

# The Economic and Fiscal Benefits of The University of Texas at Dallas

September 2025



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## Executive Summary

- The University of Texas at Dallas (UT Dallas or UTD) provides quality education and unique advantages to students. At the same time, graduates enhance the available workforce in the region, contributing to future economic growth. Through fulfilling its mission of providing quality higher education and cutting-edge research, UTD also generates a substantial economic impact.
- The Perryman Group estimates that **ongoing operations** of UT Dallas lead to a total annual increase in business activity (including multiplier effects) of
  - **\$1.6 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$922.4 million** in annual gross product, and over **8,690** jobs in the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD),
  - **\$1.7 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$949.4 million** in gross product each year, and almost **8,970** full-time equivalent jobs in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, and
  - **\$1.8 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$1.0 billion** in annual gross product, and **9,440** jobs across the state.

### Highlights of UTD's Economic Impact

- ✓ **Operations and spending by students and visitors** contribute nearly **\$2.2 billion** per year in total expenditures in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD.
- ✓ Ongoing and recently completed **construction** projects have contributed about **\$1.2 billion** to the Dallas-area economy and **\$1.6 billion** to the state economy.
- ✓ Ongoing **spinoff benefits of research** conducted at UTD over time contribute over **\$1.0 billion** per year in spending to the Texas economy, with nearly **\$1.6 billion** to the US economy.
- ✓ **Graduates** of UTD working in Texas contribute **\$33.8 billion** to the state's gross product each year as well as nearly **253,000** jobs, while graduates working locally are responsible for over **\$24.1 billion** in annual gross product and about **180,000** jobs in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington.
- ✓ Activity supported by graduates is directly or indirectly responsible for **\$1.6 billion** per year in **tax revenue** to the State of Texas and about **\$1.3 billion** to local government entities across the state.

- Note that results for larger geographic areas include effects within smaller study areas as well as spillover to other parts of the relevant region.
- Students and visitors also spend money in the area, generating an additional stimulus (described within the report). When **operations as well as student and visitor spending** (and related multiplier effects) are considered, the total increase in business activity associated with UT Dallas is estimated to be
  - **\$2.2 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$1.2 billion** in annual gross product, and almost **11,610** jobs in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD,
  - **\$2.2 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$1.2 billion** in annual gross product, and **11,970** jobs in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA, and
  - **\$2.4 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$1.3 billion** in annual gross product, and almost **12,600** jobs in Texas.
- The Perryman Group estimates that when multiplier effects are considered, economic benefits of recent and ongoing **construction projects** at UT Dallas include
  - **\$1.2 billion** in total expenditures, **\$599.3 million** in gross product, and almost **5,380** job-years of employment in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD,
  - **\$1.4 billion** in total expenditures, **\$650.9 million** in gross product, and **5,860** job-years in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA, and
  - **\$1.6 billion** in total expenditures, **\$765.5 million** in gross product, and approximately **6,880** job-years for the state as a whole.
- Research by faculty and staff members generates substantial benefits, both through related activity and through societal benefits of research findings. Total **spinoff benefits from research** at UT Dallas from 2011 through 2024 based on typical patterns and including multiplier effects are estimated to include approximately
  - **\$698.4 million** in total expenditures, **\$309.1 million** in gross product, and **2,190** jobs in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD,
  - **\$753.2 million** in total expenditures, **\$335.0 million** in gross product, and **2,400** jobs in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA,
  - **\$1.0 billion** in total expenditures, **\$434.8 million** in gross product, and over **3,090** jobs in Texas, and
  - **\$1.6 billion** in total expenditures, **\$648.9 million** in gross product, and **4,540** jobs in the United States.
- Even beyond these effects are **societal benefits of research** which involve economic components. As new discoveries are disseminated, they lead to improvements in health, business operations, technology, quality of life, and virtually every other aspect of the social complex. The Perryman Group estimates that the overall societal benefits of research at UT Dallas from 2011-2024 include **\$756.8 million** in total US expenditures, **\$349.9 million** in US gross product per year, and about **2,220** jobs,

with global effects of **\$953.7 million** in total expenditures, **\$441.0 million** in gross product and nearly **2,800** jobs (including multiplier effects).

- The productive activity of **graduates** supports substantial economic activity. The Perryman Group estimates that graduates of UT Dallas lead to economic benefits (including multiplier effects) of
  - **\$45.4 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$20.0 billion** in annual gross product, and over **147,520** jobs in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD,
  - **\$54.4 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$24.1 billion** in annual gross product, and **179,620** jobs in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA, and
  - **\$77.9 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$33.8 billion** in annual gross product, and **252,790** jobs across the state.
- Business activity generates tax receipts.
  - The Perryman Group estimates that the **annual** increase in taxes associated with UT Dallas **operations** includes **\$47.1 million** to the State, with **\$43.9 million** to local taxing authorities in the Dallas area, **\$45.2 million** to local entities throughout the Dallas-Fort Worth area, and **\$2.3 million** to local taxing entities in other areas. Student and visitor spending, research spinoff, and graduates lead to substantial annual gains as described within the report.
  - The **total** increase associated with **construction** projects analyzed in this assessment includes **\$42.5 million** to the State, with local taxing entities receiving **\$27.7 million** in the Dallas area, **\$30.2 million** for the Dallas-Fort Worth area, and **\$5.2 million** in other areas.
- Higher education through UTD improves the lives of students and enhances prosperity and progress in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, across the state, and beyond. In addition, UT Dallas is an important aspect of the regional economy and a major contributor to current and future economic progress and prosperity.

# Introduction

The University of Texas at Dallas (UT Dallas or UTD) is home to nearly 30,000 students, of which 73% are undergraduates and 27% are graduate students. The University is located in one of the most dynamic economies in the nation, providing unique advantages to students such as internship opportunities. At the same time, UT Dallas graduates enhance the available workforce in the region, contributing to future economic growth.

The University has been recognized as among the best public universities in

**The University of Texas at Dallas provides quality education and unique advantages to students. At the same time, graduates enhance the available workforce in the region, contributing to future economic growth.**

Texas by US News and World Report, as well as one of the Best Value Public Colleges in the US in 2023 by the Princeton Review. It is also designated as an R1 doctoral research university by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. Strategic plans center on continuing to enhance

the educational and other opportunities that UT Dallas offers.

Through fulfilling its mission of providing quality higher education and cutting-edge research, UTD also generates a substantial economic impact. The vast majority (over 79% in Fall 2024) of UT Dallas students are from Texas, with nearly 55% from the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD and an additional nearly 5% from Fort Worth-Arlington.

Fewer than 5% of students are from other states, and over 16% are international students. Many

**Through fulfilling its mission of providing quality higher education, the University also generates substantial economic and fiscal benefits.**

students remain in the region after graduation, with approximately 58% of all graduates from 2015-2025 working in the Metroplex. Top cities for UT Dallas graduates to work in include Dallas (20.0% of graduates from 2015-2025), Richardson (10.5%), Plano (7.2%), Austin (4.4%), and Frisco (2.7%).

Graduates of UT Dallas are helping to address growing workforce needs in high-demand fields upon graduation, with top majors including computer science (approximately 4,900 students); arts, technology, and emerging communication (1,400 students); biology (1,400 students); business analytics and artificial intelligence (1,200 students); and mechanical engineering (1,200 students).

The Perryman Group (TPG) was recently asked to examine the economic and fiscal benefits of The University of Texas at Dallas; this report describes results of this assessment.

# Measuring 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, UT Dallas generates substantial business activity through multiple channels. The Perryman Group measured several aspects of the ongoing economic benefits including

- Operational spending (jobs and purchases of needed goods and services);
- Student spending (living expenses);
- Visitor spending (visitors to students and events at UT Dallas);
- Research spending (research staff and purchases as well as potential commercialization and societal effects);
- Construction projects; and
- Graduates (overall effects of the increase in productivity).

Each of these aspects of UTD's direct activity generate downstream effects through the economy. Economic benefits including multiplier effects were measured for the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD), the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and Texas. Note that effects for the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA include those within the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD as well as spillover to other parts of the MSA. Similarly, results for Texas include those within the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA as well as spillover effects to other parts of the state.

Methods used in this analysis are summarized on the following page, with additional detail in Appendix A. Results by industry are in Appendix B.

## Measuring Economic and Fiscal Benefits

Any economic stimulus, whether positive or negative, generates multiplier effects throughout the economy. In this instance, UTD's ongoing operations, student and visitor spending, research activity, construction projects, graduates, and other initiatives generate multiplier effects and dynamic responses rippling through the economy. 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 more than 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 multiplier effects). Other aspects of the analysis made use of the firm's comprehensive US Multi-Regional Industry-Occupation System and US Multi-Regional Econometric Model. The models used in the current analysis reflect the specific industrial composition and characteristics of the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD, which includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties), Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA, which includes the additional counties of Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise) and Texas economies.

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 (2025) basis to eliminate the effects of inflation.

## Ongoing Operations Benefits

UT Dallas provides thousands of well-paying jobs and purchases goods and services in the local area. This operational spending and employment generate business activity across a spectrum of industries.

The Perryman Group estimates that ongoing operations of UT Dallas lead to a total annual increase in business activity in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD of

Ongoing operations of UT Dallas lead to an estimated increase in business activity in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD of **\$1.6 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$922.4 million** in annual gross product, and over **8,690** jobs, with gains across the Dallas-Fort Worth area of almost **\$1.7 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$949.4 million** in gross product each year, and almost **8,970** full-time equivalent jobs (including multiplier effects).

**\$1.6 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$922.4 million** in annual gross product, and over **8,690** jobs, with gains in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington of almost **\$1.7 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$949.4 million** in gross product each year, and almost **8,970** full-time equivalent jobs, and benefits across the state of **\$1.8 billion** in total expenditures each year, **\$1.0 billion** in annual gross product, and **9,440** jobs (including multiplier effects).

Students and visitors also spend money in the area, generating an

additional stimulus (described in the following table). The Perryman Group estimates that when operations as well as student and visitor spending are considered, the total increase in business activity associated with UT Dallas is almost **\$2.2 billion** in total expenditures each year, **\$1.2 billion** in annual gross product, and almost **11,610** jobs in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD (including multiplier effects), with **\$2.2 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$1.2 billion** in annual gross product, and **11,970** jobs in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA and **\$2.4 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$1.3**

**billion** in annual gross product, and almost **12,600** jobs in Texas.<sup>1</sup> Additional detail is included in the following table, with results by industry provided in Appendix B.

