The Economic and Fiscal Impact of The University of Texas at Arlington

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Contents

Executive Summary

- The University of Texas at Arlington (UTA) is a nationally recognized research university with one of the most diverse student populations of any institution of higher education. Through fulfilling its primary role of providing education, the university also generates a substantial economic stimulus as well as incremental tax receipts.
- The Perryman Group estimates that **operations** of UTA lead to an increase in business activity in North Central Texas including **$1.4 billion** in gross product each year and **18,535** jobs (including multiplier effects). When student and visitor spending are included, the total ongoing impact on the region rises to **$1.7 billion** in gross product and **21,840** jobs. For the state, The Perryman Group estimates that operations generate an increase in business activity of **$1.5 billion** in gross product each year and **19,446** jobs (including multiplier effects), with a total ongoing impact of more than **$1.8 billion** in gross product and **22,919** jobs.
- **Construction** projects at The University of Texas at Arlington generate a significant, though transitory, stimulus. Recently completed, ongoing, and planned projects and renovations lead to an increase in business activity in the North Central Texas Region of almost **$1.1 billion** in gross product and **11,002** job-years (including multiplier effects). For Texas, the impact of recent, ongoing, and planned construction projects includes an estimated **$1.3 billion** in gross product and **13,456** jobs (including multiplier effects).
- The importance of UTA as a **research** institution continues to grow. UTA is now an R-1 doctoral university with the Very High Research Activity designation by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. This is a notable achievement, enhancing the university's recruitment of top students and scholars and bringing global recognition. The presence of significant research universities is also beneficial to local economic development efforts. Research activity generates economic benefits on several levels.
    - Conducting research involves jobs for researchers and others as well as various operational expenses. The Perryman Group estimates that research operations generate **$50.0 million** in gross product and **644** jobs in the North Central Texas Region, with **$53.2 million** in gross product and **676** jobs for Texas (including multiplier effects.) These research operations benefits are a subset of the overall operations impacts previously described.

  - Commercialization of research findings is another source of economic benefits. Based on typical patterns, spinoff from research at UTA can be expected to generate approximately **$158.6 million** in gross product per year in the North Central Texas Region as well as **1,275** jobs (including multiplier effects). Results for the state and nation are even higher.
  - Even beyond these substantial economic benefits, discoveries at UTA have the potential to generate additional social benefits once they have been widely deployed.

- Many of the more than 250,000 UTA graduates remain in the area. While some of these individuals would still be working in the region even without attending UTA, the presence of the university has clearly contributed to their individual productivity as well as the regional economy.
  - Based on alumni surveys and other information, The Perryman Group estimated the annual economic benefits of employed graduates of UTA and found that they include over **$21.0 billion** in gross product each year and **175,605** jobs in the North Central Texas Region (including multiplier effects). For Texas, the annual benefits include **$27.0 billion** in gross product and **226,953** jobs. These estimates are fully adjusted for labor force participation patterns and other relevant economic and demographic patterns.
  - The graduates of UTA are responsible for about **4.2%** of total employment in the region.

- Business activity generates tax receipts. When the total economic effects are considered (such as those measured in this study), the gains in taxes from these sources are significant.
  - The Perryman Group estimates that the **annual** fiscal benefits of **ongoing operations, student spending, and visitor spending** associated with The University of Texas at Arlington total approximately **$105.4 million** for the State, with almost **$85.7 million** for local government entities.
  - Recent, ongoing, and projected **construction projects** also generate substantial fiscal benefits including a cumulative **$75.0 million** to the State and **$61.6 million** to local government entities across the state.
  - The annual fiscal benefits associated with the economic impact of UTA **graduates** total an estimated **$1.3 billion** to the State and **$1.1 billion** to local government entities across Texas.

- The Perryman Group also looked at selected measures of economic and fiscal benefits in comparison to State appropriations for UTA. These effects were

measured on both a static (accounting only for direct activity) and a dynamic (including the total economic impact) basis. On a dynamic basis, every dollar of State spending leads to **$51.37** in expenditures, **$26.44** in gross product, **$17.99** in personal income, **$8.20** in retail sales, and **$1.24** in local taxes.

- Other benefits of the university include the numerous apartments that have been constructed by private entities and the university to provide housing for UTA students.
- The University of Texas at Arlington serves a large and very diverse student body, engages in essential research, and generates a more than billion-dollar per year ongoing increment to the regional economy. Moreover, the university is on a positive trajectory to further enhance its contributions in the future. This large and innovative institution plays a prominent role in creating and maintaining one of the nation's most dynamic economic regions.

Introduction

The University of Texas at Arlington (UTA) is a nationally recognized research university with one of the most diverse student populations of any institution of higher education. Some 27,704 undergraduate, 1,662 postbaccalaureate, and 11,624 graduate students were attending as of the Fall 2022 semester, a total of 40,990. The university also offers online courses and has an additional campus in Fort Worth offering flexible daytime, evening, and weekend class schedules to support full-time working professionals pursuing degrees in nursing, social work, health care administration, business, and real estate.

Through fulfilling its primary role of providing education, the university also generates a substantial economic stimulus as well as incremental tax receipts.

Through fulfilling its primary role of providing education, the university also generates a substantial economic stimulus as well as incremental tax receipts. The economic benefits of UTA are multifaceted, including thousands of direct well-paying jobs, student and visitor spending, a strong research presence, significant construction investments, and other activities. In addition, graduates of the university contribute to a significant segment of overall activity.

The Perryman Group (TPG) was recently asked to examine the economic benefits of The University of Texas at Arlington as well as the associated increase in tax receipts to the State and local governments. The Perryman Group previously measured the overall economic benefits of UTA in 2018; the current study follows a similar methodology where appropriate to allow for comparisons over time. The analysis clearly indicates the growing importance of UTA as a source of economic activity in the North Central Texas Region and beyond.

Economic Benefits

Any economic stimulus leads to dynamic responses across the economy. The Perryman Group has developed complex and comprehensive models over the past four decades to measure these dynamic responses.

In this instance, operations of The University of Texas at Arlington lead to direct job additions and incremental business activity. In addition, student and visitor spending associated with the university and events on campus generate a sizable stimulus. Construction projects and research and related commercialization contribute further direct activity. The impact of graduates remaining in the area is also substantial, and housing for students has a further positive effect. These sources of direct stimulus have, in turn, generated multiplier effects through the economy.

The Perryman Group estimated the total economic benefits (not only direct, but also indirect and induced) associated with The University of Texas at Arlington. Methods used in this analysis are summarized on the following page, with additional detail in Appendix A.

Measuring Economic and Fiscal Benefits

Any economic stimulus, whether positive or negative, generates multiplier effects throughout the economy. In this instance, direct business activity associated with The University of Texas at Arlington such as employment at the university, student and visitor spending, research, and related development lead to a notable economic stimulus. Additional economic activity generates tax receipts to the State and local government entities such as cities, counties, school districts, and special districts. Further detail regarding methods and assumptions is provided in Appendix A.

The Perryman Group's dynamic input-output assessment system (the US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, which is described in further detail in the Appendices to this report) was developed by the firm about 40 years ago and has been consistently maintained and updated since that time. The model has been used in thousands of analyses for clients ranging from major corporations to government agencies and has been peer reviewed on multiple occasions. The impact system uses a variety of data (from surveys, industry information, and other sources) to describe the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce another good/service. This process allows for estimation of the total economic impact (including not only direct, but also indirect and induced multiplier effects). The models used in the current analysis reflect the specific industrial composition and characteristics of the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region (Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise counties) and Texas.

Total economic effects are quantified for key measures of business activity (further explained in Appendix A). Note that these measures are not additive; they represent different ways of expressing the overall impact on business activity.

- **Total expenditures** (or total spending) measure the dollars changing hands as a result of the economic stimulus.
- **Gross product** (or output) is production of goods and services that will come about in the area as a result of the activity. This measure is parallel to the gross domestic product numbers commonly reported by various media outlets and is a subset of total expenditures.
- **Personal income** is dollars that end up in the hands of people in the area; the vast majority of this aggregate derives from the earnings of employees, but payments such as interest and rents are also included.
- **Job gains** are expressed as job-years of employment for temporary stimuli such as construction and jobs for ongoing effects.

