2010 Florida's Forestry and Forest Product Industry Economic Impacts

Economic Output: Florida's nearly 16 million acres of timberlands supported economic activities which generated **$14.7 billion** in total output impacts in 2010. This was almost the same output level as in 2009, and 12% more than in 2008 at the lowest point in the recent economic recession (Fig. 1).

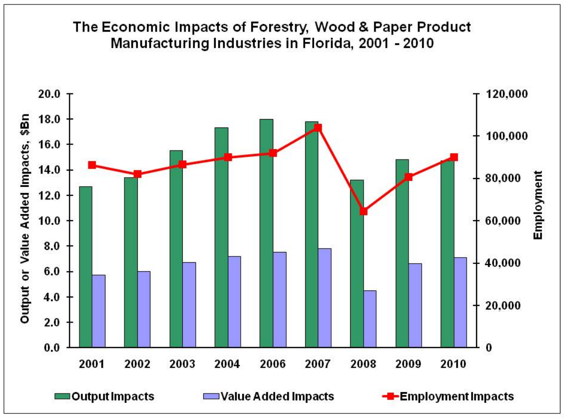

Figure 1. Economic impacts of forestry, wood and paper product manufacturing industries in Florida between 2001 and 2010.

Employment: 2010 employment impacts were nearly **90,000 full and part-time jobs**, which was almost 10,000 jobs more than in 2009. The 2010 employment in forestry and forest products industry represented a 40% increase over 2008 employment at the lowest point of the recession.

Value Added: At $7.1 billion, value added impacts were also higher in 2010 than in any of the last three years (Fig. 1).

Compensation: The pulp and paper products industry supported 73% share of income paid to the labor force employed in forestry and related industries in 2010 (Fig. 2)

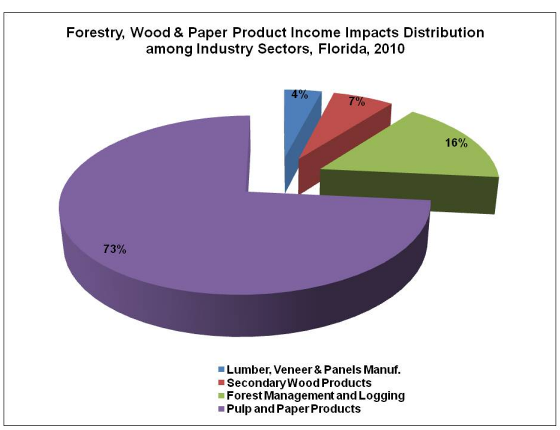

Figure 2. Labor income impacts distribution among forestry, wood and paper product industry sectors in Florida, 2010.

At 16%, forest management and logging was the next largest sector in terms of income paid out to workers in 2010. Secondary wood products sector generated 7% of income, lumber, veneer and panels manufacturing paid the remaining 4% of wages and benefits in forestry-related occupations (Fig. 2).

Export Value: At $5.4 billion in 2010, and similarly to other economic indicators, the export value of Florida's forest products to out-of-state destinations was the highest since 2008 (Fig. 3).

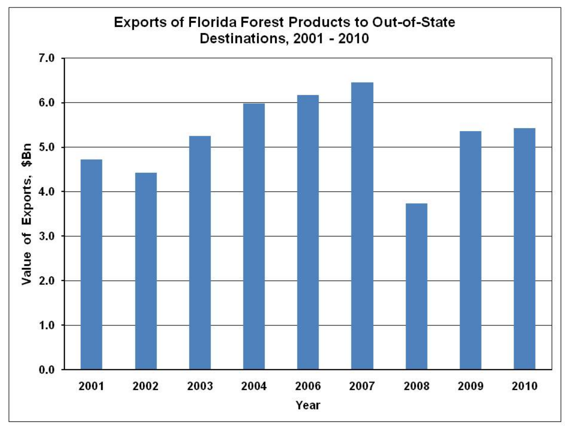

Figure 3. Export value of Florida's forest products to out-of-state destinations between 2001 and 2010.

Fiscal Impacts: In 2010, indirect business tax impacts of forestry and forest products industries in Florida was $470 million. Of that amount, $351 million was generated by pulp and paper sector, $92 million by forest tract management and logging activities, $15 million by lumber, veneer and panel manufacturing, $12 million by secondary products manufacturing industries.

Total other property income impacts, such as interest, rents, royalties and dividends, were $2.285 billion in 2010. The largest share again was generated by pulp and paper manufacturing at $1.849 billion. Forest tract management and logging activities generated $327 million, the secondary forest products sector $79 million, while lumber, veneer and panels manufacturing generated $30 million.

