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly \$404.6 million within California, or more than \$1.1 million each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

More than 3,500 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$133.0 million, or about \$364,490 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$14.5 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$39,650 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Cherry Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for cherry growers are presented in Table Four. These growers spend more than \$96.6 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly \$158.8 million within California, or more than \$435,025 each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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 1,375 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$52.2 million, or nearly \$143,050 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$5.7 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to about \$15,560 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Cut Flower Grower

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for cut flower growers are presented in Table Five. These growers spend more than \$3.1 billion annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly \$5.1 billion within California, or more than \$13.9 million each day of the year. This includes the

direct spending by the 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”).

Nearly 44,045 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be nearly \$1.7 billion, or nearly \$4.5 million each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, more than \$181.9 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$498,420 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Fig Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for fig growers are presented in Table Six. These growers spend more than \$20.3 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total more than \$33.4 million within California, or nearly \$91,575 each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

Nearly 290 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be nearly \$11.0 million, or more than \$30,110 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$1.2 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to about \$3,275 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Kiwifruit Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for kiwifruit growers are presented in Table Seven. These growers spend nearly \$18.1 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total more than \$29.7 million within California, or nearly \$81,385 each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

Nearly 260 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be nearly \$9.8 million, or more than \$26,760 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$1.1 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to more than \$2,910 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Nectarine Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for nectarine growers are presented in Table Eight. These growers spend more than \$96.6 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total more than \$136.6 million within California, or more than \$370,300 each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

Nearly 1,185 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$44.9 million, or about \$123,080 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$4.9 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$13,390 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Olive Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for olive growers are presented in Table Nine. These growers spend more than \$53.0 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total more than \$87.1 million within California, or about \$238,685 each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

Nearly 755 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$28.6 million, or about \$78,485 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, more than \$3.1 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$8,540 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Peach Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for peach growers are presented in Table Ten. These growers spend more than \$227.6 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly \$374.1 million within California, or more than \$1.0 million each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

Nearly 3,240 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$123.0 million, or more than \$337,010 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$13.4 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$36,660 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Pear Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for pear growers are presented in Table Eleven. These growers spend more than \$71.1 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total more than \$116.9 million within California, or more than \$320,360 each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

Nearly 1,015 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$38.4 million, or more than \$105,340 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$4.2 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$11,460 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Plum Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for plum growers are presented in Table Twelve. These growers spend nearly \$78.0 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total more than \$128.1 million within California, or nearly \$351,055 each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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 1,110 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$42.1 million, or about \$115,435 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$4.6 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$12,560 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Raisin Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for raisin growers are presented in Table Thirteen. These growers spend nearly \$384.3 million annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly \$631.6 million within California, or more than \$1.7 million each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

Nearly 5,470 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be nearly \$207.7 million, or more than \$568,970 each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$22.6 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$61,890 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Table and Wine Grape Growers

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for table and wine grape growers are presented in Table Fourteen. These growers spend nearly \$2.1 billion annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total more than \$3.4 billion within California, or more than \$9.4 million each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the 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”).

More than 29,775 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these growers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$1.1 billion, or nearly \$3.1 million each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by growers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$123.0 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these growers, equating to nearly \$336,960 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Dairy Farms

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes for dairy farms are presented in Table Fifteen. These farmers spend more than \$3.1 billion annually in California.

The Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly \$5.2 billion within California, or more than \$14.1 million each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by the farmers (“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”).

More than 44,630 additional people are expected to be employed as a result of the spending by these farmers. More than half of this (52.2%) is the direct result of specialty crop expenditures, and 47.8% will be caused by spending resulting from increased labor income.

Labor Income resulting from the additional people employed and current employees earning more is projected to be nearly \$1.7 billion, or more than \$4.6 million each day of the year. About 48.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by dairy farmers, while 51.2% is caused by labor spending.

Finally, nearly \$184.4 million in additional business taxes will be created from the increased business activity caused by these farmers, equating to nearly \$505,075 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses which benefit from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment.

Possible Diffusion of Labor Income Spending

The labor income that is created will be diffused throughout the various sectors of California'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 business sectors, consumer expenditures across various categories were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Assuming that those funds will be spent in the same proportion as consumers currently spend their incomes, the dollars that are generated for each sector are shown below. The total percentages and dollars may not add up because some consumer line item purchases were omitted.

	% of Income Spent	Spending of Labor Income
Labor Income		\$5,218,902,474
Average annual expenditures	81.7%	\$4,262,397,736
Food	9.9%	\$515,734,149
Food at home	5.5%	\$289,404,774
Food away from home	4.3%	\$226,253,654
Housing	28.9%	\$1,505,707,466
Shelter	18.5%	\$963,849,652
Utilities, fuels, and public services	4.7%	\$244,502,359
Household operations	1.7%	\$88,896,181
Housekeeping supplies	1.1%	\$59,213,640
Household furnishings and equipment	2.9%	\$149,169,912
Apparel and services	3.0%	\$154,621,808
Transportation	14.3%	\$748,272,627
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	5.4%	\$282,362,743
Gasoline and motor oil	3.5%	\$180,896,914
Other vehicle expenses	4.4%	\$230,342,575
Public transportation	1.0%	\$54,594,674
Health care	4.1%	\$216,561,396
Health insurance	2.1%	\$111,688,132
Medical services	1.2%	\$62,772,516
Drugs	0.6%	\$32,181,326
Medical supplies	0.2%	\$9,919,421
Entertainment	4.8%	\$251,317,228
Fees and admissions	1.2%	\$64,892,698
Audio and visual equipment and services	1.5%	\$80,869,780
Pets, toys, hobbies, and playground equipment	0.9%	\$49,218,499
Other entertain. supplies, equipment, and services	1.1%	\$56,336,251
Personal care products and services	0.9%	\$49,218,499
Reading	0.2%	\$10,600,907
Education	1.2%	\$63,756,886
Miscellaneous	1.6%	\$81,096,942
Cash contributions	3.3%	\$172,264,747
Personal insurance and pensions	8.4%	\$438,498,966

Possible Uses for Business Taxes Created

To illustrate how the business tax dollars could be used to help fund some of California's State budget, the budgets of a variety of agencies were obtained from the official State 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 each State agency.

Shown below is the percent of each State agency's budget that could be covered by the business tax dollars generated by the specialty crops' business activities within California. It is important to recognize that the total business tax dollars generated are applied to each State agency. However, the business taxes generated by these specialty crops could pay for 5.9% of the total of all of the agencies' budgets listed below.