Monetary values were quantified on a constant (2022) basis to eliminate the effects of inflation.

Economic Benefits of Current Operations and Student and Visitor Spending

The Perryman Group estimates that operations of UTA lead to an increase in business activity in North Central Texas including **$1.4 billion** in gross product each year and **18,535** jobs (including multiplier effects). When student and visitor spending are included, the total ongoing impact on the region rises to **$1.7 billion** in gross product and **21,840** jobs. Economic benefits are spread across the entire economy, as indicated in Appendix B.

The Annual Impact of The University of Texas at Arlington Operations, Student Spending, and Visitor Spending: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

	Total Expenditures (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Jobs)
Operations	$2,686.450	$1,434.779	$1,001.142	18,535
Student Spending	$356.445	$175.999	$108.610	2,016
Visitor Spending	$194.214	$108.060	$65.284	1,289
Total Ongoing	**$3,237.11**	**$1,718.84**	**$1,175.04**	**21,840**

Note: Based on current employment/operational spending (including research operations) and The Perryman Group's estimates of student and visitor spending as well as related multiplier effects. Student Spending is net incremental spending and includes spending by out-of-area students as well as an estimate of those who would leave the area for education in the absence of UTA. Visitor Spending includes estimated spending for athletic and cultural events, conferences, and other on-campus activities; visits to students and personnel; and tourism spending at College Park Center and other venues. The study area includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise counties. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

For the state, The Perryman Group estimates that operations generate an increase in business activity of **$1.5 billion** in gross product each year and **19,446** jobs (including multiplier effects), with a total ongoing impact of more than **$1.8 billion** in gross product and **22,919** jobs. (Note that results for the state include effects within the North Central Texas Region as well as

spillover to other parts of Texas.) These economic benefits span the spectrum of industrial segments, as indicated in Appendix B.

The Annual Impact of The University of Texas at Arlington Operations, Student Spending, and Visitor Spending: Texas				
	Total Expenditures (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Jobs)
Operations	$2,945.965	$1,525.067	$1,058.397	19,446
Student Spending	$389.733	$187.125	$115.593	2,123
Visitor Spending	$213.200	$114.331	$69.197	1,350
Total Ongoing	**$3,548.90**	**$1,826.52**	**$1,243.19**	**22,919**

Note: Based on current employment/operational spending (including research operations) and The Perryman Group's estimates of student and visitor spending as well as related multiplier effects. Student Spending is net incremental spending and includes spending by out-of-area students as well as an estimate of those who would leave the area for education in the absence of UTA. Visitor Spending includes estimated spending for athletic and cultural events, conferences, and other on-campus activities; visits to students and personnel; and tourism spending at College Park Center and other venues. Results for Texas include effects within the North Central Texas Region as well as spillover to other parts of the state. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

Construction

Construction projects at The University of Texas at Arlington generate a significant, though transitory, stimulus. Numerous building projects and renovations have been completed since 2012 including College Park Center, College Park District, YWCA Child Care Center, Softball and Baseball Clubhouse, West Campus Parking Garage, West Hall, The Commons, University Center North Entrance, and Trinity Hall. Other recently completed, ongoing or planned projects include the Social Work and Nursing Simulation Building and the Life Science Building expected to be completed in 2026.

The Perryman Group estimates that recent, ongoing, and planned construction projects lead to an increase in business activity in the North

Central Texas Region of almost **$1.1 billion** in gross product and **11,002** job-years (including multiplier effects). A job-year is one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years.

The Impact of Construction Projects at The University of Texas at Arlington: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

	Total Expenditures (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Job-Years)
Recent	$1,587.368	$763.215	$516.812	7,750
Ongoing and Planned	$666.022	$321.959	$218.473	3,252
Total	**$2,253.390**	**$1,085.174**	**$735.284**	**11,002**

Note: Based on construction costs and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. A job-year is one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years. The study area includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise counties Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

For Texas, the impact of recent, ongoing, and planned construction projects includes an estimated **$1.3 billion** in gross product and **13,456** jobs (including multiplier effects).

The Impact of Construction Projects at The University of Texas at Arlington: Texas				
	Total Expenditures (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Job-Years)
Recent	$2,001.275	$937.761	$631.905	9,497
Ongoing and Planned	$833.236	$392.848	$265.311	3,959
Total	**$2,834.510**	**$1,330.609**	**$897.216**	**13,456**

Note: Based on construction costs and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. A job-year is one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years. Results for Texas include effects within the North Central Texas Region as well as spillover to other parts of the state. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

Research

The importance of UTA as a research institution continues to grow. UTA is now an R-1 doctoral university with the Very High Research Activity designation by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. This is a notable achievement, enhancing the university's recruitment of top students and scholars and bringing global recognition. The presence of significant research universities is also beneficial to local economic development efforts.

In addition, UTA has received the Texas Tier One designation, only the fourth university in the state to achieve that designation. The Texas Tier One designation brings access to the state's National Research University Fund, which provides additional funding for research. To achieve this designation, UTA met or exceeded rigorous benchmarks of quality established by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board for at least two consecutive years. Some of the benchmarks include

- surpassing $45 million in restricted research expenditures,
- awarding more than 200 PhDs each year (which UTA has achieved for the last 7 years),
- being designated a member of the PhI Kappa Phi Honor Society,
- enrolling a freshman class of high academic achievement, and
- having high-quality faculty as illustrated by the increase in National Academy members, who are considered the foremost authorities on impactful research in the US and who achieve membership only through significant contributions that advance their fields of study.[1]

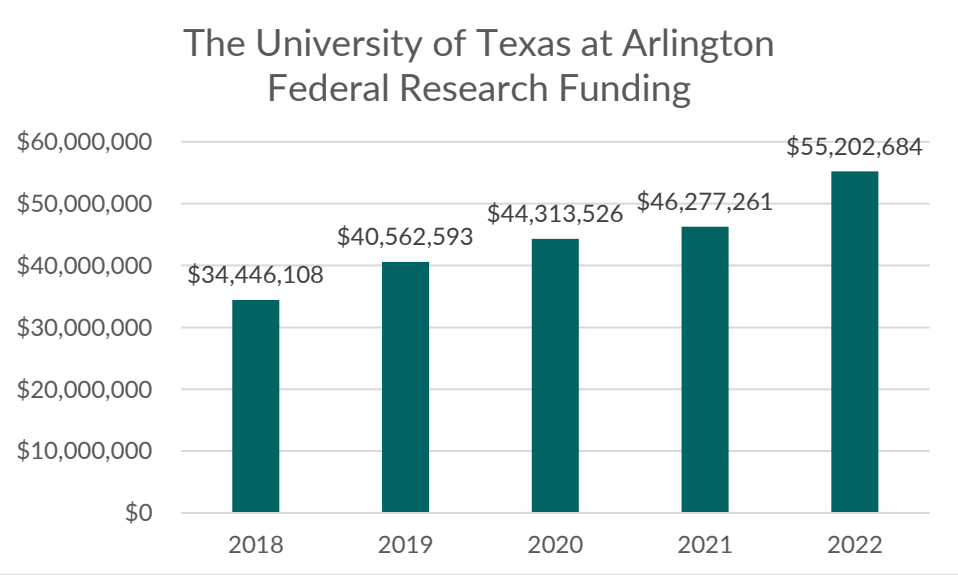
Research activity generates economic benefits on several levels. First, conducting research involves jobs for researchers and others as well as various operational expenses. The Perryman Group estimates that research operations generate **$50.0 million** in gross product and **644** jobs in the North Central Texas Region, with **$53.2 million** in gross product and **676** jobs for Texas (including multiplier effects.) These research operations benefits are a subset of the overall operations impacts previously described.

