

Economic Impacts of the Florida Environmental Horticulture Industry in 2005¹

Sponsored Project Report to the Florida Nursery, Growers and Landscape Association

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Executive Summary

The economic impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in Florida in 2005 were evaluated and compared with results from previous studies done for 1997 and 2000. Telephone and internet surveys were conducted with over 800 industry firms, including wholesale nurseries, landscape services and horticultural retailers.

Based on expanded survey results and other secondary data, total industry sales in 2005 were estimated at \$15.24 billion (Bn). Total industry output amounted to \$10.39 Bn, with \$3.01 Bn for wholesale nurseries, \$5.25 Bn for landscape services, and \$2.13 Bn for horticultural retailers, which reflects the average gross margin on retail sales. Direct employment in the industry was 190,000 fulltime jobs, plus nearly 104,000 temporary, part-time or seasonal jobs.

Economic impacts were estimated with multipliers from a regional input-output model for Florida developed using the *Implan* software. Multiplier effects capture activity in other sectors of the Florida economy in the industry supply chain (indirect effects) and spending by employee households (induced impacts). Total employment impacts were 319,000 fulltime and part-time/seasonal jobs, including 24,000 jobs created in other sectors of the Florida economy. Total value added impacts of \$8.65 Bn included \$5.19 Bn in labor income for employee wages, salaries, and business owner (proprietor) income. Fiscal impacts included \$549 million (Mn) in indirect business taxes paid to local, state, and federal governments. Since the previous study for the year 2000, total employment impacts increased by 131,000 jobs, or an average annual compound rate of 11.1 percent, while output impacts increased by \$2.4 Bn, or 4.2 percent annually.

Estimates of industry sales, employment and economic impacts were developed separately for all 67 Florida counties and nine regions anchored by the major metropolitan areas, based on their share of total statewide direct employment. Total employment impacts were highest in the counties of Miami-Dade (40,837 jobs), Palm Beach (23,776), Orange (21,733), Hillsborough (20,410), Broward (18,157), Duval (11,768), Volusia (10,454), Pinellas (10,208), Lee (10,162), Lake (9,814), Polk (9,532), Collier (9,030), and Seminole (9,031). Regional employment impacts were highest in the Miami-Ft Lauderdale region (95,202 jobs), followed by Orlando (86,157), Tampa-St. Petersburg (37,711), Sarasota-Bradenton (35,541), Jacksonville (22,580), Tallahassee (13,515), Gainesville (12,315), Pensacola (11,839), and Panama City (3,713).

Nursery growers reported managing a total area of 82,440 acres in container, field and greenhouse production systems. About \$1.27 Bn or 42 percent of nursery sales were to markets outside the state, including other southeast states (14%), the northeast (12%), midwest (8%), west (6%), Canada (1%) and other foreign countries (1%). The most important plant products were shrubs, representing \$578 Mn or 19 percent of sales, followed by tropical foliage (\$437 Mn, 17%), deciduous trees (\$389 Mn, 15%), turfgrass (\$307 Mn, 10%), liners (\$297 Mn, 10%), potted flowering plants (\$281 Mn, 9%) and palms (\$220 Mn, 7%). Deciduous, evergreen and flowering trees together represented \$670 Mn or 22 percent of nursery sales. Florida native plants represented about 11 percent of nursery sales. In the landscape services sector, 47 percent of sales were for landscape installation, 30 percent for landscape maintenance, 10 percent for design (landscape architecture), and 14 percent for other services. In the horticultural retailing sector, 40 percent of sales were for live plants, 31 percent for horticultural supplies, 11 percent for hard goods, and 19 percent for miscellaneous other goods.

Finally, the study evaluated the impacts on the horticulture industry from eight named hurricanes that struck Florida during 2004 and 2005. Some 79 percent of surveyed firms were adversely impacted by at least one hurricane. Total damages and losses due to hurricanes were estimated at \$2.12 billion, including product (crop) losses of \$1.05 Bn, structural damages of \$465 Mn and cleanup costs of \$605 Mn. Product losses of at least \$100,000 were sustained by 22 percent of firms, while structural damages and cleanup costs of this level were suffered by 12 percent and 8 percent of firms, respectively. Nearly half (48%) of firms had their business interrupted for 3 weeks or more.

Keywords: Florida, environmental horticulture, economic impact, multipliers, output, employment, value added, *Implan*, economic region, wholesale plant nurseries, landscape services, horticultural retailers, marketing, hurricanes.

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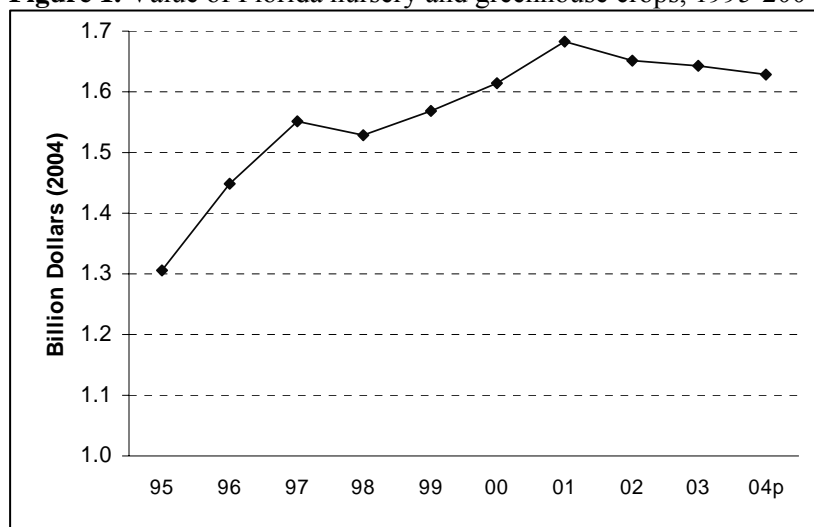
Introduction: The Florida Environmental Horticulture Industry

The environmental horticulture or “Green” industry encompasses a wide range of businesses, including wholesale nursery and greenhouse producers, lawn and garden supplies and equipment manufacturing and wholesale trade, landscape design, installation and maintenance services, lawn and garden stores, and other retail establishments selling plants and related lawn and garden goods. In terms of overall industry value, Florida is a leading state, ranked second only to California in the U.S. According to a recent study¹ for 2002, Florida’s Green industry had total employment impacts of 147,795 jobs, output impacts of \$10.0 billion (Bn) and value added impacts of \$7.1 Bn. These results represented significant increases in Florida since previous studies done for 1997 and 2000².

Nursery plants are one of the largest agricultural commodity groups in Florida, along with fruits, vegetables and forest products³. According to the Census of Agriculture for 2002, the state of Florida had over 4,500 commercial nursery and greenhouse farms, with production area of 119,000 acres in the open, and 361 million square feet under glass or other protective cover, total sales of \$1.82 Bn, and capital assets in land, buildings and equipment averaging \$610,000 per farm⁴. According to official USDA time series statistics⁵, Florida nursery and greenhouse sales over the past decade have grown by 25 percent in inflation-adjusted terms, representing a compound annual growth rate of 2.5 percent (Figure 1).

The present study was undertaken to evaluate the economic impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in Florida for 2005, using methods similar to those employed in previous studies in order to facilitate comparisons of growth over time.

Figure 1. Value of Florida nursery and greenhouse crops, 1995-2004.



¹ Hall, Charles R., Alan W. Hodges, and John J Haydu. Economic Impacts of the Green Industry in the United States. *Hort Technology*, vol 16(2), pp 345-353, Apr.-Jun 2006. Report and executive summary available at <http://economicimpact.ifas.ufl.edu>.

² Hodges, Alan W. and John J. Haydu. Economic Impacts of the Florida Environmental Horticulture Industry, 2000. University of Florida/IFAS, Food & Resource Economics Department, *Economic Information Report EI02-3*, Apr. 2002. Available at <http://economicimpact.ifas.ufl.edu>.

³ Hodges, Alan W. and W. David Mulkey. Economic Impacts of Agriculture and Natural Resource Industries in Florida 2003. Extension document FE627, University of Florida/IFAS, Gainesville, Feb. 2006. Available at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fe627>.

⁴ U.S. Department of Agriculture-National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA-NASS). *Census of Agriculture, 2002*. Florida State and County Data, vol. 1, Geographic Area Series, Part 9, AC-02-A-9. Washington, D.C., June 2004.

⁵ Jerardo, A. *Floriculture and Nursery Crops Situation and Outlook*. FLO-2005, USDA-ERS, Washington, DC, June 2005.

Methods

Survey Design and Implementation

Estimation of the economic value of Florida's environmental horticultural industry was based upon information obtained from telephone and internet surveys of nursery producers, landscape service firms or horticultural retailers conducted in late 2005 and early 2006. Information was collected on annual sales, employment, types of goods or services offered, state and regional trade, types of customers or market outlets, marketing practices used, and threats to the industry. All survey information concerned business results for 2005. Information on annual sales was collected in terms of ranges of values, to avoid disclosure of sensitive data. As a special issue for this survey, information was gathered on the effects of hurricanes in 2004-05, in terms of crop losses, building and equipment damages, repair/cleanup costs, and length of business interruption. In addition, information was collected on production area, and credit/finance needs for the nursery sector. Several open-ended questions were presented to gather statements by respondents in their own words regarding the impacts of their business and issues in the industry.

An internet survey of the members of the Florida Nursery, Growers and Landscape Association (FNGLA) was conducted from Dec. 1, 2005 to Jan. 23, 2006. Each FNGLA member firm was assigned to the appropriate survey group based on their primary activity. FNGLA members were contacted by email, and provided with an electronic link to the online survey. A reminder message was sent to firms that had not responded to the survey after the first two weeks. Respondents were able to return to the survey to finish or modify answers until the survey was closed. The internet survey was conducted using an online service that automatically administers the survey, tracks respondents and records responses (www.SurveyMonkey.com).

A separate telephone survey of the general business population was conducted during March and April, 2006. The telephone interviews were done under subcontract by the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, using a computer-assisted system to dial telephone numbers, generate questions in the proper sequence, and record respondents' answers, as well as information on interview time/date and the disposition of all calls. Firms contacted for this survey were drawn in random order from the population lists. A copy of the telephone survey questionnaire is provided in the Appendix. All firms participating in the survey were qualified as having produced or sold ornamental plants, landscape services or horticultural goods in 2005, and the individual respondent was qualified as being knowledgeable about the general business practices and management of the company. In some cases, when a qualified respondent was not available, the interviewers arranged to call back at another time. FNGLA member firms that had previously responded to the internet survey were excluded from the telephone survey to avoid duplication.

Listings of firms for the telephone survey were obtained from a variety of sources. For nurseries and horticultural retailers, a list of firms was obtained from the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry. All firms in Florida that produce or sell plant products are legally required to register with this agency. The eligible population of nursery firms was considered to be those firms which were indicated as "wholesale" or "wholesale and retail" operations, and had plant inventory of at least 1,000 units. A listing of Florida landscape services businesses was obtained from a *Dun and Bradstreet* database, in which firms were selected based on their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes for landscape counseling and planning (0781), lawn and garden services (0782), and ornamental shrub and tree services (0783). The list of firms for both surveys included 4,477 nurseries, 7,359 retailers (stock dealers) and 8,440 landscape services firms. For the internet survey, a total of 907 FNGLA member firms were targeted.

A total of 838 firms responded to the surveys, including 434 nurseries, 191 landscape service firms, and 213 horticultural retailers (Table 1). Responses to the internet survey were received from 250 firms, while 588 firms responded to the telephone surveys. A total of 6,917 telephone calls were attempted for the survey, of which 8.5 percent were completed or partially completed, 11.8 percent were refused, 22.5 percent had no answer, busy signal, answering machine, technical problems, or a qualified respondent was not available (Table 2). Some 57.2 percent of firms called were disqualified for the survey due to non-working numbers, fax lines, number changed, no eligible respondent, etc.

Table 1. Number of survey respondents by industry sector and Florida county.

County	Nursery	Landscape	Retail	Total
Alachua	13	5	5	23
Bay	1	2	1	4
Brevard	3	3	3	9
Broward	21	13	12	46
Calhoun	1			1
Charlotte	3	1		4
Citrus	4	1	4	9
Clay	4	2	2	8
Collier	7	2	1	10
Columbia	1			1
De Soto		3	1	4
Dixie			2	2
Duval	7	10	8	25
Escambia	1	4	6	11
Flagler		2	2	4
Gadsden	1		1	2
Glades	1			1
Hamilton	1			1
Hardee	4	1		5
Hendry	1		2	3
Hernando	4	1	3	8
Highlands	11	2	1	14
Hillsborough	23	6	14	43
Indian River	3		1	4
Jackson			1	1
Jefferson	5		2	7
Lafayette	1			1
Lake	25	3	12	40
Lee	3	5	7	15
Leon	3	1	4	8
Levy	3		1	4
Madison	1			1
Manatee	8	2	2	12
Marion	14	6	7	27
Martin	5		1	6
Miami-Dade	77	8	13	98
Monroe	4	6		10
Nassau		1	3	4
Okaloosa	1	1	7	9
Okeechobee	4	1		5
Orange	51	16	7	74
Osceola	1	2	1	4
Palm Beach		39	25	78
Pasco	5	3	7	15
Pinellas	4	14	15	33
Polk	14	6	4	24
Putnam	3	1	1	5
Santa Rosa		2	3	5
Sarasota	5	12	7	24
Seminole	7	7	14	28
St. Johns		4	1	7
St. Lucie		3	3	8
Sumter	5			5
Suwannee	1			1
Volusia	10	7	6	23
Walton		1		1
Out of state or county not available		8	3	14
Grand Total		434	191	213

Table 2. Disposition of telephone survey calls.

Call Disposition	Total All Groups	Wholesale Nurseries	Landscapers	Retailers
		<i>Number of calls</i>		
Complete	587	257	126	204
Partial Complete	3			3
Strong Refusal	77	23	25	29
Soft Refusal	737	186	190	361
Answer Machine, Message	373	112	194	67
Language Unable	72	52	5	15
Busy 128		35	40	53
No Answer	600	175	232	193
Technical Phone Problems	4	1	1	2
Cell Phone	16	4	4	8
Callback, Respondent Not Selected	272	61	87	124
Callback, Respondent Selected	91	15	13	63
Total Qualified	2,960	921	917	1,122
Respondent Never Available*	29	6	17	6
Phys/Mentally Unable*	3	2	1	
Misc Unable*	9	3	4	2
Non-working Number*	845	166	405	274
Disconnected Number*	687	111	425	151
Number Changed*	33	8	16	9
Business/Government/Other Org*	10	3	3	4
No Eligible Respondent*	1,124	234	452	438
Answer Machine, No Message*	1,061	289	504	268
Fax/Data Line*	154	28	97	29
Institution* 2		1		1
Total Disqualified	3,957	851	1,924	1,182
Total Attempted	6,917	1,772	2,841	2,304
Percent Qualified	42.8%	52.0%	32.3%	48.7%

* Disqualifying reason

Survey Data and Economic Impact Analysis

Analysis of the survey data was carried out with spreadsheet software (*Microsoft Excel*). Descriptive statistics were computed for each survey variable, including the mean (average), standard error, number of respondents, and sum of sample values. The value of sales for each firm was estimated at the midpoint value of the range selected (Table 10), unless a specific value was reported. Sales of specific products or services by industry firms, and sales by market segment or region, were estimated as a percentage of total sales for each industry sector. The total value of sales and employment in each industry sector were estimated based on the following formula: $O_i = M_i / S_i * P_i * Q_i$, where O_i is estimated sales or employment in sector i (nursery, landscape, or retail), M_i is the survey sample sales or employment reported, S_i is the number of firms that reported sales or employment, P_i is the population of firms, and Q_i is the percentage of firms qualified for the telephone survey according to the disposition of calls (Table 2). Survey sample numbers and expansion factors for each industry sector are shown in Table 3. Expansion factors for the nursery sector were computed separately by firm size class, based upon the Florida Division of Plant Industry inventory numbers: small (1,000 to 5,000 plant units), medium (5,001 to 50,000 units), large (50,001 to 500,000 units), and very large (over 500,000 units). Sales expansion factors were 5.5 for nurseries, 18.6 for landscape firms, and 30.6 for retail firms, while employment expansion factors were 4.6, 14.9 and 18.6, respectively.