Budget Category	2008-9 State Funds	% of Each Agency's Budget*
Total Indirect Business Taxes		\$567,676,921
Air Resources Board	\$605,505,000	93.8%
Arts Council	\$4,286,000	13244.9%
Children & Families Commission	\$752,133,000	75.5%
Department of Aging	\$49,705,000	1142.1%
Department of Boating & Waterways	\$7,000,000	8109.7%
Department of Child Support Services	\$348,498,000	162.9%
Department of Conservation	\$1,432,323,000	39.6%
Department of Developmental Services	\$2,937,175,000	19.3%
Department of Fish & Game	\$285,053,000	199.1%
Department of Food & Agriculture	\$249,770,000	227.3%
Department of Forestry & Fire Protection	\$844,700	67204.6%
Department of Parks & Recreation	\$539,535	105216.0%
Department of Public Health	\$1,076,179,000	52.7%
Department of Rehabilitation	\$56,605,000	1002.9%
Department of Water Resources	\$1,186,966,000	47.8%
Department. of Pesticide Regulation	\$71,617,000	792.7%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$205,807,000	275.8%
Dept. of Housing & Community Development	\$401,408	141421.4%
Dept. of the Highway Patrol	\$1,774,628	31988.5%
Emergency Medical Services Authority	\$13,376,000	4244.0%
Integrated Waste Management Board	\$207,123,000	274.1%
Science Center	\$24,451,000	2321.7%
Wildlife Conservation Board	\$61,014,000	930.4%
Total of Above	\$9,578,146,271	5.9%

*If percent exceeds 100.0%, it indicates the taxes could pay more than the General Revenue budget.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of this study, it is clear that California's specialty crops have a significant impact on the State's economy. The growers within the fifteen specialty crop organizations create:

- Nearly \$15.9 billion in economic output, the best measure of economic activity, each year. This equates to nearly \$43.5 million dollars each day of the year.
- More than 137,435 jobs as a result of their business activities and the multiplier effect created by the fact that their purchases create jobs in a variety of farming and non-farming economic sectors.
- More than \$5.2 billion in labor income as a result of their business activities. These are dollars going to wages and salaries for new employment as well as expanded incomes to those already in the labor force (e.g., overtime pay). These dollars are diffused throughout California's economy as the funds are spent for an array of goods and services.
- Nearly \$567.7 million in indirect business taxes, not including income taxes. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for many State and local programs that further benefit California's communities.

Overall, these findings demonstrate how important a role California's agriculture plays in strengthening the economic climate of the State. Its activities are diffused throughout the State's economy, touching nearly every aspect of California life.

**TABLE ONE: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ALL FIFTEEN
SPECIALTY CROPS**

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$690,794,571	\$387,299,880	\$1,078,093,434
Wholesaling	\$0	\$217,192,893	\$183,017,999	\$400,210,892
Retailing	\$0	\$20,930,458	\$407,782,046	\$428,710,471
Real Estate	\$0	\$204,570,577	\$157,466,372	\$362,035,932
Professional Services	\$0	\$517,371,647	\$605,259,240	\$1,122,629,871
Administrative	\$0	\$21,483,453	\$43,725,242	\$65,207,678
Education	\$0	\$11,331,317	\$47,606,373	\$58,937,690
Health	\$0	\$21,347	\$352,956,241	\$352,976,571
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$13,842,159	\$68,293,879	\$82,138,071
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$18,937,033	\$158,232,840	\$177,169,873
Farming	\$9,657,083,615	\$1,126,151,149	\$21,513,949	\$10,804,744,647
Other	\$0	\$384,320,415	\$554,265,773	\$938,580,089
Total	\$9,657,083,615	\$3,226,947,019	\$2,987,419,833	\$15,871,435,219

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	813	203	1,017
Wholesaling	0	1,118	915	2,033
Retailing	0	102	4,778	4,879
Real Estate	0	1,220	915	2,135
Professional Services	0	2,135	3,355	5,489
Administrative	0	203	508	712
Education	0	102	712	813
Health	0	0	3,151	3,151
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	712	712
Accommodations, food services	0	203	2,541	2,745
Farming	71,767	38,018	0	109,786
Other	0	1,931	2,033	3,964
Total	71,767	45,846	19,822	137,436

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$86,614,891	\$65,783,037	\$152,397,928
Wholesaling	\$0	\$83,999,346	\$70,524,157	\$154,523,503
Retailing	\$0	\$8,690,359	\$171,674,484	\$180,364,842
Real Estate	\$0	\$40,406,254	\$29,404,295	\$69,810,549
Professional Services	\$0	\$200,240,137	\$235,286,202	\$435,526,339
Administrative	\$0	\$10,808,818	\$21,687,777	\$32,496,595
Education	\$0	\$5,973,160	\$25,514,015	\$31,487,175
Health	\$0	\$8,132	\$200,315,361	\$200,323,493
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$5,157,899	\$25,109,434	\$30,267,333
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$6,822,984	\$57,142,489	\$63,965,472
Farming	\$2,548,098,768	\$1,069,024,925	\$4,333,489	\$3,621,457,182
Other	\$0	\$152,318,639	\$93,963,424	\$246,282,062
Total	\$2,548,098,768	\$1,670,065,544	\$1,000,738,162	\$5,218,902,474

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$18,268,153	\$7,307,871	\$25,576,024
Wholesaling	\$0	\$30,978,908	\$25,923,679	\$56,902,586
Retailing	\$0	\$2,208,931	\$55,727,472	\$57,936,402
Real Estate	\$0	\$22,319,045	\$17,690,761	\$40,009,806
Professional Services	\$0	\$10,164,335	\$15,216,514	\$25,380,849
Administrative	\$0	\$298,861	\$628,219	\$927,080
Education	\$0	\$92,505	\$394,416	\$486,920
Health	\$0	\$0	\$2,829,017	\$2,829,017
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$432,027	\$3,970,586	\$4,402,614
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$1,222,892	\$9,504,603	\$10,727,495
Farming	\$275,893,730	\$18,261,037	\$417,796	\$294,572,563
Other	\$0	\$7,442,054	\$40,483,511	\$47,925,565
Total	\$275,893,730	\$111,688,746	\$180,094,444	\$567,676,921

TABLE TWO: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ASPARAGUS GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$3,977,167	\$2,229,833	\$6,206,994
Wholesaling	\$0	\$1,250,462	\$1,053,704	\$2,304,166
Retailing	\$0	\$120,505	\$2,347,756	\$2,468,249
Real Estate	\$0	\$1,177,791	\$906,594	\$2,084,379
Professional Services	\$0	\$2,978,705	\$3,484,708	\$6,463,407
Administrative	\$0	\$123,688	\$251,743	\$375,425
Education	\$0	\$65,239	\$274,088	\$339,327
Health	\$0	\$123	\$2,032,103	\$2,032,220
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$79,695	\$393,194	\$472,900
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$109,028	\$911,007	\$1,020,034
Farming	\$55,599,502	\$6,483,680	\$123,864	\$62,207,023
Other	\$0	\$2,212,679	\$3,191,119	\$5,403,762
Total	\$55,599,502	\$18,578,761	\$17,199,712	\$91,377,887

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	5	1	6
Wholesaling	0	6	5	12
Retailing	0	1	28	28
Real Estate	0	7	5	12
Professional Services	0	12	19	32
Administrative	0	1	3	4
Education	0	1	4	5
Health	0	0	18	18
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	4	4
Accommodations, food services	0	1	15	16
Farming	413	219	0	632
Other	0	11	12	23
Total	413	264	114	791

