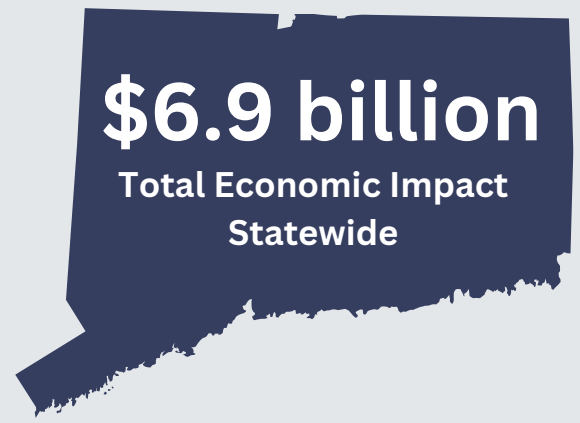


UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

2021-2022

ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY

Executive Summary



This report estimates the economic impact of the University of Connecticut (UConn) on the State of Connecticut's economy. The results of this study show that UConn has a significant economic impact, generating \$6.9 billion in total economic impact on statewide output and supporting approximately 32,000 jobs in the state. Additionally, UConn's operations, student non-university spending, and capital spending contribute over \$3.1 billion in labor income to the state's economy. UConn's research and development activities also drive innovation and economic growth with over \$308 million in direct research expenditures in the past year. Overall, UConn plays a vital role in the economic prosperity of Connecticut.

UConn's Statewide Impact



Statewide Impact of UConn's Research Spending



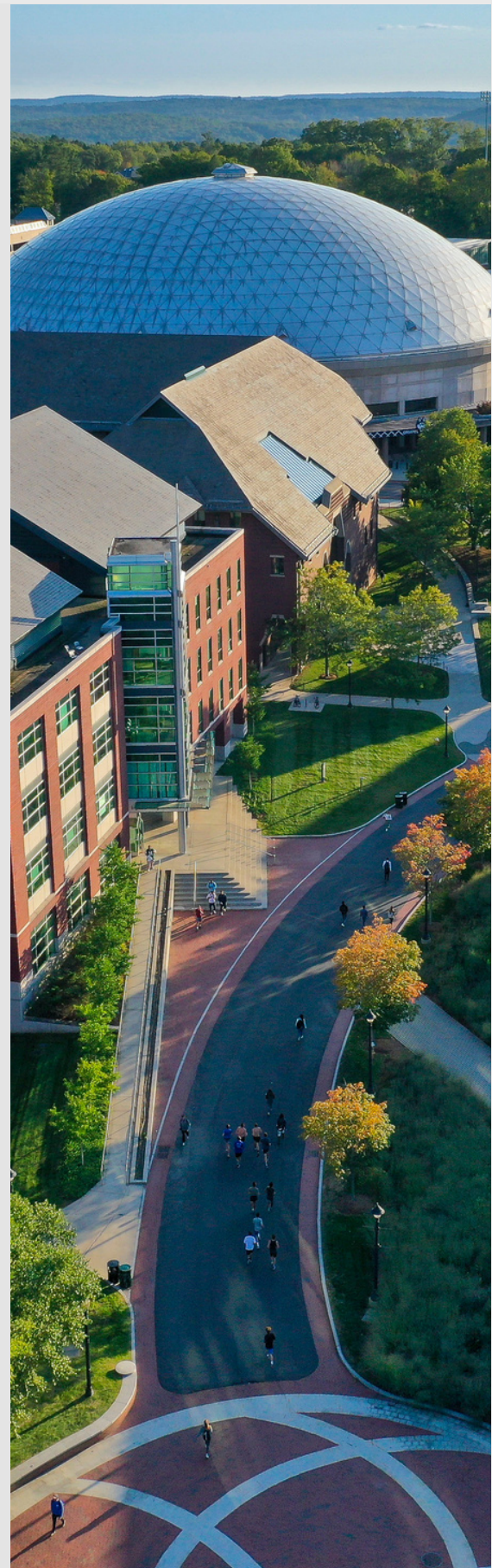
Background: UConn

The University of Connecticut, also known as UConn, is a public research university in Storrs, Connecticut. Founded in 1881, UConn is the largest university in the state and is a land grant, sea grant, and space grant institution. In addition to its main campus in Storrs, UConn also has regional campuses in Avery Point, Greater Hartford, Stamford, Waterbury and UConn Health (located in Farmington). UConn has a diverse and vibrant community with over 32,000 students.