Table 3. Survey sample size and expansion factors.

Industry Sector	Population of Firms in Florida	Number Firms Surveyed			Percent of Firms Qualified (telephone survey)	Firms Reporting Sales	Sales Expansion Factor	Firms Reporting Employment	Employment Expansion Factor	
		Inter-net	Tele-phone	Total						
Nurseries	4,477	17	6 25	8 43	4	52.0%	78.6%	5.5	94.7%	4.6
Landscape	8,467		65 12	6 19	1	32.3%	77.0%	18.6	96.3%	14.9
Retailers	7,359		9 20	4 21	3	48.7%	54.9%	30.6	90.6%	18.6
Total	20,303	25	0 58	8 83	8	42.8%	72.2%		94.0%	

Economic impacts were estimated using a regional input-out model and social accounting matrix developed using the *IMPLAN Pro* software and the associated databases for Florida (2003) licensed from MIG, Inc.⁶ The *IMPLAN* databases consist of a set of socioeconomic accounts which describe the structure of the US economy in terms of transactions between households, governments, and 509 industry sectors classified on the basis of the primary commodity or service produced, according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The databases also describe local or regional economies in terms of industry output, value added, employment, imports and exports. A variety of statistical sources are used to construct these databases, including the annual and 5-year economic censuses conducted by the US Commerce Department and US Bureau of Labor Statistics. *IMPLAN* uses a matrix inversion procedure to develop economic multipliers which reflect the direct, indirect and induced impacts of specified changes in output or employment for any given industrial sector. Indirect impacts result from changes in economic activity of other industrial sectors which supply goods or services to the sector being evaluated. Induced impacts are the result of personal consumption expenditures by industry employees. The total economic impact is the sum of direct, indirect and induced impacts.

An *IMPLAN* model for Florida was constructed with all social accounts included, and all parameters set at default values. Economic multipliers for output (revenue), employment, value added, labor income, and indirect business taxes were compiled for each sector of the horticulture industry in Florida (Table 4).

Table 4. Economic multipliers for the environmental horticultural industry sectors in Florida.

Multiplier/Effect		Greenhouse and nursery production	Services to buildings and dwellings (Landscape)	Building material and garden supply stores (Retailers)	
Output (sales revenue or gross margin on sales)	Direct	1.000	1.00	0	1.000
	Indirect	0.027	0.41	3	0.212
	Induced	1.358	1.19	3	1.405
Employment (jobs per million dollars output)	Direct	11.9	19.2		14.9
	Indirect	0.4	4.6		1.9
	Induced	14.6	13.0		15.7
Value Added (personal and business net income)	Direct	0.959	0.51	5	0.778
	Indirect	0.018	0.26	0	0.127
	Induced	0.842	0.75	0	0.898
Labor Income (employee salaries and wages, business owner profits)	Direct	0.377	0.41	0	0.463
	Indirect	0.011	0.16	2	0.078
	Induced	0.551	0.48	1	0.593
Indirect Business Taxes	Direct	0.014	0.01	8	0.145
	Indirect	0.001	0.02	3	0.009
	Induced	0.065		0.060	0.067

Source: *Implan* state data for Florida, 2003 (MIG, Inc., Stillwater, MN, Jan. 2006).

⁶ *Implan Professional Social Accounting and Impact Analysis Software, User's Guide, Analysis Guide and Data Guide*, 2nd ed., 1997, MIG, Inc., Stillwater, MN, 378 p. (<http://www.implan.com>).

The multipliers capture overall effects of economic activity in the horticulture industry, including activity in the supply chain by vendors selling inputs to the industry (indirect effects), and the spending by industry employees (induced effects). The magnitude of the multipliers represents the strength of linkages in the regional economy to other sectors and institutions, and the share of total inputs provided to industry firms by other businesses within the region. Economic impacts of each sector of the horticultural industry were calculated using the direct effects multiplier on local or in-state sales, and the indirect and induced effects multipliers on non-local or out-of-state sales according to the following formula:

$$I_{ij} = S_i \times G_i \times [A_{ij} + E_i \times (B_{ij} + C_{ij})];$$

where I_{ij} is total impact for measures (j) of output, employment, value added, labor income, or indirect business taxes, in each sector (i = nursery, landscape or retail),

S_i is industry sales in sector i,

E_i is the proportion of industry sales exported or shipped outside Florida by sector i,

A_{ij} is the direct effects multiplier for measure j in sector i,

B_{ij} is the indirect effects multiplier for measure j in sector i,

C_{ij} is the induced effects multiplier for measure j in sector i,

G_i is the gross margin on sales for retailers (retail sector only).

Non-local (export) sales were treated differently because they bring “new” money into the local economy to expand economic activity⁷. Total employment impacts were estimated from survey data for the direct effects, and from multipliers for the indirect and induced effects. Output of the retail sector was taken as the gross margin on sales estimated using the *Annual Benchmark Report for Retail Trade* (US Commerce Dept., 2005).

County and regional economic impacts were estimated from totals for the state of Florida, based on the share of statewide direct employment reported to the Florida Department of Labor for the first three quarters of 2005 (Table 5). The sector “Services to buildings” included landscaping services, while the sectors “Lawn and garden stores,” “building material and supplies stores,” and “florists” represented horticultural retailers. In some cases where employment was not reported for small counties due to nondisclosure rules, these amounts were estimated at the statewide average employment per firm.

Table 5. Reported employment and wages in environmental horticulture, by Florida County, Jan-Sep., 2005.

County	Number Firms Reporting	Employment (jobs)					All Selected Sectors	Total Wages Paid (\$1000)
		Green-house and nursery production	Services to buildings (incl. landscape services)	Lawn and garden stores	Building material and supplies stores	Florists		
Alachua 271		216	1,301	192	773	93	2,575	44,681
Baker 29		na	45	16	28	na	89	920
Bay 217		na	1,138	50	837	57	2,082	34,858
Bradford 25		na	36	na	50	na	86	1,738
Brevard 689		76	2,671	190	2,633	157	5,727	104,082
Broward 2,358		467	12,172	326	6,861	464	20,291	357,142
Calhoun 11		na	12	na	39	na	51	930
Charlotte 224		52	657	61	765	56	1,592	29,038
Citrus 172		29	618	27	578	31	1,282	21,388
Clay 199		na	664	99	850	43	1,656	26,105
Collier 785		459	3,826	200	2,152	155	6,792	147,052
Columbia 44		na	170	35	228	14	447	7,923
Desoto 38		154	62	42	39	na	297	6,907
Dixie 8		na	na	na	46	na	46	311
Duval 1,161		247	7,785	219	4,161	269	12,682	231,921
Escambia 319		na	1,510	193	1,543	108	3,354	61,355
Flagler 150		192	660	38	423	30	1,343	24,807
Franklin 16		na	9	na	79	8	96	1,756
Gadsden 44		1,304	276	na	57	na	1,637	33,579
Gilchrist 18		na	28	na	41	na	70	1,096

⁷ Mulkey, W.David and Alan W. Hodges. *Using Implan to Assess Local Economic Impacts*. UF/IFAS Extension Fact Sheet, 10 pages, 2000. Available at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FE168>.

County	Number Firms Reporting	Employment (jobs)					Florists	All Selected Sectors	Total Wages Paid (\$1000)
		Green-house and nursery production	Services to buildings (incl. landscape services)	Lawn and garden stores	Building material and supplies stores				
Glades 9		na	22	na	na	na	22	373	
Gulf 14		na	29	na	34	na	64	1,483	
Hamilton 9		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Hardee 37		213	62	37	na	na	313	5,881	
Hendry 44		na	147	19	137	14	317	4,421	
Hernando 206		68	951	46	551	48	1,664	28,334	
Highlands 152		326	390	90	362	75	1,243	20,818	
Hillsborough 1,383		1,706	10,069	358	5,061	248	17,443	326,358	
Holmes 13		na	39	na	34	na	73	800	
Indian River	274	na	1,137	62	801	74	2,074	42,965	
Jackson 46		47	74	22	277	9	428	7,190	
Jefferson 24		146	26	37	26	na	234	3,851	
Lafayette 7		na	na	64	na	na	64	1,218	
Lake 428		1,194	1,827	218	2,077	116	5,433	106,890	
Lee 1,078		963	4,547	181	3,959	155	9,805	212,704	
Leon 306		na	2,142	226	1,119	76	3,562	56,061	
Levy 39		78	58	18	68	7	228	3,834	
Liberty	3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Madison 18		61	12	24	66	na	163	2,308	
Manatee 488		577	2,176	77	1,206	83	4,118	76,332	
Marion 382		179	1,248	171	1,271	78	2,947	50,930	
Martin 333		445	1,642	30	1,108	62	3,286	64,361	
Miami-Dade 2,325		5,104	12,647	765	7,129	848	26,493	482,658	
Monroe 166		na	436	7	446	24	913	18,092	
Nassau 89		na	449	14	297	14	774	12,296	
Okaloosa 275		na	1,252	67	1,090	133	2,542	40,874	
Okeechobee 46		60	235	19	51	na	364	7,560	
Orange 1,469		2,899	12,030	254	4,610	308	20,101	387,907	
Osceola 306		224	1,706	69	840	38	2,876	49,388	
Palm Beach	2,262	1,684	12,993	411	5,191	337	20,616	378,839	
Pasco 502		178	2,412	112	1,406	84	4,191	77,614	
Pinellas 1,264		55	6,061	222	3,764	253	10,355	184,506	
Polk 619		510	2,826	241	2,659	147	6,383	117,836	
Putnam 92		268	210	18	363	39	899	13,708	
St Johns	213	138	864	165	583	29	1,779	35,381	
St Lucie	340	166	1,438	137	1,001	53	2,795	58,253	
Santa Rosa	166	72	712	33	746	47	1,610	25,764	
Sarasota 853		111	3,916	181	1,882	145	6,236	120,652	
Seminole 655		266	3,958	214	3,006	103	7,546	153,403	
Sumter 54		218	116	19	149	24	527	9,198	
Suwannee 50		40	123	51	136	13	363	5,912	
Taylor 23		na	60	na	64	14	138	1,762	
Union 10		na	36	na	12	na	48	375	
Volusia 801		2,061	2,441	151	2,349	149	7,151	126,733	
Wakulla 21		na	90	na	68	na	158	2,074	
Walton 91		na	458	43	182	33	715	13,288	
Washington 16		13	32	na	na	na	45	658	
Total 24,775		23,260	127,744	6,562	78,363	5,367	241,295	4,479,435	

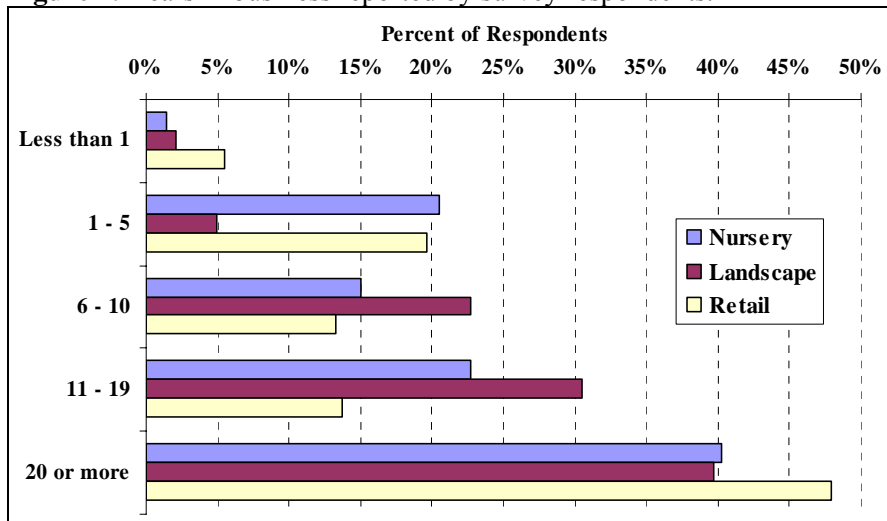
Source: Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program (QCEW), Tallahassee, FL. "na" indicates data not available due to nondisclosure rules.

Survey Results

Longevity of Industry Firms

Most firms surveyed were generally mature businesses, with about 40 to 45 percent of all firms having been in business for 20 years or more, and another 15 to 30 percent that had 11 to 19 years business experience (Figure 2). About 20 percent of nursery and retail firms had been in business for one to five years.

Figure 2. Years in business reported by survey respondents.



Production Area Managed

A majority of growers with greenhouses or shadehouse had small production areas (less than 10,000 sq.ft.), while a few had very large areas over 1 million square feet (Figure 3). For container or field production areas, 3 and 4 percent of respondents reported having more than 100 acres, while 36 percent and 31 percent of respondents reported having less than 5 acres of production area, respectively (Figure 4). Total production area reported by survey respondents was 82,440 acres, including 57,843 acres for container production, 23,608 acres for field production, and 989 acres (43.1 million square feet) for greenhouses or shadehouses (Table 6).

Figure 3. Greenhouse or shadehouse area reported by survey respondents.

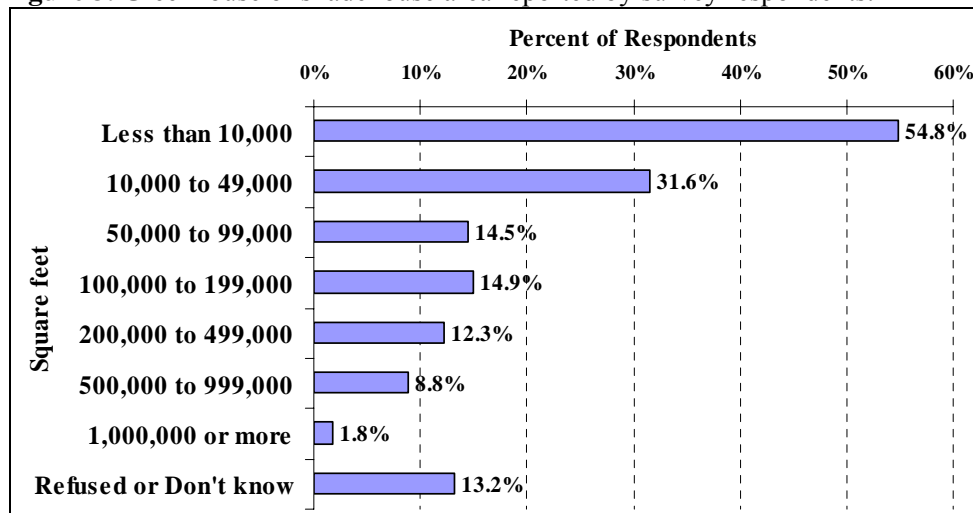


Figure 4. Container and field nursery area reported by survey respondents.