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$498,675	\$378,738	\$877,413
Wholesaling	\$0	\$483,616	\$406,034	\$889,651
Retailing	\$0	\$50,034	\$988,395	\$1,038,429
Real Estate	\$0	\$232,634	\$169,292	\$401,926
Professional Services	\$0	\$1,152,859	\$1,354,632	\$2,507,491
Administrative	\$0	\$62,230	\$124,865	\$187,095
Education	\$0	\$34,390	\$146,894	\$181,284
Health	\$0	\$47	\$1,153,292	\$1,153,339
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$29,696	\$144,565	\$174,261
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$39,283	\$328,991	\$368,274
Farming	\$14,670,373	\$6,154,783	\$24,950	\$20,850,106
Other	\$0	\$876,956	\$540,983	\$1,417,939
Total	\$14,670,373	\$9,615,202	\$5,761,630	\$30,047,206

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$105,177	\$42,074	\$147,251
Wholesaling	\$0	\$178,357	\$149,252	\$327,610
Retailing	\$0	\$12,718	\$320,844	\$333,562
Real Estate	\$0	\$128,499	\$101,852	\$230,352
Professional Services	\$0	\$58,520	\$87,607	\$146,127
Administrative	\$0	\$1,721	\$3,617	\$5,338
Education	\$0	\$533	\$2,271	\$2,803
Health	\$0	\$0	\$16,288	\$16,288
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$2,487	\$22,860	\$25,348
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$7,041	\$54,722	\$61,762
Farming	\$1,588,425	\$105,136	\$2,405	\$1,695,966
Other	\$0	\$42,847	\$233,079	\$275,926
Total	\$1,588,425	\$643,035	\$1,036,872	\$3,268,332

TABLE THREE: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AVOCADO GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$17,609,556	\$9,872,948	\$27,482,478
Wholesaling	\$0	\$5,536,625	\$4,665,447	\$10,202,072
Retailing	\$0	\$533,554	\$10,395,074	\$10,928,576
Real Estate	\$0	\$5,214,860	\$4,014,092	\$9,228,926
Professional Services	\$0	\$13,188,704	\$15,429,111	\$28,617,789
Administrative	\$0	\$547,651	\$1,114,632	\$1,662,257
Education	\$0	\$288,855	\$1,213,569	\$1,502,424
Health	\$0	\$544	\$8,997,469	\$8,997,987
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$352,861	\$1,740,930	\$2,093,842
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$482,738	\$4,033,630	\$4,516,368
Farming	\$246,175,867	\$28,707,553	\$548,428	\$275,431,744
Other	\$0	\$9,796,996	\$14,129,199	\$23,926,040
Total	\$246,175,867	\$82,260,495	\$76,154,530	\$404,590,504

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	21	5	26
Wholesaling	0	29	23	52
Retailing	0	3	122	124
Real Estate	0	31	23	54
Professional Services	0	54	86	140
Administrative	0	5	13	18
Education	0	3	18	21
Health	0	0	80	80
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	18	18
Accommodations, food services	0	5	65	70
Farming	1,829	969	0	2,799
Other	0	49	52	101
Total	1,829	1,169	505	3,503

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$2,207,964	\$1,676,924	\$3,884,888
Wholesaling	\$0	\$2,141,290	\$1,797,783	\$3,939,073
Retailing	\$0	\$221,532	\$4,376,281	\$4,597,814
Real Estate	\$0	\$1,030,026	\$749,567	\$1,779,592
Professional Services	\$0	\$5,104,470	\$5,997,855	\$11,102,324
Administrative	\$0	\$275,536	\$552,859	\$828,395
Education	\$0	\$152,266	\$650,397	\$802,663
Health	\$0	\$207	\$5,106,387	\$5,106,594
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$131,484	\$640,083	\$771,567
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$173,930	\$1,456,661	\$1,630,591
Farming	\$64,955,472	\$27,251,306	\$110,468	\$92,317,246
Other	\$0	\$3,882,867	\$2,395,291	\$6,278,158
Total	\$64,955,472	\$42,572,877	\$25,510,557	\$133,038,906

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$465,687	\$186,290	\$651,977
Wholesaling	\$0	\$789,706	\$660,840	\$1,450,546
Retailing	\$0	\$56,309	\$1,420,590	\$1,476,900
Real Estate	\$0	\$568,951	\$450,968	\$1,019,920
Professional Services	\$0	\$259,107	\$387,895	\$647,002
Administrative	\$0	\$7,618	\$16,014	\$23,633
Education	\$0	\$2,358	\$10,054	\$12,412
Health	\$0	\$0	\$72,117	\$72,117
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$11,013	\$101,217	\$112,230
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$31,174	\$242,289	\$273,463
Farming	\$7,033,011	\$465,506	\$10,650	\$7,509,167
Other	\$0	\$189,711	\$1,031,995	\$1,221,706
Total	\$7,033,011	\$2,847,141	\$4,590,921	\$14,471,073

TABLE FOUR: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CHERRY GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$6,911,006	\$3,874,715	\$10,785,711
Wholesaling	\$0	\$2,172,891	\$1,830,991	\$4,003,882
Retailing	\$0	\$209,397	\$4,079,627	\$4,289,004
Real Estate	\$0	\$2,046,612	\$1,575,361	\$3,621,963
Professional Services	\$0	\$5,176,009	\$6,055,274	\$11,231,273
Administrative	\$0	\$214,930	\$437,446	\$652,366
Education	\$0	\$113,363	\$476,275	\$589,638
Health	\$0	\$214	\$3,531,126	\$3,531,330
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$138,483	\$683,241	\$821,745
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$189,454	\$1,583,029	\$1,772,484
Farming	\$96,613,622	\$11,266,501	\$215,235	\$108,095,317
Other	\$0	\$3,844,907	\$5,545,113	\$9,389,959
Total	\$96,613,622	\$32,283,767	\$29,887,434	\$158,784,671

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	8	2	10
Wholesaling	0	11	9	20
Retailing	0	1	48	49
Real Estate	0	12	9	21
Professional Services	0	21	34	55
Administrative	0	2	5	7
Education	0	1	7	8
Health	0	0	32	32
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	7	7
Accommodations, food services	0	2	25	27
Farming	718	380	0	1,098
Other	0	19	20	40
Total	718	459	198	1,375

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$866,533	\$658,122	\$1,524,654
Wholesaling	\$0	\$840,366	\$705,554	\$1,545,920
Retailing	\$0	\$86,942	\$1,717,505	\$1,804,448
Real Estate	\$0	\$404,242	\$294,173	\$698,415
Professional Services	\$0	\$2,003,289	\$2,353,904	\$4,357,193
Administrative	\$0	\$108,136	\$216,974	\$325,110
Education	\$0	\$59,758	\$255,253	\$315,011
Health	\$0	\$81	\$2,004,041	\$2,004,122
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$51,602	\$251,206	\$302,807
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$68,260	\$571,678	\$639,938
Farming	\$25,492,277	\$10,694,986	\$43,354	\$36,230,617
Other	\$0	\$1,523,861	\$940,051	\$2,463,912
Total	\$25,492,277	\$16,708,055	\$10,011,815	\$52,212,147

