An Economic Assessment of the Cost of Cancer in Texas and the Benefits of the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) and its Programs:

2022 Update

APPENDICES

THE PERRYMAN GROUP

510 N. Valley Mills Dr., Suite 300

Waco, TX 76710

ph. 254.751.9595, fax 254.751.7855

info@perrymangroup.com

www.perrymangroup.com

Contents

Appendix A: Methods Used 1

US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System 1

US Multi-Regional Econometric Model 9

Appendix B: Detailed Results 15

Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment 16

Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer 37

Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas 58

Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas 79

The Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with Lung and Bronchus Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Breast Cancer, and Pancreatic Cancer on Business Activity in Texas 100

The Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of Operations Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas 117

The Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of Outlays for Prevention and Screening Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas 120

The Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of Outlays for Research and Product Development Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas 123

The Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of All Direct Outlays for Operations and Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas 126

Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of Outlays for Prevention and Screening (Downstream) Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas 129

The Anticipated Benefits of the Research and Related Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas 132

The Anticipated Gross Benefits of All Prevention and Research Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas 135

The Anticipated Net Benefits of All Prevention and Research Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas 138

The Potential Annual Impact as of 2050 of a Substantial Reduction in Cancer Incidence as a Consequence of the Catalytic Effect Resulting from the Initiatives of Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) 141

Incremental Impact Associated with Becoming a Major Center of Biomedical Production as a Partial Consequence of the Catalytic Effect Resulting from the Initiatives of the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) and Other Initiatives on Business Activity in Texas 144

Estimate of Impact of Delayed Cancer Screening and Treatment Arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic 147

Appendix A: Methods Used

US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System

Overview

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 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 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. This process is described below.

Cost of Cancer

The **cost of cancer** includes direct medical outlays for treatment and care and indirect costs such as disease-related work disability or premature mortality. Most studies of cancer costs reflect only the initial effect of the various categories of cost. However, these losses, in turn, generate further reductions in business activity. This more comprehensive measure is the approach utilized by The Perryman Group. An important source of input data is the Texas Cancer Registry, which includes information regarding treatment costs and income losses attributable to morbidity and mortality. Though this is an excellent source of the necessary input data, it is characterized by a significant time lag. In order to assess the full economic effects as of 202, TPG updated these estimates using a projection model based on population growth and composition, overall inflation, and heath care costs. Patterns in mortality and morbidity were also updated using recent data from the American Cancer Society. This segment of the analysis indicates that the annual direct medical costs and morbidity and mortality losses associated with cancer within the state are now estimated to total almost $51.0 billion,

up from $47.7 billion last year. The current estimate of $51.0 billion is an increase of 132.9% above the estimate of $21.9 billion in 2007, the base year of the original Texas cancer cost study conducted by researchers from the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB). The Perryman Group also estimated the projected treatment cost of cancer in 2022 and how much it is expected to increase from 2010 as well as the anticipated treatment cost in 2032 and the increase from 2022. This aspect of the analysis makes use of information derived from the econometric model described below. Additionally, a breakout of the expenditures on cancer in 2021 by payer is provided. The cancer expenditures by Medicaid and CHIP were provided by Data Quality and Dissemination, Center for Analytics and Decision Support, Texas Health and Human Services based on data from AHQP Claims Universe, Texas Medicaid and Healthcare Partnership. Data was also provided by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas and the Employees Retirement System of Texas. All other cancer expenditures (private insurance, Medicare, other third-party payers, and out-of-pocket to patients) are approximations by The Perryman Group based on the best available data. A new addition beginning with the 2017 report is an analysis of the losses associated with the top four cancer sites for annual deaths in Texas, which include lung and bronchus, colorectal, breast, and pancreas. Specifically, this segment of the analysis measures the long-term consequences to the economy of the deaths from these four sites experienced in 2022. For this analysis, medical costs were based on (1) estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated deaths by cancer site in Texas for 2022 as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns). Although information is currently very limited, TPG used available information to provide a preliminary estimate of the impact of delays in cancer screening and treatment due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related disruptions. These results will be refined in future years as additional information becomes available. This scenario is derived from a preliminary assessment by the US National Cancer Institute which is based on mortality expectations in a limited number of sites, with appropriate adjustments for other sites and morbidity effects using current patterns. This estimate is well below those found in similar studies based on data from other countries.

Because the treatment cost component represents a loss to various payers, there is a “multiplier” effect if these funds could be redeployed into business activity. To estimate the direct inputs for this segment of the analysis, the actual outlays are allocated based on the current incidence of health care spending across more than 500 industrial and consumer categories utilizing the direct requirements matrix from the USMRIAS.

The **mortality and morbidity** estimates TPG used include productivity assumptions reflecting historical patterns and future projections from the baseline forecast of the Texas submodel of the US Multi-

Regional Econometric Model described in detail below). Average compensation (rather than per-capita income) was used to better capture any disparity between state and national earning patterns. Because the values were computed in terms of lost income, they do not reflect the full extent of the overall losses to the economy. Foregone income necessarily means that production, spending, employment, and other measures of economic activity are also lost. These aggregates were determined using relevant coefficients to capture the relationships among the pertinent variables, as well as data from the Regional Economic Information System of the US Department of Commerce. Because the original approach captures these overall income effects, there are no additional "multiplier" calculations applied to this segment of the analysis, with the exception of the induced spending derived from the higher earnings. The direct values in this category were assumed to follow standard consumer purchasing patterns for Texas as identified by the Council for Community and Economic Research and the US Department of Labor.

An important element of this segment of the analysis was allocating cancer costs to various geographic areas. The regional allocations of various categories of direct effects were accomplished based on health spending, cancer incidence, and cancer mortality rates at the county level. The relevant information was obtained from the US Department of Commerce and the National Cancer Institute. The county-level submodels of the USMRIAS reflect the unique industrial composition and characteristics of each county and multi-county area analyzed. They also capture spillover effects across regions.

CPRIT Program Benefits

In determining the **benefits of CPRIT** programs, The Perryman Group utilized input information regarding employment and expenditure levels at the Institute.

In the case of the **cancer-related health costs saved through prevention and screening programs**, The Perryman Group utilized available studies of the returns on investment in cancer prevention and screening (including leveraged funds from other sources). These studies also formed the basis for estimates of the potential improvement in outcomes. TPG then used standard measures of productivity and worklife to obtain the likely incremental economic activity associated with reducing the incidence/severity of cancer through early detection. Because returns on direct spending for prevention and screening programs were estimated based on available studies of such returns, they are unlikely to be specific to Texas or the exact programs offered by the Institute and will be subject to some range of error. (The impacts in the report for the past few years are significantly higher than in earlier years due to recent and more specific research showing higher rates of return from screening and prevention than in the past.) Results to date were incorporated to the extent possible in estimating these economic benefits.

Returns on investments in medical research include jobs created in the private sector, health care costs saved, the value of increased longevity, the value of reduced morbidity and disability, and the benefits of newer medicines and therapies. Job creation occurs not only directly through the scientists and staff in the research facilities, but also indirectly through the provision of business services needed by those institutions and other multiplier effects. Additionally, revenues from licensing and royalty streams are economic gains generated by research and development facilities. Attracting matching funds further enhances these economic benefits. Although reporting on job creation is incomplete, the actual results to date are generally consistent with the estimates derived from the models.

TPG calculated the magnitude of these **secondary effects** based on typical annual rates of return to health-related research, the addition of new researchers each year, and standard patterns in spinoff companies from research outlays (fully adjusted for attrition). Commercialization of research estimates were based on typical patterns from funded basic research as provided by the Association of University Technology Managers[1] localized to the relevant geographic area and adjusted for the specific nature of CPRIT research as well as attrition.

Data from the US Department of Commerce regarding typical firm size (excluding large pharmaceutical manufacturers) was also utilized. This information was fully updated for the current analysis. Available program data to date is highly consistent with these estimates.

The Perryman Group also estimated the outcomes-based economic benefits of CPRIT's programs (such as reduced morbidity and mortality). An important aspect of CPRIT's spending on prevention and screening programs is the reduced incidence and severity of cancer cases through earlier detection, and many studies have demonstrated the secondary or downstream benefits of such programs in terms of reduced health care costs, morbidity, and mortality.

For the **secondary impact of CPRIT research**, The Perryman Group measured the positive economic effects of research activities beyond the initial stimulus. Research leads to better cancer outcomes (and, thus, lower costs), spinoff activity, and the attraction of top researchers (and associated grant inflows). Many studies over an extended period of time support the conclusion that investing in medical and cancer research can yield returns far in excess of initial outlays. The Perryman Group utilized studies of the relationship between research and reduced treatment costs (as well as reduced morbidity and mortality) to estimate the positive economic outcomes in these areas stemming from the Institute's research support.

In addition, the economic benefits of new cancer-related therapeutics, diagnostics, and devices are estimated based on available empirical analyses of typical rates of return. The information on returns

[1] Association of University Technology Managers®, *AUTM U.S. Licensing Activity Survey: FY2016*, editors Shawn Hawkins, Yiorgos Kostoulas, Alice Li, Nichole R. Mercier, Matthew A. Mroz, Olivia Novac, Ragan Robertson, Nate Ruey, Ashley J. Stevens, April Turley and Karen White, with research assistance by Chrys Gwellem.

was updated significantly beginning several years ago based on recent evidence and, thus, not directly comparable with those provided in earlier years. The new research also permitted an assessment of national and global social returns to CPRIT-supported research, which are included in the current analysis.[2] Direct investments from other sources, including annual rates of federal R&D expenditures, are also quantified. Estimates of spinoff firms were derived through information sources such as studies by AUTM and others regarding typical firm formation rates as well as actual outcomes based on performance to date. As noted, a number of CPRIT grants have resulted in published papers and notable findings which are likely to lead to significant returns over time; specific results were incorporated to the extent possible. However, anticipated returns are of necessity partially estimated based on typical responses observed in other contexts, as it is relatively early in the life of CPRIT and its programs and there is a substantial lag between the creation of new ideas and their translation into health (and, hence, market) benefits. In fact, many of the benefits of CPRIT activities will continue to occur decades into the future. Over time, the results of more specific initiatives will become known and increasingly specific measures can be developed (and have been over the past few years). For example, the current estimates reflect the recruitment of scholars to date and leveraged funds associated with CPRIT grants. Because research benefits are ongoing and continue to provide benefits beyond the initial year of the outlays, they rise substantially over time due to the compounding effects of the grants and related matching funds.

Potential Economic Development and Societal Gains

Illustrations of potential economic development and societal gains are derived from analysis of the likely range of potential outcomes. They are forward-looking in nature, and more appropriately measured over a relatively extended time horizon. Inputs are based on reputable academic studies; nonetheless, they are subject to a range of error and changing conditions can affect actual results. Although the models used in this process have been maintained for about 40 years and are widely used and accepted, all economic models are based on estimates and do not give perfect results. As noted above, societal and economic benefits were estimated based on detailed academic studies related to the relevant returns to investments in basic medical research.

An important role of CPRIT activity is as a **catalyst for economic development**. Investments in cancer research can be crucial to attracting top researchers and startup companies, which can later grow into larger firms within the state. Moreover, as the footprint of the biosciences expands within the state as a result of the CPRIT initiative, it becomes more attractive to companies seeking to relocate or expand.

[2] 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.

Even beyond the sizable economic benefits of the Institute's operations, screening, prevention, and research activity, the program has the potential to help establish Texas at the forefront of cancer research and related industries. The economic growth accruing from such a situation would be substantial. TPG measured the benefits that would occur if CPRIT, in conjunction with other ongoing initiatives, serves as a catalyst for greater economic development in the biomedical and pharmaceutical arena.

The Perryman Group developed two scenarios to illustrate the potential economic development effects of Institute activities and measure gains in business activity above baseline projections. Scenarios involve the economic stimulus associated with a shift in Texas' relative position in industries related to the Institute (such as the biomedical industry cluster). The scenarios chosen are based on indications of the catalytic effect of the Institute (such as new company locations and related industrial development).

As this process occurs, supplier networks, training programs, related companies, and other resources tend to congregate, thus resulting in the establishment of a cluster of economic activity. Given the state's efforts to attract biomedical industries, CPRIT activity serves as an impetus for a major concentration of emerging biomedical production sectors and, in fact, the results over time suggest that this phenomenon has already begun to occur.

The Perryman Group developed two scenarios to illustrate the potential economic development effects of CPRIT initiatives. Only incremental gains above baseline projections (as derived from the Texas submodel of the US Multi-Regional Econometric Model) are included.

- Scenario I assumes Texas achieves a concentration in the biomedical industry (pharmaceuticals and medical equipment) by 2050 equivalent to that of the US.
- Scenario II presumes Texas achieves a concentration in the biomedical industry (pharmaceuticals and medical equipment) by 2050 equivalent to that of California. While there are certainly states with a higher relative presence in these sectors, California is representative of a large state that has strategically used its academic research capabilities to foster industrial development. The CPRIT initiative offers Texas an opportunity to leverage research into an enhanced presence in associated industries such as biomedicine and pharmaceuticals in a similar manner.

In addition, the research funded through CPRIT could help **reduce cancer incidence and severity**, thereby shrinking the enormous cost of the disease. The Perryman Group developed a scenario to illustrate the potential economic benefit of reducing cancer incidence in Texas which measures a shift in Texas' cancer incidence and death rates over time to the levels observed in other states. TPG quantified the gains that would occur in Texas and the US if research breakthroughs that were facilitated by CPRIT funding were able to reduce cancer incidence and death rates in the state and nation over time to a level equal to the current rate of the five states with the lowest prevalence. The results of this year's study indicate Texas is making significant progress relative to other areas.

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) measurement of the induced impacts associated with payrolls and consumer spending; (7) embedded modules to estimate multi-sectoral direct spending effects; (8) estimation of retail spending activity by consumers; and (9) comprehensive linkage and integration capabilities with a wide variety of econometric, real estate, occupational, and fiscal impact models.

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

Another pattern that arises in response to any direct economic activity comes from the payroll dollars received by employees at each stage of the production cycle. As workers are compensated, they use some of their income for taxes, savings, and purchases from external markets. A substantial portion, however, is spent locally on food, clothing, health care services, utilities, housing, recreation, and other items. Typical purchasing patterns in the relevant areas are obtained from the Center for Community and Economic Research Cost of Living Index, a privately compiled inter-regional measure which has been widely used for several decades, and the Consumer Expenditure Survey of the US Department of Labor. These initial outlays by area residents generate further secondary activity as local providers acquire inputs to meet this consumer demand. These consumer spending impacts are known as the induced effect. The USMRIAS is designed to provide realistic, yet conservative, estimates of these phenomena.

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

Department of Commerce. The verification and testing procedures make use of extensive public and private sources.

Impacts are typically measured in constant 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 fourth measure, Retail Sales, represents the component of Total Expenditures which occurs in retail outlets (general merchandise stores, automobile dealers and service stations, building materials stores, food stores, drugstores, restaurants, and so forth). Retail Sales is a commonly used measure of consumer activity.

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

US Multi-Regional Econometric Model

Overview

The US Multi-Regional Econometric Model was developed by Dr. M. Ray Perryman, President and CEO of The Perryman Group (TPG), about 40 years ago and has been consistently maintained, expanded, and updated 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 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 can be integrated with The Perryman Group's other models and systems to provide dynamic projections.

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. This model was used extensively in the present analysis in all segments in which projections were required.

Model Logic and Structure

The 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 Texas Consumer Price Index, which fluctuates in response to national pricing patterns and unique local phenomena.

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 US 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 system and that of each of the individual sub-areas. 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. This process is, in effect, a disciplining exercise with regard to the individual regional (including metropolitan and rural) systems. By compelling equilibrium across all regions and sectors, the algorithm ensures that the patterns in state activity are reasonable in light of smaller area dynamics and, conversely, that the regional outlooks are within plausible performance levels for the state as a whole.

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 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, it is necessary to compile and assimilate extensive material regarding current events and factors both across the state of Texas and elsewhere.

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 in the state on a daily basis; (3) dozens of hours of direct telephone interviews with key business and political leaders in all parts of the state; (4) face-to-face discussions with representatives of major industry groups; and (5) frequent site visits to the various regions of the state. 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.

Appendix B: Detailed Results

Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-1,335.3 m	-366.0 m	-240.8 m	-3,229
Mining	-2,173.8 m	-496.6 m	-254.7 m	-1,149
Utilities	-3,496.2 m	-790.3 m	-344.9 m	-1,230
Construction	-1,837.8 m	-936.9 m	-772.0 m	-9,333
Manufacturing	-10,782.6 m	-3,366.3 m	-1,899.1 m	-23,872
Wholesale Trade	-2,357.7 m	-1,595.3 m	-919.9 m	-8,824
Retail Trade*	-9,473.6 m	-7,109.5 m	-4,133.4 m	-108,764
Transportation & Warehousing	-4,967.0 m	-2,118.9 m	-1,401.4 m	-16,639
Information	-1,724.6 m	-1,061.9 m	-453.3 m	-3,401
Financial Activities*	-13,819.3 m	-4,727.6 m	-1,989.2 m	-18,575
Business Services	-4,258.0 m	-2,708.3 m	-2,209.3 m	-23,096
Health Services	-12,398.1 m	-9,170.1 m	-7,753.4 m	-110,202
Other Services	-4,450.2 m	-2,295.8 m	-1,829.3 m	-37,399
Total, All Industries	**-73,074.4 m**	**-36,743.6 m**	**-24,200.8 m**	**-365,713**

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

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Comptroller Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
High Plains	-$2,492.2 m	-$1,288.4 m	-$849.3 m	-$366.1 m	-13,119
Northwest Texas	-$2,039.4 m	-$1,068.1 m	-$711.2 m	-$317.2 m	-11,132
Metroplex	-$19,010.4 m	-$9,533.4 m	-$6,216.9 m	-$2,338.5 m	-92,819
Upper East Texas	-$4,374.0 m	-$2,260.7 m	-$1,512.7 m	-$648.0 m	-23,520
Southeast Texas	-$2,975.6 m	-$1,554.2 m	-$1,053.8 m	-$467.3 m	-16,443
Gulf Coast	-$17,732.9 m	-$8,411.4 m	-$5,503.0 m	-$1,883.4 m	-79,891
Capital	-$3,941.8 m	-$2,083.3 m	-$1,374.5 m	-$560.3 m	-20,917
Central Texas	-$3,343.6 m	-$1,744.9 m	-$1,161.6 m	-$500.7 m	-18,214
Alamo	-$7,765.3 m	-$3,995.9 m	-$2,642.1 m	-$1,054.7 m	-40,404
South Texas	-$5,306.5 m	-$2,741.3 m	-$1,831.4 m	-$787.2 m	-28,708
West Texas	-$1,657.1 m	-$836.0 m	-$549.7 m	-$248.9 m	-8,520
Upper Rio Grande	-$2,435.5 m	-$1,226.1 m	-$794.6 m	-$301.3 m	-12,028
Texas	**-$73,074.4 m**	**-$36,743.6 m**	**-$24,200.8 m**	**-$9,473.6 m**	**-365,713**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Council of Governments Region

Council of Governments	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Panhandle	-$1,262.0 m	-$641.2 m	-$421.5 m	-$187.9 m	-6,530
South Plains	-$1,230.2 m	-$647.2 m	-$427.8 m	-$178.2 m	-6,588
Nortex	-$817.7 m	-$434.9 m	-$291.3 m	-$131.7 m	-4,567
North Central Texas	-$18,229.7 m	-$9,120.0 m	-$5,939.0 m	-$2,217.2 m	-88,458
Ark-Tex	-$1,014.7 m	-$530.4 m	-$358.3 m	-$160.9 m	-5,632
East Texas	-$3,359.3 m	-$1,730.2 m	-$1,154.4 m	-$487.1 m	-17,887
West Central Texas	-$1,221.8 m	-$633.1 m	-$420.0 m	-$185.5 m	-6,565
Rio Grande	-$2,435.5 m	-$1,226.1 m	-$794.6 m	-$301.3 m	-12,028
Permian Basin	-$1,112.4 m	-$561.5 m	-$370.9 m	-$169.5 m	-5,716
Concho Valley	-$544.7 m	-$274.5 m	-$178.7 m	-$79.4 m	-2,804
Heart of Texas	-$1,378.4 m	-$700.8 m	-$461.6 m	-$191.2 m	-7,192
Capital Area	-$3,941.8 m	-$2,083.3 m	-$1,374.5 m	-$560.3 m	-20,917
Brazos Valley	-$802.7 m	-$418.5 m	-$277.9 m	-$125.9 m	-4,372
Deep East Texas	-$1,510.0 m	-$797.7 m	-$539.2 m	-$243.0 m	-8,494
South East Texas	-$1,465.7 m	-$756.5 m	-$514.6 m	-$224.3 m	-7,949
Houston-Galveston Area	-$17,732.9 m	-$8,411.4 m	-$5,503.0 m	-$1,883.4 m	-79,891
Golden Crescent	-$675.0 m	-$345.8 m	-$232.4 m	-$102.4 m	-3,607
Alamo Area	-$7,091.7 m	-$3,650.8 m	-$2,410.1 m	-$952.6 m	-36,802
South Texas	-$508.5 m	-$271.9 m	-$183.7 m	-$87.3 m	-2,939
Coastal Bend	-$1,972.1 m	-$967.6 m	-$642.4 m	-$278.7 m	-9,907
Lower Rio Grande Valley	-$2,428.0 m	-$1,288.1 m	-$861.3 m	-$356.5 m	-13,561
Texoma	-$780.7 m	-$413.5 m	-$277.9 m	-$121.3 m	-4,361
Central Texas	-$1,162.5 m	-$625.7 m	-$422.1 m	-$183.5 m	-6,650
Middle Rio Grande	-$396.5 m	-$213.2 m	-$143.6 m	-$64.7 m	-2,295
Border Region	**-$5,771.2 m**	**-$3,000.8 m**	**-$1,984.2 m**	**-$810.3 m**	**-30,840**
Texas	**-$73,074.4 m**	**-$36,743.6 m**	**-$24,200.8 m**	**-$9,473.6 m**	**-365,713**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Border region consists of Rio Grande, Middle Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, South Texas COGs, and Terrell County.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Metropolitan Area