Forest Ownership: Florida timberland ownership, which supports forest products industry is 70% private, 16% state, 11% federal and 3% county and municipal (Fig. 4). That translates into 11.2 million acres in private hands, 2.6 million acres in state, 1.7 million acres in federal and 0.5 million acres in county and municipal ownership.

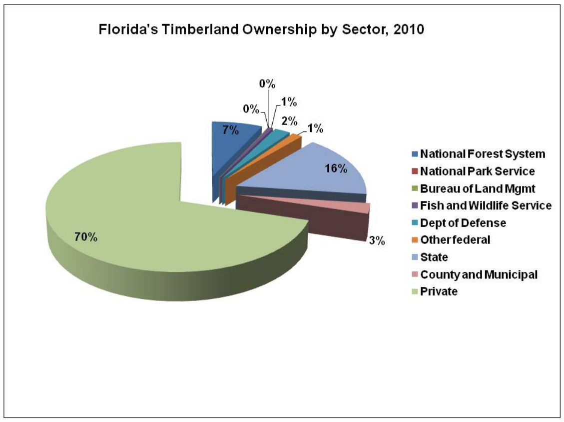

Figure 4. Florida timberland ownership by major ownership sectors, 2010.

Forest Distribution: Although forests cover about 50% of the state's land area, Florida's timberlands are located mostly north of Orlando (Fig. 5). In the northern half of the state most counties are at least 50% forested, whereas the peninsular Florida is forested 40% or less. Liberty County in northwest Florida is the most forested with timberlands covering more than 90% of its area. On the other hand, a number of counties in southeast Florida support less than 10% of timberland (Fig. 5).

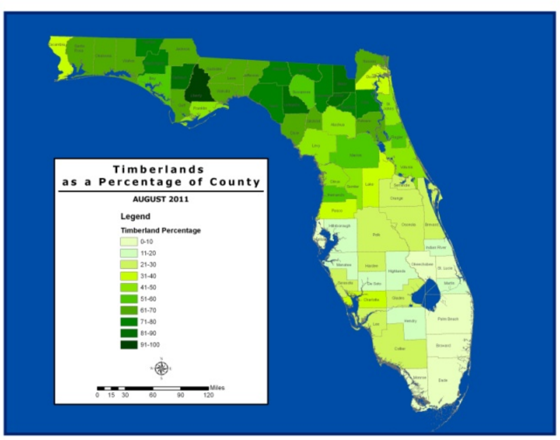

Figure 5. Florida timberlands as percentage of county area, 2010.

Local Importance: In 2010, there were 59 primary wood using mills in Florida (Table 1). The local economic importance of forests depends on a number of factors including proximity to markets.

Table 1. Type and number of primary wood using mills in Florida, 2010.

Sawmill	27	Plywood	2
Mulch	7	Pole	2
Pulp / Paper	6	Pellet	1
Chip-and-saw	5	Strand board	1
Chip mill	3	Veneer	1
Post	3	Firewood	1
Total			59

The primary wood using mills in Florida are located mostly in the northern part of the state (Fig. 6) in proximity to timberland resources. Depending on type and size, which dictates raw material needs, they have the biggest economic impact in a zone of 50 to 75 mile radius. This corresponds to an area from which they can purchase wood in the most economical way, providing income to local timberland owners.

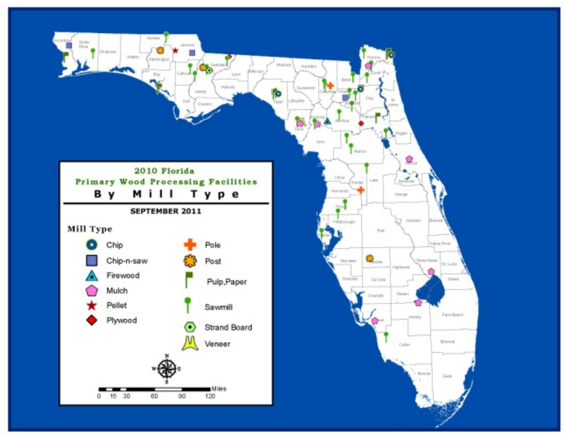

Figure 6. Florida primary wood processing facilities, 2010.

References:

IMPLAN software and Florida region data for 2010 (MIG, Inc.). Compiled by Alan W. Hodges, University of Florida, March 12, 2012.

Miles, P.D. August 26, 2011. Forest Inventory EVALIDator web-application version 1.5.00. St. Paul, MN: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Research Station. [Available only on internet: http://apps.fs.fed.us/Evalidator/tmattribute.jsp]

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