[1] Maverick Milestone: UTA Achieves Prestigious Tier One Designation, August 19, 2021, https://www.uta.edu/news/news-releases/2021/08/19/uta-achieves-tier-one-designation.

The Impact of Research Operations at The University of Texas at Arlington				
	Total Expenditures (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Jobs)
North Central Texas	$93.508	$50.058	$34.858	644
Texas	$102.468	$53.204	$36.858	676

Note: Based on research employment and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. These economic benefits are a subset of the overall UTA operations effects previously described. Results for Texas include effects within the North Central Texas Region as well as spillover to other parts of the state. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

In addition, UTA federal research funding has risen significantly over the last several years. Federal research funding in 2018 was $34.4 million and in 2022 was $55.2 million, an increase of more than 60.0%.



The Perryman Group estimated the cumulative impact of federal research funding obtained by The University of Texas at Arlington over the last five years (FY2018-FY2022) including multiplier effects. The economic benefits of

this infusion of federal research funding over the last five years includes an estimated **$399.0 million** in annual gross product and **5,136** jobs in the North Central Texas Region, with almost **$424.1 million** in annual gross product and **5,385** jobs in Texas (including multiplier effects).

The Cumulative Impact (FY 2018-FY2022) of Federal Research Funding Obtained by The University of Texas at Arlington

	Total Expenditures (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Jobs)
North Central Texas	$745.346	$399.011	$277.852	5,136
Texas	$816.769	$424.087	$293.797	5,385

Note: Based on federal research funding over the FY2018-FY2022 period and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. These economic benefits are a subset of the overall research operations effects previously described. Results for Texas include effects within the North Central Texas Region as well as spillover to other parts of the state. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

Research activity also results in spinoff benefits such as commercialization of discoveries and royalties. Even beyond these effects are societal benefits of which involve economic benefits. The Perryman Group estimated the spinoff and societal benefits of research activity at The University of Texas at Arlington based on typical patterns and empirical studies; these methods are described in the Appendices to this report.

Based on typical patterns, spinoff from research at UTA can be expected to generate approximately **$158.6 million** in gross product per year in the North Central Texas Region as well as **1,275** jobs (including multiplier effects). Results for the state and nation are even higher as described in the following table. Note that these benefits are in addition to the research operations effects previously described.

The Impact of Expected Commercialization from Research Operations at The University of Texas at Arlington

	Total Expenditures (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Jobs)
North Central Texas	$356.557	$158.571	$96.114	1,275
Texas	$438.242	$189.001	$114.174	1,511
United States	$675.289	$282.070	$168.808	2,216

Note: Based on typical patterns in commercialize activities based on the relevant academic research fully adjusted for attrition and normal employment and output patterns and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. Estimates reflect the returns on research conducted over a five-year period (FY2018-FY2022). Results for each geographic area include effects within smaller study areas as well as spillover to other parts of the area. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

Even beyond these substantial economic benefits, discoveries at UTA have the potential to generate additional social benefits once they have been widely deployed. The economic and social returns which could be anticipated from FY2018-FY2022 research at The University of Texas at Arlington include an estimated **$118.8 million** in gross product per year and **929** jobs in the United States. On a global basis, these returns rise to **$149.8 million** in gross product and **1,170** jobs (including the US impacts). Note that all of the spinoff and social benefits of research in one year continue to occur on an ongoing basis. Thus, these contributions tend to cumulate over time.

The Annual Economic and Social Benefits of Research at The University of Texas at Arlington				
	Total Expenditures (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Jobs)
United States	$257.010	$118.837	$79.987	929
Global	$323.874	$149.754	$100.796	1,170

Note: Based on FY2018 through FY2022 research, typical patterns, and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. Results for each geographic area include effects within smaller study areas as well as spillover to other parts of the area. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

Graduates

Many of the more than 250,000 UTA graduates remain in the area. While some of these individuals would still be working in the region even without attending UTA, the presence of the university has clearly contributed to their individual productivity as well as the regional economy.

Based on alumni surveys and other information, The Perryman Group estimated the annual economic benefits of employed graduates of UTA and found that they include over **$21.0 billion** in gross product each year and **175,605** jobs in the North Central Texas Region (including multiplier effects). For Texas, the annual benefits include **$27.0 billion** in gross product and **226,953** jobs. These estimates are fully adjusted for labor force participation patterns and other relevant economic and demographic patterns.

The Annual Economic Benefits of Graduates of The University of Texas at Arlington

	Total Expenditures (Billions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Billions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Billions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Jobs)
North Central Texas	$45.477	$21.034	$12.408	175,605
Texas	$59.821	$27.009	$15.980	226,953

Note: Based on estimated numbers of graduates remaining in the area adjusted for industrial employment patterns, retirees, unemployment, and labor force participation and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. Results for Texas include effects within the region as well as spillover to other parts of the state. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

The graduates of UTA are responsible for about **4.2%** of total employment in the region.

Fiscal Benefits

Business activity generates tax receipts. For example, the retail sales and hotel occupancy increase as a result of the economic stimulus measured in this study was quantified. A portion of the retail sales is taxable, leading to increased receipts to the State and local taxing entities. Additional hotel room nights also provide occupancy tax resources. Moreover, economic benefits affect property tax values. Higher incomes increase housing demand, leading to higher taxable values as well as additional need for houses. Increased retail sales and incomes enhance the need for commercial space such as restaurants, retail outlets, and personal service facilities. Higher property values increase taxes to counties, cities, school districts, and other local taxing entities.

The Perryman Group estimates that the annual fiscal benefits of ongoing operations, student spending, and visitor spending associated with The University of Texas at Arlington total approximately **$105.4 million** for the State, with almost **$85.7 million** for local government entities.

When the total economic effects are considered (such as those measured in this study), the gains in taxes from these sources are significant. The Perryman Group estimates that the **annual** fiscal benefits of **ongoing operations, student spending, and visitor spending** associated with The University of Texas at Arlington total approximately **$105.4 million** for the State, with almost **$85.7 million** for local government entities.

The Ongoing Fiscal Benefits Associated with The University of Texas at Arlington		
	State of Texas (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Local Government Entities** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)
Operations	$75.763	$69.934
Student Spending	$18.432	$9.812
Visitor Spending	$11.205	$5.909
Total Ongoing	**$105.399**	**$85.654**

Note: Based on the economic benefits measured in this study and the related fiscal effects for the State of Texas and local government entities. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A.
Source: The Perryman Group

Recent, ongoing, and projected **construction projects** also generate substantial fiscal benefits including a cumulative **$75.0 million** to the State and **$61.6 million** to local government entities across the state.

The annual fiscal benefits associated with the economic impact of UTA **graduates** total an estimated **$1.3 billion** to the State and **$1.1 billion** to local government entities across Texas.

Benefits per Dollar of State Spending

The Perryman Group also looked at selected measures of economic and fiscal benefits in comparison to State appropriations for UTA. These effects were measured on both a static (accounting only for direct activity) and a dynamic (including the total economic impact) basis. On a dynamic basis, every dollar of State spending leads to **$51.37** in expenditures, **$26.44** in gross product, **$17.99** in personal income, **$8.20** in retail sales, and **$1.24** in local taxes.

The Perryman Group estimates that every dollar in direct State appropriations only involves a net cost of **$0.396** when dynamic revenue is considered. In addition, the cumulative contribution of graduates each year far exceeds the annual State investment.

Benefits per Dollar of State Spending

	Static	Dynamic
Expenditures	$20.34	$51.37
Gross Product	$10.47	$26.44
Personal Income	$7.12	$17.99
Retail Sales	$3.24	$8.20
Local Taxes	$0.49	$1.24

Note: Based on the economic benefits measured in this study and the related fiscal effects on a per-dollar of State appropriations basis. The static measure reflects only direct activity, while dynamic measure reflects the total economic impact. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A.
Source: The Perryman Group

Other Development

Numerous apartments have been constructed by private entities and the university to provide housing for UTA students. There are more than 15 complexes in the primary area in and around the campus providing living space for students. The construction of these complexes generated significant economic activity including an estimated **$230.4 million** in gross product and **2,349** job-years in the North Central Texas Region (including multiplier effects) with higher results for Texas.