Metro Area	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Abilene MSA	-$596.8 m	-$303.1 m	-$199.8 m	-$80.2 m	-3,054
Amarillo MSA	-$836.0 m	-$437.3 m	-$288.6 m	-$119.4 m	-4,430
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	-$3,392.4 m	-$1,804.8 m	-$1,191.6 m	-$481.0 m	-18,072
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	-$1,465.7 m	-$756.5 m	-$514.6 m	-$224.3 m	-7,949
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	-$983.0 m	-$510.2 m	-$337.8 m	-$139.2 m	-5,315
College Station-Bryan MSA	-$517.7 m	-$268.1 m	-$178.0 m	-$77.9 m	-2,791
Corpus Christi MSA	-$1,422.0 m	-$687.6 m	-$456.6 m	-$188.2 m	-6,950
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	-$11,084.0 m	-$5,517.6 m	-$3,566.8 m	-$1,287.4 m	-52,434
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD*	-$6,468.4 m	-$3,256.6 m	-$2,141.1 m	-$828.8 m	-32,396
El Paso MSA	-$2,367.5 m	-$1,190.3 m	-$770.9 m	-$289.9 m	-11,654
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	-$17,054.4 m	-$8,055.4 m	-$5,263.3 m	-$1,771.2 m	-76,066
Killeen-Temple MSA	-$1,007.6 m	-$544.1 m	-$366.8 m	-$156.5 m	-5,766
Laredo MSA	-$386.1 m	-$204.3 m	-$137.1 m	-$63.0 m	-2,172
Longview MSA	-$1,078.5 m	-$549.9 m	-$370.2 m	-$153.4 m	-5,666
Lubbock MSA	-$953.7 m	-$506.5 m	-$335.7 m	-$130.0 m	-5,113
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	-$1,396.8 m	-$751.1 m	-$505.7 m	-$208.4 m	-7,958
Midland MSA	-$347.8 m	-$176.4 m	-$115.3 m	-$50.3 m	-1,737
Odessa MSA	-$396.7 m	-$203.1 m	-$137.3 m	-$58.9 m	-2,111
San Angelo MSA	-$394.3 m	-$198.3 m	-$128.6 m	-$54.4 m	-2,015
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	-$6,622.0 m	-$3,409.7 m	-$2,250.3 m	-$881.7 m	-34,287
Sherman-Denison MSA	-$483.2 m	-$261.7 m	-$176.6 m	-$76.2 m	-2,784
Texarkana MSA	-$337.3 m	-$182.0 m	-$123.3 m	-$52.0 m	-1,916
Tyler MSA	-$864.6 m	-$437.9 m	-$285.5 m	-$116.6 m	-4,387
Victoria MSA	-$353.3 m	-$179.9 m	-$121.2 m	-$51.8 m	-1,855
Waco MSA	-$993.4 m	-$503.5 m	-$329.5 m	-$130.4 m	-5,087
Wichita Falls MSA	-$507.6 m	-$275.6 m	-$185.4 m	-$81.1 m	-2,891
Rural Texas	-$10,763.8 m	-$5,572.0 m	-$3,723.2 m	-$1,721.5 m	-58,858
Texas	**-$73,074.4 m**	**-$36,743.6 m**	**-$24,200.8 m**	**-$9,473.6 m**	**-365,713**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 1 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Anderson	-$174.4 m	-$96.1 m	-$65.3 m	-$27.3 m	-1,013
Andrews	-$35.2 m	-$17.4 m	-$11.1 m	-$5.6 m	-169
Angelina	-$329.9 m	-$172.6 m	-$116.0 m	-$50.2 m	-1,820
Aransas	-$141.0 m	-$65.3 m	-$41.6 m	-$20.8 m	-654
Archer	-$22.7 m	-$11.2 m	-$7.2 m	-$4.0 m	-116
Armstrong	-$8.5 m	-$4.4 m	-$3.0 m	-$0.9 m	-45
Atascosa	-$137.7 m	-$68.2 m	-$45.6 m	-$19.1 m	-696
Austin	-$97.1 m	-$45.6 m	-$29.2 m	-$12.1 m	-424
Bailey	-$13.4 m	-$6.9 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.4 m	-67
Bandera	-$89.7 m	-$44.7 m	-$29.0 m	-$14.3 m	-459
Bastrop	-$229.9 m	-$114.4 m	-$74.5 m	-$35.3 m	-1,177
Baylor	-$21.8 m	-$11.8 m	-$7.9 m	-$3.5 m	-123
Bee	-$70.9 m	-$38.2 m	-$26.0 m	-$12.0 m	-416
Bell	-$752.4 m	-$410.0 m	-$277.3 m	-$115.8 m	-4,331
Bexar	-$5,313.1 m	-$2,753.4 m	-$1,819.6 m	-$680.8 m	-27,433
Blanco	-$36.4 m	-$18.0 m	-$11.7 m	-$5.3 m	-183
Borden	-$9.9 m	-$4.5 m	-$2.7 m	-$1.4 m	-39
Bosque	-$81.1 m	-$42.3 m	-$28.6 m	-$10.6 m	-439
Bowie	-$337.3 m	-$182.0 m	-$123.3 m	-$52.0 m	-1,916
Brazoria	-$748.6 m	-$363.7 m	-$241.0 m	-$116.9 m	-3,792
Brazos	-$387.3 m	-$200.5 m	-$132.8 m	-$54.1 m	-2,065
Brewster	-$30.7 m	-$17.1 m	-$11.5 m	-$4.9 m	-180
Briscoe	-$5.5 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.5 m	-$1.0 m	-25
Brooks	-$18.4 m	-$10.4 m	-$7.3 m	-$3.6 m	-119
Brown	-$144.8 m	-$81.4 m	-$55.4 m	-$25.9 m	-900
Burleson	-$65.4 m	-$34.0 m	-$22.6 m	-$12.0 m	-360
Burnet	-$172.9 m	-$86.3 m	-$56.2 m	-$24.8 m	-873
Caldwell	-$124.6 m	-$63.5 m	-$43.2 m	-$18.5 m	-675
Calhoun	-$44.6 m	-$18.6 m	-$12.0 m	-$6.0 m	-186
Callahan	-$59.7 m	-$29.1 m	-$19.1 m	-$9.0 m	-299
Cameron	-$983.0 m	-$510.2 m	-$337.8 m	-$139.2 m	-5,315
Camp	-$41.7 m	-$22.0 m	-$15.0 m	-$5.9 m	-234
Carson	-$9.8 m	-$3.9 m	-$2.3 m	-$0.8 m	-33
Cass	-$113.7 m	-$59.1 m	-$40.1 m	-$20.0 m	-640

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 2 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Castro	-$11.4 m	-$5.2 m	-$3.3 m	-$2.0 m	-54
Chambers	-$86.5 m	-$34.6 m	-$21.6 m	-$10.0 m	-328
Cherokee	-$173.9 m	-$93.4 m	-$64.3 m	-$27.1 m	-1,012
Childress	-$24.0 m	-$12.6 m	-$8.5 m	-$4.1 m	-137
Clay	-$40.2 m	-$20.4 m	-$13.9 m	-$5.7 m	-211
Cochran	-$5.2 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.6 m	-$0.7 m	-25
Coke	-$16.7 m	-$8.1 m	-$5.2 m	-$2.8 m	-81
Coleman	-$45.1 m	-$23.6 m	-$15.9 m	-$7.1 m	-248
Collin	-$1,549.0 m	-$807.0 m	-$532.4 m	-$218.4 m	-8,036
Collingsworth	-$10.5 m	-$5.6 m	-$3.8 m	-$2.0 m	-59
Colorado	-$99.2 m	-$51.3 m	-$34.6 m	-$16.0 m	-563
Comal	-$385.8 m	-$196.7 m	-$129.2 m	-$55.8 m	-2,053
Comanche	-$60.5 m	-$32.1 m	-$21.7 m	-$9.0 m	-335
Concho	-$10.4 m	-$5.7 m	-$4.0 m	-$1.5 m	-61
Cooke	-$147.6 m	-$72.0 m	-$47.6 m	-$23.0 m	-742
Coryell	-$164.5 m	-$86.7 m	-$57.8 m	-$26.2 m	-924
Cottle	-$8.6 m	-$4.9 m	-$3.3 m	-$1.4 m	-50
Crane	-$6.9 m	-$3.7 m	-$2.6 m	-$1.0 m	-39
Crockett	-$8.5 m	-$4.2 m	-$2.7 m	-$1.9 m	-46
Crosby	-$19.4 m	-$10.8 m	-$7.4 m	-$2.3 m	-111
Culberson	-$5.2 m	-$3.0 m	-$2.0 m	-$1.3 m	-34
Dallam	-$13.4 m	-$6.8 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.0 m	-66
Dallas	-$7,036.7 m	-$3,452.3 m	-$2,207.9 m	-$719.5 m	-31,648
Dawson	-$40.3 m	-$19.4 m	-$11.9 m	-$6.9 m	-191
Deaf Smith	-$29.3 m	-$14.0 m	-$8.9 m	-$3.8 m	-137
Delta	-$18.9 m	-$10.0 m	-$6.9 m	-$1.9 m	-100
Denton	-$1,369.1 m	-$686.4 m	-$448.2 m	-$174.8 m	-6,762
DeWitt	-$89.3 m	-$47.2 m	-$31.9 m	-$13.5 m	-499
Dickens	-$9.8 m	-$5.0 m	-$3.3 m	-$1.7 m	-51
Dimmit	-$20.9 m	-$11.1 m	-$7.7 m	-$3.9 m	-125
Donley	-$17.5 m	-$9.9 m	-$6.9 m	-$3.5 m	-114
Duval	-$31.9 m	-$16.2 m	-$11.1 m	-$4.2 m	-171
Eastland	-$76.4 m	-$38.6 m	-$25.7 m	-$13.1 m	-419
Ector	-$396.7 m	-$203.1 m	-$137.3 m	-$58.9 m	-2,111

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 3 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Edwards	-$5.7 m	-$2.8 m	-$1.7 m	-$1.0 m	-26
El Paso	-$2,363.8 m	-$1,188.5 m	-$769.8 m	-$288.9 m	-11,634
Ellis	-$371.2 m	-$178.5 m	-$115.2 m	-$55.8 m	-1,822
Erath	-$103.8 m	-$57.4 m	-$39.4 m	-$18.2 m	-634
Falls	-$70.4 m	-$38.3 m	-$26.1 m	-$10.5 m	-404
Fannin	-$150.0 m	-$79.8 m	-$53.7 m	-$22.1 m	-835
Fayette	-$136.4 m	-$70.3 m	-$46.5 m	-$18.8 m	-717
Fisher	-$15.9 m	-$8.7 m	-$5.9 m	-$2.6 m	-92
Floyd	-$16.3 m	-$7.6 m	-$4.9 m	-$1.9 m	-73
Foard	-$4.1 m	-$2.3 m	-$1.7 m	-$0.6 m	-26
Fort Bend	-$1,251.0 m	-$592.2 m	-$380.7 m	-$163.4 m	-5,705
Franklin	-$31.8 m	-$16.3 m	-$11.0 m	-$4.9 m	-173
Freestone	-$68.0 m	-$33.9 m	-$22.2 m	-$12.0 m	-357
Frio	-$44.6 m	-$22.2 m	-$14.6 m	-$6.4 m	-227
Gaines	-$26.2 m	-$11.8 m	-$7.2 m	-$4.0 m	-112
Galveston	-$1,147.2 m	-$569.9 m	-$377.3 m	-$155.2 m	-5,775
Garza	-$14.0 m	-$6.5 m	-$4.1 m	-$2.4 m	-65
Gillespie	-$129.6 m	-$66.6 m	-$44.5 m	-$19.3 m	-700
Glasscock	-$1.3 m	-$0.6 m	-$0.3 m	-$0.1 m	-5
Goliad	-$23.6 m	-$12.7 m	-$8.8 m	-$4.9 m	-145
Gonzales	-$50.7 m	-$26.8 m	-$18.3 m	-$8.0 m	-288
Gray	-$98.0 m	-$48.5 m	-$32.8 m	-$15.4 m	-512
Grayson	-$483.2 m	-$261.7 m	-$176.6 m	-$76.2 m	-2,784
Gregg	-$486.5 m	-$259.1 m	-$175.8 m	-$71.9 m	-2,707
Grimes	-$60.4 m	-$31.3 m	-$21.1 m	-$10.3 m	-336
Guadalupe	-$307.8 m	-$153.8 m	-$100.1 m	-$53.3 m	-1,630
Hale	-$78.7 m	-$43.5 m	-$29.4 m	-$15.1 m	-479
Hall	-$15.2 m	-$7.8 m	-$5.0 m	-$2.3 m	-78
Hamilton	-$33.0 m	-$17.4 m	-$11.8 m	-$5.7 m	-189
Hansford	-$8.4 m	-$3.4 m	-$2.0 m	-$1.0 m	-29
Hardeman	-$15.0 m	-$8.2 m	-$5.4 m	-$3.3 m	-93
Hardin	-$186.5 m	-$94.0 m	-$61.8 m	-$30.6 m	-976
Harris	-$11,965.2 m	-$5,580.3 m	-$3,635.8 m	-$1,086.8 m	-51,322
Harrison	-$260.3 m	-$125.8 m	-$84.6 m	-$31.6 m	-1,257

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 4 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Hartley	-$3.6 m	-$1.7 m	-$1.1 m	-$0.5 m	-18
Haskell	-$23.6 m	-$12.5 m	-$8.7 m	-$3.5 m	-133
Hays	-$325.7 m	-$171.5 m	-$113.6 m	-$49.1 m	-1,775
Hemphill	-$5.8 m	-$2.7 m	-$1.7 m	-$0.8 m	-26
Henderson	-$415.9 m	-$211.8 m	-$140.0 m	-$59.6 m	-2,185
Hidalgo	-$1,396.8 m	-$751.1 m	-$505.7 m	-$208.4 m	-7,958
Hill	-$152.0 m	-$76.3 m	-$50.2 m	-$23.6 m	-818
Hockley	-$53.0 m	-$27.0 m	-$18.3 m	-$9.0 m	-295
Hood	-$245.2 m	-$124.7 m	-$83.2 m	-$36.7 m	-1,299
Hopkins	-$117.6 m	-$60.9 m	-$40.4 m	-$21.3 m	-651
Houston	-$117.4 m	-$59.5 m	-$40.2 m	-$13.5 m	-588
Howard	-$123.9 m	-$62.2 m	-$41.7 m	-$18.4 m	-649
Hudspeth	-$3.7 m	-$1.8 m	-$1.1 m	-$1.0 m	-20
Hunt	-$284.0 m	-$147.9 m	-$98.7 m	-$47.8 m	-1,578
Hutchinson	-$68.5 m	-$31.1 m	-$20.0 m	-$13.9 m	-330
Irion	-$4.6 m	-$1.8 m	-$1.0 m	-$0.6 m	-16
Jack	-$25.1 m	-$12.0 m	-$7.8 m	-$4.4 m	-123
Jackson	-$41.7 m	-$21.0 m	-$13.5 m	-$7.7 m	-218
Jasper	-$140.5 m	-$75.5 m	-$51.4 m	-$23.8 m	-823
Jeff Davis	-$10.9 m	-$5.7 m	-$3.8 m	-$1.7 m	-59
Jefferson	-$976.8 m	-$507.9 m	-$347.7 m	-$143.9 m	-5,315
Jim Hogg	-$13.6 m	-$6.8 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.9 m	-71
Jim Wells	-$109.9 m	-$61.0 m	-$41.3 m	-$18.8 m	-652
Johnson	-$469.3 m	-$242.4 m	-$163.5 m	-$69.7 m	-2,563
Jones	-$77.4 m	-$40.0 m	-$26.9 m	-$10.8 m	-417
Karnes	-$58.7 m	-$28.1 m	-$18.5 m	-$8.3 m	-286
Kaufman	-$306.0 m	-$157.6 m	-$105.6 m	-$46.7 m	-1,682
Kendall	-$121.2 m	-$58.9 m	-$38.4 m	-$17.9 m	-601
Kenedy	-$3.3 m	-$1.5 m	-$1.0 m	-$0.9 m	-20
Kent	-$3.7 m	-$1.7 m	-$1.0 m	-$0.5 m	-15
Kerr	-$235.4 m	-$123.7 m	-$81.8 m	-$36.7 m	-1,297
Kimble	-$21.3 m	-$9.7 m	-$6.0 m	-$3.3 m	-95
King	-$4.6 m	-$2.2 m	-$1.3 m	-$0.5 m	-19
Kinney	-$16.8 m	-$8.0 m	-$5.0 m	-$2.6 m	-80

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 5 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Kleberg	-$92.0 m	-$47.3 m	-$31.8 m	-$14.1 m	-501
Knox	-$14.5 m	-$7.7 m	-$5.2 m	-$1.9 m	-78
La Salle	-$13.6 m	-$7.4 m	-$5.0 m	-$2.5 m	-83
Lamar	-$207.8 m	-$107.5 m	-$72.9 m	-$32.6 m	-1,154
Lamb	-$31.0 m	-$14.8 m	-$9.7 m	-$4.6 m	-149
Lampasas	-$90.6 m	-$47.4 m	-$31.7 m	-$14.4 m	-511
Lavaca	-$95.5 m	-$52.3 m	-$35.5 m	-$15.3 m	-561
Lee	-$56.7 m	-$28.3 m	-$18.6 m	-$8.4 m	-287
Leon	-$54.1 m	-$27.7 m	-$17.4 m	-$11.2 m	-287
Liberty	-$269.1 m	-$141.1 m	-$96.0 m	-$40.1 m	-1,474
Limestone	-$83.9 m	-$44.8 m	-$31.0 m	-$14.6 m	-491
Lipscomb	-$9.3 m	-$4.1 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.1 m	-37
Live Oak	-$58.6 m	-$28.2 m	-$18.6 m	-$10.1 m	-297
Llano	-$147.0 m	-$75.6 m	-$49.9 m	-$22.0 m	-785
Loving	-$1.5 m	-$0.5 m	-$0.3 m	-$0.2 m	-5
Lubbock	-$921.4 m	-$489.4 m	-$324.4 m	-$126.4 m	-4,946
Lynn	-$12.9 m	-$6.3 m	-$3.9 m	-$1.3 m	-56
Madison	-$39.2 m	-$20.7 m	-$13.8 m	-$6.7 m	-223
Marion	-$51.4 m	-$26.7 m	-$18.0 m	-$8.4 m	-292
Martin	-$11.1 m	-$5.5 m	-$3.7 m	-$1.4 m	-54
Mason	-$22.7 m	-$11.4 m	-$7.5 m	-$3.4 m	-118
Matagorda	-$121.9 m	-$57.1 m	-$37.5 m	-$21.6 m	-604
Maverick	-$103.9 m	-$54.7 m	-$36.6 m	-$16.9 m	-592
McCulloch	-$38.1 m	-$20.3 m	-$13.8 m	-$6.1 m	-215
McLennan	-$923.0 m	-$465.2 m	-$303.5 m	-$119.9 m	-4,684
McMullen	-$1.5 m	-$0.6 m	-$0.4 m	-$0.2 m	-6
Medina	-$136.4 m	-$67.5 m	-$43.9 m	-$20.5 m	-703
Menard	-$9.7 m	-$4.9 m	-$3.1 m	-$1.9 m	-50
Midland	-$336.7 m	-$171.0 m	-$111.7 m	-$48.8 m	-1,683
Milam	-$82.8 m	-$42.2 m	-$28.5 m	-$14.1 m	-454
Mills	-$16.6 m	-$9.9 m	-$6.9 m	-$3.1 m	-109
Mitchell	-$29.9 m	-$16.0 m	-$10.8 m	-$4.9 m	-169
Montague	-$94.2 m	-$47.3 m	-$31.3 m	-$14.1 m	-499
Montgomery	-$1,390.4 m	-$683.9 m	-$454.5 m	-$171.1 m	-6,800