Overview: Economic Impact

As a major research university, UConn plays a significant role in Connecticut's economy. The flagship university contributes to economic growth and serves as a catalyst for innovation by carrying out its missions of conducting research, educating students, and providing community services. The innovative technologies developed at UConn spark new businesses and start-up companies, which then generate revenue that expands the tax base both within and outside the State of Connecticut.

One of the key ways that UConn contributes to the state's economy is through its research activities. The research conducted at UConn not only advances knowledge and drives innovation but also produces tangible economic benefits for the state. In addition to the economic benefits of its research activities, UConn significantly impacts the local economy through employment and spending.





As one of the largest employers in the state, UConn's 12,000+ faculty and staff earn wages and salaries that contribute to the local economies through their spending on goods and services.

This spending supports local businesses and creates jobs in the region that help to provide income and stability for individuals and families across the state. The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of UConn on the State of Connecticut's economy as measured by the chain of spending linked to UConn's programs and activities. The total economic output of UConn can be divided into three categories: direct, indirect, and induced.



Direct Impact

The direct impact refers to the economic activity that is directly generated by the University itself. This includes the salaries and wages paid to UConn's employees as well as the goods and services that the university purchases from Connecticut vendors. The direct impact of UConn also includes the spending of students and visitors, such as their spending on housing, food, and entertainment.



Indirect Impact

The indirect impact refers to the economic activity that is generated by businesses and organizations that supply goods and services to the University. For example, when UConn purchases goods and services from vendors, those vendors may in turn use the revenue from these sales to purchase goods and services from other businesses, creating a ripple effect in the local economy.



Induced Impact

The induced impact refers to the economic activity that is generated by the spending of individuals who are employed by the University. For example, when UConn hires faculty and staff members, those individuals may use their salaries and wages to purchase goods and services from local businesses, supporting jobs and economic activities in the local economies.

Analytical Approach

To determine the total economic impact, economic multipliers are used. The economic multiplier measures the effect that a change in spending has on the overall level of economic activity. However, this effect is not infinite and eventually reaches a point of diminishing returns. This is because in each round of spending, a portion of the money "leaks out" of the local economy for various reasons, such as taxes or savings. For example, suppose a new factory is built in a local community and has \$100 million of direct expenditures in the first year of operations. The initial round of spending may generate \$80 million in additional economic activity as businesses in the community benefit from the influx of new money. However, the second round of spending would generate less additional economic activity, say \$64 million, due to the "leakage" stemming from taxes or savings.

As this process continues, the effect of each successive round of spending becomes smaller and smaller until the economic impact of the new factory reaches a maximum level. The most commonly used economic multipliers are employment multipliers, labor income multipliers, and valued-added multipliers.



The employment multiplier measures the indirect and induced effects of an economic activity on employment in the economy. For example, when UConn hires a new employee, the employment multiplier would take into account the indirect and induced effects of that hire, such as the additional jobs that are created as a result of the new employee's spending on goods and services in the local economy.

The labor income multiplier measures the indirect and induced effects of an economic activity on labor income in the economy. For example, when UConn increases the salaries of its employees, the labor income multiplier would take into account the induced effects of that increase, such as the additional income that is generated as a result of the increased spending of those employees in the local economy.

The value-added multiplier measures the indirect and induced impact of an economic activity on the overall output of an economy. It represents the difference between the value of output and the cost of intermediate materials. In other words, it measures the contribution of a particular activity to an economy's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For example, when UConn develops a new technology, the value-added multiplier would take into account the indirect and induced effects of that technology, such as the additional economic value that is generated as a result of the technology's commercialization and use in the economy.



To estimate the economic impact of the University of Connecticut in this study, the Office of Budget, Planning and Institutional Research (BPIR) used a detailed input-output model of the State of Connecticut economy containing specific information on economic linkages between different industries. IMPLAN, a widely accepted input-output model, was used to estimate the impact of changes in sectoral activities via built-in multipliers based on input-output tables of the State of Connecticut economy.



UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATED SPENDING

To assess the economic and fiscal impact of UConn on the State of Connecticut, three categories of FY22 expenditures have been considered: 1) University spending on operations, 2) Students' non-university spending, and 3) University spending on capital.

Table 1: Financial Data of UConn Operations

Campus	Employment ¹	Labor Income	Operational Spending
Storrs	6,691	\$ 917,112,202	\$ 1,457,646,414
UConn Health	5,132	916,834,720	1,525,141,468
Greater Hartford	457	59,940,970	73,062,347
Stamford	116	21,305,505	24,464,741
Avery Point	159	20,421,356	27,124,481
Waterbury	55	8,481,779	9,839,449
Total	12,610	\$ 1,944,096,532	\$ 3,117,278,900

¹ The total employment in Table 1 reflects the October 2021 headcount of permanent and continuing employees, temporary employees and graduate assistants. The employment figures exclude special payroll and student employees.

** Numbers may not sum due to rounding

Operations Spending



During FY22, UConn spent approximately \$2.0 billion on payroll and benefits for 12,610 full-time and part-time employees, and \$1.2 billion on goods and services to carry out its day-to-day operations. Table 1 frames all FY22 University operations spending by campus based on employment (headcount), labor income (salaries and fringe), and total operational spending. Faculty and staff payroll is part of the state's total earnings, and the spending of these employees on groceries, apparel, and other household expenditures helps to support jobs and stimulate economic activity within the state. As reflected in Appendix A Table A1, the total impact of UConn's FY22 operations spending was approximately \$6.2 billion in state output, \$3.7 billion in value-added, and supported 28,410 jobs with \$2.9 billion in labor income.

Student Non-University Spending

Non-University spending by both residential and non-residential students is another significant source of economic activity in the state. Approximately 24% of UConn students are non-residents. Many of these students relocated to Connecticut and spent money on groceries, transportation, rent, etc. Of the in-state students, we only considered students who would have left the state to seek education elsewhere had they not attended UConn.² We apply a conservative assumption that 22% of these students would have left Connecticut for other education opportunities if UConn did not exist. These students are called retained students and the money they spend toward living expenses in Connecticut is attributable to UConn. The expenditures of relocated and retained students in the state during FY22 added over \$209 million in income for the Connecticut economy (Table 2). As shown in Table A2, students' spending contributed approximately \$218 million in statewide output, \$166 million in value added and supported 1,050 jobs with \$45 million in labor income.

Table 2: Financial Data of Non-University Spending

Campus	Student Spending
Storrs	\$ 154,255,307
UConn Health	3,278,284
Greater Hartford	35,873,600
Stamford	11,745,154
Avery Point	1,892,897
Waterbury	2,152,400
Total	\$ 209,197,642

² See Emsi(2019) on the University of Houston

Capital Spending



UConn spent \$287 million on capital expenditures to maintain its facilities, create additional capacities, and meet growing education demands. To estimate the impact of UConn’s capital spending on the state’s economy for FY22, direct capital spending was reduced by 10% to reflect the approximate portion of capital contracts that belong to out-of-state vendors and therefore do not accrue directly to Connecticut businesses (Table 3). UConn’s adjusted capital spending of \$258 million contributed to \$478 million in statewide output, \$243 million in value-added and supported 2,481 jobs with \$182 million in labor income (Table A3).

Table 3: Financial Data of Capital Spending

Campus	Total	Adjusted
Storrs	\$ 237,725,656	\$ 213,953,090
UConn Health	40,220,986	36,198,887
Greater Hartford	234,758	211,282
Stamford	8,384,172	7,545,755
Avery Point	125,895	113,306
Waterbury	242,802	218,522
Total	\$ 286,934,269	\$ 258,240,842

TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT



Using FY22 data from UConn operations, student non-university spending and capital spending in Tables 1, 2 and 3, we estimated UConn’s direct, indirect, induced and total impacts for output, employment, labor income and value-added. Tables 4 through 7 present these results along with the associated multipliers.

