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# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis

## 2024 Update

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Prepared by:





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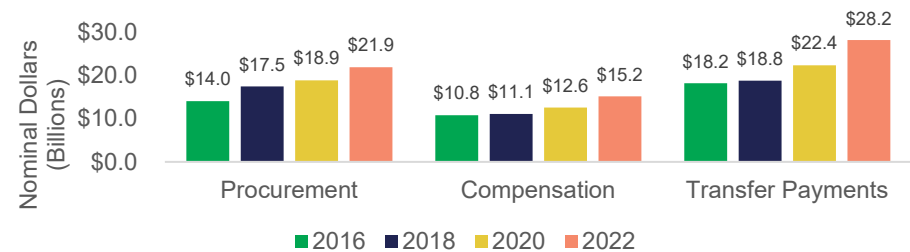
## Executive Summary

For more than a decade, the Florida Defense Support Task Force (FDSTF) has monitored the economic impacts of defense spending flowing to or associated with Florida military installations, private-sector defense contractors, and the more than 1.6 million veterans and military retirees residing in the state. It does so by conducting biennial economic impact analyses. This report serves as an update to those previous studies. It provides a comprehensive assessment of the military and defense industry’s economic impacts using the latest available (2022) spending data. Employing industry-standard economic modeling techniques, this study estimates the far-reaching effects of defense spending as it ripples through the economy, stimulating job creation, business activity, consumer spending, and economic growth in both related and unrelated industries. **The results serve as a powerful testament to the military and defense industry’s enduring status as an economic driver in Florida.** They also illustrate the key role that defense spending played in helping the state emerge from pandemic-related economic disruption.

**As Figure 1 shows, more than \$65 billion of direct defense spending was injected into Florida’s economy in 2022, a 21% increase over the 2020 sum of nearly \$54 billion.** Transfer payments to veterans and military retirees accounted for the largest share of this spending, at more than \$28 billion. Federal procurement to contractors performing work both on- and off-installations amounted to nearly \$22 billion, while compensation to Active-Duty service members, Reservists, National and Coast Guardsmen, and DoD civilian personnel equaled more than \$15 billion. All spending flows increased between 2020 and 2022, but the rise in transfer payments was particularly sharp. In 2022, Florida veterans and military retirees received more than \$28 billion in transfer payments, a 16% increase over the 2020 sum. The major findings from the update are summarized below:

- **From 2020 to 2022, the total economic impact increased by 6.2%, to \$102.6 billion.** This figure represents 7.3% of Florida’s 2022 gross state product (GSP). While Florida’s economy has diversified in recent years, homeland security and national defense remain one of the state’s main industry clusters.
- The first-, second-, and third-order effects of defense spending on employment were significant. In total, the defense industry accounted for **865,937 jobs** in 2022, **an increase of nearly 6,000 jobs from two years prior.**
- These jobs generated more than **\$69 billion in income for workers**, thus spurring consumer spending on goods and services in the local economy.
- Ultimately, **\$4.6 billion in state and local taxes** resulted from economic activity generated by defense spending. This finding suggests that the military and

**Figure 1. Florida Defense Spending Trends**



**Source:** Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Treasury; Department of Veterans Affairs  
**Note:** Values are nominal dollars.



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- defense industry are vital to helping Florida maintain its status as one of nine states with no income tax.
- Florida has witnessed a decline in defense personnel in recent years, although to a lesser extent than most other states. Between 2020 and 2022, Florida experienced a 1.2% reduction in personnel, less than half the decline at the national level (3.2%). Despite the state’s loss of personnel, defense spending continued to increase in Florida during this time. In 2022, Florida was the beneficiary of **\$65.3 billion in defense-related expenditures**, including federal procurement, personnel compensation, and transfer payments to veterans and military retirees.
- The defense industry played a major stabilizing role in Florida as the state recovered from the nationwide economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 1 presents the economic impacts traceable to the more than \$65 billion of defense expenditures that were injected into the state in 2022. In total, \$102.6 billion in GSP and 865,937 jobs were attributable to this spending. The economic impact associated with Florida’s installations, which stem from military and DoD civilian personnel earnings and Base Operating Support Contracts, amounted to nearly \$36 billion. Installation activity accounted for 292,927 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. Off-installation procurement in support of weapons development, manufacturing, and other activities added more than \$42 billion to Florida’s GSP and 345,926 jobs to the state’s economy. Transfer payments to veterans and retirees had considerable induced effects, generating \$24.4 billion in economic impact and 227,084 jobs.

**Table 1. Statewide Defense Spending Economic Impacts**

Impact Type	Economic Impact (Billions, Real 2023 USD)	Total Jobs Supported
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$102.6</b>	<b>865,937</b>
<i>Installation Footprint (Salaries and Base Operating Support Contracts)</i>	<i>\$35.9</i>	<i>292,927</i>
<i>Procurement (Contracts performed off-installation)</i>	<i>\$42.2</i>	<i>345,926</i>
<i>Transfers (Veterans Benefits &amp; Military Pensions)</i>	<i>\$24.4</i>	<i>227,084</i>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars



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Table 2 presents the economic impacts of defense spending in Florida by region. The results demonstrate that all eight regions reap the benefits of defense spending, albeit to different degrees. Virtually all the impact is concentrated in five regions: East Central, Northwest, Tampa Bay, Northeast, and Southeast. However, these regions vary dramatically in their dependence on defense spending. For example, the defense industry accounted for 23% of Northwest Florida’s economy—a sharp contrast from the 1.7% of Southeast Florida’s economy that this industry represented. *Nonetheless, it is evident that while not all residents can see military jets on maneuver or feel the earth shaking from bombing exercises being conducted at one of Florida ranges, many are employed and earn income—either directly or indirectly—because of Florida’s defense economy.*

**Table 2. Regional Economic Impacts**

Region	Value Added to Gross Regional Product (GRP) (Billions, Real 2023 USD)	Employment	% of Region’s Economy
Northwest	\$20.6	157,312	23.0%
East Central	\$28.2	310,588	11.1%
Tampa Bay	\$16.6	152,321	5.3%
Southeast	\$8.9	87,952	1.7%
Northeast	\$12.1	96,593	9.8%
Southwest	\$1.3	15,681	1.8%
North Central	\$1.5	16,652	3.3%
South Central	\$0.2	2,323	2.2%

**Source:** IMPLAN

**Note:** The statewide and regional models were estimated separately. Because the state-level multipliers are not simply the averages of the regional multipliers, the regional impacts do not sum to the statewide impacts.



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## Introduction

The Florida Defense Support Taskforce (FDSTF) commissioned Matrix Design Group to conduct the 2024 update to the Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis. The purpose of this study is to determine the economic impact of federal defense spending in Florida. Defense-related expenditures primarily come in the following three forms:

1. Personnel Compensation
2. Procurement (Contracts and Grants)
3. Transfer Payments

With more than 20 military installations, nearly 137,000 Department of Defense (DoD) and U.S. Coast Guard personnel, thousands of defense contractors, and more than 1.6 million veterans and military retirees, Florida is vital to national security. In 2022, federal expenditures supporting defense activities summed to more than \$65 billion. These spending flows rippled through the state economy to create second- (indirect) and third- (induced) order impacts, a phenomenon known as the multiplier effect. This study measures not only the direct but also the indirect and induced effects of defense spending on various key economic indicators.

As noted in previous updates, the scope of this study is limited to measuring economic impacts. Of course, the value of defense personnel extends well beyond this dimension. Military men and women and their spouses, as well as veterans and military retirees, all make positive intangible contributions to the communities in which they reside. We collected economic data mainly from secondary sources—such as DoD reports and other federal databases—with the objective of identifying all defense-related expenditures occurring in Florida during the most recent annual period (2022). These federal expenditures encompass the federal military (Active Duty, Reserves, and DoD Civilians), National Guard, and the U.S. Coast Guard. The specific data sources utilized are listed below:

- **U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis:** This U.S. Department of Commerce agency provides data on military employment and compensation for states, counties, and metro areas.
- **U.S. Department of Treasury:** Through [USAspending.gov](https://www.usaspending.gov), the Department of Treasury offers detailed data on federal procurement. Critically, the grants and contracts are categorized by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, place of performance, and awarding (sub)agency. For the purposes of our analysis, we isolated procurement by the DoD and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in support of the federal military and U.S. Coast Guard.

Figure 2. Components of the Defense Economy





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- **Defense Manpower Data Center:** This DoD agency provides data on personnel strength by state and branch of service.
- **Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics:** A project of the Department of Veterans Affairs, this database provides estimates of the veteran population and pension and transfer payments.
- **Florida National Guard Adjutant General’s Report Fiscal Year 2022:** Released annually by the Florida Department of Military Affairs, this report presents counts of National Guardsmen by county.
- **DoD Office of the Actuary:** This DoD office is an authoritative source of state-level data on retirees and pensions.

Expenditures on behalf of the federal military, National and Coast Guardsmen, and veterans and retirees constitute what is known as ***direct*** defense spending. Direct spending across the state has first-order economic impacts, meaning it generates the initial round of employment, income, and gross regional product (GRP) impacts. As these expenditures flow through the economy, they spur additional rounds of spending. ***Indirect*** effects result from business-to-business transactions. In the case of the defense economy, these effects primarily occur when private defense contractors purchase intermediate inputs from suppliers. Contractors must also hire workers to fulfill their contractual obligations. These workers then generate ***induced*** economic impacts by spending their income on goods and services in the local economy.

To estimate the direct, indirect, and induced effects of defense spending, this study utilizes the economic analysis software IMPLAN (Impact Analysis for PLANning). An input-output model, IMPLAN is widely used in economic impact analyses of the military and defense industry. Additionally, we verified the statewide results using the Regional Economic Models, Inc. Policy Insight Plus (REMI PI+) economic simulation model. The main text features the IMPLAN results, while the REMI PI+ statewide results are presented in a supplementary appendix.

The IMPLAN models estimate the effects of defense spending on four variables: employment, labor income, state and local taxes, and value added to GRP—the subnational analogue to GDP. It is preferable to conceptualize economic impact as value added rather than output, which inherently double counts goods and services. Following common practice, the report uses the terms “economic impact” and “value added” interchangeably. The formula for GRP is below:

$$\text{GRP} = \text{C} + \text{I} + \text{G} + (\text{X}-\text{M})$$

- **C**onsumption spending by individuals on goods and services
- **I**ntermediate expenditures by businesses and individuals
- **G**overnment spending
- **E**xports (gross value)
- **I**mports (gross value)

After providing an overview of national defense spending trends, we present the findings of our economic impact analysis. The report provides statewide, regional, and county-level results. To perform the regional analysis, we divided the state into the eight regions



examined in prior iterations of this report. The county-level analysis focuses on the 16 counties where most of the defense spending and economic impact occur. Each section concludes with an exploration of trends in military employment and compensation since 2001.

## Trends in National Defense Spending

How does the modern federal defense budget compare to historical defense spending levels? Figure 3 illustrates how national defense spending has varied in relation to the overall federal budget and GDP since 1940. Following the U.S.'s entry into World War II in 1941, defense spending escalated dramatically, reaching 90% of the federal budget and 37% of GDP in 1945. In the immediate postwar years, spending declined sharply. However, it represented rising shares of the federal budget and GDP by 1951—the first full year of

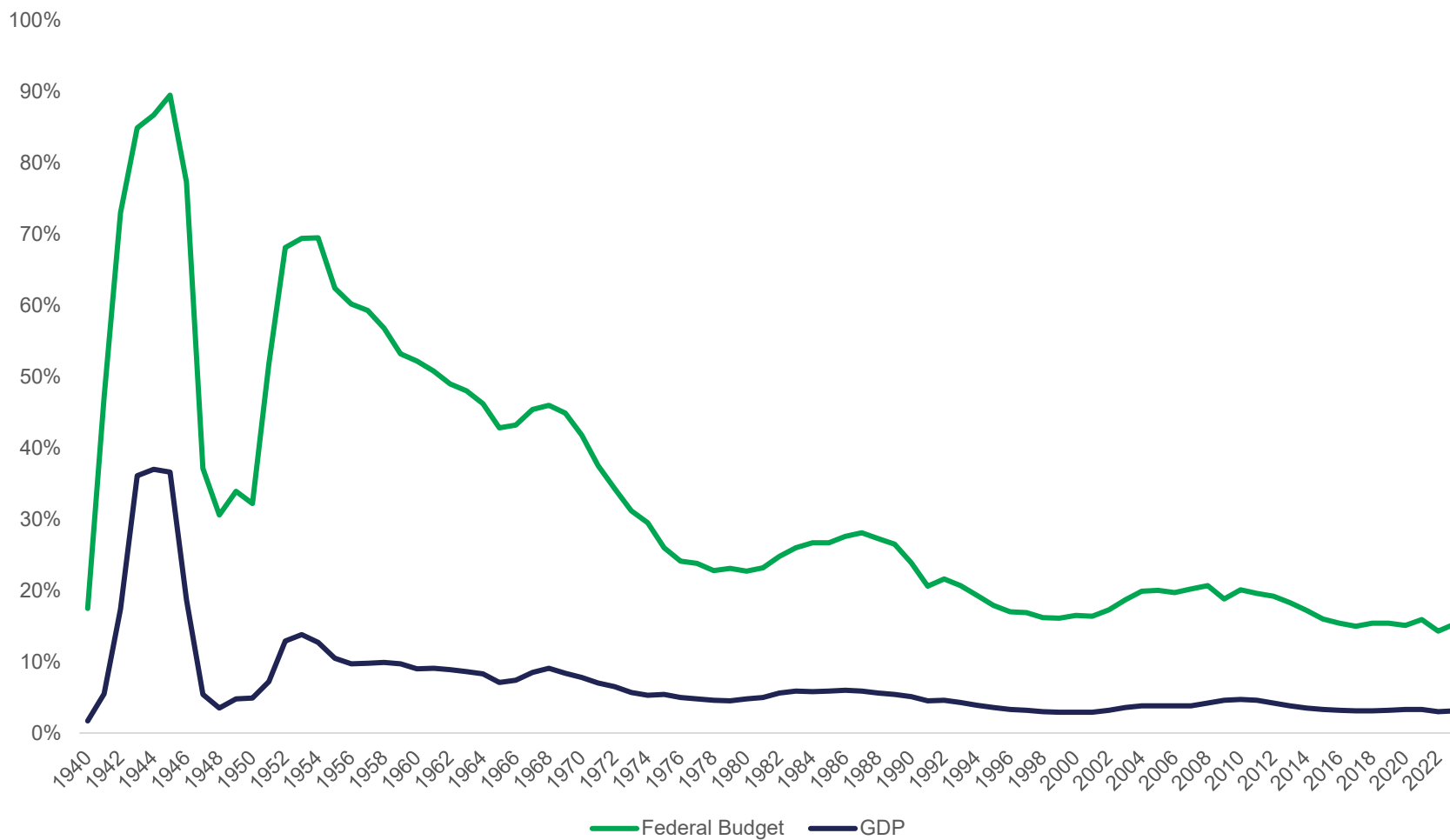


American involvement in the Korean War. Although defense spending would gradually decline in relation to the federal budget and GDP over the remainder of the century, it remained high amid U.S. efforts to limit the spread of Soviet influence during the Cold War. Indeed, it was not until 1994—three years after the end of the Cold War—that defense spending dropped to less than 20% of the federal budget. That year, defense spending also represented four percent of GDP. In the early 2000s, defense spending again increased in relation to the federal budget and GDP due to expenditures for the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, albeit not nearly to the extent witnessed during the World War II and Cold War eras. Defense spending has tended to decline since then, as evidenced by the fact that the FY 2022 defense budget accounted for 14% of the overall federal budget and 3% of GDP. In

sum, the long-term trend has been for defense spending's prominence in the federal budget and economy to decline.



### Figure 3. Defense Spending as a Share of Federal Spending and Gross Domestic Product



Source: US Department of Defense

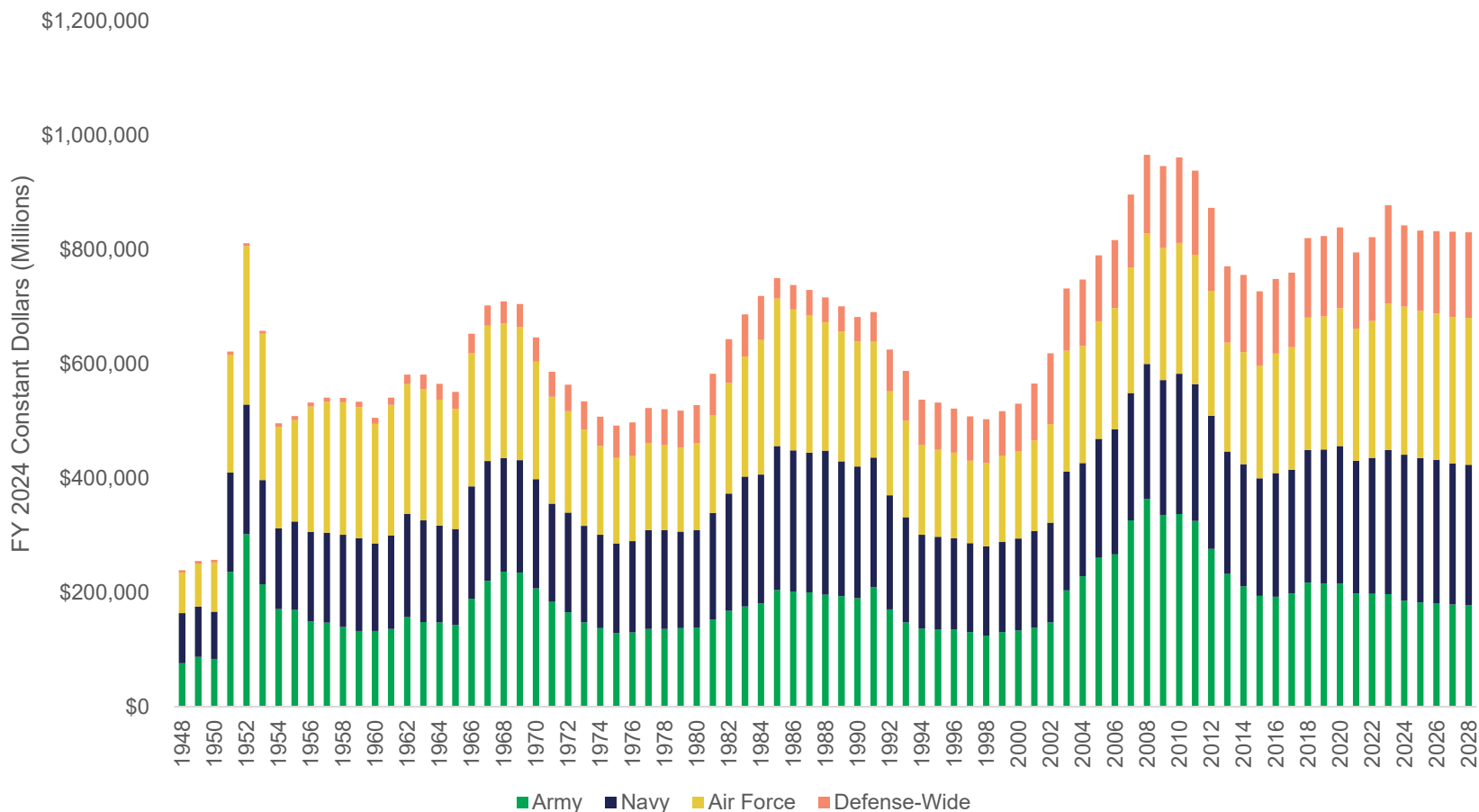
Nonetheless, defense spending levels, as measured in absolute terms, remain well above the historical average. As Figure 4 shows, total spending amounted to \$878 billion. The Air Force received \$256 billion, compared to \$251 billion for the Navy and \$197 billion for the Army; the remaining \$173 billion was allocated to other DoD organizations. For context, 1952 defense spending, which occurred



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

at the height of the Korean War, was more than \$800 billion in today’s dollars. The 2023 sum did, however, represent a substantial decline from the levels seen from 2007 to 2011. Taken together, Figures 3 and 4 suggest that although the economy and federal budget have diversified significantly in recent decades, national defense spending remains high by historical standards.

**Figure 4. National Defense Spending by Service, 1948 – 2028**



Source: US Department of Defense National Defense Budget Estimates for FY 2024

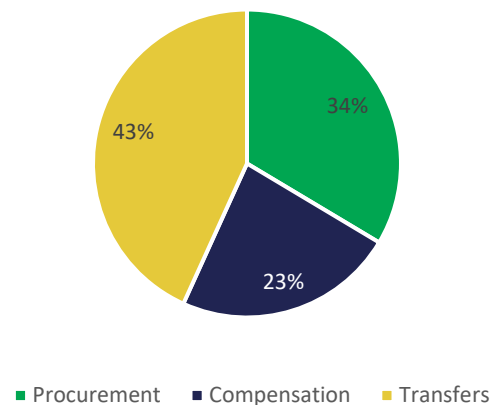


## Florida Statewide Summary

National defense and homeland security are widely recognized as one of Florida’s industry clusters, defined as a set of interconnected businesses, suppliers, and associated institutions that exist in a geographically concentrated area. Crucial to the sustenance of this cluster are the significant sums of money that the state receives in the form of federal procurement; compensation to federal military members, National and Coast Guardsmen, and DoD civilian personnel; and pensions and transfers to veterans and military retirees. As seen in Table 3, these spending flows amounted to \$65.3 billion in 2022. Transfers represented a plurality (43%) of defense-related expenditures, totaling \$28.2 billion. Additionally, the state was the beneficiary of \$21.9 billion in federal procurement, accounting for 34% of all defense-related expenditures. Personnel compensation made up the remaining 23% of such expenditures, equaling \$15.2 billion.

Table 3. Direct Defense Expenditures: Florida	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$21,929.2
Compensation	\$15,158.9
Transfers	\$28,226.9
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$65,315.0</b>

Figure 5. Distribution of Direct Defense Expenditures: Florida



Source: Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs  
Note: Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.





## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 4 presents the economic impact analysis results. Statewide, defense-related expenditures generated 865,937 jobs, more than half of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$69.3 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry, as measured by the value added to gross state product (GSP), amounted to \$102.6 billion. This represented 7.3% of the state’s economy. More than \$4.6 billion of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the state.

**Table 4. Economic Impact Estimates: Florida**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>865,937</b>
<i>Direct</i>	421,061
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	444,876
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$69,297.4</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$44,166.4
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$25,131.0
<b>Value Added to GSP (millions)</b>	<b>\$102,551.5</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$56,336.5
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$46,215.0
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$4,611.4</b>
<i>State</i>	\$2,325.3
<i>County</i>	\$886.6
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$1,399.5
<b>Percent of Economy</b>	<b>7.3%</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 5 disaggregates the economic and employment impacts by component, presenting separate estimates for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$102.6 billion in total economic impact, \$94.6 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 811,897 of the 865,937 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 62% and 63% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 5. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Florida**

Florida	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$94,593.5	\$4,951.2	\$3,006.8	<b>\$102,551.5</b>
	Total Jobs	811,897	34,070	19,970	<b>865,937</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



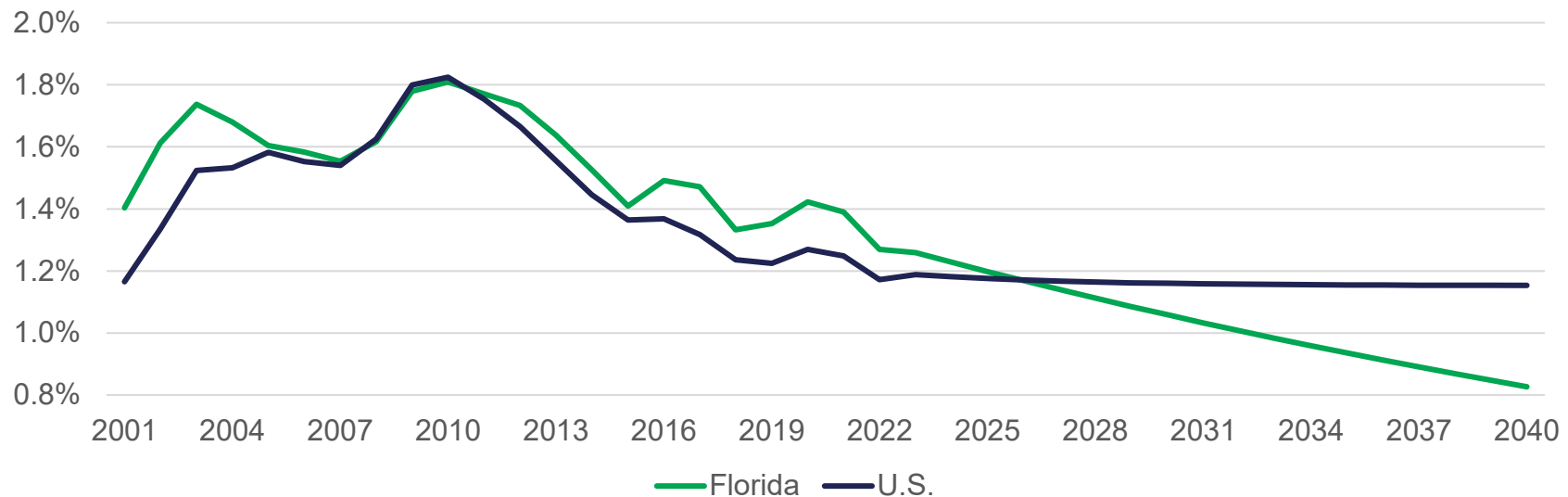
## Actual and Projected Changes in Military Compensation and Employment Over Time

This section provides a statewide and national analysis of key defense-related trends dating back to 2001. In addition, each figure presents projections through 2040. Indicators of interest include the military's shares of total compensation and total employment, military employment relative to 2001, and the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation.

### Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 6 demonstrates that in the early 2000s, the military's share of total compensation climbed dramatically, both in Florida and the U.S. as a whole. In 2009 and 2010, amid high levels of civilian unemployment, the military accounted for 1.8% of all compensation received by Floridians and, more generally, Americans. Since then, due to declining American military involvement in the Middle East, budget sequestration, and improved economic conditions, the military's share of total compensation has fallen considerably. As of 2021, the military accounted for 1.4% of all compensation received in Florida, compared to 1.2% in the U.S.

**Figure 6. Military's Share of Total Compensation, 2001 – 2040: Florida and U.S.**



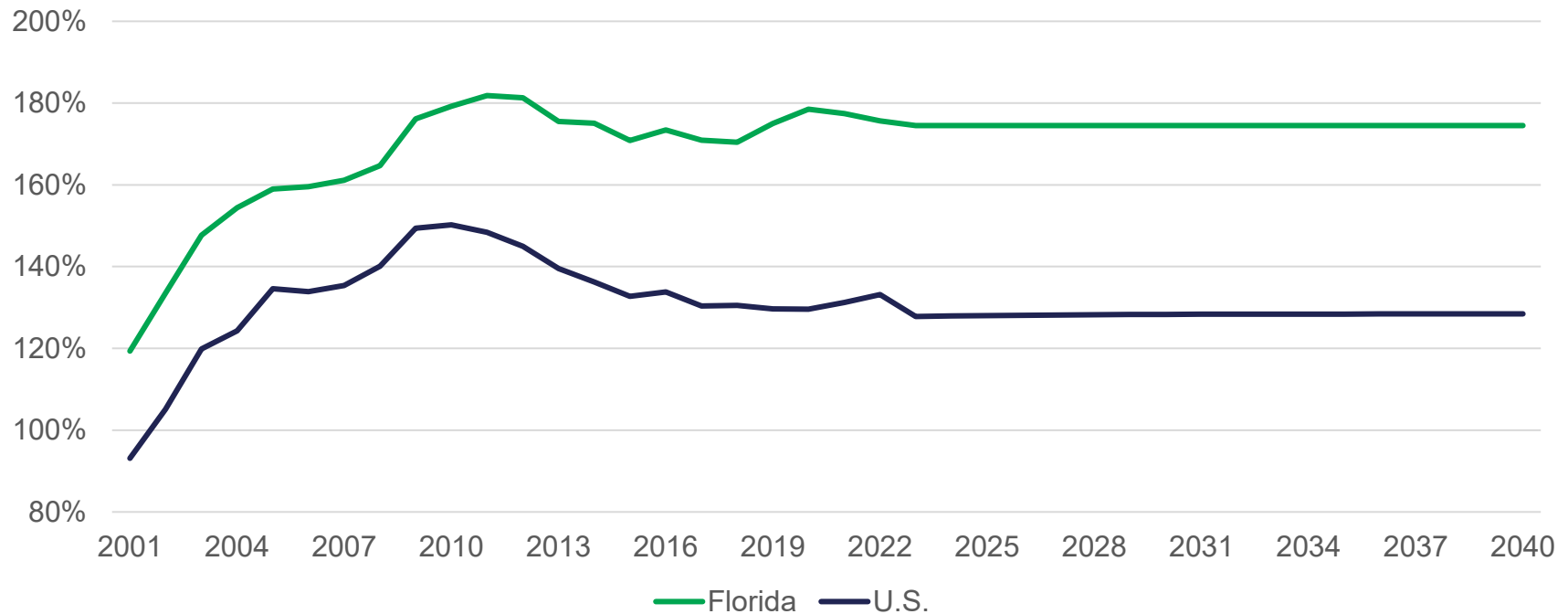
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 7 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Florida. For purposes of comparison, it also presents this ratio for the U.S. as a whole. Relative to the general population, the military enjoyed steep pay increases at the beginning of the century. Nationally, average compensation for the military has consistently exceeded that for the general population, but this has been especially true in Florida. In 2011, average military compensation in the state was 82% higher than average total compensation. Over the next decade, however, the gap between compensation for the military and general population would decline considerably. In 2018, average military compensation was 70% higher than average total compensation, although this figure would rise to 77% in 2021.

**Figure 7. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation, 2001 – 2040: Florida and U.S.**



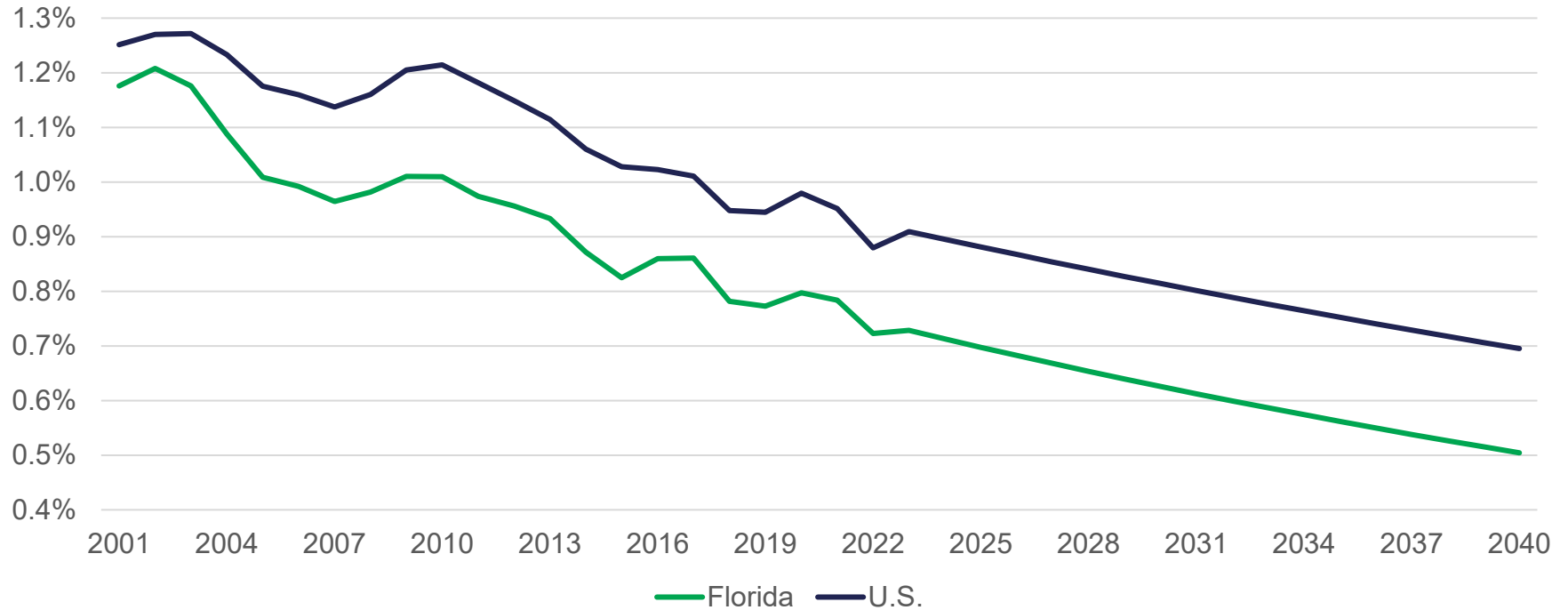
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 8 displays the military's share of total employment in both Florida and the U.S. Like the nation as a whole, the state has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years. In 2002, the military represented 1.2% of Florida's workforce, but by 2021, this figure had fallen by about one-third, to 0.8%.

**Figure 8. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment, 2001 – 2040: Florida and U.S.**



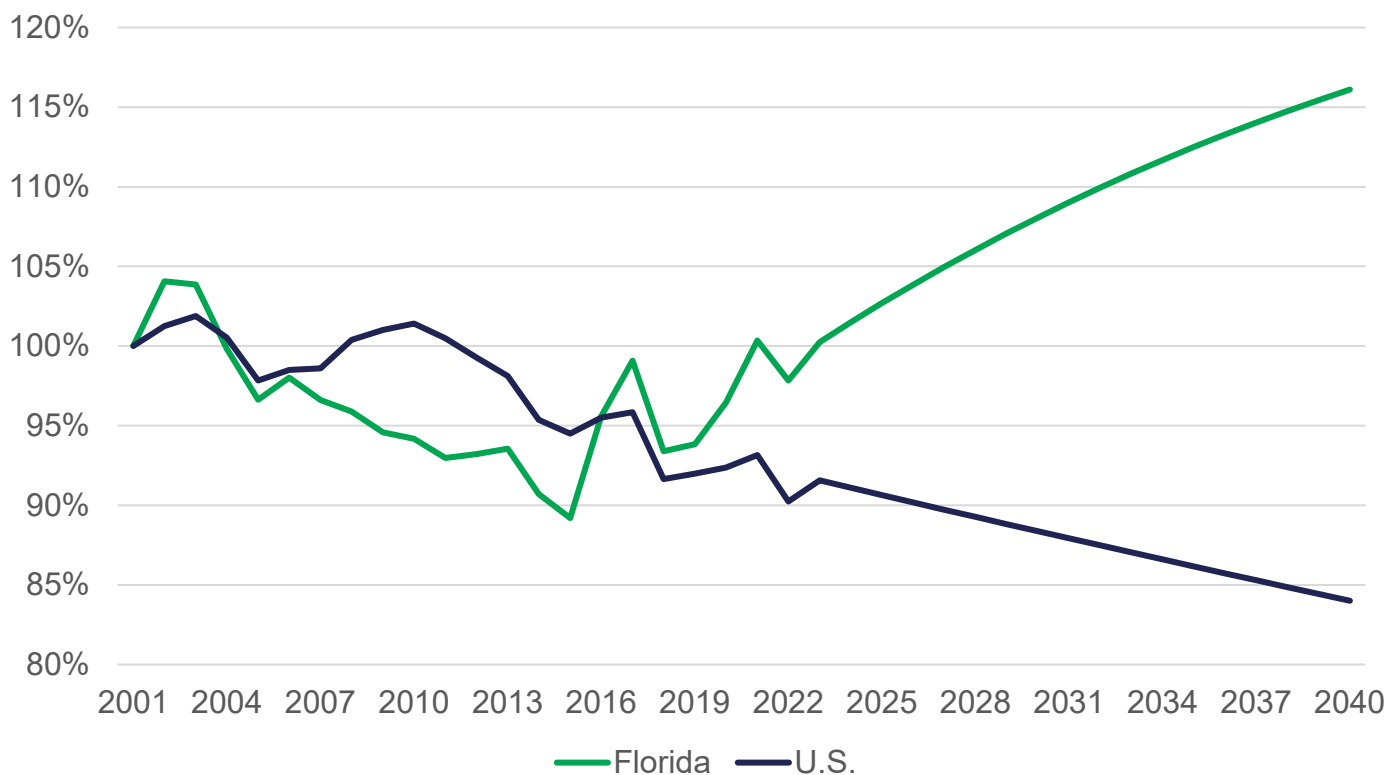
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 9 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Florida. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the state since then. Although the long-term trend has been for military employment to decline, it has risen sharply since 2015. As such, the state's service member population is expected to continue growing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the U.S. as a point of comparison.

**Figure 9. Military Employment Indexed to 2001, 2001 – 2040: Florida and U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Florida’s Procurement Economy

As Table 6 demonstrates, Florida has consistently been among the top beneficiaries of procurement spending. In 2022, the state ranked fourth in the nation, trailing only Virginia, Texas, and California. These three states have routinely topped the procurement rankings. Florida had previously attained fourth-place status in 2010, 2017, 2018, and 2019. As evidence of its growing importance to national security, the state has risen considerably in the rankings since 2012, when Florida benefitted from less procurement spending than eight other states.

**Table 6. State Rankings: Procurement Spending by Place of Performance, 2009 – 2022**

Rank	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	CA	CA	VA	CA	CA	VA	CA	CA	TX	TX	TX	TX	VA	VA
2	VA	VA	CA	VA	VA	CA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	CA	TX
3	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	TX	CA	CA	CA	CA	TX	CA
4	MA	FL	AZ	MD	MD	CT	MD	CT	FL	FL	FL	CT	NY	FL
5	FL	MA	CT	MO	AZ	MD	CT	FL	MD	MD	CT	MD	FL	NY
6	MD	MD	MD	AZ	MA	PA	PA	MD	PA	CT	MD	FL	MD	MD
7	AZ	PA	FL	CT	FL	FL	FL	PA	CT	MO	PA	AZ	MA	CT
8	PA	CT	PA	PA	CT	AZ	MA	MO	AZ	PA	MA	MA	CT	PA
9	CT	AZ	MA	FL	PA	MA	AL	WA	MA	MA	MO	PA	WA	MA
10	MO	MO	AL	MA	MO	AL	AZ	MA	MO	AZ	AZ	MO	PA	AZ

Source: US Department of Treasury

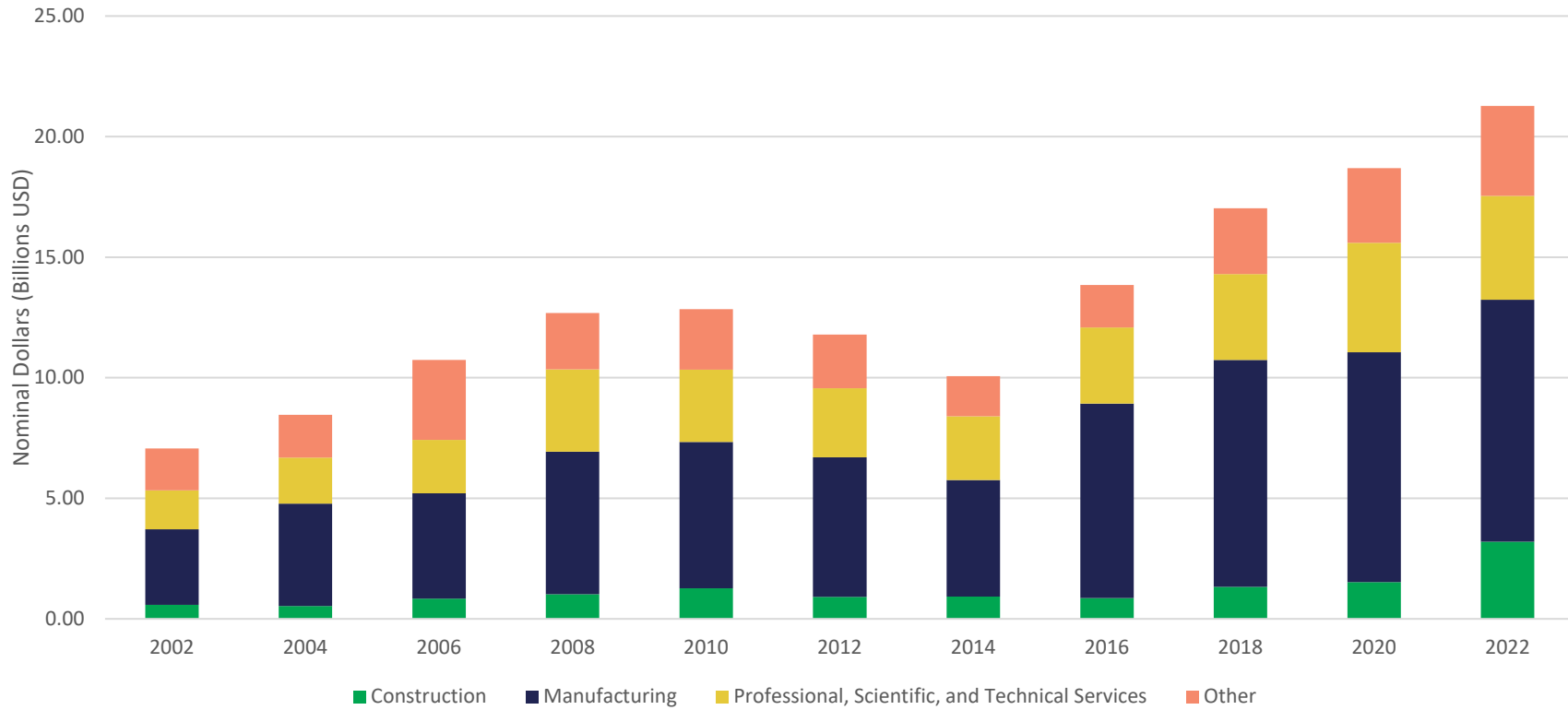


Figure 10 sheds light on the industry composition of defense procurement to Florida. The manufacturing industry has historically been the largest beneficiary of defense procurement. This continued to be the case in 2022, when it received \$10 billion in contracts and grants. The federal government also allocates significant sums of money to the professional, technical, and scientific services and construction industries for defense activities. Their contracts and grants amounted to \$4.3 and \$3.2 billion in 2022, respectively. Procurement to businesses in other industries totaled \$3.7 billion.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

Figure 10. Florida Defense Procurement by Industry, 2002 – 2022



Source: US Department of Treasury



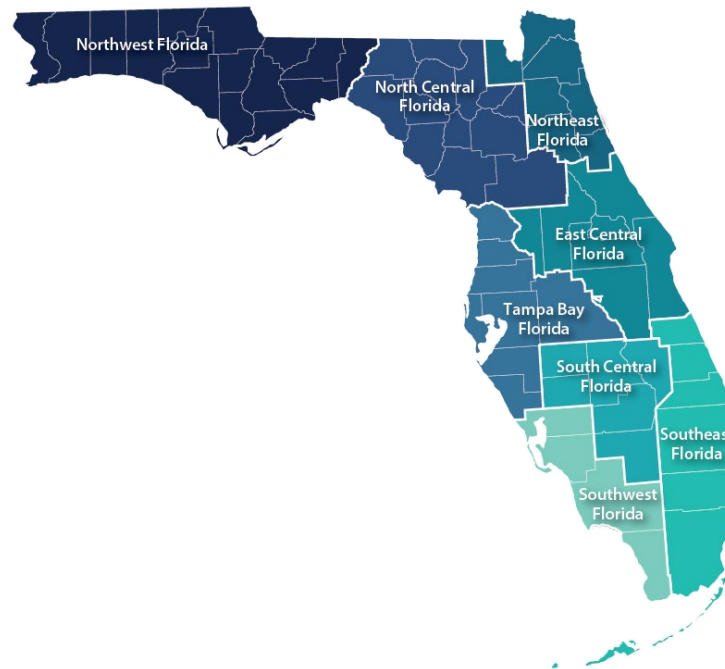


## Regional Analysis Overview

This section provides an analysis of regional-level economic impacts. The constituent parts of the regions are the state's 67 counties. As in previous updates, we divided the state into the following eight regions, which are delineated in Figure 11:

- Northwest Region
- North Central Region
- Northeast Region
- East Central Region
- Tampa Bay Region
- South Central Region
- Southeast Region
- Southwest Region

**Figure 11. Regional Delineations**





## Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update



As mentioned previously, the economic impacts of the military and defense industry are driven by three distinct spending flows: personnel compensation, procurement, and transfer payments. Our analysis of each region closely resembles our statewide analysis, beginning with an overview of these expenditures on behalf of all branches of the federal military, DoD civilians, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard. Subsequently, we present the direct, indirect, and induced effects on employment, labor income, value added to gross regional product (GRP), and state and local taxes. Finally, after disaggregating these impacts by spending flow, we provide separate estimates for the federal military, Coast Guard, and National Guard.

Additionally, this section provides an analysis of key defense-related trends in each region dating back to 2001. It also presents projections through 2040. Indicators of interest include the military's shares of total compensation and total employment, military employment relative to 2001, and the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation. Each region-specific analysis concludes by presenting the most current demographic data.

Table 7 quantifies the economic impacts associated with the military and defense industry. The major beneficiaries of defense-related expenditures were the Northwest, East Central, and Tampa Bay Regions, where the combined economic impact totaled \$65.4 billion. In Northwest Florida, the military and defense industry accounted for 23% of the regional economy. Employment impacts were equally significant, with defense-related expenditures generating a combined 620,221 jobs in the three regions.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

Table 7. Regional Economic Impacts

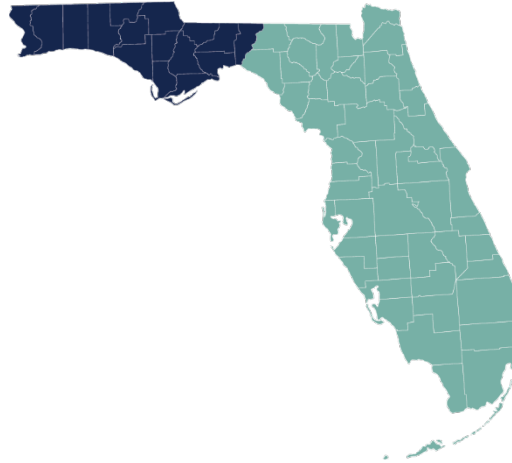
Region	Value Added to GRP (Billions, Real 2023 USD)	Employment	% of Region's Economy
Northwest	\$20.6	157,312	23.0%
East Central	\$28.2	310,588	11.1%
Tampa Bay	\$16.6	152,321	5.3%
Southeast	\$8.9	87,952	1.7%
Northeast	\$12.1	96,593	9.8%
Southwest	\$1.3	15,681	1.8%
North Central	\$1.5	16,652	3.3%
South Central	\$0.2	2,323	2.2%

Source: IMPLAN

**Note:** The statewide and regional models were estimated separately. Because the state-level multipliers are not simply the averages of the regional multipliers, the regional impacts do not sum to the statewide impacts.



## Northwest Region

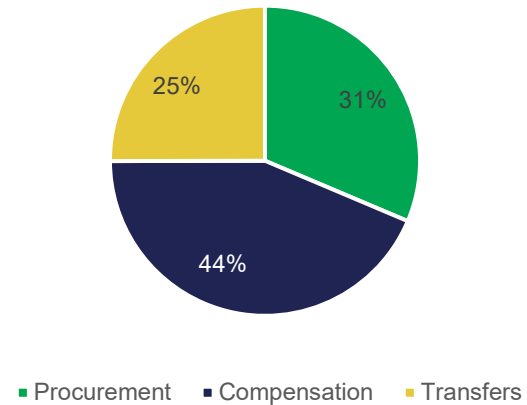


### Northwest Region Summary

The Northwest Region encompasses Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties. Notably, the region features Eglin Air Force Base, which has the distinction of being the largest Air Force Base in the world, along with several other major installations. Spending associated with the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard totaled \$15.4 billion in 2022 (see Table 8). Personnel compensation accounted for the largest share of these expenditures, at \$6.7 billion, followed by procurement (\$4.8 billion) and transfers (\$3.9 billion).

Table 8. Direct Defense Expenditures: Northwest Region	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$4,831.7
Compensation	\$6,714.9
Transfers	\$3,856.1
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$15,402.7</b>

Figure 12. Distribution of Direct Defense Expenditures: Northwest Region



**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs  
**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 9 presents the economic impact analysis results. In the Northwest Region, defense-related expenditures generated 157,312 jobs, 45% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$14.4 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$20.6 billion. Nearly \$785 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the region.

**Table 9. Economic Impact Estimates: Northwest Region**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>157,312</b>
<i>Direct</i>	86,910
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	70,402
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$14,427.1</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$11,003.1
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$3,424.0
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$20,616.3</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$13,966.7
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$6,649.6
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$784.8</b>
<i>State</i>	\$450.2
<i>County</i>	\$156.9
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$177.7

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 10 disaggregates the economic and employment impacts by component, presenting separate estimates for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$20.6 billion in total economic impact, \$19.2 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 148,897 of the 157,312 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 88% and 87% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 10. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Northwest Region**

Northwest	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$19,182.7	\$1,257.2	\$176.4	<b>\$20,616.3</b>
	Total Jobs	148,897	7,346	1,068	<b>157,312</b>

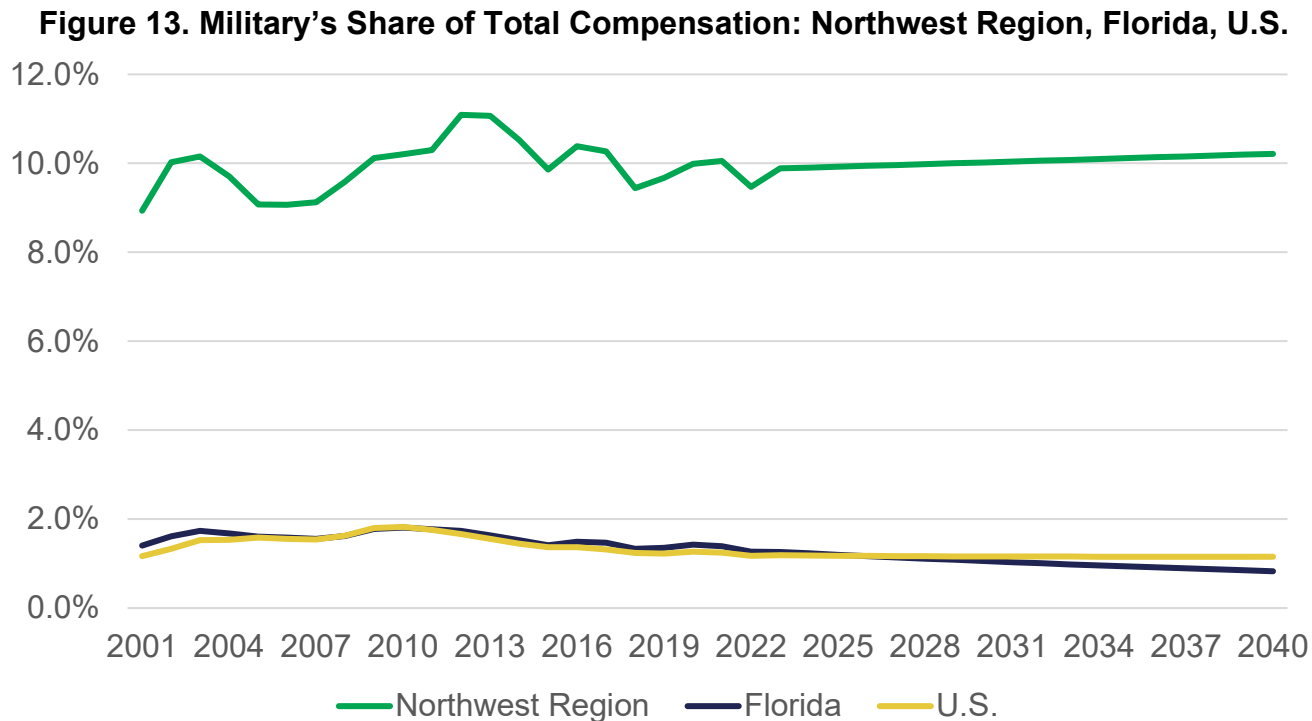
Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 13 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across the Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a higher percentage of earnings in the Northwest Region than in the state or nation as a whole. Over the past decade, however, the military's share of total compensation in the region has declined as the local economy has diversified. In a departure from the statewide and national forecasts, the Northwest Region is expected to experience a marginal increase in the military's share of total compensation through 2040.