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 6 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Moore	-$43.8 m	-$18.6 m	-$11.7 m	-$6.0 m	-180
Morris	-$46.5 m	-$21.2 m	-$14.2 m	-$5.1 m	-212
Motley	-$6.9 m	-$3.4 m	-$2.1 m	-$1.0 m	-33
Nacogdoches	-$195.4 m	-$106.3 m	-$72.9 m	-$33.4 m	-1,182
Navarro	-$189.0 m	-$96.6 m	-$65.0 m	-$26.0 m	-1,012
Newton	-$25.5 m	-$15.2 m	-$10.7 m	-$5.8 m	-171
Nolan	-$65.9 m	-$34.4 m	-$22.6 m	-$10.5 m	-355
Nueces	-$1,210.9 m	-$583.8 m	-$386.3 m	-$153.9 m	-5,828
Ochiltree	-$16.8 m	-$7.7 m	-$4.9 m	-$2.5 m	-75
Oldham	-$2.0 m	-$1.1 m	-$0.7 m	-$0.6 m	-13
Orange	-$302.4 m	-$154.6 m	-$105.0 m	-$49.8 m	-1,657
Palo Pinto	-$123.6 m	-$59.2 m	-$38.1 m	-$18.5 m	-603
Panola	-$88.4 m	-$44.7 m	-$30.3 m	-$13.4 m	-470
Parker	-$360.5 m	-$171.6 m	-$109.2 m	-$52.9 m	-1,720
Parmer	-$9.6 m	-$4.1 m	-$2.7 m	-$0.7 m	-39
Pecos	-$33.9 m	-$17.1 m	-$11.2 m	-$6.1 m	-183
Polk	-$258.0 m	-$135.7 m	-$90.3 m	-$44.0 m	-1,417
Potter	-$436.8 m	-$229.2 m	-$152.5 m	-$60.0 m	-2,318
Presidio	-$21.2 m	-$10.1 m	-$6.4 m	-$3.5 m	-101
Rains	-$36.3 m	-$16.6 m	-$10.0 m	-$6.7 m	-163
Randall	-$378.9 m	-$198.7 m	-$130.1 m	-$57.2 m	-2,021
Reagan	-$4.8 m	-$2.4 m	-$1.4 m	-$1.0 m	-24
Real	-$20.4 m	-$9.8 m	-$6.4 m	-$2.9 m	-100
Red River	-$65.9 m	-$34.2 m	-$22.8 m	-$9.5 m	-357
Reeves	-$31.5 m	-$15.7 m	-$10.2 m	-$6.3 m	-171
Refugio	-$24.0 m	-$11.7 m	-$7.3 m	-$5.8 m	-127
Roberts	-$2.0 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.5 m	-$0.5 m	-9
Robertson	-$65.0 m	-$33.5 m	-$22.5 m	-$11.8 m	-366
Rockwall	-$168.0 m	-$87.8 m	-$58.8 m	-$24.3 m	-905
Runnels	-$49.0 m	-$22.5 m	-$14.4 m	-$6.7 m	-226
Rusk	-$178.0 m	-$87.5 m	-$59.0 m	-$25.1 m	-910
Sabine	-$53.3 m	-$27.5 m	-$19.2 m	-$8.9 m	-304
San Augustine	-$45.5 m	-$23.0 m	-$15.4 m	-$6.3 m	-238
San Jacinto	-$100.2 m	-$50.4 m	-$33.3 m	-$16.4 m	-530

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 7 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
San Patricio	-$211.2 m	-$103.8 m	-$70.3 m	-$34.3 m	-1,122
San Saba	-$22.5 m	-$12.2 m	-$8.1 m	-$4.1 m	-131
Schleicher	-$6.9 m	-$3.6 m	-$2.5 m	-$0.7 m	-38
Scurry	-$46.2 m	-$24.4 m	-$15.4 m	-$9.6 m	-255
Shackelford	-$9.1 m	-$4.5 m	-$3.0 m	-$1.5 m	-48
Shelby	-$79.3 m	-$43.1 m	-$29.9 m	-$13.5 m	-475
Sherman	-$2.3 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.6 m	-$0.3 m	-9
Smith	-$864.6 m	-$437.9 m	-$285.5 m	-$116.6 m	-4,387
Somervell	-$15.7 m	-$7.8 m	-$5.4 m	-$1.6 m	-81
Starr	-$83.7 m	-$47.6 m	-$33.4 m	-$16.6 m	-549
Stephens	-$31.2 m	-$16.9 m	-$11.3 m	-$6.7 m	-185
Sterling	-$2.4 m	-$1.3 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.6 m	-15
Stonewall	-$5.3 m	-$2.9 m	-$2.0 m	-$1.1 m	-33
Sutton	-$11.3 m	-$5.9 m	-$3.8 m	-$2.3 m	-62
Swisher	-$15.8 m	-$7.3 m	-$4.5 m	-$2.2 m	-72
Tarrant	-$5,490.4 m	-$2,767.4 m	-$1,819.2 m	-$680.7 m	-27,334
Taylor	-$459.7 m	-$234.0 m	-$153.8 m	-$60.3 m	-2,339
Terrell	-$2.8 m	-$1.6 m	-$1.0 m	-$0.5 m	-16
Terry	-$29.1 m	-$14.4 m	-$8.8 m	-$6.0 m	-146
Throckmorton	-$4.0 m	-$2.0 m	-$1.3 m	-$0.6 m	-20
Titus	-$75.2 m	-$39.0 m	-$26.6 m	-$13.6 m	-429
Tom Green	-$387.3 m	-$195.2 m	-$126.7 m	-$53.2 m	-1,984
Travis	-$2,148.1 m	-$1,153.2 m	-$759.3 m	-$286.4 m	-11,322
Trinity	-$76.8 m	-$42.1 m	-$28.4 m	-$13.1 m	-454
Tyler	-$88.2 m	-$46.8 m	-$31.5 m	-$14.2 m	-493
Upshur	-$153.7 m	-$77.5 m	-$50.8 m	-$24.8 m	-794
Upton	-$9.1 m	-$4.5 m	-$2.9 m	-$1.3 m	-45
Uvalde	-$82.3 m	-$43.6 m	-$29.4 m	-$12.6 m	-466
Val Verde	-$113.7 m	-$64.5 m	-$43.9 m	-$18.5 m	-690
Van Zandt	-$198.2 m	-$111.7 m	-$76.3 m	-$34.7 m	-1,220
Victoria	-$329.6 m	-$167.2 m	-$112.4 m	-$46.8 m	-1,709
Walker	-$307.7 m	-$167.2 m	-$112.7 m	-$49.7 m	-1,785
Waller	-$99.3 m	-$44.0 m	-$27.1 m	-$15.7 m	-445
Ward	-$29.6 m	-$15.2 m	-$9.9 m	-$5.7 m	-161

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 8 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Washington	-$131.3 m	-$70.7 m	-$47.6 m	-$19.8 m	-736
Webb	-$386.1 m	-$204.3 m	-$137.1 m	-$63.0 m	-2,172
Wharton	-$149.7 m	-$80.4 m	-$54.9 m	-$24.9 m	-873
Wheeler	-$15.4 m	-$8.5 m	-$5.7 m	-$3.1 m	-94
Wichita	-$444.6 m	-$243.9 m	-$164.3 m	-$71.4 m	-2,564
Wilbarger	-$64.2 m	-$32.9 m	-$22.2 m	-$9.8 m	-346
Willacy	-$48.2 m	-$26.7 m	-$17.8 m	-$8.8 m	-288
Williamson	-$564.1 m	-$302.2 m	-$201.0 m	-$91.7 m	-3,122
Wilson	-$130.3 m	-$66.4 m	-$44.5 m	-$19.9 m	-712
Winkler	-$15.7 m	-$7.9 m	-$5.2 m	-$2.9 m	-82
Wise	-$148.2 m	-$75.2 m	-$49.2 m	-$25.5 m	-779
Wood	-$235.9 m	-$119.4 m	-$79.4 m	-$34.1 m	-1,247
Yoakum	-$14.5 m	-$6.9 m	-$4.4 m	-$2.8 m	-72
Young	-$77.0 m	-$39.9 m	-$26.2 m	-$13.5 m	-416
Zapata	-$25.0 m	-$13.2 m	-$8.9 m	-$4.8 m	-147
Zavala	-$19.0 m	-$11.2 m	-$8.0 m	-$3.8 m	-132
Texas	**-$73,074.4 m**	**-$36,743.6 m**	**-$24,200.8 m**	**-$9,473.6 m**	**-365,713**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 1 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$773.2 m	-$405.3 m	-$274.1 m	-$119.5 m	-4,292
2	-$601.4 m	-$321.5 m	-$216.0 m	-$104.1 m	-3,459
3	-$454.9 m	-$223.8 m	-$148.7 m	-$56.0 m	-2,225
4	-$563.2 m	-$288.6 m	-$192.2 m	-$83.6 m	-3,034
5	-$709.4 m	-$358.8 m	-$237.0 m	-$107.6 m	-3,713
6	-$701.7 m	-$355.5 m	-$231.7 m	-$94.7 m	-3,561
7	-$800.3 m	-$412.7 m	-$279.2 m	-$112.3 m	-4,267
8	-$699.3 m	-$368.8 m	-$249.2 m	-$103.6 m	-3,889
9	-$918.1 m	-$481.0 m	-$322.7 m	-$141.8 m	-5,024
10	-$372.2 m	-$179.0 m	-$115.5 m	-$56.0 m	-1,827
11	-$621.5 m	-$325.1 m	-$222.6 m	-$100.3 m	-3,521
12	-$656.3 m	-$350.8 m	-$235.9 m	-$105.8 m	-3,728
13	-$726.0 m	-$372.4 m	-$246.8 m	-$110.8 m	-3,896
14	-$337.1 m	-$174.6 m	-$115.7 m	-$47.1 m	-1,798
15	-$449.8 m	-$221.3 m	-$147.1 m	-$55.4 m	-2,200
16	-$427.0 m	-$210.1 m	-$139.6 m	-$52.6 m	-2,089
17	-$560.8 m	-$283.2 m	-$188.0 m	-$88.7 m	-2,962
18	-$619.6 m	-$317.0 m	-$212.1 m	-$95.0 m	-3,293
19	-$580.6 m	-$294.6 m	-$193.3 m	-$83.4 m	-2,992
20	-$189.4 m	-$101.5 m	-$67.5 m	-$30.8 m	-1,048
21	-$712.1 m	-$370.1 m	-$252.4 m	-$113.3 m	-3,946
22	-$711.3 m	-$369.9 m	-$253.3 m	-$104.9 m	-3,872
23	-$584.7 m	-$282.1 m	-$185.5 m	-$77.4 m	-2,837
24	-$652.2 m	-$324.1 m	-$214.5 m	-$88.3 m	-3,284
25	-$377.0 m	-$183.2 m	-$121.4 m	-$58.9 m	-1,910
26	-$304.6 m	-$144.2 m	-$92.7 m	-$39.8 m	-1,389
27	-$300.9 m	-$142.4 m	-$91.6 m	-$39.3 m	-1,372
28	-$301.3 m	-$142.6 m	-$91.7 m	-$39.4 m	-1,374
29	-$373.6 m	-$181.5 m	-$120.3 m	-$58.4 m	-1,893
30	-$643.3 m	-$325.1 m	-$217.2 m	-$100.5 m	-3,385
31	-$439.8 m	-$227.0 m	-$153.3 m	-$74.3 m	-2,467
32	-$703.8 m	-$336.7 m	-$221.2 m	-$92.4 m	-3,364
33	-$289.2 m	-$150.9 m	-$100.4 m	-$41.4 m	-1,534
34	-$651.6 m	-$314.2 m	-$207.9 m	-$82.9 m	-3,137

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 2 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
35	-$362.3 m	-$191.8 m	-$128.2 m	-$52.8 m	-2,017
36	-$300.3 m	-$161.5 m	-$108.7 m	-$44.8 m	-1,711
37	-$433.9 m	-$227.0 m	-$150.4 m	-$63.5 m	-2,374
38	-$435.7 m	-$226.2 m	-$149.8 m	-$61.7 m	-2,357
39	-$299.4 m	-$161.0 m	-$108.4 m	-$44.7 m	-1,707
40	-$298.2 m	-$160.4 m	-$108.0 m	-$44.5 m	-1,700
41	-$304.3 m	-$163.6 m	-$110.2 m	-$45.4 m	-1,734
42	-$267.7 m	-$141.7 m	-$95.1 m	-$43.7 m	-1,506
43	-$554.0 m	-$281.5 m	-$189.1 m	-$91.4 m	-3,012
44	-$359.4 m	-$181.1 m	-$118.7 m	-$61.6 m	-1,923
45	-$272.8 m	-$143.7 m	-$95.1 m	-$41.2 m	-1,487
46	-$339.4 m	-$182.2 m	-$120.0 m	-$45.3 m	-1,789
47	-$339.9 m	-$182.5 m	-$120.2 m	-$45.4 m	-1,792
48	-$338.2 m	-$181.6 m	-$119.6 m	-$45.1 m	-1,783
49	-$339.8 m	-$182.4 m	-$120.1 m	-$45.3 m	-1,791
50	-$337.3 m	-$181.1 m	-$119.3 m	-$45.0 m	-1,778
51	-$339.7 m	-$182.4 m	-$120.1 m	-$45.3 m	-1,791
52	-$187.2 m	-$100.3 m	-$66.7 m	-$30.4 m	-1,036
53	-$805.0 m	-$410.5 m	-$269.6 m	-$125.8 m	-4,273
54	-$377.1 m	-$205.5 m	-$139.0 m	-$58.1 m	-2,171
55	-$377.2 m	-$205.6 m	-$139.1 m	-$58.1 m	-2,172
56	-$710.2 m	-$358.0 m	-$233.5 m	-$92.3 m	-3,605
57	-$18.4 m	-$9.7 m	-$6.6 m	-$2.8 m	-103
58	-$486.3 m	-$250.9 m	-$169.3 m	-$71.5 m	-2,651
59	-$548.0 m	-$287.0 m	-$192.7 m	-$87.1 m	-3,056
60	-$516.6 m	-$248.4 m	-$159.0 m	-$78.4 m	-2,515
61	-$295.1 m	-$153.8 m	-$101.5 m	-$41.6 m	-1,532
62	-$2,039.3 m	-$1,047.1 m	-$691.5 m	-$279.0 m	-10,585
63	-$20.0 m	-$10.6 m	-$7.1 m	-$3.0 m	-112
64	-$160.8 m	-$81.9 m	-$53.7 m	-$27.5 m	-850
65	-$20.0 m	-$10.6 m	-$7.1 m	-$3.0 m	-112
66	-$289.9 m	-$151.1 m	-$99.7 m	-$40.9 m	-1,504
67	-$293.1 m	-$152.7 m	-$100.8 m	-$41.3 m	-1,521
68	-$770.5 m	-$400.4 m	-$267.3 m	-$127.3 m	-4,265

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 3 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
69	-$693.9 m	-$374.1 m	-$251.8 m	-$110.7 m	-3,928
70	-$270.7 m	-$141.1 m	-$93.1 m	-$38.2 m	-1,405
71	-$664.4 m	-$338.5 m	-$223.1 m	-$90.9 m	-3,419
72	-$647.2 m	-$324.2 m	-$212.2 m	-$92.4 m	-3,317
73	-$440.6 m	-$225.5 m	-$148.3 m	-$64.0 m	-2,352
74	-$494.9 m	-$259.8 m	-$171.9 m	-$76.2 m	-2,706
75	-$548.9 m	-$276.0 m	-$178.8 m	-$67.1 m	-2,702
76	-$302.7 m	-$143.3 m	-$92.1 m	-$39.6 m	-1,381
77	-$558.3 m	-$280.7 m	-$181.8 m	-$68.3 m	-2,748
78	-$557.9 m	-$280.5 m	-$181.7 m	-$68.2 m	-2,747
79	-$551.3 m	-$277.2 m	-$179.6 m	-$67.4 m	-2,714
80	-$424.7 m	-$219.9 m	-$148.0 m	-$65.5 m	-2,323
81	-$444.7 m	-$227.3 m	-$153.0 m	-$67.9 m	-2,366
82	-$389.1 m	-$196.4 m	-$127.6 m	-$57.4 m	-1,934
83	-$557.8 m	-$292.0 m	-$191.5 m	-$82.3 m	-2,950
84	-$557.7 m	-$296.3 m	-$196.4 m	-$76.6 m	-2,995
85	-$628.0 m	-$313.7 m	-$206.5 m	-$93.6 m	-3,235
86	-$436.0 m	-$227.5 m	-$149.2 m	-$64.0 m	-2,308
87	-$597.2 m	-$299.7 m	-$196.9 m	-$85.8 m	-3,020
88	-$479.5 m	-$242.9 m	-$160.6 m	-$81.2 m	-2,557
89	-$283.4 m	-$147.7 m	-$97.4 m	-$40.0 m	-1,471
90	-$527.8 m	-$266.1 m	-$174.9 m	-$65.5 m	-2,628
91	-$487.1 m	-$245.5 m	-$161.4 m	-$60.4 m	-2,426
92	-$491.1 m	-$247.6 m	-$162.8 m	-$60.9 m	-2,446
93	-$510.6 m	-$257.4 m	-$169.2 m	-$63.3 m	-2,543
94	-$484.5 m	-$244.2 m	-$160.6 m	-$60.1 m	-2,413
95	-$532.0 m	-$268.2 m	-$176.3 m	-$66.0 m	-2,649
96	-$491.9 m	-$248.0 m	-$163.0 m	-$61.0 m	-2,449
97	-$494.1 m	-$249.1 m	-$163.8 m	-$61.3 m	-2,461
98	-$482.0 m	-$243.0 m	-$159.7 m	-$59.8 m	-2,400
99	-$508.3 m	-$256.3 m	-$168.5 m	-$63.1 m	-2,532
100	-$498.5 m	-$244.6 m	-$156.5 m	-$51.0 m	-2,243
101	-$495.2 m	-$249.6 m	-$164.1 m	-$61.4 m	-2,466
102	-$506.6 m	-$248.6 m	-$159.0 m	-$51.8 m	-2,279

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 4 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
103	-$498.4 m	-$244.6 m	-$156.4 m	-$51.0 m	-2,242
104	-$500.7 m	-$245.7 m	-$157.1 m	-$51.2 m	-2,253
105	-$517.3 m	-$253.8 m	-$162.4 m	-$52.9 m	-2,327
106	-$18.9 m	-$10.0 m	-$6.7 m	-$2.9 m	-105
107	-$498.3 m	-$244.5 m	-$156.4 m	-$51.0 m	-2,242
108	-$505.3 m	-$247.9 m	-$158.6 m	-$51.7 m	-2,273
109	-$498.3 m	-$244.5 m	-$156.4 m	-$51.0 m	-2,242
110	-$498.3 m	-$244.5 m	-$156.4 m	-$51.0 m	-2,242
111	-$498.7 m	-$244.7 m	-$156.5 m	-$51.0 m	-2,244
112	-$499.9 m	-$245.3 m	-$156.9 m	-$51.2 m	-2,249
113	-$500.0 m	-$245.3 m	-$156.9 m	-$51.2 m	-2,249
114	-$498.4 m	-$244.6 m	-$156.4 m	-$51.0 m	-2,242
115	-$536.0 m	-$263.0 m	-$168.2 m	-$54.8 m	-2,411
116	-$529.5 m	-$274.4 m	-$181.4 m	-$67.9 m	-2,735
117	-$538.3 m	-$279.0 m	-$184.4 m	-$69.0 m	-2,780
118	-$538.8 m	-$279.3 m	-$184.6 m	-$69.1 m	-2,783
119	-$534.3 m	-$276.9 m	-$183.0 m	-$68.5 m	-2,759
120	-$530.9 m	-$275.2 m	-$181.9 m	-$68.1 m	-2,742
121	-$538.7 m	-$279.2 m	-$184.5 m	-$69.1 m	-2,782
122	-$540.5 m	-$280.2 m	-$185.1 m	-$69.3 m	-2,792
123	-$522.6 m	-$270.9 m	-$179.0 m	-$67.0 m	-2,699
124	-$515.7 m	-$267.3 m	-$176.6 m	-$66.1 m	-2,663
125	-$537.6 m	-$278.6 m	-$184.1 m	-$68.9 m	-2,777
126	-$459.0 m	-$214.1 m	-$139.5 m	-$41.7 m	-1,969
127	-$493.4 m	-$230.2 m	-$150.0 m	-$44.8 m	-2,117
128	-$469.1 m	-$218.8 m	-$142.6 m	-$42.6 m	-2,012
129	-$490.8 m	-$228.9 m	-$149.2 m	-$44.6 m	-2,106
130	-$468.2 m	-$218.4 m	-$142.3 m	-$42.6 m	-2,009
131	-$492.7 m	-$229.8 m	-$149.7 m	-$44.8 m	-2,114
132	-$478.2 m	-$223.1 m	-$145.3 m	-$43.5 m	-2,052
133	-$461.0 m	-$215.0 m	-$140.1 m	-$41.9 m	-1,978
134	-$478.9 m	-$223.4 m	-$145.6 m	-$43.5 m	-2,055
135	-$493.9 m	-$230.4 m	-$150.1 m	-$44.9 m	-2,119
136	-$494.9 m	-$230.9 m	-$150.4 m	-$45.0 m	-2,123