Impact on Statewide Output

As shown in Table 4, the FY22 direct impact of UConn on the state economy amounted to nearly \$3.5 billion in output due to the University's own activity. In addition, UConn's activity affected other sectors and employees in Connecticut's economy with \$1.5 billion of indirect impacts on other business sectors and \$1.8 billion of induced impacts on employees' earnings in the sectors affected. The total economic impact of UConn on statewide economic output was \$6.9 billion. In summary:

- UConn contributed \$6.9 billion in total economic impact on statewide output. Putting that into perspective, the total impact on statewide output is approximately \$1,900 per Connecticut resident.³
- For every dollar spent by UConn, 94 cents in output are generated elsewhere in the Connecticut economy.
- Out of the 94 cents in additional output, 43 cents are due to business-to-business transactions (indirect impact) while 51 cents are due to affected households (induced impact).

Table 4: Impacts on Output

Campus	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Impact
Storrs	\$ 1,789,923,068	\$ 747,293,303	\$ 891,981,543	\$ 3,429,197,914
UConn Health	1,564,049,067	726,895,350	814,345,222	3,105,289,639
Greater Hartford	103,609,677	19,429,582	50,281,792	173,321,051
Stamford	41,487,060	8,593,391	20,719,011	70,799,461
Avery Point	28,669,877	8,160,342	16,634,552	53,464,771
Waterbury	11,489,896	2,036,345	6,914,199	20,440,439
Total	\$ 3,539,228,644	\$ 1,512,408,312	\$ 1,800,876,319	\$ 6,852,513,275
Multiplier	1	0.43	0.51	1.94

³ The population count for FY22 is estimated at 3,605,597 based on estimated population as of July 1, 2021 (Connecticut Department of Public Health, 2021).

Impact on Statewide Employment and Labor Income

Tables 5 and 6 summarize the statewide economic impact of UConn on employment and labor income, respectively. The direct impact of UConn on employment due to its own activities consisted of supporting nearly 15,000 jobs within the state. However, when the indirect and induced effects on other industries and employees are considered, the total impact of UConn on statewide employment is close to 32,000. Thus, UConn's spending supports over 17,000 non-UConn jobs.



Table 5: Impacts on Employment

Campus	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Impact
Storrs	8,375	3,697	4,842	16,914
UConn Health	5,327	3,580	4,420	13,327
Greater Hartford	575	94	272	941
Stamford	195	42	113	350
Avery Point	167	39	91	297
Waterbury	66	10	37	113
Total	14,705	7,461	9,775	31,941
Multiplier	1	0.51	0.66	2.17

The total impact of UConn’s spending on labor income within the state economy is approximately \$3.1 billion with 67 percent of the total labor income generated directly from its own activities (Table 6). On average, UConn supported \$65,720 of labor income per affected non-UConn employee in FY22.⁴ Thus, for every dollar spent by UConn on labor income, 50 cents in labor income are supported elsewhere in the state’s economy.

Table 6: Impacts on Labor Income

Campus	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Impact
Storrs	\$ 1,023,994,833	\$ 201,477,290	\$ 318,244,057	\$ 1,543,716,180
UConn Health	931,796,771	186,806,582	290,446,325	1,409,049,678
Greater Hartford	63,667,968	5,356,368	17,931,944	86,956,280
Stamford	25,810,982	2,655,127	7,393,082	35,859,190
Avery Point	20,744,380	2,106,336	5,931,676	28,782,393
Waterbury	8,942,912	553,171	2,465,614	11,961,698
Total	\$ 2,074,957,846	\$ 398,954,874	\$ 642,412,699	\$ 3,116,325,419
Multiplier	1	0.19	0.31	1.50



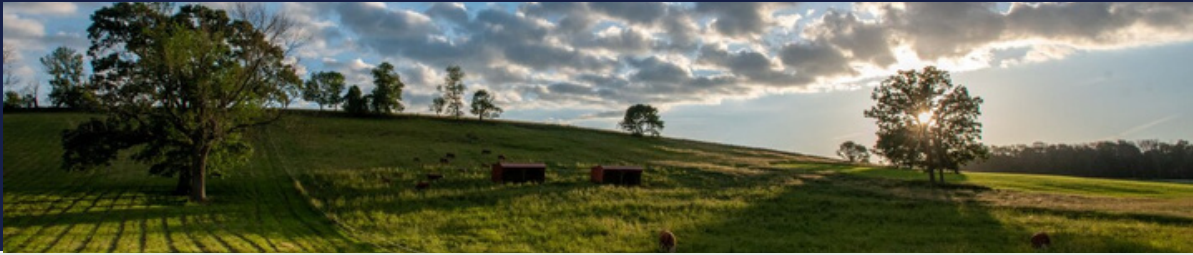
⁴ \$642,412,699 in induced labor income divided by 9,775 induced jobs = \$65,720.



