

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AVOCADO GROWERS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Presented to:

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September 2020

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THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AVOCADO GROWERS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

In August 2020, the California Avocado Commission (hereafter, CAC) retained The Tootelian Company to assist it in conducting a study to assess the economic impact avocado growers have within San Diego County (hereafter, County). The impact includes the increased business activity created by growing and harvesting avocados, the jobs created as a result of this growth in activity throughout the various sectors of the County's economy, the increased income generated by those employed, and the incremental business taxes created.

The specific issues addressed in this study of avocado growers in San Diego County are:

- How much business activity do they create and how could the overall impact be diffused through the various sectors of the County's economy?
- How many jobs do they create on an annual full-time-equivalent basis?
- How much labor income do they create, and how could that income be diffused within the County's economy due to increased household spending?
- How much do they generate in indirect business taxes, and how could those tax dollars be used to help fund County programs to serve residents?

Two models were used in this analysis. A specially designed model was created to estimate expenditure levels by growers within the County. Then, IMPLAN was used to compute the overall economic impacts of avocado growers.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Economic impact analyses were conducted for the total expenditures of avocado growers in San Diego County. ***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 generated by avocado growers are summarized below. Growers spend more than \$230.4 million annually in San Diego County. This equates to nearly \$631,350 per day.

Grower Impact	Total	Total Per Day
Output	\$402,171,713	\$1,101,840
Employment	7,329	n.a.
Labor Income	\$168,049,397	\$460,409
Indirect Business Taxes	\$10,117,188	\$27,718

Based on the findings of this study, avocado growers have a significant impact on San Diego County's economy. Overall, growers create:

- Nearly \$402.2 million annually in economic output, the best measure of economic activity, each year. This equates to more than \$1.1 million each day of the year.
- Nearly 7,330 jobs on a full-time equivalent basis 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 \$168.0 million annually in labor income as a result of their business activities, or more than \$460,400 every day of the year. 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 San Diego County's economy as the funds are spent for a wide array of goods and services.
- More than \$10.1 million annually in indirect business taxes, or nearly \$27,725 per day, not including income taxes. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for portions of various of San Diego County programs that further benefit the people residing in its communities.

Overall, these findings demonstrate the important role avocado growers play in strengthening the economic climate of San Diego County. They generate significant amounts of economic activity, create a substantial number of jobs on a full-time-equivalent basis, create large amounts of labor income that can be spent by households, and generate considerable indirect business taxes that can help fund County programs. Avocado grower activities create benefits that are diffused throughout San Diego County's economy, touching nearly every aspect of life in the County.

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SUMMARY REPORT OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

In August 2020, the California Avocado Commission (hereafter, CAC) retained The Tootelian Company to assist it in conducting a study to assess the economic impact avocado growers have within San Diego County (hereafter, County). The impact includes the increased business activity created by growing and harvesting avocados, the jobs created as a result of this growth in activity throughout the various sectors of the County's economy, the increased income generated by those employed, and the incremental business taxes that are created.

Issues of the Study

The specific issues addressed in this study of avocado growers in San Diego County are:

- How much business activity do they create and how could the overall impact be diffused through the various sectors of the County's economy?
- How many jobs do they create on an annual full-time-equivalent basis?
- How much labor income do they create, and how could that income be diffused within the County's economy due to increased household spending?
- How much do they generate in indirect business taxes, and how could those tax dollars be used to help fund County programs to serve residents?

The Tootelian Company

The Tootelian Company is a Sacramento, California-based marketing and management consulting firm. It specializes in performing economic impact and cost-benefit 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 an Emeritus Professor of Marketing and former 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 conducted numerous economic impact studies on a wide variety of subjects, but mostly for various agricultural crops. Other such studies include ones for the Chicago 2016 Olympic Games Committee, McDonald's Corporation, and other trade and professional associations.

Dr. Tootelian also 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 peer-reviewed articles (i.e., reviewed by academicians for quality of research methodology) in such journals as the Journal of Marketing, Journal of Retailing, Journal of Business Research, Journal of Food Products Marketing, 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.

In addition to conducting economic impact studies in the agricultural sector, 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 County governmental agencies (e.g., California Department of Food and Agriculture, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, California Environmental Protection Agency, and California Department of Parks and Recreation).