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$182,762	\$73,111	\$255,874
Wholesaling	\$0	\$309,926	\$259,352	\$569,278
Retailing	\$0	\$22,099	\$557,522	\$579,621
Real Estate	\$0	\$223,289	\$176,986	\$400,275
Professional Services	\$0	\$101,688	\$152,233	\$253,921
Administrative	\$0	\$2,990	\$6,285	\$9,275
Education	\$0	\$925	\$3,946	\$4,871
Health	\$0	\$0	\$28,303	\$28,303
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$4,322	\$39,723	\$44,046
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$12,234	\$95,088	\$107,322
Farming	\$2,760,160	\$182,691	\$4,180	\$2,947,031
Other	\$0	\$74,454	\$405,014	\$479,468
Total	\$2,760,160	\$1,117,382	\$1,801,742	\$5,679,284

TABLE FIVE: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CUT FLOWER GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$221,377,433	\$124,117,150	\$345,494,257
Wholesaling	\$0	\$69,603,334	\$58,651,380	\$128,254,714
Retailing	\$0	\$6,707,538	\$130,681,025	\$137,387,912
Real Estate	\$0	\$65,558,288	\$50,462,906	\$116,020,867
Professional Services	\$0	\$165,800,966	\$193,966,112	\$359,766,752
Administrative	\$0	\$6,884,755	\$14,012,533	\$20,896,963
Education	\$0	\$3,631,322	\$15,256,311	\$18,887,633
Health	\$0	\$6,841	\$113,111,118	\$113,117,634
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$4,435,966	\$21,885,991	\$26,322,609
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$6,068,710	\$50,708,534	\$56,777,244
Farming	\$3,094,784,572	\$360,895,208	\$6,894,528	\$3,462,573,006
Other	\$0	\$123,162,327	\$177,624,346	\$300,784,719
Total	\$3,094,784,572	\$1,034,132,689	\$957,371,933	\$5,086,284,308

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	261	65	326
Wholesaling	0	358	293	652
Retailing	0	33	1,531	1,564
Real Estate	0	391	293	684
Professional Services	0	684	1,075	1,759
Administrative	0	65	163	228
Education	0	33	228	261
Health	0	0	1,010	1,010
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	228	228
Accommodations, food services	0	65	814	880
Farming	22,999	12,184	0	35,183
Other	0	619	652	1,270
Total	22,999	14,692	6,352	44,044

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$27,757,286	\$21,081,347	\$48,838,632
Wholesaling	\$0	\$26,919,088	\$22,600,723	\$49,519,811
Retailing	\$0	\$2,784,980	\$55,016,148	\$57,801,129
Real Estate	\$0	\$12,948,904	\$9,423,130	\$22,372,035
Professional Services	\$0	\$64,170,521	\$75,401,657	\$139,572,178
Administrative	\$0	\$3,463,878	\$6,950,235	\$10,414,113
Education	\$0	\$1,914,206	\$8,176,421	\$10,090,627
Health	\$0	\$2,606	\$64,194,628	\$64,197,234
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$1,652,941	\$8,046,766	\$9,699,706
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$2,186,547	\$18,312,329	\$20,498,876
Farming	\$816,583,668	\$342,588,091	\$1,388,744	\$1,160,560,503
Other	\$0	\$48,813,223	\$30,112,254	\$78,925,477
Total	\$816,583,668	\$535,202,271	\$320,704,381	\$1,672,490,320

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$5,854,355	\$2,341,938	\$8,196,293
Wholesaling	\$0	\$9,927,743	\$8,307,705	\$18,235,448
Retailing	\$0	\$707,891	\$17,858,862	\$18,566,753
Real Estate	\$0	\$7,152,536	\$5,669,320	\$12,821,855
Professional Services	\$0	\$3,257,342	\$4,876,403	\$8,133,745
Administrative	\$0	\$95,775	\$201,324	\$297,099
Education	\$0	\$29,645	\$126,398	\$156,042
Health	\$0	\$0	\$906,609	\$906,609
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$138,451	\$1,272,445	\$1,410,896
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$391,897	\$3,045,920	\$3,437,817
Farming	\$88,415,063	\$5,852,075	\$133,890	\$94,401,028
Other	\$0	\$2,384,939	\$12,973,663	\$15,358,601
Total	\$88,415,063	\$35,792,650	\$57,714,475	\$181,922,187

TABLE SIX: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FIG GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$1,454,762	\$815,625	\$2,270,384
Wholesaling	\$0	\$457,392	\$385,422	\$842,814
Retailing	\$0	\$44,078	\$858,759	\$902,832
Real Estate	\$0	\$430,810	\$331,612	\$762,421
Professional Services	\$0	\$1,089,546	\$1,274,631	\$2,364,175
Administrative	\$0	\$45,243	\$92,082	\$137,323
Education	\$0	\$23,863	\$100,255	\$124,118
Health	\$0	\$45	\$743,300	\$743,342
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$29,151	\$143,822	\$172,977
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$39,880	\$333,227	\$373,107
Farming	\$20,337,099	\$2,371,590	\$45,307	\$22,753,988
Other	\$0	\$809,350	\$1,167,242	\$1,976,580
Total	\$20,337,099	\$6,795,710	\$6,291,284	\$33,424,061

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	2	0	2
Wholesaling	0	2	2	4
Retailing	0	0	10	10
Real Estate	0	3	2	4
Professional Services	0	4	7	12
Administrative	0	0	1	1
Education	0	0	1	2
Health	0	0	7	7
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	1	1
Accommodations, food services	0	0	5	6
Farming	151	80	0	231
Other	0	4	4	8
Total	151	97	42	289

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$182,405	\$138,534	\$320,939
Wholesaling	\$0	\$176,896	\$148,519	\$325,415
Retailing	\$0	\$18,301	\$361,534	\$379,835
Real Estate	\$0	\$85,093	\$61,923	\$147,016
Professional Services	\$0	\$421,691	\$495,495	\$917,186
Administrative	\$0	\$22,763	\$45,673	\$68,435
Education	\$0	\$12,579	\$53,731	\$66,310
Health	\$0	\$17	\$421,849	\$421,866
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$10,862	\$52,879	\$63,741
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$14,369	\$120,338	\$134,707
Farming	\$5,366,106	\$2,251,287	\$9,126	\$7,626,519
Other	\$0	\$320,772	\$197,880	\$518,652
Total	\$5,366,106	\$3,517,034	\$2,107,480	\$10,990,620

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$38,471	\$15,390	\$53,861
Wholesaling	\$0	\$65,239	\$54,593	\$119,833
Retailing	\$0	\$4,652	\$117,358	\$122,010
Real Estate	\$0	\$47,002	\$37,255	\$84,258
Professional Services	\$0	\$21,405	\$32,045	\$53,450
Administrative	\$0	\$629	\$1,323	\$1,952
Education	\$0	\$195	\$831	\$1,025
Health	\$0	\$0	\$5,958	\$5,958
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$910	\$8,362	\$9,272
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$2,575	\$20,016	\$22,591
Farming	\$581,012	\$38,456	\$880	\$620,348
Other	\$0	\$15,672	\$85,255	\$100,928
Total	\$581,012	\$235,208	\$379,265	\$1,195,485