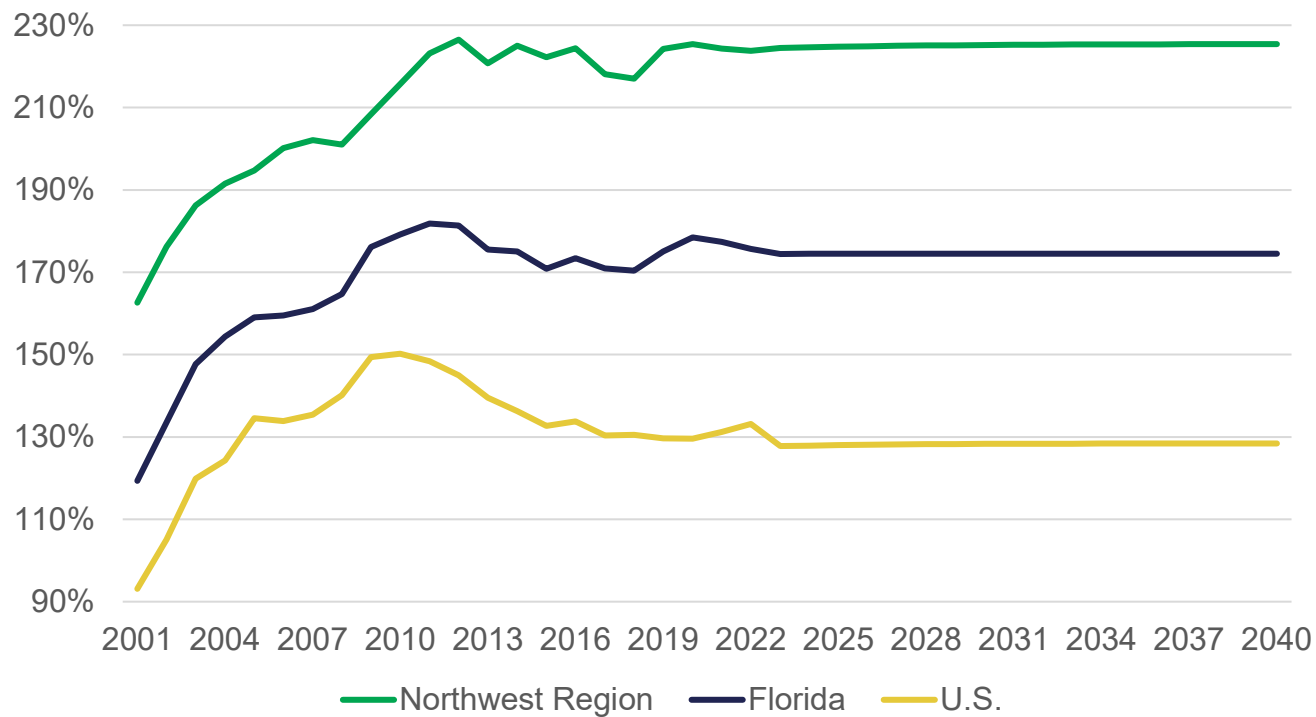
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 14 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in the Northwest Region. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for Florida and the U.S., both of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 14. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

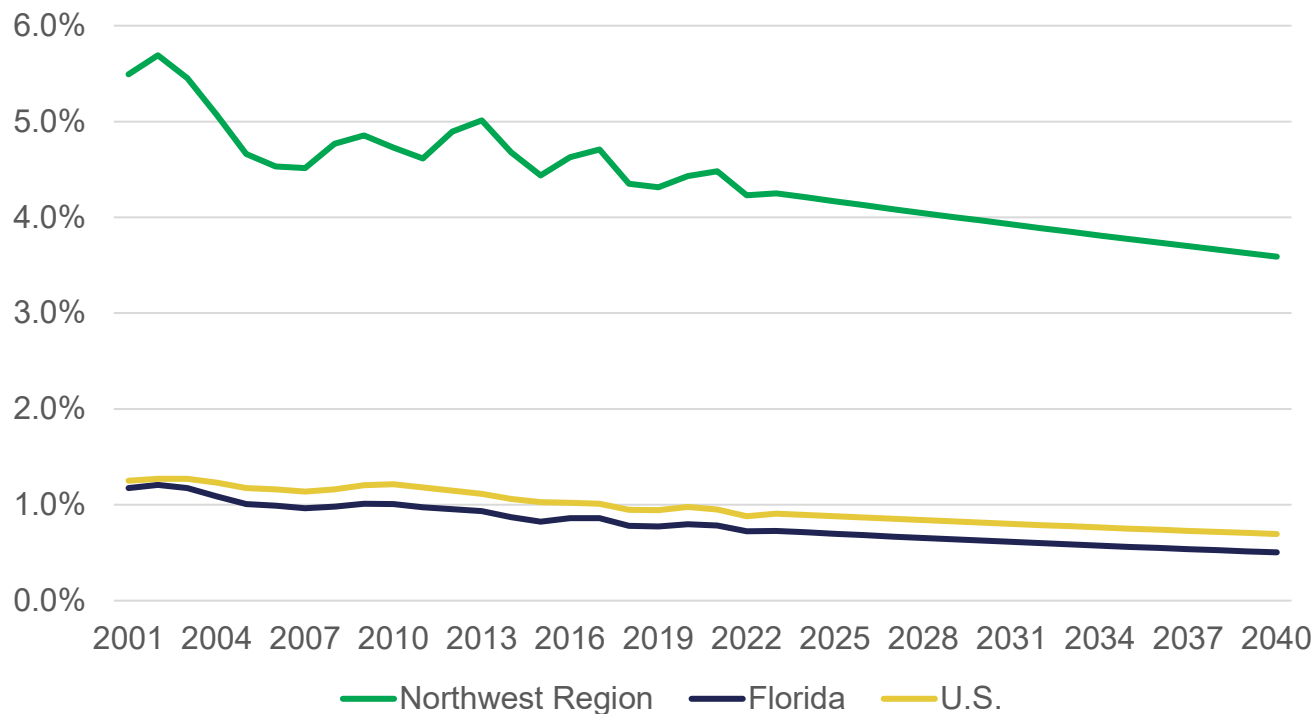




## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 15 displays the military's share of total employment in the Northwest Region. Like the state and nation as a whole, the region has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 15. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



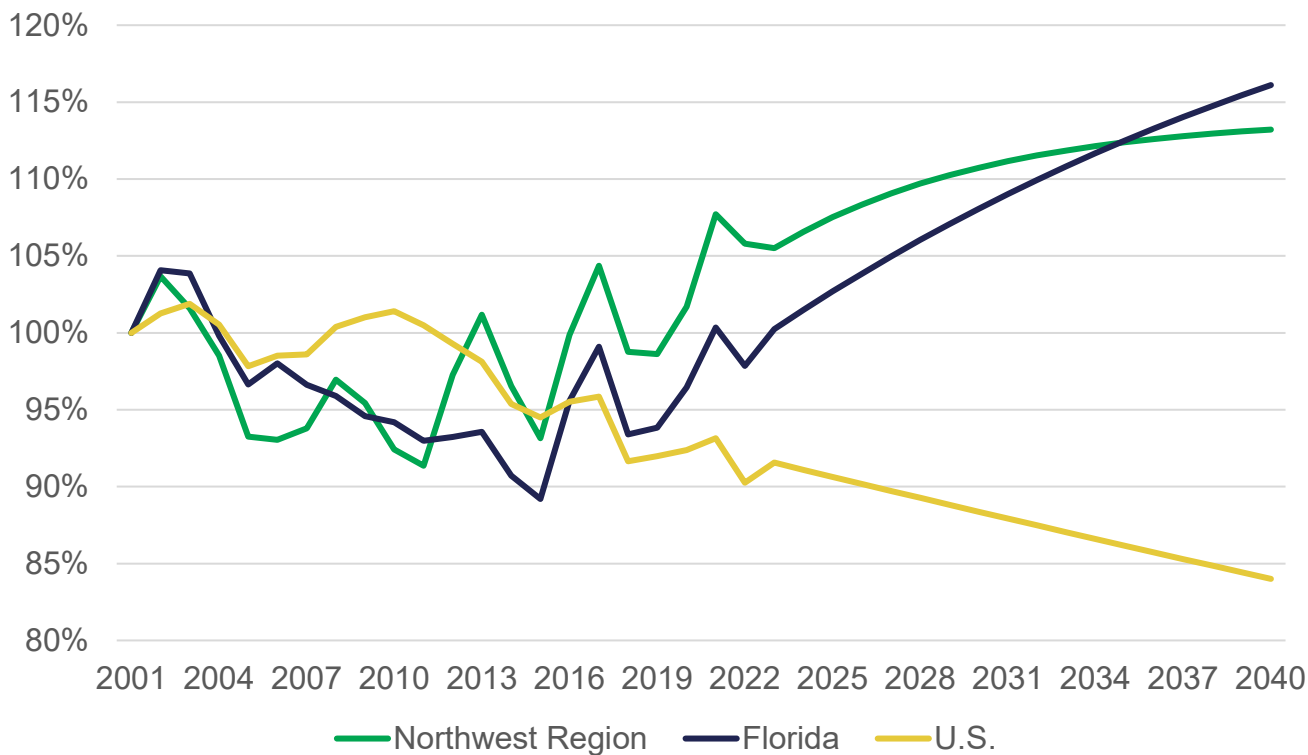
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 16 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in the Northwest Region. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the region since then. Particularly since 2011, the region has witnessed several sharp rises in military employment. As such, its service member population is expected to continue growing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including Florida and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 16. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Regional Economy

Table 11 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in the Northwest Region. It also provides regional and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

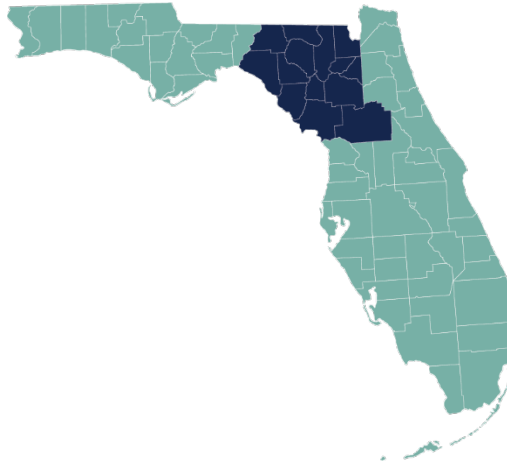
**Table 11. Demographic Estimates: Northwest Region**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	1,378,406
Population in 2023	1,546,374
Population in 2035	1,722,200
Change from 2011 to 2023	12.2%
Change from 2023 to 2035	11.4%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Northwest Region	\$36,012
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## North Central Region

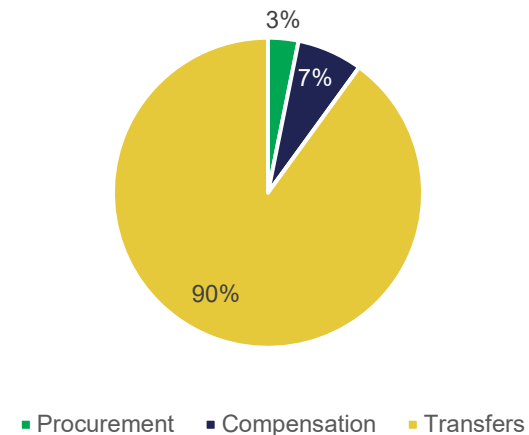


### North Central Region Summary

The North Central Region encompasses Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union Counties. Spending associated with the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard totaled \$2.3 billion in 2022 (see Table 12). Transfers accounted for the largest share of these expenditures, at \$2 billion. The region is not a major beneficiary of other defense-related expenditures, with procurement and compensation amounting to \$71.6 million and \$154.3 million, respectively.

Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$71.6
Compensation	\$154.3
Transfers	\$2,032.1
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,258.1</b>

Figure 17. Distribution of Direct Defense Expenditures: North Central Region



Source: Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

Note: Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 13 presents the economic impact analysis results. In the North Central Region, defense-related expenditures generated 16,652 jobs, 73% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$823.7 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$1.5 billion. Nearly \$130 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the region.

**Table 13. Economic Impact Estimates: North Central Region**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>16,652</b>
<i>Direct</i>	4,546
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	12,106
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$823.7</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$267.5
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$556.2
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$1,466.8</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$339.6
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$1,127.2
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$129.5</b>
<i>State</i>	\$72.1
<i>County</i>	\$29.7
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$27.7

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 14 disaggregates the economic and employment impacts by component, presenting separate estimates for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$1.5 billion in total economic impact, \$1.4 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 15,970 of the 16,652 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 79% and 78% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 14. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: North Central Region**

North Central	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$1,397.2	\$54.8	\$14.8	<b>\$1,466.80</b>
	Total Jobs	15,970	535	148	<b>16,652</b>

Source: IMPLAN

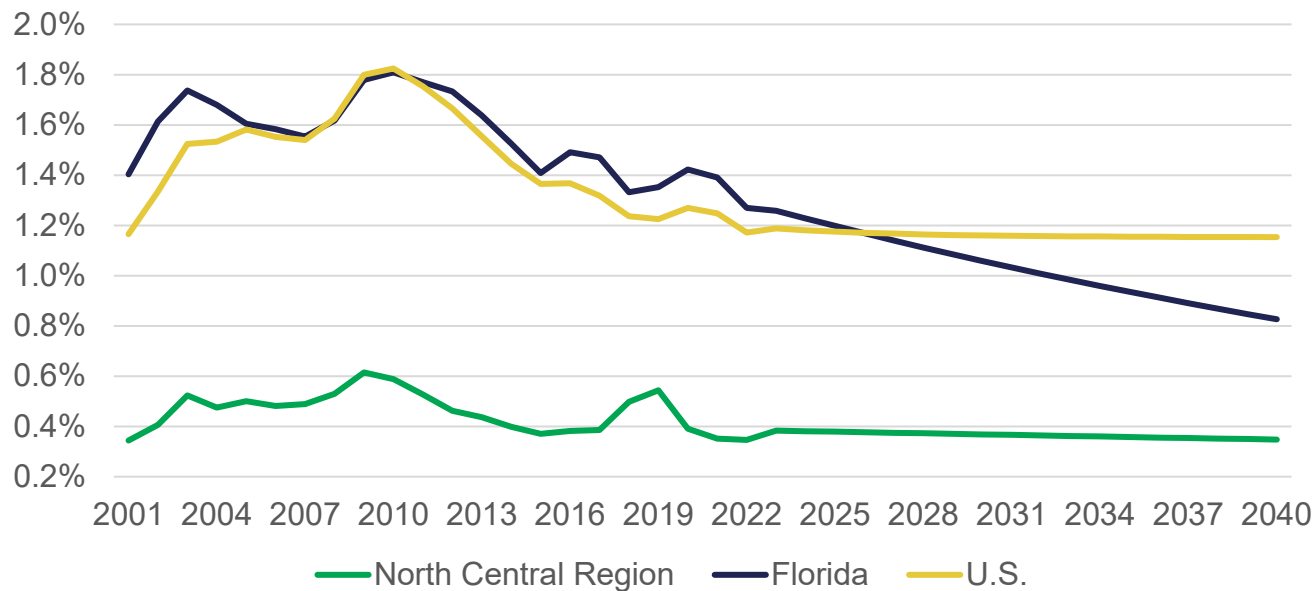
Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 18 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across the North Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a percentage share of earnings in the North Central Region than in the state or nation as a whole. At its peaks in 2009 and 2010, military compensation represented 0.6% of total compensation. Consistent with the statewide forecast, the North Central Region is expected to experience a decline in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the national figure is projected to remain relatively stagnant.

**Figure 18. Military's Share of Total Compensation: North Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



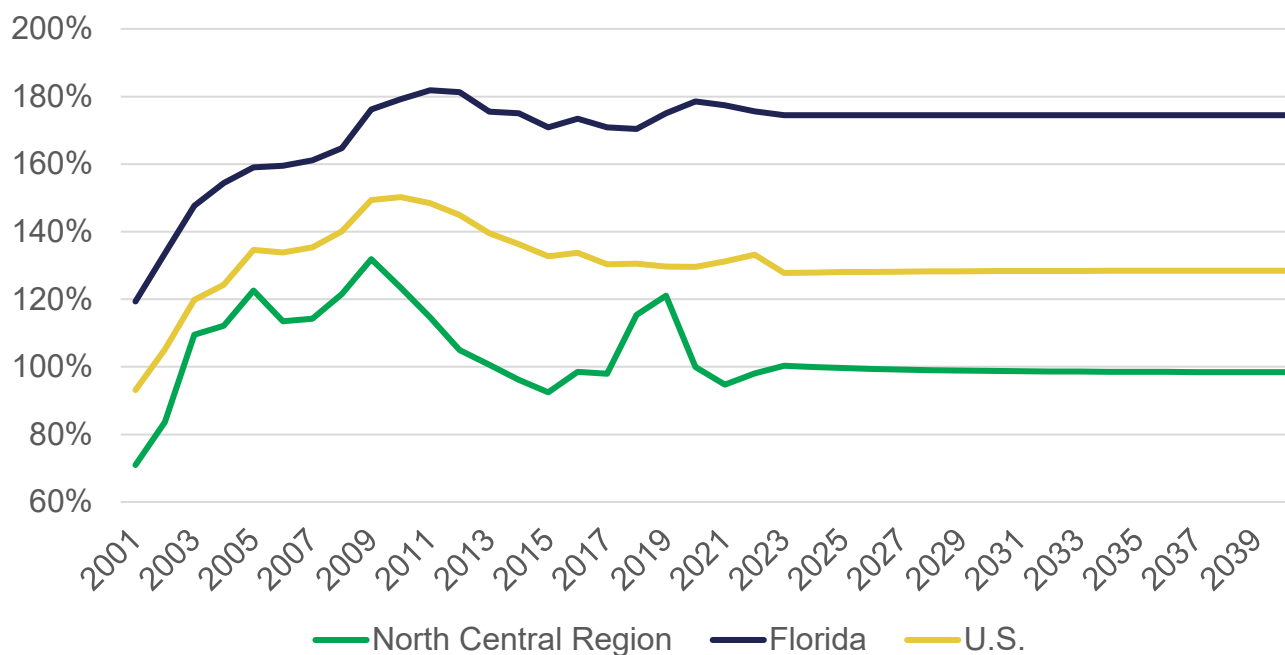
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 19 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in the North Central Region. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for Florida and the U.S., both of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 19. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: North Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

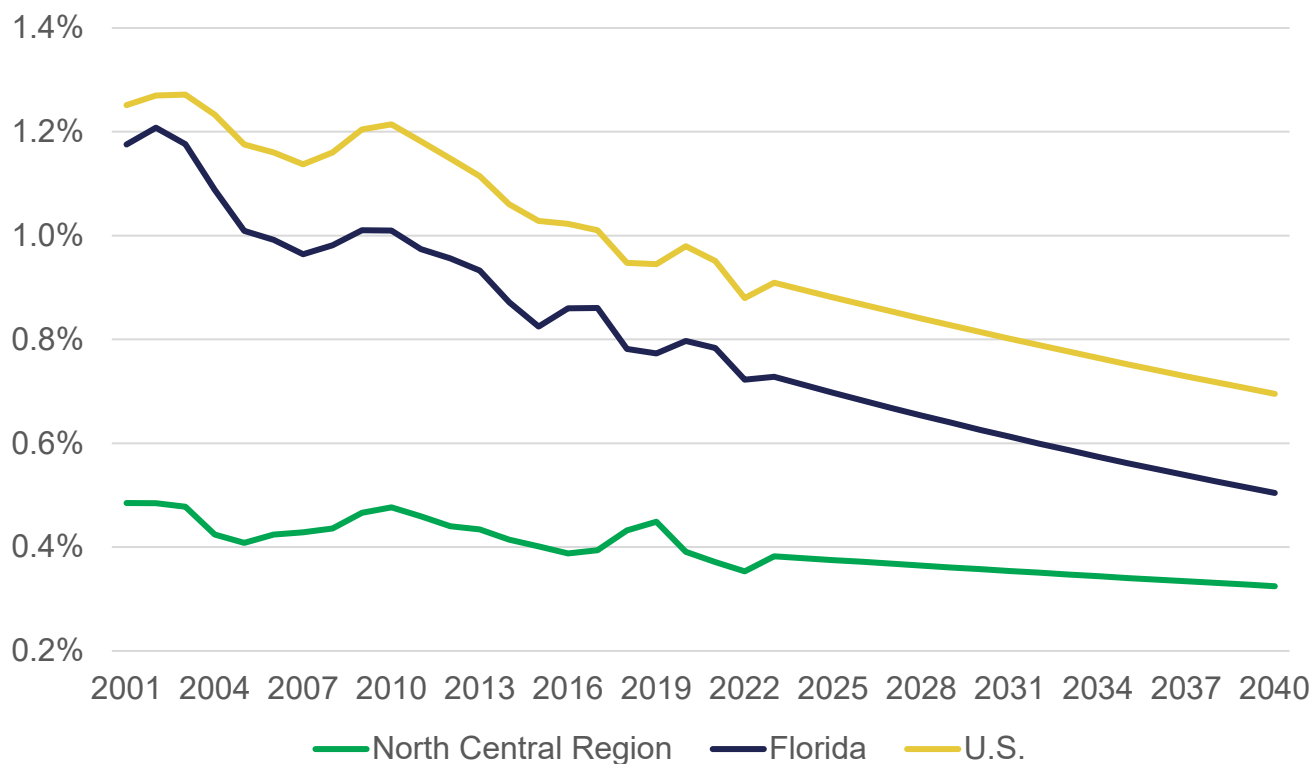




## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 20 displays the military's share of total employment in the North Central Region. Like the state and nation as a whole, the region has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 20. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: North Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



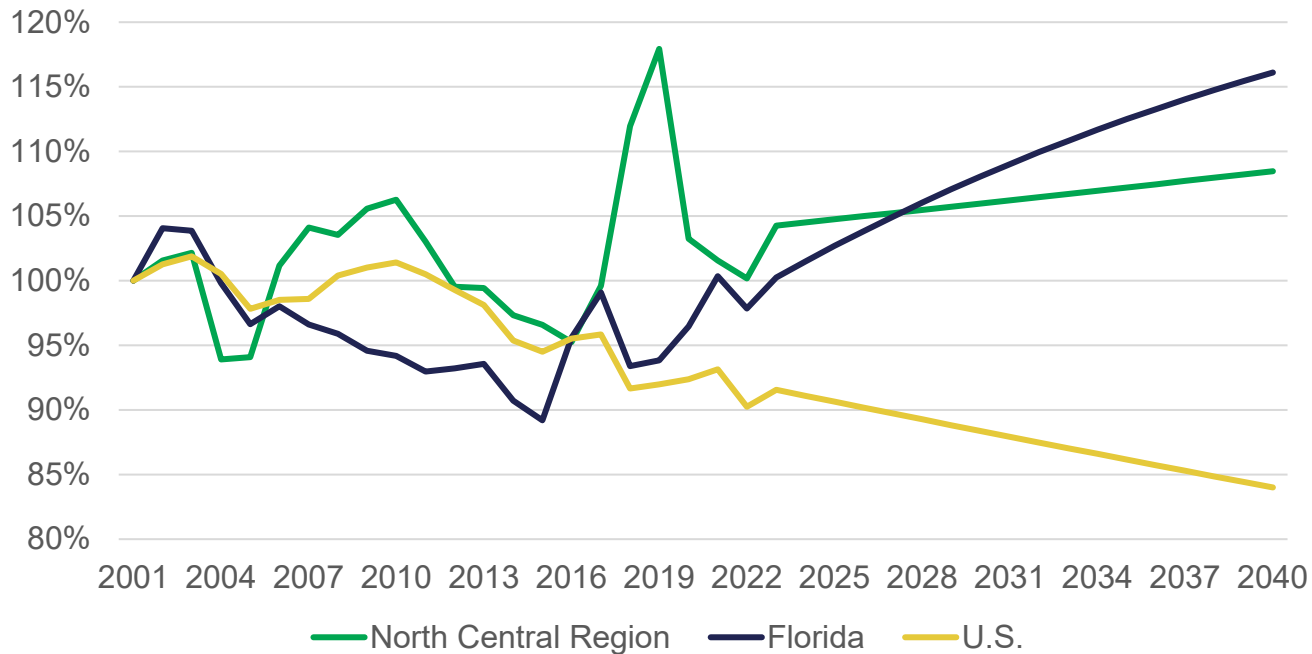
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 21 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in the North Central Region. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the region since then. Between 2016 and 2019, military employment rose dramatically in the region. As such, its service member population is expected to continue growing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including Florida and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 21. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: North Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Regional Economy

Table 15 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in the North Central Region. It also provides regional and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

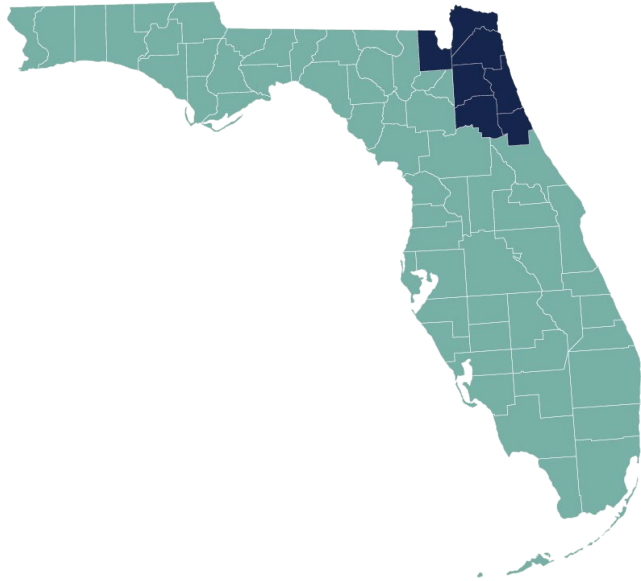
**Table 15. Demographic Estimates: North Central Region**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	875,274
Population in 2023	978,755
Population in 2035	1,102,000
Change from 2011 to 2023	11.8%
Change from 2023 to 2035	12.6%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
North Central Region	\$32,730
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Northeast Region

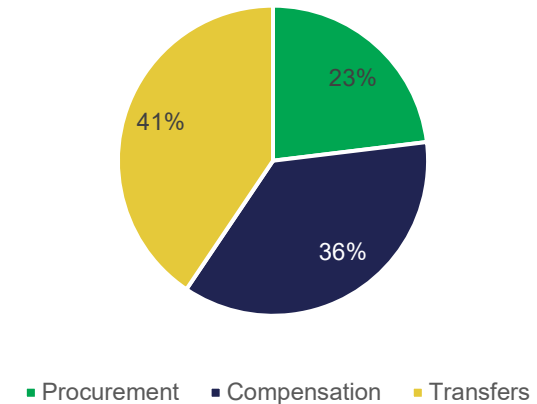


### Northeast Region Summary

The Northeast Florida Region includes Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, Putnam, and St. Johns Counties. Defense activities are integral to the regional economy, as evidenced by the \$8.3 billion in procurement, compensation, and transfers that flowed into the region in 2022 (see Table 16). Transfer payments accounted for the largest share of these expenditures, at \$3.4 billion, followed by personnel compensation (\$3 billion) and procurement (\$1.9 billion).

Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$1,906.0
Compensation	\$3,003.4
Transfers	\$3,351.0
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$8,260.4</b>

Figure 22. Distribution of Direct Defense Expenditures: Northeast Region



**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs  
**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 17 presents the economic impact analysis results. In the Northeast Region, defense-related expenditures generated 96,593 jobs, 54% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$8.2 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$12.1 billion. More than \$541 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the region.

**Table 17. Economic Impact Estimates: Northeast Region**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>96,593</b>
<i>Direct</i>	44,616
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	51,976
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$8,180.6</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$5,227.3
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$2,953.4
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$12,065.9</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$6,635.2
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$5,430.8
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$541.1</b>
<i>State</i>	\$307.6
<i>County</i>	\$43.2
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$190.3

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 18 disaggregates the economic and employment impacts by component, presenting separate estimates for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$12.1 billion in total economic impact, \$10.9 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 88,858 of the 96,593 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 74% and 76% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 18. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Northeast Region**

Northeast	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$10,905.2	\$854.6	\$306.2	<b>\$12,066.0</b>
	Total Jobs	88,858	5,910	1,825	<b>96,593</b>

Source: IMPLAN

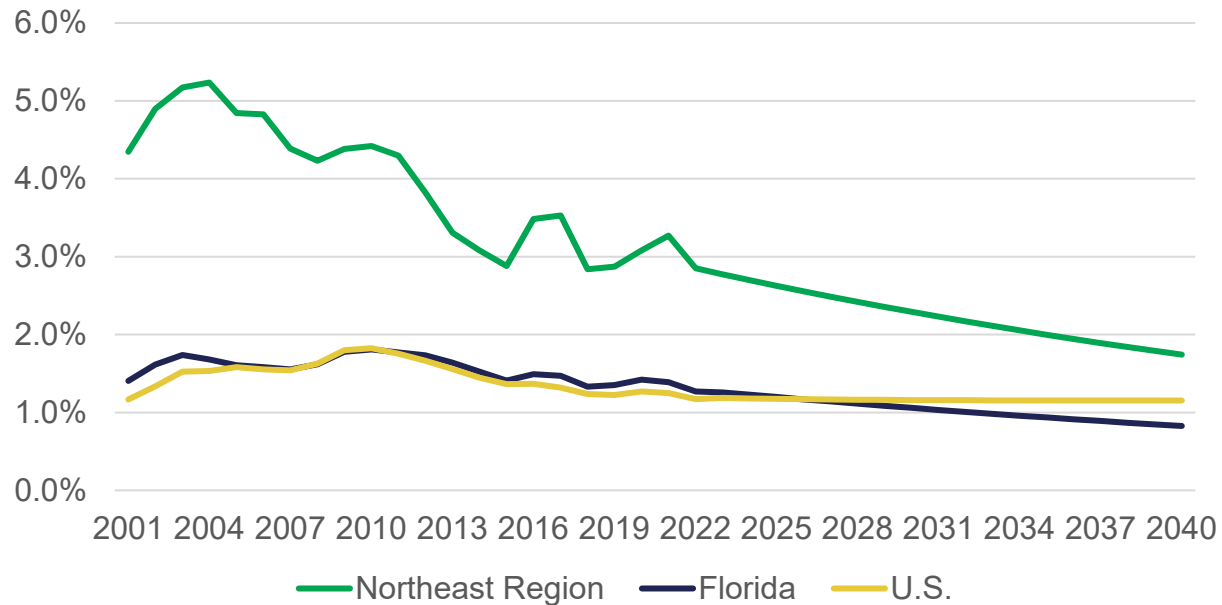
Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 23 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across the Northeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a higher share of earnings in the Northeast Region than in the state or nation as a whole. However, after reaching 5.2% in 2004, the military's share of total compensation has measurably declined as the local economy has diversified. Consistent with the statewide forecast, the Northeast Region is expected to experience a decline in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the national figure is projected to remain relatively stagnant.

**Figure 23. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



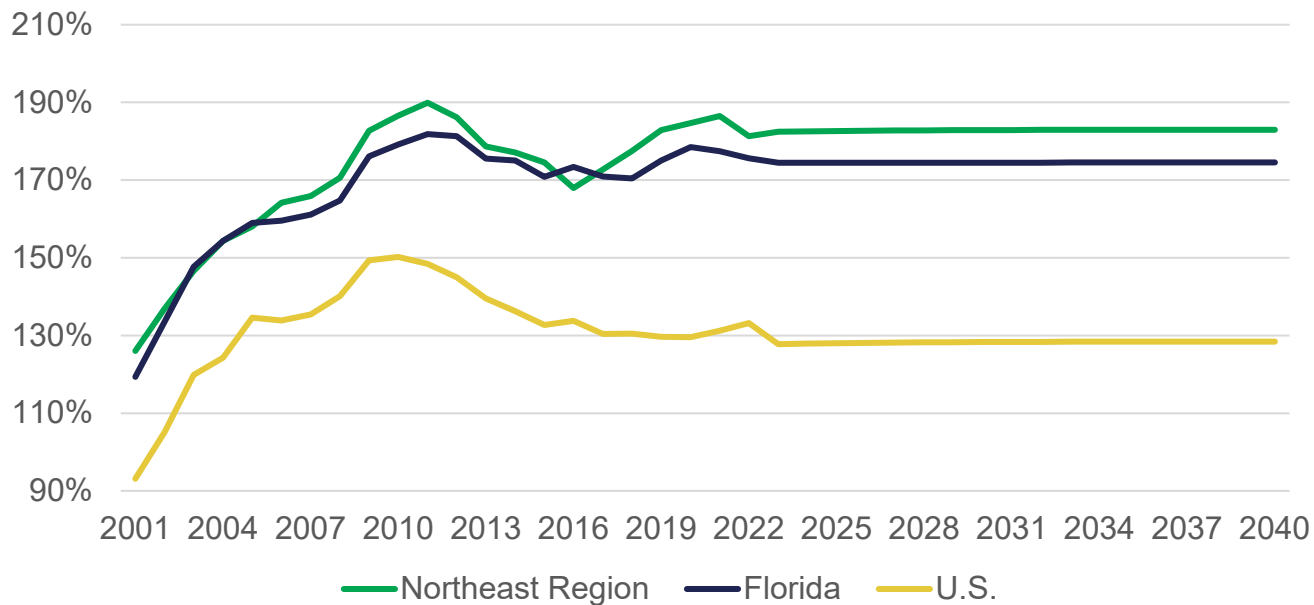
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 24 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in the Northeast Region. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for Florida and the U.S., both of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 24. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

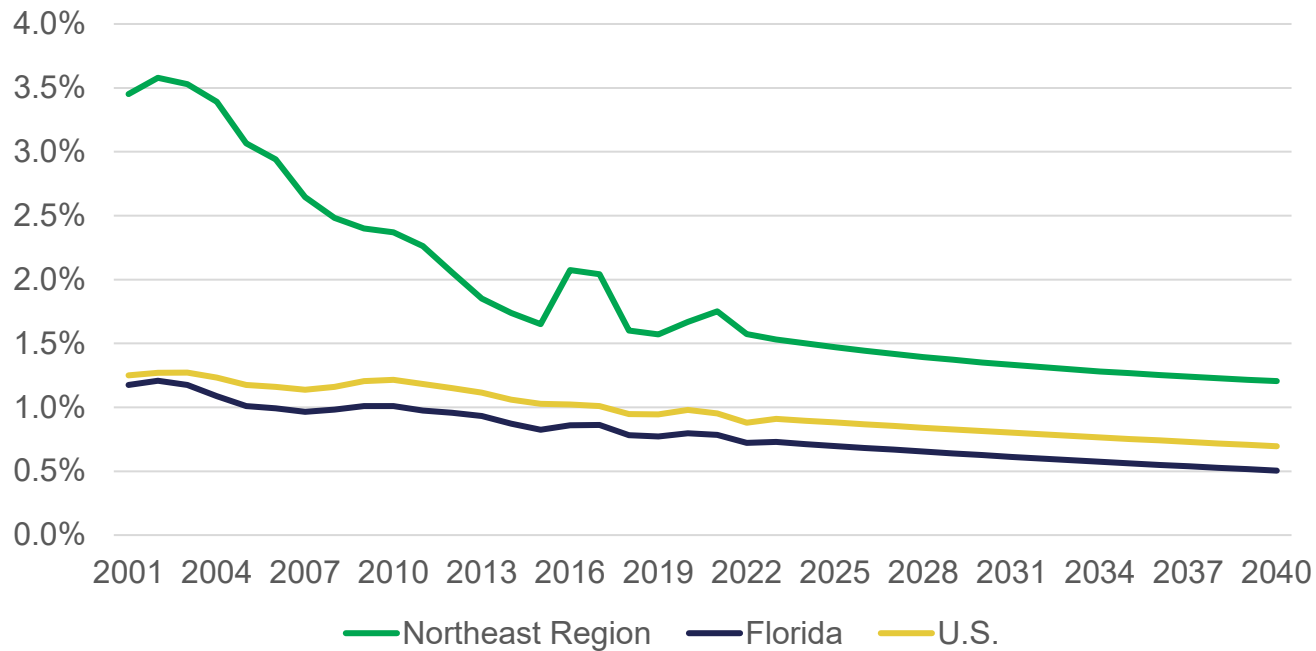




## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 25 displays the military's share of total employment in the Northeast Region. Like the state and nation as a whole, the region has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 25. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



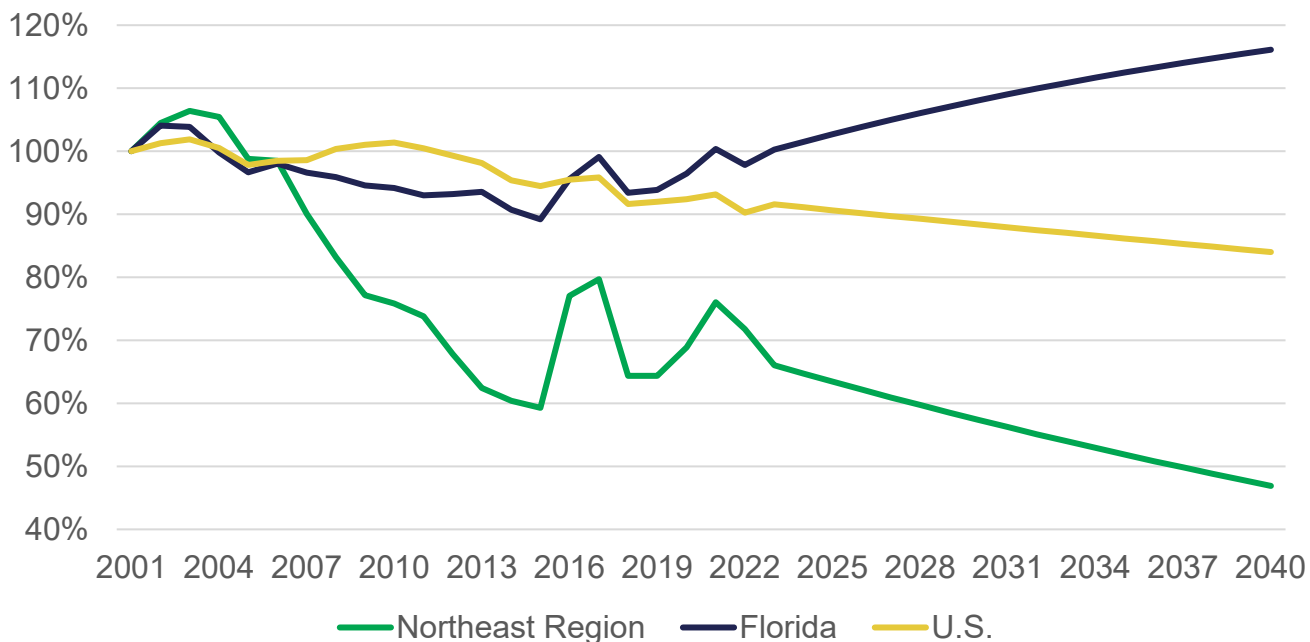
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 26 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in the Northeast Region. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the region since then. With few interruptions, military employment has consistently fallen over the past twenty years. It reached its nadir in 2015, when it equaled only 59% of 2001 levels. Thus, despite the twelve-percentage point increase in military employment between 2016 and 2019, it is expected to continue falling through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including Florida and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 26. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Regional Economy

Table 19 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in the Northeast Region. It also provides regional and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

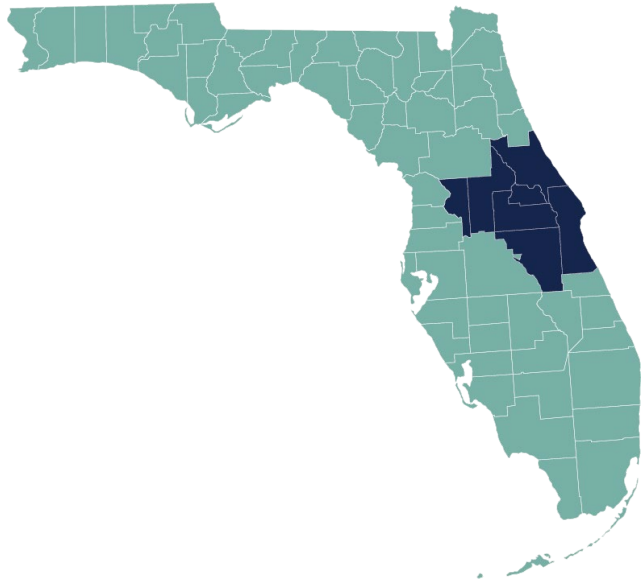
**Table 19. Demographic Estimates: Northeast Region**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	1,533,086
Population in 2023	1,896,984
Population in 2035	2,246,800
Change from 2011 to 2023	23.7%
Change from 2023 to 2035	18.4%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Northeast Region	\$39,460
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## East Central Region

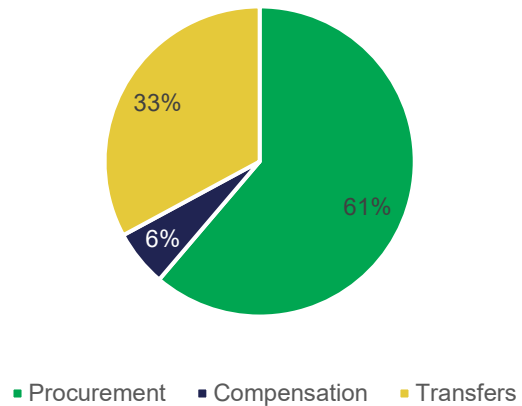


### East Central Region Summary

The East Central Region includes Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter, and Volusia Counties. As Table 20 shows, defense activities in general and procurement in particular are a significant contributor to the regional economy. In 2022, defense-related expenditures totaled \$17.6 billion. Procurement amounted to \$10.8 billion, compared to \$5.8 billion and \$1 billion for transfers and compensation, respectively.

Table 20. Direct Defense Expenditures: East Central Region	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$10,748.3
Compensation	\$1,034.7
Transfers	\$5,773.3
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$17,556.3</b>

Figure 27. Distribution of Direct Defense Expenditures: East Central Region



**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 21 presents the economic impact analysis results. In the East Central Region, defense-related expenditures generated 310,588 jobs, 35% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$19.4 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$28.2 billion. About \$1.2 billion of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the region.

**Table 21. Economic Impact Estimates: East Central Region**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>310,588</b>
<i>Direct</i>	200,495
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	110,093
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$19,352.7</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$13,450.2
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$5,902.5
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$28,151.2</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$17,072.8
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$11,078.4
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$1,165.3</b>
<i>State</i>	\$623.5
<i>County</i>	\$227.0
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$314.8

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 22 disaggregates the economic and employment impacts by component, presenting separate estimates for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$28.2 billion in total economic impact, \$27.2 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 301,622 of the 310,588 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 70% of the remaining economic impact and jobs.

**Table 22. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: East Central Region**

East Central	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$27,209.9	\$657.4	\$283.9	<b>\$28,151.20</b>
	Total Jobs	301,622	6,297	2,670	<b>310,588</b>

Source: IMPLAN

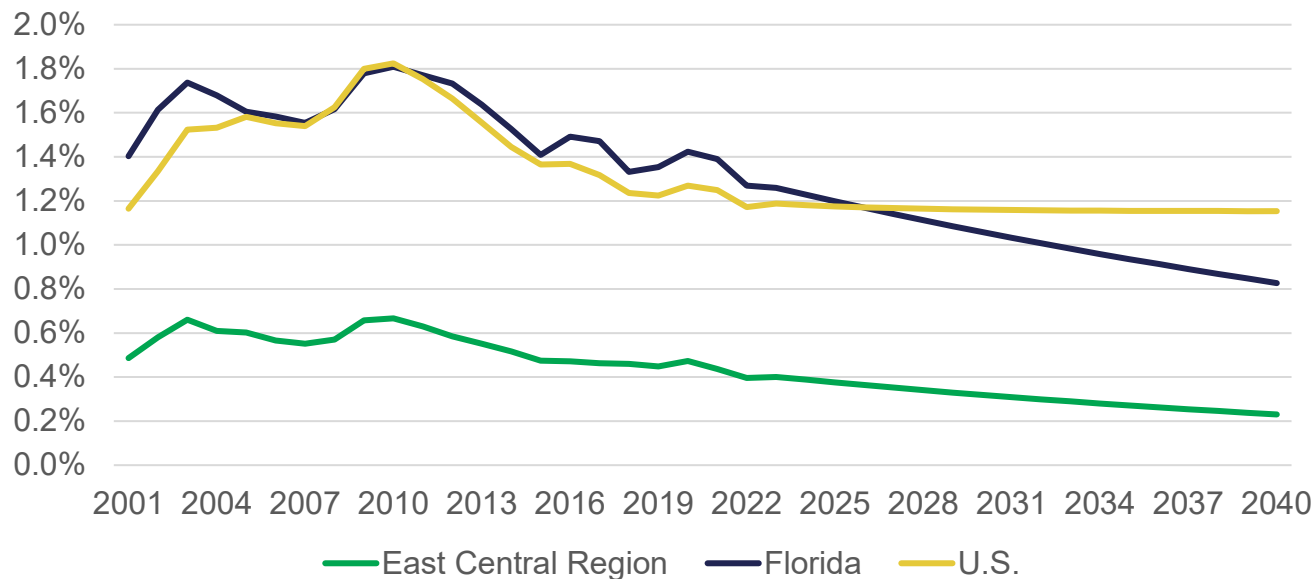
Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 28 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across the East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower share of earnings in the East Central Region than in the state or nation as a whole. At its peak in 2010, military compensation represented 0.7% of total compensation. Consistent with the statewide forecast, the East Central Region is expected to experience a decline in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the national figure is projected to remain relatively stagnant.