The Impact of Construction of Apartments Near The University of Texas at Arlington

	Total Expenditures (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Millions of 2022 Dollars)	**Employment** (Job-Years)
North Central Texas	$493.005	$230.417	$154.755	2,349
Texas	$619.185	$283.038	$189.239	2,876

Note: Based on construction costs and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. A job-year is one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years. Results for Texas include effects within the North Central Texas Region as well as spillover to other parts of the state. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group

The increase in the property tax base is also beneficial to local taxing authorities.

Conclusion

The University of Texas at Arlington continues to expand its already crucial role in the higher education system of one of the nation's most dynamic metropolitan areas. The university serves a large, diverse, and growing student population through a variety of degree plans. In addition, UTA is a nationally recognized research university, bringing together top researchers working to solve some of the world's most pressing problems. Through fulfilling these roles, the university also generates substantial economic benefits.

The University of Texas at Arlington serves a large and very diverse student body, engages in essential research, and generates a more than billion-dollar per year ongoing increment to the regional economy.

The Perryman Group estimates that university operations, student spending, and visitor spending generate **$1.7 billion** in gross product each year and **21,840** jobs in the North Central Texas Region (including multiplier effects). For Texas, the impact of UTA includes an estimated **$1.8 billion** in annual gross product and **22,919**. Beyond these ongoing effects, research activity and its downstream effects lead to significant additional gains. Construction projects offer a notable stimulus, and development associated with the university such as nearby apartments lead to further economic activity. With over 250,000 alumni many of whom remain in the region, the importance to productivity and workforce development enhances the competitiveness of the area.

The University of Texas at Arlington serves a large and very diverse student body, engages in essential research, and generates a more than billion-dollar per year ongoing increment to the regional economy. Moreover, the university is on a positive trajectory to further enhance its contributions in the future. This large and innovative institution plays a prominent role in creating and maintaining one of the nation's most dynamic economic regions.

Appendix A: Methods Used

The US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System (USMRIAS) measures multiplier effects of economic stimuli. The USMRIAS was developed and is maintained by The Perryman Group. This model has been used in thousands of diverse applications across the country and has an excellent reputation for accuracy and credibility; it has also been peer reviewed on multiple occasions and has been a key factor in major national and international policy simulations.

The basic modeling technique is known as dynamic input-output analysis, which essentially uses extensive survey data, industry information, and a variety of corroborative source materials to create a matrix describing the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of output for a given sector. Once the base information is compiled, it can be mathematically simulated to generate evaluations of the magnitude of successive rounds of activity involved in the overall production process.

There are two essential steps in conducting an input-output analysis once the system is operational. The first major endeavor is to accurately define the levels of direct activity to be evaluated. In this case, input data regarding employment, enrollment, research grants, attendance at events, construction budget estimates, and other needed information was provided by The University of Texas at Arlington, with supplementary research by The Perryman Group. Commercialization of research estimates were based on typical patterns from funded basic research as provided by the Association of University Technology Managers[2] localized to the relevant geographic area and adjusted for the specifics of UTA research programs. Societal and economic benefits were estimated on a global and national scale and were determined based on detailed academic studies related to the relevant returns to investments in basic medical research.[3] These inputs were then implemented in a series of simulations of the

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[2] Association of University Technology Managers®, *AUTM U.S. Licensing Activity Survey: FY2021*, editors Shawn Hawkins, Yiorgos Kostoulas, Alice Li, Nichole R. Mercier, Matthew A. Mroz, Olivia Novac, Ragan Robertson, Nate Ruey, Ashley J. Stevens, April Turley and Karen White, with research assistance by Chrys Gwellem.

[3] See, in particular, Hall Bronwyn, Jacques Mairesse, and Pierre Mohnen; *Measuring the Returns to R&D*; chapter prepared for the *Handbook of the Economics of Innovation*, editors B.H. Hall and N. Rosenberg. December 2009. Frontier Economics, Rates of return to investment in science and innovation, report prepared for the Department for Business Innovation and Skills, July 2014.

USMRIAS to measure total overall economic effects of the direct stimulus. The systems used reflect the unique industrial structure of the North Central Texas Region and Texas.

Model Structure

The USMRIAS is somewhat similar in format to the Input-Output Model of the United States which is maintained by the US Department of Commerce. The model developed by TPG, however, incorporates several important enhancements and refinements. Specifically, the expanded system includes (1) comprehensive 500-sector coverage for any county, multi-county, or urban region; (2) calculation of both total expenditures and value-added by industry and region; (3) direct estimation of expenditures for multiple basic input choices (expenditures, output, income, or employment); (4) extensive parameter localization; (5) price adjustments for real and nominal assessments by sectors and areas; (6) comprehensive measurement of the induced impacts associated with payrolls and consumer spending; (7) embedded modules to estimate multi-sectoral direct spending effects; (8) estimation of retail spending activity by consumers; and (9) comprehensive linkage and integration capabilities with a wide variety of econometric, real estate, occupational, and fiscal impact models.

The impact assessment (input-output) process essentially estimates the amounts of all types of goods and services required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of a specific type of output. For purposes of illustrating the nature of the system, it is useful to think of inputs and outputs in dollar (rather than physical) terms. As an example, the construction of a new building will require specific dollar amounts of lumber, glass, concrete, hand tools, architectural services, interior design services, paint, plumbing, and numerous other elements. Each of these suppliers must, in turn, purchase additional dollar amounts of inputs. This process continues through multiple rounds of production, thus generating subsequent increments to business activity. The initial process of building the facility is known as the *direct effect*. The ensuing transactions in the output chain constitute the *indirect effect*.

Another pattern that arises in response to any direct economic activity comes from the payroll dollars received by employees at each stage of the production cycle. As workers are compensated, they use some of their income for taxes, savings, and purchases from external markets. A substantial portion, however, is spent locally on food, clothing, health care services, utilities, housing, recreation, and other items. Typical purchasing patterns in the relevant areas are obtained from the Center for Community and Economic Research *Cost of Living Index*, a privately compiled inter-regional measure which has been widely used for several decades, and the *Consumer Expenditure Survey* of the US Department of Labor. These initial outlays by area residents generate further

secondary activity as local providers acquire inputs to meet this consumer demand. These consumer spending impacts are known as the *induced effect*. The USMRIAS is designed to provide realistic, yet conservative, estimates of these phenomena.

Sources for information used in this process include the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Regional Economic Information System of the US Department of Commerce, and other public and private sources. The pricing data are compiled from the US Department of Labor and the US Department of Commerce. The verification and testing procedures make use of extensive public and private sources.

Impacts are typically measured in constant (2022) dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.

The USMRIAS is also integrated with a comprehensive fiscal model, which links the tax payments by industry to the specific rates and structures associated with the relevant State and local governmental authorities.

Measures of Business Activity

The USMRIAS generates estimates of total economic effects on several measures of business activity. Note that these are different ways of measuring the same impacts; they are not additive.

The most comprehensive measure of economic activity is **Total Expenditures**. This measure incorporates every dollar that changes hands in any transaction. For example, suppose a farmer sells wheat to a miller for $0.50; the miller then sells flour to a baker for $0.75; the baker, in turn, sells bread to a customer for $1.25. The Total Expenditures recorded in this instance would be $2.50, that is, $0.50 + $0.75 + $1.25. This measure is quite broad but is useful in that (1) it reflects the overall interplay of all industries in the economy, and (2) some key fiscal variables such as sales taxes are linked to aggregate spending.