METHODOLOGY

Two models were used in this analysis. A specially designed model was created to estimate expenditure levels by growers within the County. Then, IMPLAN was used to compute the overall economic impacts of avocado growers.

Specialty Feeder Model

Economic impact is a function of expenditures within a defined geographic area. To measure the level of expenditures, the analyst developed a “feeder” economic model that specifically addressed the variables and the critical issues associated with growing avocados in San Diego County. This model not only provided the data used in the IMPLAN analysis, but it illustrated in more detailed ways how the economic impact of growers is diffused throughout the County’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 from 2018 to 2020. It is important to note, therefore, that the economic impact of avocado crops could vary on an annual basis depending on grower spending.

The feeder model considered a wide variety of variables. These included expenses related to growing and harvesting avocados on bearing acreage, costs associated with developing non-bearing acreage for future avocado production, costs of moving avocados from the field to consumer markets, etc.

IMPLAN

The model used to compute the economic impact was IMPLAN. It provides modeling based on data and tools to assess economic impacts at the national, state, county, and local levels. IMPLAN is widely used, and some of its clients include federal and state governments, universities, and private sector consultants.

The benefit of using an input-output model like IMPLAN is that it helps evaluate the effects industries have on each other based on the supposition that industries use the outputs of other industries as inputs. An input-output model makes it possible to examine economic relationships between businesses and between businesses and consumers.

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 and thus impact total output, employment, employee compensation, and indirect business taxes.

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

- **Direct benefits** consist of economic activity contained exclusively within the agricultural sector. 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 who spend their incremental income. Examples of induced benefits include employees' expenditures on items such as retail purchases of food and clothing, housing, entertainment, and medical services.

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

- **Output** accounts for total dollar revenues including all sources of income for a given time period. This is the best overall measure of business and economic activity and total economic impact.
- **Employment** demonstrates the number of jobs generated, and is calculated on an annual full-time-equivalent basis.
- **Labor Income** includes all forms of employee compensation paid by employers (e.g., total payroll costs including benefits, wages and salaries of workers), and proprietary income (e.g., self employment income, income received by private business owners).
- **Indirect Business Taxes** consist of property taxes, excise taxes, fees, licenses, and sales taxes paid by businesses. Taxes on profits or income are not included.

The **multiplier effect** for sales and employment reflect the increased economic activity that comes from sales being generated, and expenses being incurred, by growers. For example, when a grower plants, cultivates, and harvests avocados, it must spend money to purchase a variety of goods and other services and hire people through the cultivating and harvesting processes. Purchases made by the grower 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 across most economic sectors in the County. The net effect is that sales dollars are recycled in the County 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.

Data Sources

Industry statistics were used to determine average expenses and some other operating data for this study. However, to ensure that this information was appropriate, the CAC was asked to verify that the statistics being used were reasonable for growers. Information from economic impact studies conducted by the analyst for other specialty crop organizations also was used in some instances and verified as appropriate.

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

- California Avocado Commission.
- California Department of Food and Agriculture’s California Agricultural Statistics Review 2018-2019.
- Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- Census of Business, United States Bureau of the Census.
- Economic Research Unit, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.
- San Diego County’s official website.
- United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- University of California, Davis Agriculture and Natural Resources. Publications:
 - Avocado Sample Establishment and Production Costs and Profitability Analysis for San Diego and Riverside Counties, Conventional Production Practices, 2011
 - Avocado Sample Establishment and Production Costs and Profitability Analysis for San Diego and Riverside Counties, Organic Production Practices, 2011
 - Avocado Sample Establishment and Production Costs and Profitability Analysis for Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, Conventional Production Practices, 2011
 - Avocado Sample Establishment and Production Costs and Profitability Analysis for Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, Organic Production Practices, 2011
 - Avocado Sample Establishment and Production Costs and Profitability Analysis for San Diego and Riverside Counties, 2001
 - Avocado Sample Establishment and Production Costs and Profitability Analysis for Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, 2001

FINDINGS OF THE ANALYSES

The findings of this study are presented in two sections: Computation of Expenditures Used in the Analyses, and Economic Impact of Growers. Tabled data is presented at the end of this Summary Report.