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 5 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
137	-$476.7 m	-$222.4 m	-$144.9 m	-$43.3 m	-2,045
138	-$482.3 m	-$225.0 m	-$146.6 m	-$43.8 m	-2,069
139	-$491.4 m	-$229.2 m	-$149.4 m	-$44.7 m	-2,108
140	-$452.6 m	-$211.1 m	-$137.6 m	-$41.1 m	-1,942
141	-$489.8 m	-$228.5 m	-$148.9 m	-$44.5 m	-2,102
142	-$470.7 m	-$219.5 m	-$143.0 m	-$42.8 m	-2,019
143	-$487.5 m	-$227.4 m	-$148.2 m	-$44.3 m	-2,092
144	-$495.8 m	-$231.3 m	-$150.7 m	-$45.1 m	-2,127
145	-$459.2 m	-$214.2 m	-$139.6 m	-$41.7 m	-1,970
146	-$467.4 m	-$218.0 m	-$142.1 m	-$42.5 m	-2,005
147	-$488.7 m	-$228.0 m	-$148.5 m	-$44.4 m	-2,097
148	-$495.0 m	-$230.9 m	-$150.5 m	-$45.0 m	-2,124
149	-$483.1 m	-$225.4 m	-$146.8 m	-$43.9 m	-2,073
150	-$475.7 m	-$221.9 m	-$144.6 m	-$43.2 m	-2,041
Texas	**-$73,074.4 m**	**-$36,743.6 m**	**-$24,200.8 m**	**-$9,473.6 m**	**-365,713**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas: Results by State Senate District

Results by State Senate District

Senate District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$4,640.8 m	-$2,374.8 m	-$1,576.4 m	-$660.1 m	-24,312
2	-$2,297.4 m	-$1,161.3 m	-$760.2 m	-$291.3 m	-11,441
3	-$3,696.6 m	-$1,936.2 m	-$1,310.8 m	-$574.2 m	-20,451
4	-$2,327.7 m	-$1,122.4 m	-$742.0 m	-$264.8 m	-10,922
5	-$1,784.3 m	-$931.5 m	-$619.4 m	-$285.6 m	-9,764
6	-$2,441.1 m	-$1,138.6 m	-$741.9 m	-$221.8 m	-10,474
7	-$2,407.3 m	-$1,126.6 m	-$735.1 m	-$223.5 m	-10,418
8	-$1,567.4 m	-$814.3 m	-$537.5 m	-$230.5 m	-8,214
9	-$2,522.0 m	-$1,271.3 m	-$835.8 m	-$312.8 m	-12,560
10	-$2,422.0 m	-$1,219.7 m	-$803.8 m	-$323.6 m	-12,281
11	-$2,462.6 m	-$1,193.4 m	-$786.4 m	-$308.1 m	-11,817
12	-$1,396.1 m	-$692.6 m	-$447.2 m	-$160.9 m	-6,563
13	-$2,209.4 m	-$1,032.6 m	-$671.7 m	-$212.6 m	-9,561
14	-$1,601.3 m	-$859.7 m	-$566.2 m	-$213.6 m	-8,443
15	-$2,410.4 m	-$1,124.3 m	-$732.6 m	-$219.1 m	-10,343
16	-$2,608.5 m	-$1,279.9 m	-$818.7 m	-$266.9 m	-11,736
17	-$2,108.0 m	-$1,007.6 m	-$659.6 m	-$258.0 m	-9,838
18	-$2,356.4 m	-$1,153.2 m	-$756.1 m	-$320.7 m	-11,489
19	-$2,365.9 m	-$1,230.2 m	-$815.1 m	-$320.4 m	-12,446
20	-$2,064.5 m	-$1,057.8 m	-$707.2 m	-$289.6 m	-10,933
21	-$1,606.4 m	-$841.7 m	-$562.5 m	-$248.2 m	-8,801
22	-$2,937.2 m	-$1,487.7 m	-$980.8 m	-$401.0 m	-15,148
23	-$2,599.9 m	-$1,278.8 m	-$820.1 m	-$271.0 m	-11,810
24	-$2,263.6 m	-$1,187.5 m	-$791.1 m	-$348.4 m	-12,429
25	-$2,078.4 m	-$1,070.4 m	-$704.6 m	-$288.6 m	-10,847
26	-$2,456.3 m	-$1,273.1 m	-$841.4 m	-$314.9 m	-12,687
27	-$2,103.2 m	-$1,088.5 m	-$726.3 m	-$308.2 m	-11,418
28	-$3,024.2 m	-$1,577.3 m	-$1,045.5 m	-$442.4 m	-16,197
29	-$2,512.6 m	-$1,264.8 m	-$820.0 m	-$315.3 m	-12,443
30	-$1,515.3 m	-$786.4 m	-$522.5 m	-$234.6 m	-8,178
31	-$2,287.8 m	-$1,159.6 m	-$762.3 m	-$342.8 m	-11,753
Texas	**-$73,074.4 m**	**-$36,743.6 m**	**-$24,200.8 m**	**-$9,473.6 m**	**-365,713**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by US Congressional District (Page 1 of 2)

US Congressional District in Texas	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$2,873.9 m	-$1,475.3 m	-$987.5 m	-$416.0 m	-15,260
2	-$1,843.3 m	-$879.1 m	-$577.6 m	-$191.9 m	-8,364
3	-$1,236.6 m	-$644.2 m	-$426.0 m	-$181.1 m	-6,506
4	-$3,073.1 m	-$1,583.2 m	-$1,047.7 m	-$436.1 m	-16,098
5	-$2,294.4 m	-$1,159.0 m	-$758.5 m	-$291.7 m	-11,456
6	-$2,071.1 m	-$1,045.7 m	-$689.0 m	-$280.8 m	-10,566
7	-$1,739.2 m	-$813.3 m	-$528.6 m	-$170.1 m	-7,543
8	-$2,047.1 m	-$995.1 m	-$655.6 m	-$238.9 m	-9,673
9	-$1,741.9 m	-$817.5 m	-$532.7 m	-$179.2 m	-7,674
10	-$1,652.7 m	-$849.8 m	-$560.2 m	-$241.8 m	-8,682
11	-$2,119.7 m	-$1,099.6 m	-$730.9 m	-$319.5 m	-11,393
12	-$1,976.7 m	-$988.3 m	-$646.9 m	-$251.6 m	-9,782
13	-$2,029.9 m	-$1,054.4 m	-$699.7 m	-$310.8 m	-10,877
14	-$2,399.3 m	-$1,208.3 m	-$810.4 m	-$347.6 m	-12,489
15	-$1,424.2 m	-$753.1 m	-$505.1 m	-$220.1 m	-7,988
16	-$2,095.8 m	-$1,053.7 m	-$682.5 m	-$256.2 m	-10,315
17	-$2,462.0 m	-$1,281.3 m	-$852.9 m	-$364.4 m	-13,318
18	-$1,941.1 m	-$905.3 m	-$589.8 m	-$176.3 m	-8,326

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by US Congressional District (Page 2 of 2)

US Congressional District in Texas	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
19	-$2,241.4 m	-$1,159.2 m	-$764.0 m	-$324.8 m	-11,783
20	-$2,029.5 m	-$1,051.7 m	-$695.0 m	-$260.1 m	-10,479
21	-$2,046.3 m	-$1,053.7 m	-$694.8 m	-$286.4 m	-10,735
22	-$1,469.9 m	-$706.7 m	-$461.8 m	-$201.8 m	-7,024
23	-$1,977.2 m	-$1,023.2 m	-$676.0 m	-$281.5 m	-10,451
24	-$2,020.0 m	-$1,008.9 m	-$657.1 m	-$235.4 m	-9,723
25	-$2,229.7 m	-$1,131.6 m	-$749.3 m	-$315.9 m	-11,572
26	-$314.0 m	-$157.9 m	-$104.6 m	-$50.3 m	-1,639
27	-$2,504.1 m	-$1,231.9 m	-$818.6 m	-$354.4 m	-12,612
28	-$1,531.9 m	-$795.2 m	-$529.5 m	-$228.5 m	-8,238
29	-$1,941.1 m	-$905.3 m	-$589.8 m	-$176.3 m	-8,326
30	-$2,061.6 m	-$1,013.3 m	-$649.3 m	-$213.8 m	-9,339
31	-$1,232.1 m	-$654.5 m	-$437.4 m	-$190.8 m	-6,834
32	-$1,871.5 m	-$921.7 m	-$590.7 m	-$195.9 m	-8,498
33	-$2,033.2 m	-$1,010.3 m	-$654.6 m	-$228.5 m	-9,601
34	-$1,599.8 m	-$840.3 m	-$559.7 m	-$233.7 m	-8,822
35	-$1,550.9 m	-$814.1 m	-$537.4 m	-$206.6 m	-8,125
36	-$2,224.0 m	-$1,090.5 m	-$723.8 m	-$272.5 m	-10,764
37	-$1,233.0 m	-$661.9 m	-$436.0 m	-$166.1 m	-6,514
38	-$1,941.1 m	-$905.3 m	-$589.8 m	-$176.3 m	-8,326
Texas	**-$73,074.4 m**	**-$36,743.6 m**	**-$24,200.8 m**	**-$9,473.6 m**	**-365,713**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-764.6 m	-227.6 m	-137.6 m	-2,140
Mining	-5,485.8 m	-2,636.4 m	-901.6 m	-3,099
Utilities	-3,910.7 m	-852.1 m	-367.0 m	-1,191
Construction	-2,195.1 m	-1,070.0 m	-806.8 m	-10,617
Manufacturing	-10,768.2 m	-3,464.7 m	-2,039.5 m	-17,608
Wholesale Trade	-2,112.8 m	-1,648.2 m	-925.3 m	-9,148
Retail Trade*	-8,665.3 m	-6,707.4 m	-3,866.8 m	-103,294
Transportation & Warehousing	-1,621.2 m	-1,070.5 m	-707.0 m	-8,374
Information	-1,500.5 m	-1,006.4 m	-439.1 m	-3,224
Financial Activities*	-12,367.3 m	-3,675.8 m	-1,309.5 m	-10,595
Business Services	-3,784.0 m	-2,745.1 m	-2,222.5 m	-22,126
Health Services	-2,450.9 m	-1,970.5 m	-1,575.6 m	-23,534
Other Services	-3,970.8 m	-2,096.3 m	-1,597.5 m	-31,746
Total, All Industries	**-59,597.3 m**	**-29,170.9 m**	**-16,895.9 m**	**-246,695**

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

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Comptroller Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
High Plains	-$1,988.6 m	-$1,015.9 m	-$588.4 m	-$335.1 m	-8,941
Northwest Texas	-$1,681.8 m	-$865.4 m	-$492.2 m	-$290.2 m	-7,470
Metroplex	-$15,444.8 m	-$7,594.7 m	-$4,395.8 m	-$2,138.1 m	-63,129
Upper East Texas	-$3,495.0 m	-$1,756.0 m	-$1,016.2 m	-$593.3 m	-15,531
Southeast Texas	-$2,321.3 m	-$1,166.5 m	-$705.8 m	-$427.8 m	-10,977
Gulf Coast	-$15,578.3 m	-$7,196.2 m	-$4,077.5 m	-$1,722.8 m	-54,453
Capital	-$3,111.8 m	-$1,602.9 m	-$956.1 m	-$511.8 m	-14,463
Central Texas	-$2,540.9 m	-$1,281.3 m	-$759.4 m	-$458.1 m	-12,086
Alamo	-$6,017.5 m	-$2,993.4 m	-$1,765.5 m	-$964.7 m	-26,865
South Texas	-$4,150.9 m	-$2,096.4 m	-$1,220.3 m	-$720.1 m	-19,004
West Texas	-$1,440.9 m	-$716.6 m	-$400.3 m	-$227.7 m	-5,893
Upper Rio Grande	-$1,825.5 m	-$885.7 m	-$518.1 m	-$275.6 m	-7,883
Texas	**-$59,597.3 m**	**-$29,170.9 m**	**-$16,895.9 m**	**-$8,665.3 m**	**-246,695**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Council of Governments Region

Council of Governments	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Panhandle	-$1,048.9 m	-$529.2 m	-$301.2 m	-$172.0 m	-4,516
South Plains	-$939.7 m	-$486.6 m	-$287.2 m	-$163.1 m	-4,425
Nortex	-$689.4 m	-$361.2 m	-$205.4 m	-$120.4 m	-3,101
North Central Texas	-$14,860.9 m	-$7,296.1 m	-$4,215.5 m	-$2,027.1 m	-60,278
Ark-Tex	-$756.8 m	-$382.7 m	-$230.2 m	-$147.3 m	-3,703
East Texas	-$2,738.2 m	-$1,373.3 m	-$786.0 m	-$446.0 m	-11,828
West Central Texas	-$992.4 m	-$504.2 m	-$286.8 m	-$169.8 m	-4,369
Rio Grande	-$1,825.5 m	-$885.7 m	-$518.1 m	-$275.6 m	-7,883
Permian Basin	-$993.7 m	-$496.9 m	-$278.1 m	-$155.1 m	-4,006
Concho Valley	-$447.2 m	-$219.7 m	-$122.2 m	-$72.6 m	-1,887
Heart of Texas	-$1,040.8 m	-$502.9 m	-$295.0 m	-$175.0 m	-4,673
Capital Area	-$3,111.8 m	-$1,602.9 m	-$956.1 m	-$511.8 m	-14,463
Brazos Valley	-$647.5 m	-$331.0 m	-$192.0 m	-$115.2 m	-2,997
Deep East Texas	-$1,155.6 m	-$591.7 m	-$354.0 m	-$222.6 m	-5,636
South East Texas	-$1,165.7 m	-$574.8 m	-$351.9 m	-$205.2 m	-5,341
Houston-Galveston Area	-$15,578.3 m	-$7,196.2 m	-$4,077.5 m	-$1,722.8 m	-54,453
Golden Crescent	-$565.4 m	-$280.5 m	-$162.2 m	-$93.7 m	-2,421
Alamo Area	-$5,453.6 m	-$2,713.6 m	-$1,603.7 m	-$871.2 m	-24,448
South Texas	-$416.1 m	-$220.2 m	-$123.5 m	-$79.8 m	-1,941
Coastal Bend	-$1,680.2 m	-$799.0 m	-$454.1 m	-$254.9 m	-6,697
Lower Rio Grande Valley	-$1,758.8 m	-$921.6 m	-$551.3 m	-$326.0 m	-8,869
Texoma	-$583.8 m	-$298.6 m	-$180.3 m	-$111.0 m	-2,851
Central Texas	-$852.6 m	-$447.5 m	-$272.4 m	-$167.9 m	-4,416
Middle Rio Grande	-$294.2 m	-$154.8 m	-$91.1 m	-$59.1 m	-1,492
Border Region	**-$4,297.3 m**	**-$2,183.9 m**	**-$1,284.9 m**	**-$741.1 m**	**-20,199**
Texas	**-$59,597.3 m**	**-$29,170.9 m**	**-$16,895.9 m**	**-$8,665.3 m**	**-246,695**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Border region consists of Rio Grande, Middle Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, South Texas COGs, and Terrell County.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Metropolitan Area

Metro Area	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Abilene MSA	-$486.4 m	-$242.0 m	-$136.8 m	-$73.3 m	-2,013
Amarillo MSA	-$671.4 m	-$348.2 m	-$199.3 m	-$109.3 m	-2,991
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	-$2,677.1 m	-$1,389.4 m	-$834.1 m	-$439.2 m	-12,564
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	-$1,165.7 m	-$574.8 m	-$351.9 m	-$205.2 m	-5,341
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	-$706.5 m	-$358.0 m	-$213.4 m	-$127.3 m	-3,459
College Station-Bryan MSA	-$418.6 m	-$212.3 m	-$122.9 m	-$71.3 m	-1,904
Corpus Christi MSA	-$1,205.3 m	-$560.3 m	-$321.8 m	-$172.2 m	-4,673
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	-$9,135.6 m	-$4,475.7 m	-$2,572.0 m	-$1,176.7 m	-36,106
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD*	-$5,200.0 m	-$2,564.2 m	-$1,491.5 m	-$758.0 m	-21,757
El Paso MSA	-$1,773.6 m	-$858.7 m	-$502.1 m	-$265.2 m	-7,623
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	-$15,039.2 m	-$6,924.7 m	-$3,918.0 m	-$1,620.1 m	-51,903
Killeen-Temple MSA	-$732.7 m	-$385.7 m	-$235.1 m	-$143.2 m	-3,809
Laredo MSA	-$320.8 m	-$168.2 m	-$93.2 m	-$57.6 m	-1,434
Longview MSA	-$910.4 m	-$456.9 m	-$263.3 m	-$140.5 m	-3,820
Lubbock MSA	-$712.2 m	-$370.7 m	-$220.9 m	-$118.9 m	-3,376
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	-$1,016.7 m	-$543.5 m	-$326.2 m	-$190.6 m	-5,218
Midland MSA	-$309.4 m	-$156.7 m	-$87.0 m	-$46.0 m	-1,226
Odessa MSA	-$352.0 m	-$174.1 m	-$99.6 m	-$53.9 m	-1,422
San Angelo MSA	-$318.4 m	-$155.2 m	-$85.8 m	-$49.8 m	-1,327
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	-$5,076.4 m	-$2,529.4 m	-$1,498.0 m	-$806.4 m	-22,778
Sherman-Denison MSA	-$343.7 m	-$178.6 m	-$108.9 m	-$69.7 m	-1,770
Texarkana MSA	-$244.5 m	-$128.8 m	-$78.1 m	-$47.6 m	-1,246
Tyler MSA	-$721.5 m	-$355.0 m	-$196.0 m	-$106.6 m	-2,874
Victoria MSA	-$306.8 m	-$150.7 m	-$86.2 m	-$47.4 m	-1,240
Waco MSA	-$741.3 m	-$356.7 m	-$210.5 m	-$119.3 m	-3,300
Wichita Falls MSA	-$430.6 m	-$230.8 m	-$131.4 m	-$74.2 m	-1,959
Rural Texas	-$8,580.2 m	-$4,321.7 m	-$2,511.9 m	-$1,576.2 m	-39,562
Texas	**-$59,597.3 m**	**-$29,170.9 m**	**-$16,895.9 m**	**-$8,665.3 m**	**-246,695**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 1 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Anderson	-$137.3 m	-$74.7 m	-$43.3 m	-$25.0 m	-660
Andrews	-$33.4 m	-$17.3 m	-$9.5 m	-$5.2 m	-135
Angelina	-$245.3 m	-$122.7 m	-$74.5 m	-$45.9 m	-1,185
Aransas	-$127.7 m	-$59.0 m	-$32.1 m	-$19.1 m	-475
Archer	-$20.8 m	-$10.7 m	-$5.8 m	-$3.6 m	-89
Armstrong	-$7.0 m	-$3.5 m	-$2.0 m	-$0.8 m	-28
Atascosa	-$117.7 m	-$56.8 m	-$32.1 m	-$17.5 m	-461
Austin	-$83.1 m	-$39.5 m	-$23.7 m	-$11.1 m	-328
Bailey	-$10.3 m	-$5.3 m	-$3.2 m	-$2.2 m	-52
Bandera	-$74.1 m	-$35.2 m	-$19.9 m	-$13.1 m	-320
Bastrop	-$178.7 m	-$87.9 m	-$51.9 m	-$32.3 m	-834
Baylor	-$17.0 m	-$9.1 m	-$5.3 m	-$3.2 m	-82
Bee	-$58.3 m	-$31.0 m	-$17.4 m	-$11.0 m	-274
Bell	-$543.4 m	-$290.1 m	-$178.6 m	-$105.9 m	-2,864
Bexar	-$4,036.1 m	-$2,025.2 m	-$1,206.2 m	-$622.7 m	-18,116
Blanco	-$27.4 m	-$13.0 m	-$7.4 m	-$4.8 m	-122
Borden	-$10.0 m	-$5.0 m	-$2.6 m	-$1.3 m	-35
Bosque	-$58.3 m	-$28.7 m	-$17.4 m	-$9.8 m	-272
Bowie	-$244.5 m	-$128.8 m	-$78.1 m	-$47.6 m	-1,246
Brazoria	-$646.5 m	-$308.3 m	-$181.4 m	-$107.2 m	-2,719
Brazos	-$310.5 m	-$156.9 m	-$90.5 m	-$49.4 m	-1,386
Brewster	-$22.6 m	-$12.4 m	-$7.5 m	-$4.5 m	-121
Briscoe	-$5.1 m	-$2.4 m	-$1.4 m	-$0.9 m	-21
Brooks	-$15.5 m	-$8.5 m	-$4.9 m	-$3.3 m	-78
Brown	-$102.1 m	-$55.4 m	-$33.7 m	-$23.7 m	-572
Burleson	-$57.9 m	-$30.7 m	-$17.6 m	-$11.0 m	-268
Burnet	-$138.1 m	-$66.1 m	-$38.2 m	-$22.7 m	-592
Caldwell	-$101.4 m	-$51.0 m	-$29.2 m	-$17.0 m	-444
Calhoun	-$42.1 m	-$17.3 m	-$9.9 m	-$5.5 m	-142
Callahan	-$50.5 m	-$24.5 m	-$13.4 m	-$8.3 m	-205
Cameron	-$706.5 m	-$358.0 m	-$213.4 m	-$127.3 m	-3,459
Camp	-$30.0 m	-$14.7 m	-$8.8 m	-$5.4 m	-140
Carson	-$8.8 m	-$3.7 m	-$1.7 m	-$0.7 m	-23
Cass	-$86.4 m	-$43.7 m	-$26.1 m	-$18.3 m	-427