**Figure 28. Military's Share of Total Compensation: East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



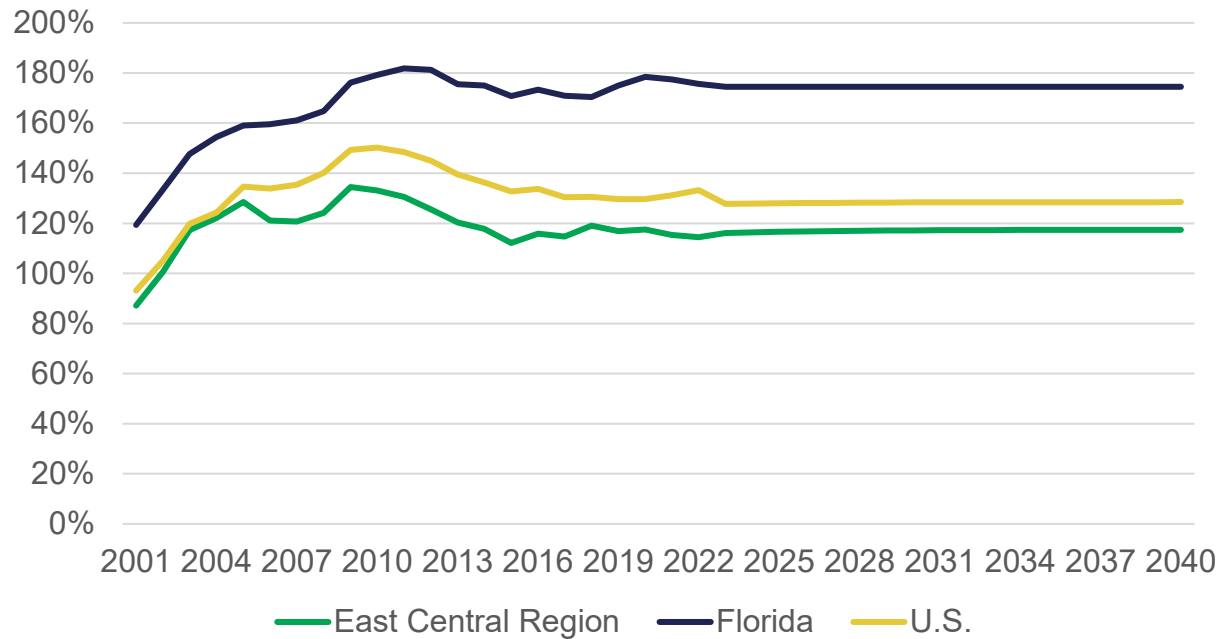
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 29 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in the East Central Region. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for Florida and the U.S., both of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 29. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

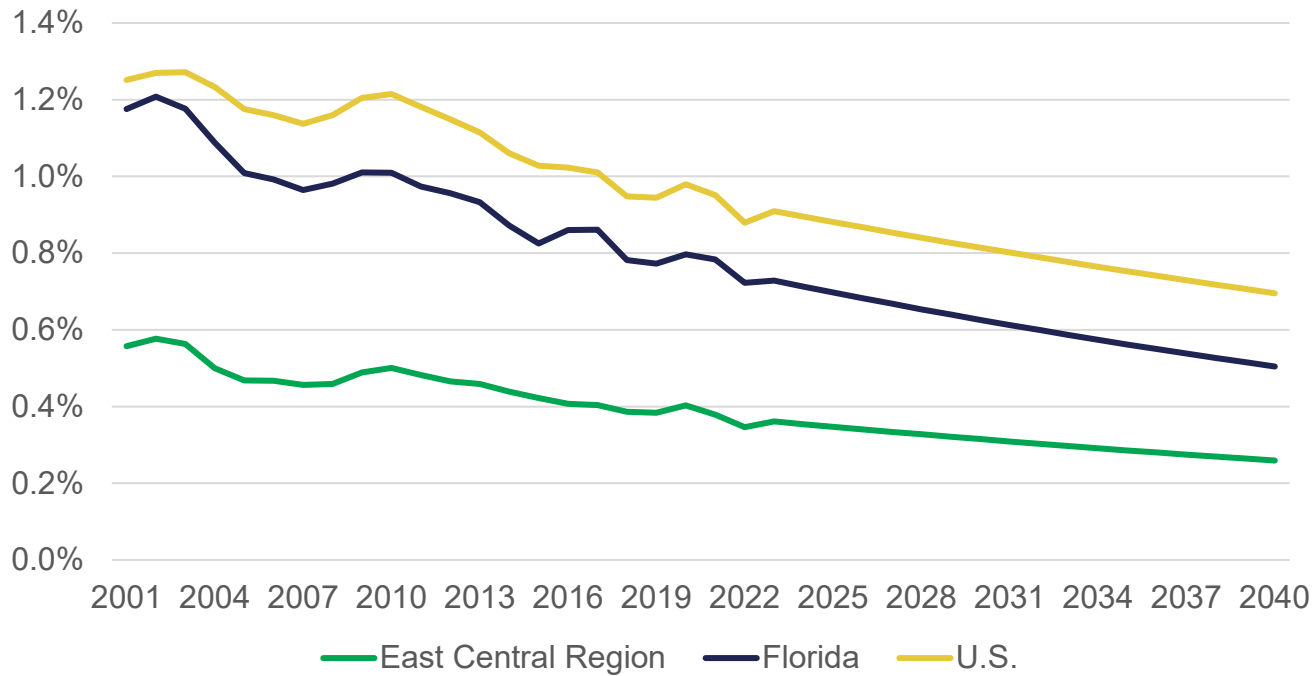




## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 30 displays the military's share of total employment in the East Central Region. Like the state and nation as a whole, the region has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 30. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**

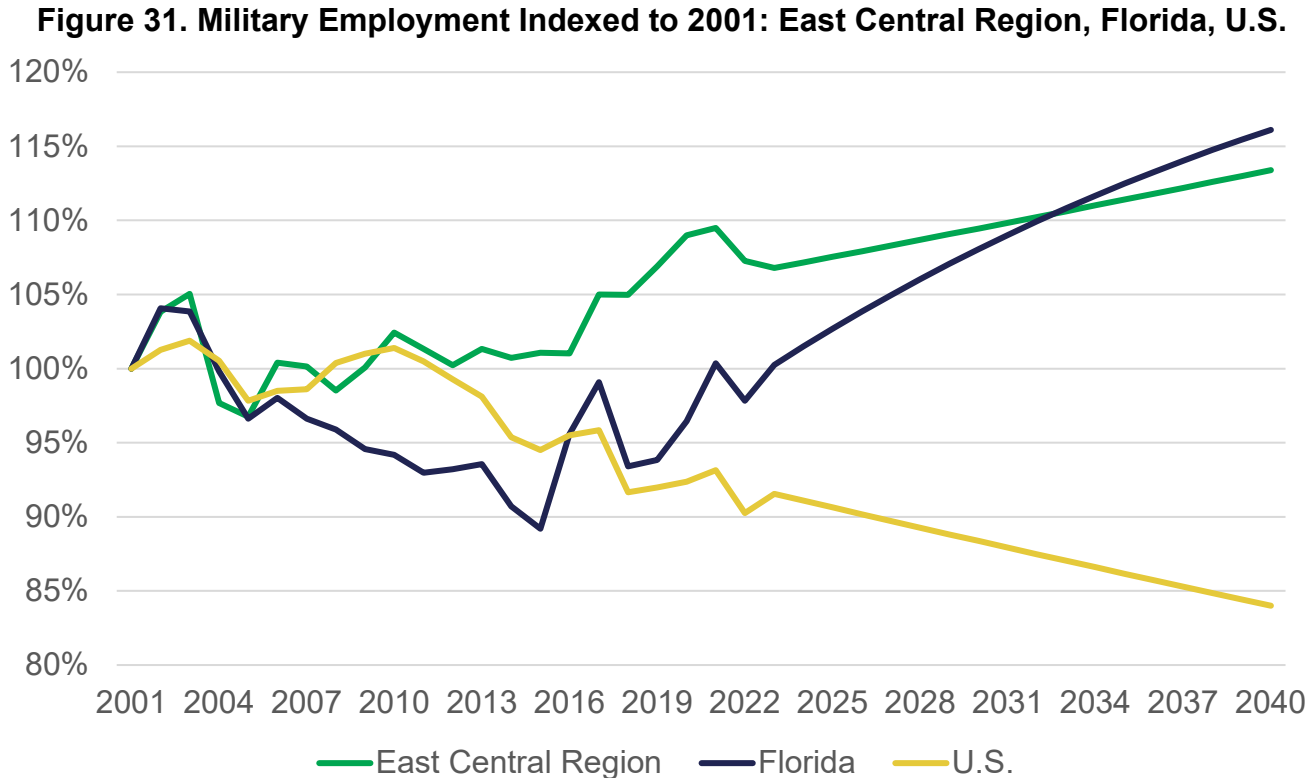


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 31 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in the East Central Region. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the region since then. Since 2001, military employment in the county has generally risen. Accordingly, it is expected to continue increasing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including Florida and the U.S. as points of comparison.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Regional Economy

Table 23 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in the East Central Region. It also provides regional and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

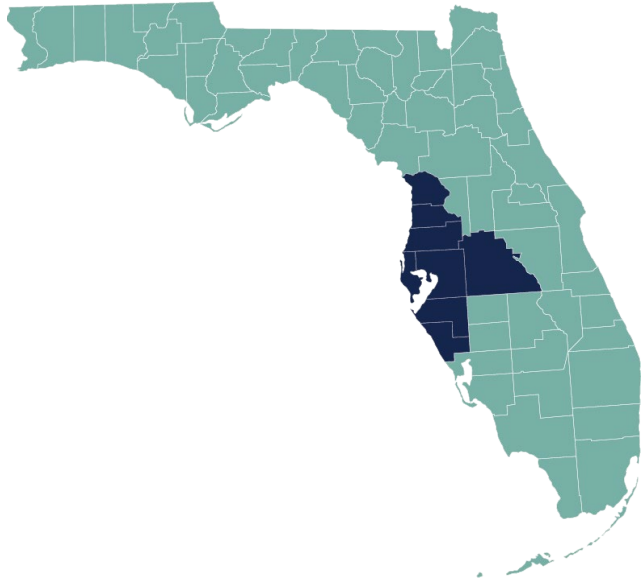
**Table 23. Demographic Estimates: East Central Region**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	3,312,852
Population in 2023	4,177,219
Population in 2035	4,978,500
Change from 2011 to 2023	26.1%
Change from 2023 to 2035	19.2%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
East Central Region	\$37,344
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Tampa Bay Region

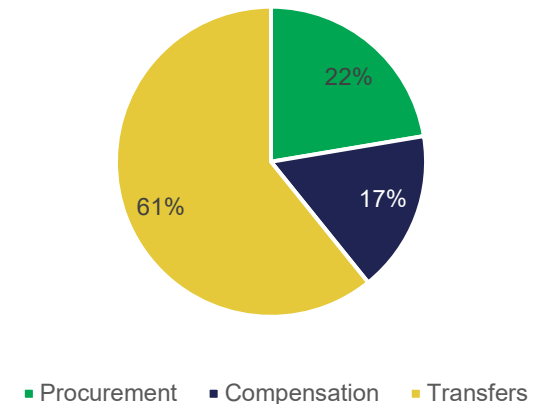


### Tampa Bay Region Summary

The Tampa Bay Region includes Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Sarasota Counties. Defense activities are vital to the regional economy, despite its considerable size and diversity. In 2022, defense-related expenditures totaled \$12.7 billion, \$7.7 billion of which came in the form of transfer payments (see Table 24). Procurement and personnel compensation equaled \$2.8 billion and \$2.1 billion, respectively.

Table 24. Direct Defense Expenditures: Tampa Bay Region	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$2,831.8
Compensation	\$2,136.3
Transfers	\$7,701.5
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$12,669.6</b>

Figure 32. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Tampa Bay Region



**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 25 presents the economic impact analysis results. In the Tampa Bay Region, defense-related expenditures generated 152,321 jobs, 59% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$10.8 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$16.6 billion. Nearly \$928 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the region.

**Table 25. Economic Impact Estimates: Tampa Bay Region**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>152,321</b>
<i>Direct</i>	62,365
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	89,956
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$10,816.6</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$5,764.8
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$5,051.8
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$16,638.0</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$7,317.5
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$9,320.5
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$927.7</b>
<i>State</i>	\$477.6
<i>County</i>	\$196.8
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$253.2

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 26 disaggregates the economic and employment impacts by component, presenting separate estimates for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$16.6 billion in total economic impact, \$15.3 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 142,349 of the 152,321 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated just over half of the remaining economic impact and jobs.

**Table 26. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Tampa Bay Region**

Tampa Bay	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
<b>Totals</b>	Economic Impact (millions)	\$15,335.9	\$737.1	\$565.0	<b>\$16,638.00</b>
	Total Jobs	142,349	5,579	4,392	<b>152,321</b>

Source: IMPLAN

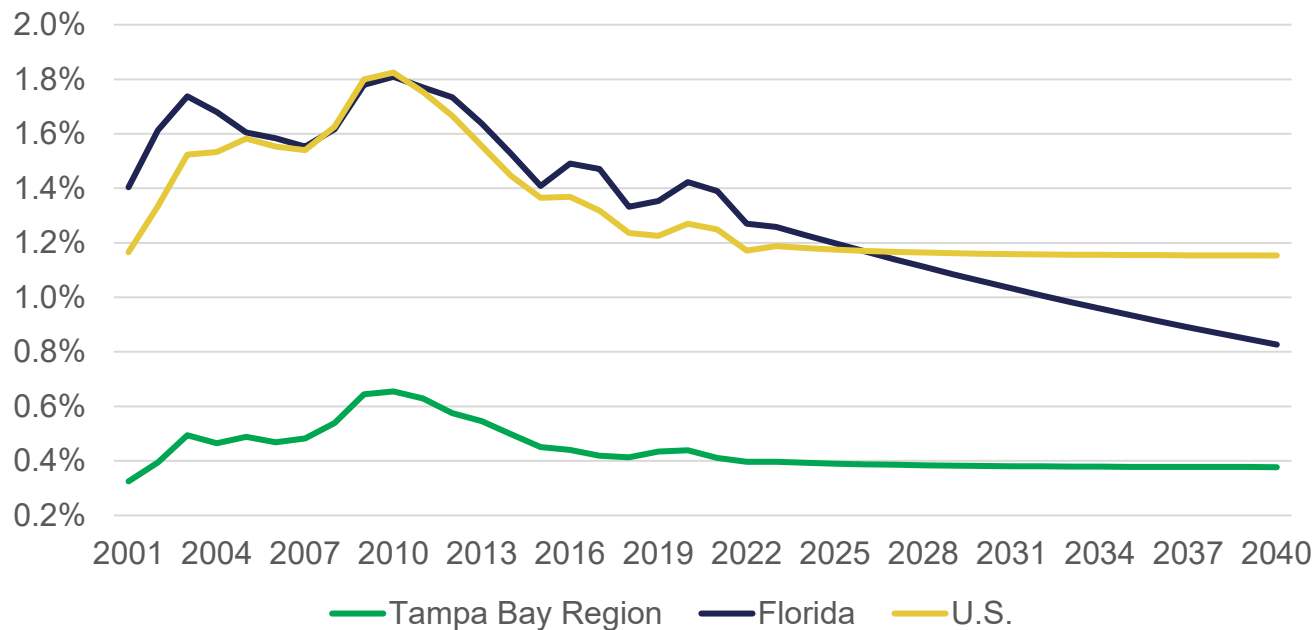
Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 33 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across the Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower share of earnings in Tampa Bay Region than in the state or nation as a whole. At its peak in 2010, military compensation represented 0.7% of total compensation. Consistent with the national forecast, the Tampa Bay Region is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide figure is projected to continue to decline.

**Figure 33. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



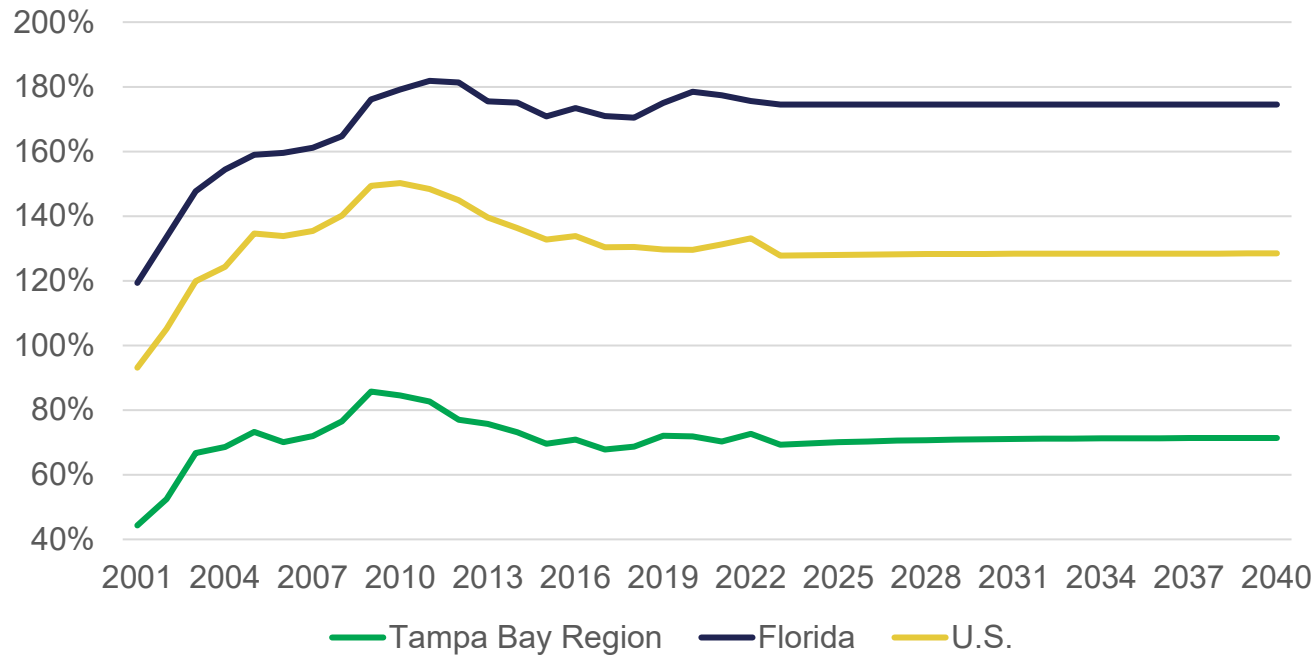
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 34 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in the Tampa Bay Region. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for Florida and the U.S., both of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 34. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

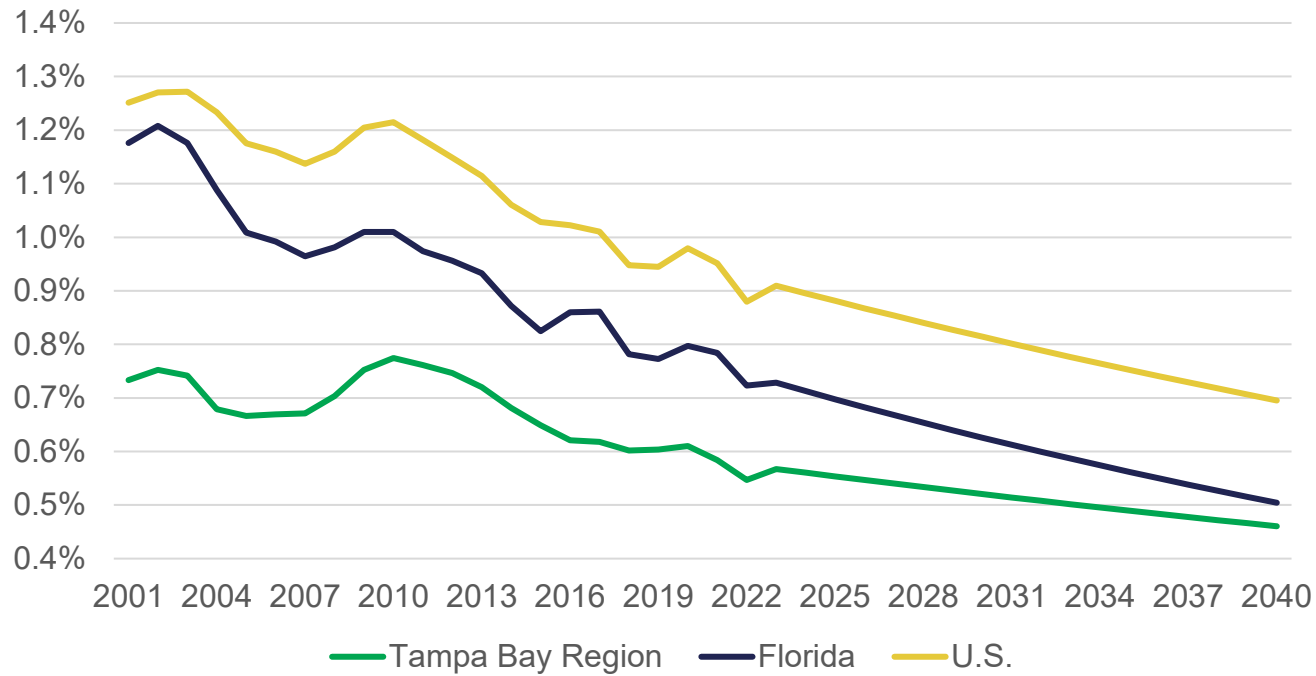




## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 35 displays the military's share of total employment in the Tampa Bay Region. Like the state and nation as a whole, the region has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 35. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



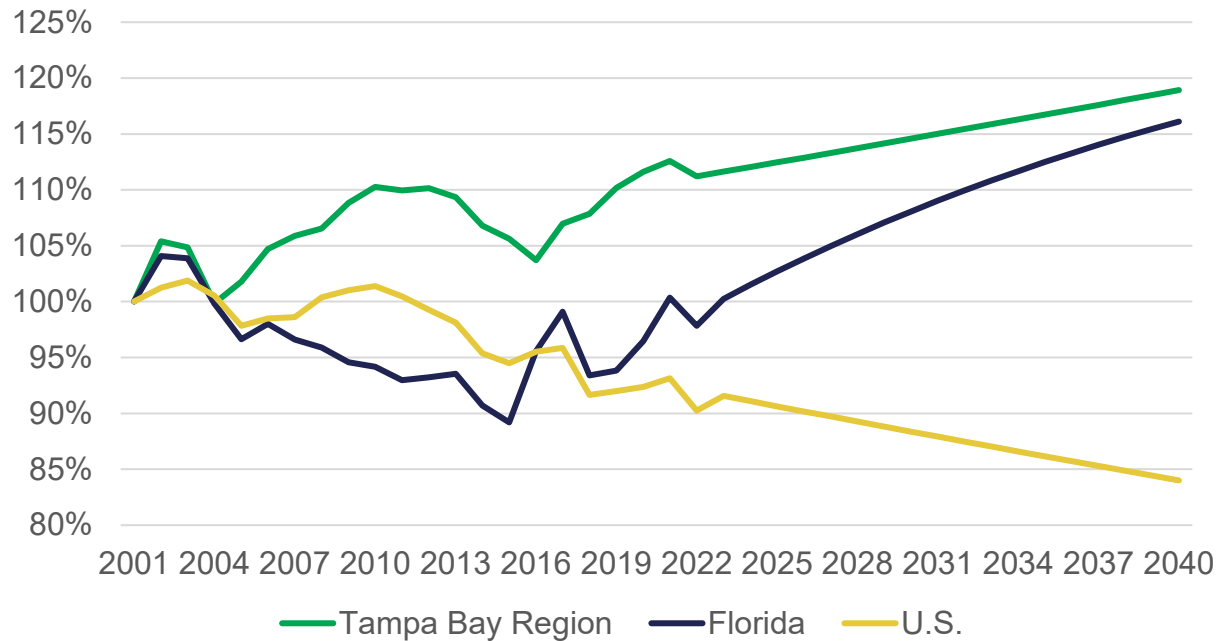
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 36 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in the Tampa Bay Region. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the region since then. Since 2001, military employment in the region has generally risen. Accordingly, it is expected to continue increasing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including Florida and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 36. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Regional Economy

Table 27 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in the Tampa Bay Region. It also provides regional and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

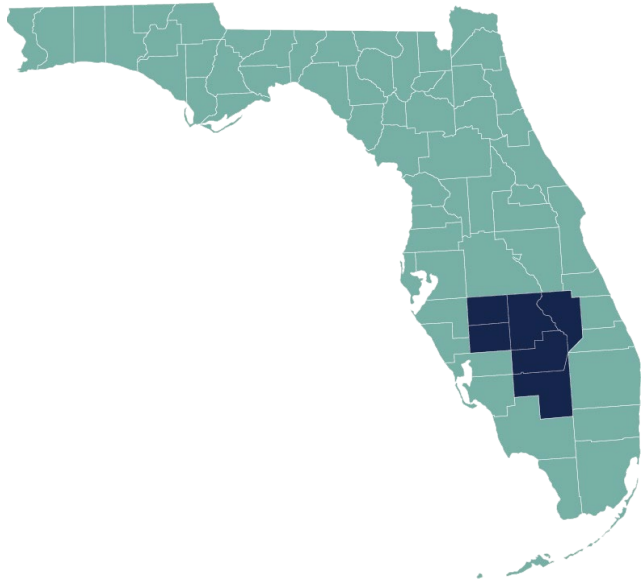
**Table 27. Demographic Estimates: Tampa Bay Region**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	4,272,756
Population in 2023	5,107,009
Population in 2035	5,934,200
Change from 2011 to 2023	19.5%
Change from 2023 to 2035	16.2%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Tampa Bay Region	\$39,831
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## South Central Region

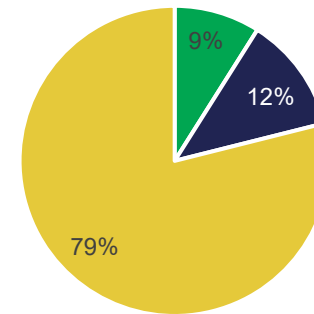


### South Central Region Summary

The South Central Region includes DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, and Okeechobee Counties. Compared to other parts of the state, the region has a small defense economy, as indicated by the \$335.8 million in total expenditures in 2022 (see Table 28). Transfers payments, which totaled \$265 million, accounted for the bulk of these expenditures. Personnel compensation and procurement totaled \$40.7 million and \$30.1 million, respectively.

Table 28. Direct Defense Expenditures: South Central Region	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$30.1
Compensation	\$40.7
Transfers	\$265.0
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$335.8</b>

Figure 37. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: South Central Region



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

Source: Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

Note: Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 29 presents the economic impact analysis results. In the South Central Region, defense-related expenditures generated 2,323 jobs, 53% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$118.4 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$195.9 million. Nearly \$15 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the region.

**Table 29. Economic Impact Estimates: South Central Region**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>2,323</b>
<i>Direct</i>	1,084
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	1,240
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$118.4</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$66.0
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$52.4
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$195.9</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$83.8
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$112.1
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$14.9</b>
<i>State</i>	\$7.4
<i>County</i>	\$4.3
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$3.2

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 30 disaggregates the economic and employment impacts by component, presenting separate estimates for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$195.9 million in total economic impact, \$188.5 million stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 2,259 of the 2,323 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 81% and 75% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 30. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: South Central Region**

South Central	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$188.5	\$5.9	\$1.4	<b>\$195.90</b>
	Total Jobs	2,259	48	16	<b>2,323</b>

Source: IMPLAN

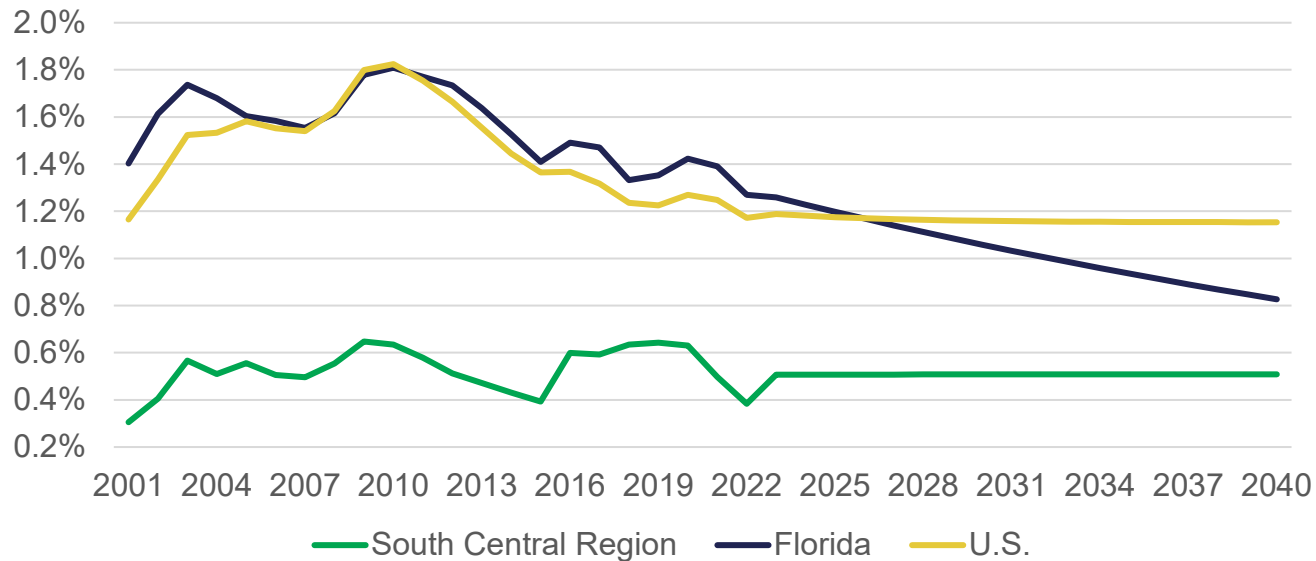
Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 38 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across the South Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower share of earnings in the South Central Region than in the state or nation as a whole. However, in contrast to the rest of the state and nation, this figure reached historic highs in 2018, 2019, and 2020. Consistent with the national forecast, the South Central Region is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide figure is projected to continue to decline.

**Figure 38. Military's Share of Total Compensation: South Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



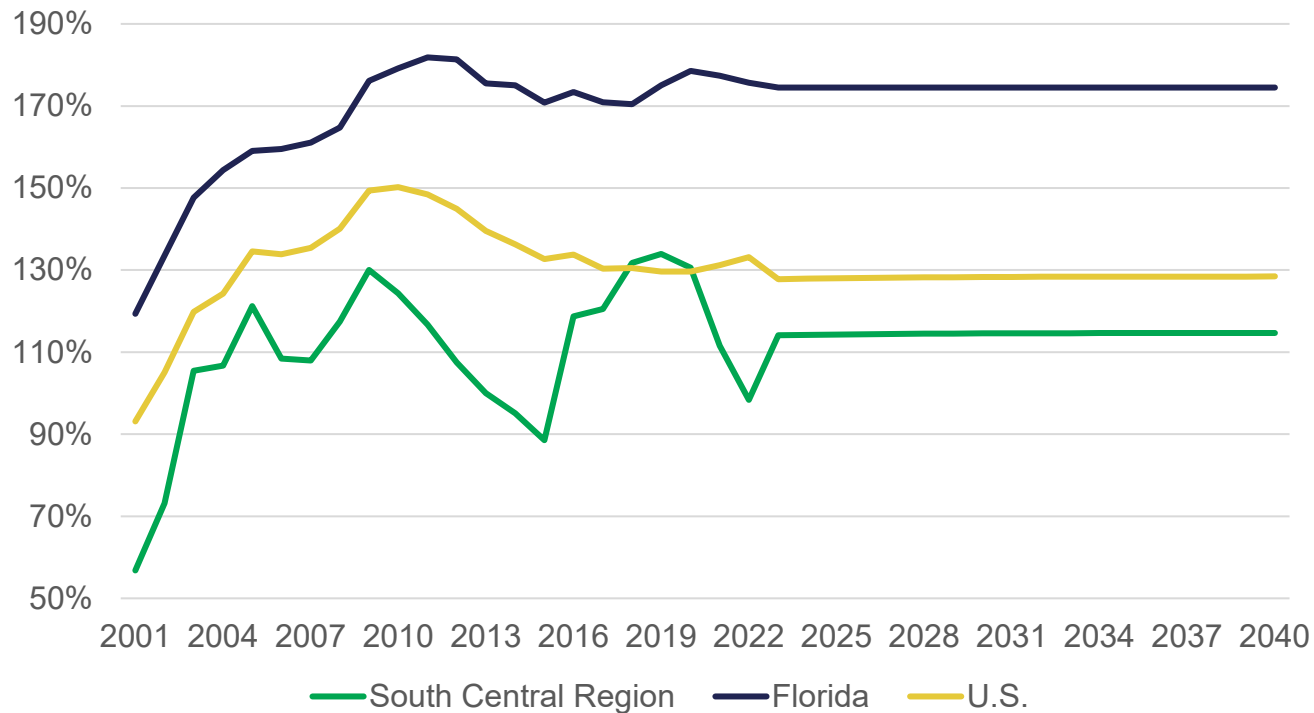
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 39 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in the South Central Region. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for Florida and the U.S., both of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 39. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: South Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

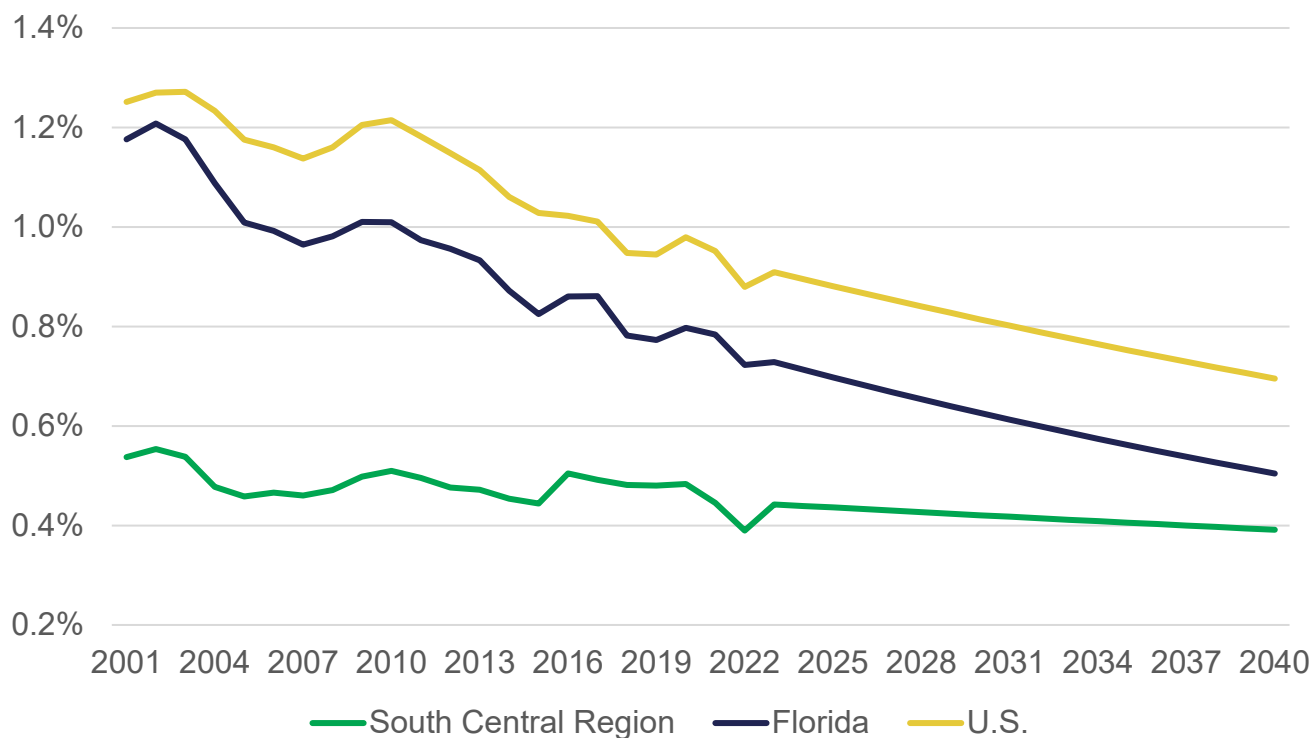




## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 40 displays the military's share of total employment in the South Central Region. Like the state and nation as a whole, the region has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years, although not to the same extent.

**Figure 40. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: South Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



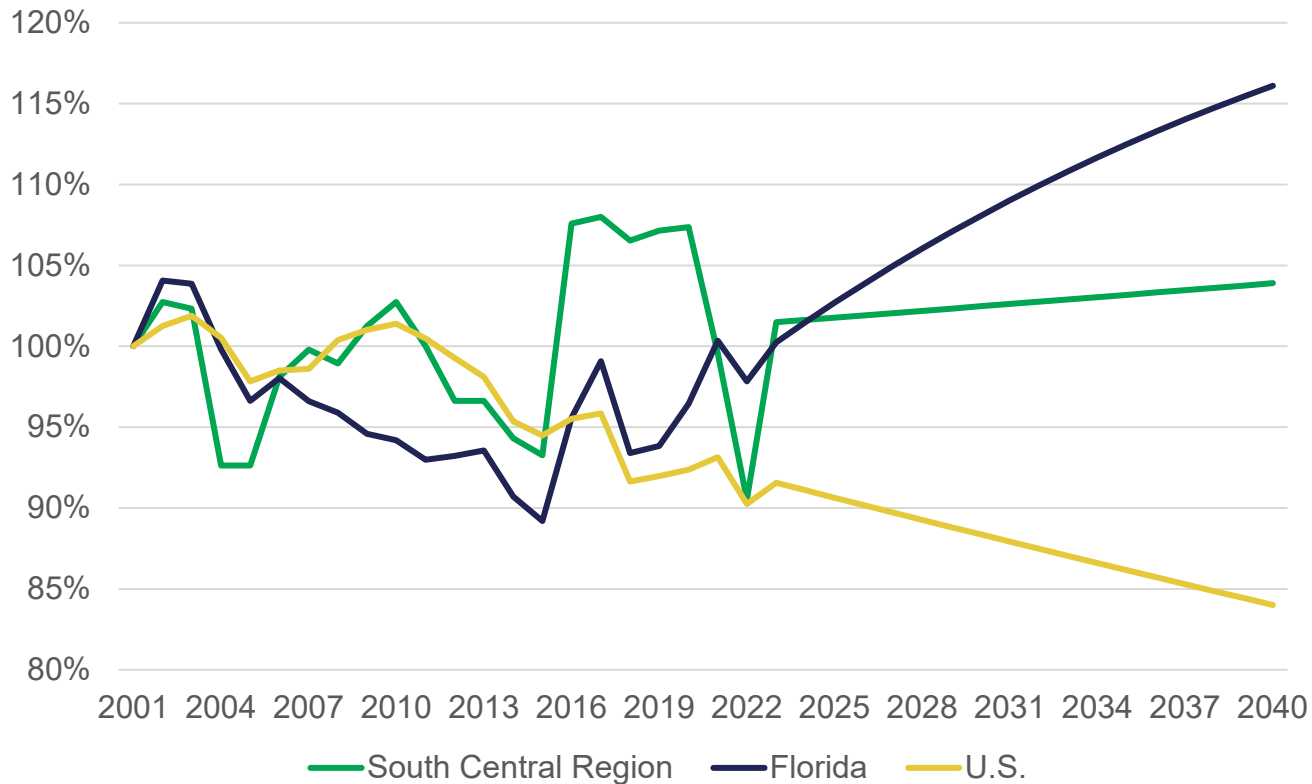
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 41 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in the South Central Region. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the region since then. Although military employment fell sharply in the region in 2022, it had increased considerably in previous years. Accordingly, it is projected to marginally rise through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including Florida and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 41. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: South Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Regional Economy

Table 31 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in the South Central Region. It also provides regional and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

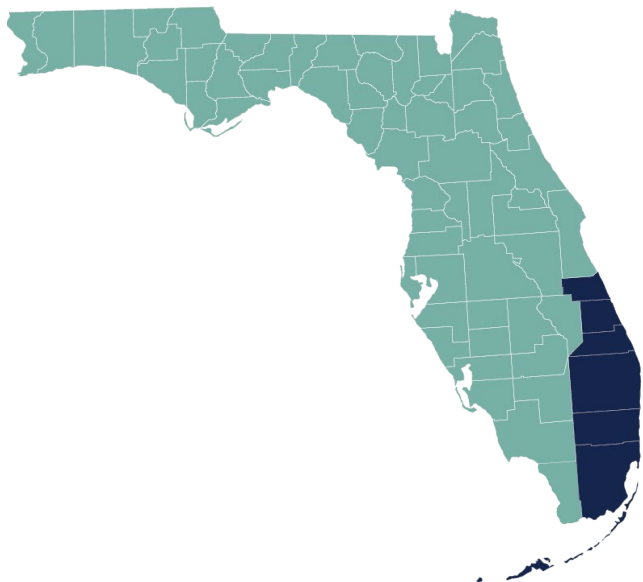
**Table 31. Demographic Estimates: South Central Region**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	252,684
Population in 2023	255,268
Population in 2035	268,200
Change from 2011 to 2023	1.0%
Change from 2023 to 2035	5.1%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
South Central Region	\$25,254
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Southeast Region

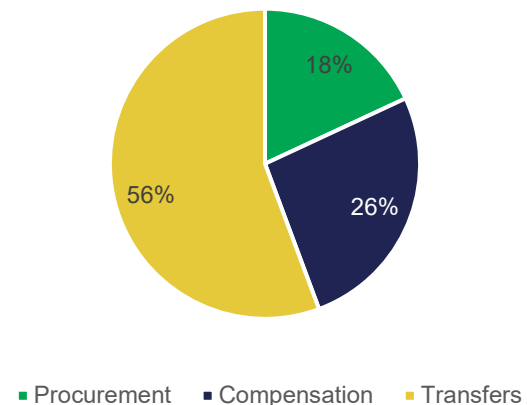


### Southeast Florida Region Summary

The Southeast Region includes Broward, Miami-Dade, Indian River, Martin, Monroe, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie Counties. Defense activities play a significant role in the regional economy, injecting about \$7.1 billion in spending in 2020 (see Table 32). Transfers accounted for the largest share of these expenditures, at \$4 billion, followed by compensation (\$1.9 billion) and procurement (\$1.3 billion).

Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$1,287.6
Compensation	\$1,870.9
Transfers	\$3,965.9
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$7,124.4</b>

Figure 42. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Southeast Region



**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs  
**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 33 presents the economic impact analysis results. In the Southeast Region, defense-related expenditures generated 87,952 jobs, 47% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$5.9 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$8.9 billion. Nearly \$421 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the region.

**Table 33. Economic Impact Estimates: Southeast Region**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>87,952</b>
<i>Direct</i>	46,711
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	41,241
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$5,935.5</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$3,528.3
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$2,407.2
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$8,855.2</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$4,478.6
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$4,376.6
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$420.8</b>
<i>State</i>	\$191.0
<i>County</i>	\$83.8
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$146.0

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 34 disaggregates the economic and employment impacts by component, presenting separate estimates for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$8.9 billion in total economic impact, \$7.6 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 77,989 of the 87,952 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The Coast Guard directly or indirectly generated 63% and 61% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 34. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Southeast Region**

Southeast	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$7,579.4	\$468.2	\$807.6	<b>\$8,855.20</b>
	Total Jobs	77,989	3,889	6,075	<b>87,952</b>

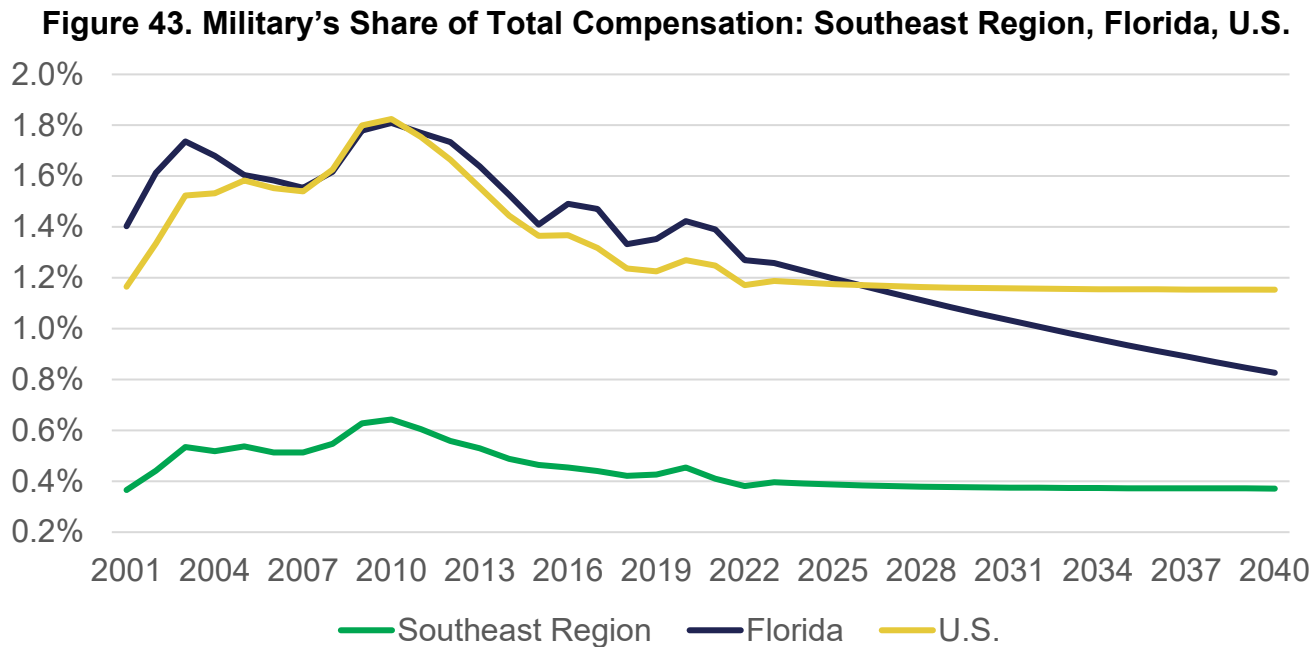
Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 43 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across the Southeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower share of earnings in the Southeast Region than in the state or nation as a whole. At its peaks in 2009 and 2010, military compensation represented 0.6% of total compensation. Consistent with the national forecast, the Southeast Region is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide figure is projected to continue to decline.



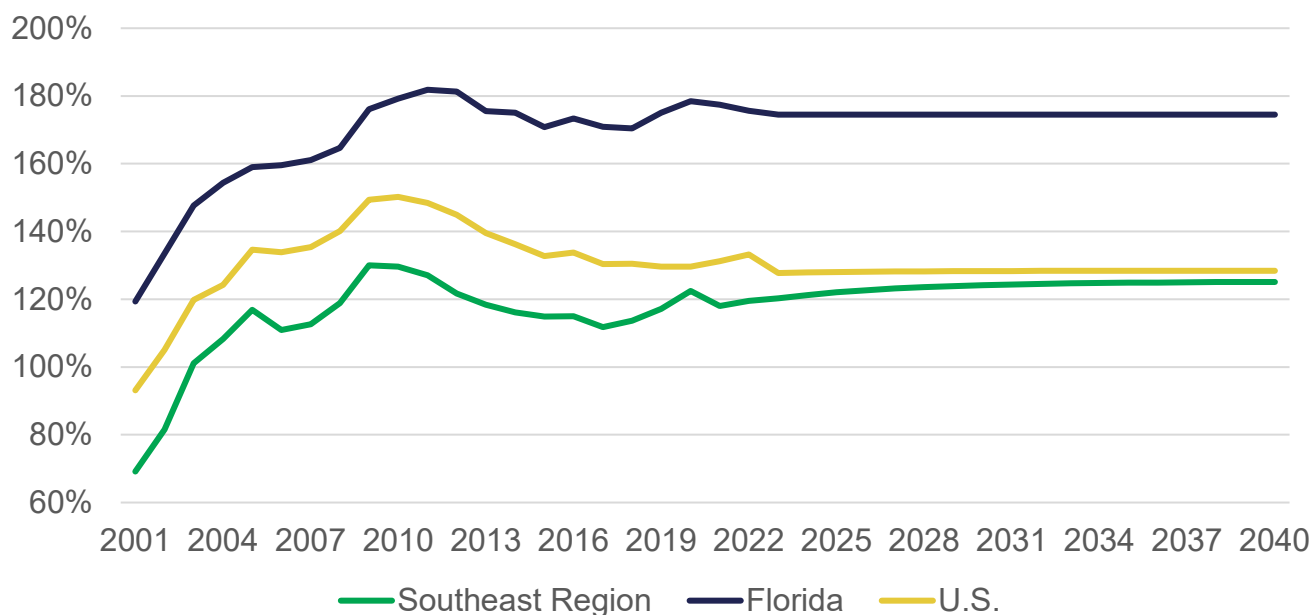
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 44 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in the Southeast Region. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for Florida and the U.S., both of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 44. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Southeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

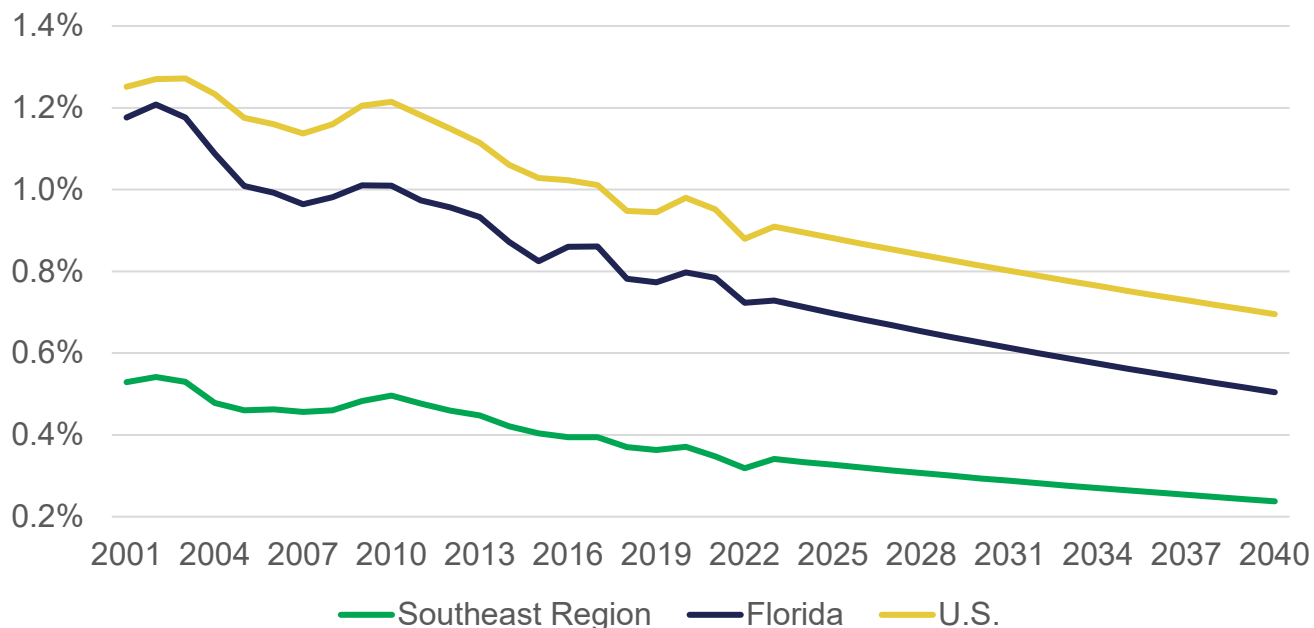




## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 45 displays the military's share of total employment in the Southeast Region. Like the state and nation as a whole, the region has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 45. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Southeast Region, Florida, U.S**



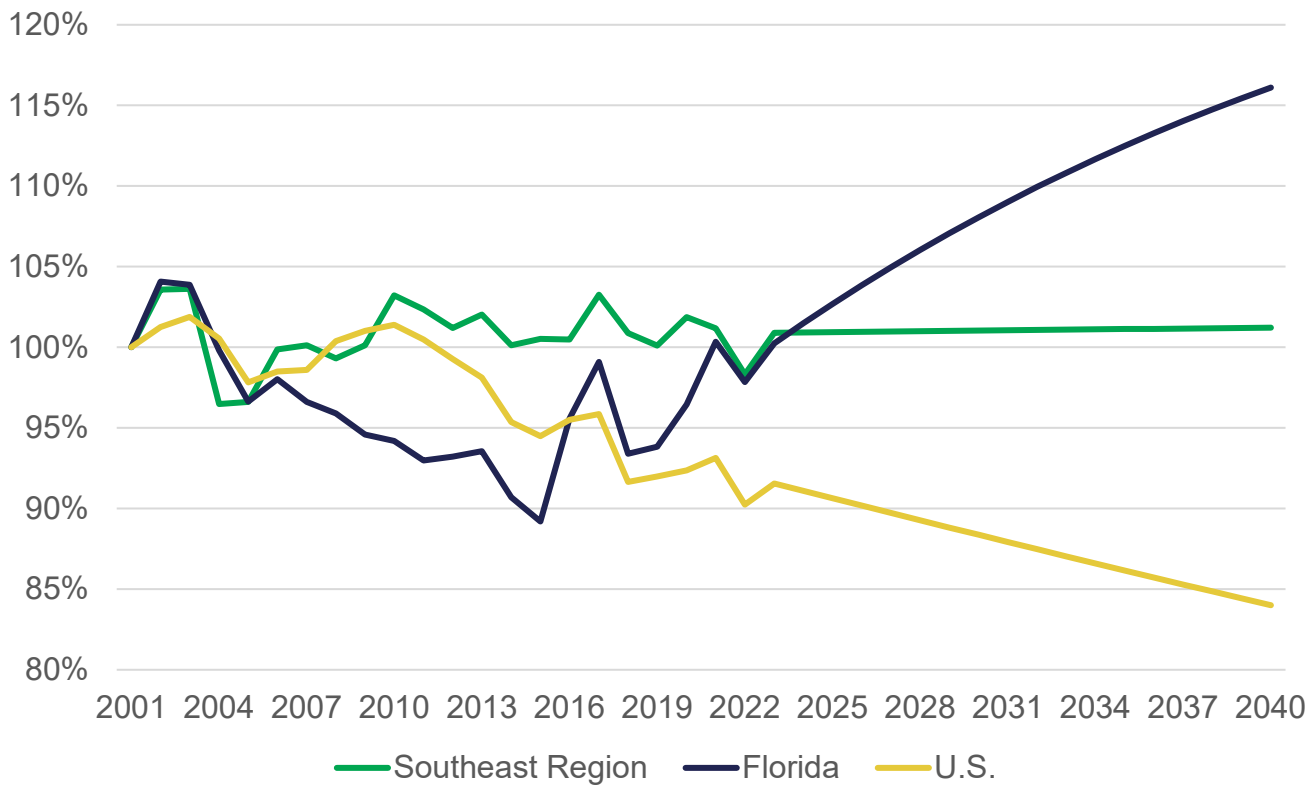
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 46 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in the Southeast Region. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the region since then. Because military employment in the region has historically shifted only marginally, it is likely to remain relatively stable through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including Florida and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 46. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Southeast Region, Florida, U.S**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Regional Economy

Table 35 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in the Southeast Region. It also provides regional and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

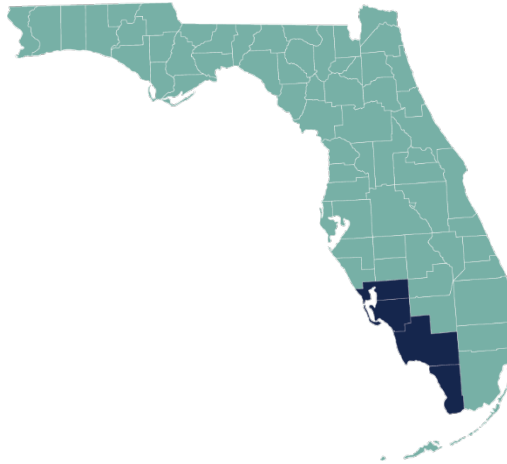
**Table 35. Demographic Estimates: Southeast Region**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	6,309,628
Population in 2023	7,011,145
Population in 2035	7,742,800
Change from 2011 to 2023	11.1%
Change from 2023 to 2035	10.4%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Southeast Region	\$39,399
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Southwest Region

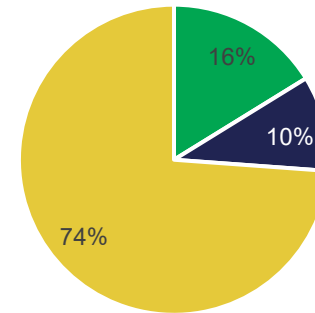


### Southwest Region Summary

The Southwest Region includes Charlotte, Collier, and Lee Counties. Defense-related expenditures in the region are primarily the result of its sizeable retiree population (see Table 36). Indeed, of the \$1.4 billion in total expenditures, \$1 billion came in the form of transfer payments. Procurement and personnel compensation accounted for an additional \$229.4 million and \$140.9 million, respectively.

Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$229.4
Compensation	\$140.9
Transfers	\$1,045.3
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,415.5</b>

Figure 47. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Southwest Region



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 37 presents the economic impact analysis results. In the Southwest Region, defense-related expenditures generated 15,681 jobs, 50% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$832.9 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$1.3 billion. More than \$91 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the region.

**Table 37. Economic Impact Estimates: Southwest Region**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>15,681</b>
<i>Direct</i>	7,918
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	7,763
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$832.9</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$404.8
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$428.2
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$1,328.3</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$513.8
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$814.5
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$91.1</b>
<i>State</i>	\$41.4
<i>County</i>	\$18.9
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$30.8

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 38 disaggregates the economic and employment impacts by component, presenting separate estimates for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Nearly all the \$1.3 billion in total economic impact stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 15,013 of the 15,681 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 72% and 71% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 38. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Southwest Region**

Southwest	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$1,265.9	\$44.9	\$17.5	<b>\$1,328.3</b>
	Total Jobs	15,013	475	193	<b>15,681</b>

Source: IMPLAN

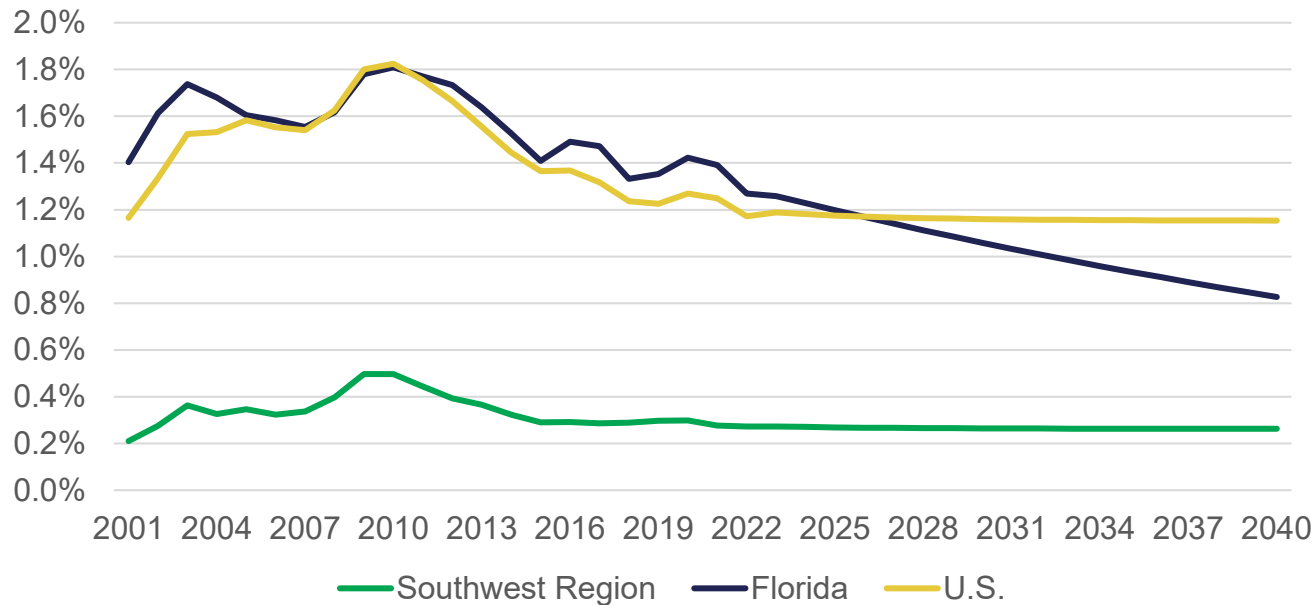
Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 48 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across the Southwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower share of earnings in the Southwest Region than in the state or nation as a whole. At its peaks in 2009 and 2010, military compensation represented 0.5% of total compensation. Consistent with the national forecast, the Southwest Region is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide figure is projected to continue to decline.

**Figure 48. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Southwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



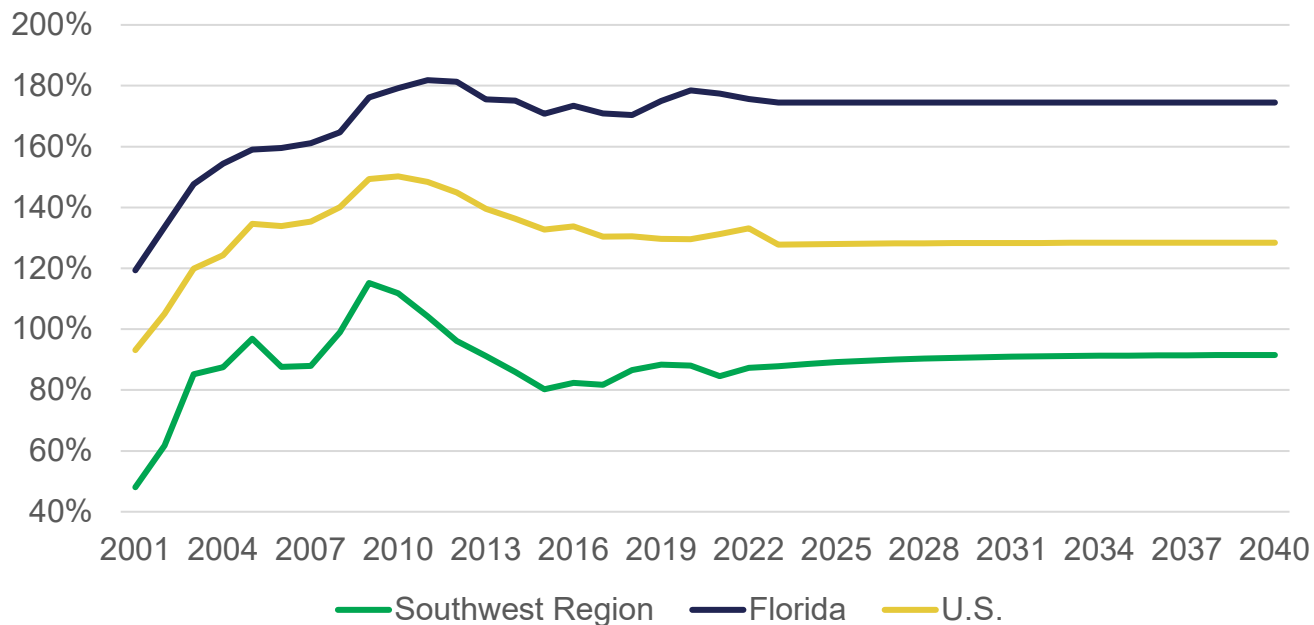
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 49 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in the Southwest Region. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for Florida and the U.S., both of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 49. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Southwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

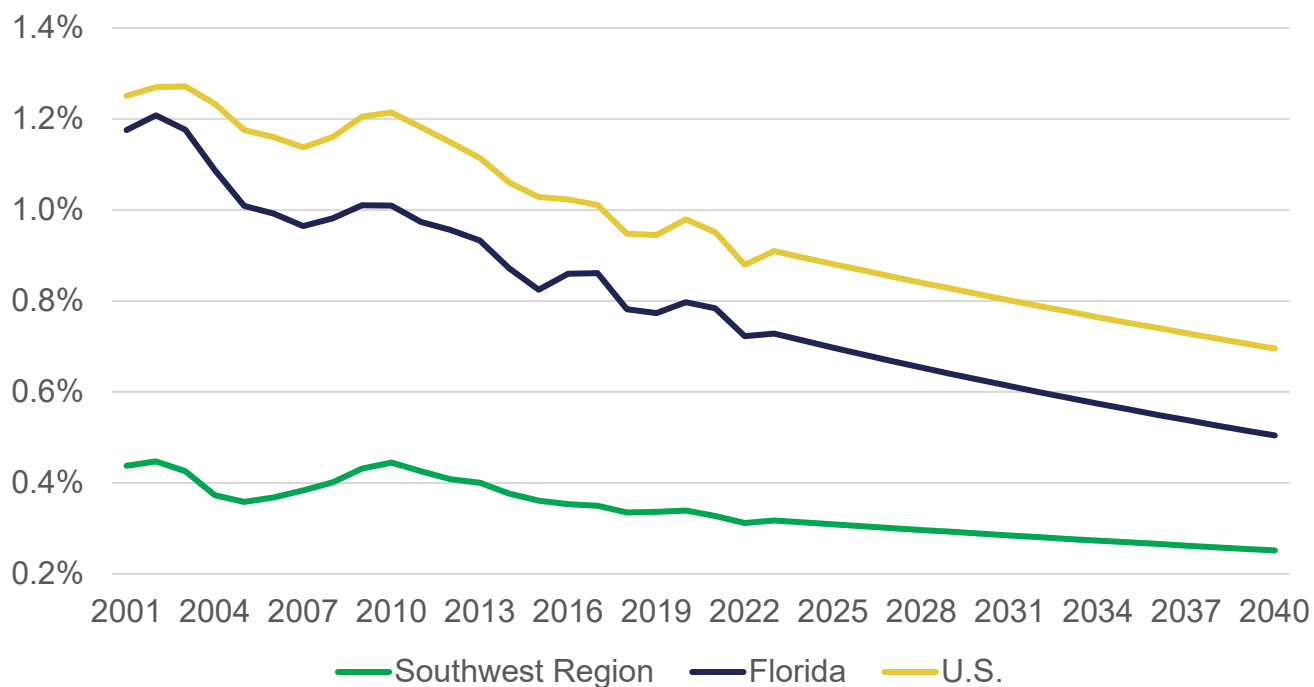




## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 50 displays the military's share of total employment in the Southwest Region. Like the state and nation as a whole, the region has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 50. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Southwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



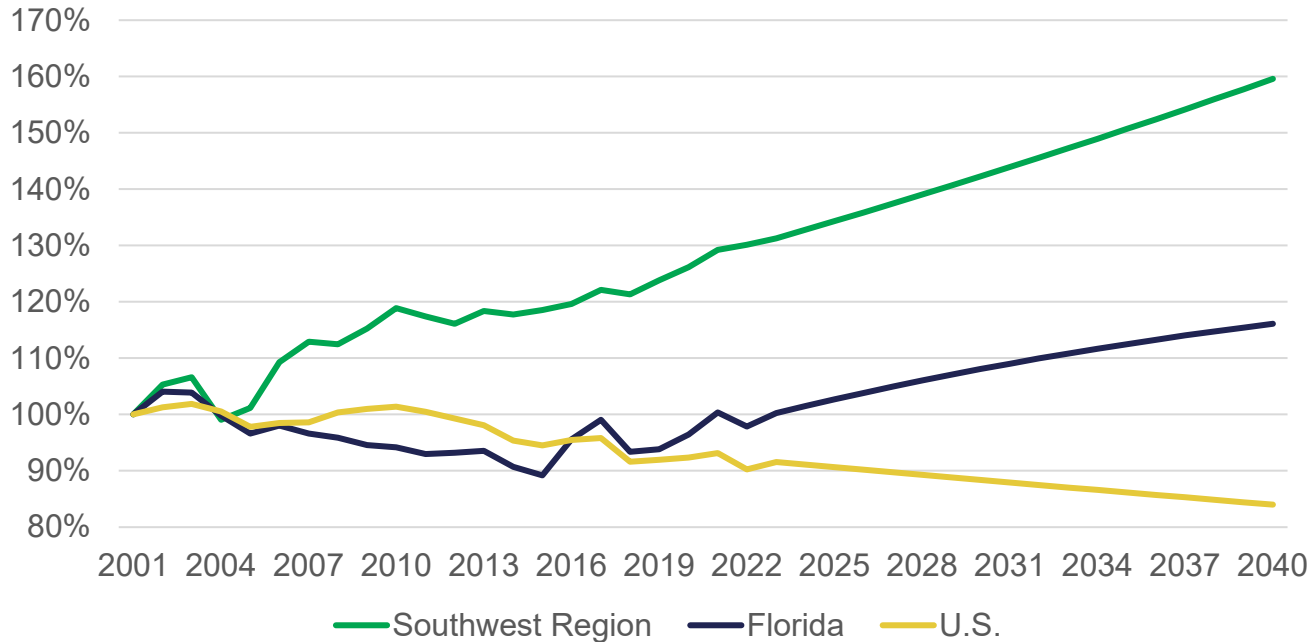
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 51 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in the Southwest Region. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the region since then. Since 2001, military employment in the county has generally risen. Accordingly, it is expected to continue increasing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including Florida and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 51. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Southwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Regional Economy

Table 39 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in the Southwest Region. It also provides regional and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

**Table 39. Demographic Estimates: Southwest Region**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	1,118,551
Population in 2023	1,408,584
Population in 2035	1,680,700
Change from 2011 to 2023	25.9%
Change from 2023 to 2035	19.3%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Southwest Region	\$44,901
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## County-Level Analysis Overview

This section features an analysis of the counties where most of the military and defense industry’s economic impacts occur. These counties tend to either be home to military installations themselves or benefit from the spillover effects of installations located in neighboring counties. Our analysis includes the following 16 counties:

- Bay
- Bradford
- Brevard
- Clay
- Duval
- Escambia
- Highlands
- Hillsborough
- Lake
- Miami-Dade
- Monroe
- Okaloosa
- Orange
- Pinellas
- Polk
- Santa Rosa

Similar to the previous section, our analysis of each county begins with an overview of all expenditures on behalf of the various branches of the federal military, DoD civilians, the Coast Guard, and the National Guard. Subsequently, we present the direct, indirect, and induced effects on employment, labor income, value added to gross regional product (GRP) and state and local taxes. Finally, we provide separate impact estimates for the federal military, Coast Guard, and National Guard.

Additionally, this section provides an analysis of key defense-related trends in each county dating back to 2001. It also presents projections through 2040. Indicators of interest include the military’s shares of total compensation and total employment, military employment relative to 2001, and the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation. Each county-specific analysis concludes by presenting the most current demographic data.

The economic impacts of the military and defense industry in the 16 counties are presented in Table 40. Defense spending stimulated the most economic growth in Orange County, where it added \$11.6 billion and 118,194 jobs to the economy. In Duval, Brevard, Hillsborough, and Okaloosa Counties, the economic impact of defense-related procurement, personnel compensation, and transfer payments ranged from \$5.4 billion to \$9.1 billion, for a total of \$30.8 billion. As this spending rippled through the economy, it created a combined 234,816 jobs. Relatively large defense economies also exist in Bay, Pinellas, Escambia, and Miami-Dade Counties. Nearly 38% of Bay County’s economy was the result of defense activities, making it more reliant than every other county on DoD, DHS, and DVA spending. Defense spending also played a crucial role in Okaloosa, Escambia, and Santa Rosa Counties, where it accounted for 32.9%, 19.5% and 19.2% of their economies, respectively. Notably, despite experiencing significant defense-related economic impacts, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Miami-Dade Counties were far less dependent on defense-related expenditures than other counties.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

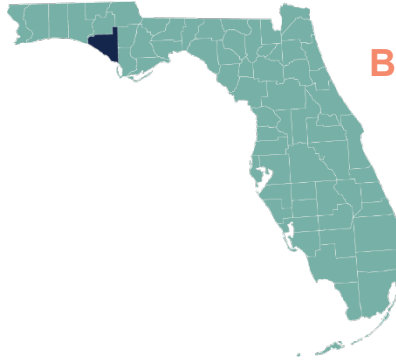
**Table 40. Economic Impacts in Select Counties**

County	Value Added to GRP (Millions, Real 2023 USD)	Employment	% of County's Economy
Bay	\$4,332.9	33,339	37.7%
Bradford	\$28.9	349	3.3%
Brevard	\$7,822.8	63,316	22.8%
Clay	\$689.9	8,785	9.6%
Duval	\$9,097.8	68,060	10.4%
Escambia	\$4,047.74	31,651	19.5%
Highlands	\$77.3	889	2.4%
Hillsborough	\$8,478.0	65,291	6.9%
Lake	\$627.1	7,481	4.5%
Miami-Dade	\$3,108.9	27,673	1.5%
Monroe	\$362.4	2,637	5.3%
Okaloosa	\$5,371.5	38,149	32.9%
Orange	\$11,611.0	118,194	9.1%
Pinellas	\$3,425.6	32,247	5.3%
Polk	\$890.5	10,137	2.4%
Santa Rosa	\$1,238.3	9,476	19.2%

Source: IMPLAN



## Bay County



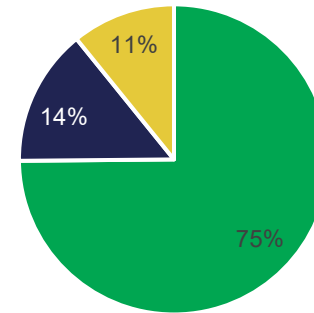
### Bay County Summary

**Location:** Northwest Region  
**Home to:** Naval Support Activity Panama City, Tyndall Air Force Base

Defense activities are a major contributor to Bay County's economy. In 2022, \$3.6 billion in defense-related expenditures were injected into the county (see Table 41). Procurement represented the largest share of these expenditures, at \$2.6 billion, followed by personnel compensation (\$509.4 million) and transfers (\$385 million).

Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$2,662.9
Compensation	\$509.4
Transfers	\$385.0
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$3,557.3</b>

Figure 52. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Bay County



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 42 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Bay County, defense-related expenditures generated 33,339 jobs, 37% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$3.1 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$4.3 billion. Nearly \$137 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 42. Economic Impact Estimates: Bay County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>33,339</b>
<i>Direct</i>	21,098
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	12,241
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$3,095.8</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$2,534.0
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$561.7
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$4,332.9</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$3,232.2
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$1,100.7
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$136.8</b>
<i>State</i>	\$75.3
<i>County</i>	\$23.4
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$38.1

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 43 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$4.3 billion in total economic impact, nearly \$4 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 31,267 of the 33,339 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 86% of the remaining economic impact and jobs.

**Table 43. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Bay County**

Bay	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$3,962.5	\$316.7	\$53.7	<b>\$4,332.9</b>
	Total Jobs	31,267	1,782	290	<b>33,339</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

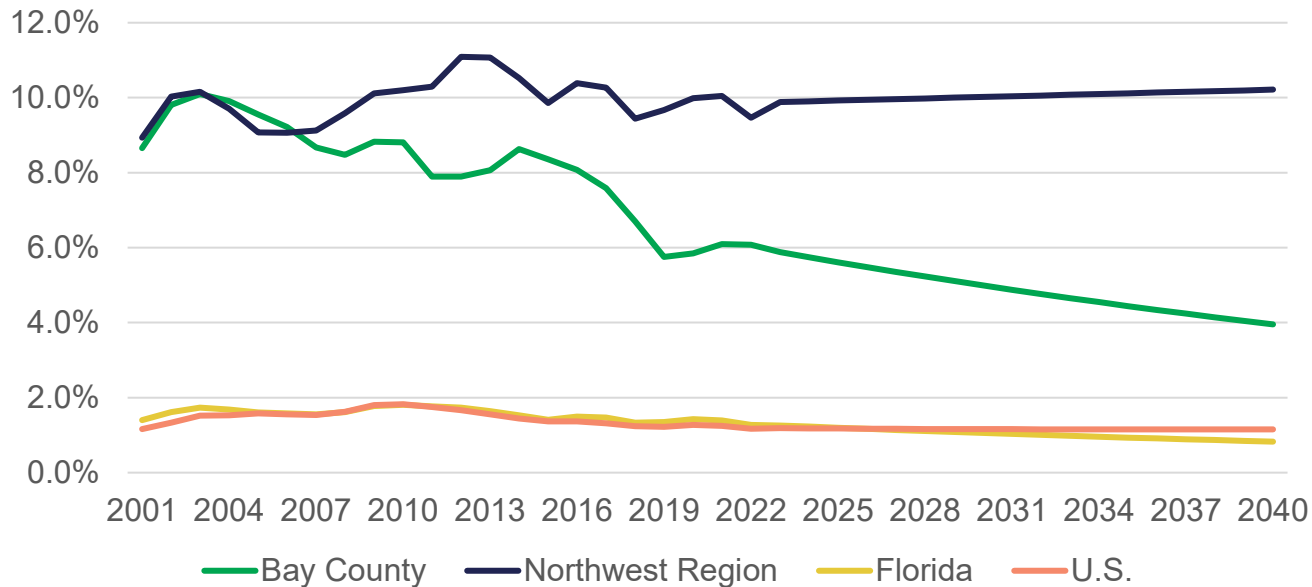




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 53 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Bay County, the Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a higher share of earnings in Bay County than in the state or nation as a whole, but not the greater Northwest Region. Since 2003, the military's share of total compensation in the county has declined as the local economy has diversified. Consistent with the statewide forecast, Bay County is expected to experience a decline in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the national and regional figures are projected to increase or remain stagnant.

**Figure 53. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Bay County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



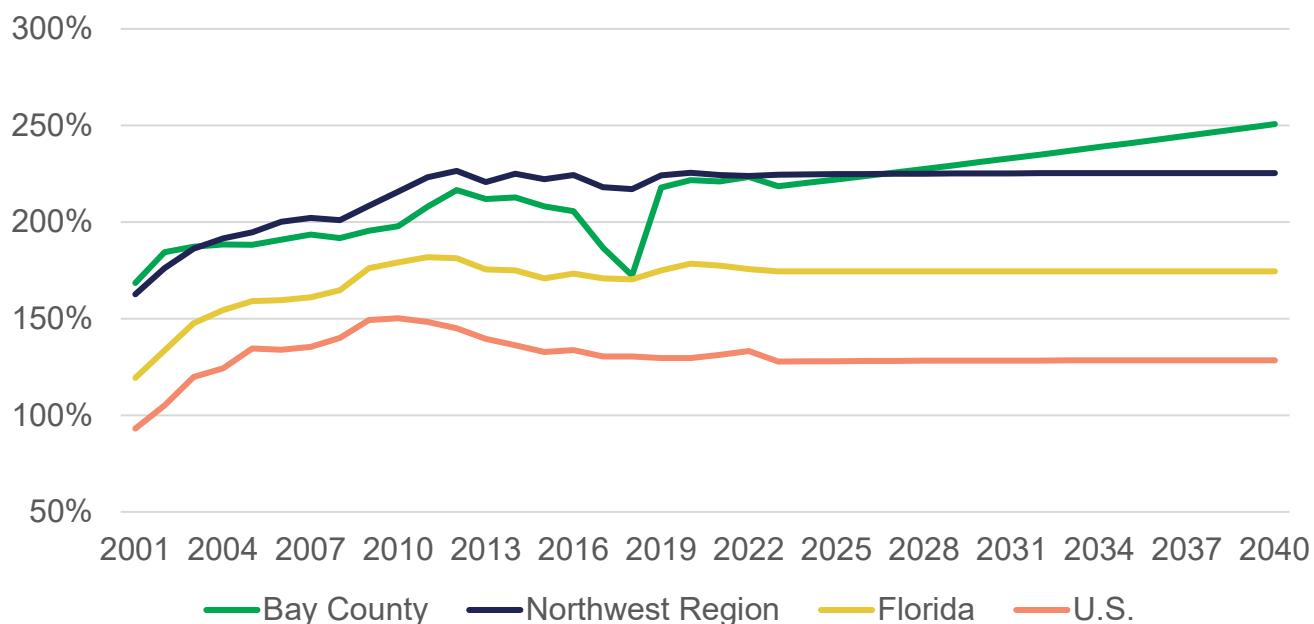
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 54 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Bay County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 54. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Bay County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



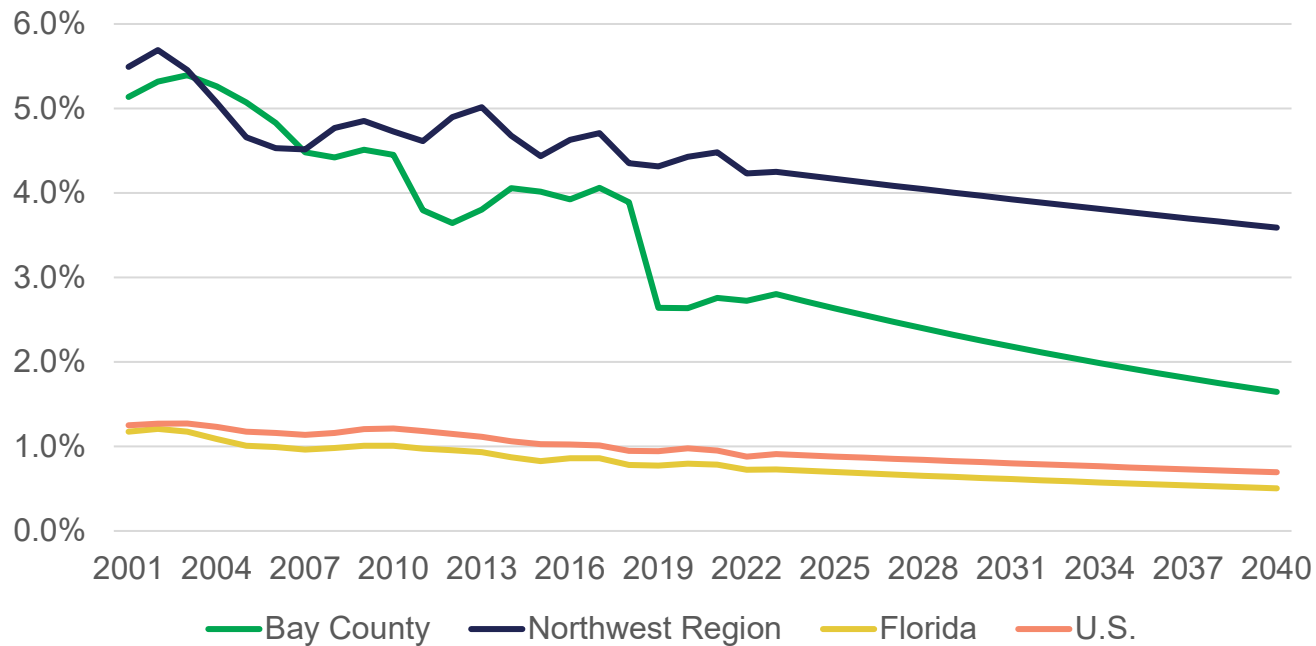
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 55 displays the military's share of total employment in Bay County. Like the greater Northwest Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 55. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Bay County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



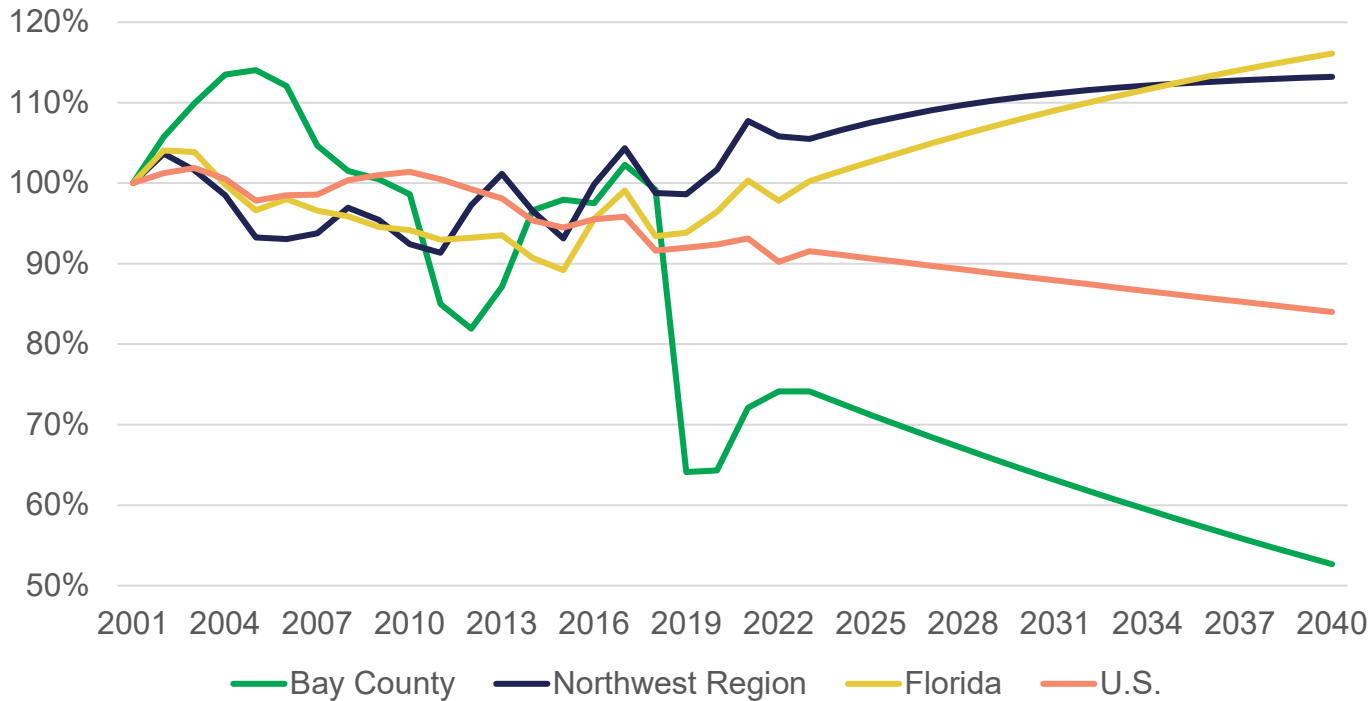
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 56 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Bay County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment in the county has decreased significantly. The decline from 2018 to 2019 was particularly sharp. As such, employment is expected to continue falling through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 56. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Bay County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 44 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Bay County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

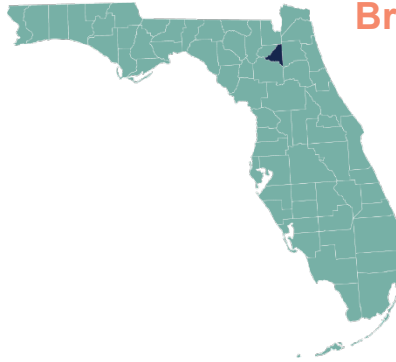
**Table 44. Demographic Estimates: Bay County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	169,555
Population in 2023	182,599
Population in 2035	201,100
Change from 2011 to 2023	7.7%
Change from 2023 to 2035	10.1%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Bay County Income	\$35,155
Florida	\$38,778

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Esri; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Bradford County



### Bradford County Summary

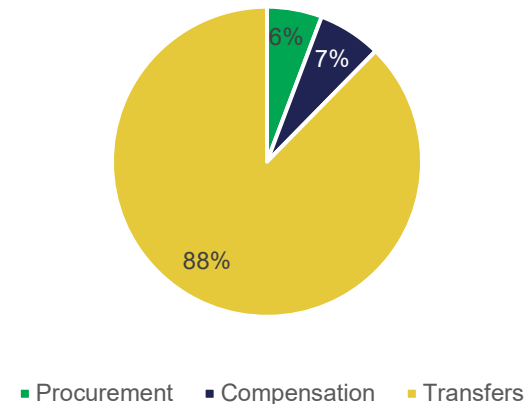
**Location:** North Central Region

**Home to:** Camp Blanding Joint Training Center

In Bradford County, defense-related expenditures amounted to \$57.5 million in 2022 (see Table 45). By a significant margin, transfers represented the largest share of these expenditures, at \$50.4 million. Personnel compensation and procurement equaled \$3.8 million and \$3.3 million, respectively.

Table 45. Direct Defense Expenditures: Bradford County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$3.3
Compensation	\$3.8
Transfers	\$50.4
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$57.5</b>

**Figure 57. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Bradford County**



**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs  
**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 46 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Bradford County, defense-related expenditures generated 349 jobs, 58% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$14.6 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$28.9 million. Nearly \$3 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 46. Economic Impact Estimates: Bradford County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>349</b>
<i>Direct</i>	146
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	203
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$14.6</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$7.4
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$7.2
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$28.9</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$9.4
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$19.5
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$2.9</b>
<i>State</i>	\$1.8
<i>County</i>	\$0.6
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$0.5

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 47 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$28.9 million in total economic impact, \$27.8 million stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 340 of the 349 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated virtually all of the remaining economic impact and 80% of the remaining jobs.

**Table 47. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Bradford County**

Bradford	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$27.8	\$1.1	\$0.0	\$28.9
	Total Jobs	340	8	2	349

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

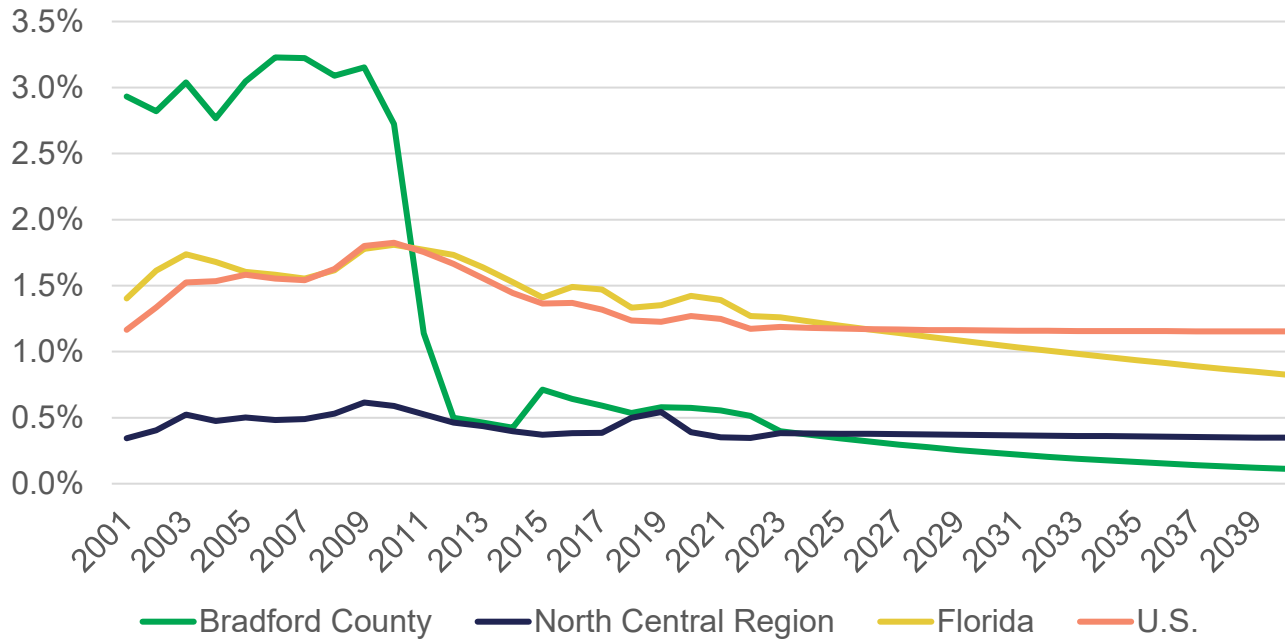




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 58 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Bradford County, the North Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. Between 2001 and 2010, the military accounted for approximately 3% of total compensation, far exceeding the regional, statewide, and national figures. By 2011, however, the military's share of total compensation in the county had dropped below statewide and national levels. The decline was particularly dramatic between 2009 and 2012. In absolute terms, total military compensation fell from \$8.7 million to \$1.5 million during that period. Through 2014, the military's share of total compensation continued to decline as the local economy diversified. Consistent with the statewide forecast, Bradford County is expected to experience a decline in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the national and regional figures are projected to increase or remain stagnant.

**Figure 58. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Bradford County, North Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



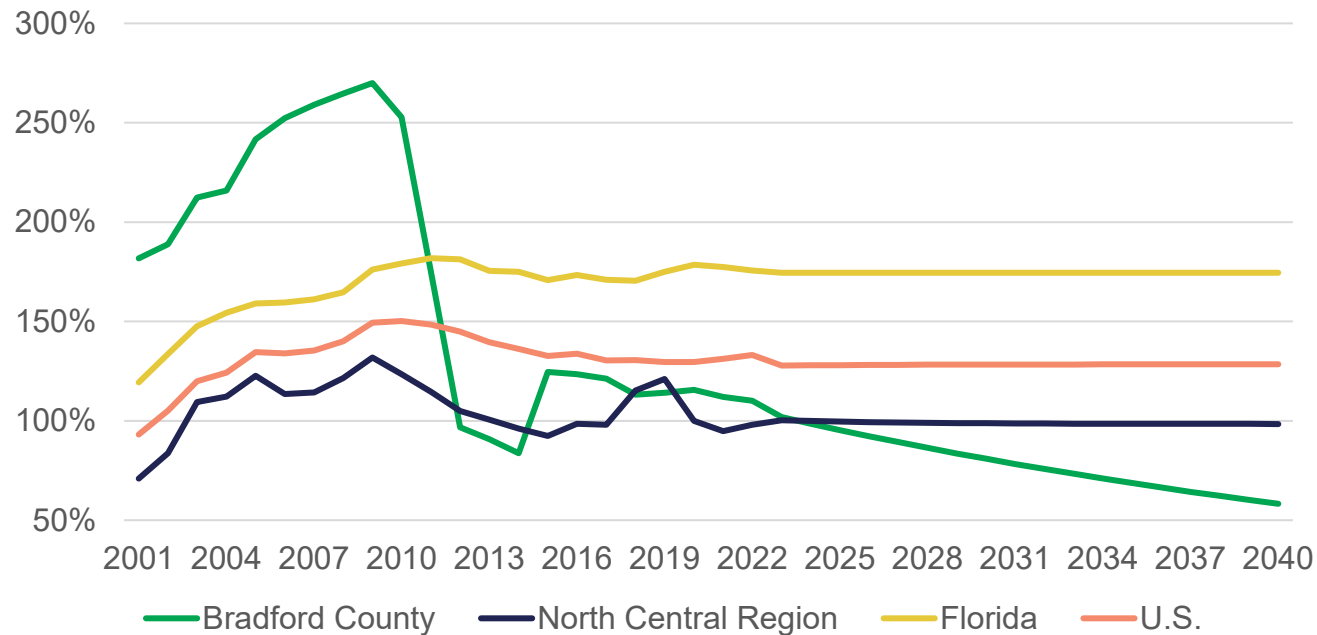
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 59 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Bradford County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the North Central Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close. In fact, from 2009 to 2012, the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation fell from 270% to 97%. This was driven primarily by a sharp decline in average military compensation amid a reduction in personnel, rather than a dramatic increase in average compensation for the general population. By 2015, average military compensation had recovered to 125% of average total compensation.

**Figure 59. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Bradford County, North Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



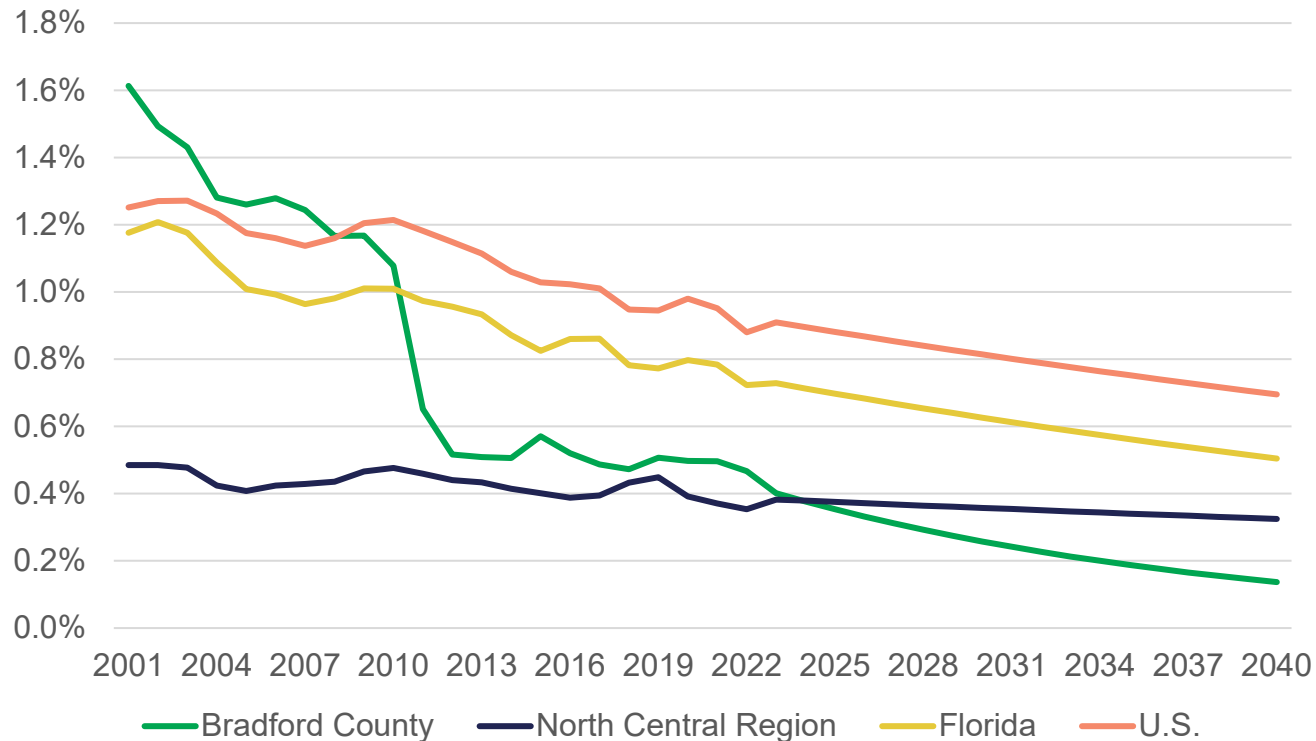
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 60 displays the military's share of total employment in Bradford County. Like the greater North Central Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years. Between 2009 and 2012, when the military's share of Bradford's workforce fell from 1.2% to 0.5%, the number of personnel in the county more than halved.

**Figure 60. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Bradford County, North Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



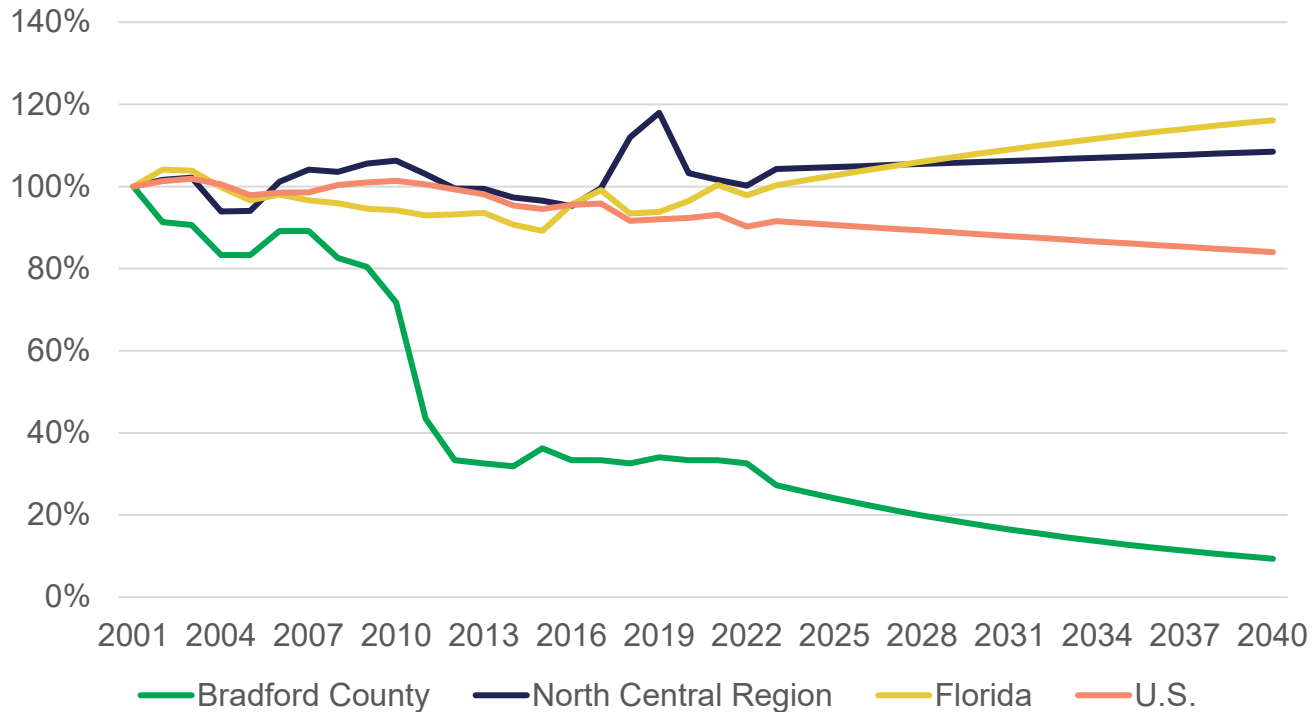
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 61 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Bradford County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment has fallen steeply in the county. The decline was particularly dramatic from 2009 to 2012. Therefore, although employment stabilized starting in 2013, it is expected to continue falling through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater North Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 61. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Bradford County, North Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 48 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Bradford County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

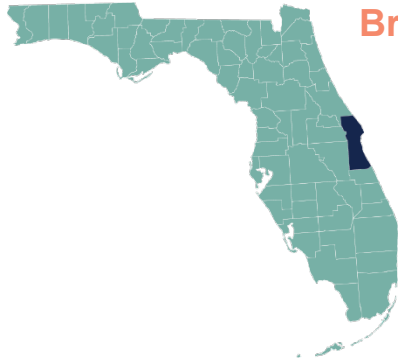
**Table 48. Demographic Estimates: Bradford County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	28,431
Population in 2023	28,290
Population in 2035	28,400
Change from 2011 to 2023	-0.5%
Change from 2023 to 2035	0.4%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Bradford County	\$26,122
Florida	\$38,778

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Esri; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Brevard County



### Brevard County Summary

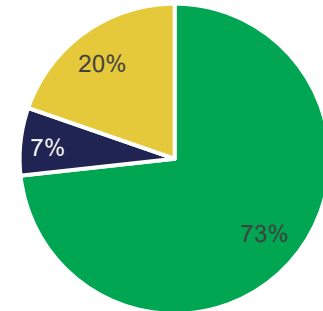
**Location:** East Central Region

**Home to:** Patrick Space Force Base, Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Naval Ordnance Test Unit

Table 49. Direct Defense Expenditures: Brevard County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$4,692.5
Compensation	\$451.7
Transfers	\$1,261.0
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$6,405.2</b>

The military and defense industry are major economic forces in Brevard County. In 2022, \$6.4 billion in defense-related expenditures were injected into Brevard’s economy (see Table 49). Procurement represented the largest share of this spending, at \$4.7 billion, followed by transfers (\$1.3 billion) and personnel compensation (\$451.7 million).

Figure 62. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Brevard County



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 50 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Brevard County, defense-related expenditures generated 63,316 jobs, 36% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$5.6 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$7.8 billion. More than \$250 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 50. Economic Impact Estimates: Brevard County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>63,316</b>
<i>Direct</i>	40,580
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	22,736
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$5,563.5</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$4,480.3
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$1,083.2
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$7,822.8</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$5,720.4
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$2,102.4
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$251.0</b>
<i>State</i>	\$136.4
<i>County</i>	\$46.6
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$68.0

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 51 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$7.8 billion in total economic impact, nearly \$7.5 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 61,081 of the 63,316 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 57% and 58% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 51. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Brevard County**

Brevard	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$7,466.1	\$202.7	\$154.0	\$7,822.8
	Total Jobs	61,081	1,294	941	63,316

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

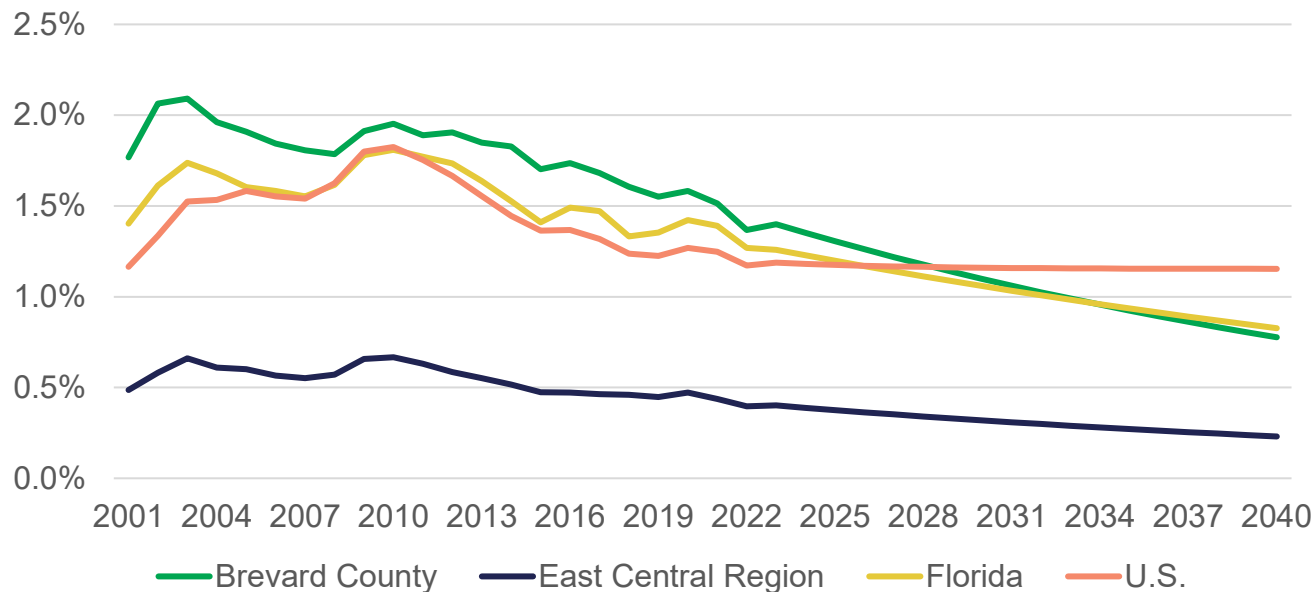




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 63 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Brevard County, the East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has historically accounted for a higher share of earnings in Brevard County than in the state or nation as a whole, as well as the greater East Central Region. Since 2003, however, the military's share of total compensation in the county has declined as the local economy has diversified. Consistent with the statewide and regional forecasts, Brevard County is expected to experience a decline in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the national figure is projected to remain stagnant.