TABLE SEVEN: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF KIWIFRUIT GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$1,292,898	\$724,874	\$2,017,771
Wholesaling	\$0	\$406,500	\$342,538	\$749,039
Retailing	\$0	\$39,174	\$763,209	\$802,379
Real Estate	\$0	\$382,876	\$294,716	\$677,590
Professional Services	\$0	\$968,318	\$1,132,809	\$2,101,125
Administrative	\$0	\$40,209	\$81,837	\$122,043
Education	\$0	\$21,208	\$89,101	\$110,308
Health	\$0	\$40	\$660,596	\$660,635
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$25,907	\$127,820	\$153,730
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$35,443	\$296,150	\$331,593
Farming	\$18,074,296	\$2,107,716	\$40,266	\$20,222,270
Other	\$0	\$719,298	\$1,037,369	\$1,756,656
Total	\$18,074,296	\$6,039,587	\$5,591,285	\$29,705,140

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	2	0	2
Wholesaling	0	2	2	4
Retailing	0	0	9	9
Real Estate	0	2	2	4
Professional Services	0	4	6	10
Administrative	0	0	1	1
Education	0	0	1	2
Health	0	0	6	6
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	1	1
Accommodations, food services	0	0	5	5
Farming	134	71	0	205
Other	0	4	4	7
Total	134	86	37	257

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$162,109	\$123,120	\$285,230
Wholesaling	\$0	\$157,214	\$131,994	\$289,208
Retailing	\$0	\$16,265	\$321,308	\$337,573
Real Estate	\$0	\$75,625	\$55,033	\$130,658
Professional Services	\$0	\$374,771	\$440,364	\$815,136
Administrative	\$0	\$20,230	\$40,591	\$60,821
Education	\$0	\$11,179	\$47,752	\$58,932
Health	\$0	\$15	\$374,912	\$374,927
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$9,654	\$46,995	\$56,649
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$12,770	\$106,948	\$119,718
Farming	\$4,769,048	\$2,000,798	\$8,111	\$6,777,956
Other	\$0	\$285,081	\$175,863	\$460,944
Total	\$4,769,048	\$3,125,712	\$1,872,992	\$9,767,751

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$34,191	\$13,677	\$47,868
Wholesaling	\$0	\$57,980	\$48,519	\$106,499
Retailing	\$0	\$4,134	\$104,300	\$108,434
Real Estate	\$0	\$41,773	\$33,110	\$74,883
Professional Services	\$0	\$19,024	\$28,479	\$47,503
Administrative	\$0	\$559	\$1,176	\$1,735
Education	\$0	\$173	\$738	\$911
Health	\$0	\$0	\$5,295	\$5,295
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$809	\$7,431	\$8,240
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$2,289	\$17,789	\$20,078
Farming	\$516,366	\$34,178	\$782	\$551,325
Other	\$0	\$13,929	\$75,769	\$89,698
Total	\$516,366	\$209,038	\$337,067	\$1,062,470

TABLE EIGHT: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NECTARINE GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$5,946,337	\$3,333,865	\$9,280,193
Wholesaling	\$0	\$1,869,589	\$1,575,413	\$3,445,002
Retailing	\$0	\$180,169	\$3,510,174	\$3,690,326
Real Estate	\$0	\$1,760,937	\$1,355,465	\$3,116,393
Professional Services	\$0	\$4,453,518	\$5,210,052	\$9,663,561
Administrative	\$0	\$184,929	\$376,385	\$561,306
Education	\$0	\$97,540	\$409,794	\$507,334
Health	\$0	\$184	\$3,038,236	\$3,038,411
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$119,153	\$587,871	\$707,042
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$163,009	\$1,362,063	\$1,525,072
Farming	\$83,127,858	\$9,693,872	\$185,191	\$93,006,886
Other	\$0	\$3,308,217	\$4,771,102	\$8,079,267
Total	\$83,127,858	\$27,777,454	\$25,715,612	\$136,620,792

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	7	2	9
Wholesaling	0	10	8	18
Retailing	0	1	41	42
Real Estate	0	11	8	18
Professional Services	0	18	29	47
Administrative	0	2	4	6
Education	0	1	6	7
Health	0	0	27	27
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	6	6
Accommodations, food services	0	2	22	24
Farming	618	327	0	945
Other	0	17	18	34
Total	618	395	171	1,183

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$745,578	\$566,258	\$1,311,836
Wholesaling	\$0	\$723,064	\$607,070	\$1,330,133
Retailing	\$0	\$74,806	\$1,477,768	\$1,552,575
Real Estate	\$0	\$347,816	\$253,111	\$600,927
Professional Services	\$0	\$1,723,661	\$2,025,336	\$3,748,996
Administrative	\$0	\$93,042	\$186,688	\$279,730
Education	\$0	\$51,417	\$219,624	\$271,041
Health	\$0	\$70	\$1,724,308	\$1,724,378
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$44,399	\$216,141	\$260,540
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$58,732	\$491,881	\$550,613
Farming	\$21,933,950	\$9,202,131	\$37,303	\$31,173,384
Other	\$0	\$1,311,154	\$808,834	\$2,119,988
Total	\$21,933,950	\$14,375,869	\$8,614,321	\$44,924,141

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$157,252	\$62,906	\$220,158
Wholesaling	\$0	\$266,665	\$223,150	\$489,816
Retailing	\$0	\$19,014	\$479,700	\$498,715
Real Estate	\$0	\$192,122	\$152,281	\$344,403
Professional Services	\$0	\$87,494	\$130,983	\$218,478
Administrative	\$0	\$2,573	\$5,408	\$7,980
Education	\$0	\$796	\$3,395	\$4,191
Health	\$0	\$0	\$24,352	\$24,352
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$3,719	\$34,179	\$37,898
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$10,527	\$81,815	\$92,342
Farming	\$2,374,884	\$157,190	\$3,596	\$2,535,671
Other	\$0	\$64,061	\$348,481	\$412,542
Total	\$2,374,884	\$961,413	\$1,550,247	\$4,886,544

TABLE NINE: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OLIVE GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$3,791,839	\$2,125,927	\$5,917,761
Wholesaling	\$0	\$1,192,193	\$1,004,604	\$2,196,797
Retailing	\$0	\$114,889	\$2,238,356	\$2,353,234
Real Estate	\$0	\$1,122,908	\$864,348	\$1,987,251
Professional Services	\$0	\$2,839,904	\$3,322,327	\$6,162,226
Administrative	\$0	\$117,925	\$240,012	\$357,931
Education	\$0	\$62,199	\$261,316	\$323,515
Health	\$0	\$117	\$1,937,411	\$1,937,523
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$75,981	\$374,872	\$450,864
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$103,947	\$868,556	\$972,503
Farming	\$53,008,680	\$6,181,554	\$118,092	\$59,308,304
Other	\$0	\$2,109,572	\$3,042,419	\$5,151,958
Total	\$53,008,680	\$17,713,029	\$16,398,241	\$87,119,866

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	4	1	6
Wholesaling	0	6	5	11
Retailing	0	1	26	27
Real Estate	0	7	5	12
Professional Services	0	12	18	30
Administrative	0	1	3	4
Education	0	1	4	4
Health	0	0	17	17
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	4	4
Accommodations, food services	0	1	14	15
Farming	394	209	0	603
Other	0	11	11	22
Total	394	252	109	754