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 2 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Castro	-$8.8 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.8 m	-42
Chambers	-$85.7 m	-$36.9 m	-$20.0 m	-$9.1 m	-266
Cherokee	-$127.5 m	-$64.1 m	-$39.5 m	-$24.9 m	-627
Childress	-$18.8 m	-$9.4 m	-$5.4 m	-$3.7 m	-89
Clay	-$33.7 m	-$17.2 m	-$10.3 m	-$5.3 m	-150
Cochran	-$5.1 m	-$2.7 m	-$1.4 m	-$0.7 m	-20
Coke	-$16.1 m	-$7.8 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.5 m	-63
Coleman	-$37.2 m	-$19.3 m	-$10.7 m	-$6.5 m	-163
Collin	-$1,221.2 m	-$627.9 m	-$371.9 m	-$199.8 m	-5,556
Collingsworth	-$8.5 m	-$4.7 m	-$2.8 m	-$1.8 m	-43
Colorado	-$73.6 m	-$37.5 m	-$21.6 m	-$14.6 m	-365
Comal	-$287.6 m	-$139.3 m	-$81.1 m	-$51.0 m	-1,335
Comanche	-$43.1 m	-$21.9 m	-$13.2 m	-$8.2 m	-211
Concho	-$7.5 m	-$4.0 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.4 m	-40
Cooke	-$134.6 m	-$67.0 m	-$38.8 m	-$21.0 m	-557
Coryell	-$123.3 m	-$62.3 m	-$36.9 m	-$24.0 m	-611
Cottle	-$7.1 m	-$4.1 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.3 m	-36
Crane	-$5.8 m	-$3.1 m	-$1.7 m	-$0.9 m	-25
Crockett	-$8.3 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.3 m	-$1.8 m	-38
Crosby	-$14.7 m	-$7.9 m	-$4.5 m	-$2.1 m	-64
Culberson	-$4.1 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.4 m	-$1.2 m	-25
Dallam	-$10.6 m	-$5.7 m	-$3.4 m	-$1.8 m	-53
Dallas	-$5,953.7 m	-$2,902.6 m	-$1,638.5 m	-$657.1 m	-21,971
Dawson	-$36.7 m	-$18.6 m	-$10.1 m	-$6.4 m	-154
Deaf Smith	-$22.4 m	-$11.0 m	-$6.5 m	-$3.4 m	-100
Delta	-$13.7 m	-$7.2 m	-$4.3 m	-$1.8 m	-62
Denton	-$1,086.3 m	-$520.8 m	-$307.8 m	-$159.9 m	-4,546
DeWitt	-$67.7 m	-$34.0 m	-$20.3 m	-$12.3 m	-320
Dickens	-$8.1 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.6 m	-$1.6 m	-39
Dimmit	-$16.9 m	-$8.8 m	-$4.9 m	-$3.5 m	-80
Donley	-$12.3 m	-$6.9 m	-$4.2 m	-$3.2 m	-73
Duval	-$26.9 m	-$13.2 m	-$7.1 m	-$3.9 m	-105
Eastland	-$65.7 m	-$32.6 m	-$18.2 m	-$12.0 m	-285
Ector	-$352.0 m	-$174.1 m	-$99.6 m	-$53.9 m	-1,422

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 3 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Edwards	-$5.2 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.4 m	-$0.9 m	-21
El Paso	-$1,770.6 m	-$857.1 m	-$501.2 m	-$264.2 m	-7,606
Ellis	-$304.1 m	-$140.8 m	-$83.6 m	-$51.1 m	-1,285
Erath	-$74.8 m	-$40.5 m	-$24.8 m	-$16.6 m	-416
Falls	-$49.2 m	-$26.1 m	-$15.9 m	-$9.6 m	-257
Fannin	-$105.6 m	-$53.0 m	-$32.6 m	-$20.3 m	-525
Fayette	-$111.2 m	-$56.8 m	-$31.9 m	-$17.2 m	-473
Fisher	-$11.3 m	-$5.8 m	-$3.4 m	-$2.4 m	-57
Floyd	-$12.5 m	-$5.6 m	-$3.3 m	-$1.7 m	-49
Foard	-$2.7 m	-$1.5 m	-$1.0 m	-$0.6 m	-16
Fort Bend	-$1,137.4 m	-$533.9 m	-$299.7 m	-$149.5 m	-4,152
Franklin	-$26.2 m	-$13.0 m	-$7.1 m	-$4.5 m	-110
Freestone	-$59.9 m	-$29.7 m	-$16.1 m	-$11.0 m	-252
Frio	-$37.1 m	-$18.0 m	-$9.8 m	-$5.9 m	-147
Gaines	-$24.2 m	-$11.7 m	-$6.1 m	-$3.6 m	-90
Galveston	-$908.8 m	-$424.1 m	-$247.8 m	-$142.0 m	-3,762
Garza	-$13.4 m	-$6.6 m	-$3.6 m	-$2.2 m	-53
Gillespie	-$98.5 m	-$48.2 m	-$28.7 m	-$17.6 m	-462
Glasscock	-$1.3 m	-$0.6 m	-$0.3 m	-$0.1 m	-4
Goliad	-$20.5 m	-$11.0 m	-$6.3 m	-$4.5 m	-101
Gonzales	-$38.0 m	-$19.4 m	-$11.6 m	-$7.4 m	-187
Gray	-$88.4 m	-$41.4 m	-$23.2 m	-$14.1 m	-335
Grayson	-$343.7 m	-$178.6 m	-$108.9 m	-$69.7 m	-1,770
Gregg	-$406.0 m	-$214.2 m	-$124.3 m	-$65.7 m	-1,811
Grimes	-$52.6 m	-$26.5 m	-$15.6 m	-$9.4 m	-243
Guadalupe	-$255.2 m	-$126.3 m	-$74.7 m	-$48.8 m	-1,197
Hale	-$56.8 m	-$30.5 m	-$18.4 m	-$13.8 m	-316
Hall	-$11.2 m	-$5.6 m	-$3.3 m	-$2.1 m	-52
Hamilton	-$24.5 m	-$12.1 m	-$7.3 m	-$5.2 m	-123
Hansford	-$9.3 m	-$4.2 m	-$2.0 m	-$0.9 m	-25
Hardeman	-$11.3 m	-$6.2 m	-$3.7 m	-$3.0 m	-64
Hardin	-$157.2 m	-$77.2 m	-$44.0 m	-$28.0 m	-678
Harris	-$10,648.4 m	-$4,845.8 m	-$2,726.8 m	-$993.5 m	-34,725
Harrison	-$224.6 m	-$104.5 m	-$59.7 m	-$29.0 m	-819

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 4 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Hartley	-$2.6 m	-$1.3 m	-$0.7 m	-$0.5 m	-13
Haskell	-$18.8 m	-$9.7 m	-$5.6 m	-$3.2 m	-85
Hays	-$252.3 m	-$127.6 m	-$75.8 m	-$44.9 m	-1,193
Hemphill	-$5.8 m	-$2.7 m	-$1.4 m	-$0.7 m	-19
Henderson	-$329.8 m	-$159.6 m	-$92.1 m	-$54.5 m	-1,446
Hidalgo	-$1,016.7 m	-$543.5 m	-$326.2 m	-$190.6 m	-5,218
Hill	-$114.0 m	-$53.0 m	-$30.6 m	-$21.6 m	-528
Hockley	-$45.6 m	-$23.5 m	-$13.0 m	-$8.2 m	-203
Hood	-$190.8 m	-$90.1 m	-$53.3 m	-$33.6 m	-854
Hopkins	-$90.2 m	-$47.3 m	-$28.8 m	-$19.5 m	-472
Houston	-$92.0 m	-$45.0 m	-$27.4 m	-$12.5 m	-382
Howard	-$108.8 m	-$52.3 m	-$29.4 m	-$16.8 m	-429
Hudspeth	-$3.0 m	-$1.6 m	-$0.9 m	-$1.0 m	-17
Hunt	-$212.1 m	-$106.5 m	-$64.2 m	-$43.7 m	-1,054
Hutchinson	-$70.9 m	-$33.2 m	-$18.5 m	-$12.7 m	-271
Irion	-$4.7 m	-$2.0 m	-$1.0 m	-$0.6 m	-14
Jack	-$24.0 m	-$12.1 m	-$6.8 m	-$4.1 m	-100
Jackson	-$38.7 m	-$20.0 m	-$10.8 m	-$7.1 m	-166
Jasper	-$105.3 m	-$53.6 m	-$32.1 m	-$21.7 m	-534
Jeff Davis	-$8.3 m	-$4.1 m	-$2.4 m	-$1.5 m	-38
Jefferson	-$759.3 m	-$375.3 m	-$233.5 m	-$131.6 m	-3,525
Jim Hogg	-$13.3 m	-$6.7 m	-$3.6 m	-$2.6 m	-56
Jim Wells	-$87.3 m	-$48.3 m	-$27.1 m	-$17.2 m	-423
Johnson	-$355.5 m	-$175.4 m	-$107.6 m	-$63.8 m	-1,681
Jones	-$63.2 m	-$32.0 m	-$18.0 m	-$9.9 m	-270
Karnes	-$52.4 m	-$24.0 m	-$13.2 m	-$7.6 m	-190
Kaufman	-$235.2 m	-$114.4 m	-$68.6 m	-$42.7 m	-1,103
Kendall	-$102.7 m	-$47.4 m	-$27.2 m	-$16.4 m	-416
Kenedy	-$4.3 m	-$2.2 m	-$1.1 m	-$0.8 m	-19
Kent	-$3.6 m	-$1.7 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.5 m	-13
Kerr	-$187.7 m	-$93.2 m	-$53.8 m	-$33.6 m	-866
Kimble	-$19.1 m	-$8.4 m	-$4.6 m	-$3.0 m	-71
King	-$3.4 m	-$1.8 m	-$1.1 m	-$0.5 m	-16
Kinney	-$15.2 m	-$7.2 m	-$3.7 m	-$2.4 m	-57

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 5 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Kleberg	-$76.3 m	-$38.7 m	-$21.7 m	-$12.9 m	-332
Knox	-$12.4 m	-$6.5 m	-$3.6 m	-$1.8 m	-50
La Salle	-$10.6 m	-$5.7 m	-$3.1 m	-$2.3 m	-53
Lamar	-$147.7 m	-$73.3 m	-$44.6 m	-$29.8 m	-743
Lamb	-$24.5 m	-$11.3 m	-$6.7 m	-$4.3 m	-102
Lampasas	-$66.0 m	-$33.2 m	-$19.7 m	-$13.2 m	-333
Lavaca	-$72.1 m	-$39.1 m	-$23.3 m	-$14.0 m	-367
Lee	-$47.1 m	-$23.7 m	-$13.4 m	-$7.7 m	-201
Leon	-$47.6 m	-$25.6 m	-$14.4 m	-$10.3 m	-232
Liberty	-$222.5 m	-$114.6 m	-$66.7 m	-$36.7 m	-989
Limestone	-$67.2 m	-$34.7 m	-$20.5 m	-$13.3 m	-321
Lipscomb	-$8.5 m	-$4.1 m	-$2.0 m	-$1.0 m	-28
Live Oak	-$54.4 m	-$25.8 m	-$14.4 m	-$9.3 m	-215
Llano	-$110.9 m	-$53.9 m	-$31.0 m	-$20.2 m	-511
Loving	-$2.5 m	-$1.2 m	-$0.5 m	-$0.2 m	-5
Lubbock	-$687.5 m	-$357.8 m	-$213.6 m	-$115.6 m	-3,272
Lynn	-$10.0 m	-$4.9 m	-$2.8 m	-$1.2 m	-40
Madison	-$27.9 m	-$14.3 m	-$8.1 m	-$6.2 m	-139
Marion	-$39.4 m	-$20.2 m	-$11.7 m	-$7.7 m	-192
Martin	-$9.4 m	-$4.5 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.3 m	-34
Mason	-$19.0 m	-$9.4 m	-$5.1 m	-$3.1 m	-78
Matagorda	-$113.1 m	-$51.9 m	-$30.3 m	-$19.8 m	-463
Maverick	-$76.3 m	-$39.2 m	-$22.6 m	-$15.4 m	-378
McCulloch	-$28.6 m	-$14.8 m	-$9.0 m	-$5.6 m	-142
McLennan	-$692.2 m	-$330.7 m	-$194.5 m	-$109.7 m	-3,044
McMullen	-$1.5 m	-$0.7 m	-$0.4 m	-$0.2 m	-5
Medina	-$105.5 m	-$50.6 m	-$28.7 m	-$18.7 m	-471
Menard	-$9.1 m	-$4.8 m	-$2.6 m	-$1.8 m	-40
Midland	-$300.0 m	-$152.3 m	-$84.5 m	-$44.6 m	-1,192
Milam	-$67.6 m	-$34.1 m	-$20.4 m	-$12.9 m	-324
Mills	-$11.1 m	-$6.7 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.9 m	-71
Mitchell	-$25.1 m	-$13.0 m	-$7.3 m	-$4.5 m	-111
Montague	-$77.9 m	-$38.0 m	-$20.8 m	-$12.9 m	-323
Montgomery	-$1,218.3 m	-$582.6 m	-$330.5 m	-$156.7 m	-4,624

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 6 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Moore	-$40.4 m	-$17.7 m	-$9.7 m	-$5.5 m	-138
Morris	-$39.2 m	-$17.2 m	-$10.3 m	-$4.7 m	-142
Motley	-$6.0 m	-$2.9 m	-$1.5 m	-$1.0 m	-23
Nacogdoches	-$139.8 m	-$74.5 m	-$45.6 m	-$30.5 m	-775
Navarro	-$139.6 m	-$69.3 m	-$41.8 m	-$23.8 m	-659
Newton	-$19.3 m	-$12.0 m	-$7.8 m	-$5.3 m	-125
Nolan	-$55.0 m	-$29.0 m	-$16.3 m	-$9.6 m	-246
Nueces	-$1,023.0 m	-$475.0 m	-$272.7 m	-$140.7 m	-3,917
Ochiltree	-$16.9 m	-$8.2 m	-$4.4 m	-$2.3 m	-61
Oldham	-$1.6 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.6 m	-$0.5 m	-11
Orange	-$249.2 m	-$122.3 m	-$74.4 m	-$45.6 m	-1,138
Palo Pinto	-$107.6 m	-$50.6 m	-$28.4 m	-$17.0 m	-433
Panola	-$74.3 m	-$37.9 m	-$21.6 m	-$12.3 m	-321
Parker	-$305.6 m	-$142.9 m	-$82.4 m	-$48.3 m	-1,263
Parmer	-$7.2 m	-$3.3 m	-$1.9 m	-$0.7 m	-27
Pecos	-$30.3 m	-$15.2 m	-$8.3 m	-$5.6 m	-132
Polk	-$219.5 m	-$112.5 m	-$63.6 m	-$40.2 m	-969
Potter	-$347.1 m	-$180.9 m	-$102.7 m	-$54.8 m	-1,519
Presidio	-$16.9 m	-$8.1 m	-$4.7 m	-$3.2 m	-76
Rains	-$33.9 m	-$15.8 m	-$8.8 m	-$6.1 m	-139
Randall	-$306.9 m	-$159.1 m	-$92.3 m	-$52.4 m	-1,411
Reagan	-$5.0 m	-$2.6 m	-$1.4 m	-$1.0 m	-20
Real	-$17.3 m	-$7.9 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.6 m	-64
Red River	-$50.1 m	-$23.8 m	-$13.7 m	-$8.7 m	-218
Reeves	-$27.2 m	-$14.1 m	-$7.8 m	-$5.7 m	-126
Refugio	-$24.1 m	-$12.0 m	-$6.4 m	-$5.3 m	-103
Roberts	-$2.3 m	-$1.1 m	-$0.5 m	-$0.4 m	-8
Robertson	-$50.2 m	-$24.7 m	-$14.9 m	-$10.8 m	-250
Rockwall	-$123.0 m	-$62.6 m	-$37.4 m	-$22.2 m	-592
Runnels	-$42.9 m	-$19.3 m	-$10.5 m	-$6.2 m	-154
Rusk	-$151.7 m	-$73.9 m	-$42.5 m	-$23.0 m	-625
Sabine	-$40.8 m	-$20.2 m	-$12.6 m	-$8.2 m	-201
San Augustine	-$35.4 m	-$17.0 m	-$9.4 m	-$5.8 m	-146
San Jacinto	-$80.6 m	-$39.4 m	-$23.2 m	-$15.0 m	-373

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 7 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
San Patricio	-$182.3 m	-$85.3 m	-$49.0 m	-$31.5 m	-756
San Saba	-$16.7 m	-$8.9 m	-$5.3 m	-$3.7 m	-90
Schleicher	-$5.5 m	-$2.9 m	-$1.6 m	-$0.6 m	-22
Scurry	-$42.8 m	-$23.4 m	-$12.8 m	-$8.8 m	-200
Shackelford	-$9.0 m	-$4.5 m	-$2.4 m	-$1.4 m	-35
Shelby	-$55.5 m	-$30.0 m	-$19.1 m	-$12.4 m	-314
Sherman	-$1.8 m	-$0.8 m	-$0.5 m	-$0.3 m	-7
Smith	-$721.5 m	-$355.0 m	-$196.0 m	-$106.6 m	-2,874
Somervell	-$12.5 m	-$5.8 m	-$3.6 m	-$1.4 m	-53
Starr	-$60.6 m	-$34.3 m	-$20.5 m	-$15.2 m	-352
Stephens	-$28.9 m	-$15.6 m	-$8.8 m	-$6.1 m	-136
Sterling	-$2.2 m	-$1.2 m	-$0.7 m	-$0.6 m	-11
Stonewall	-$4.6 m	-$2.6 m	-$1.4 m	-$1.0 m	-23
Sutton	-$10.6 m	-$5.5 m	-$3.1 m	-$2.1 m	-48
Swisher	-$12.6 m	-$5.8 m	-$3.4 m	-$2.0 m	-54
Tarrant	-$4,406.1 m	-$2,176.8 m	-$1,262.8 m	-$622.5 m	-18,229
Taylor	-$372.7 m	-$185.5 m	-$105.3 m	-$55.2 m	-1,538
Terrell	-$2.6 m	-$1.6 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.5 m	-13
Terry	-$27.9 m	-$14.4 m	-$7.6 m	-$5.5 m	-118
Throckmorton	-$3.6 m	-$1.9 m	-$1.0 m	-$0.6 m	-14
Titus	-$58.7 m	-$28.4 m	-$17.2 m	-$12.4 m	-284
Tom Green	-$311.5 m	-$152.0 m	-$84.0 m	-$48.7 m	-1,302
Travis	-$1,691.7 m	-$881.0 m	-$528.3 m	-$261.2 m	-7,779
Trinity	-$56.7 m	-$31.0 m	-$18.2 m	-$12.0 m	-303
Tyler	-$65.4 m	-$33.8 m	-$20.4 m	-$13.1 m	-329
Upshur	-$128.1 m	-$64.3 m	-$36.8 m	-$22.7 m	-565
Upton	-$8.2 m	-$4.1 m	-$2.2 m	-$1.2 m	-31
Uvalde	-$61.1 m	-$31.9 m	-$19.0 m	-$11.6 m	-308
Val Verde	-$80.4 m	-$45.0 m	-$27.9 m	-$17.0 m	-452
Van Zandt	-$145.8 m	-$82.3 m	-$48.2 m	-$31.7 m	-792
Victoria	-$286.3 m	-$139.8 m	-$79.9 m	-$42.8 m	-1,138
Walker	-$228.5 m	-$117.4 m	-$71.1 m	-$45.5 m	-1,159
Waller	-$88.3 m	-$39.0 m	-$21.4 m	-$14.3 m	-338
Ward	-$26.5 m	-$13.6 m	-$7.5 m	-$5.2 m	-117