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<sup>1</sup> The Perryman Group estimated direct student spending on a “net” basis, adjusting for individuals who would likely be in the area even if they were not attending UTD. Direct spending estimates were further adjusted to reflect spending by out-of-area students as well as an estimate of those who would leave the area if not for the presence of UTD.

## The Annual Economic Benefits of UT Dallas Operations, Net Student Spending, and Visitor Spending

	<b>Total Expenditures</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Gross Product</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Personal Income</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Employment</b> (Jobs)
<b>DALLAS-PLANO-IRVING MD</b>				
Operations	\$1,602.547	\$922.393	\$686.520	8,694
Student Spending	\$381.316	\$187.867	\$115.805	1,916
Visitor Spending and Tourism	\$168.162	\$93.748	\$56.548	997
<b>TOTAL ONGOING BENEFITS</b>	<b>\$2,152.025</b>	<b>\$1,204.007</b>	<b>\$858.873</b>	<b>11,607</b>
<b>DALLAS-FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON MSA</b>				
Operations	\$1,652.451	\$949.366	\$703.801	8,968
Student Spending	\$392.614	\$193.858	\$119.631	1,976
Visitor Spending and Tourism	\$173.725	\$96.659	\$58.397	1,026
<b>TOTAL ONGOING BENEFITS</b>	<b>\$2,218.790</b>	<b>\$1,239.883</b>	<b>\$881.829</b>	<b>11,970</b>
<b>TEXAS</b>				
Operations	\$1,802.058	\$1,001.883	\$737.015	9,440
Student Spending	\$429.280	\$206.113	\$127.322	2,081
Visitor Spending and Tourism	\$190.707	\$102.269	\$61.897	1,075
<b>TOTAL ONGOING BENEFITS</b>	<b>\$2,422.045</b>	<b>\$1,310.266</b>	<b>\$926.234</b>	<b>12,596</b>

Note: Based on UTD budget information, typical patterns in student and visitor spending, and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties), and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA, includes the additional counties of Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise). Results for Texas include those within the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA as well as spillover to other parts of the state. 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 UTD. Visitor Spending and Tourism includes estimated spending by visitors to students and personnel and attendance at various events. Components may not sum to totals due to independent rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A, with results by industry in Appendix B. Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

# Construction, Research, and Workforce Effects

The Perryman Group also measured the economic benefits of recent and ongoing construction projects, research activity, and graduates who remain in the area.

## Construction Effects

Construction projects lead to a substantial, though transitory, stimulus. The Perryman Group estimates that economic benefits of recent and ongoing construction projects at UT Dallas include **\$1.2 billion** in total expenditures, **\$599.3 million** in gross product, and almost **5,380** job-years of employment in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD (including multiplier effects).

## The Economic Benefits of Recently Completed and Ongoing Construction Projects at The University of Texas at Dallas: Dallas-Plano-Irving MD

	<b>Total Expenditures</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Gross Product</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Personal Income</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Employment</b> (Job-Years)
Naveen Jindal School of Management Phase 3	\$216.149	\$104.159	\$70.898	933
Gaming and Esports Center	\$36.175	\$17.260	\$11.739	155
Arts & Performance Complex - Performance Hall-Music Building Phase II	\$209.233	\$99.832	\$67.896	898
Edith and Peter O'Donnell Jr. Athenaeum, Phase I	\$143.186	\$68.319	\$46.464	614
Student Success Center - Student Union	\$642.698	\$309.707	\$210.807	2,775
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION BENEFITS</b>	<b>\$1,247.442</b>	<b>\$599.279</b>	<b>\$407.804</b>	<b>5,376</b>

Note: Based on construction costs and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties. Employment is measured in job-years (one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years) due to the transitory nature of construction projects. Components may not sum to totals due to independent rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A, with results by industry in Appendix B.

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

For the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA, economic benefits of recent and ongoing construction projects at UT Dallas are estimated to be almost **\$1.4 billion** in total expenditures, **\$650.9 million** in gross product, and **5,860** job-years (including multiplier effects).

## The Economic Benefits of Recently Completed and Ongoing Construction Projects at The University of Texas at Dallas Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA

	<b>Total Expenditures</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Gross Product</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Personal Income</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Employment</b> (Job-Years)
<b>DALLAS-FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON MSA</b>				
Naveen Jindal School of Management Phase 3:	\$233.954	\$113.095	\$76.743	1,017
Gaming and Esports Center	\$39.184	\$18.765	\$12.721	169
Arts & Performance Complex - Performance Hall-Music Building Phase II	\$226.638	\$108.532	\$73.579	979
Edith and Peter O'Donnell Jr. Athenaeum, Phase I	\$155.096	\$74.273	\$50.353	670
Student Success Center - Student Union	\$695.639	\$336.276	\$228.188	3,024
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION BENEFITS</b>	<b>\$1,350.511</b>	<b>\$650.940</b>	<b>\$441.584</b>	<b>5,860</b>
<p>Note: Based on construction costs and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. The Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, Rockwall, Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise counties. Includes effects within the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD as well as spillover to other parts of the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA. Employment is measured in job-years (one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years) due to the transitory nature of construction projects. Components may not sum to totals due to independent rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A, with results by industry in Appendix B</p> <p>Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group</p>				

Economic benefits of UTD's recent and ongoing construction projects for the state as a whole (including effects in the Dallas-Fort Worth area as well as spillover to other parts of Texas) are estimated to be more than **\$1.6 billion** in total expenditures, **\$765.5 million** in gross product, and approximately **6,880** job-years of employment (including multiplier effects).

## The Economic Benefits of Recently Completed and Ongoing Construction Projects at the University of Texas at Dallas: Texas

	<b>Total Expenditures</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Gross Product</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Personal Income</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Employment</b> (Job-Years)
Naveen Jindal School of Management Phase 3	\$281.969	\$132.941	\$89.782	1,193
Gaming and Esports Center	\$47.289	\$22.092	\$14.908	199
Arts & Performance Complex - Performance Hall-Music Building Phase II	\$273.511	\$127.777	\$86.229	1,151
Edith and Peter O'Donnell Jr. Athenaeum, Phase I	\$187.173	\$87.442	\$59.009	787
Student Success Center - Student Union	\$838.406	\$395.285	\$266.957	3,547
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION BENEFITS</b>	<b>\$1,628.348</b>	<b>\$765.537</b>	<b>\$516.885</b>	<b>6,877</b>
Note: Based on construction costs and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. Includes effects within the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA as well as spillover to other parts of the state. Employment is measured in job-years (one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years) due to the transitory nature of construction projects. Components may not sum to totals due to independent rounding. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A, with results by industry in Appendix B Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group				

### *Research Benefits*

The Texas life sciences sector has recently seen significant growth well above the national rate or the pace of major competitive states. The majority of the increase has been concentrated in the scientific research and development sector, and research activity at UTD is facilitating this expansion.

Research by faculty and staff members generates substantial benefits, both through related activity and through societal benefits of research findings. The benefits of research activity are multifaceted. Conducting research involves jobs for researchers and others as well as various operational expenses (which are included as part of the overall operational impact of UT Dallas).

The Perryman Group estimates the yearly economic benefits from operations associated with research at UT Dallas include **\$76.8 million** in total

expenditures, **\$44.2 million** in gross product, and almost **420** jobs in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD and **\$79.2 million** in total expenditures, **\$45.5 million** in gross product and **430** jobs in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA including multiplier effects. For Texas, the annual gains include **\$86.3 million** in total expenditures, **\$48.0 million** in gross product and about **450** jobs (including multiplier effects). Note that these benefits are a subset of the overall operations impacts previously described.

The Annual Economic Benefits of Operations Related to Research at The University of Texas at Dallas				
	<b>Total Expenditures</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Gross Product</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Personal Income</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Employment</b> (Jobs)
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	\$76.787	\$44.197	\$32.895	417
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA	\$79.178	\$45.489	\$33.723	430
Texas	\$86.346	\$48.006	\$35.314	452

Note: Based on research-related operations activity and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties), and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA, includes the additional counties of Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise). Results for Texas include those within the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA as well as spillover to other parts of the state. These gains are a subset of the total UTD operations effects previously described. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A, with results by industry in Appendix B  
 Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

In addition, research activity results in spinoff benefits such as commercialization of discoveries, royalties, and the general enhancements to productivity and social wellbeing that emanate from new discoveries. The

**Spinoff benefits from research at UT Dallas are projected to include hundreds of millions in annual gross product and thousands of jobs in the local area.**

Perryman Group estimated the benefits of UT Dallas research activity based on typical patterns and empirical studies; these methods are described in the Appendices to this report.

The total spinoff benefits from research at UT Dallas from 2011



through 2024 are projected to include about **\$698.4 million** in total annual expenditures, **\$309.1 million** in annual gross product, and **2,190** jobs in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD as well as **\$753.2 million** in total annual expenditures, **\$335.0 million** in yearly gross product and **2,400** jobs in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA based on typical patterns and including multiplier effects. For Texas, spinoff benefits from this research lead to gains of **\$1.0 billion** in total expenditures, **\$434.8 million** in gross product, and over **3,090** jobs each year, while the United States sees potential annual gains of nearly **\$1.6 billion** in total expenditures, **\$648.9 million** in gross product, and approximately **4,540** jobs (including multiplier effects).

### The Annual Economic Benefits of Expected Spinoff Effects from Research Funding from 2011-2024 at The University of Texas at Dallas

	<b>Total Expenditures</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Gross Product</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Personal Income</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Employment</b> (Jobs)
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	\$698.399	\$309.123	\$187.067	2,186
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA	\$753.239	\$334.986	\$203.045	2,398
Texas	\$1,008.237	\$434.824	\$262.674	3,094
United States	\$1,553.597	\$648.940	\$388.367	4,538

Note: Based on projected commercialization, royalties, and other benefits of UTD research and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties), and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA, includes the additional counties of Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise). Results for Texas include those within the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA as well as spillover to other parts of the state. Results for the US include Texas as well as spillover effects to other states. These gains are in addition to the research operational effects previously described. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A, with results by industry in Appendix B

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group



Even beyond these effects are societal benefits of research which involve economic components. As new discoveries are disseminated, they lead to

The Perryman Group estimates that the overall societal benefits of research at UT Dallas from 2011-2024 total \$756.8 million in total annual US expenditures, \$349.9 million in US gross product per year, and about 2,220 jobs (including multiplier effects).

improvements in health, business operations, technology, quality of life, and virtually every other aspect of the social complex. The Perryman Group estimates that the overall societal benefits of research at UT Dallas from 2011-2024 include \$756.8 million in total yearly expenditures, \$349.9 million in US gross product per year, and about 2,220 jobs. Globally, these benefits are about \$953.7 million in total

annual expenditures, \$441.0 million in gross product, and nearly 2,800 jobs (including multiplier effects).