Computation of Annual Grower Net Expenditures

Grower expenditures were computed as the average cost per acre multiplied by the number of acres. This was calculated individually for acres in production and acres in development.

Grower Expenditures

The numbers of acres in production and in development in San Diego County were obtained from the CAC. The number of acres in production and in development for the three years of 2017, 2018, and 2019 were averaged and then used in calculating average cost per acre. The average number of acres in production in the County was determined to be 14,525, and the average number of acres in development was 2,536.

Grower expenditure estimates per acre were computed in two ways. The first was based on average costs per acre as reported in the University of California, Davis (hereafter, UC Davis) studies of avocados in 2001 and 2011. These expenditure levels were for both acres in production and acres in development, including depreciation and amortization. Since the economic impact of growing and harvesting avocados on the State's economy is a function of actual spending, it was not considered appropriate to include depreciation and amortization in these analyses.

The rates of growth in costs per acre for acres in production and acres in development were computed from 2001 through 2011, and those rates were used to estimate grower costs for 2012 through 2020. Then, the cost per acre for acres in production and acres in development were averaged for 2018 through 2020 to estimate the three-year average grower cost per acre.

This analysis using UC Davis reports focused on conventional and not organic production processes. The main reason for this approach was that insufficient data was available to make analyses using organic production costs. However, from the limited data available, it appeared that organic production costs might be somewhat higher than conventional production costs. Therefore, focusing on conventional production processes provided a more conservative estimate of grower costs.

The second method for computing grower costs per acre used the 2011 UC Davis cost estimates and adjusted those costs per acre for acres in production and in development by the Producer Price Index (hereafter, PPI) for avocados. This process provided estimates of grower costs for the years 2012 through 2020. PPI data for avocados was provided by the

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Economic Research Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Then, the cost per acre for acres in production and acres in development were averaged for 2018 through 2020 to estimate the three-year average grower cost per acre.

The costs per acre derived from the two methods described above were averaged to determine the estimates of grower costs per acre used in this study. It was believed that just using growth rates from the UC Davis studies from 2001 through 2011 might not adequately represent more current trends. Using the PPI provided more current trends, but was not as specific to California. Blending the two results provided a reasonable estimates of grower costs per acre for acres in production and acres in development.

The results of these computations are shown below. These costs were further adjusted downward as described in “Offsets to Grower and Handler Expenses.”

Grower Cost per Acre	Cost/Acre in Production	Cost/Acre in Development
Based on UCD 2001-2011 Growth Rate	\$13,724	\$8,411
Based on PPI @ 2016-2019 Growth Rate	\$22,449	\$15,806
Average of UCD and PPI	\$18,086*	\$12,109*

*These costs were adjusted downward. Please see “Offsets to Grower Expenses” below.

Offsets to Grower Expenditures

Grower costs per acre were adjusted downward to reflect the possible out-migration of some dollars for purchases of goods and services. In effect, it was assumed that not all grower expenditures would be made within the County. This served to make the estimate of economic impact more conservative.

It is also important to note that by eliminating depreciation and amortization costs, this study excludes future investments that growers will be making to replace depreciable assets such as equipment and facilities. Eventually, growers must make capital investments, but the timing of those expenditures is unknown. The net effect of eliminating these costs is to make the analysis considerably more conservative than it might be in terms of estimating the economic impact on San Diego County’s economy.

Grower Expenses Used in the Analyses

Total net expenditures by growers in the county were computed to be \$230,437,008 annually, or \$631,334 per day. This expenditure level for growers was used in IMPLAN to compute the economic impact in San Diego County.

Annual Economic Impact of Growers

Economic impact analyses were conducted based on the total net expenditures of growers in San Diego County. *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.*

Growers Annual Economic Impact

The Output, Employment, Labor Income, and Indirect Business Taxes generated by avocado growers are presented in Table One on an annual basis, in Table Two on a daily basis, and summarized below. As previously indicated, avocado growers spend more than \$230.4 million annually in San Diego County. This equates to nearly \$631,350 per day (i.e., \$230.4 million divided by 365 days).