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 8 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Washington	-$100.8 m	-$52.3 m	-$31.0 m	-$18.1 m	-479
Webb	-$320.8 m	-$168.2 m	-$93.2 m	-$57.6 m	-1,434
Wharton	-$124.0 m	-$64.7 m	-$36.7 m	-$22.8 m	-564
Wheeler	-$13.1 m	-$7.3 m	-$4.1 m	-$2.9 m	-66
Wichita	-$376.1 m	-$202.9 m	-$115.3 m	-$65.3 m	-1,721
Wilbarger	-$48.3 m	-$23.2 m	-$14.0 m	-$8.9 m	-220
Willacy	-$35.6 m	-$20.1 m	-$11.7 m	-$8.1 m	-191
Williamson	-$453.0 m	-$241.9 m	-$148.9 m	-$83.8 m	-2,314
Wilson	-$97.5 m	-$48.5 m	-$28.1 m	-$18.2 m	-463
Winkler	-$14.9 m	-$7.7 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.7 m	-64
Wise	-$132.9 m	-$69.1 m	-$38.8 m	-$23.3 m	-584
Wood	-$188.1 m	-$92.1 m	-$52.8 m	-$31.2 m	-817
Yoakum	-$14.0 m	-$7.1 m	-$3.9 m	-$2.6 m	-59
Young	-$70.4 m	-$36.2 m	-$20.1 m	-$12.4 m	-300
Zapata	-$21.4 m	-$11.1 m	-$6.2 m	-$4.4 m	-100
Zavala	-$11.2 m	-$6.6 m	-$4.2 m	-$3.5 m	-79
Texas	**-$59,597.3 m**	**-$29,170.9 m**	**-$16,895.9 m**	**-$8,665.3 m**	**-246,695**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 1 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$569.4 m	-$287.6 m	-$173.3 m	-$109.4 m	-2,785
2	-$449.2 m	-$236.7 m	-$141.6 m	-$95.2 m	-2,325
3	-$398.6 m	-$190.7 m	-$108.2 m	-$51.3 m	-1,514
4	-$439.1 m	-$213.1 m	-$125.6 m	-$76.5 m	-1,998
5	-$577.9 m	-$283.7 m	-$162.2 m	-$98.5 m	-2,500
6	-$585.6 m	-$288.2 m	-$159.2 m	-$86.6 m	-2,334
7	-$671.7 m	-$339.9 m	-$196.2 m	-$102.8 m	-2,831
8	-$532.8 m	-$270.3 m	-$160.4 m	-$95.0 m	-2,510
9	-$716.1 m	-$363.0 m	-$214.2 m	-$129.9 m	-3,325
10	-$304.9 m	-$141.2 m	-$83.8 m	-$51.3 m	-1,289
11	-$482.7 m	-$249.2 m	-$149.7 m	-$92.0 m	-2,368
12	-$502.2 m	-$256.6 m	-$153.0 m	-$96.8 m	-2,460
13	-$558.6 m	-$275.4 m	-$160.6 m	-$101.4 m	-2,577
14	-$270.3 m	-$136.6 m	-$78.8 m	-$43.1 m	-1,207
15	-$394.1 m	-$188.5 m	-$106.9 m	-$50.7 m	-1,497
16	-$374.1 m	-$179.0 m	-$101.5 m	-$48.2 m	-1,421
17	-$453.8 m	-$228.0 m	-$132.9 m	-$81.2 m	-2,077
18	-$516.0 m	-$257.9 m	-$149.1 m	-$86.9 m	-2,254
19	-$461.6 m	-$224.2 m	-$131.2 m	-$76.2 m	-2,030
20	-$152.0 m	-$81.2 m	-$50.0 m	-$28.2 m	-777
21	-$563.7 m	-$279.4 m	-$170.9 m	-$103.7 m	-2,645
22	-$552.9 m	-$273.4 m	-$170.1 m	-$95.9 m	-2,568
23	-$480.4 m	-$221.1 m	-$127.6 m	-$70.8 m	-1,901
24	-$516.6 m	-$241.1 m	-$140.9 m	-$80.8 m	-2,140
25	-$325.6 m	-$155.3 m	-$91.4 m	-$54.0 m	-1,370
26	-$276.9 m	-$130.0 m	-$73.0 m	-$36.4 m	-1,011
27	-$273.5 m	-$128.4 m	-$72.1 m	-$36.0 m	-999
28	-$273.9 m	-$128.6 m	-$72.2 m	-$36.0 m	-1,000
29	-$322.6 m	-$153.9 m	-$90.5 m	-$53.5 m	-1,358
30	-$554.5 m	-$273.5 m	-$157.5 m	-$92.0 m	-2,343
31	-$359.5 m	-$181.3 m	-$102.9 m	-$68.0 m	-1,641
32	-$603.1 m	-$279.8 m	-$159.0 m	-$84.5 m	-2,296
33	-$218.4 m	-$111.7 m	-$66.5 m	-$37.9 m	-1,027
34	-$550.5 m	-$255.7 m	-$146.8 m	-$75.8 m	-2,109

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. his convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 2 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
35	-$262.2 m	-$136.9 m	-$81.9 m	-$48.3 m	-1,319
36	-$218.6 m	-$116.9 m	-$70.2 m	-$41.0 m	-1,123
37	-$312.8 m	-$160.6 m	-$95.4 m	-$58.1 m	-1,550
38	-$313.2 m	-$158.7 m	-$94.6 m	-$56.5 m	-1,534
39	-$218.0 m	-$116.5 m	-$70.0 m	-$40.9 m	-1,119
40	-$217.1 m	-$116.1 m	-$69.7 m	-$40.7 m	-1,115
41	-$221.5 m	-$118.4 m	-$71.1 m	-$41.6 m	-1,137
42	-$222.4 m	-$116.6 m	-$64.6 m	-$40.0 m	-995
43	-$471.6 m	-$233.3 m	-$132.0 m	-$83.6 m	-2,036
44	-$294.0 m	-$146.1 m	-$86.5 m	-$56.4 m	-1,388
45	-$211.4 m	-$106.9 m	-$63.5 m	-$37.7 m	-1,000
46	-$267.3 m	-$139.2 m	-$83.5 m	-$41.3 m	-1,230
47	-$267.7 m	-$139.4 m	-$83.6 m	-$41.4 m	-1,232
48	-$266.3 m	-$138.7 m	-$83.2 m	-$41.1 m	-1,225
49	-$267.6 m	-$139.4 m	-$83.6 m	-$41.3 m	-1,231
50	-$265.6 m	-$138.4 m	-$83.0 m	-$41.0 m	-1,222
51	-$267.5 m	-$139.4 m	-$83.6 m	-$41.3 m	-1,231
52	-$150.3 m	-$80.3 m	-$49.4 m	-$27.8 m	-768
53	-$646.7 m	-$316.7 m	-$180.1 m	-$115.1 m	-2,887
54	-$272.3 m	-$145.4 m	-$89.5 m	-$53.1 m	-1,436
55	-$272.4 m	-$145.5 m	-$89.6 m	-$53.2 m	-1,437
56	-$532.6 m	-$254.5 m	-$149.7 m	-$84.4 m	-2,343
57	-$14.0 m	-$7.0 m	-$4.2 m	-$2.5 m	-66
58	-$368.9 m	-$181.7 m	-$111.5 m	-$65.4 m	-1,740
59	-$414.5 m	-$205.6 m	-$122.7 m	-$79.7 m	-2,010
60	-$443.2 m	-$209.7 m	-$120.0 m	-$71.7 m	-1,838
61	-$232.7 m	-$119.7 m	-$70.9 m	-$38.1 m	-1,059
62	-$1,565.8 m	-$767.6 m	-$457.7 m	-$255.2 m	-6,973
63	-$15.2 m	-$7.6 m	-$4.5 m	-$2.8 m	-72
64	-$142.6 m	-$74.0 m	-$41.7 m	-$25.1 m	-630
65	-$15.2 m	-$7.6 m	-$4.5 m	-$2.8 m	-72
66	-$228.6 m	-$117.5 m	-$69.6 m	-$37.4 m	-1,040
67	-$231.0 m	-$118.8 m	-$70.4 m	-$37.8 m	-1,052
68	-$625.8 m	-$319.4 m	-$184.9 m	-$116.5 m	-2,901

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 3 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
69	-$575.0 m	-$305.0 m	-$174.9 m	-$101.3 m	-2,640
70	-$213.4 m	-$109.8 m	-$65.0 m	-$35.0 m	-972
71	-$542.8 m	-$271.8 m	-$153.5 m	-$83.2 m	-2,266
72	-$538.5 m	-$261.9 m	-$145.4 m	-$84.6 m	-2,207
73	-$330.0 m	-$160.7 m	-$93.9 m	-$58.6 m	-1,536
74	-$372.3 m	-$191.6 m	-$112.6 m	-$69.7 m	-1,802
75	-$411.1 m	-$199.1 m	-$116.4 m	-$61.4 m	-1,767
76	-$275.2 m	-$129.2 m	-$72.5 m	-$36.2 m	-1,005
77	-$418.2 m	-$202.5 m	-$118.4 m	-$62.4 m	-1,797
78	-$417.9 m	-$202.3 m	-$118.3 m	-$62.4 m	-1,796
79	-$412.9 m	-$199.9 m	-$116.9 m	-$61.7 m	-1,775
80	-$343.8 m	-$174.5 m	-$99.0 m	-$59.9 m	-1,523
81	-$396.9 m	-$197.1 m	-$112.3 m	-$62.1 m	-1,613
82	-$347.0 m	-$175.8 m	-$97.4 m	-$52.5 m	-1,384
83	-$441.5 m	-$229.2 m	-$133.1 m	-$75.4 m	-2,024
84	-$416.1 m	-$216.6 m	-$129.4 m	-$70.0 m	-1,982
85	-$522.2 m	-$257.2 m	-$146.4 m	-$85.7 m	-2,223
86	-$350.6 m	-$181.5 m	-$105.6 m	-$58.6 m	-1,609
87	-$505.0 m	-$253.6 m	-$142.1 m	-$78.5 m	-2,078
88	-$401.6 m	-$201.5 m	-$114.9 m	-$74.4 m	-1,783
89	-$223.4 m	-$114.9 m	-$68.1 m	-$36.6 m	-1,017
90	-$423.6 m	-$209.3 m	-$121.4 m	-$59.9 m	-1,753
91	-$390.9 m	-$193.1 m	-$112.1 m	-$55.3 m	-1,618
92	-$394.1 m	-$194.7 m	-$113.0 m	-$55.7 m	-1,631
93	-$409.8 m	-$202.5 m	-$117.5 m	-$57.9 m	-1,696
94	-$388.8 m	-$192.1 m	-$111.5 m	-$55.0 m	-1,609
95	-$426.9 m	-$211.0 m	-$122.4 m	-$60.4 m	-1,767
96	-$394.7 m	-$195.0 m	-$113.2 m	-$55.8 m	-1,634
97	-$396.5 m	-$195.9 m	-$113.7 m	-$56.1 m	-1,642
98	-$386.8 m	-$191.1 m	-$110.9 m	-$54.7 m	-1,601
99	-$407.9 m	-$201.6 m	-$117.0 m	-$57.7 m	-1,689
100	-$421.8 m	-$205.7 m	-$116.1 m	-$46.6 m	-1,557
101	-$397.4 m	-$196.4 m	-$113.9 m	-$56.2 m	-1,645
102	-$428.6 m	-$209.0 m	-$118.0 m	-$47.3 m	-1,583

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 4 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
103	-$421.7 m	-$205.6 m	-$116.1 m	-$46.6 m	-1,557
104	-$423.6 m	-$206.6 m	-$116.6 m	-$46.8 m	-1,564
105	-$437.7 m	-$213.4 m	-$120.5 m	-$48.3 m	-1,616
106	-$14.3 m	-$7.2 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.6 m	-68
107	-$421.6 m	-$205.6 m	-$116.1 m	-$46.6 m	-1,557
108	-$427.5 m	-$208.5 m	-$117.7 m	-$47.2 m	-1,578
109	-$421.6 m	-$205.6 m	-$116.1 m	-$46.6 m	-1,557
110	-$421.6 m	-$205.6 m	-$116.1 m	-$46.6 m	-1,557
111	-$421.9 m	-$205.8 m	-$116.2 m	-$46.6 m	-1,558
112	-$423.0 m	-$206.3 m	-$116.5 m	-$46.7 m	-1,562
113	-$423.0 m	-$206.3 m	-$116.5 m	-$46.7 m	-1,562
114	-$421.7 m	-$205.6 m	-$116.1 m	-$46.6 m	-1,557
115	-$453.5 m	-$221.1 m	-$124.9 m	-$50.1 m	-1,674
116	-$402.2 m	-$201.9 m	-$120.2 m	-$62.1 m	-1,806
117	-$408.9 m	-$205.2 m	-$122.3 m	-$63.1 m	-1,836
118	-$409.3 m	-$205.4 m	-$122.4 m	-$63.2 m	-1,838
119	-$405.9 m	-$203.7 m	-$121.3 m	-$62.7 m	-1,823
120	-$403.3 m	-$202.4 m	-$120.6 m	-$62.3 m	-1,811
121	-$409.2 m	-$205.4 m	-$122.4 m	-$63.2 m	-1,838
122	-$410.6 m	-$206.1 m	-$122.8 m	-$63.4 m	-1,844
123	-$397.0 m	-$199.2 m	-$118.7 m	-$61.3 m	-1,783
124	-$391.7 m	-$196.6 m	-$117.1 m	-$60.5 m	-1,759
125	-$408.4 m	-$205.0 m	-$122.1 m	-$63.0 m	-1,834
126	-$408.5 m	-$185.9 m	-$104.6 m	-$38.1 m	-1,333
127	-$439.1 m	-$199.9 m	-$112.5 m	-$41.0 m	-1,433
128	-$417.4 m	-$190.0 m	-$106.9 m	-$39.0 m	-1,362
129	-$436.8 m	-$198.8 m	-$111.9 m	-$40.8 m	-1,425
130	-$416.7 m	-$189.7 m	-$106.7 m	-$38.9 m	-1,360
131	-$438.4 m	-$199.6 m	-$112.3 m	-$40.9 m	-1,431
132	-$425.6 m	-$193.7 m	-$109.0 m	-$39.7 m	-1,389
133	-$410.3 m	-$186.7 m	-$105.1 m	-$38.3 m	-1,339
134	-$426.2 m	-$194.0 m	-$109.2 m	-$39.8 m	-1,391
135	-$439.5 m	-$200.1 m	-$112.6 m	-$41.0 m	-1,434
136	-$440.4 m	-$200.5 m	-$112.8 m	-$41.1 m	-1,437

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 5 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
137	-$424.2 m	-$193.1 m	-$108.7 m	-$39.6 m	-1,384
138	-$429.3 m	-$195.4 m	-$110.0 m	-$40.1 m	-1,401
139	-$437.3 m	-$199.1 m	-$112.0 m	-$40.8 m	-1,427
140	-$402.8 m	-$183.3 m	-$103.2 m	-$37.6 m	-1,314
141	-$435.9 m	-$198.4 m	-$111.7 m	-$40.7 m	-1,422
142	-$418.9 m	-$190.7 m	-$107.3 m	-$39.1 m	-1,367
143	-$433.8 m	-$197.5 m	-$111.1 m	-$40.5 m	-1,416
144	-$441.2 m	-$200.8 m	-$113.0 m	-$41.2 m	-1,440
145	-$408.7 m	-$186.0 m	-$104.7 m	-$38.2 m	-1,333
146	-$416.0 m	-$189.3 m	-$106.6 m	-$38.8 m	-1,357
147	-$434.9 m	-$198.0 m	-$111.4 m	-$40.6 m	-1,419
148	-$440.5 m	-$200.5 m	-$112.9 m	-$41.1 m	-1,437
149	-$429.9 m	-$195.7 m	-$110.1 m	-$40.1 m	-1,403
150	-$423.3 m	-$192.7 m	-$108.4 m	-$39.5 m	-1,381
Texas	**-$59,597.3 m**	**-$29,170.9 m**	**-$16,895.9 m**	**-$8,665.3 m**	**-246,695**

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas: Results by State Senate District

Results by State Senate District

Senate District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$3,694.5 m	-$1,831.7 m	-$1,066.7 m	-$604.1 m	-16,149
2	-$1,846.3 m	-$914.9 m	-$530.3 m	-$266.3 m	-7,745
3	-$2,892.8 m	-$1,458.7 m	-$873.4 m	-$525.8 m	-13,562
4	-$2,036.9 m	-$955.7 m	-$544.6 m	-$242.4 m	-7,433
5	-$1,412.8 m	-$721.4 m	-$427.4 m	-$261.2 m	-6,770
6	-$2,172.3 m	-$988.6 m	-$556.3 m	-$202.8 m	-7,085
7	-$2,140.2 m	-$976.9 m	-$550.0 m	-$204.4 m	-7,049
8	-$1,229.1 m	-$627.7 m	-$372.4 m	-$210.9 m	-5,667
9	-$2,023.8 m	-$999.8 m	-$580.0 m	-$286.1 m	-8,374
10	-$1,945.7 m	-$956.0 m	-$558.1 m	-$296.0 m	-8,261
11	-$2,066.1 m	-$960.3 m	-$555.0 m	-$282.0 m	-7,953
12	-$1,173.9 m	-$578.5 m	-$328.4 m	-$147.0 m	-4,551
13	-$1,971.9 m	-$901.2 m	-$507.0 m	-$194.4 m	-6,536
14	-$1,261.0 m	-$656.7 m	-$393.8 m	-$194.8 m	-5,799
15	-$2,145.0 m	-$976.1 m	-$549.3 m	-$200.3 m	-6,996
16	-$2,206.9 m	-$1,075.9 m	-$607.4 m	-$243.7 m	-8,145
17	-$1,859.4 m	-$870.7 m	-$493.6 m	-$236.1 m	-6,837
18	-$2,047.8 m	-$984.3 m	-$559.9 m	-$293.6 m	-8,025
19	-$1,803.1 m	-$909.9 m	-$539.6 m	-$293.1 m	-8,230
20	-$1,627.5 m	-$813.3 m	-$476.0 m	-$264.9 m	-7,240
21	-$1,293.4 m	-$662.3 m	-$381.5 m	-$226.9 m	-5,889
22	-$2,272.1 m	-$1,103.5 m	-$648.2 m	-$367.0 m	-9,980
23	-$2,189.5 m	-$1,068.7 m	-$604.7 m	-$247.6 m	-8,164
24	-$1,732.1 m	-$878.7 m	-$522.2 m	-$318.6 m	-8,356
25	-$1,605.8 m	-$798.2 m	-$472.2 m	-$263.9 m	-7,279
26	-$1,865.8 m	-$936.2 m	-$557.6 m	-$288.0 m	-8,376
27	-$1,596.1 m	-$806.2 m	-$474.6 m	-$281.9 m	-7,511
28	-$2,399.5 m	-$1,224.5 m	-$705.7 m	-$404.9 m	-10,763
29	-$1,891.8 m	-$919.1 m	-$536.7 m	-$288.4 m	-8,179
30	-$1,219.9 m	-$619.7 m	-$362.2 m	-$214.6 m	-5,567
31	-$1,974.3 m	-$995.3 m	-$561.2 m	-$313.8 m	-8,222
Texas	**-$59,597.3 m**	**-$29,170.9 m**	**-$16,895.9 m**	**-$8,665.3 m**	**-246,695**

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by US Congressional District (Page 1 of 2)

US Congressional District in Texas	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$2,334.5 m	-$1,167.5 m	-$672.0 m	-$381.0 m	-10,077
2	-$1,630.1 m	-$757.2 m	-$427.5 m	-$175.6 m	-5,672
3	-$964.7 m	-$493.8 m	-$293.5 m	-$165.7 m	-4,466
4	-$2,352.9 m	-$1,167.9 m	-$697.3 m	-$398.9 m	-10,731
5	-$1,862.1 m	-$918.1 m	-$526.9 m	-$266.6 m	-7,713
6	-$1,650.8 m	-$808.6 m	-$472.6 m	-$257.1 m	-7,075
7	-$1,553.7 m	-$711.0 m	-$399.9 m	-$155.5 m	-5,175
8	-$1,784.6 m	-$843.2 m	-$478.1 m	-$218.5 m	-6,570
9	-$1,550.0 m	-$711.7 m	-$402.3 m	-$163.9 m	-5,283
10	-$1,330.9 m	-$671.7 m	-$391.3 m	-$221.2 m	-5,982
11	-$1,715.2 m	-$865.5 m	-$498.1 m	-$292.3 m	-7,628
12	-$1,599.2 m	-$783.7 m	-$454.3 m	-$230.1 m	-6,615
13	-$1,691.8 m	-$869.1 m	-$494.8 m	-$284.5 m	-7,431
14	-$1,921.8 m	-$919.5 m	-$550.2 m	-$318.0 m	-8,335
15	-$1,082.6 m	-$565.7 m	-$333.6 m	-$201.3 m	-5,304
16	-$1,569.8 m	-$760.0 m	-$444.4 m	-$234.3 m	-6,744
17	-$1,865.2 m	-$934.2 m	-$557.9 m	-$333.4 m	-8,826
18	-$1,727.5 m	-$786.1 m	-$442.4 m	-$161.2 m	-5,634

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by US Congressional District (Page 2 of 2)