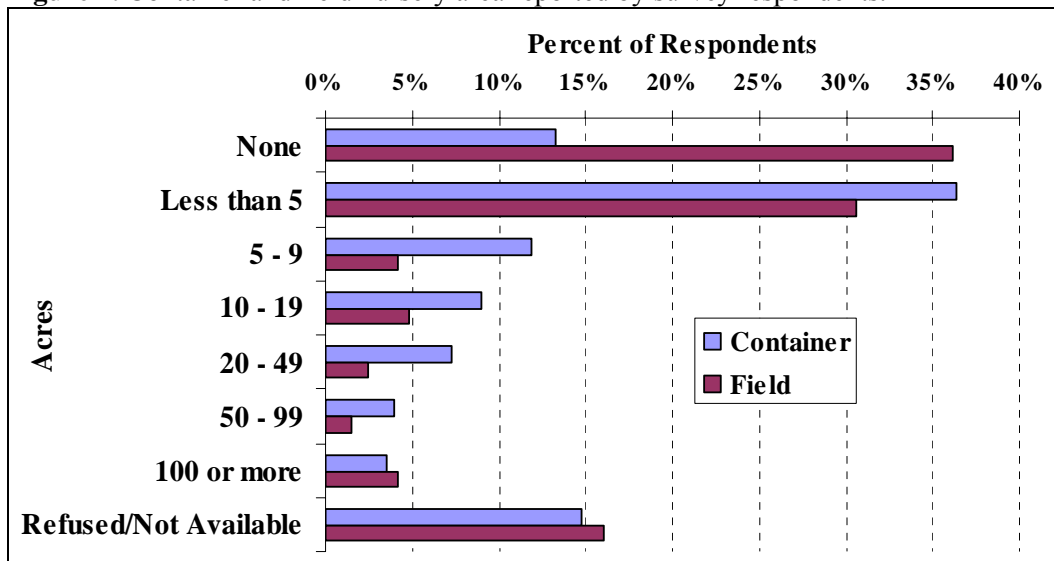


Table 6. Nursery production area reported.

Type Growing Area	Acres
Container 57,8	43
Field 23,6	08
Greenhouse/Shadehouse 989	
Total 82,4	40

Employment

Direct employment in 2005 reported by surveyed firms totaled 22,494 persons, including 7,811 employees in nurseries, 5,541 in landscape services, and 9,142 by horticultural retailers, with 15,900 (65%) as full time employees, and 6,594 (35%) as part-time, temporary or seasonal employees (Table 7). Part-time employment was reported by 81 percent of nurseries, 78 percent of landscape firms and 88 percent of retailers. The sample employment figures reported by survey respondents were used to estimate total employment in the industry according to the expansion factors discussed under methods. Total industry employment was estimated at 294,179 jobs, including 190,384 fulltime and 103,794 part-time, with 33,435 for nurseries, 87,914 for landscape services and 171,830 for retailers. These employment figures are significantly higher than the number of employees reported to the Florida Department of Labor for purposes of unemployment compensation because self-employed persons are not required to report employment and payroll to the government.

Table 7. Employment in the Florida environmental horticulture industry, 2005

Industry Sector	Employment Reported by Survey Respondents (Jobs)			Total Industry Employment (Jobs)*		
	Fulltime	Part-time	Total	Fulltime	Part-time	Total
Nursery production	6,230	1,581	7,811	25,659	8,776	33,435
Landscape services	4,004	1,537	5,541	59,513	28,402	87,914
Horticultural retailing	5,666	3,476	9,142	105,212	66,617	171,830
Total 15,900	15,900	6,594	22,494	190,384	103,795	294,179

* Estimated based on survey expansion factors (see methods).

Sales of Environmental Horticultural Products and Services

Information on annual sales was reported by 79 percent of nurseries, 77 percent of landscape firms, and 55 percent of retailers surveyed. Respondents who reported annual sales of less than \$500,000 represented 42 percent of nurseries, 38 percent of landscape firms, and 32 percent of retailers surveyed, while those with annual sales exceeding \$10 million (Mn) were 1.6, 2.5 and 3.3 percent, respectively (Figure 5)

Total annual sales for each industry sector were estimated based on this number of respondents reporting annual sales in each class, and assuming sales equal to the midpoint value of the range, together with expansion factors, as discussed under methods. Sales reported by survey respondents were \$1.05 billion (Bn). Total industry sales were estimated at \$15.24 Bn, including \$3.01 Bn by nurseries, \$5.25 Bn by landscape service firms, and \$6.97 Bn by horticultural retailers (Table 8). In the nursery sector, secondary data on sales of turfgrass and cut foliage (ferns) were included in these estimated sales.

Figure 5. Distribution of respondents by annual sales class

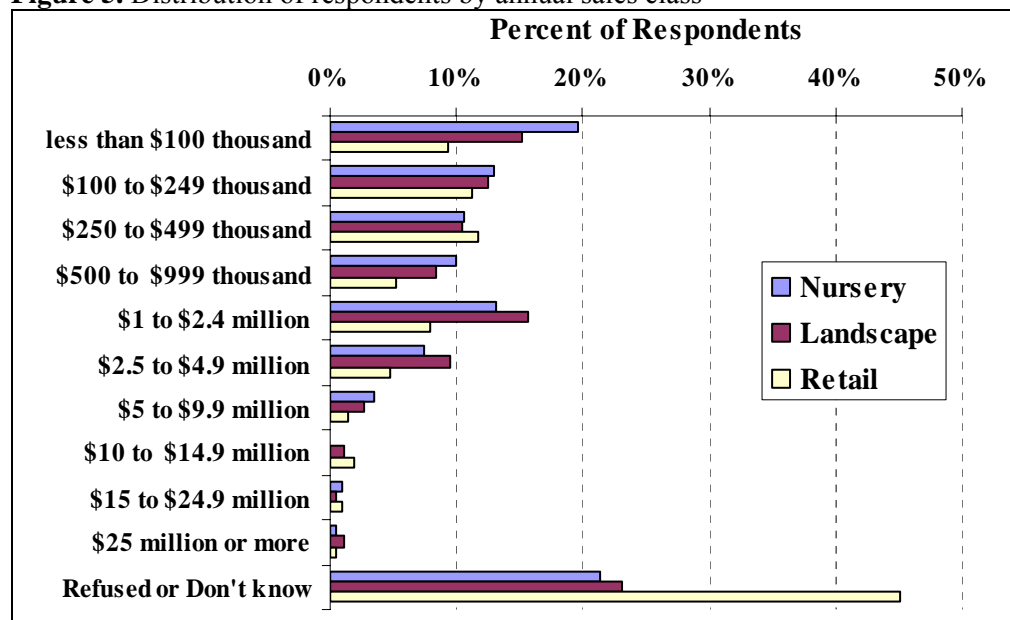


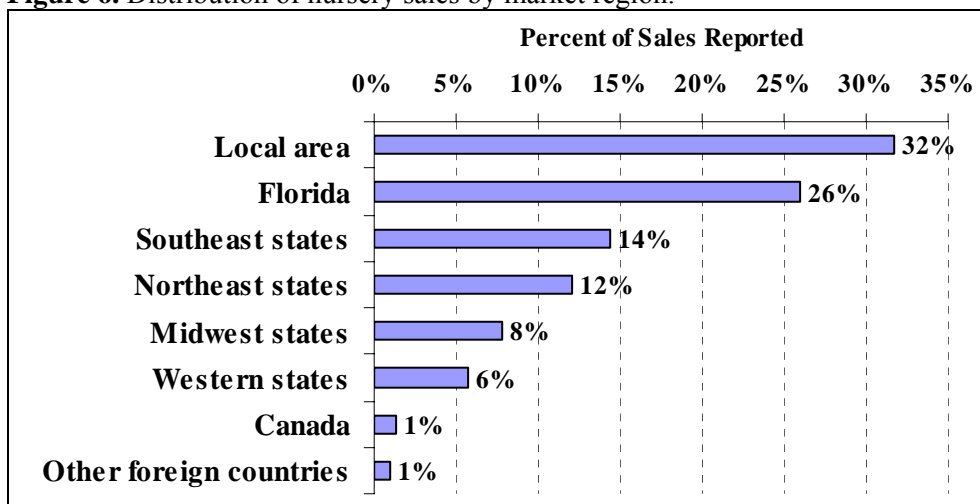
Table 8. Sales reported by survey respondents and estimated total industry sales, 2005.

Industry Sector	Total Sales Reported (Mn \$)	Total Industry Sales (Mn \$)*
Nursery production	543.3	3,007.2
Landscape services	282.7	5,254.8
Horticultural retailing	227.6	6,970.6
Total 1,05	3.5	15,236.5

* Estimated based on survey sample expansion factors (see methods).

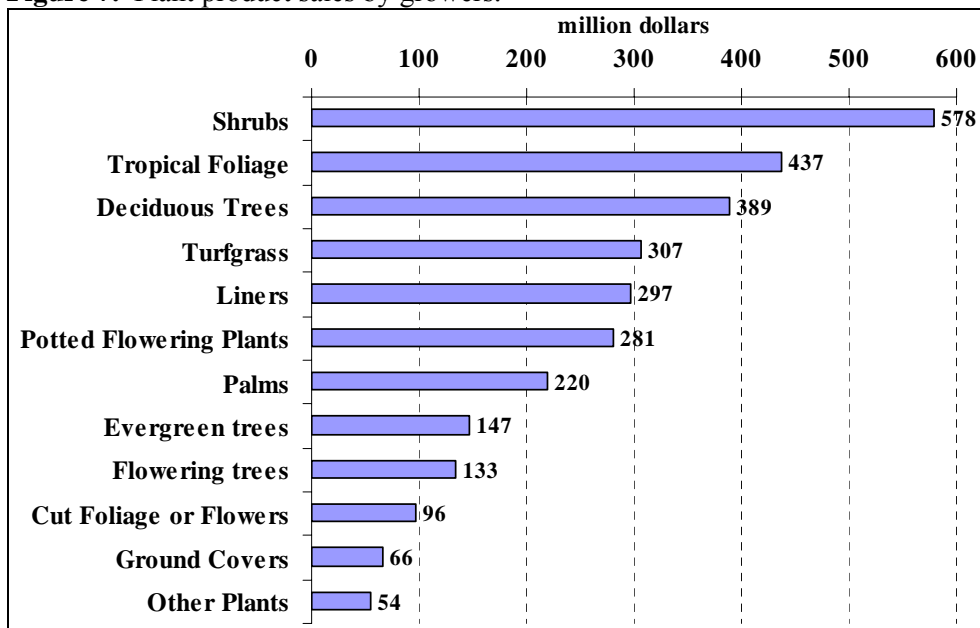
Sales of industry firms were compiled by market region, including international, national, state, and local. The local area was defined as the city or county in which the business was located, or within a 50 mile radius. For nurseries, 32 percent of total sales were to local markets, 26 percent were to other areas within Florida, 14 percent were to other southeast U.S. states, 12 percent to northeast states, 8 percent to the midwest, 6 percent to western states, and 1 percent each to Canada and to other foreign countries (Figure 6). Thus, 42 percent of nursery sales were to markets outside the state and 58 percent were within Florida. For foliage growers specifically, 13 percent of total sales were to local markets, 12 percent were to other areas within Florida, 13 percent were to other southeast U.S. states, 30 percent to northeast states, 18 percent to the midwest, 9 percent to western states, 4 percent to Canada, and 1 percent to other foreign countries. For retailers and landscapers, most sales were to local or state markets, 99 percent and 88 percent, respectively.

Figure 6. Distribution of nursery sales by market region.



Sales of specific types of horticultural products and services are detailed in Figure 7 and Table 9. For nursery producers, the largest-selling product types were shrubs (\$578 Mn), representing 19 percent of total grower sales, followed by tropical foliage (\$437 Mn, 15%), deciduous trees (\$389 Mn, 13%), turfgrass (\$307 Mn, 10%), liners (\$297 Mn, 10%), and potted flowering plants (\$281 Mn, 9%). Total sales of trees, including deciduous, evergreen and flowering trees amounted to \$670 Mn or 22 percent of grower sales. Palms were a major Florida specialty product, valued at \$220 Mn, representing 7 percent of grower sales. Sales of miscellaneous other unspecified plant types amounted to 2 percent. Sales of turfgrass sod valued at \$307 Mn and sales of cut flowers/foliage (ferns) valued at \$96 Mn, were taken from separate sources⁸ because these were not reported in this survey. Sales of plants native to the State of Florida were valued at \$316 Mn or 11 percent of total grower sales.

Figure 7. Plant product sales by growers.



⁸ Haydu, J.J., L.N. Satterthwaite and J.L. Cisar. An economic and agronomic profile of Florida's sod industry in 2003. Univ. Florida/IFAS Extension document, Apr. 2005, available at <http://hortbusiness.ifas.ufl.edu>.

For the landscape services sector, landscape installation represented sales of \$2.45 Bn, or 47 percent of total industry sales, while landscape maintenance represents \$1.58 Bn or 30 percent, landscape design was 10 percent and miscellaneous other landscape services were 14 percent.

Sales by horticultural retailers included plants valued at \$2.75 Bn or 40 percent of total sales, lawn and garden supplies such as fertilizers and chemicals valued at \$2.14 Bn (31%), horticultural hard goods such as tools and equipment values at \$762 Mn (11%), and miscellaneous other horticultural goods valued at \$1.31 Bn (19%).

Table 9. Sales of specific types of environmental horticultural products and services

Sector and Product/Service	Value Reported (Mn \$)	Expanded Value (Mn. \$)	Percent of Total
Nurseries			
Shrubs 115.	7	578.7	19.2%
Tropical foliage	87.5	437.5	14.6%
Deciduous trees	77.7	388.9	12.9%
Turfgrass* na		307.0	10.2%
Liners 59.4		297.0	9.9%
Potted flowering plants	56.1	280.9	9.3%
Palms 44.0		219.9	7.3%
Evergreen trees	29.4	147.2	4.9%
Flowering trees	26.6	133.3	4.4%
Cut flowers/foilage (ferns)*	na	96.2	3.2%
Ground covers	13.2	66.2	2.2%
Other plants	10.8	54.2	1.8%
Total 521.	9	3,007.2	100%
Native plants	55.0	316.9	10.5%
Landscape Services			
Landscape installation	123.5	2,452.3	46.6%
Landscape maintenance	79.7	1,582.9	30.1%
Landscape design	25.6	509.2	9.7%
Other landscape service	36.0	714.0	13.6%
Total 264.	8	5,258.5	100%
Retailers			
Live plants	52.9	2,752.5	39.5%
Lawn and garden supplies	41.2	2,144.2	30.8%
Horticultural hard goods	14.6	761.8	10.9%
Other retail goods	25.2	1,312.3	18.8%
Total 134.	0	6,970.9	100%

* Values for turfgrass and cut flower/foilage were taken from secondary sources.

Market Channels and Practices for Horticultural Products

Sales of Florida horticultural products and services to different types of customers are summarized in Figures 8 through 10. For nurseries, the most important customers were other growers, representing 22 percent of total sales, re-wholesalers or brokers (21%), and landscape contractors (19%) (Figure 8). Also important were mass merchandise stores (9%), independent retail garden centers (7%), and interiorscapers (6%). For landscape firms, the most important customer segments were governments (29%), homeowners (24%), builders and developers (23%), commercial establishments (12%) and apartments and condominiums (9%) (Figure 9). For horticultural retailers the dominant market was homeowners, representing 63 percent of total sales, followed by apartments and condominiums (15%), and commercial establishments (9%) (Figure 10).

Figure 8. Distribution of nursery product sales by type of customer.