A second measure of business activity is **Gross Product**. This indicator represents the regional equivalent of Gross Domestic Product, the most commonly reported statistic regarding national economic performance. In other words, the Gross Product of Texas is the amount of US output that is produced in that state; it is defined as the value of all final goods produced in a given region for a specific period of time. Stated differently, it captures the amount of value-added (gross area product) over intermediate goods and services at each stage of the production process, that is, it eliminates the double counting in the Total Expenditures concept. Using the example above, the Gross Product is $1.25 (the value of the bread) rather than $2.50. Alternatively, it may be viewed as the sum of the value-added by the farmer, $0.50; the miller, $0.25 ($0.75 - $0.50); and

the baker, $0.50 ($1.25 - $0.75). The total value-added is, therefore, $1.25, which is equivalent to the final value of the bread. In many industries, the primary component of value-added is the wage and salary payments to employees.

The third gauge of economic activity used in this evaluation is **Personal Income**. As the name implies, Personal Income is simply the income received by individuals, whether in the form of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, proprietors' profits, or other sources. It may thus be viewed as the segment of overall impacts which flows directly to the citizenry.

The final aggregates used are **Jobs and Job-Years,** which reflect the full-time equivalent jobs generated by an activity. For an economic stimulus expected to endure (such as the ongoing operations of a facility), the Jobs measure is used. It should be noted that, unlike the dollar values described above, Jobs is a "stock" rather than a "flow." In other words, if an area produces $1 million in output in 2019 and $1 million in 2020, it is appropriate to say that $2 million was achieved in the 2019-20 period. If the same area has 100 people working in 2019 and 100 in 2020, it only has 100 Jobs. When a flow of jobs is measured, such as in a construction project or a cumulative assessment over multiple years, it is appropriate to measure employment in Job-Years (a person working for a year, though it could be multiple individuals working for partial years). This concept is distinct from Jobs, which anticipates that the relevant positions will be maintained on a continuing basis.

Appendix B: Results by Industry

Operations, Student Spending, Visitor Spending and Tourism

The Impact of Current Operations Associated with The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$18.5 m	+$5.4 m	+$3.6 m	+50
Mining	+$23.1 m	+$5.3 m	+$2.9 m	+13
Utilities	+$95.1 m	+$21.5 m	+$9.4 m	+35
Construction	+$64.4 m	+$34.6 m	+$28.5 m	+347
Manufacturing	+$283.4 m	+$95.4 m	+$53.8 m	+776
Wholesale Trade	+$88.4 m	+$59.8 m	+$34.5 m	+340
Retail Trade*	+$368.0 m	+$274.8 m	+$159.5 m	+4,273
Transportation & Warehousing	+$86.1 m	+$56.8 m	+$37.6 m	+443
Information	+$60.6 m	+$37.3 m	+$15.9 m	+124
Financial Activities*	+$453.2 m	+$125.3 m	+$42.6 m	+380
Business Services	+$106.3 m	+$65.5 m	+$53.4 m	+563
Health Services	+$78.5 m	+$55.0 m	+$46.5 m	+667
Other Services	+$961.0 m	+$598.1 m	+$513.0 m	+10,523
Total, All Industries	**+$2,686.5 m**	**+$1,434.8 m**	**+$1,001.1 m**	**+18,535**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding.
Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Impact of Current Operations Associated with The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$48.3 m	+$14.4 m	+$9.5 m	+130
Mining	+$39.2 m	+$9.1 m	+$5.1 m	+25
Utilities	+$151.7 m	+$34.3 m	+$15.0 m	+56
Construction	+$74.8 m	+$40.2 m	+$33.1 m	+403
Manufacturing	+$361.8 m	+$111.9 m	+$62.5 m	+874
Wholesale Trade	+$89.6 m	+$60.6 m	+$35.0 m	+345
Retail Trade*	+$390.9 m	+$292.3 m	+$169.7 m	+4,539
Transportation & Warehousing	+$87.2 m	+$57.5 m	+$38.0 m	+450
Information	+$61.7 m	+$38.1 m	+$16.2 m	+127
Financial Activities*	+$461.2 m	+$126.7 m	+$43.1 m	+386
Business Services	+$107.9 m	+$66.4 m	+$54.2 m	+572
Health Services	+$91.7 m	+$64.2 m	+$54.2 m	+777
Other Services	+$979.9 m	+$609.4 m	+$522.7 m	+10,763
Total, All Industries	**+$2,946.0 m**	**+$1,525.1 m**	**+$1,058.4 m**	**+19,446**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding.
Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Annual Impact of Net Incremental Student Spending Associated with The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$2.8 m	+$0.8 m	+$0.5 m	+7
Mining	+$3.7 m	+$0.9 m	+$0.5 m	+2
Utilities	+$21.5 m	+$4.8 m	+$2.1 m	+8
Construction	+$8.1 m	+$4.2 m	+$3.4 m	+42
Manufacturing	+$36.1 m	+$12.1 m	+$6.8 m	+97
Wholesale Trade	+$11.7 m	+$7.9 m	+$4.6 m	+45
Retail Trade*	+$102.3 m	+$77.2 m	+$45.0 m	+1,185
Transportation & Warehousing	+$10.9 m	+$7.5 m	+$4.9 m	+58
Information	+$11.3 m	+$7.0 m	+$3.0 m	+23
Financial Activities*	+$79.2 m	+$13.3 m	+$5.0 m	+46
Business Services	+$15.1 m	+$8.9 m	+$7.2 m	+77
Health Services	+$18.7 m	+$13.3 m	+$11.2 m	+161
Other Services	+$35.0 m	+$18.2 m	+$14.3 m	+264
Total, All Industries	**+$356.4 m**	**+$176.0 m**	**+$108.6 m**	**+2,016**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Includes spending by out-of-area students as well as an estimate of those who would leave the area for education in the absence of the University of Texas at Arlington.

The Annual Impact of Net Incremental Student Spending Associated with The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$7.4 m	+$2.1 m	+$1.4 m	+19
Mining	+$6.3 m	+$1.5 m	+$0.9 m	+4
Utilities	+$28.0 m	+$6.3 m	+$2.7 m	+10
Construction	+$9.4 m	+$4.8 m	+$4.0 m	+48
Manufacturing	+$46.4 m	+$14.2 m	+$7.9 m	+110
Wholesale Trade	+$11.8 m	+$8.0 m	+$4.6 m	+46
Retail Trade*	+$105.1 m	+$79.4 m	+$46.2 m	+1,217
Transportation & Warehousing	+$11.0 m	+$7.6 m	+$5.0 m	+59
Information	+$11.5 m	+$7.1 m	+$3.0 m	+24
Financial Activities*	+$80.2 m	+$13.4 m	+$5.1 m	+46
Business Services	+$15.3 m	+$9.0 m	+$7.3 m	+78
Health Services	+$20.3 m	+$14.4 m	+$12.2 m	+174
Other Services	+$37.0 m	+$19.3 m	+$15.2 m	+287
Total, All Industries	**+$389.7 m**	**+$187.1 m**	**+$115.6 m**	**+2,123**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Includes spending by out-of-area students as well as an estimate of those who would leave the area for education in the absence of the University of Texas at Arlington.

The Annual Impact of Tourism and Visitor Spending Associated with The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$2.0 m	+$0.5 m	+$0.3 m	+5
Mining	+$1.8 m	+$0.4 m	+$0.2 m	+1
Utilities	+$5.8 m	+$1.3 m	+$0.6 m	+2
Construction	+$3.3 m	+$1.8 m	+$1.5 m	+18
Manufacturing	+$23.2 m	+$7.6 m	+$4.2 m	+61
Wholesale Trade	+$7.3 m	+$4.9 m	+$2.8 m	+28
Retail Trade*	+$68.6 m	+$50.3 m	+$29.1 m	+801
Transportation & Warehousing	+$16.8 m	+$12.1 m	+$8.0 m	+95
Information	+$4.4 m	+$2.7 m	+$1.2 m	+9
Financial Activities*	+$28.2 m	+$7.4 m	+$2.8 m	+26
Business Services	+$7.3 m	+$4.6 m	+$3.7 m	+39
Health Services	+$5.2 m	+$3.7 m	+$3.1 m	+44
Other Services	+$20.4 m	+$10.7 m	+$7.8 m	+161
Total, All Industries	**+$194.2 m**	**+$108.1 m**	**+$65.3 m**	**+1,289**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Includes estimated spending for athletic and cultural events, conferences and other on-campus activities, and visits to students and personnel.