### Annual Economic and Societal Benefits of Research Funding from 2011 through 2024 at The University of Texas at Dallas

	<b>Total Expenditures</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Gross Product</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Personal Income</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Employment</b> (Jobs)
United States	\$756.824	\$349.942	\$235.539	2,218
Global	\$953.721	\$440.984	\$296.817	2,795

Note: Based on 2011-24 UTD research, empirical studies of typical patterns in societal benefits of research, and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. These gains are in addition to operational and spinoff effects of research Global results include those within the United States. Additional explanation of terms and methods may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A, with results by industry in Appendix B  
 Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group



## Workforce Effects

UT Dallas provides a steady stream of graduates to fulfill the hiring needs of businesses in the surrounding area and beyond. The availability of a well-trained workforce affects corporate location and expansion decisions.

**The productive activity of UT Dallas graduates supports substantial economic activity in the local area, state, and beyond.**

In addition, the productive activity of graduates supports substantial economic activity. The Perryman Group estimates that graduates of UT Dallas lead to economic benefits of **\$45.4 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$20.0 billion**

in annual gross product, and over **147,520** jobs in the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD when multiplier effects are considered, with **\$54.4 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$24.1 billion** in annual gross product, and **179,620** jobs in the Dallas-Fort Worth Arlington MSA and **\$77.9 billion** in total annual expenditures, **\$33.8 billion** in annual gross product, and **252,790** jobs across the state.

### Benefits of Employed Graduates of The University of Texas at Dallas

	<b>Total Expenditures</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Gross Product</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Personal Income</b> (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	<b>Employment</b> (Jobs)
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	\$45,354.641	\$20,040.198	\$11,808.947	147,523
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA	\$54,361.384	\$24,139.408	\$14,262.674	179,622
Texas	\$77,947.465	\$33,801.516	\$20,026.381	252,791

Note: Based on the estimated productive activity of graduates from UT Dallas working in the area adjusted for industrial employment patterns, retirees, unemployment, and labor force participation and The Perryman Group's estimates of related multiplier effects. The Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties), and the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA, includes the additional counties of Johnson, Parker, Tarrant, and Wise). Results for Texas include those within the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA 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, with results by industry in Appendix B.

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

## Fiscal Benefits

Business activity generates tax receipts. For example, retail sales and hotel occupancy effects associated with the economic activity measured in this study were quantified. A portion of the retail sales would be taxable, and receipts to local taxing entities are affected by the direct stimulus.

Economic activity also affects property tax values. Higher incomes increase housing demand, leading to higher taxable values as well as additional need

**Business activity generated by UT Dallas leads to substantial tax receipts to the State and local taxing entities.**

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. These indirect taxes lead to significant receipts to local government entities.

The Perryman Group estimates that the **annual** increase in taxes associated with UT Dallas operations includes **\$47.1 million** to the State, with **\$43.9 million** to local taxing authorities in the Dallas area, **\$45.2 million** to local entities throughout the Dallas-Fort Worth area, and **\$2.3 million** to local taxing entities in other areas. Student and visitor spending, research spinoff, and graduates lead to substantial annual gains as described in the following table. The **total** increase associated with construction projects analyzed in this assessment includes **\$42.5 million** to the State, with local taxing entities receiving **\$27.7 million** in the Dallas area, **\$30.2 million** for the Dallas-Fort Worth area, and **\$5.2 million** in other areas.

## The Annual Fiscal Benefits of UT Dallas

	State of Texas (Millions of 2025 Dollars)	Local Government Entities: (Millions of 2025 Dollars)		
		Dallas Area	Dallas-Fort Worth Area	Other Parts of Texas
Operations (annually)	\$47.108	\$43.875	\$45.226	\$2.291
Student Spending (annually)	\$20.302	\$9.983	\$10.282	\$0.526
Visitor Spending (annually)	\$10.023	\$4.901	\$5.046	\$0.240
Construction (total for recent and ongoing projects)	\$42.516	\$27.703	\$30.167	\$5.161
Research Spinoff (annually)	\$19.803	\$12.470	\$13.594	\$3.944
Graduates (annually)	\$1,585.658	\$794.502	\$963.927	\$389.176
Based on the estimated increases in business activity described in this study. Note that construction effects are for recent and ongoing construction projects, while other benefits recur annually. Source: US Multi-Regional Impact System, The Perryman Group				

## Conclusion

The University of Texas at Dallas is an important component of the higher education system in the state. It not only enhances skills and job options for students but also improves the capabilities of the Texas workforce.

Through fulfilling its role of providing needed education and training and

**The University of Texas at Dallas is an important component of the higher education system in the state. It not only enhances skills and job options for students but also improves the capabilities of the Texas workforce.**

high-quality research, UT Dallas also generates substantial economic benefits. The university provides high-quality jobs and opportunities for local businesses. Student and visitor spending leads to further gains, as do construction projects and research spinoff. The economic activity associated with graduates

employed in the area further enhances these benefits.

Higher education through UTD improves the lives of students and enhances prosperity and progress in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, across the state, and beyond. In addition, UT Dallas is an important aspect of the regional economy and a major contributor to current and future economic progress and prosperity.

# Appendix A: Methods Used

## *US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System*

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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, much of the needed input data was provided by UT Dallas, supplemented by additional research by The Perryman Group. Student spending was based on typical patterns for out-of-area students as well as estimates of those who would leave the region in the absence of local opportunities. Visitor spending was based on the number of campus visits, the types of activities, and typical daily spending patterns for the relevant travel categories. The direct construction effects were estimated based on information from UT Dallas. Commercialization of research estimates were based on typical patterns from funded basic research as provided by the Association of University Technology Managers<sup>2</sup> localized to the relevant geographic area and adjusted for the specifics of research programs at UT Dallas and current cost patterns. These estimates are fully adjusted for locations outside the area and attrition patterns. Societal and economic benefits were estimated on a global and national scale and were determined based on detailed academic studies related to the relevant

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<sup>2</sup> Association of University Technology Managers®, *AUTM US Licensing Activity Survey: 2022*, editors John Miner, Myron Kassaraba, Ragan Robertson, Amanda Sorensen, Ashley Stevens and Jordana Bieze Foster.

returns to investments in basic research.<sup>3</sup> The number of graduates was estimated based on information provided by UT Dallas, with the number living in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and Texas estimated using available data from UT Dallas as well as demographic segments of the US Multi-Regional Econometric Model (described below) and integrated gravity models. The number of graduates working in the area was estimated using the workforce participation segments of the econometric system. An occupational assessment of the area and the state was then conducted to determine the pattern of graduates using the US Multi-Regional Industry-Occupation System (described below). These results were then mapped to the program offerings of UT Dallas in order to estimate the profile of the workforce component represented by UTD graduates. The occupational system was then reverse simulated to determine the approximate industrial patterns across more than 500 sectors of the regional and state economies.

The second major phase of the analysis is the simulation of the input-output system to measure overall economic effects. The present study was conducted within the context of the US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System (USMRIAS) which was developed and is maintained by The Perryman Group. This model has been used in hundreds of diverse applications across the country and has an excellent reputation for accuracy and credibility; it has also been peer reviewed on multiple occasions. The systems used in the current simulations reflect the unique industrial structure of the Dallas-Plano-Irving MD, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington MSA, and Texas economies.

## 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

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

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 dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.

### 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 2023 and \$1 million in 2024, it is appropriate to say that \$2 million was achieved in the 2023-24 period. If the same area has 100 people working in 2023 and 100 in 2024, 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.

## US Multi-Regional Econometric Model

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### Overview

The US Multi-Regional Econometric Model (also known as the Texas Econometric Model) was developed by Dr. M. Ray Perryman, President and CEO of The Perryman Group (TPG), beginning 40 years ago as a Texas model and has been consistently maintained, expanded, and updated to a national level since that time. It is formulated in an internally consistent manner and is designed to permit the integration of relevant global, national, state, and local factors into the projection process. It is the result of more than four decades of continuing research in econometrics, economic theory, statistical methods, and key policy issues and behavioral patterns, as well as intensive, ongoing study of all aspects of the global, US, state, and metropolitan area economies. It is extensively used by scores of federal and State governmental entities on an ongoing basis, as well as hundreds of major corporations. It is employed in the current analysis to generate estimates of various inputs for which complete information is not available and in defining demographic and employment profiles of graduates of UT Dallas at both the state and regional levels.

This section describes the forecasting process in a comprehensive manner, focusing on both the modeling and the supplemental analysis. The overall methodology, while certainly not ensuring perfect foresight, permits an enormous body of relevant information to impact the economic outlook in a systematic manner.

### Model Logic and Structure

The US Multi-Regional Econometric Model revolves around a core system which projects output (real and nominal), income (real and nominal), and employment by industry in a simultaneous manner. For purposes of illustration, it is useful to initially consider the employment functions. Essentially, employment within the system is a derived demand relationship obtained from a neo-Classical production function. The expressions are augmented to include dynamic temporal adjustments to changes in relative factor input costs, output and (implicitly) productivity, and technological progress over time. Thus, the typical equation includes output, the relative real cost of labor and capital, dynamic lag structures, and a technological adjustment parameter. The functional form is logarithmic, thus preserving the theoretical consistency with the neo-Classical formulation.

The income segment of the model is divided into wage and non-wage components. The wage equations, like their employment counterparts, are individually estimated at the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level of aggregation.

Hence, income by place of work is measured for approximately 90 production categories. The wage equations measure real compensation, with the form of the variable structure differing between “basic” and “non-basic.”

The basic industries, comprised primarily of the various components of Mining, Agriculture, and Manufacturing, are export-oriented, i.e., they bring external dollars into the area and form the core of the economy. The production of these sectors typically flows into national and international markets; hence, the labor markets are influenced by conditions in areas beyond the borders of the particular region. Thus, real (inflation-adjusted) wages in the basic industry are expressed as a function of the corresponding national rates, as well as measures of local labor market conditions (the reciprocal of the unemployment rate), dynamic adjustment parameters, and ongoing trends.