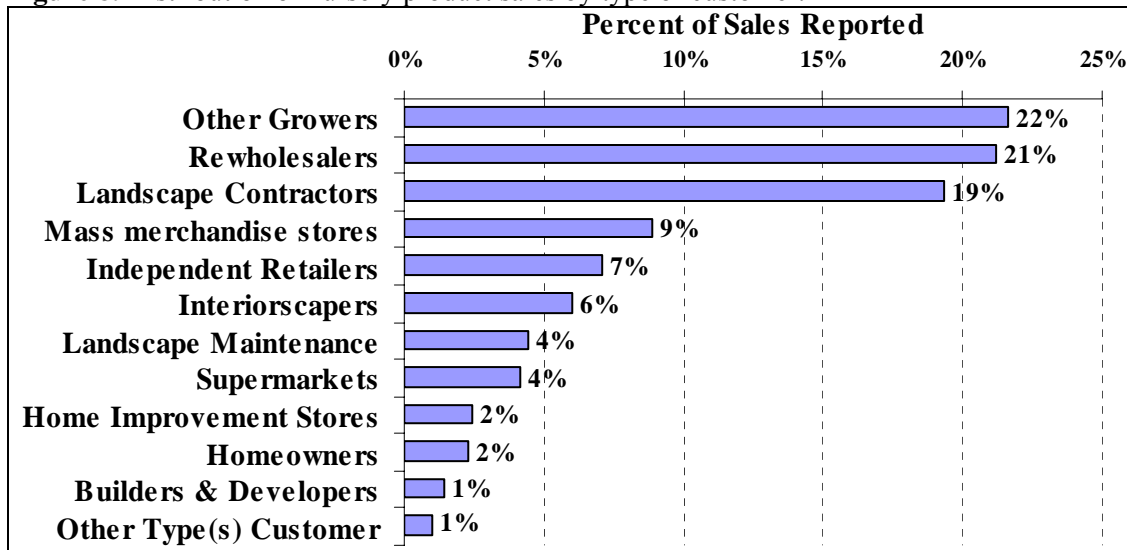


Figure 9. Distribution of landscape service sales by type of customer.

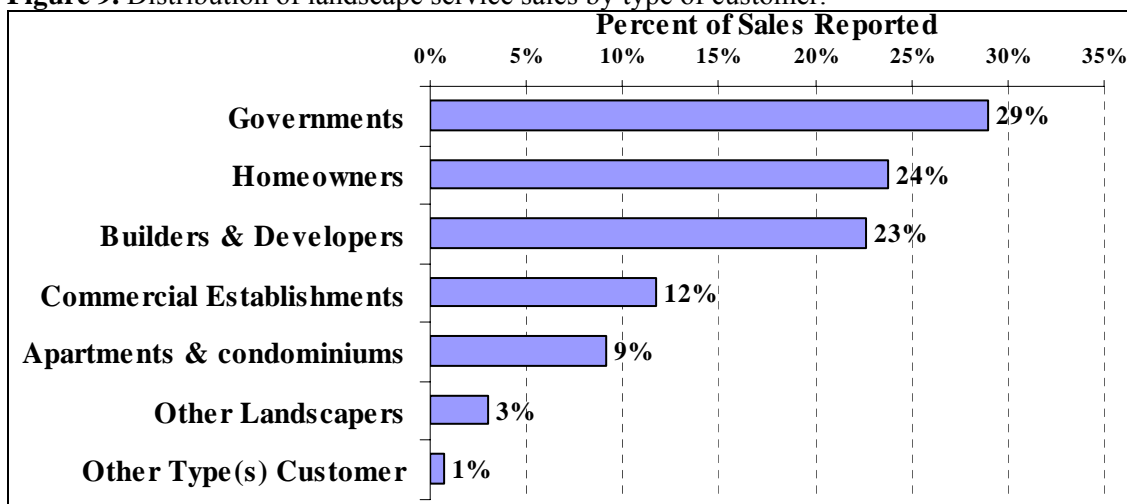
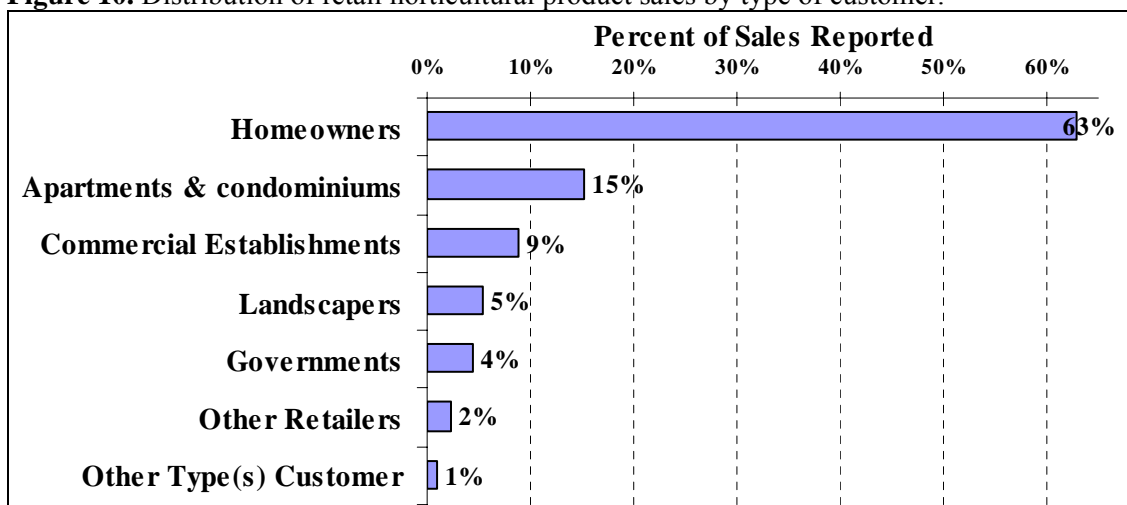
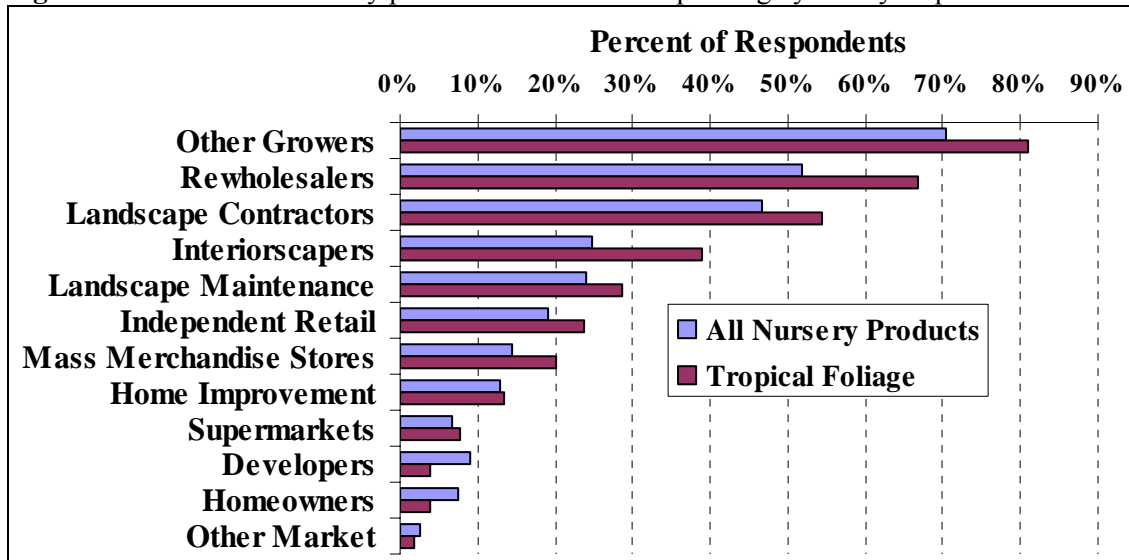


Figure 10. Distribution of retail horticultural product sales by type of customer.



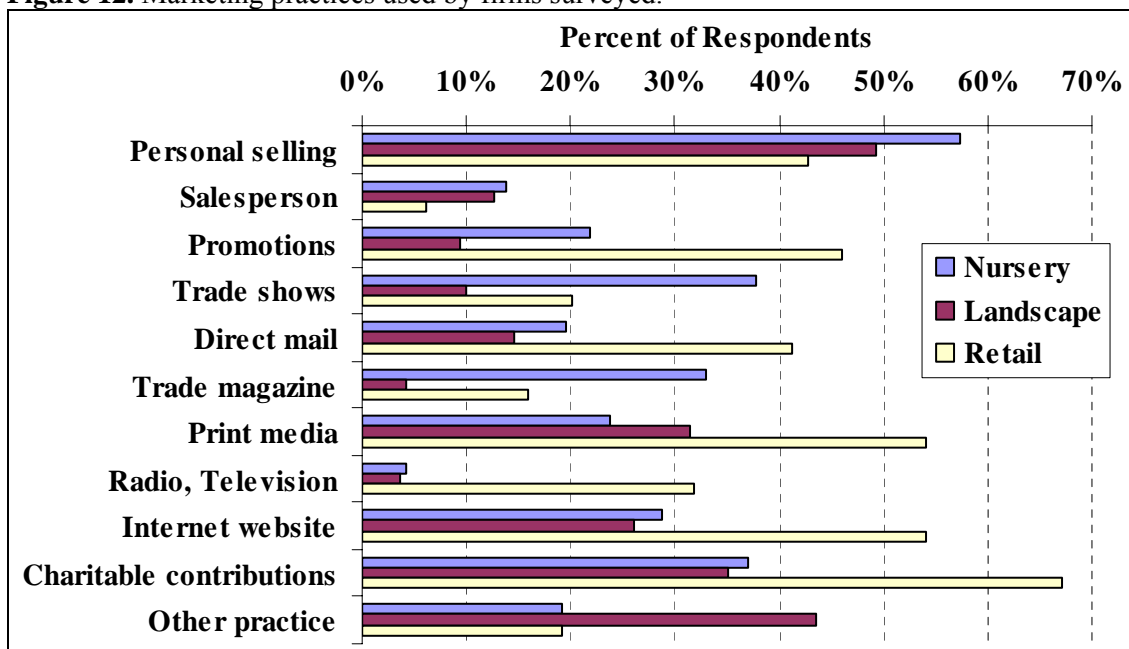
When nursery respondents were asked to indicate which type of market outlets are expanding, nearly 71 percent answered that “other growers” were a growing market, followed by rewholesalers (52%), landscape contractors (47%), interiorscapers (25%), and landscape maintenance firms at 24 percent (Figure 11). It is apparent that the marketing of ornamental plants through brokers and other growers is becoming more developed in the industry, and that demand from landscape professionals is also strong, while demand from retailers is growing more slowly. For foliage growers specifically, a similar pattern was observed, with a somewhat higher percentage of respondents indicating that all of the top-ranked markets were expanding.

Figure 11. Markets for nursery products identified as expanding by survey respondents.



Marketing practices reported by survey respondents are summarized in Figure 12. The most commonly reported practices for nurseries were personal selling (57%), trade shows (38%), charitable contributions and civic events (37%), and trade magazines (33%). For landscapers, the most frequently cited practices were personal selling (49%), civic event and charitable contributions (35%), print media (31%), and internet websites (26%). Retailers reported generally higher use of most marketing practices, including charitable contributions and civic events (67%), print media (54%), internet websites (54%), promotions (46%) personal selling (43%) and direct mail (41%).

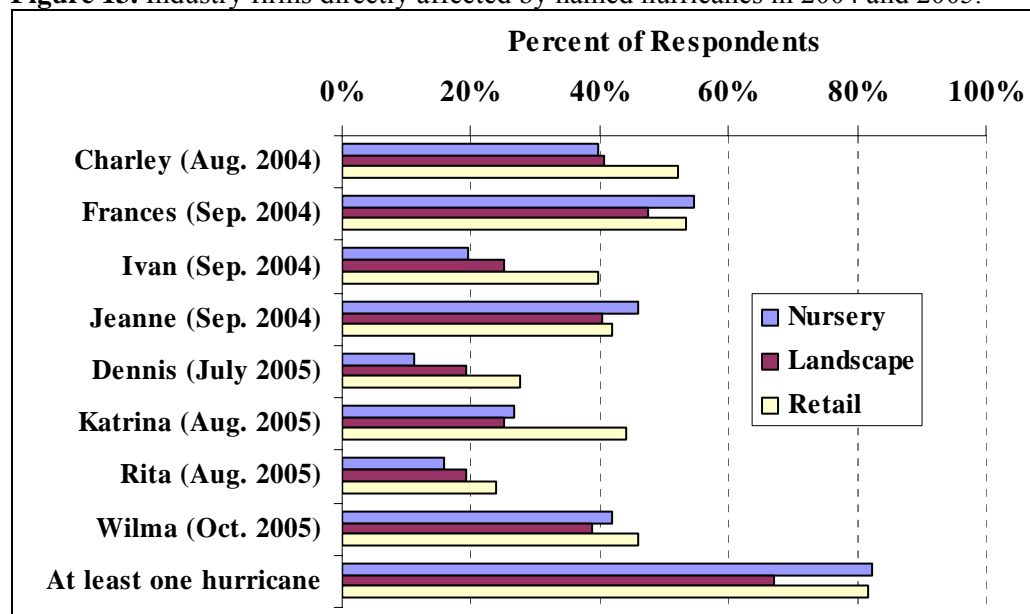
Figure 12. Marketing practices used by firms surveyed.



Impacts of Hurricanes on the Environmental Horticulture Industry in 2004 and 2005

The state of Florida was struck by an unprecedented series of eight major hurricanes during the 2004 and 2005 seasons. These storms did tremendous damage to infrastructure, and caused large losses of products for sale and to business activity throughout the state's economy, particularly the agricultural sector. Nearly 79 percent of survey firms in the environmental horticulture industry indicated that they were impacted by at least one of these hurricanes, including 83 percent of nurseries, 67 percent of landscape firms, and 82 percent of horticultural retailers. The largest percentages of all firms were affected by hurricanes Frances (53%), Jeanne (44%), Charley (43%), and Wilma (42%) (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Industry firms directly affected by named hurricanes in 2004 and 2005.



Survey respondents were asked to report losses of products (crops), structural damages, cleanup costs, and length of business interruption, either as a specific value or within a range of values offered. Losses of products for sale valued at \$100,000 or more were reported by 22 percent of all firms, while losses of at least \$1 million were reported by 4 percent of firms, including 7 percent of nurseries (Figure 14). Structural damages of at least \$100,000 were sustained by 12 percent of firms (Figure 15). Cleanup costs of at least \$100,000 were reported by 8 percent of firms (Figure 16). Nearly half (49%) of firms had their business interrupted for 3 weeks or more (Figure 17).

This information reported by respondents was used to estimate total damages for the entire population of industry firms. Actual losses incurred were assumed to be at the midpoint of the range of values selected. Estimated total damages due to the hurricanes during 2004 and 2005 amounted to \$2.12 Bn including product losses of \$1.05 Bn, structural damages of \$465 Mn and cleanup costs of \$605 Mn (Table 10). Total losses were \$964 Mn for nurseries, \$675 Mn for landscape firms and \$482 Mn for retailers.

Table 10. Estimated total losses due to hurricanes in 2004 and 2005.

Type Loss	Nursery	Landscape	Retail	All Sectors
Million				dollars
Product (crop) Losses	659.5	273.1	117.8	1,050.4
Structural Damage	183.3	61.2	220.6	465.4
Cleanup Costs	121.5	340.5	143.3	605.3
Total 964.	3	674.8	481.8	2,120.9

Figure 14. Distribution of product (crop) losses due to hurricanes in 2004 and 2005.

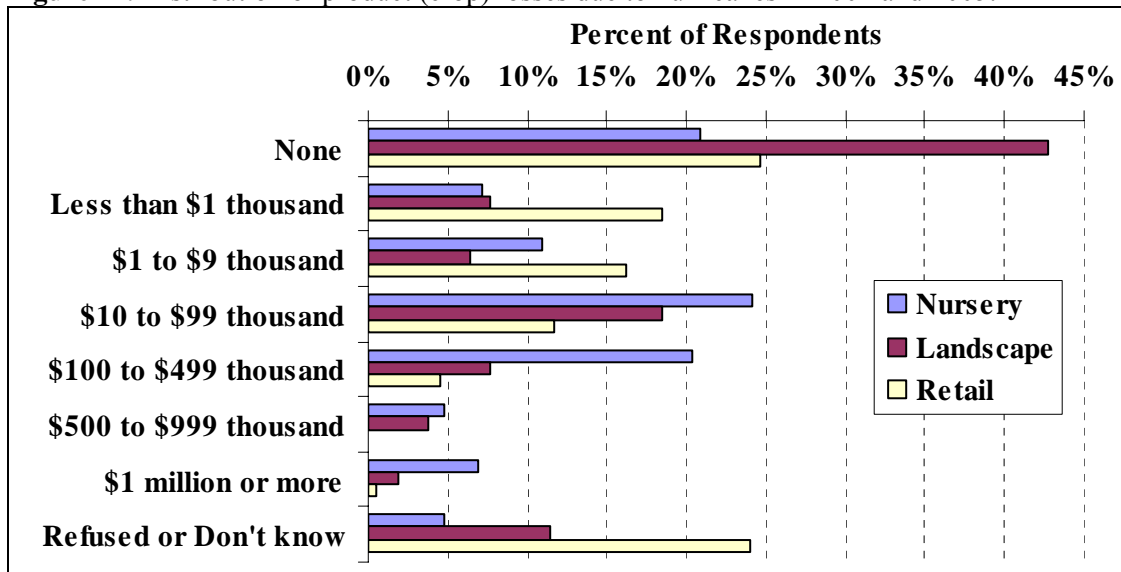


Figure 15. Distribution of structural damages due to hurricanes in 2004 and 2005.