The Annual Impact of Tourism and Visitor Spending Associated with The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$5.2 m	+$1.4 m	+$0.9 m	+12
Mining	+$3.0 m	+$0.7 m	+$0.4 m	+2
Utilities	+$9.2 m	+$2.1 m	+$0.9 m	+3
Construction	+$3.9 m	+$2.1 m	+$1.7 m	+21
Manufacturing	+$29.1 m	+$8.8 m	+$4.9 m	+68
Wholesale Trade	+$7.3 m	+$5.0 m	+$2.9 m	+28
Retail Trade*	+$70.2 m	+$51.5 m	+$29.8 m	+819
Transportation & Warehousing	+$16.9 m	+$12.2 m	+$8.0 m	+95
Information	+$4.5 m	+$2.8 m	+$1.2 m	+9
Financial Activities*	+$28.7 m	+$7.5 m	+$2.8 m	+26
Business Services	+$7.4 m	+$4.6 m	+$3.8 m	+40
Health Services	+$6.1 m	+$4.3 m	+$3.6 m	+52
Other Services	+$21.6 m	+$11.4 m	+$8.3 m	+174
Total, All Industries	**+$213.2 m**	**+$114.3 m**	**+$69.2 m**	**+1,350**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Includes estimated spending for athletic and cultural events, conferences and other on-campus activities, and visits to students and personnel.

Construction

The Estimated Impact of Recent Construction at The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$9.2 m	+$2.6 m	+$1.8 m	+24
Mining	+$14.8 m	+$3.8 m	+$2.0 m	+12
Utilities	+$41.2 m	+$9.3 m	+$4.1 m	+15
Construction	+$505.7 m	+$229.8 m	+$189.4 m	+2,307
Manufacturing	+$264.4 m	+$96.4 m	+$56.6 m	+797
Wholesale Trade	+$68.4 m	+$46.3 m	+$26.7 m	+263
Retail Trade*	+$210.8 m	+$159.7 m	+$93.1 m	+2,438
Transportation & Warehousing	+$49.5 m	+$32.9 m	+$21.8 m	+258
Information	+$30.3 m	+$18.7 m	+$8.0 m	+62
Financial Activities*	+$199.2 m	+$49.2 m	+$19.9 m	+181
Business Services	+$73.6 m	+$45.3 m	+$37.0 m	+390
Health Services	+$41.4 m	+$29.0 m	+$24.6 m	+352
Other Services	+$78.8 m	+$40.2 m	+$32.0 m	+650
Total, All Industries	**+$1,587.4 m**	**+$763.2 m**	**+$516.8 m**	**+7,750**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Includes all facilities and major renovations completed since 2012.

The Estimated Impact of Recent Construction at The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$27.7 m	+$8.1 m	+$5.3 m	+73
Mining	+$29.1 m	+$7.5 m	+$4.2 m	+25
Utilities	+$74.0 m	+$16.7 m	+$7.3 m	+27
Construction	+$583.5 m	+$265.5 m	+$218.8 m	+2,665
Manufacturing	+$379.7 m	+$129.6 m	+$75.9 m	+1,036
Wholesale Trade	+$79.2 m	+$53.6 m	+$30.9 m	+304
Retail Trade*	+$258.4 m	+$196.0 m	+$114.3 m	+2,988
Transportation & Warehousing	+$57.5 m	+$38.3 m	+$25.3 m	+299
Information	+$35.6 m	+$21.9 m	+$9.4 m	+73
Financial Activities*	+$234.1 m	+$57.3 m	+$23.1 m	+211
Business Services	+$85.5 m	+$52.6 m	+$42.9 m	+453
Health Services	+$55.7 m	+$39.0 m	+$33.0 m	+472
Other Services	+$101.4 m	+$51.7 m	+$41.5 m	+869
Total, All Industries	**+$2,001.3 m**	**+$937.8 m**	**+$631.9 m**	**+9,497**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Includes all facilities and major renovations completed since 2012.

The Estimated Impact of Ongoing and Planned Construction at The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$3.9 m	+$1.1 m	+$0.7 m	+10
Mining	+$5.8 m	+$1.5 m	+$0.8 m	+5
Utilities	+$17.3 m	+$3.9 m	+$1.7 m	+6
Construction	+$208.5 m	+$95.3 m	+$78.5 m	+957
Manufacturing	+$112.1 m	+$41.7 m	+$24.5 m	+343
Wholesale Trade	+$28.4 m	+$19.2 m	+$11.1 m	+109
Retail Trade*	+$85.8 m	+$64.8 m	+$37.8 m	+993
Transportation & Warehousing	+$20.6 m	+$13.8 m	+$9.1 m	+107
Information	+$12.9 m	+$7.9 m	+$3.4 m	+26
Financial Activities*	+$84.0 m	+$20.6 m	+$8.3 m	+76
Business Services	+$36.2 m	+$22.8 m	+$18.6 m	+196
Health Services	+$17.5 m	+$12.3 m	+$10.4 m	+149
Other Services	+$33.0 m	+$16.9 m	+$13.5 m	+274
Total, All Industries	**+$666.0 m**	**+$322.0 m**	**+$218.5 m**	**+3,252**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Impact of Ongoing and Planned Construction at The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$11.6 m	+$3.4 m	+$2.2 m	+31
Mining	+$11.4 m	+$2.9 m	+$1.7 m	+10
Utilities	+$30.9 m	+$7.0 m	+$3.0 m	+11
Construction	+$239.3 m	+$109.5 m	+$90.3 m	+1,100
Manufacturing	+$158.5 m	+$55.4 m	+$32.5 m	+441
Wholesale Trade	+$32.8 m	+$22.2 m	+$12.8 m	+126
Retail Trade*	+$104.5 m	+$79.1 m	+$46.1 m	+1,210
Transportation & Warehousing	+$23.8 m	+$15.9 m	+$10.5 m	+124
Information	+$15.0 m	+$9.3 m	+$4.0 m	+31
Financial Activities*	+$98.1 m	+$23.9 m	+$9.6 m	+88
Business Services	+$41.7 m	+$26.3 m	+$21.4 m	+226
Health Services	+$23.4 m	+$16.4 m	+$13.8 m	+198
Other Services	+$42.2 m	+$21.7 m	+$17.4 m	+363
Total, All Industries	**+$833.2 m**	**+$392.8 m**	**+$265.3 m**	**+3,959**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Total Estimated Impact of Recent, Ongoing, and Planned Construction at The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$13.1 m	+$3.7 m	+$2.5 m	+34
Mining	+$20.6 m	+$5.2 m	+$2.9 m	+17
Utilities	+$58.6 m	+$13.2 m	+$5.8 m	+22
Construction	+$714.2 m	+$325.1 m	+$267.9 m	+3,264
Manufacturing	+$376.5 m	+$138.1 m	+$81.1 m	+1,140
Wholesale Trade	+$96.8 m	+$65.5 m	+$37.8 m	+372
Retail Trade*	+$296.6 m	+$224.6 m	+$130.9 m	+3,432
Transportation & Warehousing	+$70.1 m	+$46.7 m	+$30.9 m	+365
Information	+$43.2 m	+$26.6 m	+$11.4 m	+88
Financial Activities*	+$283.1 m	+$69.8 m	+$28.2 m	+257
Business Services	+$109.8 m	+$68.2 m	+$55.6 m	+587
Health Services	+$58.9 m	+$41.3 m	+$34.9 m	+500
Other Services	+$111.8 m	+$57.1 m	+$45.5 m	+924
Total, All Industries	**+$2,253.4 m**	**+$1,085.2 m**	**+$735.3 m**	**+11,002**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Total Estimated Impact of Recent, Ongoing, and Planned Construction at The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$39.3 m	+$11.5 m	+$7.6 m	+104
Mining	+$40.5 m	+$10.5 m	+$5.9 m	+35
Utilities	+$104.9 m	+$23.7 m	+$10.3 m	+39
Construction	+$822.9 m	+$375.0 m	+$309.0 m	+3,765
Manufacturing	+$538.2 m	+$184.9 m	+$108.4 m	+1,478
Wholesale Trade	+$111.9 m	+$75.7 m	+$43.7 m	+430
Retail Trade*	+$362.9 m	+$275.1 m	+$160.4 m	+4,198
Transportation & Warehousing	+$81.3 m	+$54.2 m	+$35.9 m	+424
Information	+$50.6 m	+$31.2 m	+$13.3 m	+103
Financial Activities*	+$332.2 m	+$81.3 m	+$32.8 m	+300
Business Services	+$127.2 m	+$78.9 m	+$64.3 m	+679
Health Services	+$79.0 m	+$55.3 m	+$46.8 m	+670
Other Services	+$143.6 m	+$73.4 m	+$58.9 m	+1,232
Total, All Industries	**+$2,834.5 m**	**+$1,330.6 m**	**+$897.2 m**	**+13,456**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