Growers Impact	Total	Total Per Day
Output	\$402,171,713	\$1,101,840
Employment	7,329	n.a.
Labor Income	\$168,049,397	\$460,409
Indirect Business Taxes	\$10,117,188	\$27,718

The overall Output, or the amount of overall business activity created, is projected to total nearly \$402.2 million annually in the County, equating to more than \$1.1 million each day of the year. This includes the direct spending by avocado 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 as a result of their incremental labor income (“Induced”). Over half of this impact (57.3%) is caused by grower spending, and the remainder (42.7%) is the result of increased business activity.

Nearly 7,330 additional jobs are expected to be created annually in the County as a result of the spending by avocado growers. This is computed on an annual full-time equivalent basis. About 79.4% of this is the result of grower operations and the rest (20.6%) is due to the increased business activity caused by grower spending.

Labor Income resulting from additional people being employed and current employees earning more is projected to be more than \$168.0 million annually, equating to more than \$460,400 each day of the year. About 56.8% of this income is the direct result of spending by avocado growers, while 43.2% is due to the increased business activity. How these funds are likely to be spent across various sectors of the County’s economy is based on consumer purchasing patterns described later in this Summary Report.

More than \$10.1 million in additional indirect business taxes is created annually in the County from the increased business activity caused by avocado growers, equating to nearly \$27,725 each day of the year. These are tax dollars generated from businesses benefiting from the heightened economic activity and the increased employment. About 16.0% of these tax dollars is the direct result of spending by growers, while 84.0% is due to the

increased business activity. As is described later in this Summary Report, these tax dollars can be used to fund programs that further serve the communities within the County.

Finally, as a result of grower spending in San Diego County, the industries generating the greatest economic impact, creating the most employment, generating the most labor income, and creating the most indirect business taxes are shown below.

Industry	Output	Industry	Employment
Farming	\$270,203,993	Farming	6,474.2
Professional Services	\$39,697,149	Professional Services	271.5
Real Estate	\$29,287,498	Retailing & food services	218.6
Retailing & food services	\$19,077,848	Real Estate	96.0
Health	\$11,542,868	Health	94.1

Industry	Labor Income	Industry	Ind. Bus. Taxes
Farming	\$123,878,547	Retailing & food services	\$2,371,106
Professional Services	\$15,475,350	Farming	\$2,278,058
Retailing & food services	\$7,462,754	Wholesaling	\$1,987,078
Health	\$6,869,310	Real Estate	\$1,775,887
Real Estate	\$3,618,854	Professional Services	\$1,387,119

Possible Diffusion of Annual Labor Income Spending

Labor Income created by avocado growers will be diffused throughout the various sectors of San Diego County’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 among various economic sectors in the County, consumer expenditure patterns were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assuming that those funds will be spent in the same proportion as consumers currently spend their incomes, the dollars generated for selected economic sectors are shown below and in more detail in Table Three.

Selected Spending Category	Annual Expenditures	Expenditures Per Day
Food	\$17,812,581	\$48,802
Food at home	\$9,868,565	\$27,037
Food away from home	\$7,944,015	\$21,764
Housing	\$45,645,612	\$125,056
Shelter	\$28,386,614	\$77,772
Household operations	\$3,453,398	\$9,461
Housekeeping supplies	\$1,552,830	\$4,254
Household furnishings and equipment	\$4,346,725	\$11,909

	Annual Expenditures	Expenditures Per Day
Selected Spending Category		
Apparel and services	\$3,992,992	\$10,940
Transportation	\$21,044,146	\$57,655
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	\$8,379,687	\$22,958
Gasoline, other fuels, and motor oil	\$4,710,451	\$12,905
Public and other transportation	\$1,960,523	\$5,371
Healthcare	\$9,776,635	\$26,785
Entertainment	\$7,386,435	\$20,237
Fees and admissions	\$1,800,643	\$4,933
Pets, toys, hobbies, and playground equipment	\$1,838,615	\$5,037
Personal care products and services	\$1,694,723	\$4,643
Education	\$2,921,799	\$8,005

As shown above, the greatest amount of spending is for housing, transportation, and food. These three account for nearly 50.3% of total spending.