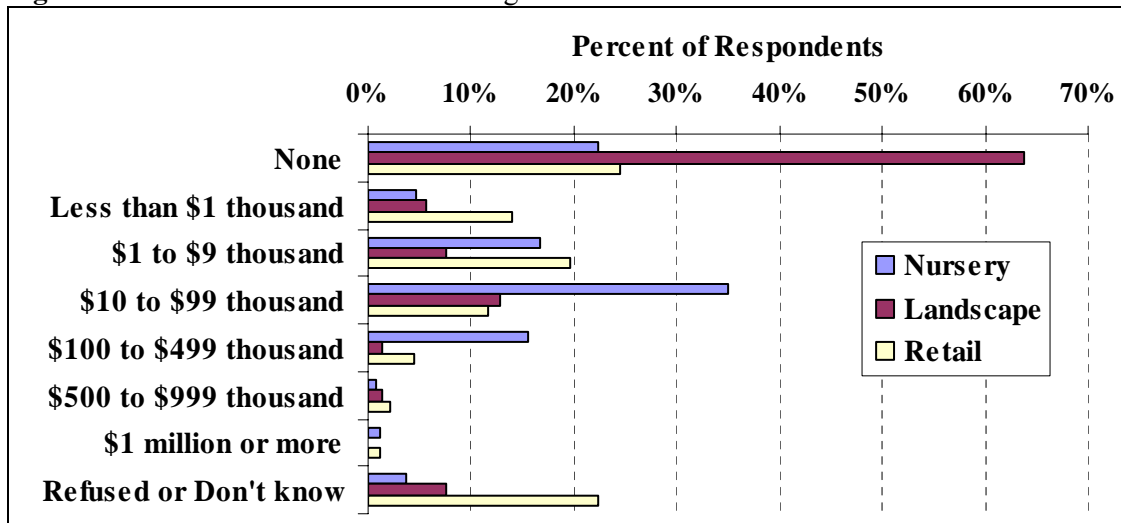


Figure 16. Distribution of cleanup costs due to hurricanes in 2004 and 2005.

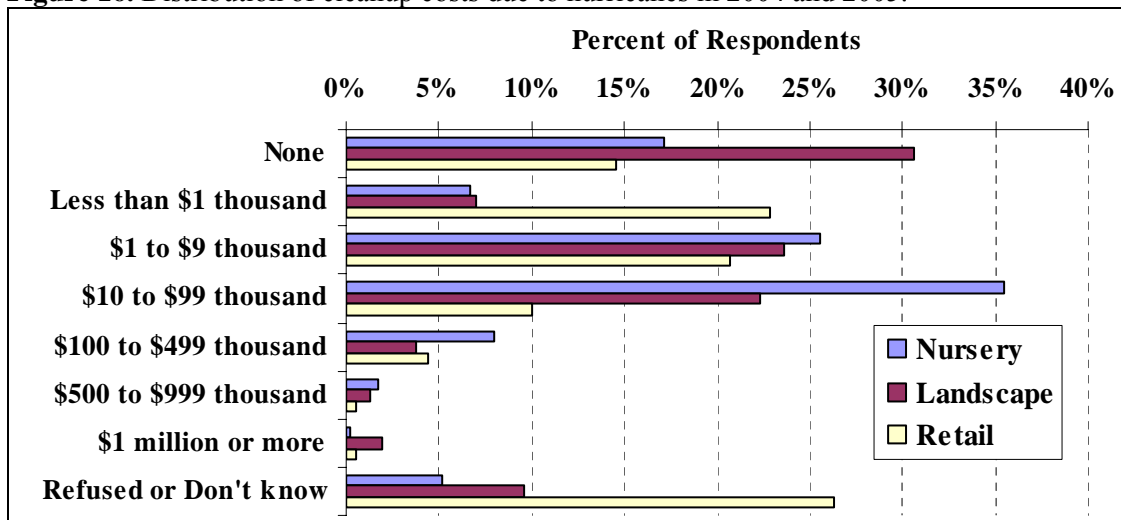
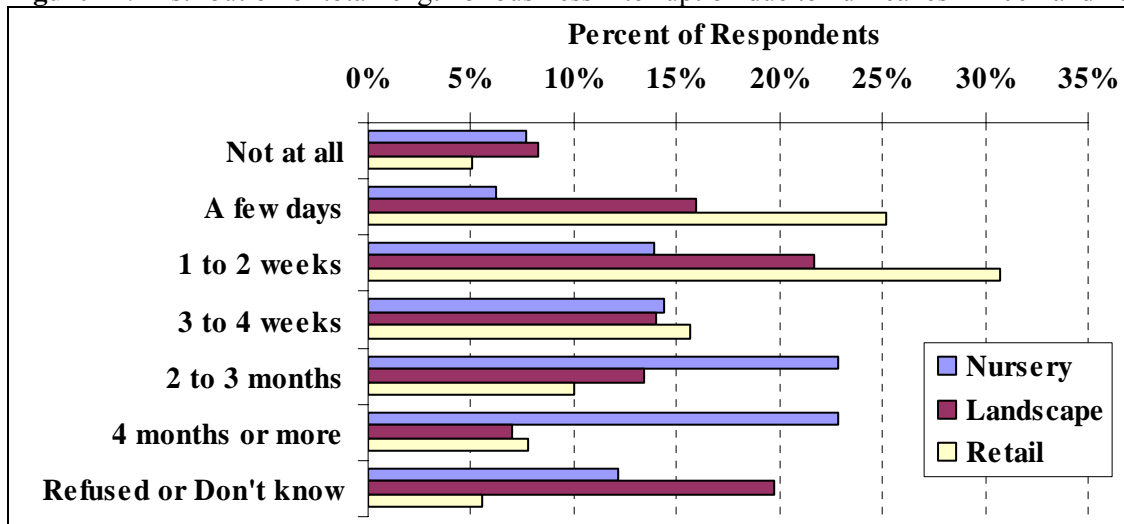


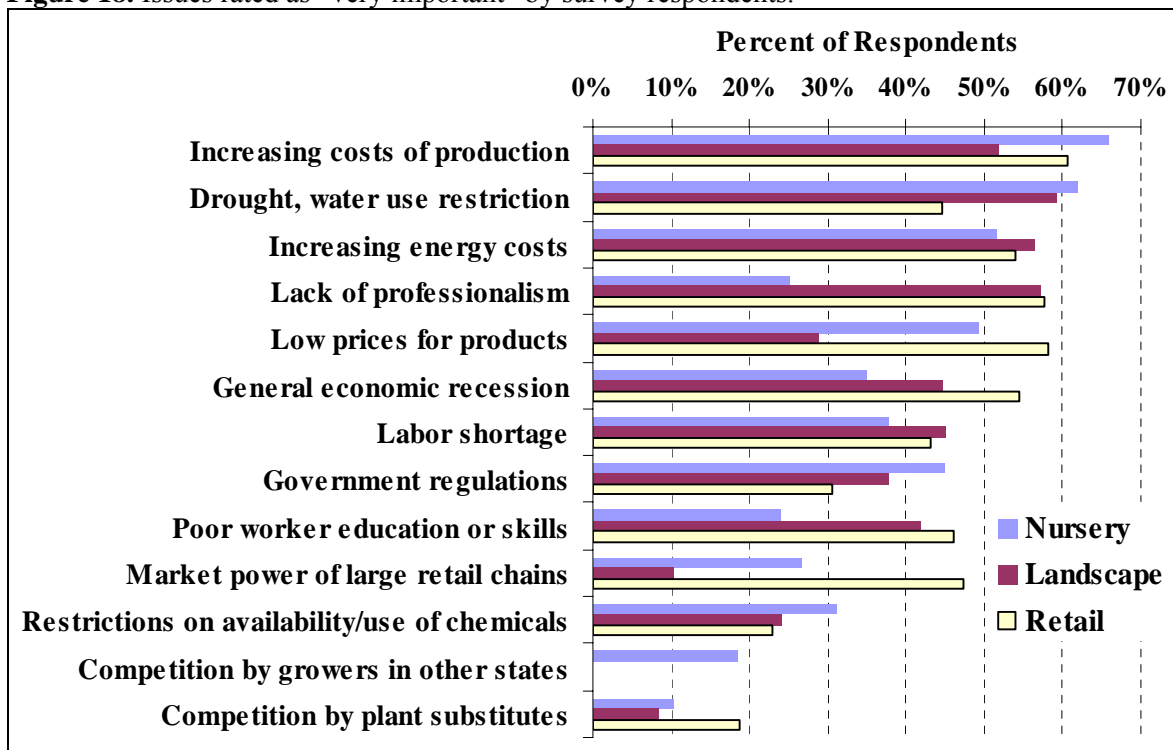
Figure 17. Distribution of total length of business interruption due to hurricanes in 2004 and 2005.



Issues and Threats to the Environmental Horticulture Industry

Survey respondents were asked to rate possible threats facing the environmental horticulture industry in Florida in terms of “not important”, “somewhat important” or “very important”. Threats that were rated as “very important” by a majority of respondents were “increasing costs of production” (61%), “drought, water availability and water use restrictions” (57%), and “increasing energy costs” (53%). In addition, “low prices for products” was cited as an important concern of nurseries and retailers, “lack of professionalism” was cited by landscape firms (57%), and “market power of retail chains” was cited by retailers (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Issues rated as “very important” by survey respondents.



Financial Borrowing Characteristics and Needs for Wholesale Nurseries

The financial needs of wholesale nurseries were assessed in this study at the request of the funding partners, and results are summarized in Table 11. Some 41 percent of respondents indicated that they do use credit from financial institutions. Among the reasons considered by managers for choosing a particular financial lender, the most often cited reason was “competitive interest rates”, cited by 83 percent of respondents, followed by “convenient/flexible repayment terms” (47%). Nearly two thirds (63%) of respondents indicated that they were “very satisfied” with their current lender, 23 percent were “somewhat satisfied”, and only 4 percent were “very dissatisfied” or “somewhat dissatisfied”.

Respondents were also asked about their anticipated credit needs over the next year. Nearly half (42%) of firms expected their credit needs to remain the same as the previous year, while 26 percent expected an increased need for credit and 30 percent expected a decreased need for credit. Among the firms reporting credit needs to increase, an increase of 20 percent or more was expected by 40 percent of respondents, while a similar percentage of respondents expected credit needs to decrease by this amount. When asked about their use of electronic banking, 53 percent of respondents indicated that they do use electronic banking and 42 percent did not. Finally, in regard to the issue of electronic applications for loans, 28 percent said they would be interested and 68 percent said they would not be interested.

Table 11. Financial borrowing characteristics and credit needs of nurseries.

	Number Respondents	Percent of Nursery Respondents
Does Company Borrow Credit?		
Yes	18	40.7%
No	22	48.7%
Don't know/Refused	48	10.6%
Factors for Selecting a Lender		
Competitive interest rates	154	83.2%
Convenient/flexible repayment terms	87	47.0%
Knowledge of the industry	63	34.1%
Operates like a cooperative	34	18.4%
Long term or personal relationship with representative	55	29.7%
Other reason	8	4.3%
Satisfaction with Lender		
Very satisfied	117	63.2%
Somewhat satisfied	42	22.7%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7	3.8%
Somewhat dissatisfied	5	2.7%
Very dissatisfied	2	1.1%
Change in Credit Needs Expected Next Year		
Increase	47	26.4%
1-5%	5	10.6%
6-10%	4	8.5%
11-15%	7	14.9%
16-19%	8	17.0%
20% or more	19	40.4%
Decrease	53	29.8%
1-5%	4	7.5%
6-10%	11	20.8%
11-15%	3	5.7%
16-19%	3	5.7%
20% or more	21	39.6%
Remain same	76	42.7%
Don't know/Refused	2	1.1%
Consider Electronic Banking		
Yes	99	53.5%
No	78	42.2%
Don't know/Refused	3	1.6%
Consider Loan Application on Internet		
Yes	51	27.6%
No	12	68.1%
Don't know/Refused	3	1.6%

Economic Impact Results

State Impacts

The economic impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in Florida were estimated using the *Implan* input-output regional modeling system, together with survey results for sales, employment, and regional market flows (see Methods). For the nursery and landscape sectors direct output represents industry sales, but for the retail sector, output was calculated as the gross margin on sales (30.5%). Indirect and induced impacts on nonlocal output (export sales) were calculated using *Implan* multipliers for Florida (2003).

The total output or revenue impact of the industry in 2005 was estimated at \$12.64 billion (Bn), including \$10.39 Bn in direct output impacts of industry sales, plus \$100 Mn in indirect impacts from allied firms that supply inputs to the horticulture sectors, and \$2.15 Bn in induced impacts associated with consumer spending by industry employee households (Table 12). Total output impacts were \$4.77 Bn for nurseries, \$5.27 Bn for landscape services firms, and \$2.60 Bn for horticultural retailers. Nurseries had significant indirect and induced impacts associated with the large nonlocal sales.

The total employment impact of the environmental horticulture industry was estimated at 318,573 jobs, including both fulltime and part-time/seasonal, with 53,551 for nurseries, 88,073 for landscape services, and 176,949 for horticultural retailers (Table 12).

Value added is an important measure of an industry's contribution to a regional economy that represents the difference between sales revenues and the cost of purchased inputs, and includes the value of employee wages and benefits, owner's compensation, dividends, capital outlays and business taxes paid. The total value added impact of Florida's horticulture industry was \$8.65 Bn, including \$3.98 Bn by nurseries, \$2.72 Bn by landscape services and \$1.95 Bn by retailers (Table 12). Total labor income impacts, which are a subset of value added, were \$5.19 Bn. The impact on indirect business taxes paid to state and local governments was \$549 Mn.

Table 12. Summary of economic impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in Florida, 2005.

Industry Sector	Direct Output (Mn\$)	Non-Local Output (Mn\$)	Indirect Output Impact (Mn\$)	Induced Output Impact (Mn\$)	Total Output Impact (Mn\$)	Employment Impact (jobs)	Value Added Impact (Mn\$)	Labor Income Impact (Mn\$)	Indirect Business Tax Impact (Mn\$)
Nursery & Greenhouse	3,007.9	1,270.4	34.7	1,725.4	4,768.0	53,551	3,977.9	1,847.9	125.4
Landscape Services	5,258.5	903.7		10.7	5,273.0	88,073	2,718.2	2,161.1	93.2
Horticultural Retailers	2,126.0	290.6	61.6	408.1	2,595.9	176,949	1,951.7	1,180.3	330.2
Total	10,391.8	1,570.5	100.1	2,145.0	12,636.9	318,573	8,647.8	5,189.3	548.8

Comparison with Previous Studies for 1997 and 2000

In this section, the economic impacts of the Florida environmental horticulture industry in 2005 are compared with results from previous studies for 1997 and 2000 (Table 13). These three studies were all conducted using similar, though not identical methods. All values are expressed in 2005 dollars. Total industry sales increased from \$8.35 Bn in 1997 to \$15.24 Bn in 2005, which represents a 7.8 percent average annual compound growth rate during the 8 year period. Growth in sales during the 2000-05 period was slightly lower at 6.5 percent annually, suggesting that industry growth may be slowing. Sales growth was highest for the retail sector (11.1%), followed by landscape services (6.5%) and nurseries (4.2%). The total output impact increased from \$8.17 Bn in 1997 to \$12.64 Bn in 2005, representing an average annual growth rate of 5.6 percent. Total employment impacts more than doubled between 1997 and 2005, from 158 to 318 thousand jobs, growing 9.2 percent annually. This large increase was mainly driven by the retail sector, while employment in the landscape sector was essentially flat. Total value added impacts increased from \$5.97 to \$8.65 Bn, or 4.7 percent annually, as charted in Figure 19.