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$475,438	\$361,090	\$836,527
Wholesaling	\$0	\$461,081	\$387,114	\$848,195
Retailing	\$0	\$47,702	\$942,338	\$990,040
Real Estate	\$0	\$221,794	\$161,403	\$383,197
Professional Services	\$0	\$1,099,138	\$1,291,509	\$2,390,647
Administrative	\$0	\$59,331	\$119,046	\$178,377
Education	\$0	\$32,787	\$140,049	\$172,836
Health	\$0	\$45	\$1,099,551	\$1,099,595
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$28,312	\$137,828	\$166,140
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$37,452	\$313,661	\$351,113
Farming	\$13,986,764	\$5,867,983	\$23,787	\$19,878,534
Other	\$0	\$836,092	\$515,774	\$1,351,866
Total	\$13,986,764	\$9,167,154	\$5,493,150	\$28,647,068

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$100,276	\$40,114	\$140,389
Wholesaling	\$0	\$170,046	\$142,298	\$312,344
Retailing	\$0	\$12,125	\$305,894	\$318,019
Real Estate	\$0	\$122,511	\$97,106	\$219,618
Professional Services	\$0	\$55,793	\$83,525	\$139,318
Administrative	\$0	\$1,640	\$3,448	\$5,089
Education	\$0	\$508	\$2,165	\$2,673
Health	\$0	\$0	\$15,529	\$15,529
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$2,371	\$21,795	\$24,166
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$6,713	\$52,172	\$58,884
Farming	\$1,514,408	\$100,237	\$2,293	\$1,616,938
Other	\$0	\$40,850	\$222,218	\$263,068
Total	\$1,514,408	\$613,070	\$988,556	\$3,116,034

TABLE TEN: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PEACH GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$16,281,969	\$9,128,625	\$25,410,570
Wholesaling	\$0	\$5,119,218	\$4,313,718	\$9,432,936
Retailing	\$0	\$493,329	\$9,611,388	\$10,104,669
Real Estate	\$0	\$4,821,711	\$3,711,469	\$8,533,156
Professional Services	\$0	\$12,194,405	\$14,265,908	\$26,460,289
Administrative	\$0	\$506,363	\$1,030,600	\$1,536,939
Education	\$0	\$267,078	\$1,122,078	\$1,389,156
Health	\$0	\$503	\$8,319,148	\$8,319,627
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$326,258	\$1,609,681	\$1,935,987
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$446,344	\$3,729,534	\$4,175,879
Farming	\$227,616,630	\$26,543,286	\$507,082	\$254,666,902
Other	\$0	\$9,058,399	\$13,063,997	\$22,122,252
Total	\$227,616,630	\$76,058,864	\$70,413,228	\$374,088,363

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	19	5	24
Wholesaling	0	26	22	48
Retailing	0	2	113	115
Real Estate	0	29	22	50
Professional Services	0	50	79	129
Administrative	0	5	12	17
Education	0	2	17	19
Health	0	0	74	74
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	17	17
Accommodations, food services	0	5	60	65
Farming	1,692	896	0	2,588
Other	0	46	48	93
Total	1,692	1,081	467	3,239

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$2,041,506	\$1,550,501	\$3,592,006
Wholesaling	\$0	\$1,979,857	\$1,662,248	\$3,642,106
Retailing	\$0	\$204,831	\$4,046,353	\$4,251,184
Real Estate	\$0	\$952,372	\$693,057	\$1,645,429
Professional Services	\$0	\$4,719,643	\$5,545,676	\$10,265,318
Administrative	\$0	\$254,763	\$511,179	\$765,942
Education	\$0	\$140,787	\$601,363	\$742,150
Health	\$0	\$192	\$4,721,416	\$4,721,607
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$121,571	\$591,827	\$713,398
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$160,817	\$1,346,844	\$1,507,661
Farming	\$60,058,469	\$25,196,826	\$102,140	\$85,357,434
Other	\$0	\$3,590,137	\$2,214,710	\$5,804,847
Total	\$60,058,469	\$39,363,301	\$23,587,312	\$123,009,082

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$430,579	\$172,246	\$602,825
Wholesaling	\$0	\$730,170	\$611,019	\$1,341,189
Retailing	\$0	\$52,064	\$1,313,492	\$1,365,556
Real Estate	\$0	\$526,058	\$416,970	\$943,028
Professional Services	\$0	\$239,572	\$358,652	\$598,224
Administrative	\$0	\$7,044	\$14,807	\$21,851
Education	\$0	\$2,180	\$9,296	\$11,477
Health	\$0	\$0	\$66,680	\$66,680
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$10,183	\$93,586	\$103,769
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$28,823	\$224,023	\$252,846
Farming	\$6,502,791	\$430,411	\$9,847	\$6,943,050
Other	\$0	\$175,409	\$954,193	\$1,129,601
Total	\$6,502,791	\$2,632,494	\$4,244,811	\$13,380,096

TABLE ELEVEN: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PEAR GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$5,089,383	\$2,853,406	\$7,942,781
Wholesaling	\$0	\$1,600,154	\$1,348,373	\$2,948,527
Retailing	\$0	\$154,204	\$3,004,307	\$3,158,496
Real Estate	\$0	\$1,507,160	\$1,160,123	\$2,667,275
Professional Services	\$0	\$3,811,701	\$4,459,207	\$8,270,900
Administrative	\$0	\$158,278	\$322,143	\$480,413
Education	\$0	\$83,483	\$350,737	\$434,219
Health	\$0	\$157	\$2,600,381	\$2,600,531
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$101,981	\$503,151	\$605,147
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$139,517	\$1,165,770	\$1,305,287
Farming	\$71,147,917	\$8,296,843	\$158,503	\$79,603,233
Other	\$0	\$2,831,455	\$4,083,516	\$6,914,926
Total	\$71,147,917	\$23,774,316	\$22,009,616	\$116,931,736

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	6	1	7
Wholesaling	0	8	7	15
Retailing	0	1	35	36
Real Estate	0	9	7	16
Professional Services	0	16	25	40
Administrative	0	1	4	5
Education	0	1	5	6
Health	0	0	23	23
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	5	5
Accommodations, food services	0	1	19	20
Farming	529	280	0	809
Other	0	14	15	29
Total	529	338	146	1,013

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$638,129	\$484,652	\$1,122,782
Wholesaling	\$0	\$618,860	\$519,582	\$1,138,442
Retailing	\$0	\$64,026	\$1,264,800	\$1,328,826
Real Estate	\$0	\$297,690	\$216,634	\$514,325
Professional Services	\$0	\$1,475,256	\$1,733,455	\$3,208,711
Administrative	\$0	\$79,633	\$159,783	\$239,416
Education	\$0	\$44,007	\$187,973	\$231,980
Health	\$0	\$60	\$1,475,810	\$1,475,870
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$38,000	\$184,992	\$222,993
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$50,268	\$420,993	\$471,261
Farming	\$18,772,947	\$7,875,970	\$31,927	\$26,680,843
Other	\$0	\$1,122,197	\$692,269	\$1,814,467
Total	\$18,772,947	\$12,304,096	\$7,372,871	\$38,449,915