The “non-basic” sectors are somewhat different in nature, as the strength of their labor markets is linked to the health of the local export sectors. Consequently, wages in these industries are related to those in the basic segment of the economy. The relationship also includes the local labor market measures contained in the basic wage equations.

Note that compensation rates in the export or “basic” sectors provide a key element of the interaction of the regional economies with national and international market phenomena, while the “non-basic” or local industries are strongly impacted by area production levels. Given the wage and employment equations, multiplicative identities in each industry provide expressions for total compensation; these totals may then be aggregated to determine aggregate wage and salary income. Simple linkage equations are then estimated for the calculation of personal income by place of work.

The non-labor aspects of personal income are modeled at the regional level using straightforward empirical expressions relating to national performance, dynamic responses, and evolving temporal patterns. In some instances (such as dividends, rents, and others) national variables (for example, interest rates) directly enter the forecasting system. These factors have numerous other implicit linkages into the system resulting from their simultaneous interaction with other phenomena in national and international markets which are explicitly included in various expressions.

The output or gross area product expressions are also developed at the 3-digit NAICS level. Regional output for basic industries is linked to national performance in the relevant industries, local and national production in key related sectors, relative area and national labor costs in the industry, dynamic adjustment parameters, and ongoing changes in industrial interrelationships (driven by technological changes in production processes).

Output in the non-basic sectors is modeled as a function of basic production levels, output in related local support industries (if applicable), dynamic temporal adjustments,

and ongoing patterns. The inter-industry linkages are obtained from the input-output (impact assessment) system which is part of the overall integrated modeling structure maintained by The Perryman Group. Note that the dominant component of the econometric system involves the simultaneous estimation and projection of output (real and nominal), income (real and nominal), and employment at a disaggregated industrial level. This process, of necessity, also produces projections of regional price deflators by industry. These values are affected by both national pricing patterns and local cost variations and permit changes in prices to impact other aspects of economic behavior. Income is converted from real to nominal terms using the appropriate Consumer Price Index.

Several other components of the model are critical to the forecasting process. The demographic module includes (1) a linkage equation between wage and salary (establishment) employment and household employment, (2) a labor force participation rate function, and (3) a complete population system with endogenous migration. Given household employment, labor force participation (which is a function of economic conditions and evolving patterns of worker preferences), and the working age population, the unemployment rate and level become identities.

The population system uses Census information, fertility rates, and life tables to determine the “natural” changes in population by age group. Migration, the most difficult segment of population dynamics to track, is estimated in relation to relative regional and extra-regional economic conditions over time. Because evolving economic conditions determine migration in the system, population changes are allowed to interact simultaneously with overall economic conditions. Through this process, migration is treated as endogenous to the system, thus allowing population to vary in accordance with relative business performance (particularly employment).

Real retail sales is related to income, interest rates, dynamic adjustments, and patterns in consumer behavior on a store group basis. It is expressed on an inflation-adjusted basis. Inflation at the state level relates to national patterns, indicators of relative economic conditions, and ongoing trends. As noted earlier, prices are endogenous to the system.

A final significant segment of the forecasting system relates to real estate absorption and activity. The short-term demand for various types of property is determined by underlying economic and demographic factors, with short-term adjustments to reflect the current status of the pertinent building cycle. In some instances, this portion of the forecast requires integration with the Multi-Regional Industry-Occupation System which is maintained by The Perryman Group. This system also allows any employment simulation or forecast from the econometric model to be translated into a highly detailed occupational profile.

The overall US Multi-Regional Econometric Model contains numerous additional specifications, and individual expressions are modified to reflect alternative lag structures, empirical properties of the estimates, simulation requirements, and similar phenomena. Moreover, it is updated on an ongoing basis as new data releases become available. Nonetheless, the above synopsis offers a basic understanding of the overall structure and underlying logic of the system.

### **Model Simulation and Multi-Regional Structure**

The initial phase of the simulation process is the execution of a standard non-linear algorithm for the state-level system and that of each of the individual sub-areas, if any, being examined. The external assumptions are derived from scenarios developed through national and international models and extensive analysis by The Perryman Group.

Once the initial simulations are completed, they are merged into a single system with additive constraints and interregional flows. Using information on minimum regional requirements, import needs, export potential, and locations, it becomes possible to balance the various forecasts into a mathematically consistent set of results.

The iterative simulation process has the additional property of imposing a global convergence criterion across the entire multi-regional system, with balance being achieved simultaneously on both a sectoral and a geographic basis. This approach is particularly critical on non-linear dynamic systems, as independent simulations of individual systems often yield unstable, non-convergent outcomes.

It should be noted that the underlying data for the modeling and simulation process are frequently updated and revised by the various public and private entities compiling them. Whenever those modifications to the database occur, they bring corresponding changes to the structural parameter estimates of the various systems and the solutions to the simulation and forecasting system. The multi-regional version of the US Multi-Regional Econometric Model is re-estimated and simulated with each such data release, thus providing a constantly evolving and current assessment of state and local business activity.

### **The Final Forecast**

The process described above is followed to produce an initial set of projections. Through the comprehensive multi-regional modeling and simulation process, a systematic analysis is generated which accounts for both historical patterns in economic performance and inter-relationships and best available information on the future course of pertinent external factors. While the best available techniques and data are

employed in this effort, they are not capable of directly capturing “street sense,” i.e., the contemporaneous and often non-quantifiable information that can materially affect economic outcomes. In order to provide a comprehensive approach to the prediction of business conditions and to achieve the property of statistical consistence, it is necessary to compile and assimilate extensive material regarding current events and factors affecting the forecast.

This critical aspect of the forecasting methodology includes activities such as (1) daily review of hundreds of financial and business publications and electronic information sites; (2) review of major newspapers and online news sources on a daily basis; (3) direct discussions with key business and political leaders; (4) face-to-face discussions with representatives of major industry groups; and (5) frequent site visits to various regions. The insights arising from this “fact finding” are analyzed and evaluated for their effects on the likely course of the future activity.

Another vital information resource stems from the firm’s ongoing interaction with key players in the international, domestic, and state economic scenes. Such activities include visiting with corporate groups on a regular basis and being regularly involved in the policy process at all levels. The firm is also an active participant in many major corporate relocations, economic development initiatives, and regulatory proceedings.

Once organized, this information is carefully assessed and, when appropriate, independently verified. The impact on specific communities and sectors that is distinct from what is captured by the econometric system is then factored into the forecast analysis. For example, the opening or closing of a major facility, particularly in a relatively small area, can cause a sudden change in business performance that will not be accounted for by either a modeling system based on historical relationships or expected (primarily national and international) factors.

The final step in the forecasting process is the integration of this material into the results in a logical and mathematically consistent manner. In some instances, this task is accomplished through “constant adjustment factors” which augment relevant equations. In other cases, anticipated changes in industrial structure or regulatory parameters are initially simulated within the context of the Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System to estimate their ultimate effects by sector. Those findings are then factored into the simulation as constant adjustments on a distributed temporal basis. Once this scenario is formulated, the extended system is again balanced across regions and sectors through an iterative simulation algorithm analogous to that described in the preceding section.

## *US Multi-Regional Industry-Occupation System*

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The US Multi-Regional Industry-Occupation System translates standard data on employment by industry into estimates of occupational categories at a highly detailed level. The system was used extensively in the present analysis to define the occupational and industrial patterns of the graduates of UT Dallas in the region and Texas.

The modeling process begins with the industry-occupation coefficients compiled by the US Department of Labor based on extensive surveys of operating patterns in thousands of firms and other secondary sources. As an example, a typical tire plant of a given size requires machinists, mechanics, plant managers, administrative staff, custodial staff, shipping personnel, and numerous other types of workers. By compiling this information across the entire economy, a matrix is created which allows the data on employment by industry (which is regularly compiled) to be translated into employment by occupation. The Perryman Group takes this basic structure and links it specifically to the economy of Texas and its various metropolitan areas, regions, and counties, accounting for productivity and production patterns in each area. It is also regularly updated to reflect evolving patterns. The system can be fully integrated with historical employment data and the projections obtained from the Texas Econometric Model. It can also be linked to results from the US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System. Thus, the industry-occupation system is a flexible mechanism to allow extensive evaluations of workforce characteristics and patterns. It is highly detailed, providing results for approximately 700 occupational categories.

## Appendix B: Additional Results

### *Detailed Results: Operations*

#### The Economic Impact of Current Operations of The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$27.4 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$5.4 m	+66
Mining	+\$22.3 m	+\$5.2 m	+\$2.9 m	+13
Utilities	+\$89.7 m	+\$20.3 m	+\$8.8 m	+30
Construction	+\$41.4 m	+\$22.1 m	+\$18.2 m	+197
Manufacturing	+\$202.1 m	+\$62.4 m	+\$34.8 m	+432
Wholesale Trade	+\$50.1 m	+\$33.9 m	+\$19.6 m	+171
Retail Trade*	+\$243.2 m	+\$182.0 m	+\$105.8 m	+2,512
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$48.2 m	+\$32.0 m	+\$21.1 m	+223
Information	+\$36.0 m	+\$22.2 m	+\$9.5 m	+66
Financial Activities*	+\$265.8 m	+\$69.0 m	+\$23.8 m	+190
Business Services	+\$60.8 m	+\$37.2 m	+\$30.4 m	+285
Health Services	+\$55.0 m	+\$38.6 m	+\$32.6 m	+416
Other Services	+\$659.9 m	+\$468.8 m	+\$424.1 m	+4,839
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$1,802.1 m</b>	<b>+\$1,001.9 m</b>	<b>+\$737.0 m</b>	<b>+9,440</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Economic Impact of Current Operations of The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$10.5 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$2.0 m	+25
Mining	+\$13.0 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.6 m	+7
Utilities	+\$58.0 m	+\$13.1 m	+\$5.7 m	+19
Construction	+\$35.5 m	+\$19.0 m	+\$15.6 m	+169
Manufacturing	+\$157.9 m	+\$53.0 m	+\$29.9 m	+382
Wholesale Trade	+\$49.2 m	+\$33.3 m	+\$19.2 m	+168
Retail Trade*	+\$229.1 m	+\$171.3 m	+\$99.5 m	+2,367
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$47.4 m	+\$31.4 m	+\$20.8 m	+219
Information	+\$35.2 m	+\$21.7 m	+\$9.3 m	+64
Financial Activities*	+\$260.3 m	+\$68.0 m	+\$23.4 m	+186
Business Services	+\$59.7 m	+\$36.6 m	+\$29.8 m	+280
Health Services	+\$47.5 m	+\$33.4 m	+\$28.2 m	+360
Other Services	+\$649.1 m	+\$462.4 m	+\$418.7 m	+4,722
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$1,652.5 m</b>	<b>+\$949.4 m</b>	<b>+\$703.8 m</b>	<b>+8,968</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Economic Impact of Current Operations of The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Plano-Irving