Figure 19. Trend in value added impacts of the Florida environmental horticulture industry, 1997 to 2005.

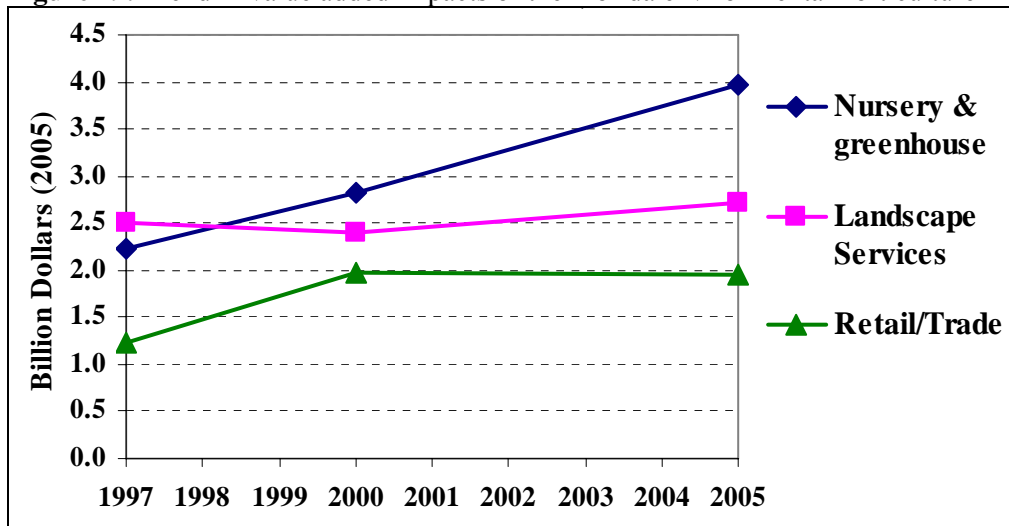


Table 13. Economic impacts of the Florida environmental horticulture industry in 1997, 2000 and 2005.

Impact / Sector	2005	2000*	1997*	Average Annual Compound Growth Rate 1997-2005
Sales (million \$)	15,237.11	,120	8,353	7.8%
Production (nursery & greenhouse)	3,007	2,526	2,164	4.2%
Landscape Services	5,259.3	491.3	185	6.5%
Retail/Trade	6,971.5	,103.3	,005	11.1%
Direct Output (million \$)	10,392.7	735.6	424	6.2%
Production (nursery & greenhouse)	3,007	2,526	2,164	4.2%
Landscape Services	5,259.3	491.3	185	6.5%
Retail/Trade	2,126.1	,718.1	,075	8.9%
Output Impacts (million \$)	12,637.10	,285	8,173	5.6%
Production (nursery & greenhouse)	4,768	3,901	3,145	5.3%
Landscape Services	5,273.3	810.3	350	5.8%
Retail/Trade	2,596.2	,574.1	,678	5.6%
Value Added Impacts (million \$)	8,648.7	184.5	973	4.7%
Production (nursery & greenhouse)	3,978	2,826	2,238	7.5%
Landscape Services	2,718.2	391.2	502	1.0%
Retail/Trade	1,952.1	,968.1	,234	5.9%
Labor Income Impacts (million \$)	5,189.4	622.3	931	3.5%
Production (nursery & greenhouse)	1,848	1,805	1,208	5.5%
Landscape Services	2,161.1	592.1	931	1.4%
Retail/Trade 1	,180	1,227	792	5.1%
Indirect Business Tax Impacts (million \$)	549.51	9.35	6	5.6%
Production (nursery & greenhouse)	125	101	67	8.1%
Landscape Services	93	106	91	0.4%
Retail/Trade	330.3	12.1	98	6.6%
Employment Impacts (jobs)	318,573.18	7,860.15	7,950	9.2%
Production (nursery & greenhouse)	53,551	54,288	44,892	2.2%
Landscape Services	88,073.6	4,282.8	9,517	-0.4%
Retail/Trade	176,949.6	9,290.2	3,541	28.7%

Regional and County Economic Impacts

Economic impacts of the Florida environmental horticulture industry in 2005 were estimated for individual counties by allocating total statewide impacts in relation to county-level direct employment reported by the Florida Department of Labor (see Methods section). County level impacts are summarized in Tables 14 and 15 and Figure 20. Total industry sales exceeded a billion dollars in the counties of Miami-Dade (\$1.98 Bn), Palm Beach (\$1.18 Bn), Orange (\$1.14 Bn) and Hillsborough (\$1.01 Bn). Total output impacts were highest in the counties of Miami-Dade (\$1.87 Bn), Orange (\$1.19 Bn), Palm Beach (\$1.04 Bn), Hillsborough (\$905 Mn), Broward (\$725 Mn), Volusia (\$582 Mn), Duval (\$457 Mn), Lee (\$455 Mn), Lake (\$405 Mn), Pinellas (\$348 Mn), Collier (\$330 Mn), Polk (\$315 Mn), and Seminole (\$301 Mn). Total employment impacts were highest in the same counties, but in a slightly different order: Miami-Dade (40,837 jobs), Palm Beach (23,776), Orange (21,733), Hillsborough (20,410), Broward (18,157), Duval (11,768), Volusia (10,454), Pinellas (10,208), Lee (10,162), Lake (9,814), Polk (9,532), Collier (9,030), and Seminole (9,031), as shown in Figure 20. Value added impacts in the top six counties were: Miami-Dade (\$1.37 Bn), Orange (\$825 Mn), Palm Beach (\$684 Mn), Hillsborough (\$610 Mn), Volusia (\$448 Mn), and Broward (\$434 Mn).

In the nursery sector, county level employment impacts were greatest in Miami-Dade (11,741 jobs), Orange (6,668), Volusia (4,740), Hillsborough (3,925), and Palm Beach (3,873). In the landscape services sector, county level employment impacts were highest in Palm Beach (8,954 jobs), Miami-Dade (8,716), Broward (8,388), Orange (8,290), and Hillsborough (6,939). In the horticultural retailing sector county-level employment impacts were highest in Miami-Dade (20,380 jobs), Palm Beach (10,949), Hillsborough (9,546), Broward (8,694), and Orange (6,776).

Figure 20. Employment impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in the top 20 Florida counties, 2005.

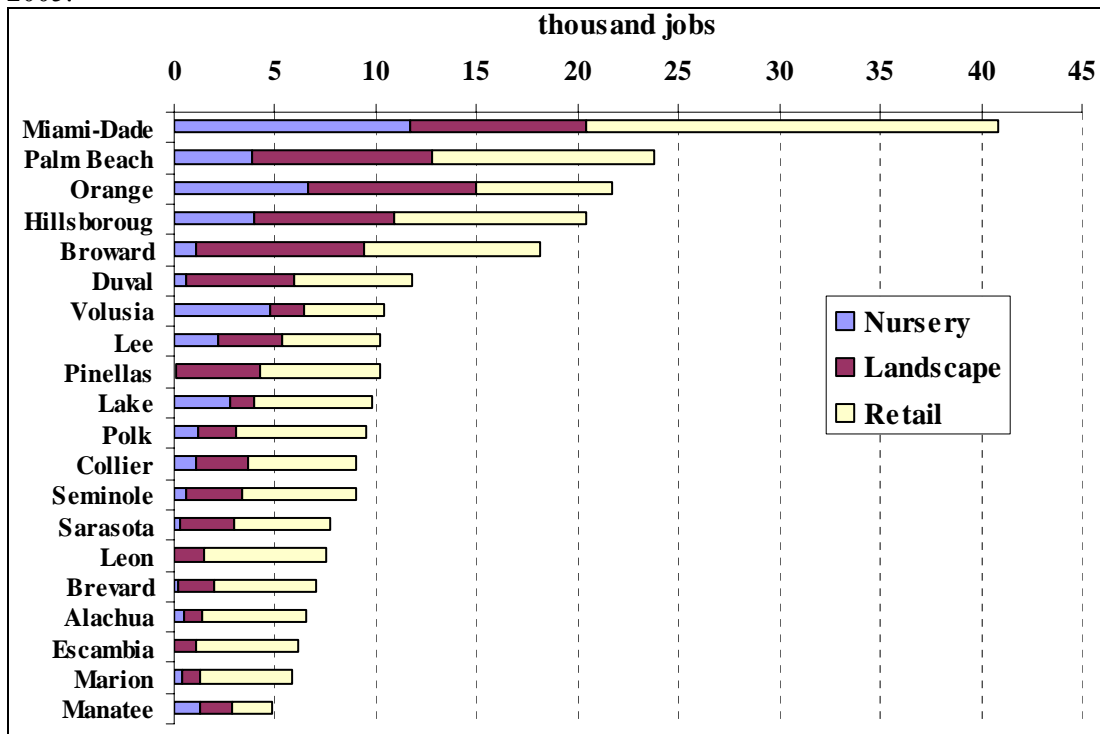


Table 14. Sales and output impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in Florida counties, 2005.

County	Sales (million \$)				Output Impact (million \$)			
	Nursery	Landscape	Retail	All Sectors	Nursery	Landscape	Retail	All Sectors
Alachua 27.9		53.5	201.5	283.0	44.3	53.7	75.0	173.0
Baker 0.3		1.9	16.8	18.9	0.5	1.9	6.3	8.6
Bay 0.1		46.8	52.8	99.8	0.2	46.9	19.7	66.8
Bradford 0.0		1.5	10.5	12.0	0.0	1.5	3.9	5.4
Brevard 9.8		109.9	199.8	319.5	15.6	110.2	74.4	200.2
Broward 60.4		500.8	342.5	903.7	95.7	502.2	127.5	725.5
Calhoun 0.1		0.5	10.5	11.1	0.2	0.5	3.9	4.6
Charlotte 6.7		27.0	64.0	97.8	10.7	27.1	23.8	61.6
Citrus 3.7		25.4	28.7	57.8	5.8	25.5	10.7	42.0
Clay 0.2		27.3	103.9	131.4	0.3	27.4	38.7	66.4
Collier 59.3		157.4	210.3	427.0	94.1	157.8	78.3	330.2
Columbia 0.1		7.0	36.4	43.5	0.2	7.0	13.5	20.8
DeSoto 19.9		2.6	43.7	66.2	31.5	2.6	16.3	50.4
Dixie 0.1		0.5	4.5	5.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.4
Duval 31.9		320.3	229.8	582.1	50.6	321.2	85.6	457.4
Escambia 0.1		62.1	202.9	265.1	0.2	62.3	75.6	138.0
Flagler 24.8		27.2	39.5	91.5	39.3	27.2	14.7	81.3
Franklin 0.0		0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Gadsden 168.4		11.4	4.5	184.3	267.0	11.4	1.7	280.1
Gilchrist 0.1		1.2	9.0	10.2	0.1	1.2	3.3	4.6
Glades 0.1		0.9	4.5	5.5	0.1	0.9	1.7	2.7
Gulf 0.0		1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2
Hamilton 0.1		1.1	4.5	5.6	0.1	1.1	1.7	2.9
Hardee 27.5		2.6	39.2	69.3	43.7	2.6	14.6	60.8
Hendry 0.1		6.1	19.9	26.1	0.2	6.1	7.4	13.7
Hernando 8.8		39.1	48.3	96.2	13.9	39.2	18.0	71.1
Highlands 42.1		16.1	94.5	152.6	66.8	16.1	35.2	118.1
Hillsborough 220.4		414.3	376.1	1,010.8	349.5	415.4	140.0	905.0
Holmes 0.0		1.6	9.0	10.6	0.0	1.6	3.3	5.0
Indian River	0.3	46.8	65.1	112.1	0.4	46.9	24.2	71.6
Jackson 6.0		3.0	23.4	32.5	9.5	3.1	8.7	21.3
Jefferson 18.8		1.1	38.5	58.3	29.8	1.1	14.3	45.2
Lafayette 0.1		0.6	67.5	68.2	0.1	0.6	25.1	25.8
Lake 154.3		75.2	228.8	458.3	244.6	75.4	85.2	405.2
Lee 124.4		187.1	189.6	501.1	197.2	187.6	70.6	455.5
Leon 0.1		88.1	237.2	325.4	0.2	88.4	88.3	176.9
Levy 10.0		2.4	18.9	31.3	15.9	2.4	7.0	25.3
Liberty 0.0		0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Madison 7.8		0.5	25.2	33.5	12.4	0.5	9.4	22.3
Manatee 74.5		89.5	80.5	244.5	118.1	89.8	30.0	237.9
Marion 23.1		51.3	179.5	253.9	36.6	51.5	66.8	154.9
Martin 57.4		67.5	31.1	156.1	91.0	67.7	11.6	170.4
Miami-Dade 659.3		520.4	802.9	1,982.6	1,045.4	521.8	299.0	1,866.2
Monroe 0.1		18.0	7.3	25.4	0.1	18.0	2.7	20.8
Nassau 0.1		18.5	14.7	33.3	0.1	18.5	5.5	24.1
Okaloosa 0.1		51.5	70.3	121.9	0.1	51.7	26.2	77.9
Okeechobee 7.7		9.7	19.6	37.0	12.2	9.7	7.3	29.2
Orange 374.4		495.0	266.9	1,136.3	593.7	496.3	99.4	1,189.4
Osceola 28.9		70.2	72.1	171.1	45.8	70.4	26.8	143.0
Palm Beach	217.5	534.6	431.3	1,183.4	344.8	536.1	160.6	1,041.5
Pasco 23.0		99.2	117.5	239.7	36.4	99.5	43.8	179.7
Pinellas 7.1		249.4	232.6	489.1	11.3	250.1	86.6	348.0
Polk 65.9		116.3	252.6	434.8	104.5	116.6	94.1	315.1
Putnam 34.7		8.7	19.2	62.5	54.9	8.7	7.2	70.8

County	Sales (million \$)				Output Impact (million \$)			
	Nursery	Landscape	Retail	All Sectors	Nursery	Landscape	Retail	All Sectors
St. Johns	17.8	35.6	173.5	226.8	28.2	35.7	64.6	128.4
St. Lucie	21.4	59.2	143.8	224.4	33.9	59.3	53.5	146.8
Santa Rosa	9.3	29.3	34.6	73.2	14.7	29.4	12.9	57.0
Sarasota	14.3	161.1	190.0	365.4	22.7	161.6	70.7	255.1
Seminole	34.3	162.9	224.2	421.4	54.4	163.3	83.5	301.2
Sumter	28.2	4.8	20.3	53.2	44.7	4.8	7.6	57.0
Suwannee	5.1	5.1	53.5	63.7	8.1	5.1	19.9	33.1
Taylor	0.1	2.5	9.0	11.6	0.2	2.5	3.3	6.1
Union	0.1	1.5	4.5	6.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	3.3
Volusia	266.2	100.4	158.8	525.4	22.0	100.7	59.1	581.9
Wakulla	0.1	3.7	4.5	8.3	0.1	3.7	1.7	5.5
Walton	0.1	18.8	45.1	64.0	0.1	18.9	16.8	35.8
Washington	1.6	1.3	9.0	12.0	2.6	1.3	3.3	7.3
Total	3,007	5,259	6,971	15,237	4,768.0	5,273.0	2,595.9	12,636.9

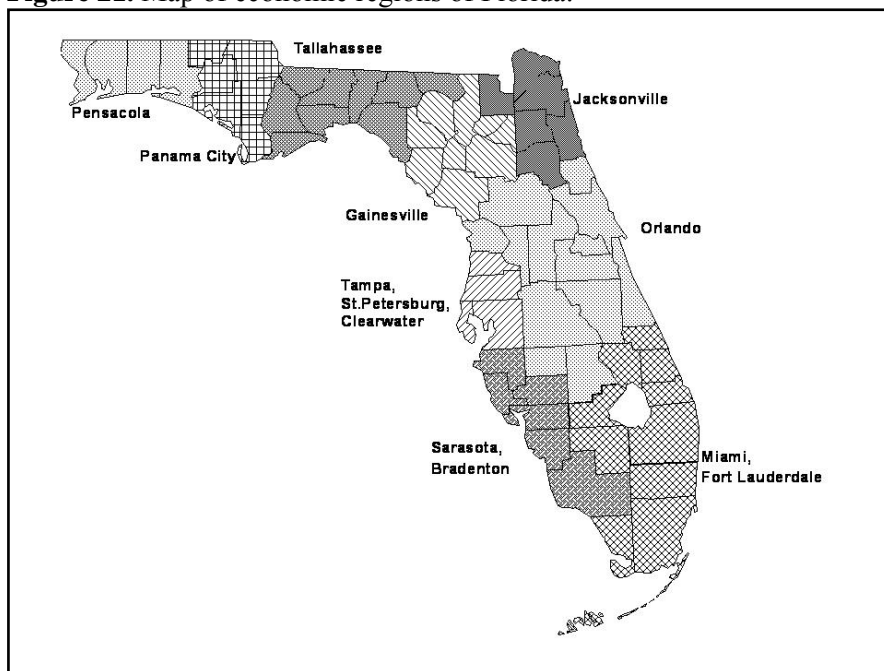
Table 15. Employment and value added impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in Florida counties, 2005.