**Figure 63. Military's Share of Total Compensation, 2001 –2040: Brevard County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



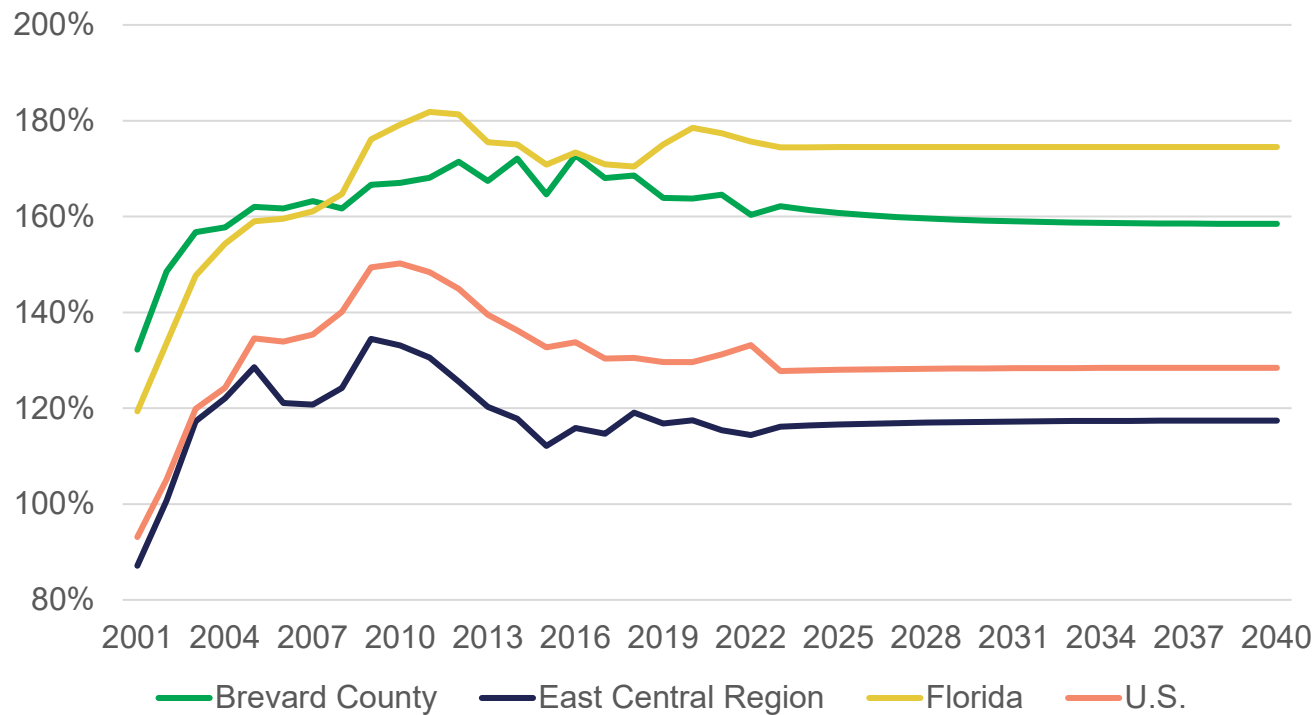
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 64 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Brevard County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 64. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Brevard County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



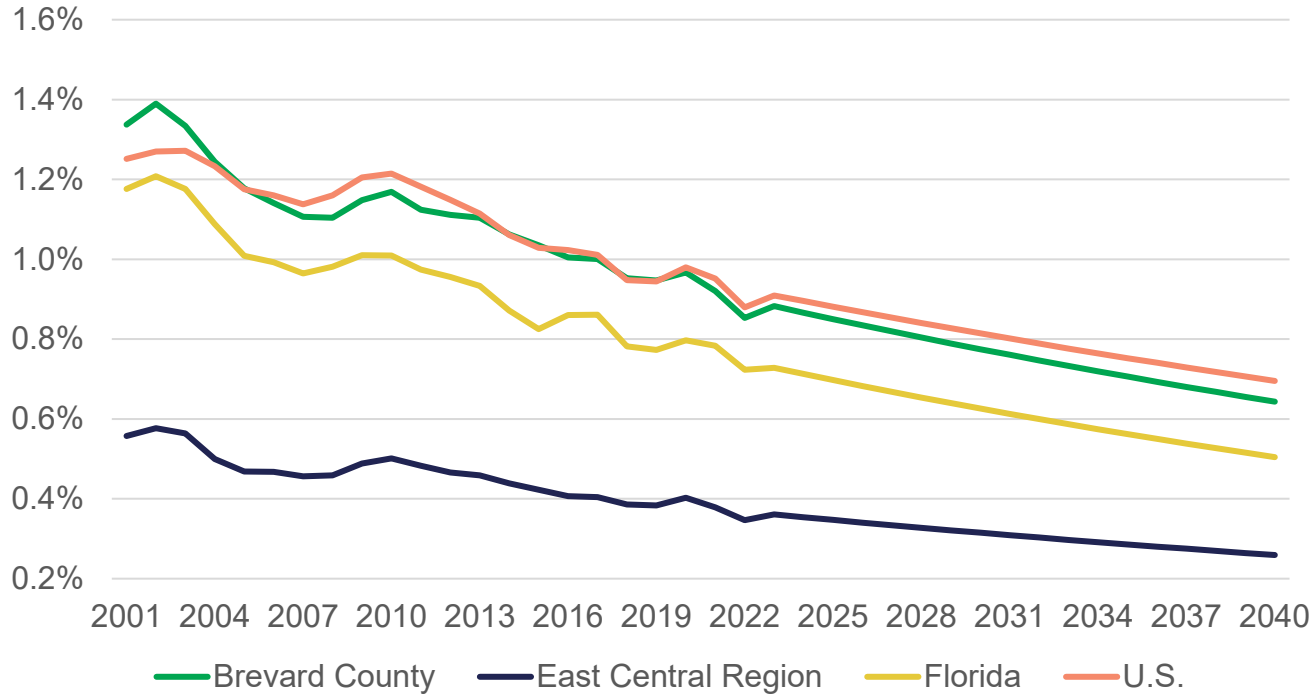
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 65 displays the military's share of total employment in Brevard County. Like the greater East Central Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 65. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Brevard County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



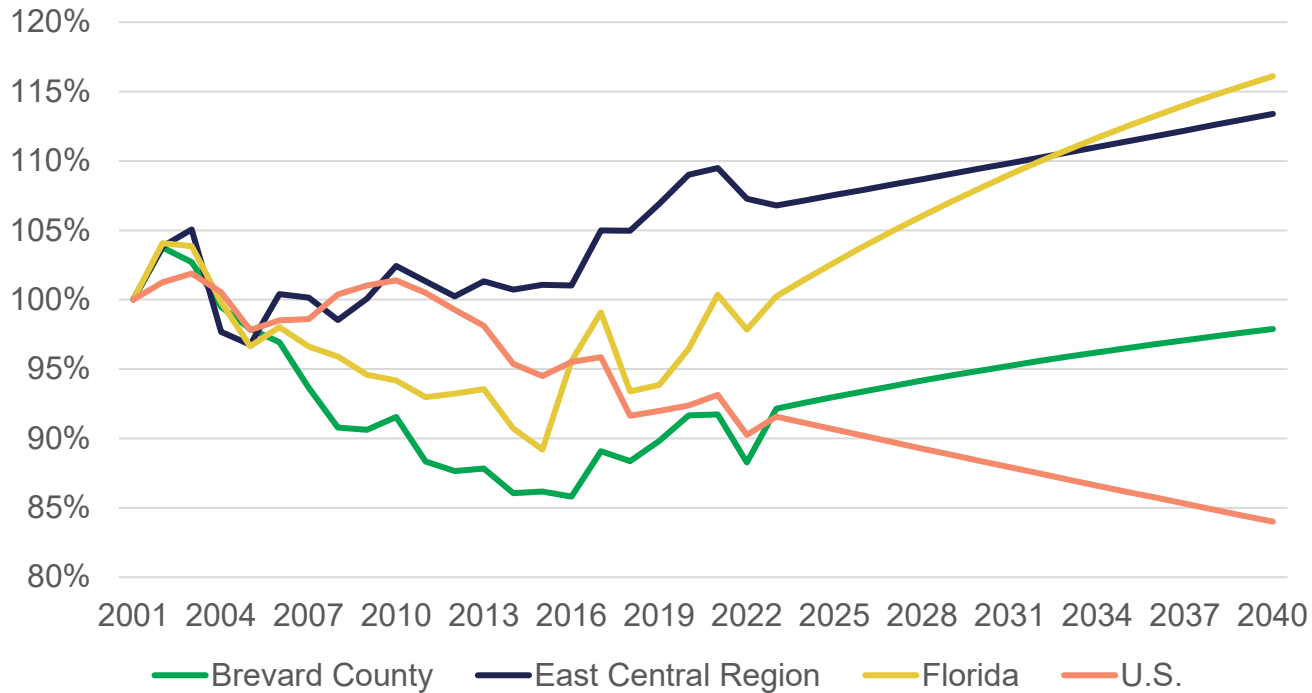
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 66 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Brevard County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Although the long-term trend has been for military employment to decline, it has risen sharply since 2016. As such, the county's service member population is expected to continue growing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 66. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Brevard County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 52 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Brevard County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

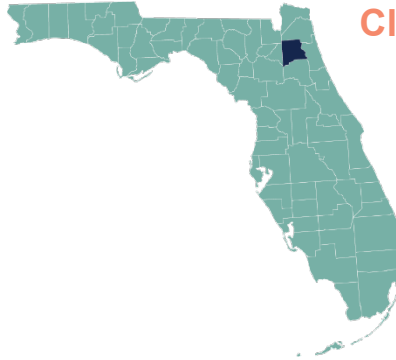
**Table 52. Demographic Estimates: Brevard County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	544,359
Population in 2023	627,579
Population in 2035	710,300
Change from 2011 to 2023	15.0%
Change from 2023 to 2035	13.2%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Brevard County	\$41,295
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Clay County



### Clay County Summary

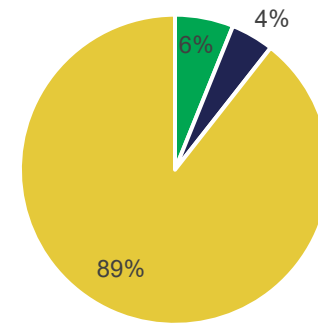
**Location:** Northeast Region

**Home to:** Camp Blanding Joint Training Center

In Clay County, defense-related expenditures amounted to \$682.9 million in 2022 (see Table 53). Despite the county’s status as the site of Camp Blanding Joint Training Center, transfers dwarfed other forms of spending, equaling \$610.6 million. Procurement and personnel compensation totaled \$41.7 million and \$30.6 million, respectively.

Table 53. Direct Defense Expenditures: Clay County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$41.7
Compensation	\$30.6
Transfers	\$610.6
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$682.9</b>

**Figure 67. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Clay County**



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 54 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Clay County, defense-related expenditures generated 8,785 jobs, 61% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$404.7 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$689.9 million. Nearly \$60 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 54. Economic Impact Estimates: Clay County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>8,785</b>
<i>Direct</i>	3,412
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	5,372
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$404.7</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$181.2
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$223.5
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$689.9</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$231.8
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$458.1
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$58.5</b>
<i>State</i>	\$31.7
<i>County</i>	\$13.2
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$13.5

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 55 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$689.9 million in total economic impact, \$645 million stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 8,245 of the 8,785 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 89% and 88% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 55. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Clay County**

Clay	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$645.0	\$40.0	\$4.9	\$689.9
	Total Jobs	8,245	474	66	8,785

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

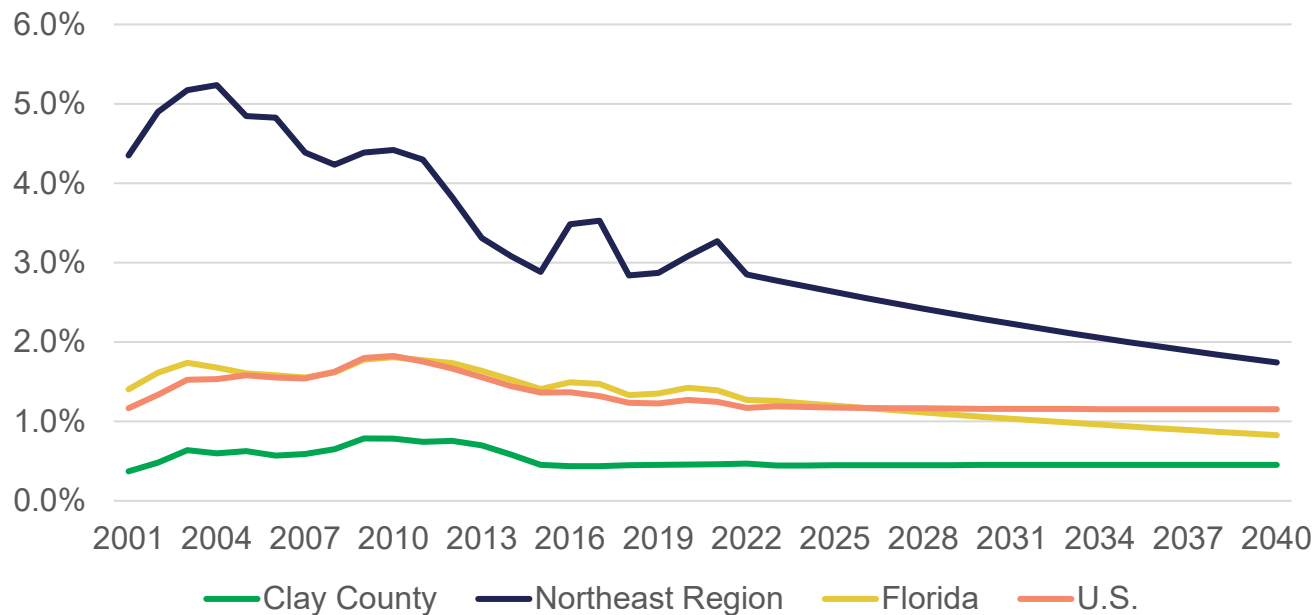




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 68 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Clay County, the Northeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower share of earnings in Clay County than in the state or nation as a whole, as well as the greater Northeast Region. At its peaks in 2010 and 2012, the military's share of total compensation in the county was 0.8%. Since 2015, the military's share of total compensation has exhibited more stability in Clay County than in the broader region and state as a whole. As such, the county-level figure is likely to remain virtually unchanged through 2040.

**Figure 68. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Clay County, Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



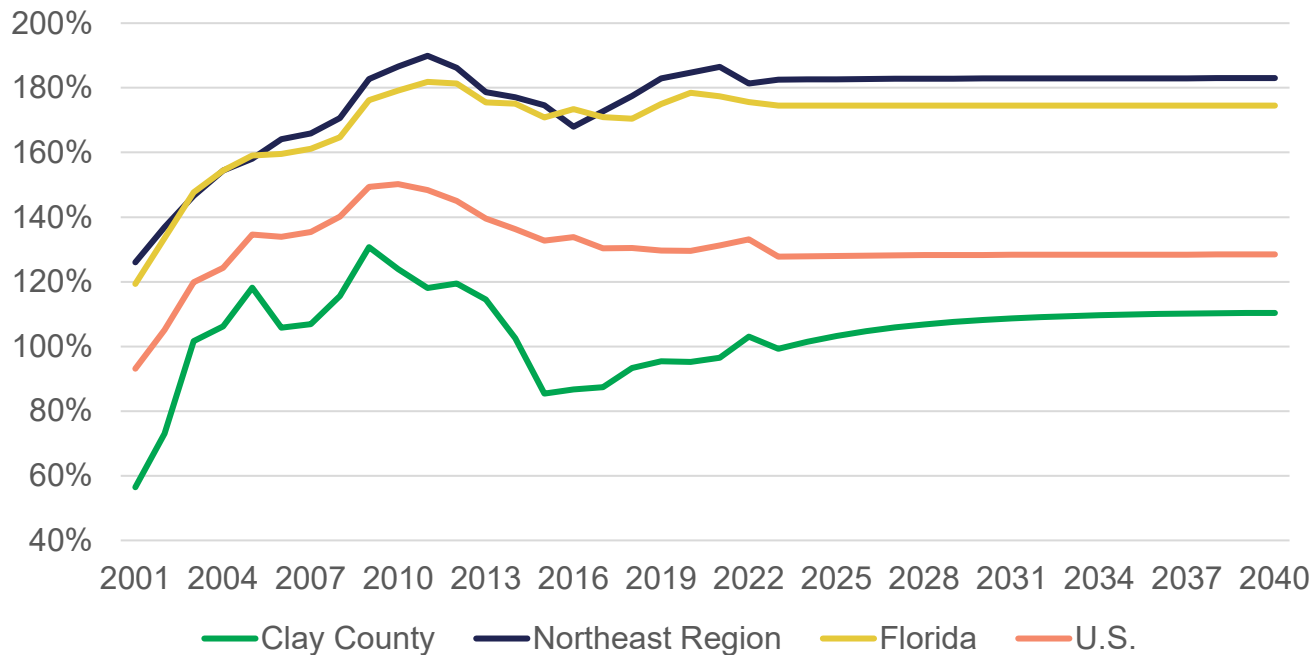
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 69 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Clay County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Northeast Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 69. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Clay County, Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



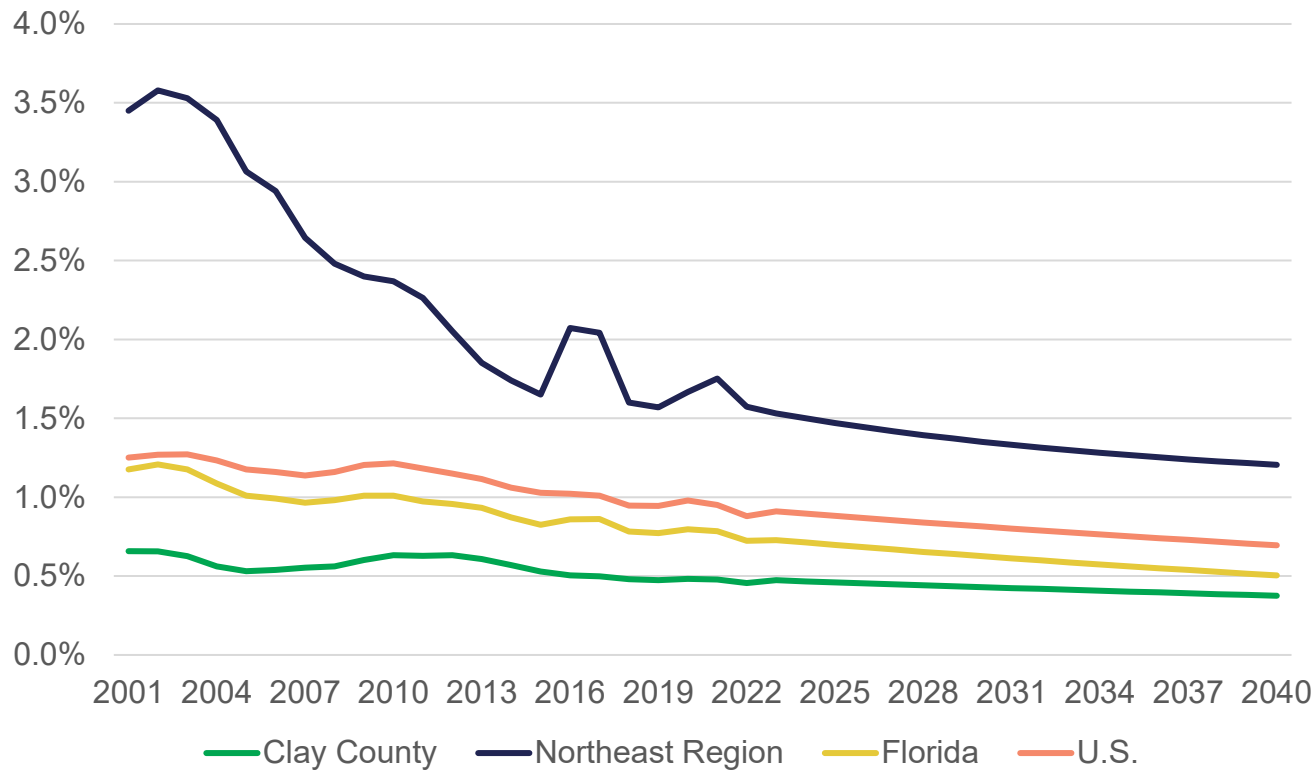
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 70 displays the military's share of total employment in Clay County. Like the greater Northeast Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years, although not to the same extent.

**Figure 70. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Clay County, Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



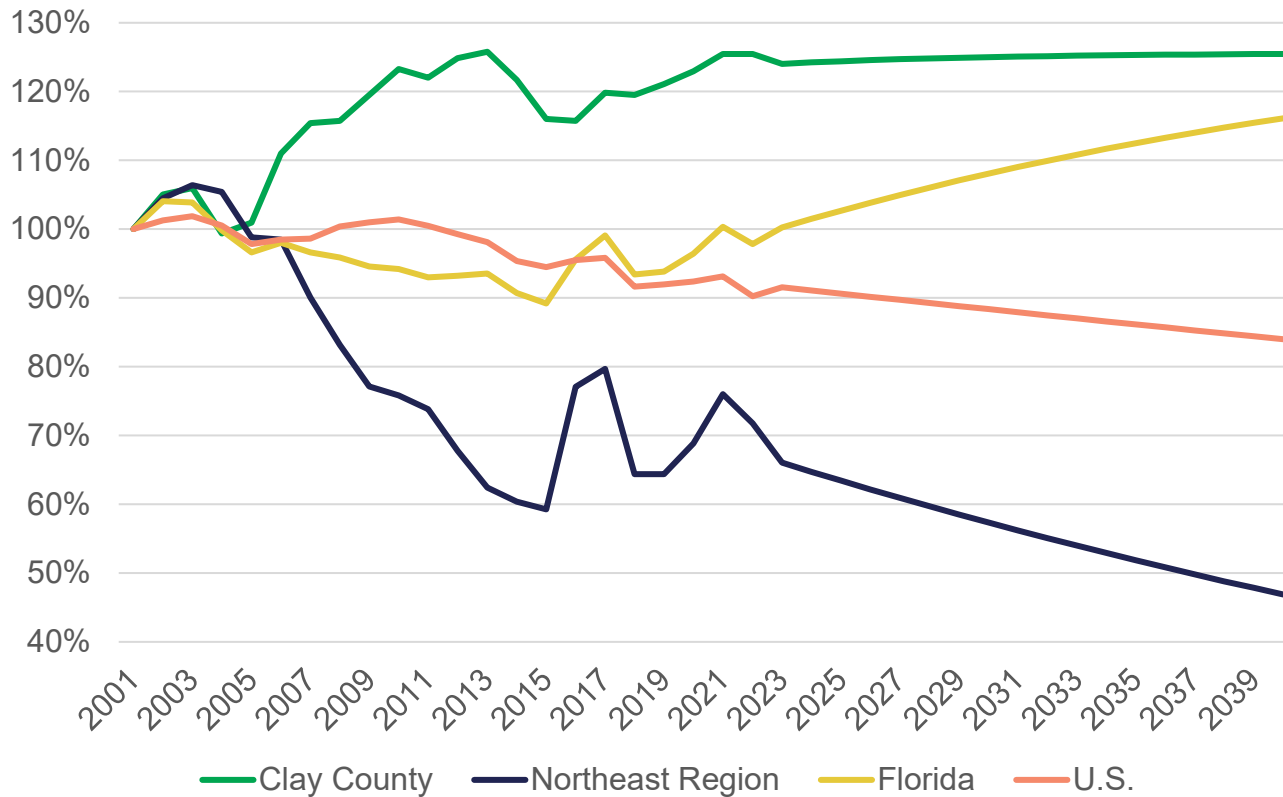
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 71 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Clay County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Because military employment changed only marginally between 2017 and 2022, it is likely to remain relatively stable through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Northeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 71. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Clay County, Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 56 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Clay County. It also provides county- specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

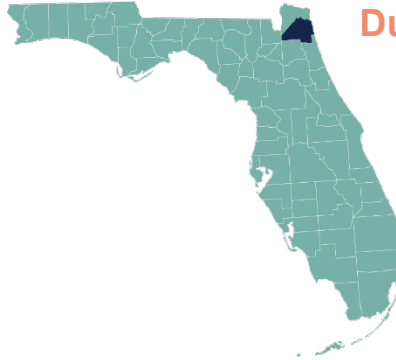
**Table 56. Demographic Estimates: Clay County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	192,314
Population in 2023	227,722
Population in 2035	261,400
Change from 2011 to 2023	18.4%
Change from 2023 to 2035	14.8%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Clay County	\$36,695
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Duval County



### Duval County Summary

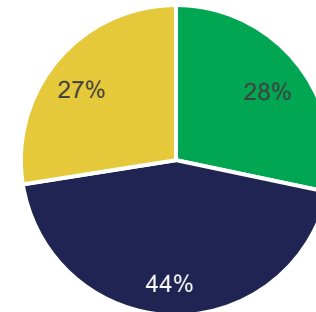
**Location:** Northeast Region

**Home to:** Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Naval Station Mayport, Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island, Jacksonville Air National Guard Base

Duval County is a major beneficiary of defense activities. In 2022, defense-related expenditures totaled \$6.5 billion (see Table 57). As the home of four installations, the county relied most heavily on personnel compensation, which equaled \$2.9 billion. Procurement and transfers each totaled approximately \$1.8 billion.

Table 57. Direct Defense Expenditures: Duval County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$1,842.8
Compensation	\$2,879.2
Transfers	\$1,790.9
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$6,512.9</b>

**Figure 72. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Duval County**



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 58 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Duval County, defense-related expenditures generated 68,060 jobs, 42% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$6.4 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$9.1 billion. Nearly \$300 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 58. Economic Impact Estimates: Duval County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>68,060</b>
<i>Direct</i>	39,218
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	28,842
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$6,418.6</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$4,656.2
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$1,762.4
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$9,097.8</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$5,936.3
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$3,161.5
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$293.4</b>
<i>State</i>	\$179.7
<i>County</i>	\$0.0
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$113.7

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 59 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$9.1 billion in total economic impact, \$8.2 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 62,368 of the 68,060 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 72% and 74% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 59. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Duval County**

Duval	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$8,183.5	\$656.4	\$257.9	\$9,097.8
	Total Jobs	62,368	4,224	1,467	68,060

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

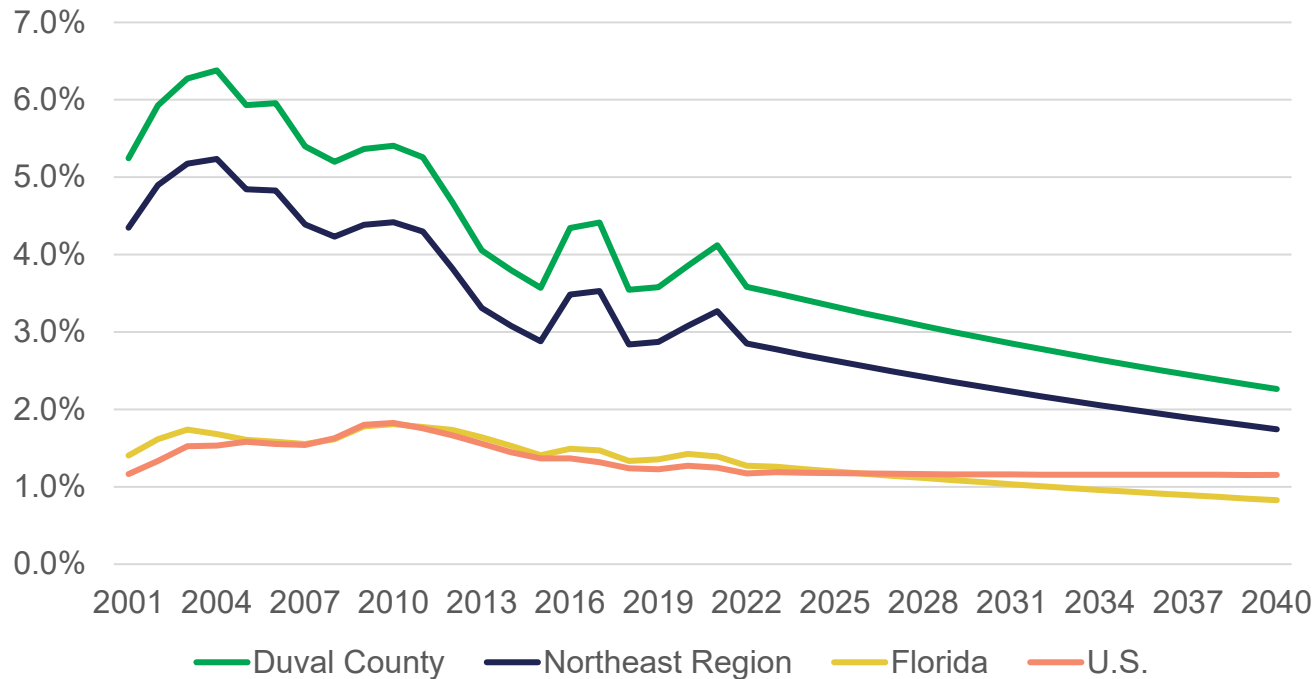




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 73 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Duval County, the Northeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a higher percentage of earnings in Duval County than in the state or nation as a whole, as well as the greater Northeast Region. Since 2004, however, the military's share of total compensation in the county has declined as the local economy has diversified. Consistent with the statewide and regional forecasts, Duval County is expected to experience a decline in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the national figure is projected to increase or remain stagnant.

**Figure 73. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Duval County, Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



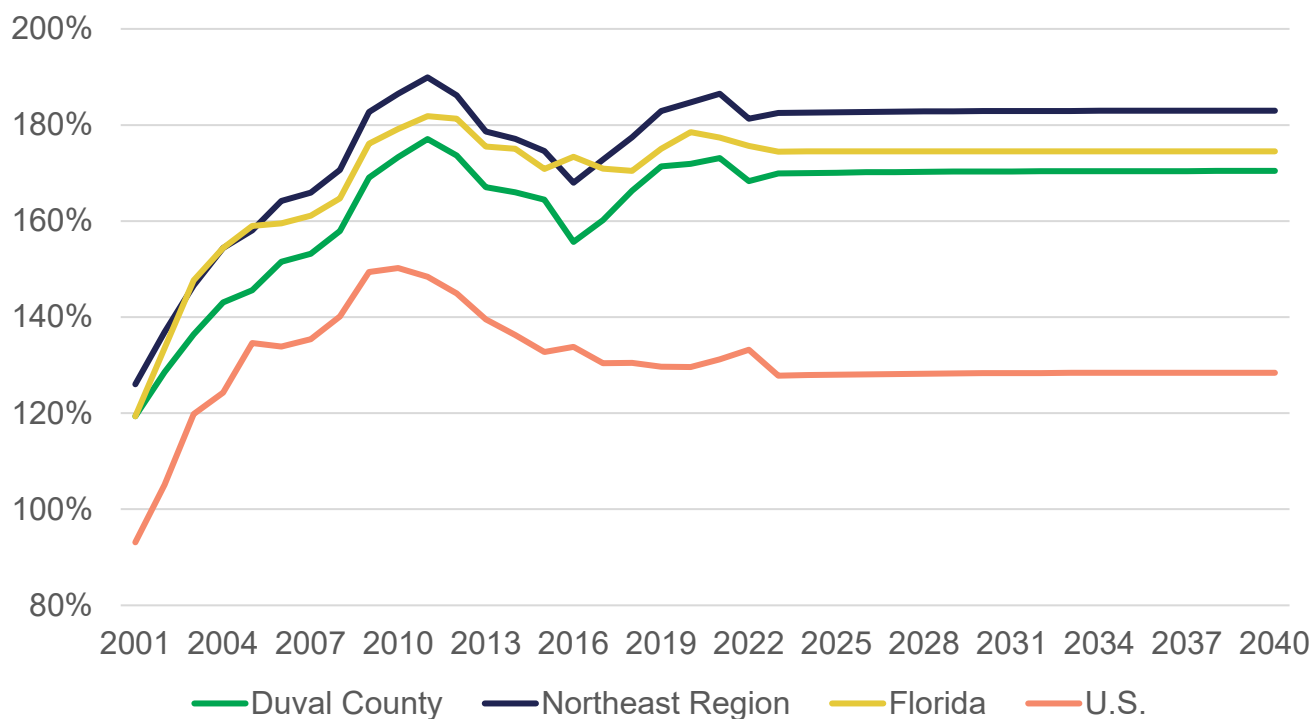
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 74 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Duval County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Northeast Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 74. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Duval County, Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



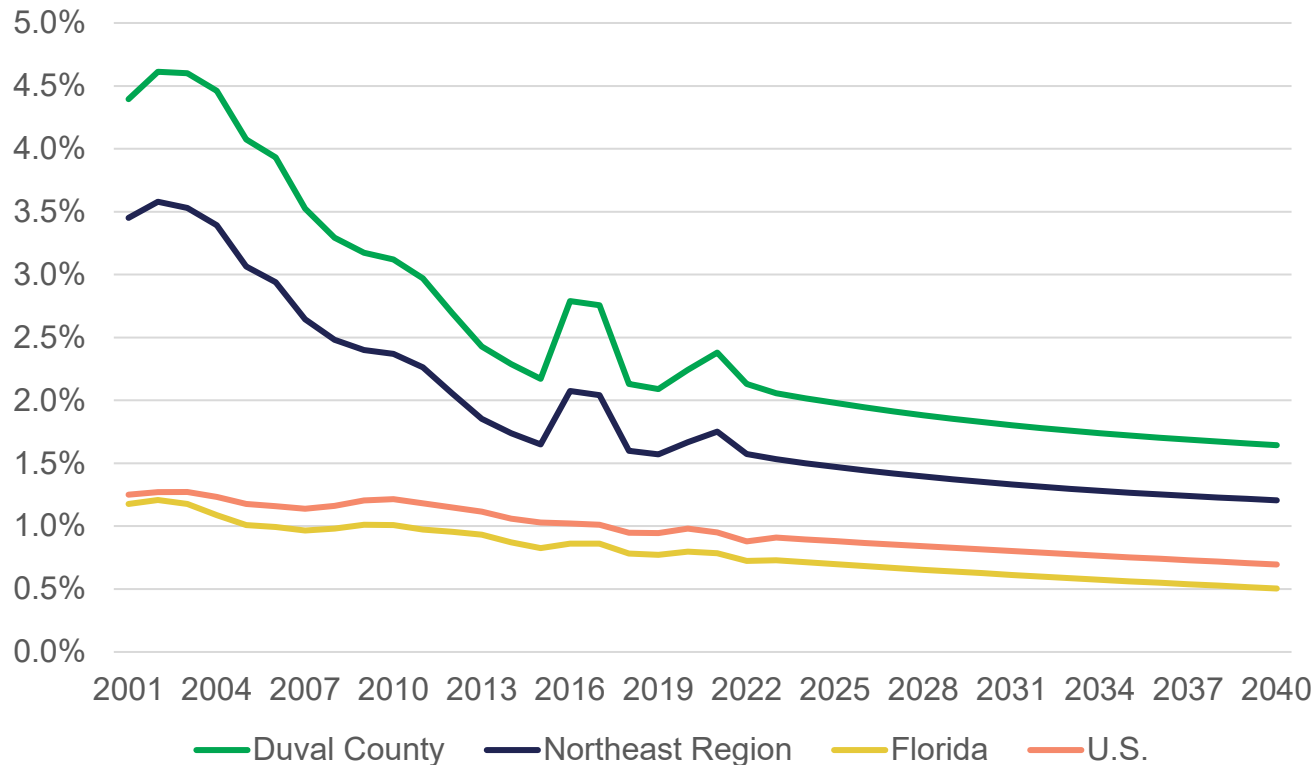
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 75 displays the military's share of total employment in Duval County. Like the greater Northeast Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 75. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Duval County, Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



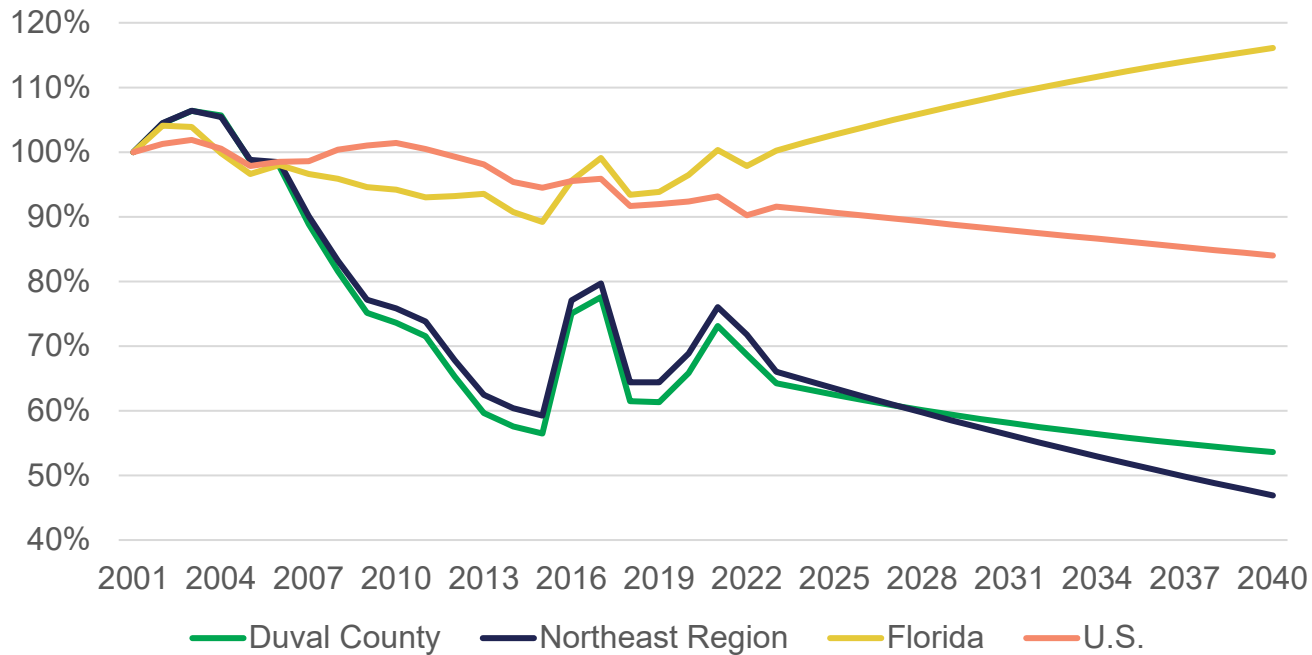
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 76 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Duval County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment has fallen steeply in the county. Accordingly, it is expected to continue falling through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Northeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 76. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Duval County, Northeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 60 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Duval County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

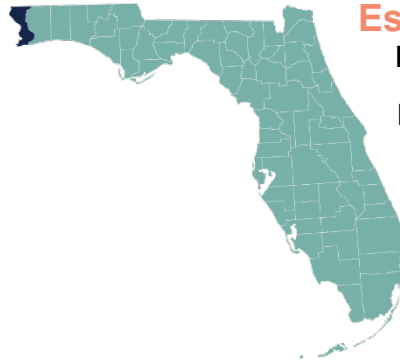
**Table 60. Demographic Estimates: Duval County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	872,355
Population in 2023	1,031,775
Population in 2035	1,190,300
Change from 2011 to 2023	18.3%
Change from 2023 to 2035	15.4%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Duval County	\$36,530
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Escambia County



### Escambia County Summary

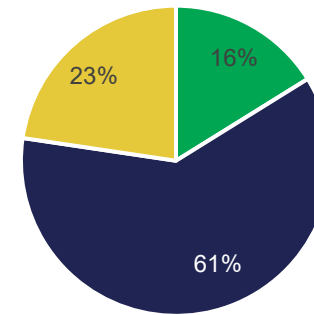
**Location:** Northwest Region

**Home to:** Naval Air Station  
Pensacola, Corry Station, Saufley Field

Largely due to the presence of NAS Pensacola, Escambia County is one of the epicenters of the military and defense industry in Florida. Defense-related expenditures totaled \$4 billion in 2022 (see Table 61). Compensation represented the largest share of these expenditures, at \$2.5 billion, followed by transfers (\$911.7 million) and procurement (\$650.2 million).

Table 61. Direct Defense Expenditures: Escambia County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$650.2
Compensation	\$2,462.8
Transfers	\$911.7
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,024.7</b>

**Figure 77. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Escambia County**



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 62 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Escambia County, defense-related expenditures generated 31,651 jobs, 40% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$2.9 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$4 billion. Nearly \$130 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 62. Economic Impact Estimates: Escambia County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>31,651</b>
<i>Direct</i>	18,987
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	12,665
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$2,899.8</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$2,259.7
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$640.1
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$4,047.7</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$2,879.6
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$1,168.2
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$129.4</b>
<i>State</i>	\$76.6
<i>County</i>	\$27.8
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$24.9

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 63 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$4 billion in total economic impact, \$3.7 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 29,560 of the 31,651 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 79% and 78% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 63. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Escambia County**

Escambia	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
<b>Totals</b>	Economic Impact (millions)	\$3,706.8	\$268.2	\$72.7	<b>\$4,047.7</b>
	Total Jobs	29,560	1,639	452	<b>31,651</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

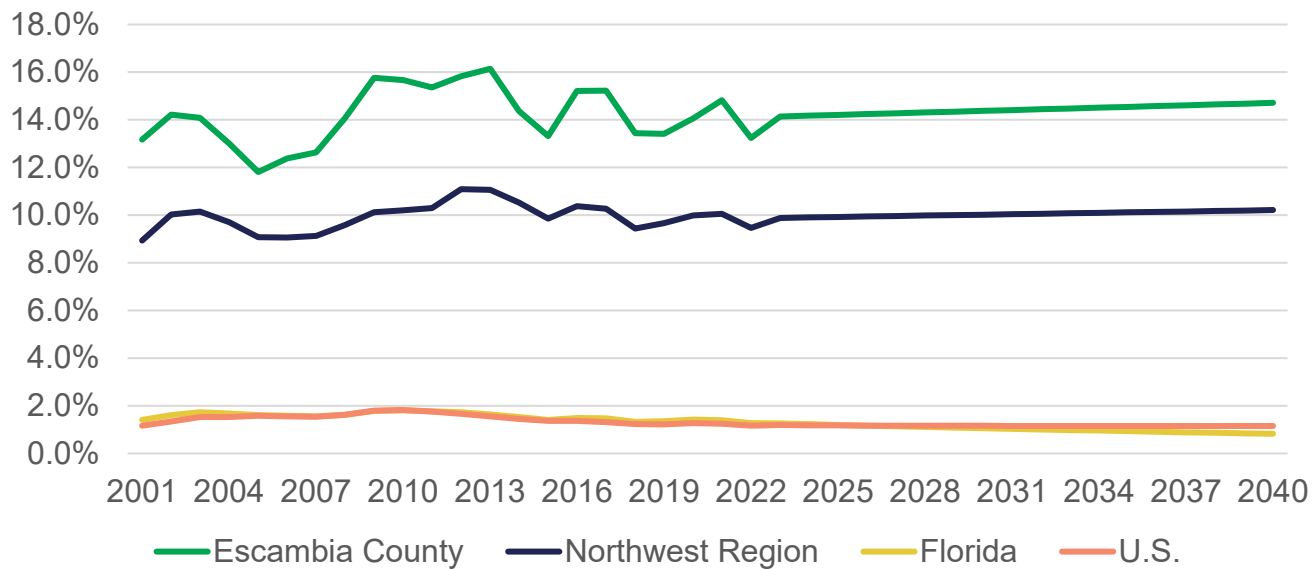




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 78 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Escambia County, the Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a higher percentage of earnings in Escambia County than in the state or nation as a whole, as well as the greater Northwest Region. However, the military's share of total compensation in the county has declined from its 2013 peak of 16.1% as the local economy has diversified. In a departure from the statewide and national forecasts, Escambia County—much like the greater Northwest Region—is expected to experience a marginal increase in the military's share of total compensation through 2040.

**Figure 78. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Escambia County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



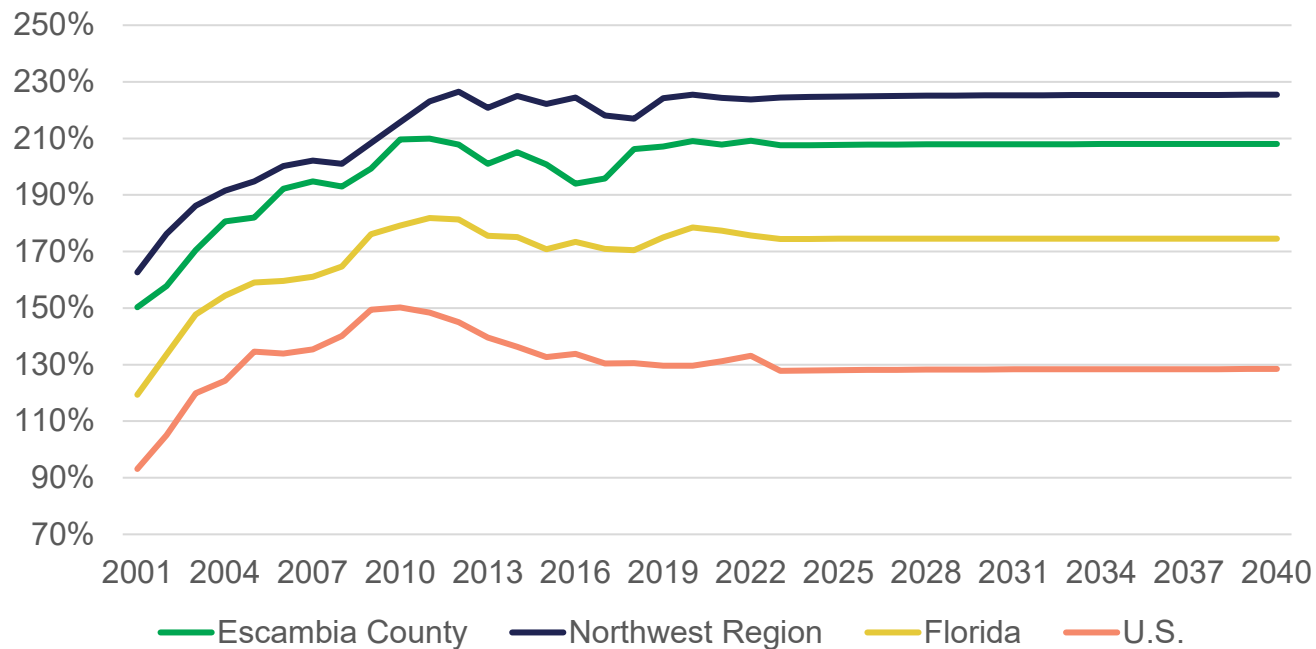
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 79 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Escambia County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 79. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Escambia County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



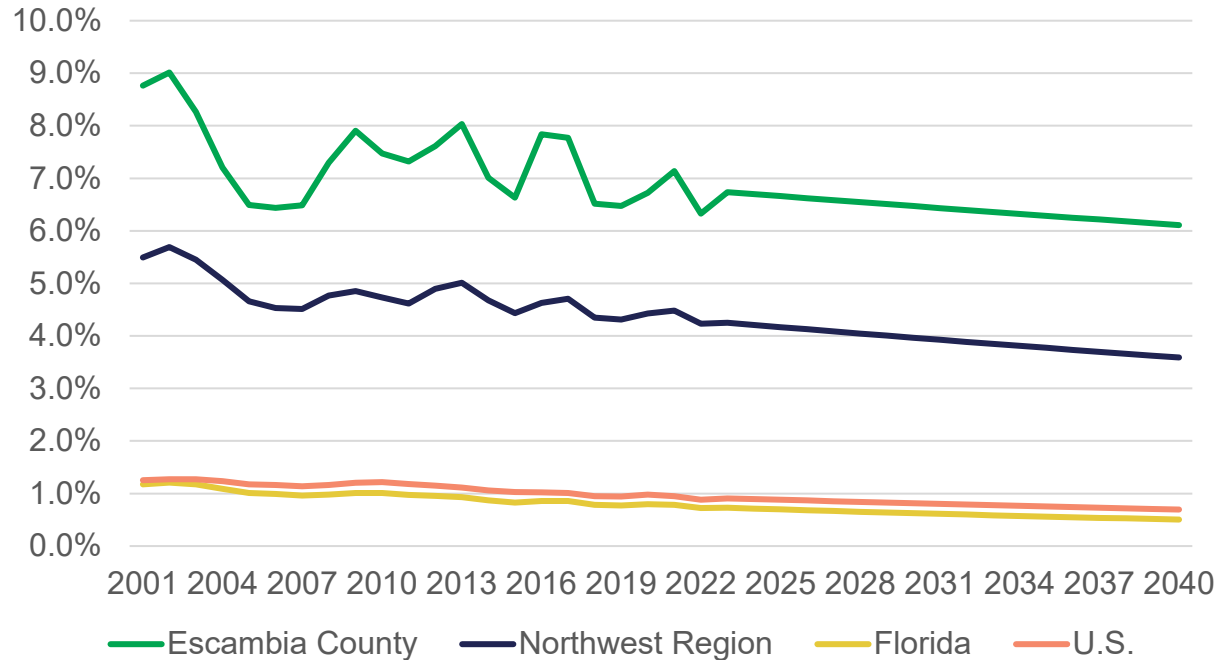
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 80 displays the military's share of total employment in Escambia County. Like the greater Northwest Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 80. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Escambia County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



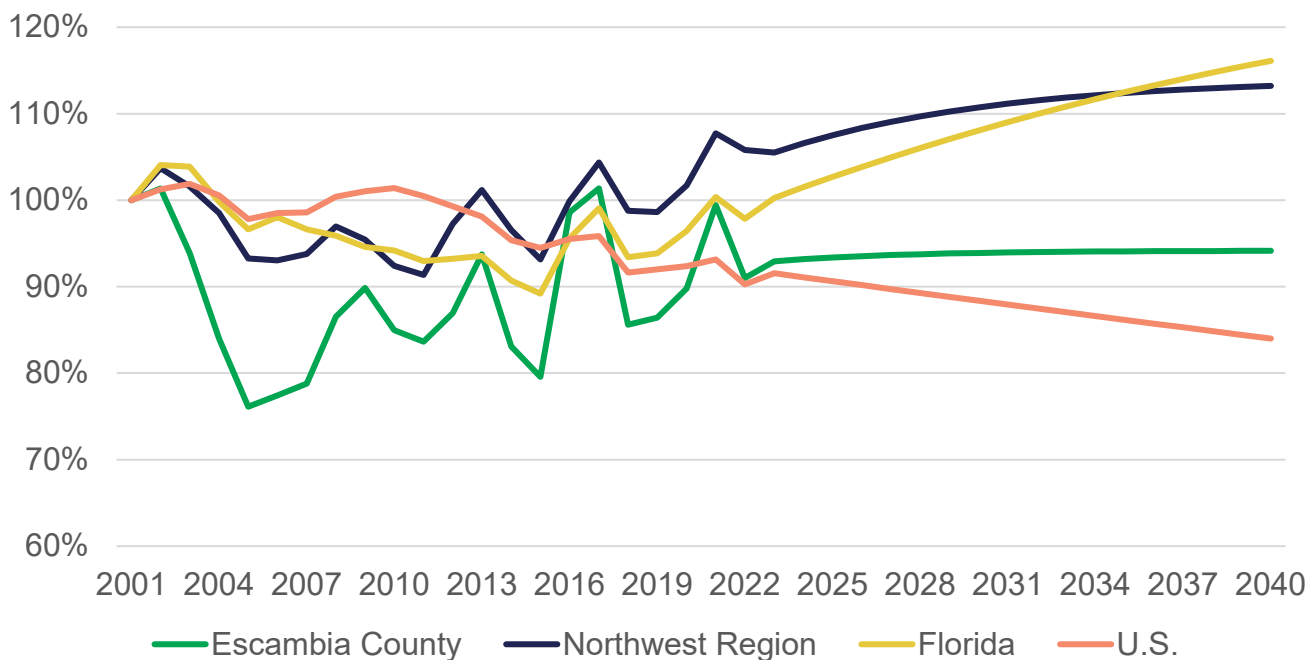
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 81 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Escambia County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Because the relative level of military employment has fluctuated significantly in recent years, the conservative assumption is that it will remain at or near the historical average through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 81. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Escambia County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 64 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Escambia County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

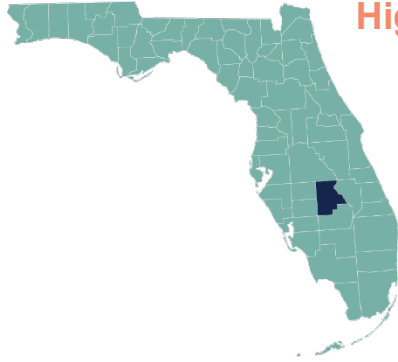
**Table 64. Demographic Estimates: Escambia County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	299,401
Population in 2023	328,642
Population in 2035	357,300
Change from 2011 to 2023	9.8%
Change from 2023 to 2035	8.7%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Escambia County	\$33,570
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Highlands County



### Highlands County Summary

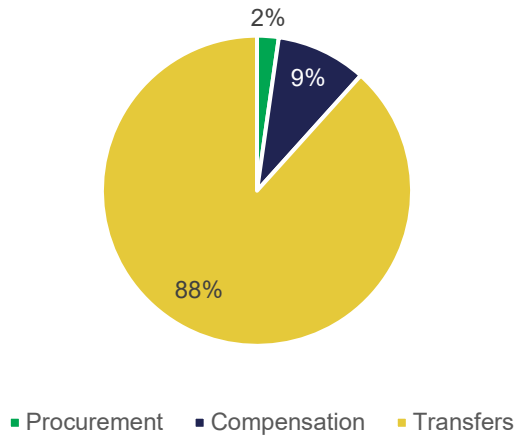
**Location:** South Central Region

**Home to:** Avon Park Air Force Range

As Table 65 shows, defense-related activities injected a mere \$155.1 million into Highlands County’s economy in 2022. Transfer payments totaled \$137 million, accounting for 88% of defense-related expenditures in the county. Personnel compensation and procurement were far less impactful, equaling \$14.6 million and \$3.5 million, respectively.