Impact on Statewide Value Added

As seen in Table 7, UConn contributed a total of \$4.1 billion in value to the Connecticut economy representing its contribution to GDP – which is the difference between the value of output and the cost of intermediate materials. In other words, this is the money left in the hands of residents and state business owners (plus business taxes) due to UConn’s spending.

Table 7: Impacts on Value Added				
Campus	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Impact
Storrs	\$ 1,101,296,282	\$ 386,950,065	\$ 573,862,598	\$ 2,062,108,945
UConn Health	934,100,803	368,512,681	523,932,509	1,826,545,993
Greater Hartford	85,710,649	10,026,632	32,350,546	128,087,826
Stamford	32,060,360	4,723,628	13,329,561	50,113,549
Avery Point	21,572,375	4,139,409	10,702,543	36,414,328
Waterbury	9,643,555	1,053,053	4,448,525	15,145,133
Total	\$ 2,184,384,025	\$ 775,405,468	\$ 1,158,626,281	\$ 4,118,415,774
Multiplier	1	0.35	0.53	1.89



Total Economic Impact by Campus

As indicated in Tables 4 through 7, the economic impacts of UConn's main and regional campuses including UConn Health are summarized as follows:⁵

- The Storrs campus contributed \$3.4 billion to state output, nearly 17,000 jobs, \$1.5 billion in labor income and \$2.0 billion in value added, making it the campus with the highest total economic impacts.
- UConn Health contributed \$3.1 billion to state output, over 13,000 jobs, \$1.4 billion in labor income and \$1.8 billion in value added.
- The regional campuses (Greater Hartford, Stamford, Avery Point, and Waterbury) combined contributed \$318 million in statewide output, 1,700 jobs, \$164 million in labor income and \$230 million in value added to the state's economy.

⁵ Detailed results of the separate campus impacts of operations, student spending, and capital spending are found in Appendix B.

State and Local Taxes

The tax-exempt status of UConn has no bearing when it comes to the impact the University has on the economy and its ability to generate tax income for the state government. The University's operational, capital, and student expenditures directly boost the state of Connecticut's tax base by employing workers, which creates taxable income to the employee and indirectly through business, employee and student spending. Table 8 shows that UConn's economic activities generate \$320 million in state and local taxes. These tax impacts are significant especially at the local level as UConn continually attracts businesses and other organizations to the area, further boosting the local economy.

Table 8: Impacts on State and Local Taxes Generated

Campus	State/Local Tax Impact
Storrs	\$ 157,695,204
UConn Health	143,496,703
Greater Hartford	9,804,867
Stamford	3,974,891
Avery Point	3,194,635
Waterbury	1,377,209
Total	\$ 319,543,508

Economic Impacts of Research Spending

The impact of research and development (R&D) expenditures is already accounted for in the University operations spending contained in Tables 4 through 7. However, it is important to highlight the contribution of research and development in the total economic impact of UConn on the State of Connecticut's economy. UConn is at the forefront of cutting-edge research, leading to the development of new technologies, products, and services in Connecticut. This helps generate new jobs, businesses, and industries, driving economic growth and development in the state. Additionally, UConn's research and development help attract highly skilled workers to the region, boosting the local labor market and increasing the overall competitiveness of the state economy. In FY22, UConn's main and regional campuses spent over \$185 million while UConn Health spent nearly \$123 million on research and development.

Table 9: Research Spending Impacts on Output

Campus	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Impact
Storrs & Regionals	\$ 185,300,000	\$ 98,000,878	\$ 89,858,718	\$ 373,159,596
UConn Health	122,700,000	64,893,188	59,501,698	247,094,886
Total	\$ 308,000,000	\$ 162,894,066	\$ 149,360,416	\$ 620,254,482
Multiplier	1	0.53	0.48	2.01



As shown in Table 9, UConn spent \$308 million on research in FY22, which translated into \$620 million in statewide economic impact. The Storrs and regional campuses accounted for roughly 60 percent of the total impact of research spending, with UConn Health accounting for the remaining 40 percent. UConn’s research spending supported a total of 2,776 jobs in the state, including direct jobs at UConn, indirect jobs created by supplying businesses, and induced jobs created by spending of employees (Table 10).