Possible Uses for Annual Business Taxes Created

To demonstrate how the indirect business tax dollars generated from spending by avocado growers could be used to help fund some of San Diego County’s operations, the County budgets for a variety of departments were obtained from the County’s official 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 selected San Diego County departments.

Presented below are the percentages of the budgets for selected San Diego County departments which could be funded by the indirect business tax dollars generated by avocado growers’ spending within the County. It is important to recognize that the total business tax dollars generated were applied to each County department budget. A sample of department budgets listed below, and a more extensive list is presented in Table Four.

Departments	Recommended 2020-21 Budget	% of Budget Could Fund*
Aging & Independent Services	\$10,819,272	93.5%
Agriculture, Weights & Measures	\$8,105,725	124.8%
Child Welfare Services	\$25,803,337	39.2%
Office of Emergency Services	\$2,041,357	495.6%
Parks & Recreation	\$33,692,238	30.0%
Public Health Services	\$17,664,608	57.3%

Departments	Recommended 2020-21 Budget	% of Budget Could Fund*
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San Diego County Fire Authority

\$34,846,194

29.0%

Sheriff

\$433,124,811

2.3%

*If percent exceeds 100.0%, it indicates the indirect business taxes would pay more than the department budget.

CONCLUSIONS

Economic impact analyses were conducted for the total expenditures of avocado growers in San Diego County. *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 generated by avocado growers are summarized below. Growers spend more than \$230.4 million annually in San Diego County. This equates to nearly \$631,350 per day.

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- Nearly 7,330 jobs on a full-time equivalent basis 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 \$168.0 million annually in labor income as a result of their business activities, or more than \$460,400 every day of the year. 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 San Diego County’s economy as the funds are spent for a wide array of goods and services.
- More than \$10.1 million annually in indirect business taxes, or nearly \$27,725 per day, not including income taxes. Depending on how these funds are used, they can help pay for portions of various of San Diego County programs that further benefit the people residing in its communities.

Overall, these findings demonstrate the important role avocado growers play in strengthening the economic climate of San Diego County. They generate significant amounts of economic activity, create a substantial number of jobs on a full-time-equivalent basis, create large amounts of labor income that can be spent by households, and generate considerable indirect business taxes that can help fund County programs. Avocado grower

activities create benefits that are diffused throughout San Diego County's economy, touching nearly every aspect of life in the County.

TABLE ONE: ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GROWERS

Annual Economic Impact

INDUSTRY	Output Direct	Output Indirect	Output Induced	Output Total
Manufacturing		\$974,369	\$1,592,940	\$2,567,309
Wholesaling		\$6,341,788	\$4,550,059	\$10,891,847
Retailing & Food Services		\$1,346,734	\$17,731,114	\$19,077,848
Real Estate		\$6,172,227	\$23,115,271	\$29,287,498
Professional Services		\$13,942,027	\$25,755,123	\$39,697,149
Administrative		\$310,296	\$1,161,063	\$1,471,359
Education		\$79,319	\$2,190,229	\$2,269,548
Health		\$113	\$11,542,756	\$11,542,868
Arts, entertainment, recreation		\$991,987	\$7,410,213	\$8,402,200
Accommodations		\$17,504	\$88,477	\$105,980
Other		\$873,404	\$962,305	\$1,835,709
Farming	\$230,437,016	\$39,644,272	\$122,705	\$270,203,993
Federal		\$136,665	\$449,455	\$586,120
State and local		\$2,299,034	\$1,933,249	\$4,232,283
Total	\$230,437,016	\$73,129,739	\$98,604,958	\$402,171,713

INDUSTRY	Employment Direct	Employment Indirect	Employment Induced	Employment Total
Manufacturing		2.8	3.5	6.3
Wholesaling		25.4	18.3	43.7
Retailing & Food Services		11.4	207.3	218.6
Real Estate		41.3	54.7	96.0
Professional Services		70.0	201.4	271.5
Administrative		1.7	9.9	11.6
Education		0.9	31.3	32.1
Health		0.0	94.1	94.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation		3.5	30.0	33.4
Accommodations		0.2	0.8	0.9
Other		4.5	24.2	28.6
Farming	5,821.5	650.6	2.0	6,474.2
Federal		1.2	3.2	4.4
State and local		7.2	6.7	13.9
Total	5,821.5	820.7	687.2	7,329.4