Research

The Impact of Research Operations Associated with The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$0.6 m	+$0.2 m	+$0.1 m	+2
Mining	+$0.9 m	+$0.2 m	+$0.1 m	+0
Utilities	+$3.1 m	+$0.7 m	+$0.3 m	+1
Construction	+$2.3 m	+$1.2 m	+$1.0 m	+12
Manufacturing	+$9.4 m	+$3.2 m	+$1.8 m	+25
Wholesale Trade	+$3.0 m	+$2.0 m	+$1.2 m	+12
Retail Trade*	+$13.2 m	+$9.9 m	+$5.7 m	+153
Transportation & Warehousing	+$3.1 m	+$2.0 m	+$1.4 m	+16
Information	+$2.1 m	+$1.3 m	+$0.6 m	+4
Financial Activities*	+$16.2 m	+$4.4 m	+$1.5 m	+13
Business Services	+$3.6 m	+$2.2 m	+$1.8 m	+19
Health Services	+$2.8 m	+$2.0 m	+$1.6 m	+24
Other Services	+$33.2 m	+$20.6 m	+$17.7 m	+363
Total, All Industries	**+$93.5 m**	**+$50.1 m**	**+$34.9 m**	**+644**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2022 dollars)

The Impact of Current Research Operations Associated with The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$1.7 m	+$0.5 m	+$0.3 m	+4
Mining	+$1.5 m	+$0.3 m	+$0.2 m	+1
Utilities	+$4.9 m	+$1.1 m	+$0.5 m	+2
Construction	+$2.7 m	+$1.4 m	+$1.2 m	+14
Manufacturing	+$12.1 m	+$3.8 m	+$2.1 m	+28
Wholesale Trade	+$3.1 m	+$2.1 m	+$1.2 m	+12
Retail Trade*	+$14.0 m	+$10.5 m	+$6.1 m	+162
Transportation & Warehousing	+$3.1 m	+$2.1 m	+$1.4 m	+16
Information	+$2.2 m	+$1.3 m	+$0.6 m	+4
Financial Activities*	+$16.4 m	+$4.5 m	+$1.5 m	+13
Business Services	+$3.7 m	+$2.3 m	+$1.9 m	+20
Health Services	+$3.2 m	+$2.3 m	+$1.9 m	+27
Other Services	+$33.8 m	+$21.0 m	+$18.0 m	+371
Total, All Industries	**+$102.5 m**	**+$53.2 m**	**+$36.9 m**	**+676**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2022 dollars)

The Cumulative Impact (FY 2018-FY2022) of Federal Research Funding Obtained by The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$5.1 m	+$1.5 m	+$1.0 m	+12
Mining	+$6.9 m	+$1.6 m	+$0.8 m	+3
Utilities	+$24.5 m	+$5.5 m	+$2.4 m	+8
Construction	+$18.2 m	+$9.8 m	+$8.1 m	+98
Manufacturing	+$75.2 m	+$25.6 m	+$14.5 m	+196
Wholesale Trade	+$24.0 m	+$16.2 m	+$9.4 m	+92
Retail Trade*	+$105.2 m	+$78.8 m	+$45.8 m	+1,219
Transportation & Warehousing	+$24.7 m	+$16.3 m	+$10.8 m	+127
Information	+$17.0 m	+$10.5 m	+$4.5 m	+34
Financial Activities*	+$128.8 m	+$35.1 m	+$11.7 m	+104
Business Services	+$29.1 m	+$17.9 m	+$14.6 m	+154
Health Services	+$22.2 m	+$15.5 m	+$13.1 m	+190
Other Services	+$264.5 m	+$164.6 m	+$141.2 m	+2,897
Total, All Industries	**+$745.3 m**	**+$399.0 m**	**+$277.9 m**	**+5,136**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Cumulative Impact (FY 2018-FY2022) of Federal Research Funding Obtained by The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$13.4 m	+$4.0 m	+$2.7 m	+36
Mining	+$11.7 m	+$2.7 m	+$1.5 m	+5
Utilities	+$39.1 m	+$8.8 m	+$3.9 m	+14
Construction	+$21.2 m	+$11.4 m	+$9.4 m	+114
Manufacturing	+$96.8 m	+$30.1 m	+$16.9 m	+222
Wholesale Trade	+$24.3 m	+$16.5 m	+$9.5 m	+94
Retail Trade*	+$111.7 m	+$83.9 m	+$48.8 m	+1,295
Transportation & Warehousing	+$25.0 m	+$16.5 m	+$10.9 m	+129
Information	+$17.3 m	+$10.7 m	+$4.6 m	+35
Financial Activities*	+$131.1 m	+$35.5 m	+$11.8 m	+104
Business Services	+$29.5 m	+$18.2 m	+$14.8 m	+158
Health Services	+$25.9 m	+$18.1 m	+$15.3 m	+218
Other Services	+$269.7 m	+$167.7 m	+$143.8 m	+2,960
Total, All Industries	**+$816.8 m**	**+$424.1 m**	**+$293.8 m**	**+5,385**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Annual Impact of Expected Benefits of Commercialization Associated with Research Funding at The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$1.9 m	+$0.5 m	+$0.4 m	+5
Mining	+$5.4 m	+$1.3 m	+$0.7 m	+4
Utilities	+$12.2 m	+$2.7 m	+$1.2 m	+4
Construction	+$5.3 m	+$2.9 m	+$2.4 m	+29
Manufacturing	+$186.7 m	+$70.6 m	+$41.7 m	+378
Wholesale Trade	+$15.7 m	+$10.6 m	+$6.1 m	+60
Retail Trade*	+$36.7 m	+$27.3 m	+$15.8 m	+426
Transportation & Warehousing	+$11.9 m	+$7.7 m	+$5.1 m	+60
Information	+$6.2 m	+$3.8 m	+$1.6 m	+13
Financial Activities*	+$38.8 m	+$10.2 m	+$4.1 m	+37
Business Services	+$12.7 m	+$7.7 m	+$6.3 m	+66
Health Services	+$7.7 m	+$5.4 m	+$4.6 m	+66
Other Services	+$15.4 m	+$7.9 m	+$6.3 m	+127
Total, All Industries	**+$356.6 m**	**+$158.6 m**	**+$96.1 m**	**+1,275**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Based on typical patterns in commercialization activities based on the relevant academic research, fully adjusted for attrition and normal employment and output patterns. The estimates reflect the returns on research conducted over a five-year period (FY 2018-FY2022).