Table 10: Research Spending Impacts on Employment

Campus	Employment
Storrs & Regionals	1,671
UConn Health	1,105
Total	2,776



Conclusion

In conclusion, the economic impact of UConn on the state of Connecticut's economy is significant. UConn drives economic growth by attracting highly skilled workers, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, and generating a diverse range of jobs. They also contribute to the state and local tax base and support a range of businesses and industries. Additionally, UConn provides a well-educated workforce that helps businesses thrive and compete in the global economy.

Overall, UConn's presence in Connecticut has had a positive and enduring effect on the state's economic health and vibrancy. This is evident through its contribution of \$6.9 billion in state output, \$4.1 billion in value added to the state economy and support for nearly 32,000 full-time and part-time jobs within the state in FY22.

APPENDIX A

TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF UNIVERSITY OPERATIONS, STUDENT SPENDING, AND CAPITAL SPENDING

Table A1: Total Economic Impacts from University Operations

Campus	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Storrs	14,056	\$ 1,357,797,836	\$ 1,740,762,376	\$ 2,873,664,318
UConn Health	12,965	1,382,877,570	1,789,795,519	3,034,836,406
Greater Hartford	784	80,411,073	97,573,208	134,849,627
Stamford	222	28,016,865	33,583,913	44,342,257
Avery Point	286	28,233,111	34,871,159	51,267,730
Waterbury	97	11,191,098	13,442,774	17,891,220
Total	28,410	\$ 2,888,527,553	\$ 3,710,028,949	\$ 6,156,851,558

Table A2: Total Economic Impacts from Student Spending

Campus	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Storrs	801	\$ 34,872,765	\$ 120,222,831	\$ 159,508,885
UConn Health	15	616,592	2,722,197	3,449,510
Greater Hartford	155	6,396,048	30,316,007	38,080,345
Stamford	56	2,515,210	9,436,352	12,490,099
Avery Point	10	469,291	1,436,659	1,987,314
Waterbury	14	616,330	1,496,942	2,144,739
Total	1,050	\$ 45,486,236	\$ 165,630,988	\$ 217,660,892

Table A3: Total Economic Impacts from Capital Spending

Campus	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Storrs	2,057	\$ 151,045,579	\$ 201,123,738	\$ 396,024,711
UConn Health	347	25,555,516	34,028,277	67,003,723
Greater Hartford	2	149,159	198,611	391,079
Stamford	72	5,327,115	7,093,284	13,967,105
Avery Point	1	79,991	106,510	209,727
Waterbury	2	154,270	205,417	404,480
Total	2,481	\$ 182,311,630	\$ 242,755,837	\$ 478,000,825

Table A4: Total Economic Impacts of UConn from University Operations, Student Spending, and Capital Spending

Campus	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Storrs	16,914	\$ 1,543,716,180	\$ 2,062,108,945	\$ 3,429,197,914
UConn Health	13,327	1,409,049,678	1,826,545,993	3,105,289,639
Greater Hartford	941	86,956,280	128,087,826	173,321,051
Stamford	350	35,859,190	50,113,549	70,799,461
Avery Point	297	28,782,393	36,414,328	53,464,771
Waterbury	113	11,961,698	15,145,133	20,440,439
Total	31,941	\$ 3,116,325,419	\$ 4,118,415,774	\$ 6,852,513,275

APPENDIX B

DETAILS ABOUT ECONOMICS IMPACTS FOR EACH CAMPUS

B.1: Storrs Campus

Table B.1.1: Storrs Campus – Total Economic Impact from University Operations

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	6,691	\$ 917,112,202	\$ 917,112,202	\$ 1,457,646,414
Indirect	3,106	160,824,384	318,749,298	631,262,306
Induced	4,259	279,861,250	504,900,876	784,755,598
Total Impact	14,056	\$ 1,357,797,836	\$ 1,740,762,376	\$ 2,873,664,318

Table B.1.2: Storrs Campus – Total Economic Impact from Student Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	596	\$ 20,545,303	\$ 95,604,406	\$ 118,323,564
Indirect	95	7,054,144	11,537,996	20,848,850
Induced	110	7,273,318	13,080,429	20,336,471
Total Impact	801	\$ 34,872,765	\$ 120,222,831	\$ 159,508,885