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$134,589	\$53,840	\$188,430
Wholesaling	\$0	\$228,235	\$190,991	\$419,226
Retailing	\$0	\$16,274	\$410,568	\$426,843
Real Estate	\$0	\$164,434	\$130,335	\$294,770
Professional Services	\$0	\$74,885	\$112,107	\$186,992
Administrative	\$0	\$2,202	\$4,628	\$6,830
Education	\$0	\$682	\$2,906	\$3,587
Health	\$0	\$0	\$20,843	\$20,843
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$3,183	\$29,253	\$32,436
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$9,010	\$70,025	\$79,034
Farming	\$2,032,629	\$134,537	\$3,078	\$2,170,244
Other	\$0	\$54,829	\$298,260	\$353,088
Total	\$2,032,629	\$822,859	\$1,326,834	\$4,182,322

TABLE TWELVE: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PLUM GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$5,576,990	\$3,126,787	\$8,703,768
Wholesaling	\$0	\$1,753,463	\$1,477,559	\$3,231,021
Retailing	\$0	\$168,978	\$3,292,146	\$3,461,107
Real Estate	\$0	\$1,651,559	\$1,271,273	\$2,922,824
Professional Services	\$0	\$4,176,895	\$4,886,438	\$9,063,324
Administrative	\$0	\$173,442	\$353,007	\$526,441
Education	\$0	\$91,481	\$384,340	\$475,821
Health	\$0	\$172	\$2,849,521	\$2,849,685
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$111,752	\$551,357	\$663,125
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$152,884	\$1,277,461	\$1,430,345
Farming	\$77,964,504	\$9,091,753	\$173,689	\$87,229,912
Other	\$0	\$3,102,733	\$4,474,752	\$7,577,436
Total	\$77,964,504	\$26,052,102	\$24,118,328	\$128,134,810

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	7	2	8
Wholesaling	0	9	7	16
Retailing	0	1	39	39
Real Estate	0	10	7	17
Professional Services	0	17	27	44
Administrative	0	2	4	6
Education	0	1	6	7
Health	0	0	25	25
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	6	6
Accommodations, food services	0	2	21	22
Farming	579	307	0	886
Other	0	16	16	32
Total	579	370	160	1,110

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$699,268	\$531,086	\$1,230,354
Wholesaling	\$0	\$678,152	\$569,362	\$1,247,514
Retailing	\$0	\$70,160	\$1,385,979	\$1,456,139
Real Estate	\$0	\$326,212	\$237,390	\$563,601
Professional Services	\$0	\$1,616,598	\$1,899,535	\$3,516,133
Administrative	\$0	\$87,263	\$175,092	\$262,355
Education	\$0	\$48,223	\$205,982	\$254,205
Health	\$0	\$66	\$1,617,205	\$1,617,271
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$41,641	\$202,716	\$244,357
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$55,084	\$461,328	\$516,412
Farming	\$20,571,558	\$8,630,556	\$34,986	\$29,237,099
Other	\$0	\$1,229,714	\$758,595	\$1,988,308
Total	\$20,571,558	\$13,482,935	\$8,079,256	\$42,133,750

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$147,484	\$58,999	\$206,483
Wholesaling	\$0	\$250,102	\$209,290	\$459,391
Retailing	\$0	\$17,833	\$449,904	\$467,738
Real Estate	\$0	\$180,188	\$142,823	\$323,011
Professional Services	\$0	\$82,060	\$122,847	\$204,907
Administrative	\$0	\$2,413	\$5,072	\$7,485
Education	\$0	\$747	\$3,184	\$3,931
Health	\$0	\$0	\$22,839	\$22,839
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$3,488	\$32,056	\$35,544
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$9,873	\$76,733	\$86,606
Farming	\$2,227,372	\$147,427	\$3,373	\$2,378,172
Other	\$0	\$60,082	\$326,835	\$386,917
Total	\$2,227,372	\$901,696	\$1,453,956	\$4,583,024

TABLE THIRTEEN: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RAISIN GROWERS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$27,488,614	\$15,411,726	\$42,900,300
Wholesaling	\$0	\$8,642,702	\$7,282,789	\$15,925,491
Retailing	\$0	\$832,880	\$16,226,768	\$17,059,567
Real Estate	\$0	\$8,140,425	\$6,266,020	\$14,406,404
Professional Services	\$0	\$20,587,639	\$24,084,928	\$44,672,527
Administrative	\$0	\$854,886	\$1,739,947	\$2,594,793
Education	\$0	\$450,904	\$1,894,388	\$2,345,293
Health	\$0	\$849	\$14,045,098	\$14,045,908
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$550,818	\$2,717,601	\$3,268,499
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$753,557	\$6,296,519	\$7,050,076
Farming	\$384,281,888	\$44,812,648	\$856,099	\$429,950,473
Other	\$0	\$15,293,165	\$22,055,758	\$37,348,680
Total	\$384,281,888	\$128,409,087	\$118,877,643	\$631,568,011

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	32	8	40
Wholesaling	0	44	36	81
Retailing	0	4	190	194
Real Estate	0	49	36	85
Professional Services	0	85	133	218
Administrative	0	8	20	28
Education	0	4	28	32
Health	0	0	125	125
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	28	28
Accommodations, food services	0	8	101	109
Farming	2,856	1,513	0	4,369
Other	0	77	81	158
Total	2,856	1,824	789	5,469

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$3,446,644	\$2,617,688	\$6,064,332
Wholesaling	\$0	\$3,342,565	\$2,806,350	\$6,148,915
Retailing	\$0	\$345,813	\$6,831,399	\$7,177,213
Real Estate	\$0	\$1,607,876	\$1,170,078	\$2,777,954
Professional Services	\$0	\$7,968,105	\$9,362,684	\$17,330,790
Administrative	\$0	\$430,113	\$863,016	\$1,293,129
Education	\$0	\$237,688	\$1,015,273	\$1,252,961
Health	\$0	\$324	\$7,971,099	\$7,971,422
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$205,247	\$999,173	\$1,204,420
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$271,505	\$2,273,857	\$2,545,362
Farming	\$101,395,850	\$42,539,439	\$172,441	\$144,107,731
Other	\$0	\$6,061,177	\$3,739,063	\$9,800,240
Total	\$101,395,850	\$66,456,496	\$39,822,121	\$207,674,467

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$726,940	\$290,800	\$1,017,740
Wholesaling	\$0	\$1,232,736	\$1,031,574	\$2,264,310
Retailing	\$0	\$87,899	\$2,217,549	\$2,305,449
Real Estate	\$0	\$888,136	\$703,964	\$1,592,100
Professional Services	\$0	\$404,467	\$605,507	\$1,009,974
Administrative	\$0	\$11,893	\$24,999	\$36,891
Education	\$0	\$3,681	\$15,695	\$19,376
Health	\$0	\$0	\$112,574	\$112,574
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$17,192	\$158,001	\$175,192
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$48,662	\$378,214	\$426,877
Farming	\$10,978,569	\$726,657	\$16,625	\$11,721,852
Other	\$0	\$296,140	\$1,610,950	\$1,907,090
Total	\$10,978,569	\$4,444,402	\$7,166,453	\$22,589,424