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$8.6 m	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.7 m	+21
Mining	+\$13.0 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.6 m	+7
Utilities	+\$58.0 m	+\$13.1 m	+\$5.7 m	+19
Construction	+\$33.6 m	+\$17.9 m	+\$14.8 m	+160
Manufacturing	+\$145.6 m	+\$49.4 m	+\$27.9 m	+357
Wholesale Trade	+\$48.8 m	+\$33.0 m	+\$19.0 m	+167
Retail Trade*	+\$215.9 m	+\$161.4 m	+\$93.7 m	+2,231
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$37.6 m	+\$24.9 m	+\$16.5 m	+174
Information	+\$34.8 m	+\$21.5 m	+\$9.2 m	+63
Financial Activities*	+\$257.2 m	+\$67.5 m	+\$23.2 m	+185
Business Services	+\$59.1 m	+\$36.2 m	+\$29.5 m	+277
Health Services	+\$45.0 m	+\$31.6 m	+\$26.7 m	+341
Other Services	+\$645.4 m	+\$460.4 m	+\$417.0 m	+4,692
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$1,602.5 m</b>	<b>+\$922.4 m</b>	<b>+\$686.5 m</b>	<b>+8,694</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## Student Spending

### The Annual Economic Impact of Net Incremental Spending by Students at The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$8.1 m	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.5 m	+19
Mining	+\$7.0 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.9 m	+4
Utilities	+\$30.8 m	+\$6.9 m	+\$3.0 m	+10
Construction	+\$10.4 m	+\$5.3 m	+\$4.4 m	+48
Manufacturing	+\$51.1 m	+\$15.7 m	+\$8.7 m	+108
Wholesale Trade	+\$13.0 m	+\$8.8 m	+\$5.1 m	+45
Retail Trade*	+\$115.8 m	+\$87.4 m	+\$50.9 m	+1,193
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$12.1 m	+\$8.3 m	+\$5.5 m	+58
Information	+\$12.7 m	+\$7.8 m	+\$3.3 m	+23
Financial Activities*	+\$88.3 m	+\$14.8 m	+\$5.6 m	+45
Business Services	+\$16.8 m	+\$9.9 m	+\$8.1 m	+76
Health Services	+\$22.4 m	+\$15.9 m	+\$13.4 m	+171
Other Services	+\$40.8 m	+\$21.2 m	+\$16.8 m	+281
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$429.3 m</b>	<b>+\$206.1 m</b>	<b>+\$127.3 m</b>	<b>+2,081</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Annual Economic Impact of Net Incremental Spending by Students at The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$3.1 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+7
Mining	+\$4.1 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.5 m	+2
Utilities	+\$23.7 m	+\$5.3 m	+\$2.3 m	+8
Construction	+\$8.9 m	+\$4.6 m	+\$3.8 m	+41
Manufacturing	+\$39.8 m	+\$13.3 m	+\$7.5 m	+96
Wholesale Trade	+\$12.9 m	+\$8.7 m	+\$5.0 m	+44
Retail Trade*	+\$112.7 m	+\$85.1 m	+\$49.5 m	+1,162
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$12.0 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$5.4 m	+57
Information	+\$12.5 m	+\$7.7 m	+\$3.3 m	+23
Financial Activities*	+\$87.2 m	+\$14.6 m	+\$5.5 m	+45
Business Services	+\$16.6 m	+\$9.8 m	+\$8.0 m	+75
Health Services	+\$20.6 m	+\$14.6 m	+\$12.4 m	+158
Other Services	+\$38.5 m	+\$20.1 m	+\$15.8 m	+259
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$392.6 m</b>	<b>+\$193.9 m</b>	<b>+\$119.6 m</b>	<b>+1,976</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

**The Annual Economic Impact of Net Incremental Spending by Students at  
The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Plano-Irving**  
Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Jobs</b>
Agriculture	+\$2.6 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.5 m	+6
Mining	+\$4.0 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.5 m	+2
Utilities	+\$23.7 m	+\$5.3 m	+\$2.3 m	+8
Construction	+\$8.5 m	+\$4.3 m	+\$3.6 m	+39
Manufacturing	+\$36.7 m	+\$12.4 m	+\$7.0 m	+89
Wholesale Trade	+\$12.8 m	+\$8.6 m	+\$5.0 m	+44
Retail Trade*	+\$109.9 m	+\$82.9 m	+\$48.3 m	+1,132
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$9.8 m	+\$6.8 m	+\$4.5 m	+47
Information	+\$12.4 m	+\$7.7 m	+\$3.3 m	+23
Financial Activities*	+\$86.6 m	+\$14.5 m	+\$5.5 m	+44
Business Services	+\$16.5 m	+\$9.7 m	+\$7.9 m	+75
Health Services	+\$20.1 m	+\$14.3 m	+\$12.0 m	+154
Other Services	+\$37.8 m	+\$19.7 m	+\$15.5 m	+254
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$381.3 m</b>	<b>+\$187.9 m</b>	<b>+\$115.8 m</b>	<b>+1,916</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## Visitor Spending

### The Annual Economic Impact of Visitor Spending Associated with The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$4.6 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.8 m	+10
Mining	+\$2.7 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.3 m	+2
Utilities	+\$8.2 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$0.8 m	+3
Construction	+\$3.5 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.5 m	+17
Manufacturing	+\$26.1 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$4.3 m	+54
Wholesale Trade	+\$6.6 m	+\$4.4 m	+\$2.6 m	+22
Retail Trade*	+\$62.8 m	+\$46.1 m	+\$26.6 m	+652
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$15.1 m	+\$10.9 m	+\$7.2 m	+76
Information	+\$4.0 m	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.1 m	+7
Financial Activities*	+\$25.7 m	+\$6.7 m	+\$2.5 m	+21
Business Services	+\$6.6 m	+\$4.2 m	+\$3.4 m	+32
Health Services	+\$5.5 m	+\$3.8 m	+\$3.2 m	+41
Other Services	+\$19.3 m	+\$10.2 m	+\$7.4 m	+139
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$190.7 m</b>	<b>+\$102.3 m</b>	<b>+\$61.9 m</b>	<b>+1,075</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Annual Economic Impact of Visitor Spending Associated with The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Fort Worth- Arlington

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$1.8 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.3 m	+4
Mining	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+1
Utilities	+\$5.2 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.5 m	+2
Construction	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$1.3 m	+14
Manufacturing	+\$20.7 m	+\$6.8 m	+\$3.8 m	+49
Wholesale Trade	+\$6.5 m	+\$4.4 m	+\$2.5 m	+22
Retail Trade*	+\$61.4 m	+\$45.0 m	+\$26.0 m	+637
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$15.0 m	+\$10.8 m	+\$7.2 m	+75
Information	+\$4.0 m	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.0 m	+7
Financial Activities*	+\$25.2 m	+\$6.7 m	+\$2.5 m	+20
Business Services	+\$6.5 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$3.3 m	+31
Health Services	+\$4.7 m	+\$3.3 m	+\$2.8 m	+35
Other Services	+\$18.2 m	+\$9.6 m	+\$7.0 m	+128
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$173.7 m</b>	<b>+\$96.7 m</b>	<b>+\$58.4 m</b>	<b>+1,026</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

**The Annual Economic Impact of Visitor Spending Associated with  
The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Plano-Irving**  
Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Jobs</b>
Agriculture	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+3
Mining	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+1
Utilities	+\$5.2 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.5 m	+2
Construction	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$1.2 m	+13
Manufacturing	+\$19.1 m	+\$6.3 m	+\$3.5 m	+45
Wholesale Trade	+\$6.5 m	+\$4.4 m	+\$2.5 m	+22
Retail Trade*	+\$60.0 m	+\$44.0 m	+\$25.4 m	+623
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$13.9 m	+\$10.1 m	+\$6.7 m	+70
Information	+\$3.9 m	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.0 m	+7
Financial Activities*	+\$24.9 m	+\$6.6 m	+\$2.5 m	+20
Business Services	+\$6.5 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$3.3 m	+31
Health Services	+\$4.4 m	+\$3.1 m	+\$2.6 m	+33
Other Services	+\$17.9 m	+\$9.4 m	+\$6.8 m	+125
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$168.2 m</b>	<b>+\$93.7 m</b>	<b>+\$56.5 m</b>	<b>+997</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Annual Impact of Research Operations at The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Texas

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.3 m	+3
Mining	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+1
Utilities	+\$4.3 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.4 m	+1
Construction	+\$2.0 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.9 m	+9
Manufacturing	+\$9.7 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.7 m	+21
Wholesale Trade	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.9 m	+8
Retail Trade*	+\$11.7 m	+\$8.7 m	+\$5.1 m	+120
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$1.0 m	+11
Information	+\$1.7 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.5 m	+3
Financial Activities*	+\$12.7 m	+\$3.3 m	+\$1.1 m	+9
Business Services	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.5 m	+14
Health Services	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.6 m	+20
Other Services	+\$31.6 m	+\$22.5 m	+\$20.3 m	+232
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$86.3 m</b>	<b>+\$48.0 m</b>	<b>+\$35.3 m</b>	<b>+452</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Annual Impact of Research Operations at The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+1
Mining	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+0
Utilities	+\$2.8 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.3 m	+1
Construction	+\$1.7 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.7 m	+8
Manufacturing	+\$7.6 m	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.4 m	+18
Wholesale Trade	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.9 m	+8
Retail Trade*	+\$11.0 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$4.8 m	+113
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$1.0 m	+10
Information	+\$1.7 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.4 m	+3
Financial Activities*	+\$12.5 m	+\$3.3 m	+\$1.1 m	+9
Business Services	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.4 m	+13
Health Services	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$1.4 m	+17
Other Services	+\$31.1 m	+\$22.2 m	+\$20.1 m	+226
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$79.2 m</b>	<b>+\$45.5 m</b>	<b>+\$33.7 m</b>	<b>+430</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Annual Impact of Research Operations at The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Plano-Irving