Table B.1.3: Storrs Campus – Total Economic Impact from Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	1,088	\$ 86,337,328	\$ 88,579,674	\$ 213,953,090
Indirect	496	33,598,762	56,662,771	95,182,147
Induced	473	31,109,489	55,881,293	86,889,474
Total Impact	2,057	\$ 151,045,579	\$ 201,123,738	\$ 396,024,711

Table B.1.4: Storrs Campus – Total Economic Impact from University Operations, Student Spending, and Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	8,375	\$ 1,023,994,833	\$ 1,101,296,282	\$ 1,789,923,068
Indirect	3,697	201,477,290	386,950,065	747,293,303
Induced	4,842	318,244,057	573,862,598	891,981,543
Total Impact	16,914	\$ 1,543,716,180	\$ 2,062,108,945	\$ 3,429,197,914

B.2: UConn Health

Table B.2.1: UConn Health – Total Economic Impact from University Operations

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	5,132	\$ 916,834,720	\$ 916,834,720	\$ 1,525,141,468
Indirect	3,495	180,988,651	358,714,295	710,410,390
Induced	4,338	285,054,199	514,246,504	799,284,548
Total Impact	12,965	\$ 1,382,877,570	\$ 1,789,795,519	\$ 3,034,836,406

Table B.2.2: UConn Health – Total Economic Impact from Student Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	11	\$ 354,573	\$ 2,279,221	\$ 2,708,712
Indirect	2	133,331	211,569	381,020
Induced	2	128,688	231,407	359,778
Total Impact	15	\$ 616,592	\$ 2,722,197	\$ 3,449,510

Table B.2.3: UConn Health – Total Economic Impact from Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	184	\$ 14,607,478	\$ 14,986,862	\$ 36,198,887
Indirect	83	5,684,600	9,586,817	16,103,940
Induced	80	5,263,438	9,454,598	14,700,896
Total Impact	347	\$ 25,555,516	\$ 34,028,277	\$ 67,003,723

Table B.2.4: UConn Health – Total Economic Impact from University Operations, Student Spending, and Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	5,327	\$ 931,796,771	\$ 934,100,803	\$ 1,564,049,067
Indirect	3,580	186,806,582	368,512,681	726,895,350
Induced	4,420	290,446,325	523,932,509	814,345,222
Total Impact	13,327	\$ 1,409,049,678	\$ 1,826,545,993	\$ 3,105,289,639

B.3: Greater Hartford Campuses

Table B.3.1: Greater Hartford Campuses – Total Economic Impact from University Operations

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	457	\$ 59,940,970	\$ 59,940,970	\$ 73,062,347
Indirect	75	3,903,984	7,737,585	15,323,786
Induced	252	16,566,119	29,894,653	46,463,494
Total Impact	784	\$ 80,411,073	\$ 97,573,208	\$ 134,849,627

Table B.3.2: Greater Hartford Campuses – Total Economic Impact from Student Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	117	\$ 3,641,739	\$ 25,682,206	\$ 30,336,048
Indirect	18	1,419,205	2,233,092	4,011,803
Induced	20	1,335,104	2,400,710	3,732,494
Total Impact	155	\$ 6,396,048	\$ 30,316,007	\$ 38,080,345

Table B.3.3: Greater Hartford Campuses – Total Economic Impact from Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	1	\$ 85,259	\$ 87,473	\$ 211,282
Indirect	1	33,179	55,955	93,993
Induced	0	30,721	55,183	85,804
Total Impact	2	\$ 149,159	\$ 198,611	\$ 391,079

Table B.3.4: Greater Hartford Campuses – Total Economic Impact from University Operations, Student Spending, and Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	575	\$ 63,667,968	\$ 85,710,649	\$ 103,609,677
Indirect	94	5,356,368	10,026,632	19,429,582
Induced	272	17,931,944	32,350,546	50,281,792
Total Impact	941	\$ 86,956,280	\$ 128,087,826	\$ 173,321,051

B.4: Stamford Campus

Table B.4.1: Stamford Campus – Total Economic Impact from University Operations

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	116	\$ 21,305,505	\$ 21,305,505	\$ 24,464,741
Indirect	18	939,963	1,862,979	3,689,510
Induced	88	5,771,397	10,415,429	16,188,006
Total Impact	222	\$ 28,016,865	\$ 33,583,913	\$ 44,342,257