TABLE FOURTEEN: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GRAPE GROWERS (EXCLUDING RAISINS)

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$149,662,804	\$83,909,730	\$233,572,314
Wholesaling	\$0	\$47,055,520	\$39,651,422	\$86,706,942
Retailing	\$0	\$4,534,649	\$88,347,256	\$92,881,464
Real Estate	\$0	\$44,320,855	\$34,115,582	\$78,436,217
Professional Services	\$0	\$112,090,186	\$131,131,307	\$243,221,273
Administrative	\$0	\$4,654,457	\$9,473,210	\$14,127,447
Education	\$0	\$2,454,965	\$10,314,070	\$12,769,035
Health	\$0	\$4,625	\$76,469,073	\$76,473,478
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$2,998,947	\$14,796,082	\$17,795,470
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$4,102,767	\$34,281,640	\$38,384,407
Farming	\$2,092,237,369	\$243,984,169	\$4,661,064	\$2,340,881,721
Other	\$0	\$83,264,220	\$120,083,413	\$203,346,312
Total	\$2,092,237,369	\$699,128,164	\$647,233,850	\$3,438,596,080

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	176	44	220
Wholesaling	0	242	198	440
Retailing	0	22	1,035	1,057
Real Estate	0	264	198	462
Professional Services	0	462	727	1,189
Administrative	0	44	110	154
Education	0	22	154	176
Health	0	0	683	683
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	154	154
Accommodations, food services	0	44	551	595
Farming	15,549	8,237	0	23,785
Other	0	418	440	859
Total	15,549	9,933	4,295	29,776

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$18,765,387	\$14,252,101	\$33,017,488
Wholesaling	\$0	\$18,198,721	\$15,279,279	\$33,478,000
Retailing	\$0	\$1,882,793	\$37,193,814	\$39,076,607
Real Estate	\$0	\$8,754,141	\$6,370,532	\$15,124,674
Professional Services	\$0	\$43,382,652	\$50,975,491	\$94,358,143
Administrative	\$0	\$2,341,764	\$4,698,725	\$7,040,489
Education	\$0	\$1,294,104	\$5,527,691	\$6,821,795
Health	\$0	\$1,762	\$43,398,949	\$43,400,711
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$1,117,475	\$5,440,037	\$6,557,512
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$1,478,221	\$12,380,099	\$13,858,320
Farming	\$552,053,568	\$231,607,593	\$938,864	\$784,600,025
Other	\$0	\$33,000,309	\$20,357,470	\$53,357,779
Total	\$552,053,568	\$361,824,924	\$216,813,053	\$1,130,691,544

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$3,957,852	\$1,583,273	\$5,541,125
Wholesaling	\$0	\$6,711,677	\$5,616,446	\$12,328,123
Retailing	\$0	\$478,572	\$12,073,531	\$12,552,103
Real Estate	\$0	\$4,835,491	\$3,832,759	\$8,668,250
Professional Services	\$0	\$2,202,135	\$3,296,705	\$5,498,840
Administrative	\$0	\$64,749	\$136,106	\$200,855
Education	\$0	\$20,041	\$85,451	\$105,493
Health	\$0	\$0	\$612,915	\$612,915
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$93,600	\$860,240	\$953,840
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$264,943	\$2,059,202	\$2,324,145
Farming	\$59,773,240	\$3,956,311	\$90,517	\$63,820,067
Other	\$0	\$1,612,344	\$8,770,879	\$10,383,223
Total	\$59,773,240	\$24,197,716	\$39,018,025	\$122,988,980

TABLE FIFTEEN: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DAIRY FARMS

OUTPUT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$224,333,814	\$125,774,670	\$350,108,153
Wholesaling	\$0	\$70,532,850	\$59,434,639	\$129,967,489
Retailing	\$0	\$6,797,114	\$132,426,202	\$139,222,656
Real Estate	\$0	\$66,433,784	\$51,136,812	\$117,570,266
Professional Services	\$0	\$168,015,152	\$196,556,428	\$364,571,250
Administrative	\$0	\$6,976,698	\$14,199,663	\$21,176,031
Education	\$0	\$3,679,817	\$15,460,051	\$19,139,868
Health	\$0	\$6,932	\$114,621,659	\$114,628,261
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$4,495,207	\$22,178,267	\$26,674,133
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$6,149,754	\$51,385,720	\$57,535,474
Farming	\$3,136,113,812	\$365,714,776	\$6,986,601	\$3,508,813,869
Other	\$0	\$124,807,096	\$179,996,427	\$304,801,542
Total	\$3,136,113,812	\$1,047,942,994	\$970,157,138	\$5,154,208,992

EMPLOYMENT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	0	264	66	330
Wholesaling	0	363	297	660
Retailing	0	33	1,552	1,585
Real Estate	0	396	297	693
Professional Services	0	693	1,089	1,783
Administrative	0	66	165	231
Education	0	33	231	264
Health	0	0	1,023	1,023
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	231	231
Accommodations, food services	0	66	825	891
Farming	23,306	12,346	0	35,653
Other	0	627	660	1,287
Total	23,306	14,888	6,437	44,632

LABOR INCOME IMPACT	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$28,127,970	\$21,362,877	\$49,490,847
Wholesaling	\$0	\$27,278,578	\$22,902,544	\$50,181,122
Retailing	\$0	\$2,822,172	\$55,750,860	\$58,573,033
Real Estate	\$0	\$13,121,830	\$9,548,971	\$22,670,802
Professional Services	\$0	\$65,027,485	\$76,408,607	\$141,436,092
Administrative	\$0	\$3,510,137	\$7,043,051	\$10,553,188
Education	\$0	\$1,939,769	\$8,285,613	\$10,225,382
Health	\$0	\$2,641	\$65,051,914	\$65,054,555
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$1,675,015	\$8,154,226	\$9,829,241
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$2,215,747	\$18,556,881	\$20,772,628
Farming	\$827,488,718	\$347,163,177	\$1,407,290	\$1,176,059,185
Other	\$0	\$49,465,098	\$30,514,387	\$79,979,485
Total	\$827,488,718	\$542,349,619	\$324,987,221	\$1,694,825,559

INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Manufacturing	\$0	\$5,932,537	\$2,373,213	\$8,305,750
Wholesaling	\$0	\$10,060,323	\$8,418,650	\$18,478,973
Retailing	\$0	\$717,345	\$18,097,357	\$18,814,702
Real Estate	\$0	\$7,248,054	\$5,745,030	\$12,993,085
Professional Services	\$0	\$3,300,842	\$4,941,525	\$8,242,367
Administrative	\$0	\$97,054	\$204,012	\$301,067
Education	\$0	\$30,041	\$128,085	\$158,126
Health	\$0	\$0	\$918,716	\$918,716
Arts, entertainment, recreation	\$0	\$140,300	\$1,289,438	\$1,429,738
Accommodations, food services	\$0	\$397,131	\$3,086,596	\$3,483,727
Farming	\$89,595,801	\$5,930,226	\$135,678	\$95,661,705
Other	\$0	\$2,416,788	\$13,146,919	\$15,563,708
Total	\$89,595,801	\$36,270,642	\$58,485,221	\$184,351,664