INDUSTRY	Labor Income Direct	Labor Income Indirect	Labor Income Induced	Labor Income Total
Manufacturing		\$156,901	\$237,702	\$394,603
Wholesaling		\$2,079,432	\$1,491,935	\$3,571,368
Retailing & Food Services		\$455,497	\$7,007,257	\$7,462,754
Real Estate		\$1,750,622	\$1,868,232	\$3,618,854
Professional Services		\$5,060,210	\$10,415,140	\$15,475,350
Administrative		\$119,705	\$445,006	\$564,710
Education		\$40,550	\$1,281,121	\$1,321,671
Health		\$65	\$6,869,245	\$6,869,310
Arts, entertainment, recreation		\$251,662	\$1,644,474	\$1,896,136
Accommodations		\$6,012	\$30,614	\$36,627
Other		\$273,736	\$1,051,345	\$1,325,081
Farming	\$95,515,735	\$28,314,327	\$48,484	\$123,878,547
Federal		\$102,118	\$229,302	\$331,420
State and local		\$683,457	\$619,509	\$1,302,966
Total	\$95,515,735	\$39,294,294	\$33,239,368	\$168,049,397

INDUSTRY	Business Taxes Direct	Business Taxes Indirect	Business Taxes Induced	Indirect Business Taxes Total
Manufacturing		\$13,669	\$82,456	\$96,125
Wholesaling		\$1,156,978	\$830,100	\$1,987,078
Retailing & Food Services		\$101,016	\$2,270,090	\$2,371,106
Real Estate		\$107,641	\$1,668,246	\$1,775,887
Professional Services		\$578,567	\$808,551	\$1,387,119
Administrative		\$22,540	\$73,940	\$96,480
Education		\$2,340	\$59,273	\$61,614
Health		\$1	\$151,404	\$151,405
Arts, entertainment, recreation		\$9,721	\$103,255	\$112,976
Accommodations		\$949	\$4,794	\$5,743
Other		\$69,641	\$39,512	\$109,153
Farming	\$1,614,685	\$662,530	\$843	\$2,278,058
Federal		-\$2,769	-\$32,065	-\$34,834
State and local		-\$153,082	-\$127,639	-\$280,721
Total	\$1,614,685	\$2,569,742	\$5,932,761	\$10,117,188

TABLE TWO: AVERAGE DAILY ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GROWERS

Daily Economic Impact

INDUSTRY	Output Direct	Output Indirect	Output Induced	Output Total
Manufacturing		\$2,670	\$4,364	\$7,034
Wholesaling		\$17,375	\$12,466	\$29,841
Retailing & Food Services		\$3,690	\$48,578	\$52,268
Real Estate		\$16,910	\$63,330	\$80,240
Professional Services		\$38,197	\$70,562	\$108,759
Administrative		\$850	\$3,181	\$4,031
Education		\$217	\$6,001	\$6,218
Health		\$0	\$31,624	\$31,624
Arts, entertainment, recreation		\$2,718	\$20,302	\$23,020
Accommodations		\$48	\$242	\$290
Other		\$2,393	\$2,636	\$5,029
Farming	\$631,334	\$108,614	\$336	\$740,285
Federal		\$374	\$1,231	\$1,606
State and local		\$6,299	\$5,297	\$11,595
Total	\$631,334	\$200,355	\$270,151	\$1,101,840

INDUSTRY	Employment Direct	Employment Indirect	Employment Induced	Employment Total
Manufacturing	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wholesaling	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retailing & Food Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Professional Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Health	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Arts, entertainment, recreation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Accommodations	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Farming	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Federal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
State and local	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

