



GREATER WASHINGTON PARTNERSHIP

Board Organizations' Total Economic Contributions

The Greater Washington Partnership is an alliance of employers in Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, DC – including companies spanning diverse sectors, top research universities, and nonprofits – working to enhance the region's economic competitiveness.

VIRGINIA



271,000

total direct and supported jobs



1 in 20

jobs in Virginia



\$41.0 billion

in total GDPⁱ



6%

of Virginia GDP



\$980 million

in total Virginia state taxesⁱⁱ



\$656 million

in total Virginia local taxes

Economic Contributions (\$ in billions)

IMPACT	JOBS	INCOME	GDP	ECONOMIC OUTPUT ⁱⁱⁱ
Direct	122,000	\$12.5	\$21.9	\$36.1
Indirect	66,000	\$5.2	\$9.9	\$18.1
Induced	83,000	\$4.7	\$9.3	\$15.4
Total	271,000	\$22.4	\$41.0	\$69.6
Share of Virginia	5%	6%	6%	6%



\$102,000

Average direct employee income



\$67,000

Average indirect and induced income

Understanding the Types of Economic Impacts

Direct

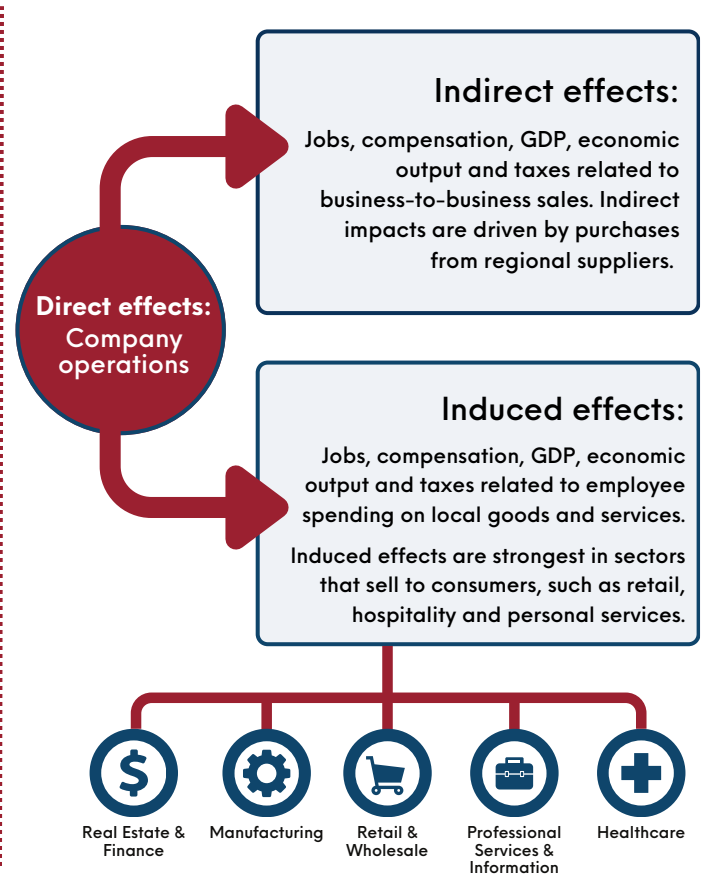
Direct economic impacts stem from the operations of the organization. The direct employment, personal income, GDP, economic output, and taxes are the result of ongoing operating activities.

Indirect

Indirect economic impacts are a result of purchases from local suppliers by the organization.

Induced

Induced economic impacts of employment, personal income, GDP, economic output, and taxes result from spending by employees of the organization and its suppliers.



Our Board Organizations



ⁱ GDP: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total market value of all final goods and services produced. In other words, GDP is the income generated by industry activity.

ⁱⁱ Taxes: Tax contributions include taxes associated with direct, indirect, and induced individual taxes, corporate income taxes, sales and use taxes, and property taxes. Economic contributions are based on work location while taxable income is apportioned to each region to calculate the tax impact. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

ⁱⁱⁱ Economic Output: Value Added can be interpreted as the sum of organizations' contribution to GDP and intermediate inputs such as the goods and services required for the organization to produce its own good(s) and/or service(s).