The Annual Impact of Expected Benefits of Commercialization Associated with Research Funding at The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$5.4 m	+$1.6 m	+$1.0 m	+14
Mining	+$9.9 m	+$2.4 m	+$1.3 m	+8
Utilities	+$22.3 m	+$4.9 m	+$2.1 m	+8
Construction	+$6.7 m	+$3.6 m	+$3.0 m	+36
Manufacturing	+$228.8 m	+$84.4 m	+$49.4 m	+445
Wholesale Trade	+$17.0 m	+$11.5 m	+$6.6 m	+65
Retail Trade*	+$42.8 m	+$31.9 m	+$18.5 m	+498
Transportation & Warehousing	+$12.9 m	+$8.4 m	+$5.5 m	+65
Information	+$6.9 m	+$4.2 m	+$1.8 m	+14
Financial Activities*	+$43.2 m	+$11.1 m	+$4.4 m	+40
Business Services	+$13.9 m	+$8.4 m	+$6.9 m	+72
Health Services	+$9.9 m	+$6.9 m	+$5.8 m	+84
Other Services	+$18.7 m	+$9.7 m	+$7.7 m	+161
Total, All Industries	**+$438.2 m**	**+$189.0 m**	**+$114.2 m**	**+1,511**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Based on typical patterns in commercialization activities based on the relevant academic research, fully adjusted for attrition and normal employment and output patterns. The estimates reflect the returns on research conducted over a five-year period (FY 2018-FY2022).

The Annual Impact of Expected Benefits of Commercialization Associated with Research Funding at The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the United States

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$8.3 m	+$2.4 m	+$1.6 m	+22
Mining	+$13.7 m	+$3.4 m	+$1.9 m	+11
Utilities	+$38.9 m	+$8.5 m	+$3.7 m	+14
Construction	+$9.4 m	+$5.1 m	+$4.2 m	+51
Manufacturing	+$374.8 m	+$133.8 m	+$77.0 m	+719
Wholesale Trade	+$23.4 m	+$15.8 m	+$9.1 m	+90
Retail Trade*	+$59.4 m	+$44.2 m	+$25.6 m	+690
Transportation & Warehousing	+$19.3 m	+$12.5 m	+$8.3 m	+98
Information	+$9.6 m	+$5.9 m	+$2.5 m	+20
Financial Activities*	+$58.9 m	+$15.5 m	+$6.3 m	+57
Business Services	+$19.2 m	+$11.7 m	+$9.5 m	+100
Health Services	+$13.5 m	+$9.4 m	+$8.0 m	+114
Other Services	+$26.8 m	+$13.7 m	+$11.0 m	+230
Total, All Industries	**+$675.3 m**	**+$282.1 m**	**+$168.8 m**	**+2,216**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Based on typical patterns in commercialization activities based on the relevant academic research, fully adjusted for attrition and normal employment and output patterns. The estimates reflect the returns on research conducted over a five-year period (FY 2018-FY2022).

Graduates

The Estimated Annual Impact of Employed Graduates of The University of Texas on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$311.8 m	+$83.3 m	+$56.1 m	+772
Mining	+$2,039.3 m	+$458.9 m	+$222.6 m	+1,062
Utilities	+$2,081.6 m	+$458.2 m	+$199.9 m	+754
Construction	+$932.0 m	+$493.5 m	+$406.7 m	+4,955
Manufacturing	+$8,249.9 m	+$3,032.3 m	+$1,775.9 m	+21,943
Wholesale Trade	+$1,343.6 m	+$908.8 m	+$524.0 m	+5,162
Retail Trade*	+$4,673.0 m	+$3,476.7 m	+$2,016.2 m	+54,298
Transportation & Warehousing	+$1,506.3 m	+$975.0 m	+$644.9 m	+7,623
Information	+$1,950.7 m	+$1,205.7 m	+$514.8 m	+4,000
Financial Activities*	+$13,748.8 m	+$4,585.5 m	+$1,644.1 m	+14,193
Business Services	+$4,229.1 m	+$2,704.8 m	+$2,206.4 m	+23,285
Health Services	+$2,027.6 m	+$1,389.3 m	+$1,174.6 m	+16,830
Other Services	+$2,383.5 m	+$1,261.9 m	+$1,021.3 m	+20,730
Total, All Industries	**+$45,477.3 m**	**+$21,034.0 m**	**+$12,407.5 m**	**+175,605**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Adjusted for industrial employment patterns, retirees, unemployment, and labor force participation.

The Estimated Annual Impact of Employed Graduates of The University of Texas on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$979.0 m	+$268.5 m	+$177.8 m	+2,438
Mining	+$2,846.3 m	+$645.4 m	+$321.8 m	+1,566
Utilities	+$3,497.7 m	+$773.1 m	+$337.4 m	+1,272
Construction	+$1,306.9 m	+$691.8 m	+$570.1 m	+6,946
Manufacturing	+$11,655.8 m	+$4,057.3 m	+$2,356.5 m	+28,665
Wholesale Trade	+$1,642.8 m	+$1,111.2 m	+$640.7 m	+6,311
Retail Trade*	+$6,022.8 m	+$4,486.1 m	+$2,602.5 m	+69,963
Transportation & Warehousing	+$1,836.1 m	+$1,189.3 m	+$786.6 m	+9,298
Information	+$2,373.0 m	+$1,466.8 m	+$626.2 m	+4,866
Financial Activities*	+$16,721.7 m	+$5,552.6 m	+$1,991.5 m	+17,196
Business Services	+$5,127.1 m	+$3,277.6 m	+$2,673.7 m	+28,216
Health Services	+$2,653.7 m	+$1,820.2 m	+$1,539.0 m	+22,050
Other Services	+$3,158.5 m	+$1,669.0 m	+$1,356.4 m	+28,166
Total, All Industries	**+$59,821.3 m**	**+$27,008.9 m**	**+$15,980.2 m**	**+226,953**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Adjusted for industrial employment patterns, retirees, unemployment, and labor force participation.

Related Development

The Estimated Impact of Construction of Student Apartments near The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington/North Central Texas Region

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$2.8 m	+$0.8 m	+$0.5 m	+7
Mining	+$4.2 m	+$1.0 m	+$0.6 m	+3
Utilities	+$12.6 m	+$2.8 m	+$1.2 m	+4
Construction	+$159.5 m	+$64.7 m	+$53.3 m	+649
Manufacturing	+$83.6 m	+$30.4 m	+$18.2 m	+263
Wholesale Trade	+$23.4 m	+$15.9 m	+$9.1 m	+90
Retail Trade*	+$67.1 m	+$51.2 m	+$29.9 m	+775
Transportation & Warehousing	+$16.1 m	+$10.7 m	+$7.1 m	+84
Information	+$9.3 m	+$5.7 m	+$2.4 m	+19
Financial Activities*	+$60.0 m	+$14.9 m	+$6.0 m	+55
Business Services	+$19.1 m	+$11.7 m	+$9.5 m	+101
Health Services	+$12.4 m	+$8.7 m	+$7.4 m	+106
Other Services	+$23.1 m	+$11.9 m	+$9.5 m	+192
Total, All Industries	**+$493.0 m**	**+$230.4 m**	**+$154.8 m**	**+2,349**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Impact of Construction of Student Apartments near The University of Texas at Arlington on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$8.4 m	+$2.4 m	+$1.6 m	+22
Mining	+$8.2 m	+$2.1 m	+$1.2 m	+7
Utilities	+$22.6 m	+$5.1 m	+$2.2 m	+8
Construction	+$183.6 m	+$74.6 m	+$61.5 m	+749
Manufacturing	+$118.6 m	+$40.7 m	+$24.2 m	+337
Wholesale Trade	+$27.1 m	+$18.3 m	+$10.6 m	+104
Retail Trade*	+$82.3 m	+$62.8 m	+$36.7 m	+950
Transportation & Warehousing	+$18.6 m	+$12.5 m	+$8.2 m	+97
Information	+$10.9 m	+$6.7 m	+$2.9 m	+22
Financial Activities*	+$70.4 m	+$17.3 m	+$7.0 m	+64
Business Services	+$22.1 m	+$13.6 m	+$11.1 m	+117
Health Services	+$16.7 m	+$11.7 m	+$9.9 m	+141
Other Services	+$29.7 m	+$15.3 m	+$12.3 m	+257
Total, All Industries	**+$619.2 m**	**+$283.0 m**	**+$189.2 m**	**+2,876**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.