INDUSTRY	Labor Income Direct	Labor Income Indirect	Labor Income Induced	Labor Income Total
Manufacturing		\$430	\$651	\$1,081
Wholesaling		\$5,697	\$4,087	\$9,785
Retailing & Food Services		\$1,248	\$19,198	\$20,446
Real Estate		\$4,796	\$5,118	\$9,915
Professional Services		\$13,864	\$28,535	\$42,398
Administrative		\$328	\$1,219	\$1,547
Education		\$111	\$3,510	\$3,621
Health		\$0	\$18,820	\$18,820
Arts, entertainment, recreation		\$689	\$4,505	\$5,195
Accommodations		\$16	\$84	\$100
Other		\$750	\$2,880	\$3,630
Farming	\$261,687	\$77,573	\$133	\$339,393
Federal		\$280	\$628	\$908
State and local		\$1,872	\$1,697	\$3,570
Total	\$261,687	\$107,656	\$91,067	\$460,409

INDUSTRY	Business Taxes Direct	Business Taxes Indirect	Business Taxes Induced	Indirect Business Taxes Total
Manufacturing		\$37	\$226	\$263
Wholesaling		\$3,170	\$2,274	\$5,444
Retailing & Food Services		\$277	\$6,219	\$6,496
Real Estate		\$295	\$4,571	\$4,865
Professional Services		\$1,585	\$2,215	\$3,800
Administrative		\$62	\$203	\$264
Education		\$6	\$162	\$169
Health		\$0	\$415	\$415
Arts, entertainment, recreation		\$27	\$283	\$310
Accommodations		\$3	\$13	\$16
Other		\$191	\$108	\$299
Farming	\$4,424	\$1,815	\$2	\$6,241
Federal		-\$8	-\$88	-\$95
State and local		-\$419	-\$350	-\$769
Total	\$4,424	\$7,040	\$16,254	\$27,718

TABLE THREE: POSSIBLE DIFFUSION OF LABOR INCOME

Labor Income Diffusion as a Result of Grower Expenditures

SPENDING CATEGORY	Annual Expenditures	Expenditures Per Day
Food	\$17,812,581	\$48,802
Food at home	\$9,868,565	\$27,037
Food away from home	\$7,944,015	\$21,764
Housing	\$45,645,612	\$125,056
Shelter	\$28,386,614	\$77,772
Owned dwellings	\$14,293,232	\$39,160
Rented dwellings	\$12,292,739	\$33,679
Utilities, fuels, and public services	\$7,904,045	\$21,655
Household operations	\$3,453,398	\$9,461
Housekeeping supplies	\$1,552,830	\$4,254
Household furnishings and equipment	\$4,346,725	\$11,909
Apparel and services	\$3,992,992	\$10,940
Transportation	\$21,044,146	\$57,655
Vehicle purchases (net outlay)	\$8,379,687	\$22,958
Gasoline, other fuels, and motor oil	\$4,710,451	\$12,905
Other vehicle expenses	\$5,991,486	\$16,415
Public and other transportation	\$1,960,523	\$5,371
Healthcare	\$9,776,635	\$26,785
Entertainment	\$7,386,435	\$20,237
Fees and admissions	\$1,800,643	\$4,933
Audio and visual equipment and services	\$2,086,428	\$5,716
Pets, toys, hobbies, and playground equipment	\$1,838,615	\$5,037
Other entertainment supplies, equipment, services	\$1,660,749	\$4,550
Personal care products and services	\$1,694,723	\$4,643
Reading	\$227,828	\$624
Education	\$2,921,799	\$8,005
Cash contributions	\$5,036,206	\$13,798
Gifts of goods and services	\$2,386,202	\$6,538

TABLE FOUR: POSSIBLE USES FOR INDIRECT BUSINESS TAXES

Possible Use of Indirect Business Taxes as a Result of Grower Expenditures

Departments	Recommended 2020-21 Budget	% of Budget Could Fund*
Aging & Independent Services	\$10,819,272	93.5%
Agriculture, Weights & Measures	\$8,105,725	124.8%
Child Welfare Services	\$25,803,337	39.2%
Community Enhancement	\$3,155,662	320.6%
Housing & Community Development Services	\$5,346,581	189.2%
Office of Emergency Services	\$2,041,357	495.6%
Parks & Recreation	\$33,692,238	30.0%
Public Health Services	\$17,664,608	57.3%
San Diego County Fire Authority	\$34,846,194	29.0%
Sheriff	\$433,124,811	2.3%

*If percent exceeds 100.0%, it indicates the indirect business taxes would pay more than the department budget.