Table 65. Direct Defense Expenditures: Highlands County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$3.5
Compensation	\$14.6
Transfers	\$137.0
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$155.10</b>

**Figure 82. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Highlands County**



**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs  
**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 66 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Highlands County, defense-related expenditures generated 889 jobs, 72% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$43.8 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$77.3 million. More than \$7 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 66. Economic Impact Estimates: Highlands County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>889</b>
<i>Direct</i>	252
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	637
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$43.8</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$14.9
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$28.9
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$77.3</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$19.1
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$58.2
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$7.2</b>
<i>State</i>	\$3.9
<i>County</i>	\$1.9
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$1.5

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 67 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$77.3 million in total economic impact, \$74.3 million stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 863 of the 889 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 80% and 74% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 67. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Highlands County**

Highlands	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$74.3	\$2.4	\$0.6	\$77.3
	Total Jobs	863	20	7	889

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

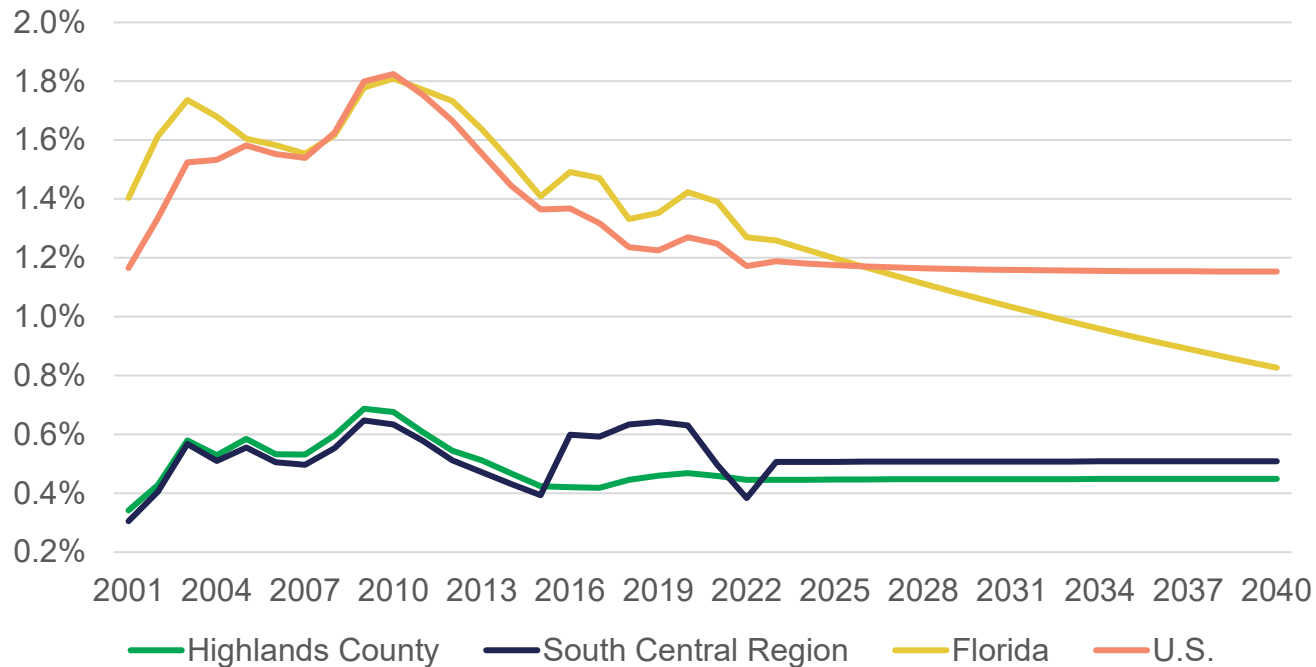




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 83 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Highlands County, the South Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower share of earnings in Highlands County and the greater South Central Region than in the state or nation as a whole. At its peaks in 2009 and 2010, the military's share of total compensation in the county was 0.7%. Consistent with national and regional forecasts, Highlands County is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide figure is projected to decrease.

**Figure 83. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Highlands County, South Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



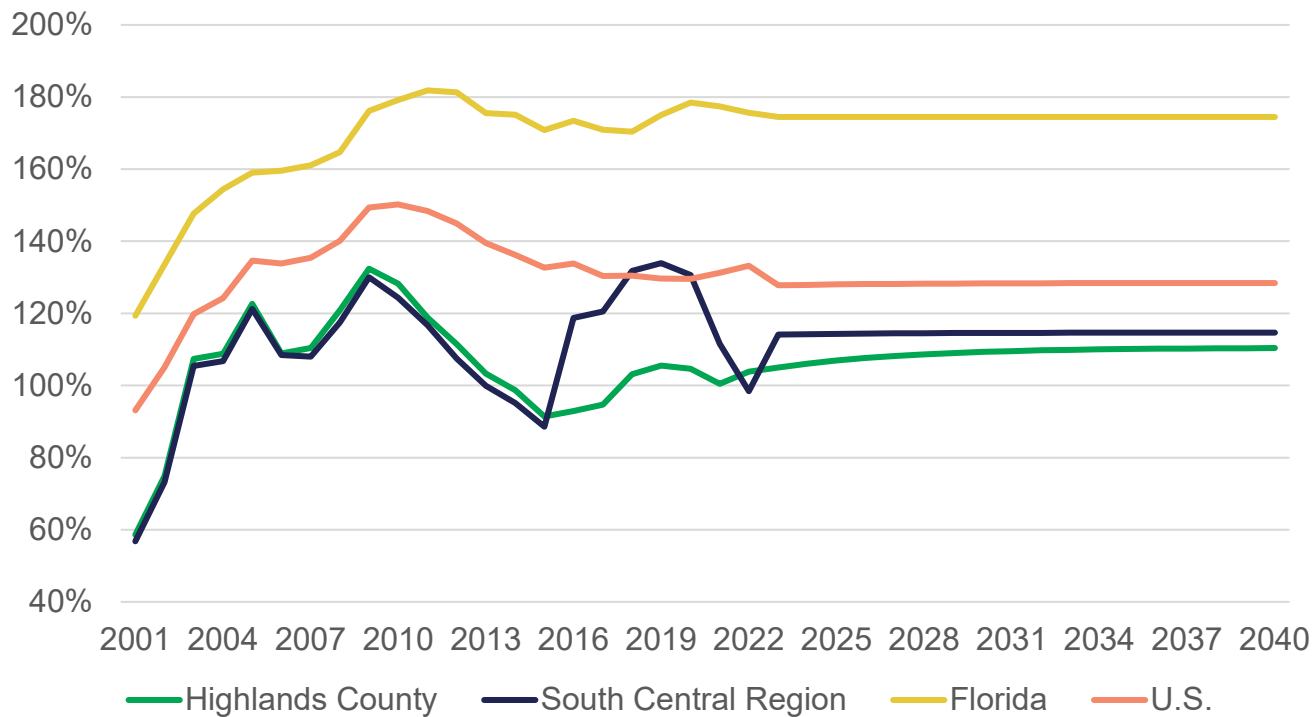
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 84 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Highlands County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the South Central Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 84. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Highlands County, South Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



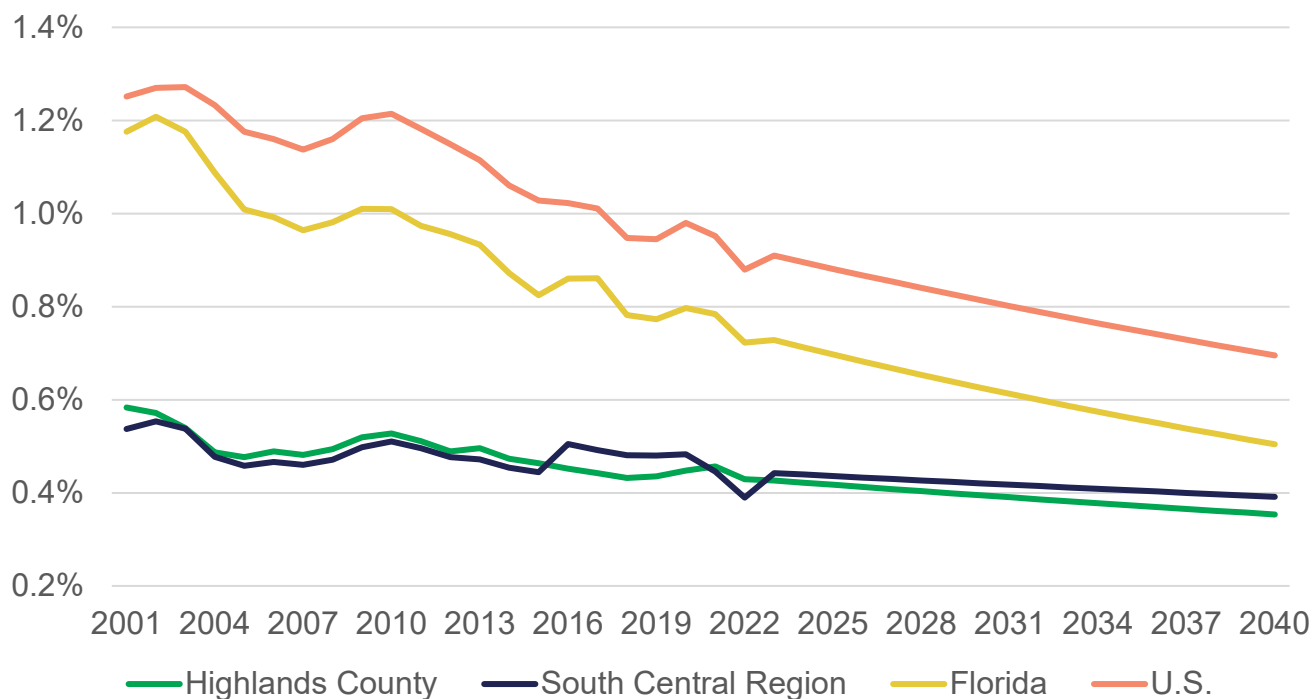
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 85 displays the military's share of total employment in Highlands County. Like the greater South Central Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 85. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Highlands County, South Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



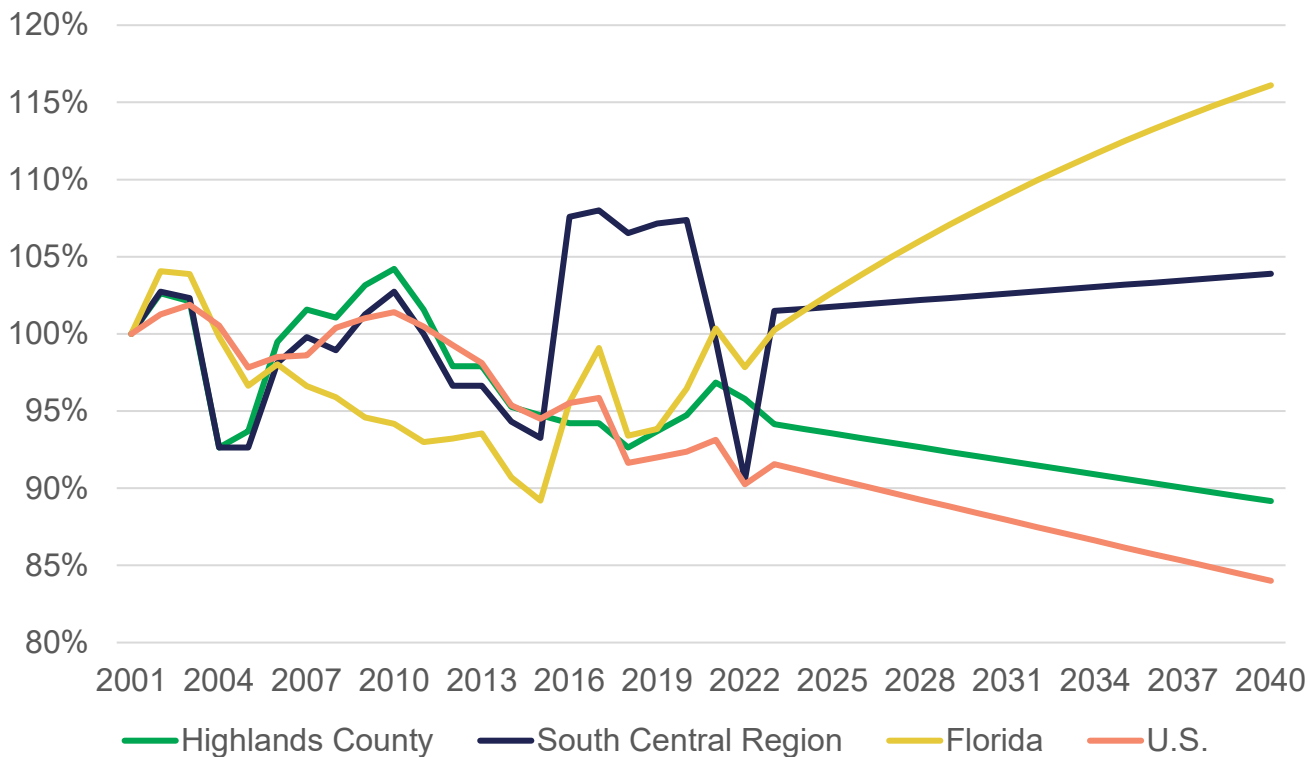
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 86 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Highlands County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Particularly since 2010, military employment has fallen steeply in the county, although it rebounded between 2018 and 2022. Accordingly, it is expected to continue falling through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater South Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 86. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Highlands County, South Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 68 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Highlands County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

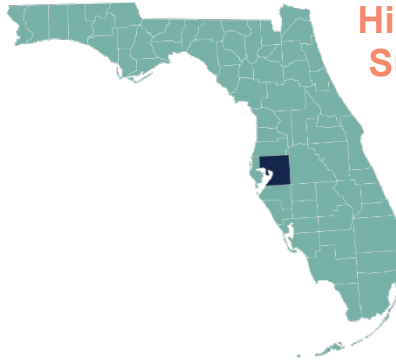
**Table 68. Demographic Estimates: Highlands County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	98,477
Population in 2023	103,502
Population in 2035	109,800
Change from 2011 to 2023	5.1%
Change from 2023 to 2035	6.1%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Highlands County	\$28,805
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Hillsborough County



### Hillsborough County Summary

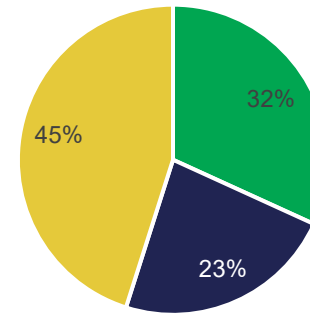
**Location:** Tampa Bay Region

**Home to:** MacDill Air Force Base, U.S. Central Command, U.S. Special Operations Command

The data in Table 69 indicate that Hillsborough County is a major beneficiary of defense activities. In 2022, \$6.2 billion in defense-related expenditures were injected into the county’s economy. Transfers accounted for the largest share of these expenditures, at \$2.8 billion, followed by procurement (\$2 billion) and personnel compensation (\$1.4 billion).

Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$1,988.1
Compensation	\$1,443.7
Transfers	\$2,818.4
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$6,250.2</b>

Figure 87. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Hillsborough County



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 70 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Hillsborough County, defense-related expenditures generated 65,291 jobs, 53% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$5.8 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$8.5 billion. More than \$330 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 70. Economic Impact Estimates: Hillsborough County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>65,291</b>
<i>Direct</i>	30,747
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	34,545
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$5,764.4</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$3,700.6
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$2,063.9
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$8,477.9</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$4,720.7
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$3,757.3
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$333.0</b>
<i>State</i>	\$175.7
<i>County</i>	\$71.2
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$86.1

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 71 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$8.5 billion in total economic impact, \$8 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 62,394 of the 65,291 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 86% and 80% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 71. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Hillsborough County**

Hillsborough	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
<b>Totals</b>	Economic Impact (millions)	\$8,023.6	\$390.0	\$64.4	<b>\$8,477.9</b>
	Total Jobs	62,394	2,328	569	<b>65,291</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

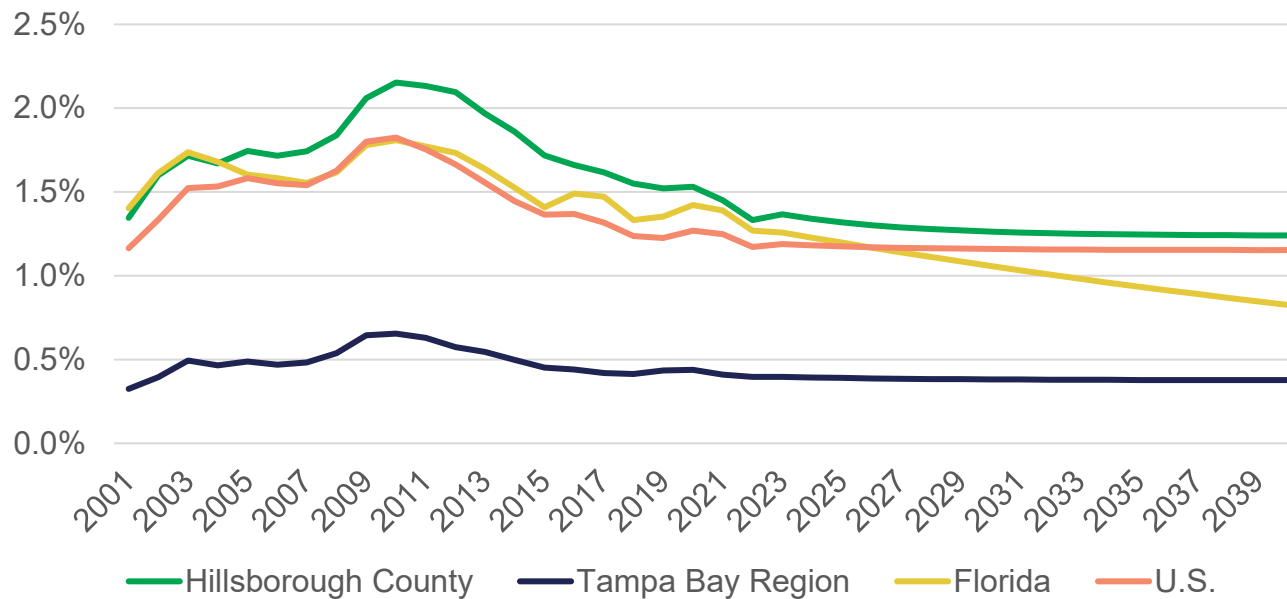




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 88 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Hillsborough County, the Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has usually accounted for a higher percentage of earnings in Hillsborough County than in the state or nation as a whole, as well as the greater Tampa Bay Region. However, after reaching 2.1% in 2010, the military's share of total compensation in the county has consistently declined as the local economy has diversified. The military's share of total compensation through 2040 is expected to be considerably more stable in Hillsborough County and the greater region than in the state as a whole.

**Figure 88. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Hillsborough County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



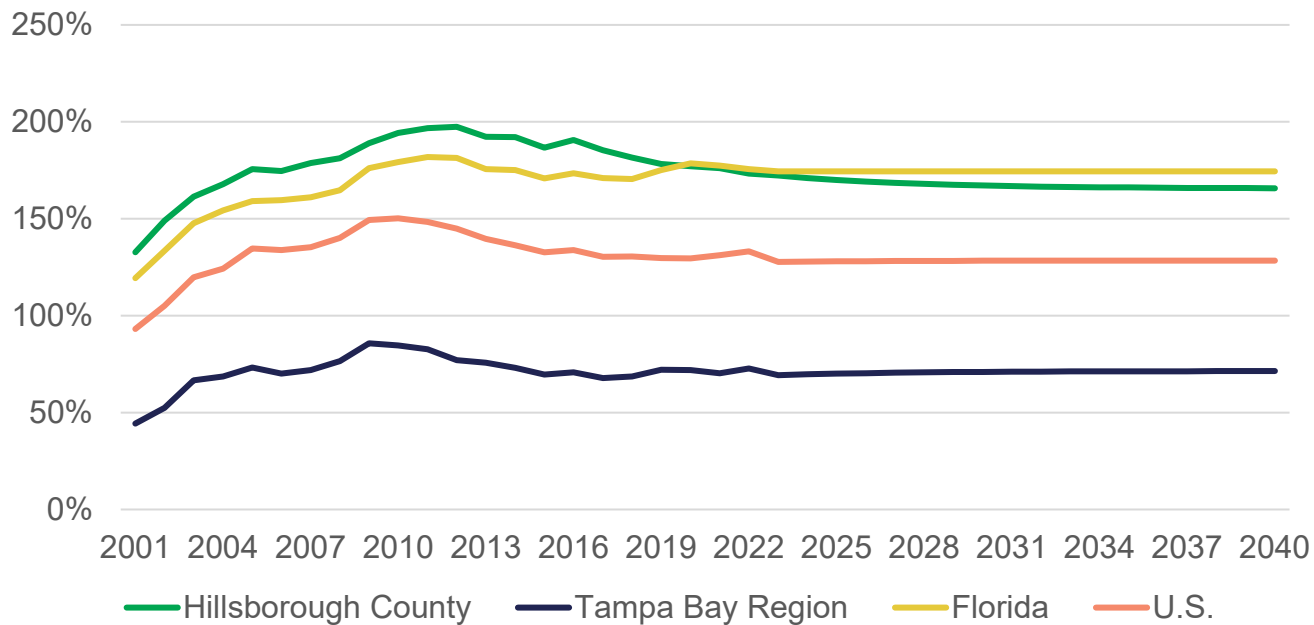
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 89 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Hillsborough County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 89. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Hillsborough County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



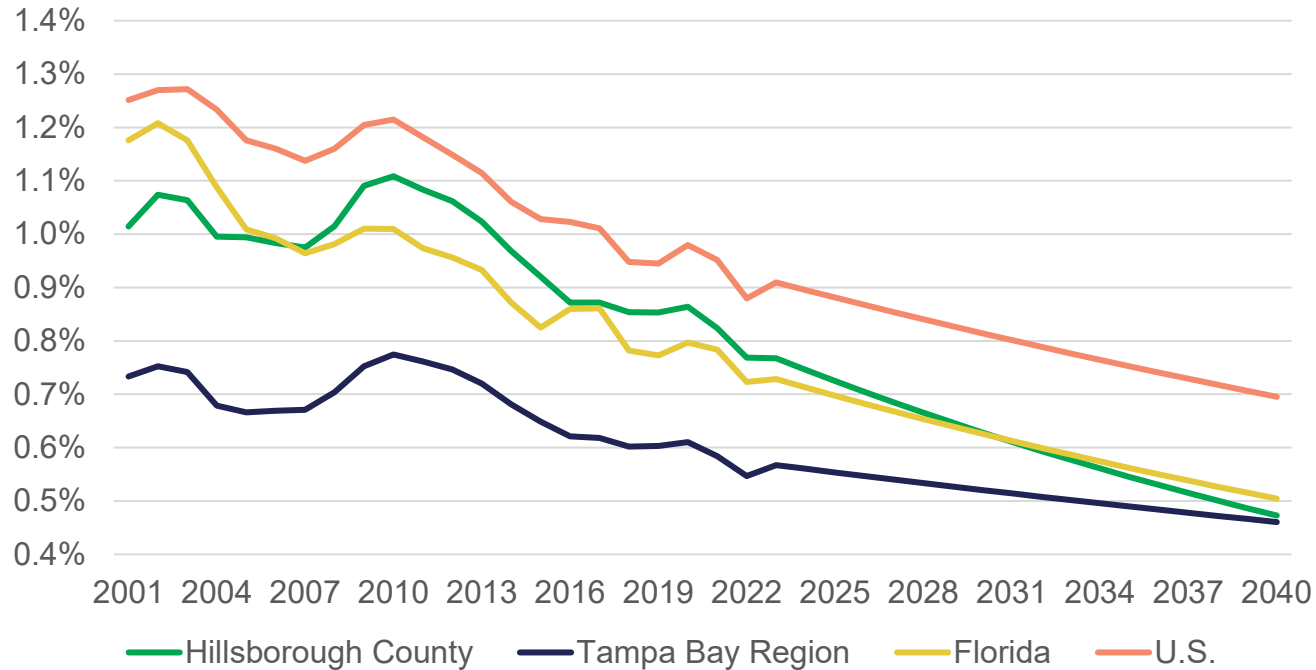
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 90 displays the military's share of total employment in Hillsborough County. Like the greater Tampa Bay Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 90. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Hillsborough County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



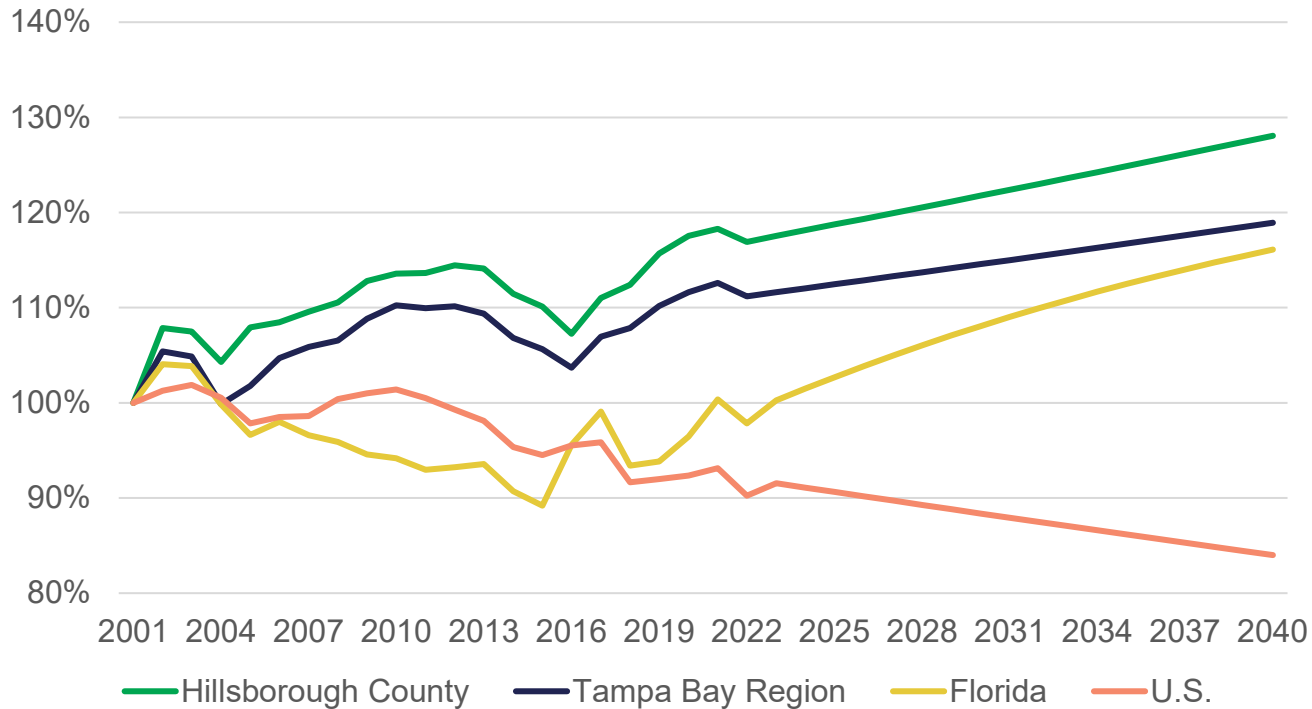
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 91 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Hillsborough County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Between 2016 and 2021, military employment in the county increased dramatically. Accordingly, it is expected to continue increasing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 91. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Hillsborough County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 72 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Hillsborough County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

**Table 72. Demographic Estimates: Hillsborough County**

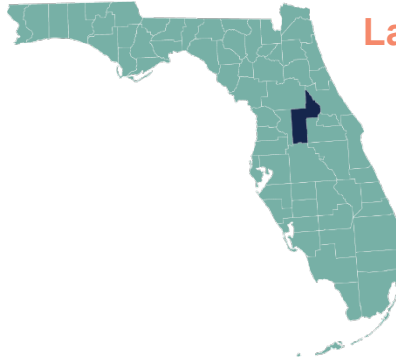
Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	1,255,503
Population in 2023	1,521,410
Population in 2035	1,799,300
Change from 2011 to 2023	21.2%
Change from 2023 to 2035	18.3%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Hillsborough County	\$39,347
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Lake County



### Lake County Summary

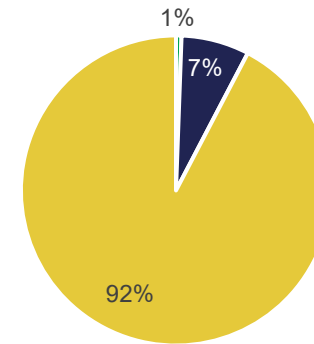
**Location:** East Central Region

**Home to:** Bugg Spring

Table 73. Direct Defense Expenditures: Lake County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$4.3
Compensation	\$53.0
Transfers	\$689.8
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$747.1</b>

As Table 73 shows, Lake County was the beneficiary of \$747.1 million in defense-related expenditures in 2022. Overwhelmingly, transfers represented the largest share of these expenditures, at \$689.8 million. Personnel compensation totaled \$53 million, while procurement equaled a mere \$4.3 million.

**Figure 92. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Lake County**



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 74 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Lake County, defense-related expenditures generated 7,481 jobs, 66% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$363.4 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$627 million. More than \$54 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 74. Economic Impact Estimates: Lake County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>7,481</b>
<i>Direct</i>	2,547
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	4,934
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$363.4</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$144.3
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$219.2
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$627.0</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$184.6
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$442.5
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$54.1</b>
<i>State</i>	\$30.1
<i>County</i>	\$8.2
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$15.8

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 75 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$627 million in total economic impact, \$606 million stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 7,260 of the 7,481 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 78% and 75% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 75. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Lake County**

Lake	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
<b>Totals</b>	Economic Impact (millions)	\$606.3	\$16.2	\$4.5	<b>\$627.0</b>
	Total Jobs	7,260	166	55	<b>7,481</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

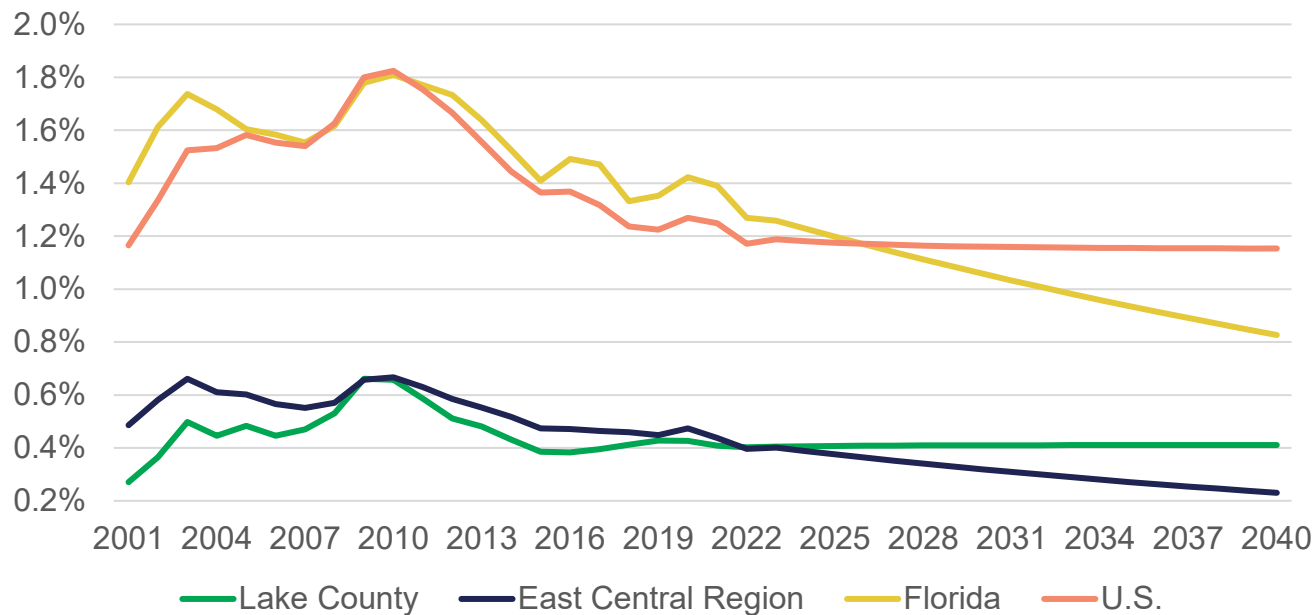




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 93 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Lake County, the East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower percentage of earnings in Lake County and the greater East Central Region than in the state or nation as a whole. At its peaks in 2009 and 2010, the military's share of total compensation in the county was 0.7%. Consistent with the national forecast, Lake County is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide and regional figures are projected to decrease.

**Figure 93. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Lake County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



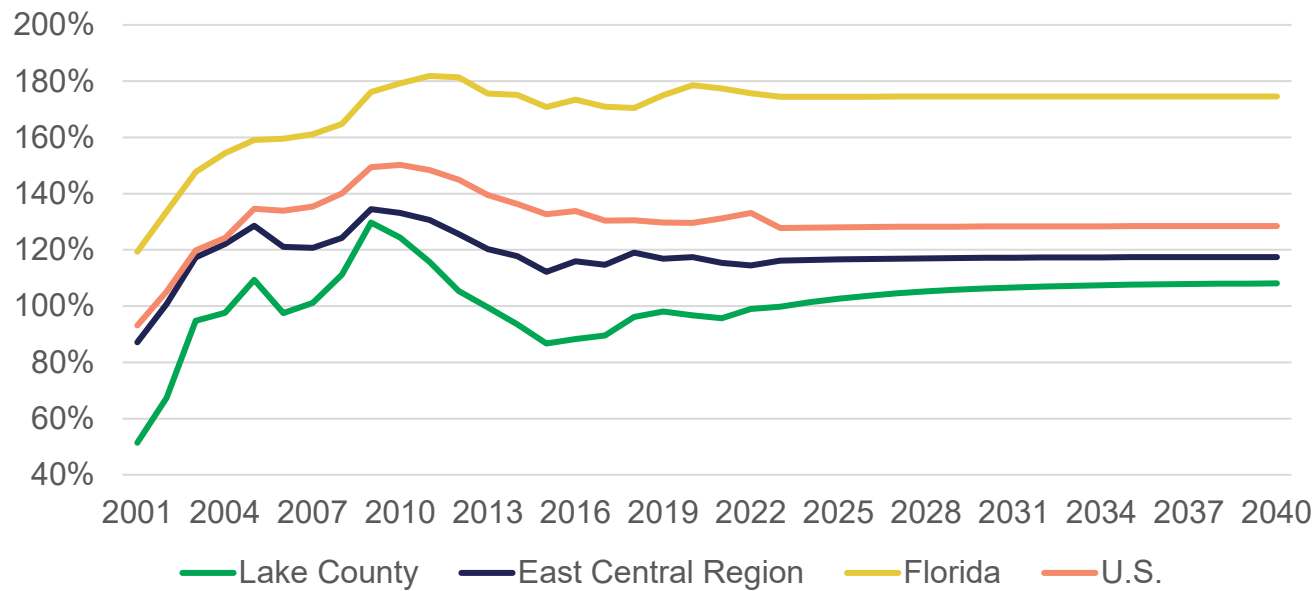
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 94 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Lake County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 94. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Lake County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



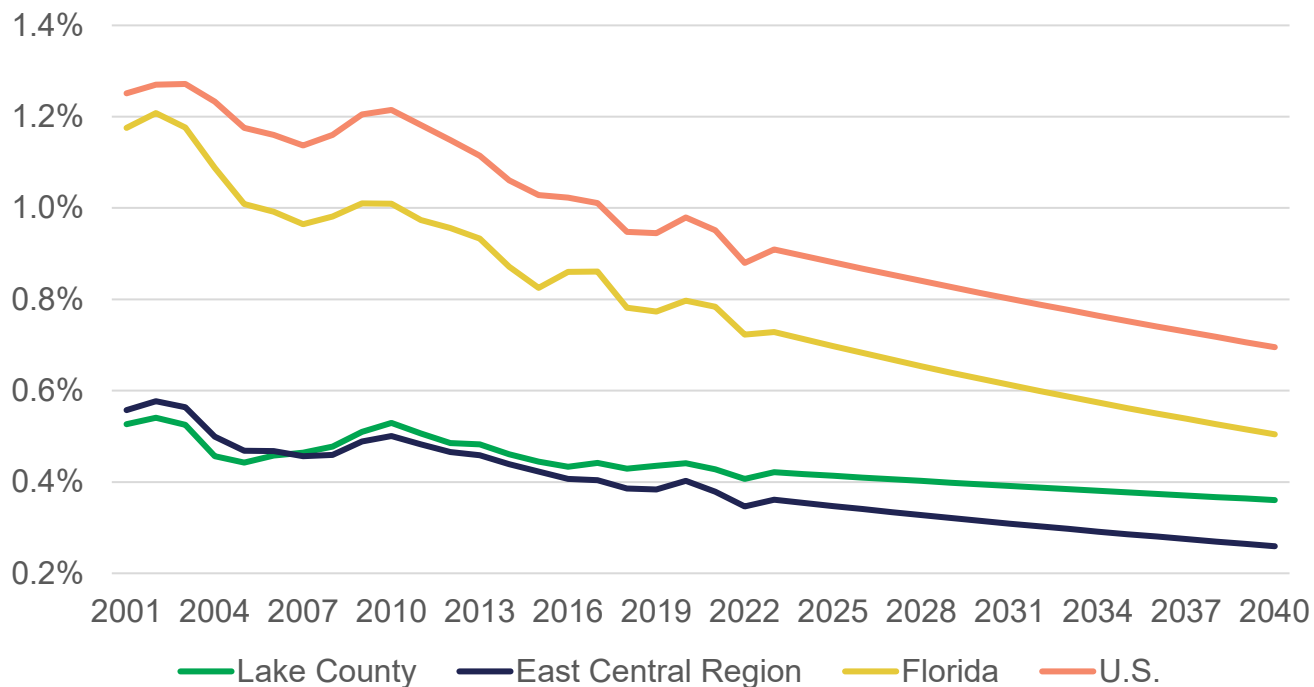
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 95 displays the military's share of total employment in Lake County. Like the greater East Central Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years, although not to the same extent.

**Figure 95. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Lake County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



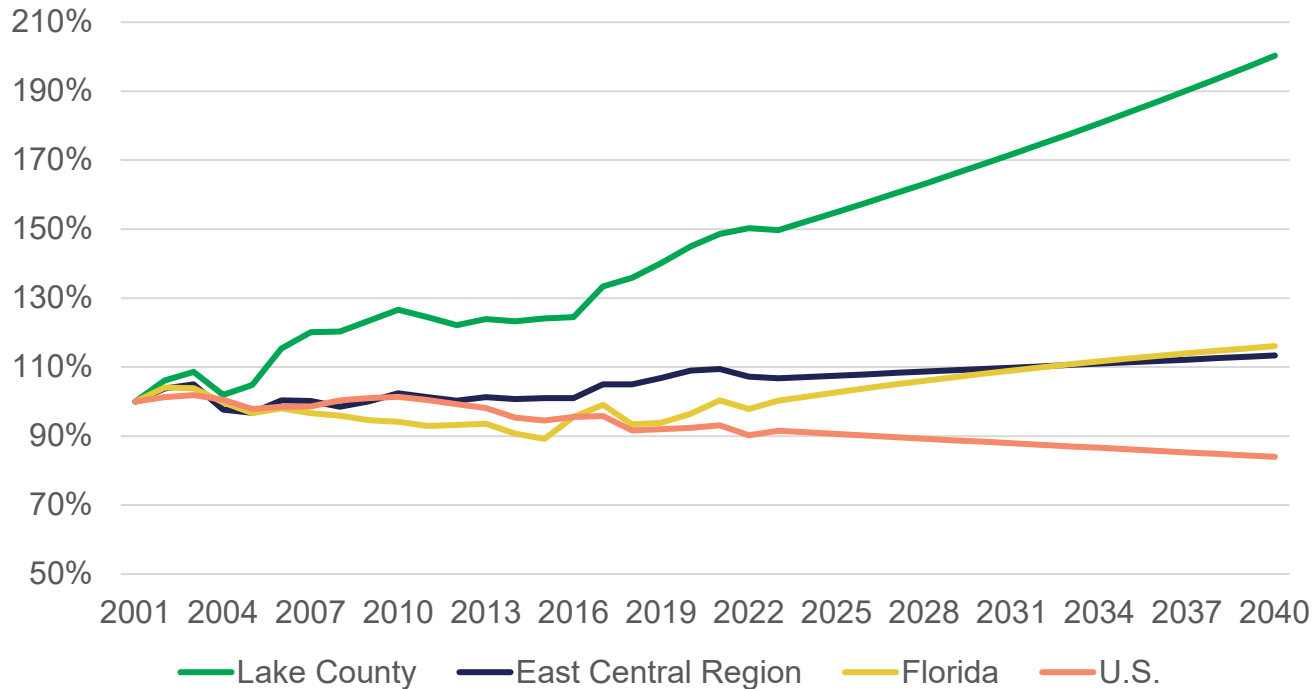
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 96 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Lake County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment in the county has generally risen. Accordingly, it is expected to continue increasing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 96. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Lake County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 76 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Lake County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

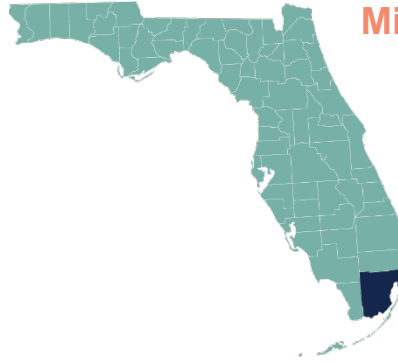
**Table 76. Demographic Estimates: Lake County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	300,505
Population in 2023	416,179
Population in 2035	509,800
Change from 2011 to 2023	38.5%
Change from 2023 to 2035	22.5%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Lake County	\$36,242
Florida	\$38,778

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Bureau of Labor Statistics; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Miami-Dade County



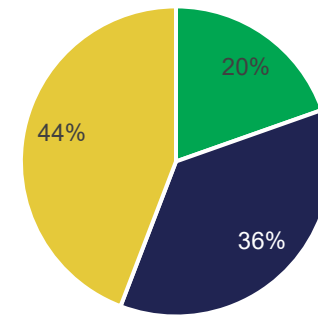
### Miami-Dade County Summary

**Location:** Southeast Region  
**Home to:** U.S. Southern Command, Homestead Air Reserve Base

Although not typically regarded as a defense community, Miami-Dade County has a substantial military population. In 2022, defense-related expenditures totaled \$2.4 billion (see Table 77). Transfers and personnel compensation accounted for similar shares of these expenditures, at \$1.1 billion and \$886.9 million, respectively. Procurement, on the other hand, amounted to \$480 million.

Table 77. Direct Defense Expenditures: Miami-Dade County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$480.0
Compensation	\$886.9
Transfers	\$1,081.8
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,448.7</b>

Figure 97. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Miami-Dade County



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs  
**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 78 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Miami-Dade County, defense-related expenditures generated 27,673 jobs, 43% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$2.1 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$3.1 billion. More than \$122 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 78. Economic Impact Estimates: Miami-Dade County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>27,673</b>
<i>Direct</i>	15,725
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	11,948
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$2,149.8</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$1,467.3
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$682.5
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$3,108.9</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$1,875.6
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$1,233.4
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$122.6</b>
<i>State</i>	\$55.8
<i>County</i>	\$27.9
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$38.9

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 79 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$3.1 billion in total economic impact, \$2.6 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 23,892 of the 27,673 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The Coast Guard directly or indirectly generated 66% and 65% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 79. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Miami-Dade County**

Miami-Dade	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$2,576.1	\$180.0	\$352.8	<b>\$3,108.9</b>
	Total Jobs	23,892	1,310	2,471	<b>27,673</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

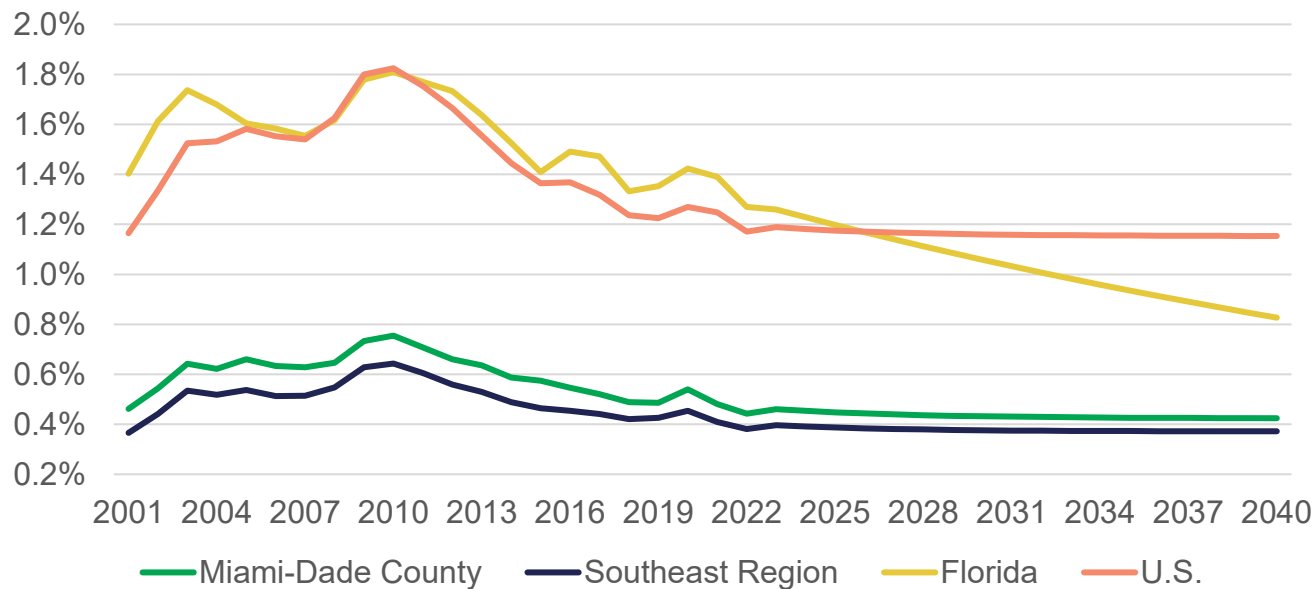




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 98 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Miami-Dade County, the Southeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower percentage of earnings in Miami-Dade County and the greater Southeast Region than in the state or nation as a whole. At its peak in 2010, the military's share of total compensation in the county was 0.8%. Consistent with the national and regional forecasts, Miami-Dade County is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide figure is projected to decrease.

