Presentation on Measuring the Economic Impact of R&D Investments



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Background

Practitioner's Perspective on Economic Impact of Research

- Director of Economic Research at the Jacob France Institute
- Consulting Economic Analyst Battelle Memorial Institute – Technology Partnership Practice
 - Work for Families USA on the Economic Impact of NIH Research (Gates Foundation)
 - Work with State's, Cities and Counties on Measuring and Capturing the Benefits of Federal and State R&D

Measuring the Economic Impact of Investments in Research/Technology

- 1. What is Economic Impact Analysis;
- 2. Economic Impact Models;
- 3. Project Experience
 - a) Work Conducted for Families USA
 - In Your Own Backyard: *How NIH Funding*

Helps Your State's Economy

- Model Used, Data Used, Findings
- b) Battelle Research that Pays Off: The Economic Benefits of Federally Funded R&D: The Human Genome Project
- 4. Role of Economic Impact Analysis

What is Economic Impact Analysis

<u>Economic Impact Analysis</u>: Estimates the Impact on a Regional Economy of the Introduction of a Source of Economic Activity

Typically Uses a Model

- Most Often an Input-Output / I-O Model
- Model Analyzes Transactions Between Sectors
- The Impact of an Activity is Larger than the Simple Spending Associated with that Activity – Because of Local Purchases of Inputs – Most Importantly Raw Materials and Labor
- Model Uses Multipliers Which Capture The Impact of a Source of Economic Activity

What is Economic Impact Analysis

Types of Impacts

- <u>**Direct</u>** = The Event Being Studied</u>
- Indirect = Inter-Industry Transactions – i.e.
 Purchases of Inputs
- <u>Induced</u> = Change in Household Incomes – i.e. Purchases of Labor
- <u>Total</u> = Direct + Indirect + Induced

Types of Impacts Measured

- Output or Business
 <u>Activity</u> = the increased
 output of goods and
 services in the economy;
- <u>Employment</u> = jobs created and supported
- <u>Earnings</u> = the additional earnings associated with the new jobs.

Economic Impact Models

Three Major Models Used

- 1. RIMS II Bureau of Economic Analysis
 - Spreadsheets Containing Multipliers
 - Inexpensive and Easy to Use
- 2. IMPLAN Minnesota IMPLAN Group
 - Flexible / Adjustable
 - User Friendly Approach
 - Variety of Inputs
 - Fiscal Impacts Included
- 3. REMI Regional Economic Models Inc

Work Conducted for In Your Own Backyard: How NIH Funding Helps Your State's Economy

- 1. Model Used = RIMS II
 - Multiplier Report for 50 States
 - Spending Adjusted to reflect the difference in purchasing power using the Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (BRDPI)
 - http://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/gbiPriceIndexes.html
- 2. Data Used
 - 2007 NIH Extramural Research awards made to each state.
 - http://report.nih.gov/award/trends/State_Congressional/StateO verview.cfm
 - Understates the Economic Impact of NIH on Maryland/The Capital Region
 - Extramural Research = 83% of Research Funding 10% is Intramural – Mostly at NIH Campus in Maryland – Over \$3 Billion

Work Conducted for In Your Own Backyard: How NIH Funding Helps Your State's Economy

Findings

- NIH made \$22.8 billion in grants and contracts to universities and other research institutions in the 50 states in FY 2007.
- NIH extramural research generated a total of \$50.5 billion in new state business activity.
- NIH grants and contracts created and supported more than 350,000 jobs that generated wages in excess of \$18 billion in the 50 states. The average wage associated with the jobs created was \$52,000.
- Overall multiplier over 2.0
 - Business activity generated per dollar of NIH funding ranged from \$2.49 (Texas) to \$1.66 (South Dakota).
 - The 10 states that generated the most economic activity per dollar of NIH funding were Texas (\$2.49), Illinois (\$2.43), California (\$2.40), Georgia (\$2.36), Colorado (\$2.34), Pennsylvania (\$2.32), Tennessee (\$2.32), Utah (\$2.30) Ohio (\$2.29), and New Jersey (\$2.26)

Battelle Approach: Research that Pays Off: The Economic Benefits of Federally Funded R&D: The Human Genome Project



Impact of Genomics and Genomics-Enabled Industry Activity 2010

(in Millions, 2010 \$)

Impact	Employment (Jobs)	Personal Income	Output	State/Local Tax Revenue	Federal Tax Revenue
Direct Effect	51,655	5,577.2	22,627.5	212.3	952.2
Indirect Impacts	109,520	7,593.1	22,725.9	922.5	1,522.8
Induced Impacts	149,185	6,835.7	21,792.6	1,244.0	1,468.4
Total Impact	310,360	20,006.1	67,146.0	2,378.8	3,943.4
Impact Multiplier	6.01	3.59	2.97	11.21	4.14

In 2010 alone, genomics and associated research and industry activity directly and indirectly generated:

- \$67 billion in U.S. economic output
- \$20 billion in personal income for Americans
- 310 thousand jobs.

The Functional Impacts of Genomics



Role of Economic Impact Analysis

National Level

- Demonstrate / Measure the Impact, Importance and Economic Contribution of Industries, Programs, and/or Policies
 - Examples: Economic Impact of NIH / Economic Impact of Medicaid
 - Economic Impact of the HGP
 - Industry Studies BIO, PhRMA, IT Apple

State/Local Level

- Analyze the Economic Impact of Developments, Industries, Policies and/or Projects
 - Industry Studies
 - Economic Impact of the Biosciences on the Arizona Economy
 - Project Analyses
 - Economic Impact of the UMB BioPark on the Baltimore City Economy
 - University Studies
 - University System of Maryland, ISU, FSU.

Role of Economic Impact Analysis

Drawbacks

- In the Case of Research/Science and Technology Related Activities – Only Captures Spending Related Impacts – Misses Spillover Effects
- In the Case of Nanotechnology or Even Biotechnology (still) – Multipliers are Based on Average Industry Relationships – Not the Specific Industry-Relationships