US Congressional District in Texas	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
19	-$1,789.7 m	-$912.8 m	-$526.7 m	-$297.4 m	-7,966
20	-$1,541.7 m	-$773.6 m	-$460.8 m	-$237.9 m	-6,920
21	-$1,580.5 m	-$780.2 m	-$458.4 m	-$261.9 m	-7,132
22	-$1,310.1 m	-$619.4 m	-$352.3 m	-$184.8 m	-5,003
23	-$1,519.8 m	-$766.9 m	-$449.1 m	-$257.5 m	-6,956
24	-$1,651.4 m	-$812.1 m	-$466.6 m	-$215.2 m	-6,570
25	-$1,788.7 m	-$881.6 m	-$515.1 m	-$288.9 m	-7,785
26	-$274.6 m	-$139.0 m	-$80.1 m	-$46.0 m	-1,188
27	-$2,119.8 m	-$1,011.5 m	-$579.3 m	-$324.3 m	-8,557
28	-$1,222.7 m	-$621.3 m	-$359.5 m	-$209.0 m	-5,508
29	-$1,727.5 m	-$786.1 m	-$442.4 m	-$161.2 m	-5,634
30	-$1,738.4 m	-$848.3 m	-$479.7 m	-$195.3 m	-6,465
31	-$938.8 m	-$486.8 m	-$295.2 m	-$174.6 m	-4,682
32	-$1,576.7 m	-$771.1 m	-$436.6 m	-$178.9 m	-5,897
33	-$1,679.0 m	-$823.5 m	-$470.8 m	-$208.9 m	-6,536
34	-$1,167.3 m	-$603.2 m	-$358.5 m	-$213.7 m	-5,770
37	-$971.9 m	-$506.8 m	-$304.3 m	-$151.5 m	-4,492
38	-$1,727.5 m	-$786.1 m	-$442.4 m	-$161.2 m	-5,634
Texas	**-$59,597.3 m**	**-$29,170.9 m**	**-$16,895.9 m**	**-$8,665.3 m**	**-246,695**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-1,900.8 m	-565.9 m	-342.2 m	-5,515
Mining	-13,638.1 m	-6,554.3 m	-2,241.4 m	-7,988
Utilities	-9,722.2 m	-2,118.4 m	-912.3 m	-3,071
Construction	-5,457.3 m	-2,660.1 m	-2,005.8 m	-27,364
Manufacturing	-26,770.6 m	-8,613.6 m	-5,070.3 m	-45,383
Wholesale Trade	-5,252.6 m	-4,097.4 m	-2,300.4 m	-23,577
Retail Trade*	-21,542.5 m	-16,674.9 m	-9,613.2 m	-266,230
Transportation & Warehousing	-4,030.5 m	-2,661.4 m	-1,757.7 m	-21,582
Information	-3,730.3 m	-2,502.0 m	-1,091.6 m	-8,309
Financial Activities*	-30,745.9 m	-9,138.2 m	-3,255.6 m	-27,308
Business Services	-9,407.2 m	-6,824.5 m	-5,525.3 m	-57,027
Health Services	-6,093.0 m	-4,898.7 m	-3,917.1 m	-60,655
Other Services	-9,871.8 m	-5,211.4 m	-3,971.4 m	-81,822
Total, All Industries	**-148,162.7 m**	**-72,520.9 m**	**-42,004.3 m**	**-635,831**

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

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Comptroller Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
High Plains	-$5,103.7 m	-$2,608.6 m	-$1,510.4 m	-$857.1 m	-23,753
Northwest Texas	-$5,009.7 m	-$2,575.8 m	-$1,465.1 m	-$859.5 m	-23,006
Metroplex	-$37,457.6 m	-$18,400.7 m	-$10,646.2 m	-$5,142.6 m	-158,144
Upper East Texas	-$9,624.3 m	-$4,843.9 m	-$2,806.8 m	-$1,636.5 m	-44,482
Southeast Texas	-$6,395.3 m	-$3,214.3 m	-$1,947.3 m	-$1,172.6 m	-31,324
Gulf Coast	-$37,245.4 m	-$17,192.1 m	-$9,746.5 m	-$4,092.2 m	-134,721
Capital	-$6,745.8 m	-$3,462.2 m	-$2,060.1 m	-$1,100.4 m	-32,253
Central Texas	-$6,799.7 m	-$3,419.8 m	-$2,025.7 m	-$1,218.9 m	-33,386
Alamo	-$15,092.1 m	-$7,508.5 m	-$4,427.3 m	-$2,409.3 m	-69,743
South Texas	-$10,166.6 m	-$5,115.5 m	-$2,975.2 m	-$1,744.8 m	-47,866
West Texas	-$3,958.5 m	-$1,966.2 m	-$1,099.5 m	-$626.2 m	-16,798
Upper Rio Grande	-$4,564.0 m	-$2,213.4 m	-$1,294.2 m	-$682.4 m	-20,355
Texas	**-$148,162.7 m**	**-$72,520.9 m**	**-$42,004.3 m**	**-$21,542.5 m**	**-635,831**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Council of Governments Region

Council of Governments	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Panhandle	-$2,726.3 m	-$1,378.5 m	-$785.0 m	-$446.1 m	-12,187
South Plains	-$2,377.3 m	-$1,230.1 m	-$725.4 m	-$411.0 m	-11,566
Nortex	-$2,048.5 m	-$1,072.8 m	-$609.8 m	-$355.8 m	-9,522
North Central Texas	-$35,886.8 m	-$17,597.3 m	-$10,160.8 m	-$4,844.8 m	-150,191
Ark-Tex	-$2,207.1 m	-$1,116.0 m	-$670.4 m	-$426.6 m	-11,158
East Texas	-$7,417.2 m	-$3,727.9 m	-$2,136.3 m	-$1,209.9 m	-33,324
West Central Texas	-$2,961.2 m	-$1,503.0 m	-$855.3 m	-$503.7 m	-13,484
Rio Grande	-$4,564.0 m	-$2,213.4 m	-$1,294.2 m	-$682.4 m	-20,355
Permian Basin	-$2,709.4 m	-$1,353.5 m	-$758.6 m	-$424.3 m	-11,348
Concho Valley	-$1,249.1 m	-$612.7 m	-$340.9 m	-$201.9 m	-5,450
Heart of Texas	-$2,964.3 m	-$1,431.1 m	-$839.1 m	-$496.3 m	-13,763
Capital Area	-$6,745.8 m	-$3,462.2 m	-$2,060.1 m	-$1,100.4 m	-32,253
Brazos Valley	-$1,655.0 m	-$845.0 m	-$490.6 m	-$294.9 m	-7,941
Deep East Texas	-$3,083.6 m	-$1,581.7 m	-$947.3 m	-$592.6 m	-15,614
South East Texas	-$3,311.7 m	-$1,632.6 m	-$1,000.1 m	-$580.0 m	-15,710
Houston-Galveston Area	-$37,245.4 m	-$17,192.1 m	-$9,746.5 m	-$4,092.2 m	-134,721
Golden Crescent	-$1,507.1 m	-$749.8 m	-$433.8 m	-$251.2 m	-6,728
Alamo Area	-$13,586.3 m	-$6,759.3 m	-$3,993.9 m	-$2,158.3 m	-63,019
South Texas	-$960.7 m	-$508.4 m	-$285.3 m	-$184.6 m	-4,652
Coastal Bend	-$4,421.4 m	-$2,100.0 m	-$1,194.2 m	-$665.5 m	-18,228
Lower Rio Grande Valley	-$3,991.4 m	-$2,089.1 m	-$1,249.4 m	-$735.0 m	-20,801
Texoma	-$1,570.8 m	-$803.4 m	-$485.4 m	-$297.8 m	-7,952
Central Texas	-$2,180.4 m	-$1,143.7 m	-$696.0 m	-$427.8 m	-11,682
Middle Rio Grande	-$791.7 m	-$417.3 m	-$246.0 m	-$159.6 m	-4,181
Border Region	**-$10,310.3 m**	**-$5,229.6 m**	**-$3,075.7 m**	**-$1,762.0 m**	**-50,002**
Texas	**-$148,162.7 m**	**-$72,520.9 m**	**-$42,004.3 m**	**-$21,542.5 m**	**-635,831**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Border region consists of Rio Grande, Middle Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, South Texas COGs, and Terrell County.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Metropolitan Area

Metro Area	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Abilene MSA	-$1,450.7 m	-$721.4 m	-$407.9 m	-$217.4 m	-6,212
Amarillo MSA	-$1,764.1 m	-$915.3 m	-$523.5 m	-$284.5 m	-8,115
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	-$5,606.9 m	-$2,903.5 m	-$1,740.7 m	-$911.1 m	-27,108
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	-$3,311.7 m	-$1,632.6 m	-$1,000.1 m	-$580.0 m	-15,710
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	-$1,615.0 m	-$817.3 m	-$487.0 m	-$289.0 m	-8,166
College Station-Bryan MSA	-$1,023.5 m	-$518.6 m	-$300.5 m	-$174.3 m	-4,825
Corpus Christi MSA	-$3,248.9 m	-$1,509.5 m	-$866.9 m	-$462.3 m	-13,037
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	-$21,762.1 m	-$10,644.5 m	-$6,108.2 m	-$2,753.0 m	-88,436
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD*	-$12,693.6 m	-$6,253.7 m	-$3,638.3 m	-$1,841.5 m	-54,942
El Paso MSA	-$4,463.6 m	-$2,160.3 m	-$1,262.6 m	-$661.8 m	-19,824
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	-$36,119.2 m	-$16,628.1 m	-$9,417.6 m	-$3,881.2 m	-129,319
Killeen-Temple MSA	-$1,828.4 m	-$961.9 m	-$586.4 m	-$354.8 m	-9,825
Laredo MSA	-$721.8 m	-$378.0 m	-$209.5 m	-$129.0 m	-3,337
Longview MSA	-$2,507.0 m	-$1,257.2 m	-$724.8 m	-$385.2 m	-10,887
Lubbock MSA	-$1,765.8 m	-$918.5 m	-$547.2 m	-$292.4 m	-8,645
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	-$2,307.2 m	-$1,232.7 m	-$739.7 m	-$430.3 m	-12,250
Midland MSA	-$765.5 m	-$387.5 m	-$215.2 m	-$113.3 m	-3,141
Odessa MSA	-$1,023.0 m	-$505.7 m	-$289.6 m	-$155.8 m	-4,277
San Angelo MSA	-$880.9 m	-$429.3 m	-$237.2 m	-$136.9 m	-3,803
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	-$12,520.1 m	-$6,238.6 m	-$3,694.8 m	-$1,975.3 m	-58,121
Sherman-Denison MSA	-$943.6 m	-$489.9 m	-$298.6 m	-$190.1 m	-5,020
Texarkana MSA	-$758.4 m	-$399.4 m	-$242.1 m	-$146.9 m	-3,998
Tyler MSA	-$1,706.3 m	-$838.5 m	-$463.0 m	-$250.7 m	-7,027
Victoria MSA	-$784.9 m	-$386.1 m	-$220.8 m	-$121.5 m	-3,296
Waco MSA	-$2,106.8 m	-$1,013.3 m	-$597.6 m	-$337.3 m	-9,699
Wichita Falls MSA	-$1,274.9 m	-$683.5 m	-$389.1 m	-$218.7 m	-6,007
Rural Texas	-$23,208.8 m	-$11,695.9 m	-$6,795.3 m	-$4,248.0 m	-110,804
Texas	**-$148,162.7 m**	**-$72,520.9 m**	**-$42,004.3 m**	**-$21,542.5 m**	**-635,831**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 1 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Anderson	-$569.8 m	-$310.0 m	-$179.6 m	-$103.3 m	-2,836
Andrews	-$80.0 m	-$41.5 m	-$22.9 m	-$12.3 m	-335
Angelina	-$601.5 m	-$300.4 m	-$182.4 m	-$111.9 m	-3,001
Aransas	-$323.5 m	-$149.3 m	-$81.4 m	-$48.0 m	-1,244
Archer	-$52.0 m	-$26.9 m	-$14.4 m	-$9.0 m	-230
Armstrong	-$14.6 m	-$7.4 m	-$4.2 m	-$1.7 m	-60
Atascosa	-$300.6 m	-$145.2 m	-$81.9 m	-$44.6 m	-1,222
Austin	-$241.9 m	-$114.9 m	-$69.0 m	-$32.1 m	-988
Bailey	-$33.5 m	-$17.3 m	-$10.4 m	-$7.1 m	-174
Bandera	-$175.4 m	-$83.3 m	-$47.0 m	-$30.9 m	-783
Bastrop	-$439.4 m	-$215.9 m	-$127.5 m	-$78.9 m	-2,122
Baylor	-$62.4 m	-$33.2 m	-$19.3 m	-$11.7 m	-311
Bee	-$164.1 m	-$87.0 m	-$49.0 m	-$30.9 m	-798
Bell	-$1,375.1 m	-$733.5 m	-$451.3 m	-$266.3 m	-7,490
Bexar	-$10,029.9 m	-$5,032.8 m	-$2,997.6 m	-$1,538.8 m	-46,595
Blanco	-$68.0 m	-$32.2 m	-$18.4 m	-$11.9 m	-314
Borden	-$9.3 m	-$4.6 m	-$2.5 m	-$1.2 m	-33
Bosque	-$159.2 m	-$78.4 m	-$47.5 m	-$26.6 m	-767
Bowie	-$758.4 m	-$399.4 m	-$242.1 m	-$146.9 m	-3,998
Brazoria	-$1,627.1 m	-$775.1 m	-$456.0 m	-$268.1 m	-7,075
Brazos	-$738.3 m	-$372.7 m	-$214.9 m	-$116.7 m	-3,404
Brewster	-$48.4 m	-$26.5 m	-$16.1 m	-$9.6 m	-267
Briscoe	-$11.5 m	-$5.4 m	-$3.1 m	-$2.0 m	-50
Brooks	-$32.3 m	-$17.6 m	-$10.2 m	-$6.9 m	-169
Brown	-$294.5 m	-$159.6 m	-$97.1 m	-$67.9 m	-1,704
Burleson	-$144.6 m	-$76.8 m	-$43.9 m	-$27.5 m	-694
Burnet	-$395.0 m	-$189.0 m	-$109.2 m	-$64.5 m	-1,751
Caldwell	-$283.9 m	-$142.7 m	-$81.8 m	-$47.4 m	-1,289
Calhoun	-$101.9 m	-$41.8 m	-$24.0 m	-$13.3 m	-356
Callahan	-$143.0 m	-$69.4 m	-$38.0 m	-$23.3 m	-603
Cameron	-$1,615.0 m	-$817.3 m	-$487.0 m	-$289.0 m	-8,166
Camp	-$82.1 m	-$40.2 m	-$23.9 m	-$14.7 m	-397
Carson	-$18.9 m	-$7.9 m	-$3.7 m	-$1.5 m	-50
Cass	-$238.3 m	-$120.7 m	-$72.0 m	-$50.4 m	-1,221

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 2 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Castro	-$21.4 m	-$10.3 m	-$6.1 m	-$4.4 m	-106
Chambers	-$188.7 m	-$81.3 m	-$44.0 m	-$20.0 m	-608
Cherokee	-$312.2 m	-$156.8 m	-$96.6 m	-$60.9 m	-1,589
Childress	-$55.2 m	-$27.6 m	-$15.9 m	-$11.0 m	-272
Clay	-$90.3 m	-$46.0 m	-$27.6 m	-$14.1 m	-416
Cochran	-$17.7 m	-$9.5 m	-$4.9 m	-$2.3 m	-71
Coke	-$56.3 m	-$27.3 m	-$15.2 m	-$8.9 m	-227
Coleman	-$114.2 m	-$59.1 m	-$32.9 m	-$19.9 m	-519
Collin	-$2,329.5 m	-$1,196.8 m	-$708.8 m	-$377.7 m	-10,946
Collingsworth	-$29.5 m	-$16.3 m	-$9.8 m	-$6.2 m	-156
Colorado	-$167.2 m	-$85.0 m	-$49.0 m	-$33.1 m	-857
Comal	-$685.6 m	-$331.8 m	-$193.1 m	-$120.8 m	-3,288
Comanche	-$129.9 m	-$66.1 m	-$39.8 m	-$24.8 m	-658
Concho	-$18.6 m	-$10.0 m	-$6.3 m	-$3.4 m	-103
Cooke	-$339.8 m	-$169.2 m	-$98.1 m	-$52.8 m	-1,455
Coryell	-$298.0 m	-$150.3 m	-$88.9 m	-$57.7 m	-1,526
Cottle	-$13.8 m	-$8.0 m	-$4.8 m	-$2.5 m	-71
Crane	-$19.2 m	-$10.4 m	-$5.7 m	-$2.9 m	-85
Crockett	-$22.5 m	-$11.6 m	-$6.4 m	-$4.8 m	-106
Crosby	-$43.1 m	-$23.3 m	-$13.1 m	-$6.1 m	-194
Culberson	-$11.7 m	-$7.0 m	-$4.1 m	-$3.4 m	-75
Dallam	-$23.7 m	-$12.7 m	-$7.6 m	-$4.0 m	-122
Dallas	-$14,903.9 m	-$7,265.2 m	-$4,102.1 m	-$1,633.0 m	-56,906
Dawson	-$102.2 m	-$51.7 m	-$28.1 m	-$17.6 m	-442
Deaf Smith	-$60.5 m	-$29.6 m	-$17.4 m	-$9.2 m	-279
Delta	-$36.9 m	-$19.3 m	-$11.7 m	-$4.7 m	-172
Denton	-$2,246.0 m	-$1,076.5 m	-$635.9 m	-$328.1 m	-9,712
DeWitt	-$211.8 m	-$106.4 m	-$63.5 m	-$38.4 m	-1,035
Dickens	-$25.4 m	-$13.4 m	-$8.1 m	-$5.0 m	-128
Dimmit	-$46.1 m	-$24.0 m	-$13.5 m	-$9.6 m	-228
Donley	-$31.7 m	-$17.9 m	-$10.8 m	-$8.2 m	-196
Duval	-$80.7 m	-$39.4 m	-$21.2 m	-$11.6 m	-327
Eastland	-$207.0 m	-$102.6 m	-$57.5 m	-$37.7 m	-932
Ector	-$1,023.0 m	-$505.7 m	-$289.6 m	-$155.8 m	-4,277

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 3 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Edwards	-$19.4 m	-$9.6 m	-$5.1 m	-$3.4 m	-82
El Paso	-$4,460.8 m	-$2,158.9 m	-$1,261.8 m	-$661.0 m	-19,808
Ellis	-$799.9 m	-$370.0 m	-$219.5 m	-$133.5 m	-3,490
Erath	-$208.2 m	-$112.5 m	-$68.9 m	-$46.0 m	-1,197
Falls	-$148.9 m	-$79.0 m	-$48.3 m	-$29.1 m	-806
Fannin	-$287.4 m	-$144.3 m	-$88.7 m	-$54.9 m	-1,478
Fayette	-$267.6 m	-$136.6 m	-$76.8 m	-$41.2 m	-1,179
Fisher	-$36.8 m	-$19.1 m	-$11.1 m	-$7.8 m	-193
Floyd	-$29.1 m	-$13.1 m	-$7.5 m	-$4.0 m	-119
Foard	-$2.5 m	-$1.4 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.5 m	-15
Fort Bend	-$2,141.7 m	-$1,005.1 m	-$564.6 m	-$279.7 m	-8,089
Franklin	-$92.7 m	-$46.1 m	-$25.0 m	-$16.0 m	-403
Freestone	-$179.6 m	-$88.8 m	-$48.3 m	-$32.9 m	-782
Frio	-$92.7 m	-$44.9 m	-$24.4 m	-$14.7 m	-381
Gaines	-$80.5 m	-$38.9 m	-$20.4 m	-$12.0 m	-308
Galveston	-$2,477.6 m	-$1,155.2 m	-$674.9 m	-$385.0 m	-10,607
Garza	-$38.0 m	-$18.6 m	-$10.3 m	-$6.3 m	-157
Gillespie	-$254.8 m	-$124.7 m	-$74.0 m	-$45.3 m	-1,235
Glasscock	-$1.2 m	-$0.6 m	-$0.3 m	-$0.1 m	-4
Goliad	-$62.3 m	-$33.4 m	-$19.1 m	-$13.7 m	-320
Gonzales	-$101.0 m	-$51.5 m	-$30.8 m	-$19.6 m	-515
Gray	-$218.5 m	-$102.2 m	-$57.3 m	-$34.7 m	-857
Grayson	-$943.6 m	-$489.9 m	-$298.6 m	-$190.1 m	-5,020
Gregg	-$1,093.8 m	-$577.2 m	-$335.2 m	-$176.4 m	-5,053
Grimes	-$158.4 m	-$79.7 m	-$47.1 m	-$28.3 m	-757
Guadalupe	-$585.6 m	-$289.5 m	-$171.2 m	-$111.2 m	-2,837
Hale	-$149.5 m	-$80.1 m	-$48.5 m	-$36.2 m	-859
Hall	-$33.3 m	-$16.8 m	-$9.7 m	-$6.3 m	-161
Hamilton	-$84.7 m	-$41.8 m	-$25.3 m	-$17.8 m	-439
Hansford	-$18.5 m	-$8.4 m	-$4.1 m	-$1.8 m	-51
Hardeman	-$28.7 m	-$15.7 m	-$9.3 m	-$7.5 m	-170
Hardin	-$433.4 m	-$212.7 m	-$121.2 m	-$76.9 m	-1,936
Harris	-$25,678.0 m	-$11,682.7 m	-$6,577.0 m	-$2,382.6 m	-86,719
Harrison	-$615.1 m	-$286.0 m	-$163.3 m	-$79.2 m	-2,322