**Figure 98. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Miami-Dade County, Southeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



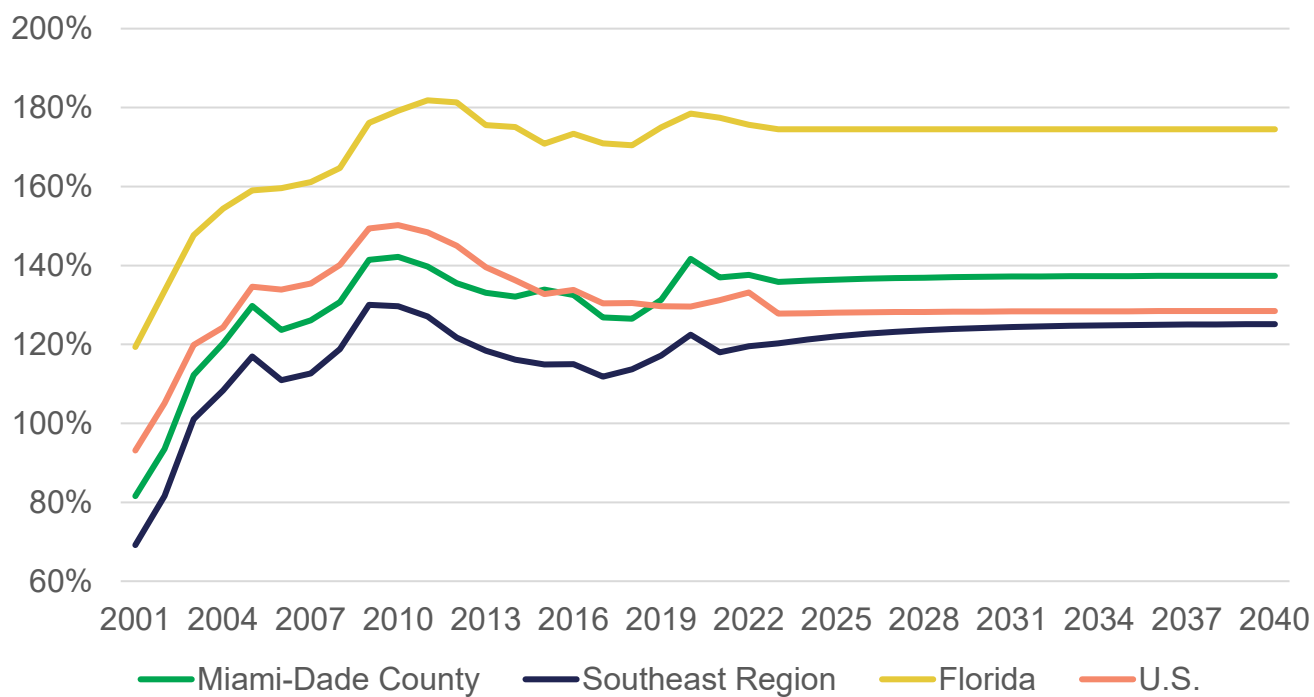
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 99 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Miami-Dade County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Southeast Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 99. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Miami-Dade County, Southeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



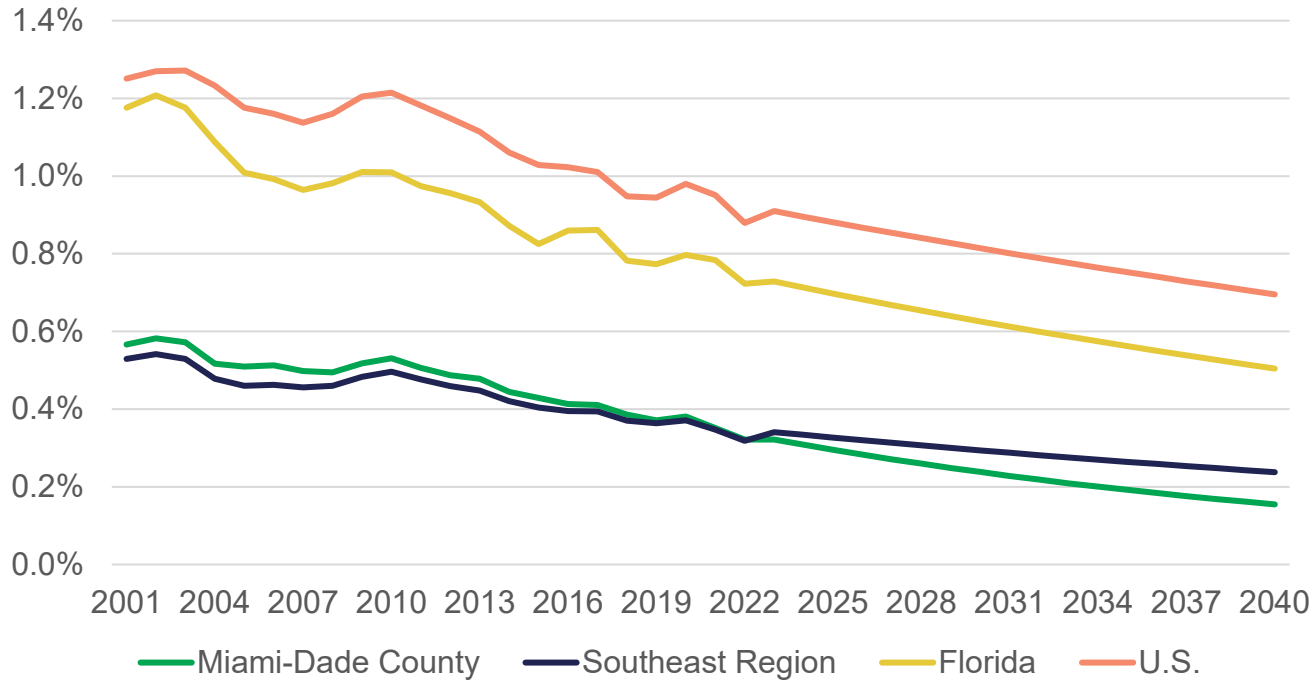
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 100 displays the military's share of total employment in Miami-Dade County. Like the greater Southeast Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 100. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Miami-Dade County, Southeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



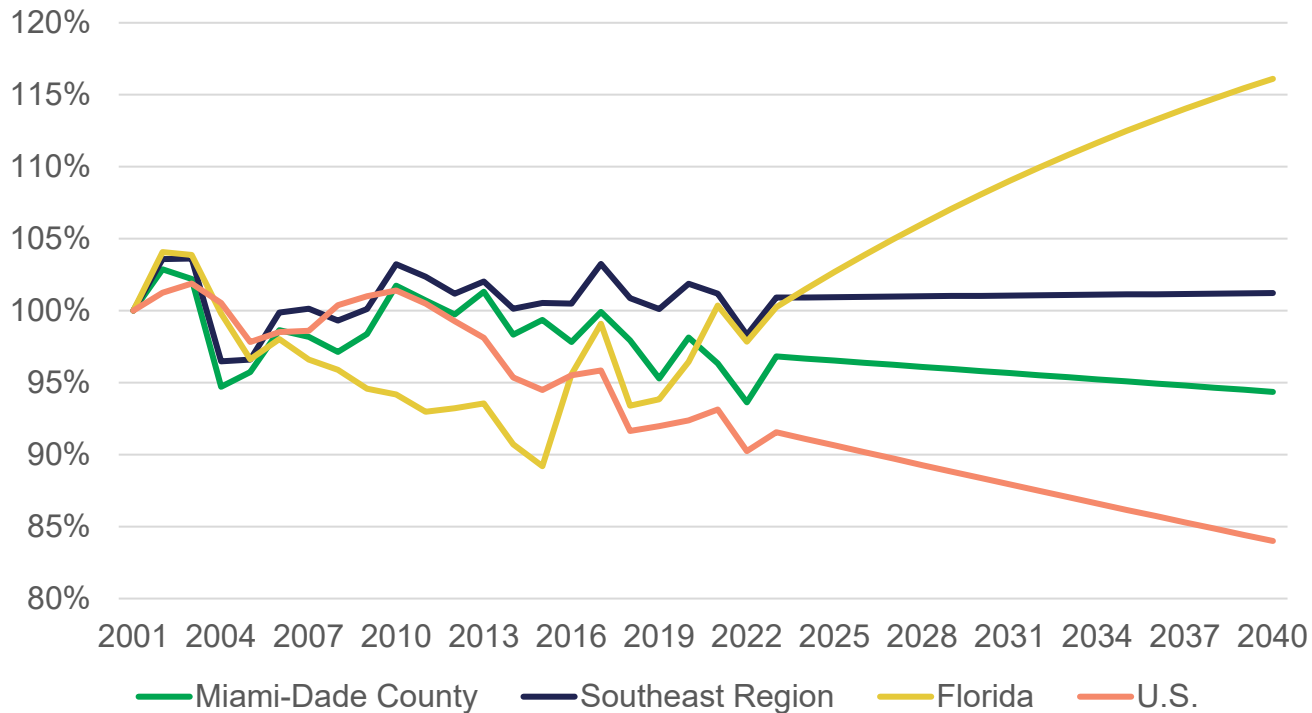
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 101 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Miami-Dade County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment has been on a general decline, and this trend is expected to continue through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Southeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 101. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Miami-Dade County, Southeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 80 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Miami-Dade County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

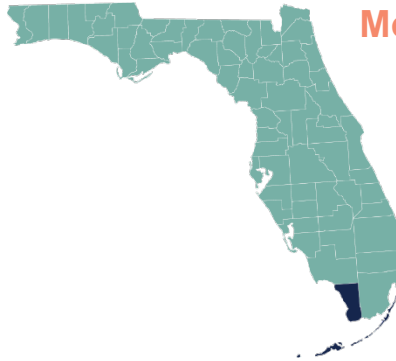
**Table 80. Demographic Estimates: Miami-Dade County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	2,544,531
Population in 2023	2,733,765
Population in 2035	3,010,900
Change from 2011 to 2023	7.4%
Change from 2023 to 2035	10.1%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Miami-Dade County	\$34,693
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Monroe County



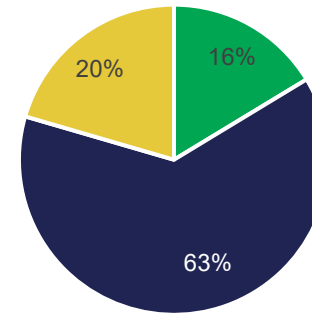
### Monroe County Summary

**Location:** Southeast Region  
**Home to:** Naval Air Station Key West

As Table 81 shows, \$410.9 million in defense-related expenditures were injected into Monroe County’s economy in 2022. Personnel compensation represented the largest share of these expenditures, at \$259.6 million, followed by transfers (\$84.2 million) and procurement (\$67.1 million).

Table 81. Direct Defense Expenditures: Monroe County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$67.1
Compensation	\$259.6
Transfers	\$84.2
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$410.9</b>

**Figure 102. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Monroe County**



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs  
**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 82 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Monroe County, defense-related expenditures generated 2,637 jobs, 26% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$260.8 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$362.4 million. Nearly \$10 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 82. Economic Impact Estimates: Monroe County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>2,637</b>
<i>Direct</i>	1,940
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	697
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$260.8</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$226.5
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$34.3
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$362.4</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$288.8
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$73.6
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$9.7</b>
<i>State</i>	\$4.0
<i>County</i>	\$2.5
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$3.2

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 83 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$362.4 million in total economic impact, \$188 million stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 1,578 of the 2,637 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The Coast Guard directly or indirectly generated 87% of the remaining economic impact and jobs.

**Table 83. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Monroe County**

Monroe	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$188.0	\$22.9	\$151.5	<b>\$362.4</b>
	Total Jobs	1,578	134	925	<b>2,637</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

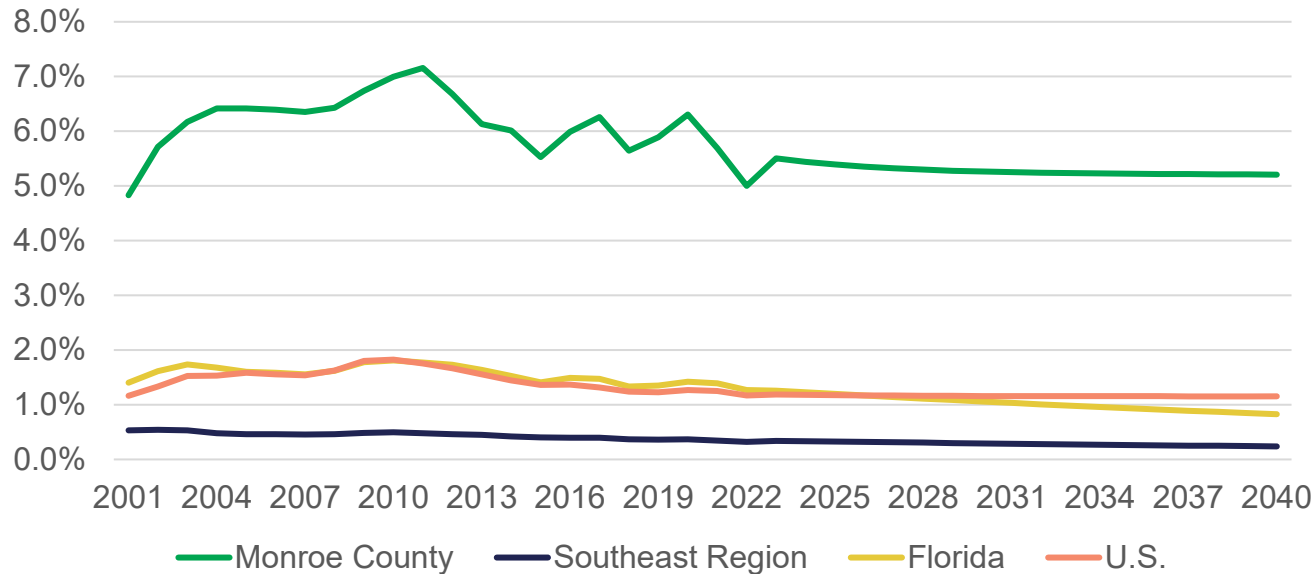




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 103 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Monroe County, the Southeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a higher percentage of earnings in Monroe County than in the state or nation as a whole, as well as the greater Southeast Region. However, after reaching 7.2% in 2010, the military's share of total compensation in the county has declined as the local economy has diversified. Consistent with regional and national forecasts, Monroe County is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide figure is projected to decline.

**Figure 103. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Monroe County, Southeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



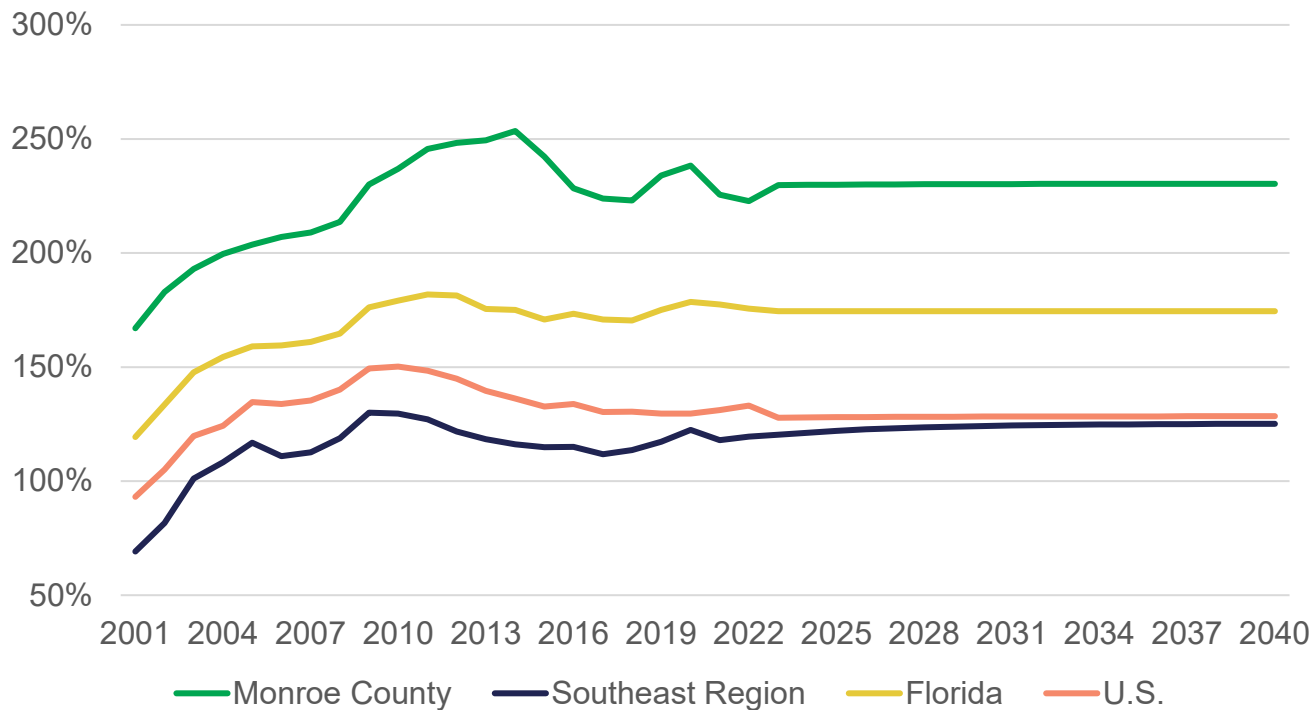
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 104 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Monroe County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Southeast Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 104. Average Compensation for the Military and General Population: Monroe County, Southeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



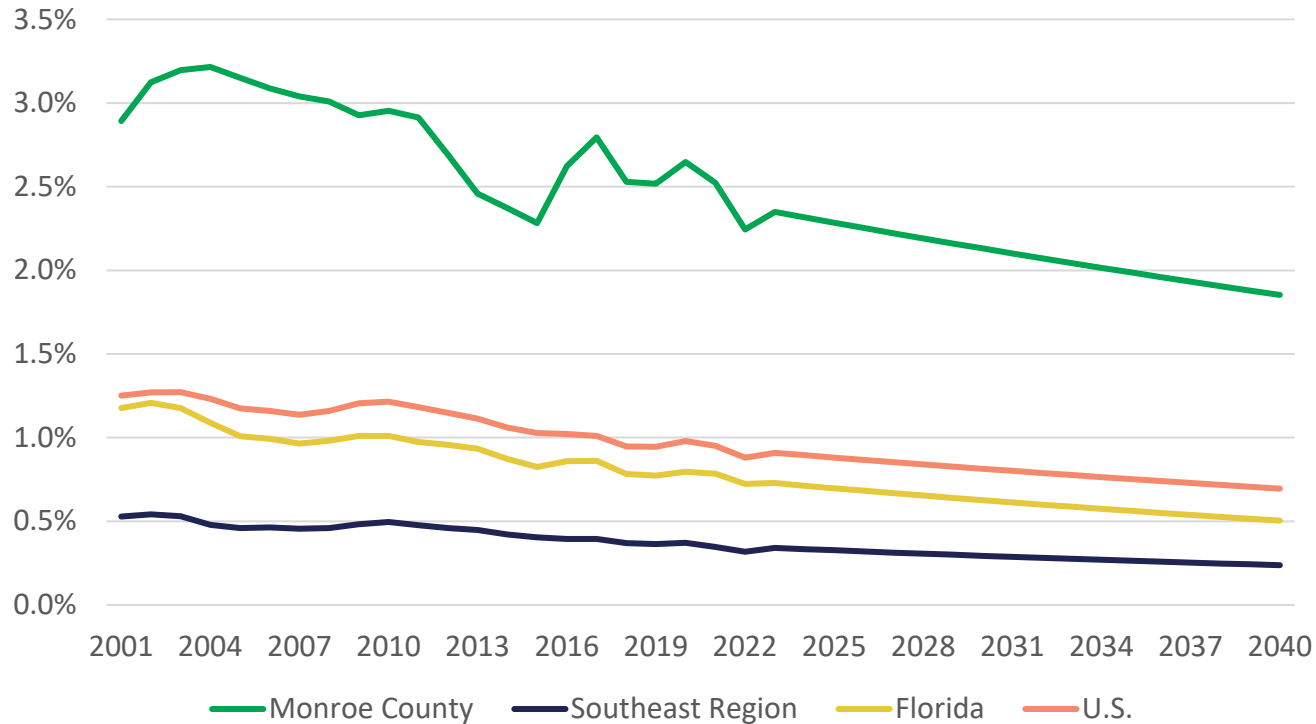
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 105 displays the military's share of total employment in Monroe County. Like the greater Southeast Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 105. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Monroe County, Southeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



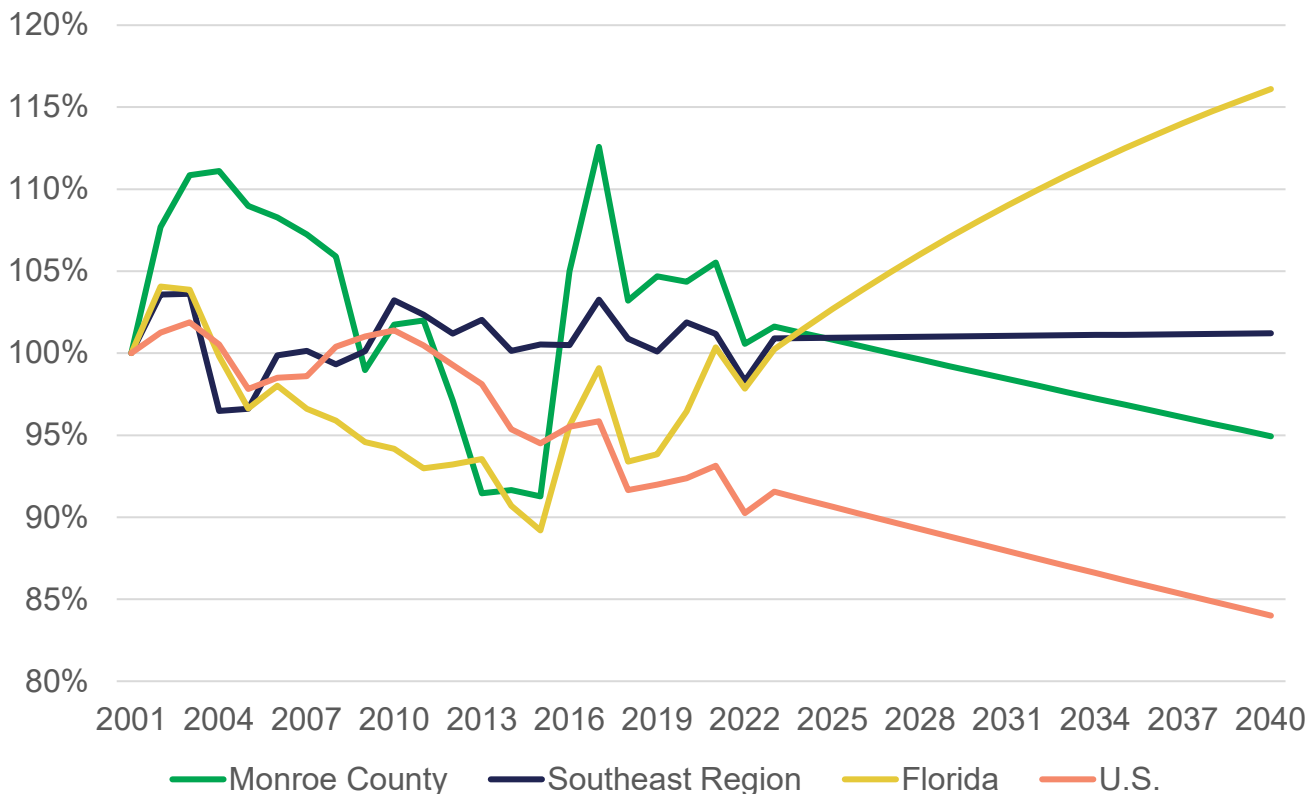
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 106 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Monroe County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Military employment in the county has declined sharply since 2017, when it reached 113% of 2001 levels. Accordingly, it is projected to continue falling through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Southeast Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 106. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Monroe County, Southeast Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 84 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Monroe County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

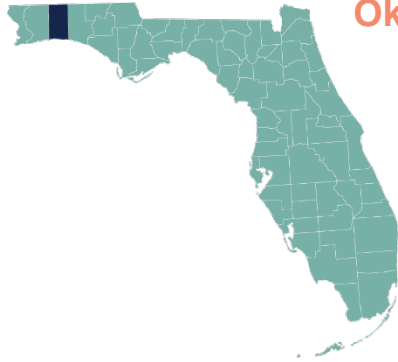
**Table 84. Demographic Estimates: Monroe County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	73,967
Population in 2023	84,765
Population in 2035	88,000
Change from 2011 to 2023	14.6%
Change from 2023 to 2035	3.8%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Monroe County	\$51,132
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Okaloosa County



### Okaloosa County Summary

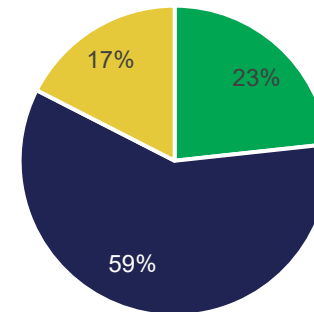
**Location:** Northwest Region

**Home to:** Eglin Air Force Base, Hurlburt Field

Due to the presence of Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, Okaloosa County is among the state’s major defense communities. In 2022, \$5.6 billion in defense-related expenditures occurred in the county, \$3.3 billion of which came in the form of personnel compensation (see Table 85). Procurement and transfers accounted for \$1.3 billion and \$972.8 million, respectively.

Table 85. Direct Defense Expenditures: Okaloosa County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$1,295.8
Compensation	\$3,296.4
Transfers	\$972.8
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$5,565.0</b>

**Figure 107. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Okaloosa County**



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 86 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Okaloosa County, defense-related expenditures generated 38,149 jobs, 33% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$3.9 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$5.4 billion. Nearly \$150 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 86. Economic Impact Estimates: Okaloosa County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>38,149</b>
<i>Direct</i>	25,747
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	12,402
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$3,850.1</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$3,221.0
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$629.0
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$5,371.5</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$4,106.7
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$1,264.8
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$147.0</b>
<i>State</i>	\$92.8
<i>County</i>	\$18.4
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$35.7

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 87 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$5.4 billion in total economic impact, \$5.1 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 36,367 of the 38,149 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 97% of the remaining economic impact and jobs.

**Table 87. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Okaloosa County**

Okaloosa	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$5,055.2	\$308.2	\$8.2	<b>\$5,371.5</b>
	Total Jobs	36,367	1,730	53	<b>38,149</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

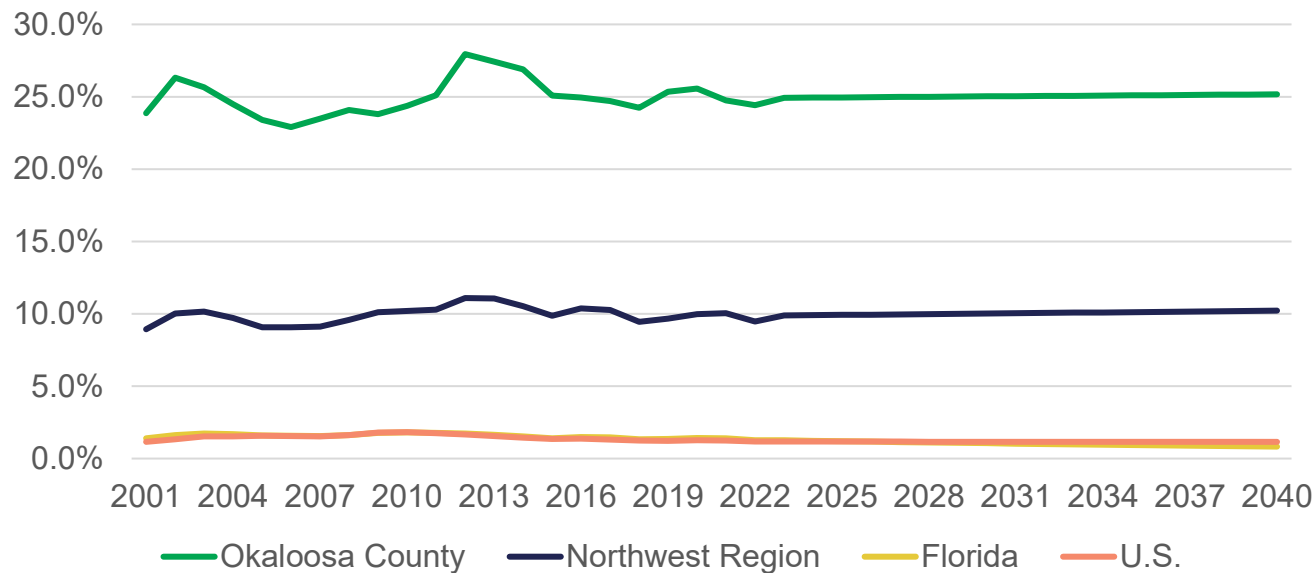




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 108 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Okaloosa County, the Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a higher share of earnings in Okaloosa County than in the state or nation as a whole, as well as the greater Northwest Region. Between 2001 and 2022, the military's share of total compensation in the county fluctuated between 22.9% and 27.9%. Consistent with the national, regional, and statewide forecasts, Okaloosa County is expected to experience minimal change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040.

**Figure 108. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Okaloosa County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



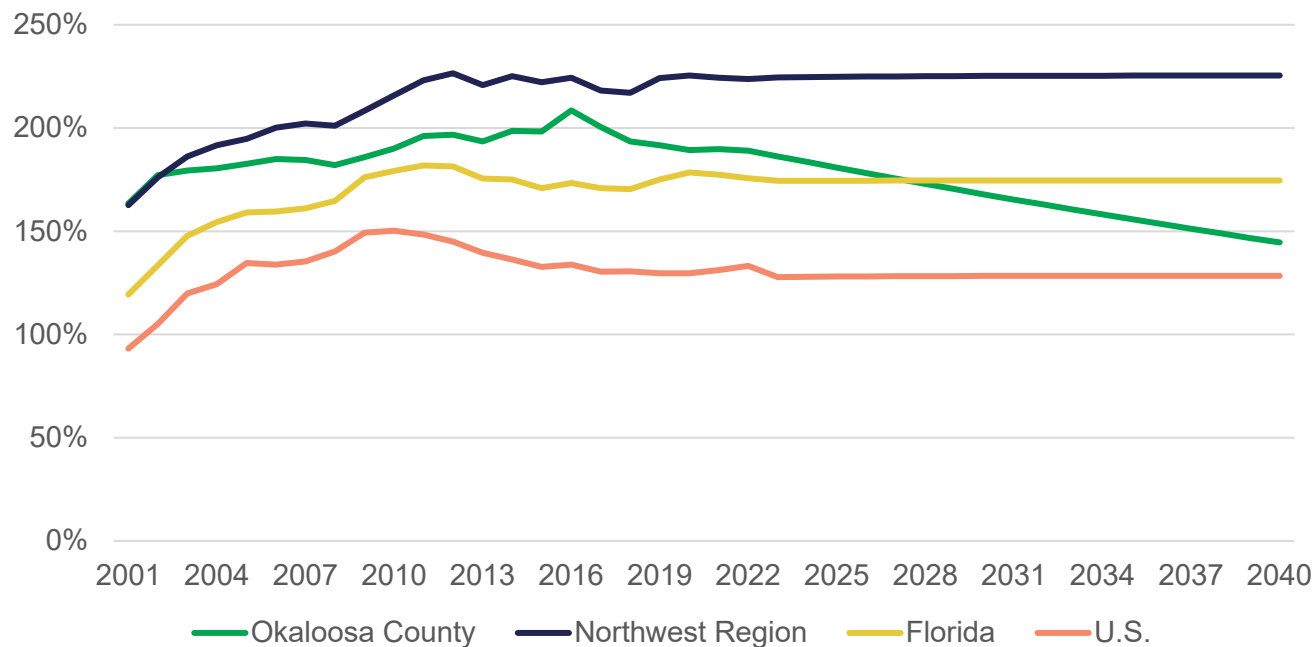
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 109 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Okaloosa County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 109. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Okaloosa County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



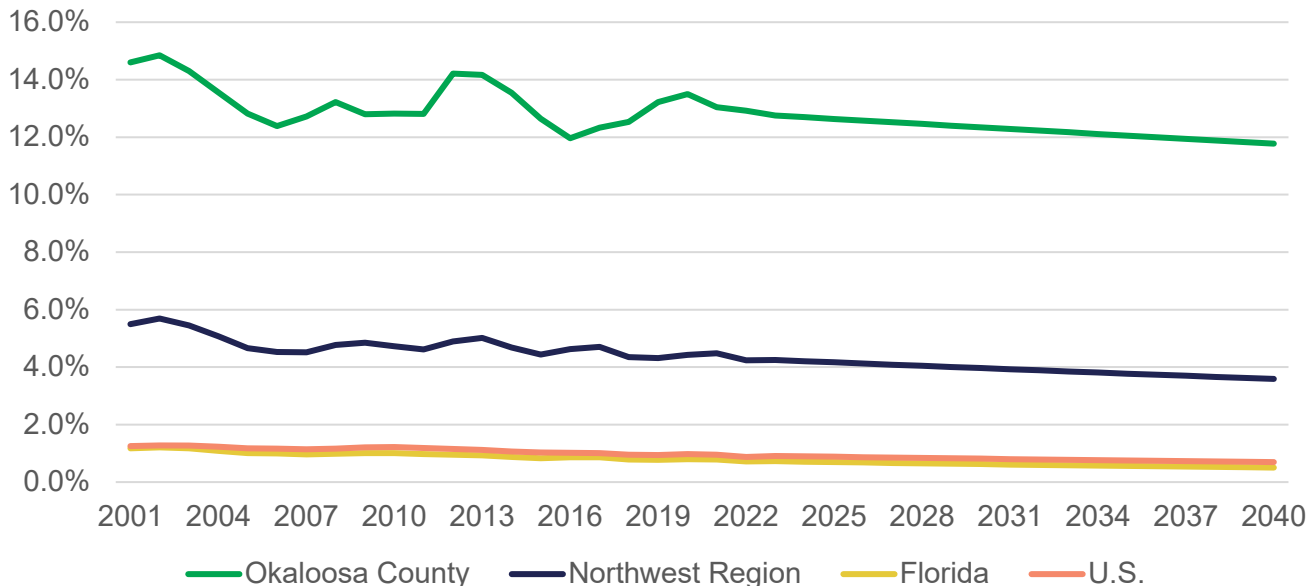
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 110 shows that the military's share of total employment in Okaloosa County has been somewhat volatile over time, fluctuating between 12% and 14.8%. The military's share of the regional, state, and national workforce has been more stable.

**Figure 110. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Okaloosa County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



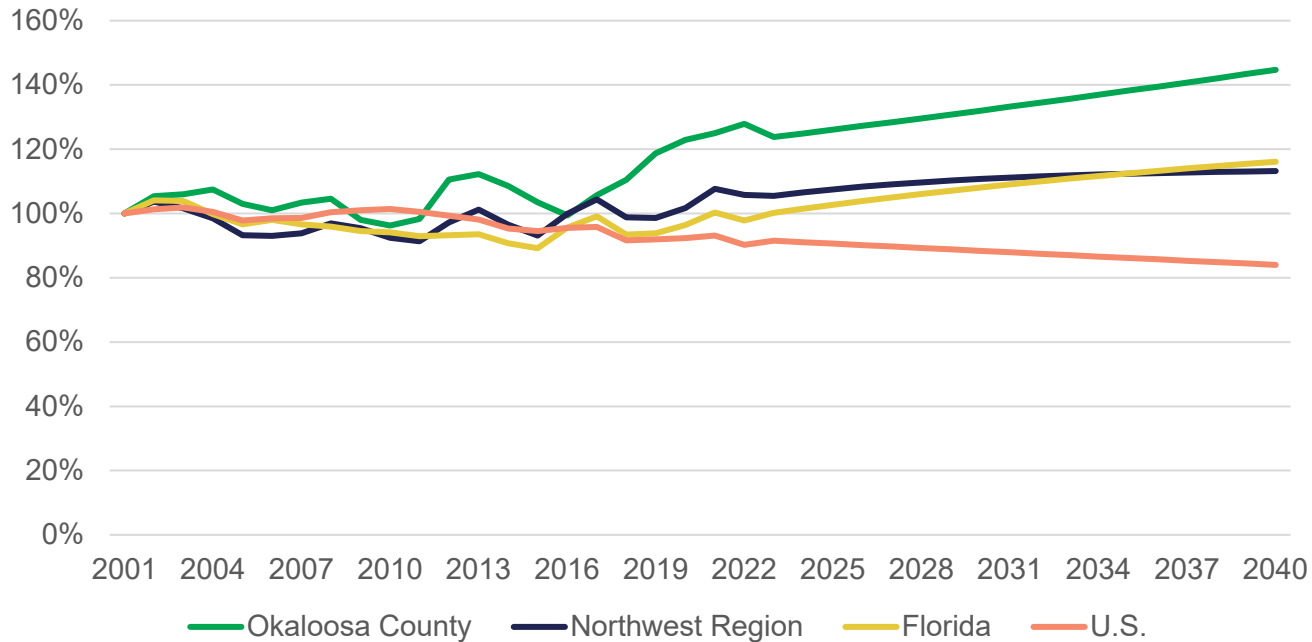
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 111 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Okaloosa County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment in the county has generally risen. Accordingly, it is expected to continue increasing through 2040, even as the military’s share of total employment remains stagnant due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 111. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Okaloosa County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 88 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Okaloosa County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

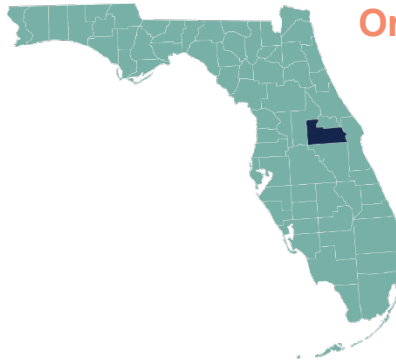
**Table 88. Demographic Estimates: Okaloosa County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	183,102
Population in 2023	219,663
Population in 2035	241,700
Change from 2011 to 2023	20.0%
Change from 2023 to 2035	10.0%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Okaloosa County	\$40,797
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Orange County



### Orange County Summary

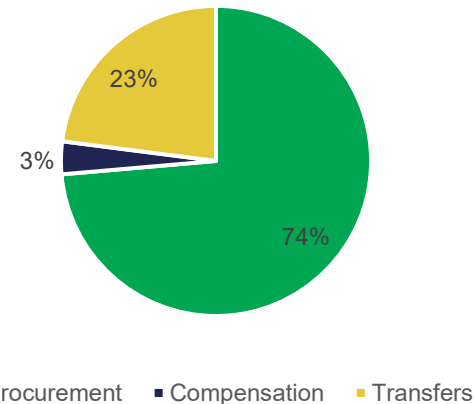
**Location:** East Central Region

**Home to:** Naval Support Activity Orlando

The combined presence of Naval Support Activity Orlando and a sizeable retiree population make the military and defense industry a major economic driver in Orange County. More than \$8 billion in defense spending flowed into the county in 2022, \$5.9 billion of which came in the form of procurement (see Table 89). Transfers and compensation amounted to \$1.8 billion and \$273.9 million, respectively.

Table 89. Direct Defense Expenditures: Orange County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$5,919.1
Compensation	\$273.9
Transfers	\$1,847.0
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$8,040.0</b>

**Figure 112. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Orange County**



**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs  
**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 90 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Orange County, defense-related expenditures generated 118,194 jobs, 28% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$8.2 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$11.6 billion. Nearly \$350 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 90. Economic Impact Estimates: Orange County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>118,194</b>
<i>Direct</i>	84,852
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	33,342
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$8,219.9</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$6,245.7
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$1,974.1
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$11,611.0</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$7,993.9
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$3,617.1
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$347.0</b>
<i>State</i>	\$186.5
<i>County</i>	\$68.1
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$92.4

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 91 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$11.6 billion in total economic impact, \$11.3 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 115,512 of the 118,194 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 87% and 85% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 91. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Orange County**

Orange	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$11,334.8	\$240.6	\$35.5	\$11,611.0
	Total Jobs	115,512	2,290	392	118,194

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

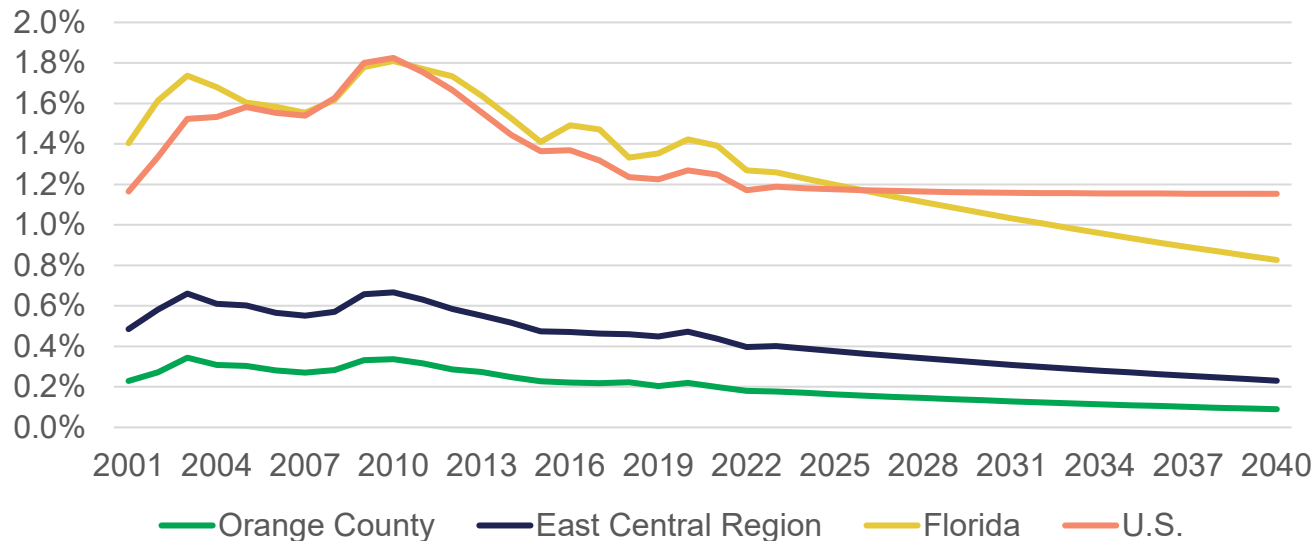




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 113 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Orange County, the East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower percentage of earnings in Orange County than in the state or nation as a whole, as well as the greater East Central Region. Since 2010, the military's share of compensation in the county has marginally declined as the local economy has diversified. Consistent with the regional and statewide forecasts, Orange County is expected to experience a decrease in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the national figure is projected to remain stagnant.

**Figure 113. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Orange County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



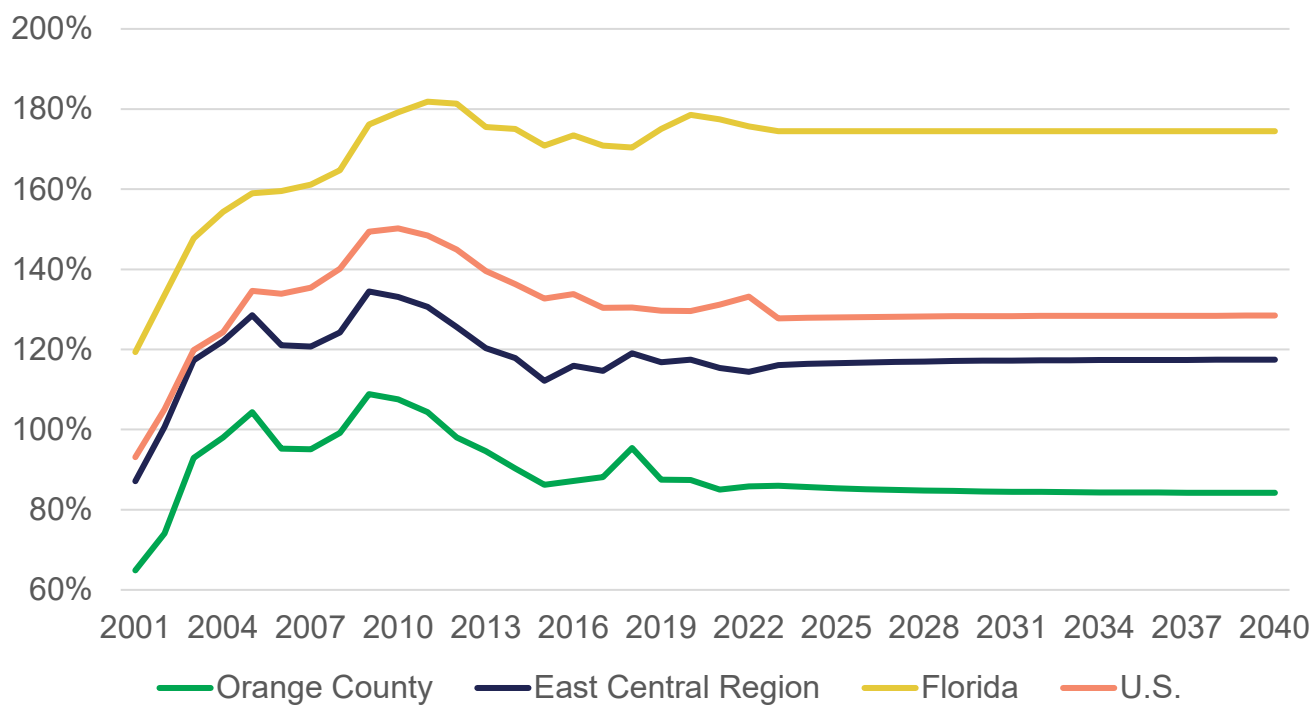
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 114 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Orange County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 114. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Orange County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



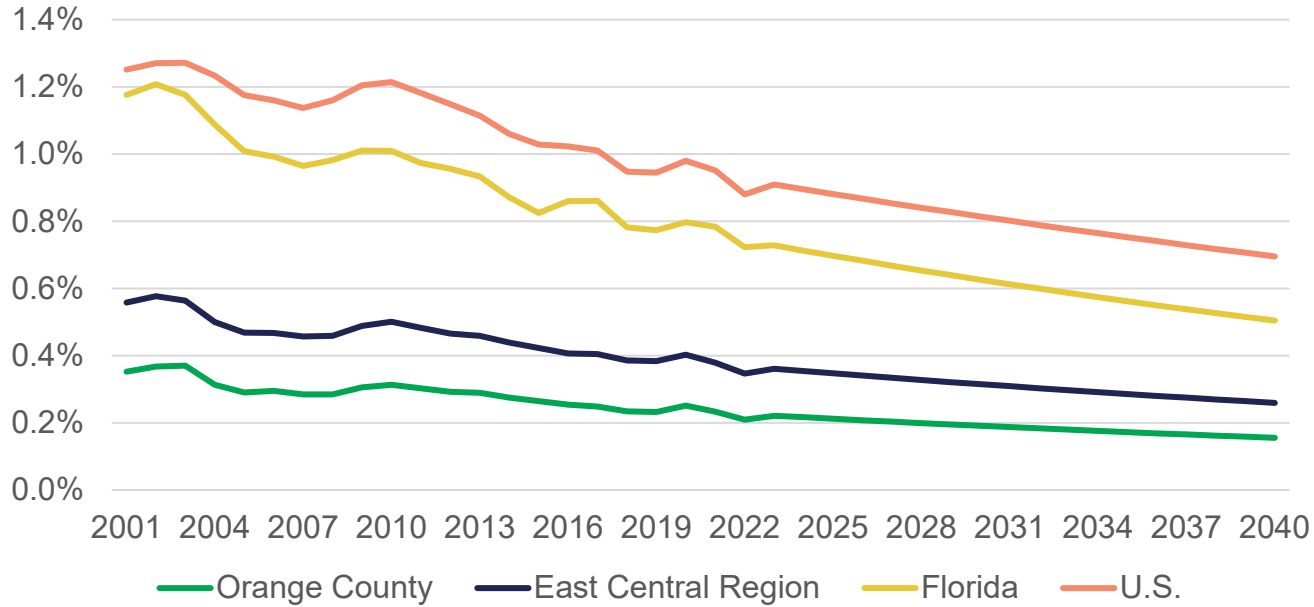
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 115 displays the military's share of total employment in Orange County. Like the greater East Central Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 115. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Orange County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



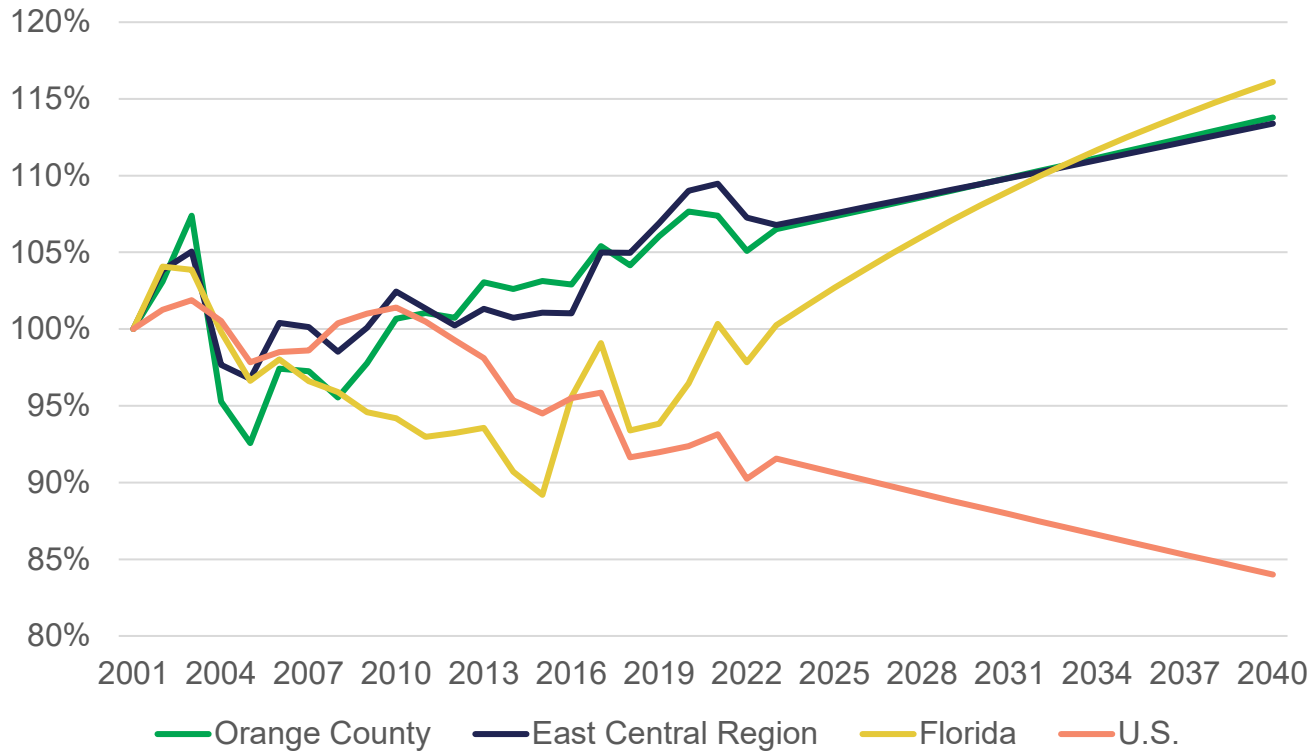
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 116 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Orange County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment in the county has generally risen. Accordingly, it is expected to continue increasing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater East Central Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 116. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Orange County, East Central Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 92 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Orange County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

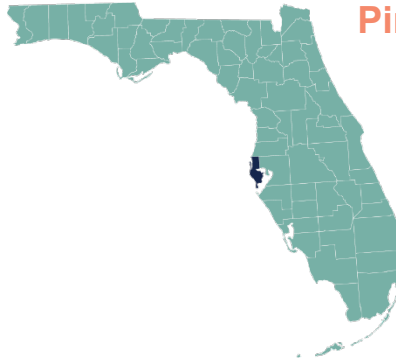
**Table 92. Demographic Estimates: Orange County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	1,170,579
Population in 2023	1,497,941
Population in 2035	1,785,000
Change from 2011 to 2023	28.0%
Change from 2023 to 2035	19.2%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Orange County	\$37,275
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Pinellas County



### Pinellas County Summary

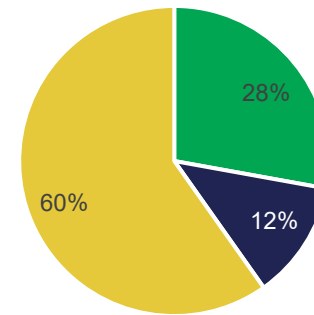
**Location:** Tampa Bay Region

**Home to:** U.S. Coast Guard Air Station Clearwater

The military and defense industry play a major role in Pinellas County’s economy. In 2022, the county was the beneficiary of \$2.6 billion in defense-related expenditures (see Table 93). Transfers represented the largest share of these expenditures, at \$1.5 billion, followed by procurement (\$720.7 million) and compensation (\$320.1 million).