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+1
Mining	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+0
Utilities	+\$2.8 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.3 m	+1
Construction	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.7 m	+8
Manufacturing	+\$7.0 m	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.3 m	+17
Wholesale Trade	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.9 m	+8
Retail Trade*	+\$10.3 m	+\$7.7 m	+\$4.5 m	+107
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.8 m	+8
Information	+\$1.7 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.4 m	+3
Financial Activities*	+\$12.3 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$1.1 m	+9
Business Services	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.7 m	+\$1.4 m	+13
Health Services	+\$2.2 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$1.3 m	+16
Other Services	+\$30.9 m	+\$22.1 m	+\$20.0 m	+225
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$76.8 m</b>	<b>+\$44.2 m</b>	<b>+\$32.9 m</b>	<b>+417</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## Construction

### The Total Projected Economic Impact of All Recent and Ongoing Construction Projects at The University of Texas at Dallas: Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$22.6 m	+\$6.6 m	+\$4.4 m	+53
Mining	+\$22.8 m	+\$5.9 m	+\$3.3 m	+18
Utilities	+\$60.2 m	+\$13.6 m	+\$5.9 m	+20
Construction	+\$469.0 m	+\$212.7 m	+\$175.3 m	+1,901
Manufacturing	+\$307.9 m	+\$107.1 m	+\$62.8 m	+763
Wholesale Trade	+\$63.5 m	+\$43.0 m	+\$24.8 m	+217
Retail Trade*	+\$205.2 m	+\$155.3 m	+\$90.5 m	+2,113
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$46.2 m	+\$30.8 m	+\$20.4 m	+215
Information	+\$29.0 m	+\$17.9 m	+\$7.6 m	+53
Financial Activities*	+\$191.3 m	+\$46.8 m	+\$18.8 m	+153
Business Services	+\$82.1 m	+\$51.5 m	+\$42.0 m	+394
Health Services	+\$45.5 m	+\$31.9 m	+\$27.0 m	+344
Other Services	+\$83.0 m	+\$42.4 m	+\$34.0 m	+634
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$1,628.3 m</b>	<b>+\$765.5 m</b>	<b>+\$516.9 m</b>	<b>+6,877</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of All Recent and Ongoing Construction Projects at The University of Texas at Dallas: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Job Years*</b>
Agriculture	+\$7.8 m	+\$2.2 m	+\$1.5 m	+18
Mining	+\$12.0 m	+\$3.1 m	+\$1.7 m	+9
Utilities	+\$35.0 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$3.5 m	+12
Construction	+\$423.9 m	+\$192.0 m	+\$158.2 m	+1,716
Manufacturing	+\$225.8 m	+\$83.8 m	+\$49.2 m	+614
Wholesale Trade	+\$57.2 m	+\$38.7 m	+\$22.3 m	+196
Retail Trade*	+\$174.8 m	+\$132.1 m	+\$77.0 m	+1,800
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$41.5 m	+\$27.7 m	+\$18.3 m	+193
Information	+\$25.8 m	+\$15.9 m	+\$6.8 m	+47
Financial Activities*	+\$169.9 m	+\$41.9 m	+\$16.9 m	+137
Business Services	+\$74.0 m	+\$46.4 m	+\$37.8 m	+355
Health Services	+\$35.4 m	+\$24.8 m	+\$21.0 m	+267
Other Services	+\$67.3 m	+\$34.4 m	+\$27.4 m	+495
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$1,350.5 m</b>	<b>+\$650.9 m</b>	<b>+\$441.6 m</b>	<b>+5,860</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of All Recent and Ongoing Construction Projects at The University of Texas at Dallas: Dallas-Plano-Irving

### Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Job Years*</b>
Agriculture	+\$6.2 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.2 m	+14
Mining	+\$11.0 m	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.5 m	+7
Utilities	+\$33.7 m	+\$7.6 m	+\$3.3 m	+11
Construction	+\$406.3 m	+\$184.0 m	+\$151.6 m	+1,644
Manufacturing	+\$198.3 m	+\$74.0 m	+\$43.5 m	+543
Wholesale Trade	+\$54.6 m	+\$37.0 m	+\$21.3 m	+187
Retail Trade*	+\$156.3 m	+\$118.1 m	+\$68.8 m	+1,610
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$31.5 m	+\$21.0 m	+\$13.9 m	+146
Information	+\$24.4 m	+\$15.1 m	+\$6.4 m	+44
Financial Activities*	+\$160.7 m	+\$39.8 m	+\$16.1 m	+131
Business Services	+\$70.6 m	+\$44.3 m	+\$36.1 m	+339
Health Services	+\$31.9 m	+\$22.4 m	+\$18.9 m	+241
Other Services	+\$62.0 m	+\$31.7 m	+\$25.2 m	+456
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$1,247.4 m</b>	<b>+\$599.3 m</b>	<b>+\$407.8 m</b>	<b>+5,376</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Naveen Jindal School of Management Phase 3: Texas

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$3.9 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.8 m	+9
Mining	+\$3.9 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.6 m	+3
Utilities	+\$10.5 m	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.0 m	+3
Construction	+\$81.0 m	+\$37.1 m	+\$30.5 m	+331
Manufacturing	+\$53.6 m	+\$18.7 m	+\$11.0 m	+133
Wholesale Trade	+\$11.1 m	+\$7.5 m	+\$4.3 m	+38
Retail Trade*	+\$35.4 m	+\$26.8 m	+\$15.6 m	+364
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$8.1 m	+\$5.4 m	+\$3.6 m	+37
Information	+\$5.1 m	+\$3.1 m	+\$1.3 m	+9
Financial Activities*	+\$33.2 m	+\$8.1 m	+\$3.3 m	+27
Business Services	+\$14.1 m	+\$8.9 m	+\$7.2 m	+68
Health Services	+\$7.9 m	+\$5.5 m	+\$4.7 m	+60
Other Services	+\$14.3 m	+\$7.3 m	+\$5.9 m	+109
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$282.0 m</b>	<b>+\$132.9 m</b>	<b>+\$89.8 m</b>	<b>+1,193</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Naveen Jindal School of Management Phase 3: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$1.4 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.3 m	+3
Mining	+\$2.0 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.3 m	+1
Utilities	+\$6.1 m	+\$1.4 m	+\$0.6 m	+2
Construction	+\$73.2 m	+\$33.5 m	+\$27.6 m	+299
Manufacturing	+\$39.4 m	+\$14.7 m	+\$8.6 m	+107
Wholesale Trade	+\$10.0 m	+\$6.8 m	+\$3.9 m	+34
Retail Trade*	+\$30.1 m	+\$22.8 m	+\$13.3 m	+311
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$7.2 m	+\$4.8 m	+\$3.2 m	+34
Information	+\$4.5 m	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.2 m	+8
Financial Activities*	+\$29.5 m	+\$7.3 m	+\$2.9 m	+24
Business Services	+\$12.7 m	+\$8.0 m	+\$6.5 m	+61
Health Services	+\$6.1 m	+\$4.3 m	+\$3.6 m	+46
Other Services	+\$11.6 m	+\$6.0 m	+\$4.7 m	+86
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$234.0 m</b>	<b>+\$113.1 m</b>	<b>+\$76.7 m</b>	<b>+1,017</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Naveen Jindal School of Management Phase 3: Dallas-Plano-Irving

### Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Job Years*</b>
Agriculture	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.2 m	+3
Mining	+\$1.9 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.2 m	+1
Utilities	+\$5.9 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.6 m	+2
Construction	+\$70.2 m	+\$32.1 m	+\$26.4 m	+287
Manufacturing	+\$34.6 m	+\$13.0 m	+\$7.6 m	+95
Wholesale Trade	+\$9.5 m	+\$6.5 m	+\$3.7 m	+33
Retail Trade*	+\$27.0 m	+\$20.4 m	+\$11.9 m	+278
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$5.5 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$2.4 m	+26
Information	+\$4.3 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.1 m	+8
Financial Activities*	+\$27.9 m	+\$6.9 m	+\$2.8 m	+23
Business Services	+\$12.1 m	+\$7.7 m	+\$6.2 m	+59
Health Services	+\$5.6 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$3.3 m	+42
Other Services	+\$10.7 m	+\$5.5 m	+\$4.4 m	+79
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$216.1 m</b>	<b>+\$104.2 m</b>	<b>+\$70.9 m</b>	<b>+933</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Gaming and Esports Center: Texas

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+2
Mining	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+1
Utilities	+\$1.7 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+1
Construction	+\$13.7 m	+\$6.1 m	+\$5.0 m	+54
Manufacturing	+\$8.8 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.8 m	+22
Wholesale Trade	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.7 m	+6
Retail Trade*	+\$6.0 m	+\$4.6 m	+\$2.7 m	+62
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+6
Information	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.2 m	+1
Financial Activities*	+\$5.5 m	+\$1.4 m	+\$0.5 m	+4
Business Services	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$1.2 m	+12
Health Services	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.8 m	+10
Other Services	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$1.0 m	+19
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$47.3 m</b>	<b>+\$22.1 m</b>	<b>+\$14.9 m</b>	<b>+199</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Gaming and Esports Center: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.0 m	+1
Mining	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+0
Utilities	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+0
Construction	+\$12.4 m	+\$5.5 m	+\$4.5 m	+49
Manufacturing	+\$6.5 m	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.4 m	+17
Wholesale Trade	+\$1.6 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.6 m	+6
Retail Trade*	+\$5.1 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$2.3 m	+53
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.5 m	+5
Information	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.2 m	+1
Financial Activities*	+\$4.9 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.5 m	+4
Business Services	+\$2.2 m	+\$1.4 m	+\$1.1 m	+10
Health Services	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.6 m	+8
Other Services	+\$2.0 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.8 m	+14
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$39.2 m</b>	<b>+\$18.8 m</b>	<b>+\$12.7 m</b>	<b>+169</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Gaming and Esports Center: Dallas-Plano-Irving

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.0 m	+0
Mining	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.0 m	+0
Utilities	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+0
Construction	+\$11.9 m	+\$5.3 m	+\$4.3 m	+47
Manufacturing	+\$5.7 m	+\$2.1 m	+\$1.2 m	+15
Wholesale Trade	+\$1.6 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.6 m	+5
Retail Trade*	+\$4.6 m	+\$3.5 m	+\$2.0 m	+47
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.4 m	+4
Information	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+1
Financial Activities*	+\$4.6 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.5 m	+4
Business Services	+\$2.1 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$1.1 m	+10
Health Services	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.5 m	+7
Other Services	+\$1.8 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.7 m	+13
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$36.2 m</b>	<b>+\$17.3 m</b>	<b>+\$11.7 m</b>	<b>+155</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Arts & Performance Complex - Performance Hall-Music Building Phase II: Texas

### Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Job Years*</b>
Agriculture	+\$3.8 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.7 m	+9
Mining	+\$4.0 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.6 m	+3
Utilities	+\$10.0 m	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.0 m	+3
Construction	+\$79.2 m	+\$35.2 m	+\$29.0 m	+315
Manufacturing	+\$51.1 m	+\$17.6 m	+\$10.3 m	+126
Wholesale Trade	+\$10.5 m	+\$7.1 m	+\$4.1 m	+36
Retail Trade*	+\$34.8 m	+\$26.4 m	+\$15.4 m	+358
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$7.6 m	+\$5.1 m	+\$3.4 m	+35
Information	+\$4.8 m	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.3 m	+9
Financial Activities*	+\$32.0 m	+\$7.8 m	+\$3.2 m	+26
Business Services	+\$14.0 m	+\$8.7 m	+\$7.1 m	+67
Health Services	+\$7.6 m	+\$5.3 m	+\$4.5 m	+57
Other Services	+\$14.1 m	+\$7.2 m	+\$5.7 m	+107
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$273.5 m</b>	<b>+\$127.8 m</b>	<b>+\$86.2 m</b>	<b>+1,151</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Arts & Performance Complex - Performance Hall-Music Building Phase II: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+3
Mining	+\$2.1 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.3 m	+2
Utilities	+\$5.8 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.6 m	+2
Construction	+\$71.6 m	+\$31.8 m	+\$26.2 m	+284
Manufacturing	+\$37.3 m	+\$13.8 m	+\$8.0 m	+101
Wholesale Trade	+\$9.4 m	+\$6.4 m	+\$3.7 m	+32
Retail Trade*	+\$29.6 m	+\$22.4 m	+\$13.1 m	+305
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$6.9 m	+\$4.6 m	+\$3.0 m	+32
Information	+\$4.2 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.1 m	+8
Financial Activities*	+\$28.4 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$2.8 m	+23
Business Services	+\$12.6 m	+\$7.8 m	+\$6.4 m	+60
Health Services	+\$5.9 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$3.5 m	+45
Other Services	+\$11.5 m	+\$5.8 m	+\$4.6 m	+84
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$226.6 m</b>	<b>+\$108.5 m</b>	<b>+\$73.6 m</b>	<b>+979</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Arts & Performance Complex - Performance Hall-Music Building Phase II: Dallas-Plano-Irving

### Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Job Years*</b>
Agriculture	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.2 m	+2
Mining	+\$1.9 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.3 m	+1
Utilities	+\$5.6 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.6 m	+2
Construction	+\$68.6 m	+\$30.4 m	+\$25.1 m	+272
Manufacturing	+\$32.7 m	+\$12.1 m	+\$7.1 m	+89
Wholesale Trade	+\$9.0 m	+\$6.1 m	+\$3.5 m	+31
Retail Trade*	+\$26.4 m	+\$20.0 m	+\$11.7 m	+272
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$5.2 m	+\$3.5 m	+\$2.3 m	+24
Information	+\$4.0 m	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.1 m	+7
Financial Activities*	+\$26.8 m	+\$6.7 m	+\$2.7 m	+22
Business Services	+\$12.0 m	+\$7.5 m	+\$6.1 m	+57
Health Services	+\$5.3 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$3.2 m	+40
Other Services	+\$10.5 m	+\$5.3 m	+\$4.3 m	+77
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$209.2 m</b>	<b>+\$99.8 m</b>	<b>+\$67.9 m</b>	<b>+898</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Edith and Peter O'Donnell Jr. Athenaeum, Phase I: Texas

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$2.6 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.5 m	+6
Mining	+\$2.8 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.4 m	+2
Utilities	+\$6.9 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.7 m	+2
Construction	+\$54.2 m	+\$24.1 m	+\$19.9 m	+215
Manufacturing	+\$34.9 m	+\$12.1 m	+\$7.1 m	+86
Wholesale Trade	+\$7.2 m	+\$4.9 m	+\$2.8 m	+25
Retail Trade*	+\$23.8 m	+\$18.0 m	+\$10.5 m	+245
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$5.2 m	+\$3.5 m	+\$2.3 m	+24
Information	+\$3.3 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$0.9 m	+6
Financial Activities*	+\$21.9 m	+\$5.4 m	+\$2.2 m	+18
Business Services	+\$9.6 m	+\$6.0 m	+\$4.9 m	+46
Health Services	+\$5.2 m	+\$3.6 m	+\$3.1 m	+39
Other Services	+\$9.7 m	+\$4.9 m	+\$3.9 m	+73
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$187.2 m</b>	<b>+\$87.4 m</b>	<b>+\$59.0 m</b>	<b>+787</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Edith and Peter O'Donnell Jr. Athenaeum, Phase I: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.2 m	+2
Mining	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+1
Utilities	+\$4.0 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.4 m	+1
Construction	+\$49.0 m	+\$21.7 m	+\$17.9 m	+194
Manufacturing	+\$25.5 m	+\$9.4 m	+\$5.5 m	+69
Wholesale Trade	+\$6.5 m	+\$4.4 m	+\$2.5 m	+22
Retail Trade*	+\$20.3 m	+\$15.3 m	+\$8.9 m	+209
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$4.7 m	+\$3.1 m	+\$2.1 m	+22
Information	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$0.8 m	+5
Financial Activities*	+\$19.4 m	+\$4.8 m	+\$1.9 m	+16
Business Services	+\$8.6 m	+\$5.4 m	+\$4.4 m	+41
Health Services	+\$4.0 m	+\$2.8 m	+\$2.4 m	+30
Other Services	+\$7.8 m	+\$4.0 m	+\$3.2 m	+57
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$155.1 m</b>	<b>+\$74.3 m</b>	<b>+\$50.4 m</b>	<b>+670</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Edith and Peter O'Donnell Jr. Athenaeum, Phase I: Dallas-Plano-Irving

### Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Job Years*</b>
Agriculture	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+2
Mining	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.2 m	+1
Utilities	+\$3.8 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.4 m	+1
Construction	+\$46.9 m	+\$20.8 m	+\$17.2 m	+186
Manufacturing	+\$22.4 m	+\$8.3 m	+\$4.9 m	+61
Wholesale Trade	+\$6.2 m	+\$4.2 m	+\$2.4 m	+21
Retail Trade*	+\$18.1 m	+\$13.7 m	+\$8.0 m	+186
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$3.6 m	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.6 m	+16
Information	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.7 m	+\$0.7 m	+5
Financial Activities*	+\$18.4 m	+\$4.6 m	+\$1.8 m	+15
Business Services	+\$8.2 m	+\$5.1 m	+\$4.2 m	+39
Health Services	+\$3.6 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$2.2 m	+28
Other Services	+\$7.2 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$2.9 m	+53
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$143.2 m</b>	<b>+\$68.3 m</b>	<b>+\$46.5 m</b>	<b>+614</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Student Success Center - Student Union: Texas

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$11.7 m	+\$3.4 m	+\$2.3 m	+28
Mining	+\$11.5 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.7 m	+9
Utilities	+\$31.1 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$3.1 m	+10
Construction	+\$240.8 m	+\$110.2 m	+\$90.8 m	+985
Manufacturing	+\$159.5 m	+\$55.7 m	+\$32.7 m	+396
Wholesale Trade	+\$33.0 m	+\$22.3 m	+\$12.9 m	+113
Retail Trade*	+\$105.2 m	+\$79.6 m	+\$46.4 m	+1,083
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$24.0 m	+\$16.0 m	+\$10.6 m	+111
Information	+\$15.1 m	+\$9.3 m	+\$4.0 m	+28
Financial Activities*	+\$98.7 m	+\$24.1 m	+\$9.7 m	+79
Business Services	+\$42.0 m	+\$26.4 m	+\$21.6 m	+202
Health Services	+\$23.5 m	+\$16.5 m	+\$13.9 m	+177
Other Services	+\$42.5 m	+\$21.8 m	+\$17.5 m	+325
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$838.4 m</b>	<b>+\$395.3 m</b>	<b>+\$267.0 m</b>	<b>+3,547</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Student Success Center - Student Union: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

### Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Job Years*</b>
Agriculture	+\$4.0 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.8 m	+10
Mining	+\$6.1 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.8 m	+4
Utilities	+\$18.1 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$1.8 m	+6
Construction	+\$217.7 m	+\$99.5 m	+\$82.0 m	+889
Manufacturing	+\$117.1 m	+\$43.6 m	+\$25.6 m	+319
Wholesale Trade	+\$29.7 m	+\$20.1 m	+\$11.6 m	+102
Retail Trade*	+\$89.6 m	+\$67.7 m	+\$39.5 m	+923
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$21.5 m	+\$14.4 m	+\$9.5 m	+100
Information	+\$13.5 m	+\$8.3 m	+\$3.5 m	+24
Financial Activities*	+\$87.7 m	+\$21.6 m	+\$8.7 m	+71
Business Services	+\$37.8 m	+\$23.8 m	+\$19.4 m	+183
Health Services	+\$18.3 m	+\$12.8 m	+\$10.8 m	+138
Other Services	+\$34.5 m	+\$17.7 m	+\$14.1 m	+254
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$695.6 m</b>	<b>+\$336.3 m</b>	<b>+\$228.2 m</b>	<b>+3,024</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Projected Economic Impact of Construction of the Student Success Center - Student Union: Dallas-Plano-Irving

### Results by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Gross Product</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Job Years*</b>
Agriculture	+\$3.2 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+8
Mining	+\$5.6 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.7 m	+4
Utilities	+\$17.4 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$1.7 m	+6
Construction	+\$208.7 m	+\$95.4 m	+\$78.6 m	+852
Manufacturing	+\$102.9 m	+\$38.5 m	+\$22.7 m	+283
Wholesale Trade	+\$28.4 m	+\$19.2 m	+\$11.1 m	+97
Retail Trade*	+\$80.2 m	+\$60.6 m	+\$35.3 m	+827
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$16.3 m	+\$10.9 m	+\$7.2 m	+76
Information	+\$12.7 m	+\$7.8 m	+\$3.4 m	+23
Financial Activities*	+\$83.0 m	+\$20.5 m	+\$8.3 m	+67
Business Services	+\$36.1 m	+\$22.7 m	+\$18.6 m	+174
Health Services	+\$16.5 m	+\$11.6 m	+\$9.8 m	+125
Other Services	+\$31.7 m	+\$16.3 m	+\$13.0 m	+234
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$642.7 m</b>	<b>+\$309.7 m</b>	<b>+\$210.8 m</b>	<b>+2,775</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Spinoff