Table B.4.2: Stamford Campus – Total Economic Impact from Student Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	41	\$ 1,460,509	\$ 7,630,804	\$ 9,476,564
Indirect	7	530,194	862,252	1,546,972
Induced	8	524,508	943,296	1,466,564
Total Impact	56	\$ 2,515,210	\$ 9,436,352	\$ 12,490,099

Table B.4.3: Stamford Campus – Total Economic Impact from Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	38	\$ 3,044,968	\$ 3,124,051	\$ 7,545,755
Indirect	17	1,184,970	1,998,397	3,356,909
Induced	17	1,097,177	1,970,836	3,064,441
Total Impact	72	\$ 5,327,115	\$ 7,093,284	\$ 13,967,105

Table B.4.4: Stamford Campus – Total Economic Impact from University Operations, Student Spending, and Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	195	\$ 25,810,982	\$ 32,060,360	\$ 41,487,060
Indirect	42	2,655,127	4,723,628	8,593,391
Induced	113	7,393,082	13,329,561	20,719,011
Total Impact	350	\$ 35,859,190	\$ 50,113,549	\$ 70,799,461

B.5: Avery Point Campus

Table B.5.1: Avery Point Campus – Total Economic Impact from University Operations

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	159	\$ 20,421,356	\$ 20,421,356	\$ 27,124,481
Indirect	38	1,994,371	3,952,786	7,828,237
Induced	89	5,817,384	10,497,017	16,315,012
Total Impact	286	\$ 28,233,111	\$ 34,871,159	\$ 51,267,730

Table B.5.2: Avery Point Campus – Total Economic Impact from Student Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	7	\$ 277,302	\$ 1,104,109	\$ 1,432,090
Indirect	1	94,171	156,616	281,699
Induced	2	97,817	175,933	273,525
Total Impact	10	\$ 469,291	\$ 1,436,659	\$ 1,987,314

Table B.5.3: Avery Point Campus – Total Economic Impact from Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	1	\$ 45,722	\$ 46,910	\$ 113,306
Indirect	0	17,794	30,007	50,406
Induced	0	16,475	29,593	46,015
Total Impact	1	\$ 79,991	\$ 106,510	\$ 209,727

Table B.5.4: Avery Point Campus – Total Economic Impact from University Operations, Student Spending, and Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	167	\$ 20,744,380	\$ 21,572,375	\$ 28,669,877
Indirect	39	2,106,336	4,139,409	8,160,342
Induced	91	5,931,676	10,702,543	16,634,552
Total Impact	297	\$ 28,782,393	\$ 36,414,328	\$ 53,464,771

B.6: Waterbury Campus

Table B.6.1: Waterbury Campus – Total Economic Impact from University Operations

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	55	\$ 8,481,779	\$ 8,481,779	\$ 9,839,449
Indirect	7	403,945	800,608	1,585,553
Induced	35	2,305,374	4,160,387	6,466,218
Total Impact	97	\$ 11,191,098	\$ 13,442,774	\$ 17,891,220

Table B.6.2: Waterbury Campus – Total Economic Impact from Student Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	10	\$ 372,952	\$ 1,071,305	\$ 1,431,925
Indirect	2	114,910	194,573	353,578
Induced	2	128,467	231,064	359,237
Total Impact	14	\$ 616,330	\$ 1,496,942	\$ 2,144,739

Table B.6.3: Waterbury Campus – Total Economic Impact from Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	1	\$ 88,181	\$ 90,471	\$ 218,522
Indirect	1	34,316	57,872	97,214
Induced	0	31,773	57,074	88,744
Total Impact	2	\$ 154,270	\$ 205,417	\$ 404,480

Table B.6.4: Waterbury Campus – Total Economic Impact from University Operations, Student Spending, and Capital Spending

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	66	\$ 8,942,912	\$ 9,643,555	\$ 11,489,896
Indirect	10	553,171	1,053,053	2,036,345
Induced	37	2,465,614	4,448,525	6,914,199
Total Impact	113	\$ 11,961,698	\$ 15,145,133	\$ 20,440,439

APPENDIX C

Historic Trend of UConn's Total Economic Impact and Total Employment (FY18 - FY22)