County	Employment Impact (jobs)				Value Added Impact (million \$)			
	Nursery	Landscape Retail	1	All Sectors	Nursery	Landscape Retail	1	All Sectors
Alachua 497		896	5,115	6,509	7.0	27.7	56.4	121.0
Baker	5	31	426	462	0.4	1.0	4.7	6.0
Bay 2		784	1,341	2,127	0.2	24.2	14.8	39.2
Bradford	0	25	266	291	0.0	0.8	2.9	3.7
Brevard	175	1,841	5,071	7,086	13.0	56.8	55.9	125.7
Broward 1,075		8,388	8,694	18,157	79.8	258.9	95.9	434.6
Calhoun	2	8	266	277	0.2	0.3	2.9	3.4
Charlotte 120		453	1,625	2,197	8.9	14.0	17.9	40.8
Citrus	66	426	728	1,219	4.9	13.1	8.0	26.0
Clay 3		458	2,637	3,098	0.2	14.1	29.1	43.5
Collier	1,056	2,636	5,337	9,030	78.5	81.4	58.9	218.7
Columbia	2	117	924	1,043	0.2	3.6	10.2	14.0
DeSoto 354		43	1,110	1,507	26.3	1.3	12.2	39.9
Dixie	2	8	114	125	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.7
Duval 569		5,365	5,834	11,768	42.2	165.6	64.4	272.2
Escambia	2	1,040	5,151	6,193	0.2	32.1	56.8	89.1
Flagler	442	455	1,003	1,900	32.8	14.0	11.1	57.9
Franklin	0	6	0	6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Gadsden 2,999		190	114	3,304	222.8	5.9	1.3	229.9
Gilchrist	1	20	228	249	0.1	0.6	2.5	3.2
Glades	1	15	114	131	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.8
Gulf	0	20	0	20	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Hamilton	1	18	114	133	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.9
Hardee 491		43	995	1,528	36.4	1.3	11.0	48.7
Hendry	2	102	506	610	0.2	3.1	5.6	8.9
Hernando 156		655	1,225	2,037	11.6	20.2	13.5	45.4
Highlands 750		269	2,398	3,417	55.7	8.3	26.4	90.5
Hillsborough 3,925		6,939	9,546	20,410	291.6	214.2	105.3	611.0
Holmes	0	27	228	255	0.0	0.8	2.5	3.3
Indian River	5	784	1,652	2,440	0.4	24.2	18.2	42.8
Jackson	107	51	595	753	7.9	1.6	6.6	16.1
Jefferson 335		18	977	1,329	24.9	0.5	10.8	36.2
Lafayette	1	10	1,714	1,725	0.1	0.3	18.9	19.3
Lake	2,747	1,259	5,808	9,814	204.1	38.9	64.1	307.0
Lee 2,215		3,133	4,813	10,162	164.6	96.7	53.1	314.4
Leon	2	1,476	6,021	7,499	0.2	45.6	66.4	112.1
Levy 179		40	480	698	13.3	1.2	5.3	19.8
Liberty	0	6	0	6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Madison 139		8	639	787	10.3	0.3	7.1	17.6
Manatee 1,327		1,500	2,042	4,869	98.6	46.3	22.5	167.4
Marion 411		860	4,556	5,827	30.5	26.5	50.2	107.3
Martin	1,023	1,131	790	2,944	76.0	34.9	8.7	119.6
Miami-Dade 11,741		8,716	20,380	40,837	872.1	269.0	224.8	1,365.9
Monroe	1	301	186	488	0.1	9.3	2.1	11.4
Nassau	2	309	373	684	0.1	9.5	4.1	13.8
Okaloosa 1		863	1,785	2,649	0.1	26.6	19.7	46.4
Okeechobee	137	162	497	796	10.2	5.0	5.5	20.7
Orange 6,668		8,290	6,776	21,733	495.3	255.9	74.7	825.9
Osceola	514	1,175	1,829	3,519	38.2	36.3	20.2	94.6
Palm Beach	3,873	8,954	10,949	23,776	287.7	276.4	120.8	684.8
Pasco	409	1,662	2,984	5,055	30.4	51.3	32.9	114.6
Pinellas 127		4,177	5,905	10,208	9.4	128.9	65.1	203.4
Polk	1,173	1,948	6,412	9,532	87.1	60.1	70.7	218.0

County	Employment Impact (jobs)				Value Added Impact (million \$)			
	Nursery	Landscape Retail	1	All Sectors	Nursery	Landscape Retail	1	All Sectors
Putnam	617	145	488	1,250	45.8	4.5	5.4	55.7
St. Johns	316	596	4,405	5,317	23.5	18.4	48.6	90.5
St. Lucie	381	991	3,650	5,022	28.3	30.6	40.3	99.2
Santa Rosa	165	491	879	1,535	2.3	15.1	9.7	37.1
Sarasota	255	2,699	4,822	7,776	19.0	83.3	53.2	155.4
Seminole	611	2,728	5,692	9,031	45.4	84.2	62.8	192.3
Sumter	501	80	515	1,097	37.3	2.5	5.7	45.4
Suwannee	91	85	1,359	1,535	6.8	2.6	15.0	24.4
Taylor	2	42	228	272	0.2	1.3	2.5	4.0
Union	1	25	114	140	0.1	0.8	1.3	2.1
Volusia	4,740	1,682	4,032	10,454	352.1	51.9	44.5	448.5
Wakulla	2	62	114	178	0.1	1.9	1.3	3.3
Walton	1	315	1,146	1,462	0.1	9.7	12.6	22.5
Washington	29	22	228	280	2.2	0.7	2.5	5.4
Total	53,551	88,073	176,949	318,573	3,977.9	2,718.2	1,951.7	8,647.8

Economic impacts were also summarized by regions corresponding to functional economic areas, as defined by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis based on employee commuting patterns reported in the 2000 Census of population and housing⁹. A map of the regions is shown in Figure 21 and regional economic impacts are summarized in Table 16 and Figure 22. Output impacts were highest in the Miami-Ft Lauderdale region (\$4.09 Bn), followed by Orlando (\$3.65 Bn), Tampa-St. Petersburg (\$1.50 Bn), Sarasota-Bradenton (\$1.39 Bn), Jacksonville (\$756 Mn), Tallahassee (\$540 Mn), Pensacola (\$309 Mn), Gainesville (\$294 Mn) and Panama City (\$106 Mn). Regional employment impacts followed in a slightly different order: Miami-Ft Lauderdale (95,202 jobs), Orlando (86,157), Tampa-St. Petersburg (37,711), Sarasota-Bradenton (35,541), Jacksonville (22,580), Tallahassee (13,515), Gainesville (12,315), Pensacola (11,839), and Panama City (3,713), as shown in Figure 22. Value added impacts exceeded \$2 Bn in the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale region (\$2.79 Bn) and Orlando region (\$2.59 Bn).

Figure 21. Map of economic regions of Florida.



⁹ Johnson, K. and J. Kort. Redefinition of the BEA Economic Areas. *Survey of Current Business*, pp.68-75, Nov. 2004. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Figure 22. Employment impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in Florida regions, 2005.

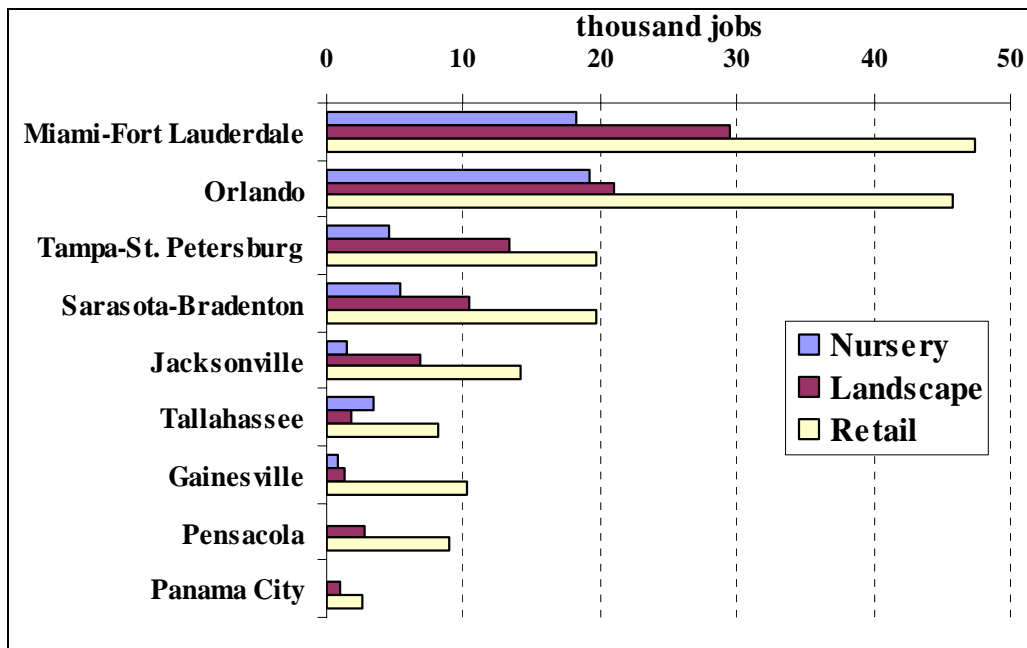


Table 16. Regional economic impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in Florida, 2005.

Sector	Gainesville	Jacksonville	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	Orlando	Panama City	Pensacola	Sarasota-Bradenton	Tallahassee	Tampa-St. Petersburg	Total All Regions
Sales (million \$)										
Nursery	43.6	84.9	1,024.2	1,083.1	7.9	9.5	299.2	195.4	259.3	3,007.2
Landscape	73.2	412.2	1,763.9	1,257.1	54.5	161.8	624.8	109.0	802.0	5,258.5
Retail	406.3	558.0	1,868.1	1,804.8	104.8	353.0	778.0	323.3	774.5	6,970.9
All Sectors	523.1	1,055.1	4,656.2	4,145.1	167.2	524.3	1,702.0	627.8	1,835.8	15,236.5
Output Impact (million \$)										
Nursery	69.1	134.6	1,623.9	1,717.4	12.6	15.1	474.4	309.9	411.1	4,768.0
Landscape	73.4	413.3	1,768.8	1,260.6	54.7	162.2	626.5	109.3	804.2	5,273.0
Retail	151.3	207.8	695.7	672.1	39.0	131.4	289.7	120.4	288.4	2,595.9
All Sectors	293.8	755.7	4,088.4	3,650.1	106.2	308.7	1,390.6	539.7	1,503.7	12,636.9
Value Added Impact (million\$)										
Nursery	57.7	112.3	1,354.8	1,432.8	10.5	12.6	395.8	258.5	343.0	3,977.9
Landscape	37.8	213.1	911.8	649.8	28.2	83.6	323.0	56.4	414.6	2,718.2
Retail	113.8	156.2	523.0	505.3	29.3	98.8	217.8	90.5	216.9	1,951.7
All Sectors	209.2	481.6	2,789.6	2,587.9	68.0	195.0	936.5	405.4	974.4	8,647.8
Employment Impact (jobs)										
Nursery	776	1,512	18,239	19,288	141	170	5,328	3,481	4,617	53,551
Landscape	1,225	6,904	29,543	21,055	913	2,709	10,464	1,826	13,433	88,073
Retail	10,314	14,164	47,420	45,813	2,659	8,960	19,750	8,208	19,661	176,949
All Sectors	12,315	22,580	95,202	86,157	3,713	11,839	35,541	13,515	37,711	318,573

Impacts on Allied Suppliers for Nursery Producers

The nursery and greenhouse industry purchases large volumes of supplies for production from allied vendors. The value of inputs to the nursery sector were estimated based on total sales for 2005, together with information on typical operating expenses¹⁰, as shown in Table 17. Total inputs purchased (excluding labor), were estimated at \$821 Mn, which represented 27 percent of total sales (3.0 Bn). The largest expense item was for plants and seeds (\$292 Mn), much of which was purchased from other nursery growers. Other expense items included \$147 Mn in growing containers, \$101 Mn in growing media, \$82 Mn in packaging materials, \$81 Mn in fertilizer/lime, and \$65 Mn in chemicals (pesticides, growth regulators, etc.), and \$53 Mn in miscellaneous other supplies.

Table 17. Estimated purchases of supplies by the nursery and greenhouse industry in Florida, 2005.

Expense Item	Cost as Percent of Sales	Total Purchases (\$1000)
Plants and seeds	9.7%	292,372
Containers 4.9%		147,095
Growing media	3.4%	100,767
Fertilizer and lime	2.7%	81,055
Chemicals 2.2%		65,319
Packaging 2.7%		81,510
Other supplies	1.8%	53,115
Total expenses	27.3%	821,232

Conclusions

In this study, telephone and internet surveys were used to document industry sales and employment in 2005 for Florida nursery growers, landscape service firms and horticultural retailers, and a regional economic model was used to evaluate total economic impacts on the state's economy. This research demonstrated that the environmental horticulture industry in Florida has continued to grow rapidly during the period of 2000 through 2005, presumably driven by strong population growth and housing development. Growth was particularly strong for the retail sector. Industry sales and employment estimated from survey data were significantly higher than published values based on secondary statistics, due to better coverage of many small and undocumented firms. The nursery production sector has significant indirect and induced impacts on other sectors of the economy associated with sales of plant products to out-of-state markets that bring new money into the state. Total employment impacts of the environmental horticulture industry in Florida were significantly greater than for other major agricultural commodities such as forest products and fruits/vegetables, while total output and value added impacts were comparable. Unlike many other agricultural industries, economic activity in environmental horticulture in Florida tends to be concentrated in urban areas, close to the workforce and markets for landscape services and retail goods. The economic impacts of the environmental horticulture industry occurred in spite of the staggering product losses, structural damages, cleanup costs, and business interruption suffered from hurricanes in 2004 and 2005.