### The Estimated Impact of Spinoff Benefits Associated with Research Funding at The University of Texas at Dallas from 2011-2024 on Business Activity in the United States

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$19.1 m	+\$5.6 m	+\$3.7 m	+44
Mining	+\$31.6 m	+\$7.8 m	+\$4.4 m	+23
Utilities	+\$89.5 m	+\$19.7 m	+\$8.6 m	+29
Construction	+\$21.7 m	+\$11.7 m	+\$9.7 m	+105
Manufacturing	+\$862.3 m	+\$307.7 m	+\$177.1 m	+1,472
Wholesale Trade	+\$53.8 m	+\$36.4 m	+\$21.0 m	+184
Retail Trade*	+\$136.7 m	+\$101.7 m	+\$59.0 m	+1,414
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$44.4 m	+\$28.8 m	+\$19.0 m	+200
Information	+\$22.2 m	+\$13.7 m	+\$5.8 m	+40
Financial Activities*	+\$135.5 m	+\$35.7 m	+\$14.5 m	+116
Business Services	+\$44.2 m	+\$26.9 m	+\$21.9 m	+205
Health Services	+\$31.0 m	+\$21.7 m	+\$18.3 m	+234
Other Services	+\$61.6 m	+\$31.6 m	+\$25.3 m	+470
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$1,553.6 m</b>	<b>+\$648.9 m</b>	<b>+\$388.4 m</b>	<b>+4,538</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Estimated Impact of Spinoff Benefits Associated with Research Funding at The University of Texas at Dallas from 2011-2024 on Business Activity in Texas

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$12.4 m	+\$3.6 m	+\$2.4 m	+29
Mining	+\$22.7 m	+\$5.6 m	+\$3.1 m	+16
Utilities	+\$51.2 m	+\$11.3 m	+\$4.9 m	+16
Construction	+\$15.4 m	+\$8.3 m	+\$6.9 m	+74
Manufacturing	+\$526.4 m	+\$194.2 m	+\$113.6 m	+912
Wholesale Trade	+\$39.0 m	+\$26.4 m	+\$15.2 m	+134
Retail Trade*	+\$98.6 m	+\$73.4 m	+\$42.6 m	+1,019
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$29.7 m	+\$19.3 m	+\$12.7 m	+134
Information	+\$15.8 m	+\$9.7 m	+\$4.2 m	+29
Financial Activities*	+\$99.3 m	+\$25.6 m	+\$10.2 m	+82
Business Services	+\$31.9 m	+\$19.4 m	+\$15.8 m	+148
Health Services	+\$22.7 m	+\$15.9 m	+\$13.4 m	+171
Other Services	+\$43.1 m	+\$22.2 m	+\$17.8 m	+329
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$1,008.2 m</b>	<b>+\$434.8 m</b>	<b>+\$262.7 m</b>	<b>+3,094</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Estimated Impact of Spinoff Benefits Associated with Research Funding at The University of Texas at Dallas from 2011-2024 on Business Activity in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$4.0 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.8 m	+9
Mining	+\$11.4 m	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.5 m	+8
Utilities	+\$25.8 m	+\$5.7 m	+\$2.5 m	+8
Construction	+\$11.2 m	+\$6.1 m	+\$5.0 m	+54
Manufacturing	+\$394.4 m	+\$149.1 m	+\$88.0 m	+710
Wholesale Trade	+\$33.1 m	+\$22.4 m	+\$12.9 m	+113
Retail Trade*	+\$77.4 m	+\$57.6 m	+\$33.4 m	+801
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$25.2 m	+\$16.3 m	+\$10.8 m	+113
Information	+\$13.1 m	+\$8.1 m	+\$3.4 m	+24
Financial Activities*	+\$82.0 m	+\$21.5 m	+\$8.6 m	+69
Business Services	+\$26.8 m	+\$16.3 m	+\$13.3 m	+125
Health Services	+\$16.3 m	+\$11.4 m	+\$9.7 m	+123
Other Services	+\$32.5 m	+\$16.7 m	+\$13.3 m	+240
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$753.2 m</b>	<b>+\$335.0 m</b>	<b>+\$203.0 m</b>	<b>+2,398</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Estimated Impact of Spinoff Benefits Associated with Research Funding at The University of Texas at Dallas from 2011-2024 on Business Activity in Dallas-Plano-Irving

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$3.2 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+7
Mining	+\$10.4 m	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.3 m	+6
Utilities	+\$24.8 m	+\$5.5 m	+\$2.4 m	+8
Construction	+\$10.2 m	+\$5.5 m	+\$4.5 m	+49
Manufacturing	+\$369.6 m	+\$140.2 m	+\$82.8 m	+664
Wholesale Trade	+\$31.7 m	+\$21.5 m	+\$12.4 m	+108
Retail Trade*	+\$69.3 m	+\$51.5 m	+\$29.9 m	+717
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$19.1 m	+\$12.4 m	+\$8.2 m	+86
Information	+\$12.4 m	+\$7.7 m	+\$3.3 m	+23
Financial Activities*	+\$77.6 m	+\$20.4 m	+\$8.2 m	+65
Business Services	+\$25.6 m	+\$15.5 m	+\$12.7 m	+119
Health Services	+\$14.7 m	+\$10.3 m	+\$8.7 m	+111
Other Services	+\$29.9 m	+\$15.4 m	+\$12.2 m	+221
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$698.4 m</b>	<b>+\$309.1 m</b>	<b>+\$187.1 m</b>	<b>+2,186</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## Graduates

### The Estimated Annual Impact of Graduates of The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$1,266.5 m	+\$345.9 m	+\$229.1 m	+2,795
Mining	+\$7,769.9 m	+\$1,751.8 m	+\$850.5 m	+3,626
Utilities	+\$4,958.5 m	+\$1,086.3 m	+\$474.0 m	+1,590
Construction	+\$1,869.4 m	+\$987.6 m	+\$813.8 m	+8,825
Manufacturing	+\$14,914.4 m	+\$4,695.0 m	+\$2,680.4 m	+29,206
Wholesale Trade	+\$2,098.7 m	+\$1,419.4 m	+\$818.4 m	+7,175
Retail Trade*	+\$7,552.3 m	+\$5,628.9 m	+\$3,266.0 m	+78,073
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$2,087.0 m	+\$1,369.3 m	+\$905.6 m	+9,528
Information	+\$2,216.6 m	+\$1,368.3 m	+\$584.2 m	+4,040
Financial Activities*	+\$19,137.2 m	+\$6,434.1 m	+\$2,220.9 m	+17,206
Business Services	+\$6,274.1 m	+\$3,999.5 m	+\$3,262.6 m	+30,643
Health Services	+\$3,724.6 m	+\$2,552.5 m	+\$2,158.1 m	+27,519
Other Services	+\$4,078.1 m	+\$2,163.1 m	+\$1,762.7 m	+32,563
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$77,947.5 m</b>	<b>+\$33,801.5 m</b>	<b>+\$20,026.4 m</b>	<b>+252,791</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 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 Graduates of The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington

### Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$371.6 m	+\$98.8 m	+\$66.5 m	+815
Mining	+\$5,432.1 m	+\$1,219.9 m	+\$583.3 m	+2,460
Utilities	+\$2,768.1 m	+\$604.8 m	+\$263.9 m	+885
Construction	+\$1,229.7 m	+\$649.9 m	+\$535.5 m	+5,807
Manufacturing	+\$9,619.9 m	+\$3,170.9 m	+\$1,824.9 m	+20,315
Wholesale Trade	+\$1,580.7 m	+\$1,069.1 m	+\$616.4 m	+5,404
Retail Trade*	+\$5,385.0 m	+\$4,008.8 m	+\$2,325.2 m	+55,684
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$1,574.7 m	+\$1,032.5 m	+\$682.8 m	+7,184
Information	+\$1,672.4 m	+\$1,032.3 m	+\$440.7 m	+3,048
Financial Activities*	+\$14,479.0 m	+\$4,893.9 m	+\$1,688.2 m	+13,076
Business Services	+\$4,767.3 m	+\$3,040.5 m	+\$2,480.3 m	+23,295
Health Services	+\$2,643.1 m	+\$1,809.3 m	+\$1,529.8 m	+19,508
Other Services	+\$2,838.0 m	+\$1,508.8 m	+\$1,225.0 m	+22,141
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$54,361.4 m</b>	<b>+\$24,139.4 m</b>	<b>+\$14,262.7 m</b>	<b>+179,622</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)

## The Estimated Annual Impact of Graduates of The University of Texas at Dallas on Business Activity in Dallas-Plano-Irving

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$263.3 m	+\$69.9 m	+\$47.1 m	+577
Mining	+\$4,651.5 m	+\$1,043.2 m	+\$498.5 m	+2,095
Utilities	+\$2,374.3 m	+\$518.8 m	+\$226.4 m	+759
Construction	+\$999.0 m	+\$528.0 m	+\$435.1 m	+4,718
Manufacturing	+\$7,880.2 m	+\$2,608.1 m	+\$1,503.2 m	+16,686
Wholesale Trade	+\$1,346.1 m	+\$910.4 m	+\$524.9 m	+4,602
Retail Trade*	+\$4,319.6 m	+\$3,213.1 m	+\$1,863.2 m	+44,676
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$1,095.6 m	+\$713.9 m	+\$472.1 m	+4,967
Information	+\$1,425.3 m	+\$879.8 m	+\$375.6 m	+2,598
Financial Activities*	+\$12,356.1 m	+\$4,186.9 m	+\$1,443.9 m	+11,182
Business Services	+\$4,076.6 m	+\$2,600.6 m	+\$2,121.4 m	+19,925
Health Services	+\$2,209.5 m	+\$1,511.9 m	+\$1,278.3 m	+16,300
Other Services	+\$2,357.5 m	+\$1,255.7 m	+\$1,019.2 m	+18,438
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>+\$45,354.6 m</b>	<b>+\$20,040.2 m</b>	<b>+\$11,808.9 m</b>	<b>+147,523</b>

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2025 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. (in constant 2025 dollars)