Table 93. Direct Defense Expenditures: Pinellas County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$720.7
Compensation	\$320.1
Transfers	\$1,547.6
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,588.4</b>

**Figure 117. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Pinellas County**



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 94 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Pinellas County, defense-related expenditures generated 32,247 jobs, 55% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$2.2 billion of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$3.4 billion. More than \$183 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 94. Economic Impact Estimates: Pinellas County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>32,247</b>
<i>Direct</i>	14,467
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	17,780
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$2,233.7</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$1,251.7
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$982.0
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$3,425.6</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$1,599.8
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$1,825.7
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$183.3</b>
<i>State</i>	\$97.0
<i>County</i>	\$32.4
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$53.9

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 95 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$3.4 billion in total economic impact, \$2.8 billion stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 27,707 of the 32,247 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 70% and 66% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 95. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Pinellas County**

Pinellas	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$2,835.8	\$178.1	\$411.8	\$3,425.6
	Total Jobs	27,707	1,557	2,983	32,247

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

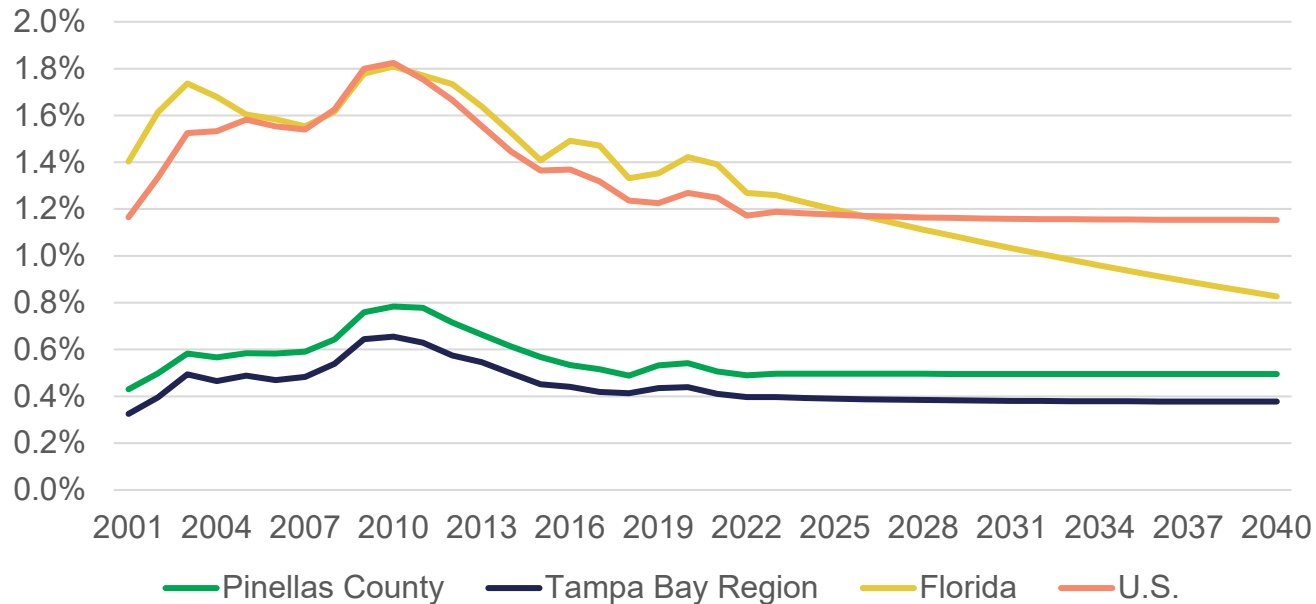




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 118 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Pinellas County, the Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower percentage of earnings in Pinellas County and the greater Tampa Bay Region than in the state or nation as a whole. After reaching 0.8% in 2009 and 2010, the military's percentage of total compensation in the county has declined as the local economy has diversified. Consistent with the national and regional forecasts, Pinellas County is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide figure is projected to decline.

**Figure 118. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Pinellas County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



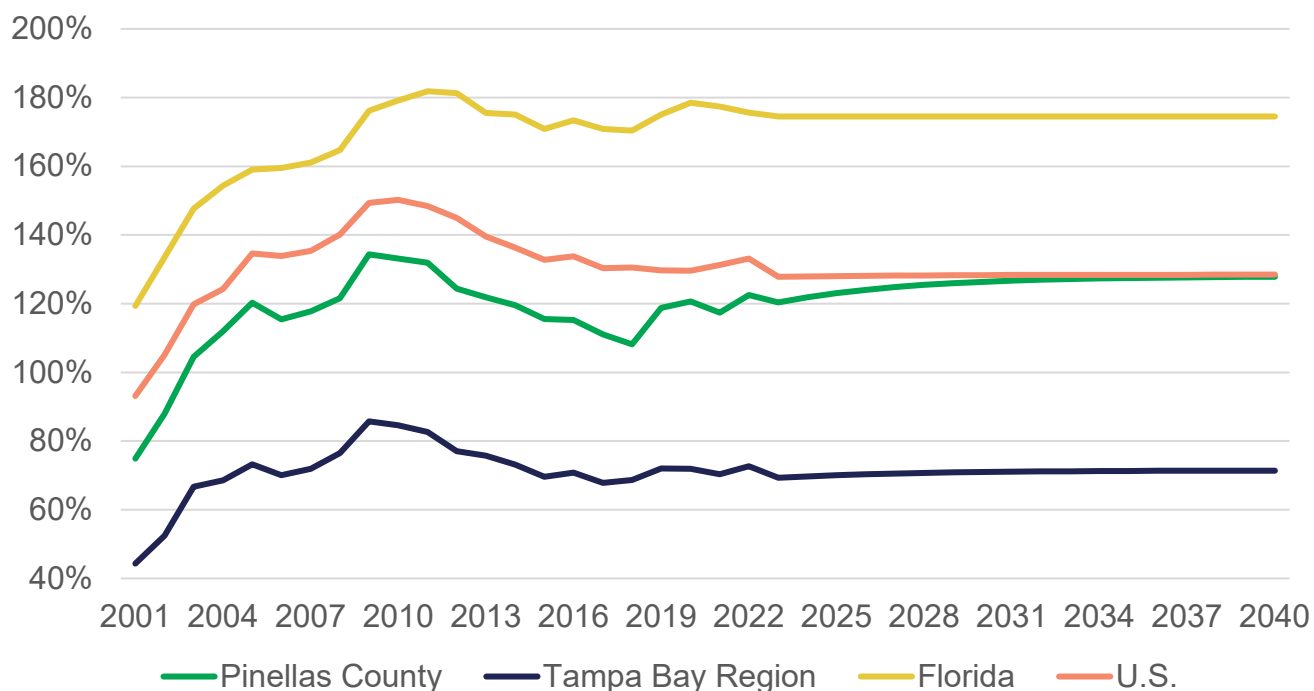
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 119 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Pinellas County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 119. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Pinellas County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



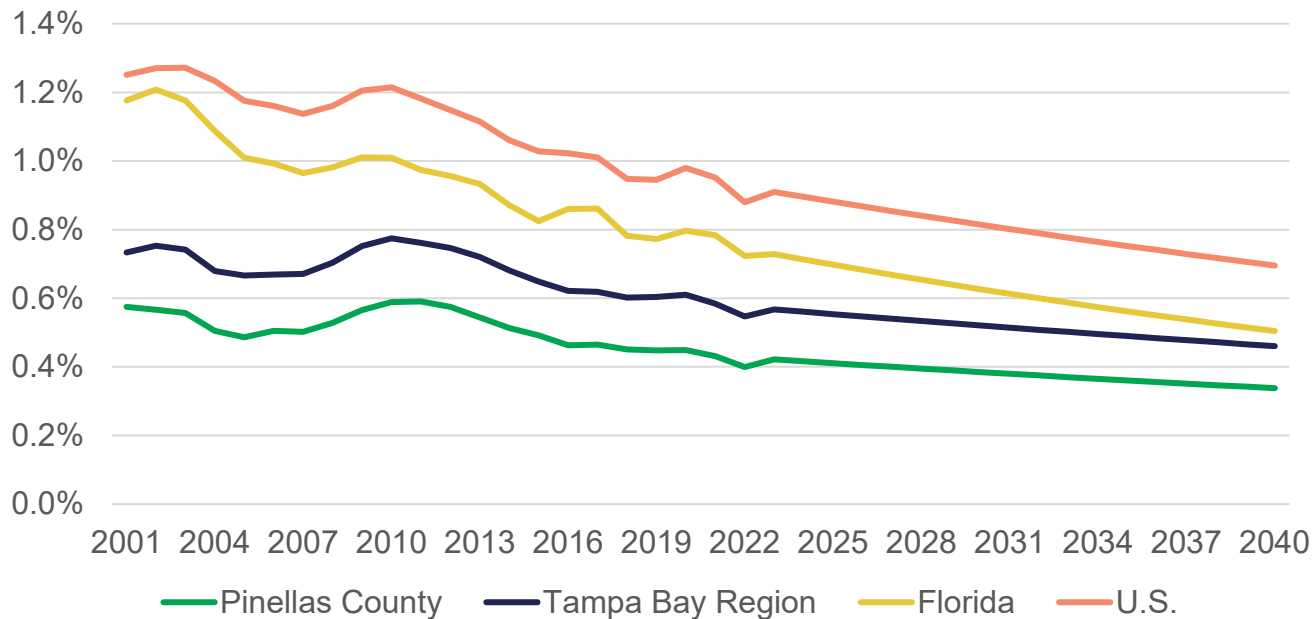
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 120 displays the military's share of total employment in Pinellas County. Like the greater Tampa Bay Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 120. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Pinellas County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



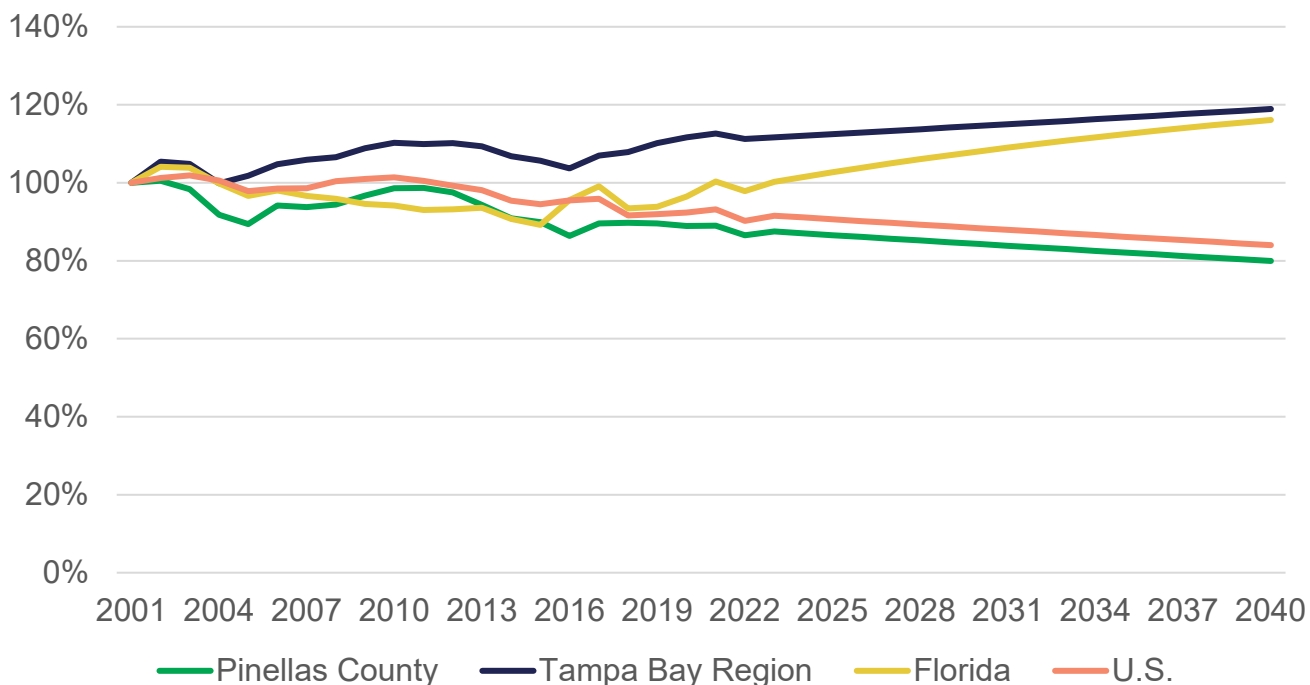
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 121 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Pinellas County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment has declined steadily in the county, and this trend is expected to continue through 2040. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 121. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Pinellas County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 96 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Pinellas County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

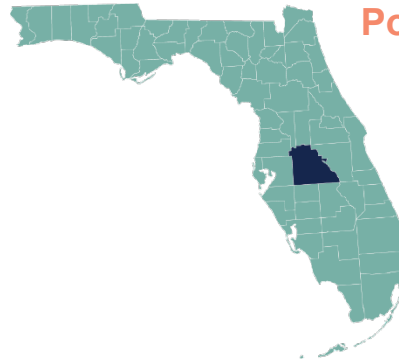
**Table 96. Demographic Estimates: Pinellas County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	918,455
Population in 2023	965,496
Population in 2035	1,020,500
Change from 2011 to 2023	5.1%
Change from 2023 to 2035	5.7%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Pinellas County	\$45,504
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Polk County



### Polk County Summary

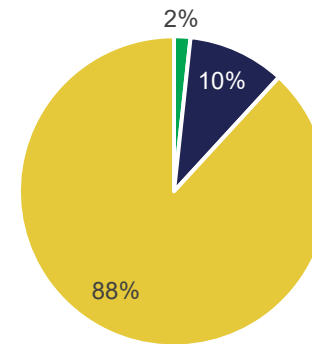
**Location:** Tampa Bay Region

**Home to:** Avon Park Air Force Range

In Polk County, defense spending totaled \$1.1 billion in 2022 (see Table 97). Transfer payments, which amounted to \$948.2 million, accounted for nearly all of this spending. An additional \$108.8 million came in the form of personnel compensation, while procurement accounted for \$18.4 million.

Table 97. Direct Defense Expenditures: Polk County	
Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$18.4
Compensation	\$108.8
Transfers	\$948.2
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,075.4</b>

**Figure 122. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Polk County**



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 98 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Polk County, defense-related expenditures generated 10,137 jobs, 66% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$526 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$890.5 million. Nearly \$75 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 98. Economic Impact Estimates: Polk County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>10,137</b>
<i>Direct</i>	3,428
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	6,710
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$525.8</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$208.4
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$317.4
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$890.5</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$266.9
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$623.7
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$74.4</b>
<i>State</i>	\$39.6
<i>County</i>	\$16.8
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$18.0

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 99 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Of the \$890.5 million in total economic impact, \$856.8 million stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 9,788 of the 10,137 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 79% and 76% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 99. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Polk County**

Polk	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$856.8	\$26.6	\$7.1	\$890.5
	Total Jobs	9,788	266	84	10,137

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

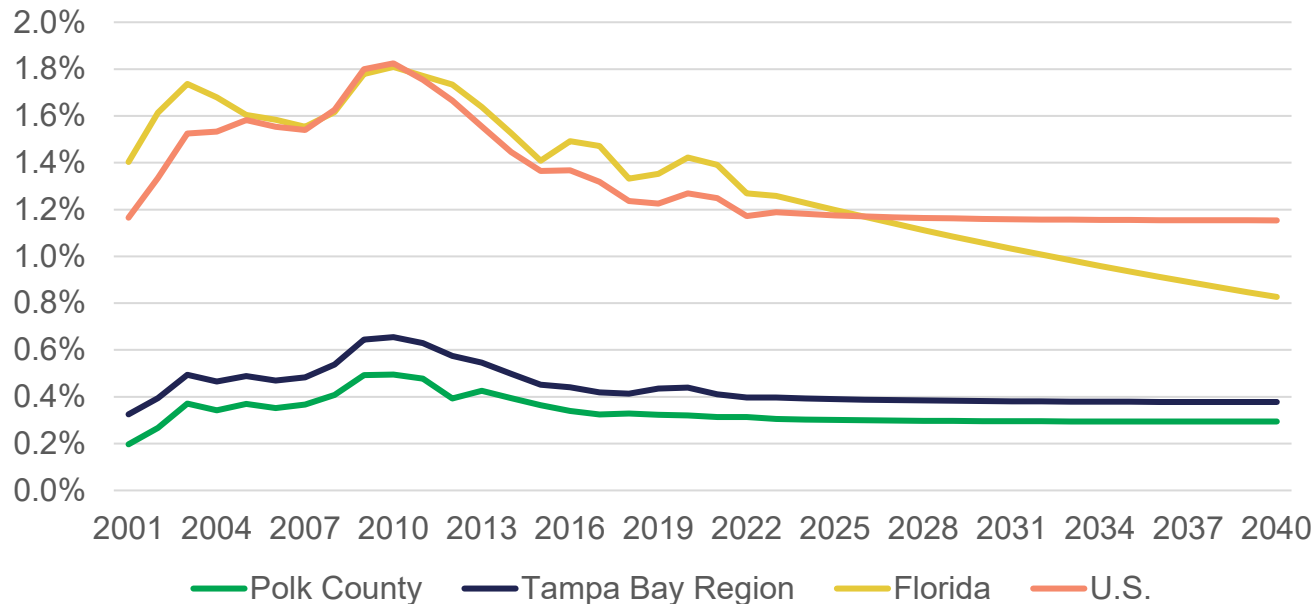




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 123 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Polk County, the Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a lower percentage of earnings in Polk County and the greater Tampa Bay Region than in the state or nation as a whole. After reaching 0.7% in 2010, the military's percentage of total compensation in the county has declined as the local economy has diversified. Consistent with the national and regional forecasts, Polk County is expected to experience virtually no change in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the statewide figure is projected to decline.

**Figure 123. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Polk County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



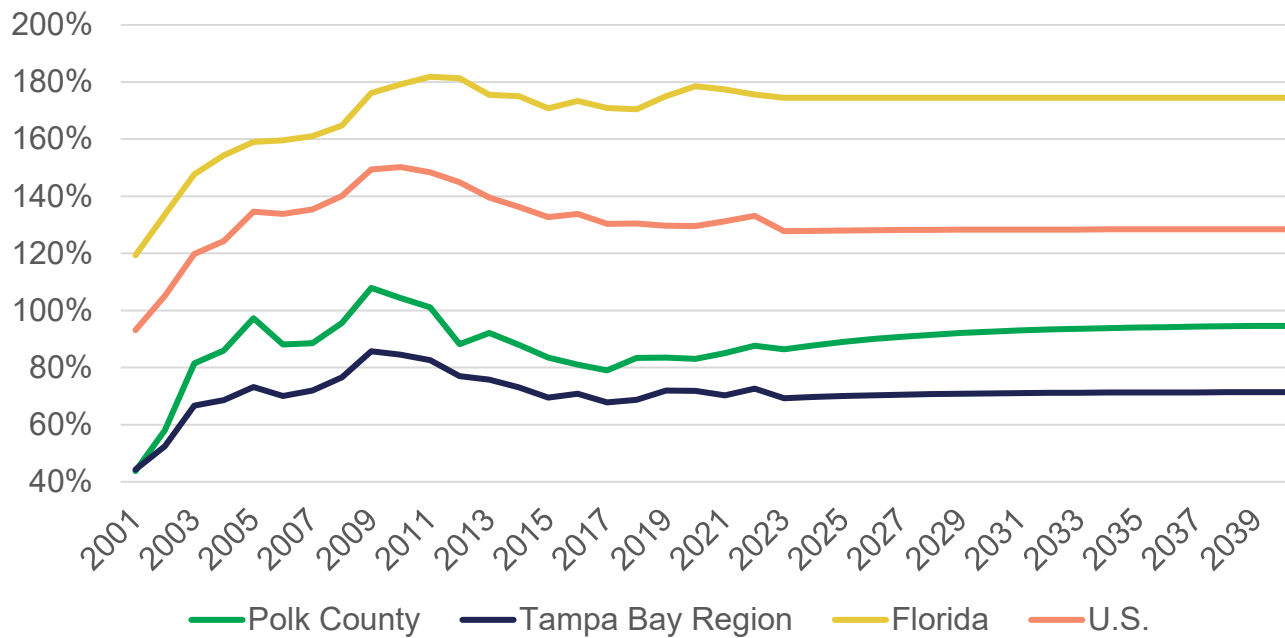
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 124 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 124. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Polk County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



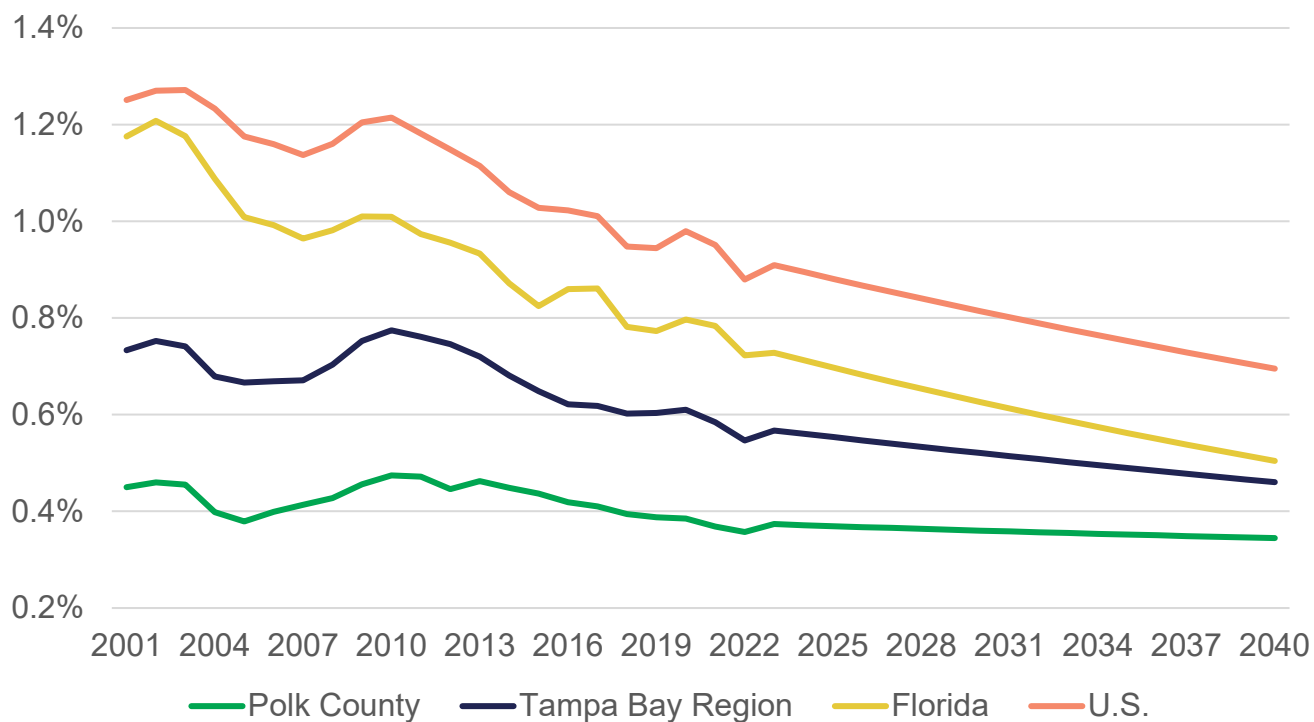
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 125 displays the military's share of total employment in Polk County. Like the greater Tampa Bay Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 125. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Polk County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



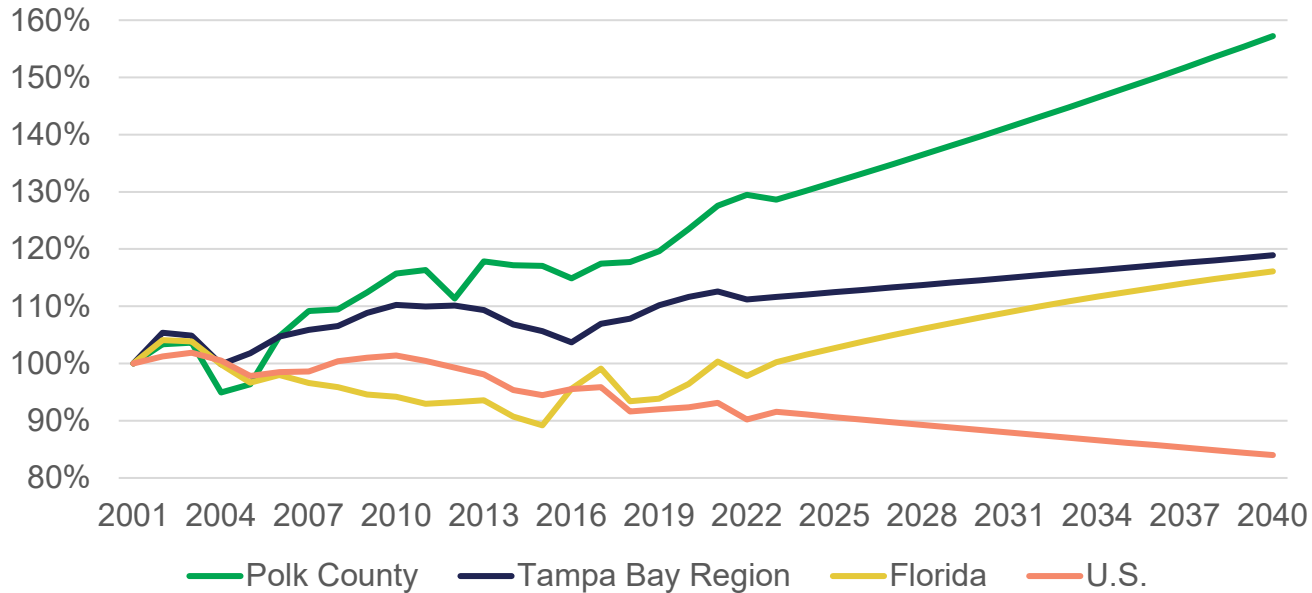
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 126 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Polk County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment in the county has generally risen. Accordingly, it is expected to continue increasing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Tampa Bay Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 126. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Polk County, Tampa Bay Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 100 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Polk County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

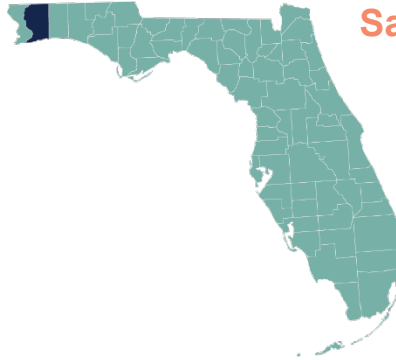
**Table 100. Demographic Estimates: Polk County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	609,948
Population in 2023	775,084
Population in 2035	946,100
Change from 2011 to 2023	27.1%
Change from 2023 to 2035	22.1%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Polk County	\$30,811
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Santa Rosa County



### Santa Rosa County Summary

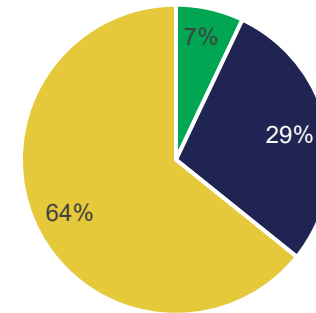
**Location:** Northwest Region

**Home to:** Naval Air Station Whiting Field

The economic vitality of Santa Rosa County hinges, in part, on the military and defense industry, as evidenced by the \$1.2 billion in defense-related expenditures that occurred in the county in 2022 (see Table 101). Transfers accounted for the bulk of these expenditures, at \$783.8 million, followed by personnel compensation (\$350.6 million) and procurement (\$86 million).

Spending Flow	Millions (Real 2023 USD)
Procurement	\$86.0
Compensation	\$350.6
Transfers	\$783.8
<b>Total Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,220.4</b>

**Figure 127. Distribution of Direct Defense Spending: Santa Rosa County**



■ Procurement ■ Compensation ■ Transfers

**Source:** Department of Treasury; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Department of Veterans Affairs

**Note:** Spending flows may not sum to total expenditures due to rounding.



## Economic Impact Estimates

Table 102 presents the economic impact analysis results. In Santa Rosa County, defense-related expenditures generated 9,476 jobs, 65% of which were indirect or induced. These jobs, in turn, produced \$733.2 million of labor income. In total, the economic impact of the military and defense industry amounted to \$1.2 billion. More than \$84 million of state and local tax revenues were the result of the defense-related activities that occurred in the county.

**Table 102. Economic Impact Estimates: Santa Rosa County**

<b>Impact Type</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>9,476</b>
<i>Direct</i>	3,300
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	6,177
<b>Labor Income (millions)</b>	<b>\$733.2</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$487.4
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$245.9
<b>Value Added to GRP (millions)</b>	<b>\$1,238.3</b>
<i>Direct</i>	\$620.5
<i>Indirect/Induced</i>	\$617.7
<b>State and Local Taxes (millions)</b>	<b>\$84.2</b>
<i>State</i>	\$50.5
<i>County</i>	\$17.3
<i>Subcounty</i>	\$16.4

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

## Breakdown of Economic Impact

Table 103 presents economic and employment impacts separately for the federal military, National Guard, and Coast Guard. Virtually all of the \$1.2 billion in total economic impact stemmed from the federal military. Similarly, expenditures associated with the federal military created 9,127 of the 9,476 direct, indirect, and induced jobs. The National Guard directly or indirectly generated 93% and 89% of the remaining economic impact and jobs, respectively.

**Table 103. Economic and Employment Impacts by Component: Santa Rosa County**

Santa Rosa	Impact Type	Military	National Guard	Coast Guard	Totals
Totals	Economic Impact (millions)	\$1,171.0	\$62.8	\$4.5	\$1,238.3
	Total Jobs	9,127	313	37	9,476

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

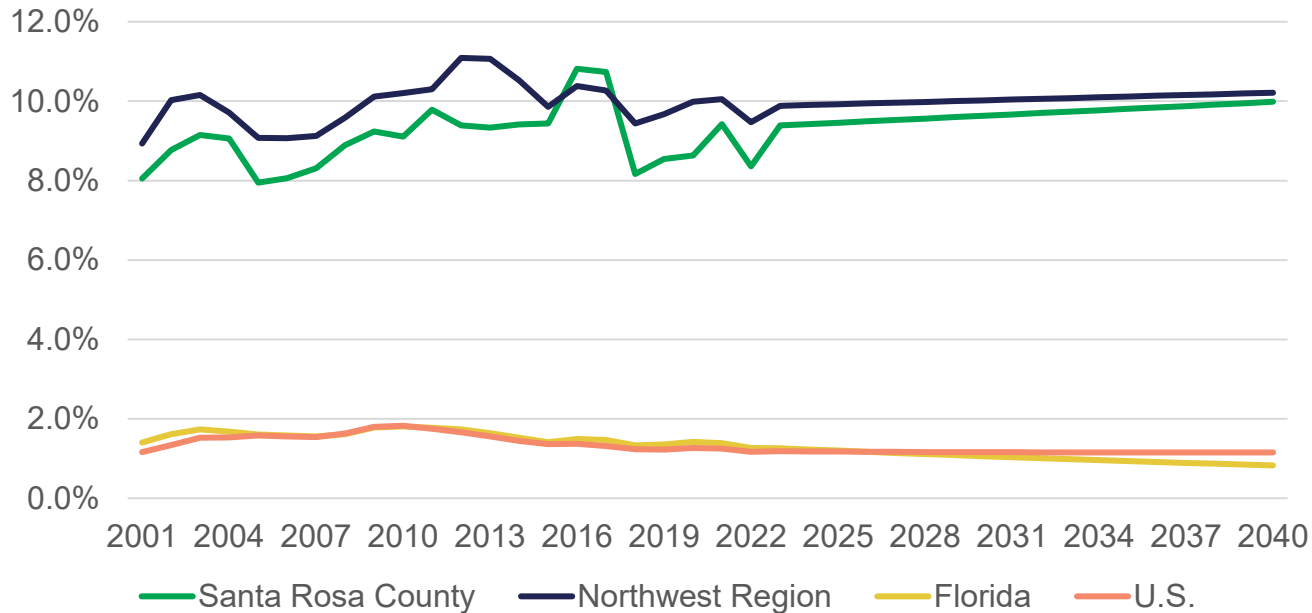




## Military's Share of Total Compensation

Compensation, as defined by the BEA, refers to the total remuneration, both monetary and in-kind, that employees receive in exchange for their labor during the year. It consists of wages and salaries, as well as their supplements. In the case of the military, Basic Allowance for Housing and Basic Allowance for Subsistence are included in these totals. Figure 128 compares the military's share of compensation collected by all workers across Santa Rosa County, the Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. over time. The data indicate that the military has consistently accounted for a higher share of earnings in Santa Rosa County than in the state or nation as a whole, but not the greater Northwest Region. Since 2017, the military's share of total compensation in the county has sharply declined as the local economy has diversified. Consistent with the regional forecast, Santa Rosa County is expected to experience an increase in the military's share of total compensation through 2040, whereas the national and statewide figures are projected to decrease or remain stagnant.

**Figure 128. Military's Share of Total Compensation: Santa Rosa County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



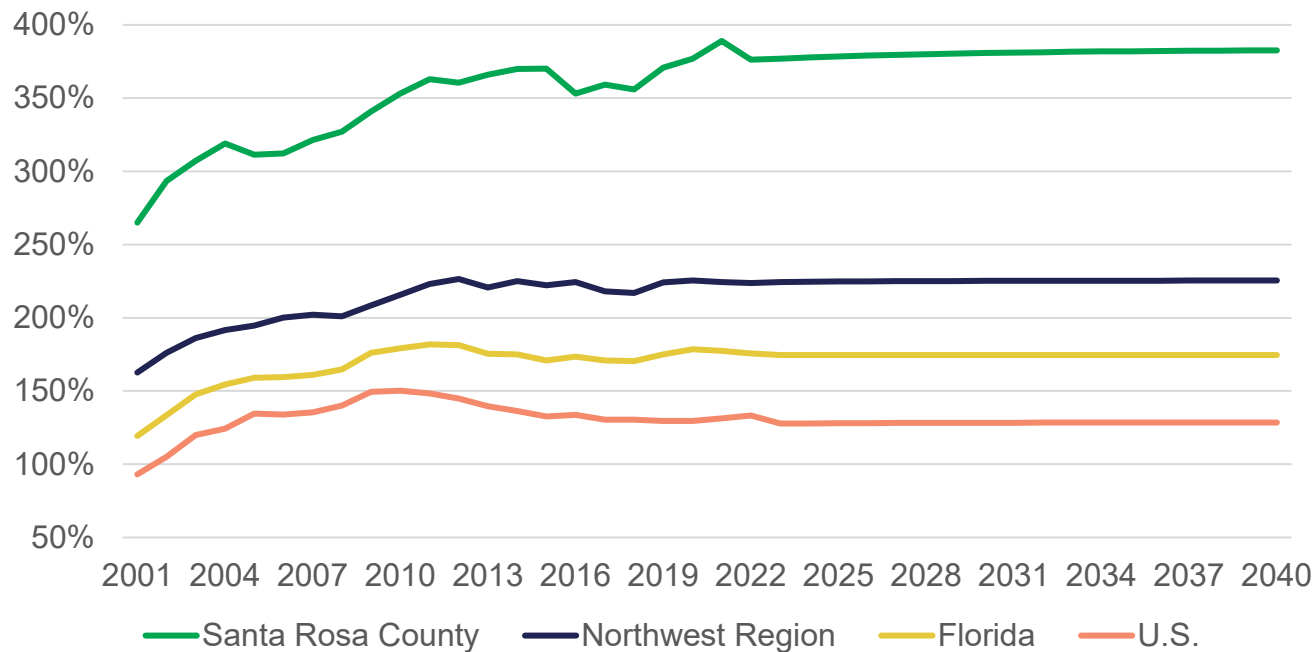
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Average Compensation for the Military and General Population

Figure 129 illustrates how the military compares to the general population in terms of earnings, displaying the ratio of average military compensation to average total compensation in Santa Rosa County. For purposes of comparison, it also presents these ratios for the Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S., all of which saw steep earnings increases for the military relative to the general population in the early 2000s. As the century has progressed, however, the earnings gap between the military and general population has tended to close, although there are exceptions to this trend.

**Figure 129. Ratio of Average Military Compensation to Average Total Compensation: Santa Rosa County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



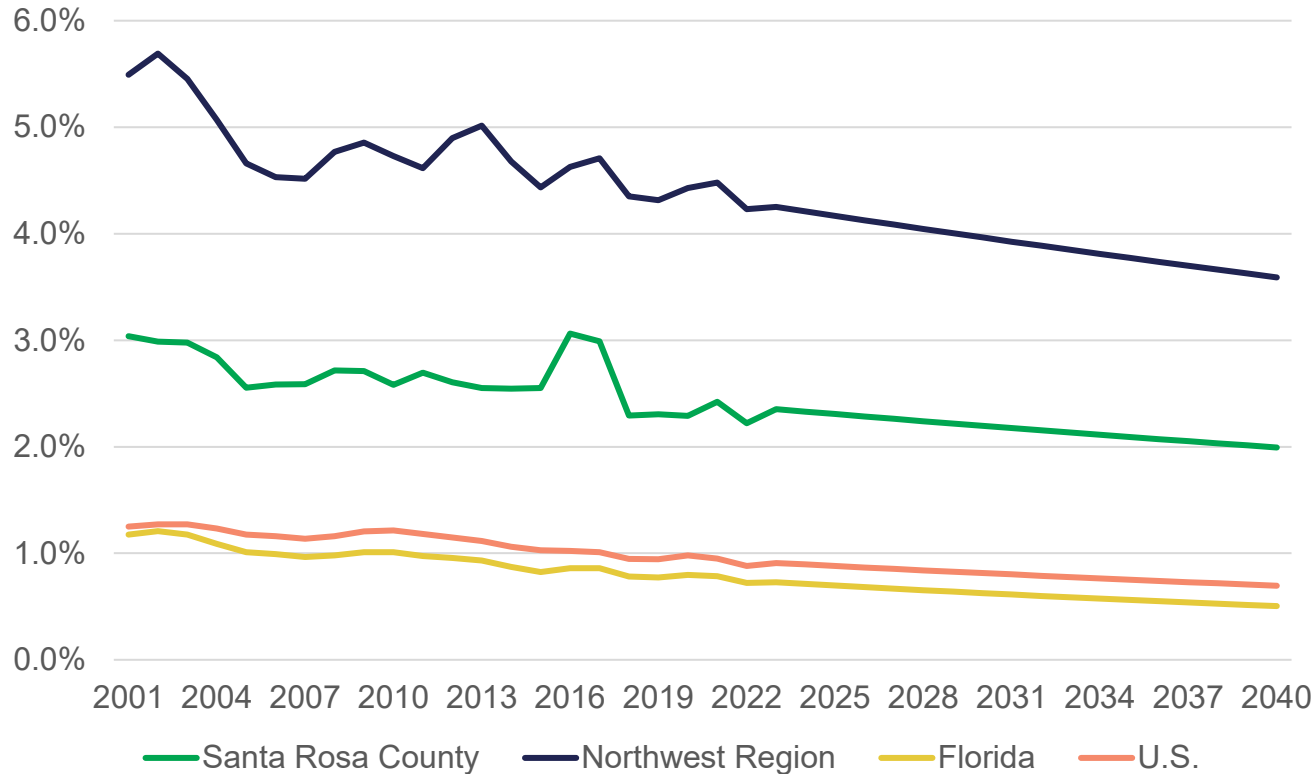
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment

Figure 130 displays the military's share of total employment in Santa Rosa County. Like the greater Northwest Region and the state and nation as a whole, the county has generally seen its workforce become less defense-oriented in recent years.

**Figure 130. Military Employment as a Share of Total Employment: Santa Rosa County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



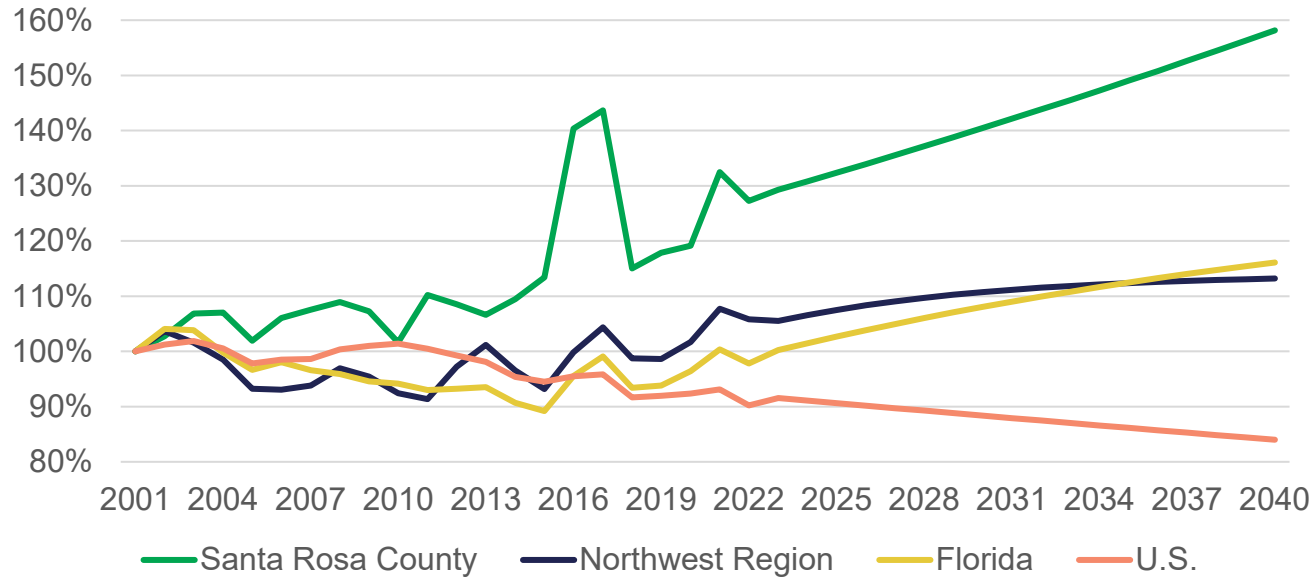
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Change in Military Employment Over Time

Figure 131 measures military employment indexed to 2001 levels in Santa Rosa County. In doing so, it documents the relative change in the number of service members in the county since then. Since 2001, military employment in the county has generally risen. Accordingly, it is expected to continue increasing through 2040, even as the military's share of total employment falls due to economic diversification. Additionally, the figure provides context on whether the data are consistent with broader trends by including the greater Northwest Region, Florida, and the U.S. as points of comparison.

**Figure 131. Military Employment Indexed to 2001: Santa Rosa County, Northwest Region, Florida, U.S.**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Demographics and the Local Economy

Table 104 documents the actual and projected change in the total population over time in Santa Rosa County. It also provides county-specific and statewide estimates of per capita income. Consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of money income, these estimates reflect gross earnings received on a regular basis and do not include non-cash benefits.

**Table 104. Demographic Estimates: Santa Rosa County**

Total Population	Estimate
Population in 2011	155,738
Population in 2023	199,785
Population in 2035	240,300
Change from 2011 to 2023	28.3%
Change from 2023 to 2035	20.3%
<b>2023 Per Capita Income</b>	
Santa Rosa County	\$40,861
Florida	\$38,778

Source: Esri; American Community Survey; University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research



## Appendix: Military Spouse Economic Impacts

Military spouses provide immeasurable benefits to their communities through working in local businesses, raising children, volunteering, supporting their service member, participating in family readiness groups, and countless other ways. While it is impossible to overstate the contributions of military spouses, this report specifically details the economic impacts of active-duty military spouse employment.

Military spouses often suffer career disadvantages from accompanying their service member on multiple permanent changes of station throughout their career. According to the 2021 Survey of Active-Duty Spouses, military spouses experience a 21% unemployment rate and a 25% wage gap compared to their civilian peers, despite having higher rates of college and graduate degree attainment. Florida leaders appreciate the sacrifices military families make to serve our country and are working diligently to eliminate barriers to military spouse employment, such as by offering expedited processing or license reciprocity with other states. The fewer barriers to career advancement faced by Florida’s military spouses, the more likely they are to seek assignments in the state and the greater their economic impact will be.

Statewide, military spouses filled or generated 18,712 jobs and were responsible for nearly \$1.4 billion in economic impact. Military spouse employment impacts do not result from direct defense spending (except for spouses employed by DoD entities), but they are a result of DoD policies concerning installation manning and location. Overwhelmingly, the economic impacts were due directly to the employment of the spouses themselves, which accounted for 76% of the employment impact and 68% of the contribution to Florida’s GSP. The remaining impact occurred when military spouses spent their income in the local economy.

**Table 105. Statewide Military Spouse Employment Impacts**

Impacts	Employment	Income (millions)	Value Added to GRP (millions)
Direct	14,311	\$931.4	\$931.4
Indirect/Induced	4,401	\$236.0	\$444.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,712</b>	<b>\$1,167.4</b>	<b>\$1,375.9</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.

As expected, at the regional and county levels, military spouse impact generally correlates with overall military activity. Northwest Florida benefitted most from military spouse employment due to having the largest active-duty population. In this region, military spouses were responsible for nearly a half billion dollars of economic impact. The impacts associated with military spouse employment were far more modest in South Central Florida, which has a relatively small active-duty population.



# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

**Table 106. Regional Military Spouse Employment Impacts**

Region	Employment	Income (millions)	Value Added to GRP (millions)
Northwest	6,795	\$390.5	\$455.6
Northeast	3,453	\$216.8	\$258.6
North Central	285	\$13.9	\$16.2
East Central	1,674	\$97.3	\$116.2
Tampa Bay	2,936	\$180.8	\$217.2
Southwest	431	\$33.2	\$37.9
Southeast	3,066	\$231.7	\$270.8
South Central	73	\$3.1	\$3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,712</b>	<b>\$1,167.4</b>	<b>\$1,376.0</b>

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.





# Florida Defense Industry Economic Impact Analysis – 2024 Update

**Table 107. County-Level Military Spouse Employment Impacts**

County	Employment	Income (millions)	Value Added to GRP (millions)
Bay	524	\$30.6	\$35.2
Bradford	7	\$0.3	\$0.3
Brevard	500	\$30.0	\$34.2
Clay	63	\$3.6	\$4.0
Duval	2,887	\$179.1	\$203.9
Escambia	2,349	\$134.3	\$149.8
Highlands	28	\$1.3	\$1.5
Hillsborough	1,468	\$93.9	\$108.2
Lake	109	\$6.1	\$6.7
Miami-Dade	1,201	\$85.0	\$96.1
Monroe	274	\$30.0	\$32.9
Okaloosa	3,025	\$195.0	\$216.8
Orange	445	\$27.2	\$30.8
Pinellas	487	\$34.1	\$39.6
Polk	212	\$10.4	\$11.8
Santa Rosa	260	\$15.6	\$17.4

Source: IMPLAN

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Dollar values are real 2023 dollars.





## Appendix: REMI PI+ Statewide Results

In addition to IMPLAN, the Regional Economic Models, Inc. PI+ (REMI PI+) model is another industry-standard economic impact analysis model. REMI PI+ uses a different proprietary modeling approach. Accordingly, it estimates additional output variables and can produce different results. This study used REMI PI+ alongside IMPLAN to analyze statewide defense industry economic impacts, thereby offering a state-level comparison of the results produced by the two models. While not identical, the REMI PI+ results are in line with the IMPLAN results. Table 108 presents the total employment and economic impacts (direct, indirect, and induced) estimated by the two models. While the value added to GSP estimates are highly similar, IMPLAN’s employment estimate is considerably more conservative than that of REMI PI+. The discrepancies are due to differences in methodology and the proprietary equations underlying the models.

**Table 108. Comparison of Statewide REMI PI+ and IMPLAN Results**

Impact	REMI PI+	IMPLAN
Employment	1,027,767 Jobs	865,937 Jobs
Value Added to GSP (2023 Real Dollars)	\$102.2 Billion	\$102.6 Billion