¹⁰ Hodges, A.W., L.N. Satterthwaite and J.J. Haydu. Business Analysis of Ornamental Plant Nurseries in Florida, 1998. *Economic Information Report 00-5r*, University of Florida/IFAS, Food & Resource Economics Department, Feb. 2001. Available at <http://hortbusiness.ifas.ufl.edu/EIR00-5r.pdf>.

Appendix: Telephone Survey Questionnaire

Question HELLO. Hello, my name is _____. I'm calling from the University of Florida. May I speak with an owner, manager or person in charge of the business at this office? INTERVIEWER: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE WITH SURVEY. IF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE A CALLBACK. PRESS CTRL/END TO TERMINATE CALL. Hello, this is _____ from the University of Florida. This is not a sales call. (NOTE TO INT: THIS CALL COULD BE A PARTIAL-COMPLETE) INTERVIEWER: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE SURVEY

Question INTRO. The University of Florida is conducting a 10 minute environmental horticulture industry survey sponsored by the Florida Nursery Growers and Landscape Association. Your participation is voluntary, you don't have to answer any question you don't want to, and all your answer will be confidential. (INT: READ ANY OF THE FOLLOWING IF NEEDED: The purpose of this survey is to evaluate the economic impacts of the industry. We are collecting information on the types of products and services provided, annual sales, employment, regional trade, marketing channels, threats to the industry, and the effects of hurricanes. Your answers are confidential; only averages or totals for all survey respondents will be disclosed. It is important that you provide information so that your type of business is represented in the study.) (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question CONSENT. Do you consent to participate in the survey?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Question EXIT. Thank you for your time. (INT: PRESS ANY KEY TO EXIT SURVEY. CODE AS EITHER A SOFT REFUSAL OR A STRONG REFUSAL BASED ON WHAT HAPPENED DURING THE CALL)

Question QUAL. Did this business produce and sell ornamental plants in 2005?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question EXIT1. Today we are only interviewing businesses that produced and sold ornamental plants in 2005. Thank you for your time. INT: PRESS ANY KEY TO END THE SURVEY. THIS WILL BE AUTOCODED AS NO ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT)

Question QUALIF. Today we are only interviewing businesses that produced and sold ornamental plants in 2005. Thank you for your time. (INT: PRESS ANY

KEY TO END THE SURVEY. THIS WILL BE AUTOCODED AS NO ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT)

Question POSITION. What is your position in this organization?

- Owner
- Manager
- CEO, CFO or COO
- Administrative assistant or company employee
- Other (please specify)
- Don't know
- Refused

Question HOWLONG. How many years has this company been in business?

- (0-100)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question PRODUCT. What was the net area, in square feet, used by your business in 2005 for greenhouse or shadehouse production?

- 1 None (not applicable)
- 2 Less than 10 thousand
- 3 10 to 49 thousand
- 4 50 to 99 thousand
- 5 100 to 199 thousand
- 6 200 to 499 thousand
- 7 500 to 999 thousand
- 8 1 million or more
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question MILLION. Please specify amount to nearest one-tenth million sq.ft (INT: Read if needed: One million one hundred thousand square feet would be 1.1 million.)

- (0.0 - 100.0)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question OPEN. What was the net area used, in acres, by your business in 2005 for open container plant production?

- (0-10000)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question PRO. Which of the following products were sold by your company in 2005? (INT: READ LIST)

- Live plants
- Horticultural supplies such as fertilizer, chemicals, seeds, pots and soil
- Horticultural hard goods (tools, irrigation parts, lawnmowers, etc)
- Other (please specify)
- Don't know
- Refused

Question SALES7. Next, I am going to ask you what percentage each of the products you selected made up your total sales last year. Your total percentage of ALL of the products should add up to 100 percent. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question PRO1. That's % so far. What was the percentage of your total 2005 sales for
(0-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question OVER100G. The total of the percentages you gave is %. Would you like to change any of your answers? (INT: If respondent says yes, go back and change any answers the respondent wants to change. If the respondent says no, press 1 to continue)

Question CUST2. Which of the following types of customers were your products sold to in 2005? (INT: READ LIST)

- Homeowners
- Apartments and condominiums
- Commercial establishments (restaurants, hotels, office buildings, etc.)
- Governments
- Landscapers, interiorscapers or lawn maintenance firms
- Other retailers
- Other type of customer (please specify)
- Don't know
- Refused

Question SALES8. Next, I am going to ask you what percentage each of the customer types you selected made up your total sales last year. Your total percentage of ALL of the customer types should add up to 100 percent. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question ZZ. That's % so far. What was the percentage of your total 2005 sales to
(0-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question OVER100H. The total of the percentages you gave is %. Would you like to change any of your answers? (INT: If respondent says yes, go back and change any answers the respondent wants to change. If the respondent says no, press 1 to continue)

Question FIELD. What was the net area, in acres, used by your business in 2005 for field (in ground) plant production?
(0-10000)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question EMPLOYEE. How many permanent full-time employees were employed by your business in 2005,

including management and family members working in the business?
(0-999)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question PARTTIME. How many additional temporary or part-time employees were employed by your business in 2005?
(0-999)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question RN. Which of the following services were offered by your company in 2005?

- Landscape design or consulting
- Landscape installation
- Landscape maintenance
- Other service (please specify)
- Don't know
- Refused

Question SALES3. Next, I am going to ask you what percentage each of the services you selected made up your total sales last year. Your total percentage of ALL of the services should add up to 100 percent. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question AC. That's % so far. What was the percentage of your total 2005 sales for
(0-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question OVER100C. The total of the percentages you gave is %. Would you like to change any of your answers? (INT: If respondent says yes, go back and change any answers the respondent wants to change. If the respondent says no, press 1 to continue)

Question CC. Which of the following types of customers were your products sold to in 2005? (INT: READ LIST)

- Homeowners
- Apartments and condominiums
- Commercial establishments (restaurants, hotels, office buildings, etc.)
- Governments
- Builders or developers
- Other landscapers or lawn maintenance firms
- Other (please specify)
- Don't know
- Refused

Question SALES4. Next, I am going to ask you what percentage each of the customer types you selected made up your total sales last year. Your total percentage of ALL of the customer types should add up to 100 percent. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question JZ. That's % so far. What was the percentage of your total 2005 sales to
(0-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question OVER100D. The total of the percentages you gave is %. Would you like to change any of your answers? (INT: If respondent says yes, go back and change any answers the respondent wants to change. If the respondent says no, press 1 to continue)

Question RM1. Which of the following geographic regions were your products sold to in 2005? (INT: READ LIST)
Local area - the city or county, or within a radius of 50 miles
Florida - but outside local area
Southeast states - except Fla
Other states
Foreign countries
Don't know
Refused

Question SALES6. Next, I am going to ask you what percentage each of the regions you selected made up your total sales last year. Your total percentage of ALL of the regions should add up to 100 percent. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question GR1. That's % so far. What was the percentage of your total 2005 sales to
(0-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question OVER100F. The total of the percentages you gave is %. Would you like to change any of your answers? (INT: If respondent says yes, go back and change any answers the respondent wants to change. If the respondent says no, press 1 to continue)

Question AD. Which of the following types of ornamental plants were grown or marketed by your company in 2005? (INT: READ LIST)
Deciduous shade trees
Shrubs
Flowering and fruit trees
Evergreen trees
Palms
Tropical foliage
Vines and ground covers
Potted flowering plants and bedding plants
Cut foliage or flowers
Propagating liners, cuttings, or plugs
Turfgrass
Other (please specify)
Don't know
Refused

Question SALES. Next, I am going to ask you what percentage each of the plants you selected made up your total sales last year. Your total percentage of ALL of the plants should add up to 100 percent. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question WM. That's % so far. What was the percentage of your total 2005 sales for
(0-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question OVER100. The total of the percentages you gave is %. Would you like to change any of your answers? (INT: If respondent says yes, go back and change any answers the respondent wants to change. If the respondent says no, press 1 to continue)

Question NATIVE. What percentage of your total sales in 2005 were Florida native plants, (defined as plants present in Florida prior to European settlement)?
(0-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question SERVICES. Which of the following services were offered by your company in 2005? (INT: READ CHOICES)
Contract growing
Delivery
Mail order
Horticultural consulting
Landscape design
Landscape installation
Landscape maintenance
Other service (please specify)
Don't know
Refused

Question JB. Which of the following types of customers were your products sold to in 2005? (INT: READ LIST)
Other growers
Re-wholesalers or brokers
Landscape contractors
Interiorscapers
Landscape maintenance firms
Independent retail garden centers
Mass merchandise stores
Home improvement centers
Supermarkets
Developers or property managers
Direct to the public
Other type of customer (please specify)
Don't know
Refused

Question SALES1. Next, I am going to ask you what percentage each of the customer types you selected made up your total sales last year. Your total percentage

of ALL of the customer types should add up to 100 percent. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question JD. That's % so far. What was the percentage of your total 2005 sales to
(0-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question OVER100A. The total of the percentages you gave is %. Would you like to change any of your answers? (INT: If respondent says yes, go back and change any answers the respondent wants to change. If the respondent says no, press 1 to continue).

Question CUSTTYPE. Which of these customer types do you consider to be expanding? (INT: READ LIST)
Other growers
Re-wholesalers or brokers
Landscape contractors
Interiorscapers
Landscape maintenance firms
Independent retail garden centers
Mass merchandise stores
Home improvement centers
Supermarkets
Developers or property managers
Direct to the public
Other type of customer (please specify)
Don't know
Refused

Question RM. Which of the following geographic regions were your products sold to in 2005? (INT: READ LIST)
Local area - the city or county, or within a radius of 50 miles
Florida - but outside local area
Southeast states except Fla.
Northeast states
Midwest states
Western states
Canada
Other foreign countries (except Canada) (please specify)
Don't know
Refused

Question SALES2. Next, I am going to ask you what percentage each of the regions you selected made up your total sales last year. Your total percentage of ALL of the regions should add up to 100 percent. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question GR. That's % so far. What was the percentage of your total 2005 sales to
(0-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question OVER100B. The total of the percentages you gave is %. Would you like to change any of your answers? (INT: If respondent says yes, go back and change any answers the respondent wants to change. If the respondent says no, press 1 to continue).

Question PRACTICE. Which of the following marketing practices does your company use to sell your products? (INT: READ CHOICES)
Personal selling by telephone or personal visit
Commissioned salesperson
Promotions such as price discounts or special services offered
Trade shows
Direct mail advertising
Trade magazine advertising
Printed advertising media for public such as magazines, newspapers, brochures
Radio or television advertising
Computer website
Participation in civic events and making charitable contributions
Other practice (please specify)
Don't know
Refused

Question GROSS. What was your company's gross sales in 2005?
1 less than \$100 thousand
2 \$100 to \$249 thousand
3 \$250 to \$499 thousand
4 \$500 to \$999 thousand
5 \$1 to \$2.4 million
6 \$2.5 to \$4.9 million
7 \$5 to \$9.9 million
8 \$10 to \$14.9 million
9 \$15 to \$24.9 million
10 \$25 million or more
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question GROSSM. Please specify amount to nearest \$1 million.
(25-100)
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question THREATS. Rate the following threats facing your industry as either very important, somewhat important, or not important. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question DH. How important is this threat to your industry?
1 Very important
2 Somewhat important
3 Not important
-8 Don't know
-9 Refused

Question PSKIP. How important is this threat to your industry?

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not important
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question THREATS1. Rate the following threats facing your industry as either very important, somewhat important, or not important. (INT: PRESS 1 TO CONTINUE)

Question DH1. How important is this threat to your industry?

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not important
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HSKIP. How important is this threat to your industry?

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not important
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question BORROW. Does your business borrow money from financial lenders?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question FINANCE. What are the financial institutions you currently use for borrowing money for your business? You can tell me up to three names, and please give them in the order of importance.

- (Most important)
- (Second most important)
- (Third most important)
- Don't know
- Refused

Question REASONS. Why did you choose your primary financial institution as your business lender? (INT: READ CHOICES)

- Competitive interest rates
- Convenient or flexible repayment terms
- Knowledge of the industry
- Operates like a cooperative
- Long term or personal relationship with lender representative
- Other (please specify)
- Don't know
- Refused

Question SATIS. How satisfied are you with your primary financial lender? (INT: READ LIST)

- 1 Very satisfied
- 2 Somewhat satisfied
- 3 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- 4 Somewhat dissatisfied
- 5 Very dissatisfied
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question CREDIT. In the next year, do you expect your credit needs to increase, decrease or remain the same as the past year?

- 1 Increase
- 2 Decrease
- 3 Remain the same
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question CREDITCH. By what percentage do you expect your credit needs to change?

- (0-100)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question BANKING. Do you currently use some type of electronic banking?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question LOAN. Would you consider applying for a business loan electronically on the internet?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURR. Did your company suffer any crop losses, structural damages cleanup costs, or business interruption due to hurricanes in 2004 or 2005?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURR1. Which of the following named hurricanes affected your business? (INT: READ CHOICES)

- Charley (Aug 2004)
- Frances (Early Sep 2004)
- Ivan (Mid Sep 2004)
- Jeanne (Late Sep 2004)
- Dennis (July 2005)
- Katrina (Aug 2005)
- Rita (Aug 2005)
- Wilma (Oct 2005)
- Don't know
- Refused

Question HURR2004. How many hurricanes affected your business in 2004?

- (0-4)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURR2005. How many hurricanes affected your business in 2005?

- (0-4)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURR2. What was the approximate total value of ornamental crops lost due to the hurricane(s) in 2004 and 2005?

- 0 None (not applicable)
- 1 Less than \$1 thousand
- 2 \$1 to \$9 thousand
- 3 \$10 to \$99 thousand
- 4 \$100 to \$499 thousand
- 5 \$500 to \$999 thousand
- 6 \$1 million or more
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURRM1. Please specify amount to nearest one-tenth million dollars. (INT: Read if needed: One million one hundred thousand dollars would be 1.1 million.)

- (0.0 - 100.0)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURR3. What was the approximate total value of structural damage due to the hurricane(s) in 2004 and 2005, including greenhouses, shadehouses, other buildings, irrigation systems and other equipment?

- 0 None (not applicable)
- 1 Less than \$1 thousand
- 2 \$1 to \$9 thousand
- 3 \$10 to \$99 thousand
- 4 \$100 to \$499 thousand
- 5 \$500 to \$999 thousand
- 6 \$1 million or more
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURRM2. Please specify amount to nearest one-tenth million dollars. (INT: Read if needed: One million one hundred thousand dollars would be 1.1 million.)

- (0.0 - 100.0)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURR4. What was the approximate total value of cleanup costs due to the hurricane(s) in 2004 and 2005?

- 0 None (not applicable)
- 1 Less than \$1 thousand
- 2 \$1 to \$9 thousand
- 3 \$10 to \$99 thousand
- 4 \$100 to \$499 thousand
- 5 \$500 to \$999 thousand
- 6 \$1 million or more
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURRM3. Please specify amount to nearest one-tenth million dollars. (INT: Read if needed: One million one hundred thousand dollars would be 1.1 million.)

- (0.0 - 100.0)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question HURR5. How long was your business interrupted by the hurricanes in 2004 and 2005? (INT: If the respondent gives an answer that does not fit one of the categories, read the list)

- 1 Not at all
- 2 A few days
- 3 1 to 2 weeks
- 4 3 to 4 weeks
- 5 2 to 3 months
- 6 4 months or more
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question ELSE. Do you have any additional comments about how your business affects the economy?

- 1 Has answer
- 2 No (none)
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

Question THANKYOU. That is the end of the survey. Thank you for your time and cooperation. (INT: PRESS G TO END THE SURVEY. DO NOT PRESS CTRL END)