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 4 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Hartley	-$10.3 m	-$5.1 m	-$2.9 m	-$1.9 m	-52
Haskell	-$65.4 m	-$33.7 m	-$19.6 m	-$11.3 m	-309
Hays	-$509.2 m	-$257.3 m	-$152.6 m	-$89.9 m	-2,485
Hemphill	-$12.8 m	-$6.0 m	-$3.1 m	-$1.6 m	-43
Henderson	-$905.1 m	-$437.9 m	-$252.5 m	-$148.9 m	-4,108
Hidalgo	-$2,307.2 m	-$1,232.7 m	-$739.7 m	-$430.3 m	-12,250
Hill	-$335.0 m	-$155.6 m	-$89.7 m	-$63.1 m	-1,603
Hockley	-$129.7 m	-$66.7 m	-$37.1 m	-$23.4 m	-597
Hood	-$466.2 m	-$220.2 m	-$130.3 m	-$81.7 m	-2,159
Hopkins	-$242.4 m	-$127.0 m	-$77.2 m	-$52.2 m	-1,312
Houston	-$281.8 m	-$137.9 m	-$84.0 m	-$38.0 m	-1,212
Howard	-$293.4 m	-$141.0 m	-$79.4 m	-$45.3 m	-1,198
Hudspeth	-$2.8 m	-$1.5 m	-$0.8 m	-$0.9 m	-17
Hunt	-$542.3 m	-$271.9 m	-$164.0 m	-$111.2 m	-2,785
Hutchinson	-$182.1 m	-$85.4 m	-$47.6 m	-$32.6 m	-721
Irion	-$4.4 m	-$1.8 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.5 m	-13
Jack	-$78.8 m	-$39.5 m	-$22.4 m	-$13.3 m	-341
Jackson	-$114.7 m	-$59.4 m	-$32.2 m	-$21.0 m	-511
Jasper	-$293.0 m	-$149.3 m	-$89.5 m	-$60.4 m	-1,540
Jeff Davis	-$14.8 m	-$7.3 m	-$4.2 m	-$2.7 m	-70
Jefferson	-$2,184.8 m	-$1,079.8 m	-$671.9 m	-$376.8 m	-10,496
Jim Hogg	-$44.8 m	-$22.7 m	-$12.2 m	-$8.9 m	-197
Jim Wells	-$220.3 m	-$122.0 m	-$68.4 m	-$43.2 m	-1,105
Johnson	-$935.1 m	-$460.9 m	-$282.7 m	-$166.8 m	-4,571
Jones	-$161.3 m	-$81.6 m	-$45.9 m	-$25.2 m	-712
Karnes	-$142.6 m	-$65.3 m	-$35.8 m	-$20.6 m	-536
Kaufman	-$626.9 m	-$304.7 m	-$182.7 m	-$113.2 m	-3,039
Kendall	-$246.3 m	-$113.6 m	-$65.1 m	-$39.1 m	-1,031
Kenedy	-$4.0 m	-$2.1 m	-$1.1 m	-$0.8 m	-18
Kent	-$3.3 m	-$1.6 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.5 m	-12
Kerr	-$574.7 m	-$285.2 m	-$164.5 m	-$102.3 m	-2,742
Kimble	-$62.0 m	-$27.1 m	-$14.9 m	-$9.6 m	-237
King	-$3.2 m	-$1.7 m	-$1.0 m	-$0.4 m	-15
Kinney	-$31.8 m	-$15.0 m	-$7.7 m	-$4.9 m	-123

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 5 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Kleberg	-$204.1 m	-$103.4 m	-$58.0 m	-$34.3 m	-919
Knox	-$38.7 m	-$20.4 m	-$11.3 m	-$5.5 m	-163
La Salle	-$25.3 m	-$13.6 m	-$7.5 m	-$5.5 m	-130
Lamar	-$401.1 m	-$198.9 m	-$121.0 m	-$80.8 m	-2,088
Lamb	-$69.9 m	-$32.4 m	-$19.2 m	-$12.2 m	-303
Lampasas	-$155.3 m	-$78.1 m	-$46.2 m	-$30.9 m	-808
Lavaca	-$192.8 m	-$104.5 m	-$62.4 m	-$37.4 m	-1,016
Lee	-$131.5 m	-$66.4 m	-$37.6 m	-$21.6 m	-582
Leon	-$114.8 m	-$61.5 m	-$34.6 m	-$24.6 m	-579
Liberty	-$654.7 m	-$337.1 m	-$196.3 m	-$107.6 m	-3,014
Limestone	-$183.7 m	-$95.0 m	-$56.0 m	-$36.4 m	-911
Lipscomb	-$17.7 m	-$8.5 m	-$4.3 m	-$2.0 m	-60
Live Oak	-$80.9 m	-$38.4 m	-$21.4 m	-$13.7 m	-331
Llano	-$276.9 m	-$134.5 m	-$77.4 m	-$50.1 m	-1,320
Loving	-$2.3 m	-$1.1 m	-$0.5 m	-$0.1 m	-5
Lubbock	-$1,698.1 m	-$883.2 m	-$527.2 m	-$283.5 m	-8,350
Lynn	-$24.6 m	-$12.0 m	-$7.0 m	-$2.9 m	-101
Madison	-$87.4 m	-$44.7 m	-$25.2 m	-$19.2 m	-448
Marion	-$123.2 m	-$63.0 m	-$36.4 m	-$24.0 m	-623
Martin	-$35.1 m	-$16.7 m	-$9.2 m	-$4.9 m	-132
Mason	-$46.7 m	-$23.1 m	-$12.4 m	-$7.5 m	-198
Matagorda	-$299.8 m	-$137.6 m	-$80.3 m	-$52.3 m	-1,271
Maverick	-$197.9 m	-$101.5 m	-$58.5 m	-$39.8 m	-1,015
McCulloch	-$77.1 m	-$40.1 m	-$24.3 m	-$15.1 m	-396
McLennan	-$1,957.9 m	-$934.3 m	-$549.4 m	-$308.2 m	-8,894
McMullen	-$1.4 m	-$0.7 m	-$0.3 m	-$0.1 m	-4
Medina	-$248.6 m	-$119.0 m	-$67.6 m	-$43.9 m	-1,148
Menard	-$25.0 m	-$13.1 m	-$7.1 m	-$4.8 m	-114
Midland	-$730.3 m	-$370.8 m	-$206.0 m	-$108.4 m	-3,009
Milam	-$182.3 m	-$92.1 m	-$55.1 m	-$34.8 m	-906
Mills	-$35.9 m	-$21.7 m	-$13.8 m	-$9.3 m	-238
Mitchell	-$80.1 m	-$41.4 m	-$23.4 m	-$14.3 m	-366
Montague	-$233.3 m	-$113.8 m	-$62.1 m	-$38.4 m	-1,001
Montgomery	-$2,853.9 m	-$1,364.1 m	-$774.0 m	-$364.8 m	-11,210

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 6 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Moore	-$98.2 m	-$43.0 m	-$23.7 m	-$13.4 m	-346
Morris	-$113.9 m	-$49.9 m	-$29.9 m	-$13.5 m	-427
Motley	-$15.1 m	-$7.2 m	-$3.8 m	-$2.4 m	-60
Nacogdoches	-$376.9 m	-$200.7 m	-$122.8 m	-$81.7 m	-2,157
Navarro	-$413.8 m	-$205.3 m	-$123.8 m	-$70.2 m	-2,021
Newton	-$73.2 m	-$45.6 m	-$29.6 m	-$20.1 m	-492
Nolan	-$162.2 m	-$85.6 m	-$48.0 m	-$28.2 m	-751
Nueces	-$2,744.0 m	-$1,273.4 m	-$731.2 m	-$375.4 m	-10,870
Ochiltree	-$39.2 m	-$18.9 m	-$10.2 m	-$5.4 m	-147
Oldham	-$1.5 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.5 m	-$0.5 m	-10
Orange	-$693.5 m	-$340.0 m	-$206.9 m	-$126.3 m	-3,278
Palo Pinto	-$310.8 m	-$146.1 m	-$82.1 m	-$48.7 m	-1,296
Panola	-$219.4 m	-$111.9 m	-$63.7 m	-$36.3 m	-984
Parker	-$772.3 m	-$360.8 m	-$208.0 m	-$121.5 m	-3,300
Parmer	-$17.0 m	-$7.8 m	-$4.5 m	-$1.6 m	-66
Pecos	-$92.7 m	-$46.4 m	-$25.5 m	-$17.2 m	-419
Polk	-$540.8 m	-$277.1 m	-$156.7 m	-$98.8 m	-2,474
Potter	-$1,020.7 m	-$531.9 m	-$302.1 m	-$160.6 m	-4,627
Presidio	-$25.5 m	-$12.2 m	-$7.1 m	-$4.8 m	-119
Rains	-$115.2 m	-$53.7 m	-$29.8 m	-$20.7 m	-489
Randall	-$708.5 m	-$367.2 m	-$213.0 m	-$120.2 m	-3,368
Reagan	-$17.1 m	-$8.9 m	-$4.8 m	-$3.2 m	-72
Real	-$45.2 m	-$20.6 m	-$11.2 m	-$6.9 m	-173
Red River	-$159.8 m	-$75.9 m	-$43.6 m	-$27.7 m	-721
Reeves	-$81.7 m	-$42.2 m	-$23.4 m	-$17.2 m	-392
Refugio	-$62.6 m	-$31.3 m	-$16.6 m	-$13.7 m	-278
Roberts	-$2.1 m	-$1.0 m	-$0.5 m	-$0.4 m	-8
Robertson	-$140.6 m	-$69.2 m	-$41.7 m	-$30.2 m	-727
Rockwall	-$313.5 m	-$159.4 m	-$95.2 m	-$56.3 m	-1,557
Runnels	-$127.8 m	-$57.5 m	-$31.3 m	-$18.3 m	-476
Rusk	-$440.0 m	-$214.4 m	-$123.5 m	-$66.5 m	-1,879
Sabine	-$94.6 m	-$46.8 m	-$29.2 m	-$18.8 m	-482
San Augustine	-$101.8 m	-$48.9 m	-$27.0 m	-$16.7 m	-436
San Jacinto	-$204.1 m	-$99.7 m	-$58.7 m	-$37.7 m	-978

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 7 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
San Patricio	-$504.9 m	-$236.1 m	-$135.7 m	-$86.8 m	-2,167
San Saba	-$49.1 m	-$26.2 m	-$15.5 m	-$11.0 m	-275
Schleicher	-$11.5 m	-$5.9 m	-$3.3 m	-$1.3 m	-47
Scurry	-$108.9 m	-$59.5 m	-$32.6 m	-$22.3 m	-527
Shackelford	-$30.7 m	-$15.5 m	-$8.3 m	-$4.8 m	-125
Shelby	-$158.4 m	-$85.4 m	-$54.4 m	-$35.3 m	-926
Sherman	-$6.2 m	-$2.9 m	-$1.6 m	-$0.9 m	-26
Smith	-$1,706.3 m	-$838.5 m	-$463.0 m	-$250.7 m	-7,027
Somervell	-$32.1 m	-$15.0 m	-$9.2 m	-$3.7 m	-142
Starr	-$150.7 m	-$85.3 m	-$51.1 m	-$37.7 m	-909
Stephens	-$85.5 m	-$46.2 m	-$25.9 m	-$18.1 m	-416
Sterling	-$2.0 m	-$1.1 m	-$0.7 m	-$0.5 m	-11
Stonewall	-$14.3 m	-$8.0 m	-$4.5 m	-$3.1 m	-75
Sutton	-$31.2 m	-$16.3 m	-$9.1 m	-$6.2 m	-146
Swisher	-$31.7 m	-$14.7 m	-$8.6 m	-$5.1 m	-141
Tarrant	-$10,629.3 m	-$5,246.4 m	-$3,043.5 m	-$1,490.8 m	-45,447
Taylor	-$1,146.5 m	-$570.5 m	-$324.0 m	-$168.8 m	-4,897
Terrell	-$2.4 m	-$1.4 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.5 m	-13
Terry	-$70.4 m	-$36.3 m	-$19.1 m	-$13.8 m	-308
Throckmorton	-$11.2 m	-$5.8 m	-$3.0 m	-$1.8 m	-46
Titus	-$163.5 m	-$79.0 m	-$47.9 m	-$34.5 m	-817
Tom Green	-$874.5 m	-$426.3 m	-$235.6 m	-$135.9 m	-3,779
Travis	-$3,515.0 m	-$1,829.0 m	-$1,096.6 m	-$537.3 m	-16,682
Trinity	-$174.2 m	-$95.1 m	-$56.0 m	-$36.7 m	-963
Tyler	-$183.5 m	-$94.8 m	-$57.1 m	-$36.4 m	-954
Upshur	-$358.1 m	-$179.6 m	-$102.8 m	-$63.1 m	-1,634
Upton	-$18.0 m	-$9.1 m	-$4.8 m	-$2.7 m	-71
Uvalde	-$171.2 m	-$89.3 m	-$53.1 m	-$32.3 m	-893
Val Verde	-$216.2 m	-$120.7 m	-$74.8 m	-$45.3 m	-1,255
Van Zandt	-$392.3 m	-$221.3 m	-$129.8 m	-$85.1 m	-2,206
Victoria	-$722.6 m	-$352.7 m	-$201.7 m	-$107.8 m	-2,976
Walker	-$315.7 m	-$162.1 m	-$98.0 m	-$62.5 m	-1,655
Waller	-$255.4 m	-$112.7 m	-$61.8 m	-$41.2 m	-1,009
Ward	-$84.4 m	-$43.3 m	-$24.1 m	-$16.5 m	-387

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 8 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Washington	-$270.8 m	-$140.5 m	-$83.3 m	-$48.3 m	-1,332
Webb	-$721.8 m	-$378.0 m	-$209.5 m	-$129.0 m	-3,337
Wharton	-$343.5 m	-$179.3 m	-$101.6 m	-$63.1 m	-1,619
Wheeler	-$41.0 m	-$22.8 m	-$12.8 m	-$8.9 m	-212
Wichita	-$1,132.6 m	-$610.6 m	-$347.1 m	-$195.6 m	-5,361
Wilbarger	-$134.1 m	-$64.3 m	-$38.8 m	-$24.7 m	-634
Willacy	-$69.2 m	-$39.1 m	-$22.7 m	-$15.7 m	-385
Williamson	-$859.3 m	-$458.7 m	-$282.2 m	-$157.6 m	-4,531
Wilson	-$248.2 m	-$123.3 m	-$71.3 m	-$46.0 m	-1,217
Winkler	-$53.9 m	-$27.9 m	-$15.4 m	-$9.8 m	-239
Wise	-$356.9 m	-$185.6 m	-$104.2 m	-$62.5 m	-1,624
Wood	-$484.7 m	-$237.3 m	-$136.1 m	-$80.0 m	-2,179
Yoakum	-$30.2 m	-$15.3 m	-$8.3 m	-$5.5 m	-131
Young	-$219.9 m	-$113.3 m	-$63.0 m	-$38.5 m	-972
Zapata	-$43.4 m	-$22.4 m	-$12.5 m	-$8.9 m	-209
Zavala	-$38.7 m	-$22.9 m	-$14.7 m	-$11.9 m	-282
Texas	**-$148,162.7 m**	**-$72,520.9 m**	**-$42,004.3 m**	**-$21,542.5 m**	**-635,831**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 1 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$1,674.8 m	-$846.4 m	-$509.8 m	-$320.0 m	-8,474
2	-$1,179.3 m	-$621.6 m	-$371.8 m	-$249.1 m	-6,318
3	-$933.2 m	-$446.1 m	-$253.2 m	-$119.4 m	-3,667
4	-$1,185.7 m	-$575.2 m	-$338.7 m	-$205.3 m	-5,578
5	-$1,531.6 m	-$751.2 m	-$429.7 m	-$261.6 m	-6,871
6	-$1,383.9 m	-$680.2 m	-$375.7 m	-$203.4 m	-5,702
7	-$1,835.6 m	-$928.2 m	-$536.1 m	-$280.3 m	-8,017
8	-$1,647.6 m	-$842.6 m	-$498.4 m	-$292.4 m	-8,047
9	-$1,887.2 m	-$956.2 m	-$564.5 m	-$339.4 m	-9,062
10	-$801.5 m	-$370.8 m	-$220.0 m	-$133.9 m	-3,499
11	-$1,365.1 m	-$706.3 m	-$424.1 m	-$259.3 m	-6,935
12	-$1,072.3 m	-$546.4 m	-$324.2 m	-$204.4 m	-5,380
13	-$1,579.6 m	-$777.2 m	-$453.2 m	-$285.1 m	-7,534
14	-$642.3 m	-$324.3 m	-$187.0 m	-$101.6 m	-2,963
15	-$922.6 m	-$441.0 m	-$250.3 m	-$118.0 m	-3,626
16	-$875.9 m	-$418.7 m	-$237.6 m	-$112.0 m	-3,442
17	-$1,184.0 m	-$595.0 m	-$346.6 m	-$210.6 m	-5,605
18	-$1,422.5 m	-$712.0 m	-$411.6 m	-$239.1 m	-6,444
19	-$1,161.1 m	-$562.0 m	-$328.2 m	-$191.0 m	-5,267
20	-$288.3 m	-$153.9 m	-$94.7 m	-$52.9 m	-1,521
21	-$1,587.5 m	-$786.5 m	-$481.4 m	-$290.6 m	-7,709
22	-$1,590.0 m	-$786.0 m	-$489.1 m	-$274.4 m	-7,642
23	-$1,263.9 m	-$582.7 m	-$337.0 m	-$187.2 m	-5,213
24	-$1,407.6 m	-$656.5 m	-$383.6 m	-$218.9 m	-6,029
25	-$818.8 m	-$390.1 m	-$229.6 m	-$135.0 m	-3,562
26	-$521.1 m	-$244.6 m	-$137.4 m	-$68.1 m	-1,969
27	-$514.7 m	-$241.6 m	-$135.7 m	-$67.3 m	-1,945
28	-$515.4 m	-$241.9 m	-$135.9 m	-$67.3 m	-1,947
29	-$811.5 m	-$386.6 m	-$227.5 m	-$133.8 m	-3,530
30	-$1,455.6 m	-$718.7 m	-$414.0 m	-$241.9 m	-6,388
31	-$855.9 m	-$431.7 m	-$245.1 m	-$161.2 m	-4,056
32	-$1,597.8 m	-$740.8 m	-$421.0 m	-$222.5 m	-6,295
33	-$495.5 m	-$252.9 m	-$150.7 m	-$85.8 m	-2,414
34	-$1,475.6 m	-$684.9 m	-$393.3 m	-$202.0 m	-5,848

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 2 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
35	-$596.6 m	-$311.2 m	-$186.2 m	-$109.3 m	-3,101
36	-$495.7 m	-$264.9 m	-$159.0 m	-$92.5 m	-2,633
37	-$702.5 m	-$359.6 m	-$213.7 m	-$129.0 m	-3,588
38	-$715.4 m	-$362.1 m	-$215.8 m	-$128.1 m	-3,619
39	-$494.3 m	-$264.1 m	-$158.5 m	-$92.2 m	-2,626
40	-$492.3 m	-$263.1 m	-$157.9 m	-$91.9 m	-2,615
41	-$502.3 m	-$268.4 m	-$161.1 m	-$93.7 m	-2,668
42	-$500.2 m	-$262.0 m	-$145.2 m	-$89.5 m	-2,314
43	-$1,260.3 m	-$623.0 m	-$352.6 m	-$222.9 m	-5,638
44	-$687.9 m	-$341.8 m	-$202.5 m	-$131.1 m	-3,359
45	-$426.3 m	-$215.4 m	-$127.8 m	-$75.3 m	-2,081
46	-$555.0 m	-$288.9 m	-$173.2 m	-$84.9 m	-2,635
47	-$555.9 m	-$289.3 m	-$173.5 m	-$85.0 m	-2,639
48	-$553.0 m	-$287.8 m	-$172.6 m	-$84.6 m	-2,626
49	-$555.6 m	-$289.2 m	-$173.4 m	-$85.0 m	-2,638
50	-$551.6 m	-$287.1 m	-$172.1 m	-$84.4 m	-2,619
51	-$555.5 m	-$289.1 m	-$173.4 m	-$85.0 m	-2,638
52	-$284.9 m	-$152.1 m	-$93.6 m	-$52.3 m	-1,503
53	-$1,749.5 m	-$857.3 m	-$487.4 m	-$310.2 m	-8,087
54	-$688.8 m	-$367.5 m	-$226.1 m	-$133.5 m	-3,753
55	-$689.0 m	-$367.6 m	-$226.2 m	-$133.5 m	-3,755
56	-$1,505.5 m	-$718.5 m	-$422.5 m	-$237.1 m	-6,841
57	-$43.7 m	-$21.9 m	-$13.1 m	-$7.9 m	-213
58	-$969.1 m	-$476.9 m	-$292.5 m	-$170.9 m	-4,723
59	-$1,059.2 m	-$526.0 m	-$314.1 m	-$203.7 m	-5,334
60	-$1,170.8 m	-$554.2 m	-$316.8 m	-$188.8 m	-5,023
61	-$443.6 m	-$227.9 m	-$135.0 m	-$72.0 m	-2,085
62	-$3,576.6 m	-$1,760.4 m	-$1,050.6 m	-$590.5 m	-16,652
63	-$47.4 m	-$23.8 m	-$14.2 m	-$8.6 m	-232
64	-$386.7 m	-$200.6 m	-$113.1 m	-$67.9 m	-1,770
65	-$47.3 m	-$23.8 m	-$14.2 m	-$8.6 m	-231
66	-$435.7 m	-$223.9 m	-$132.6 m	-$70.7 m	-2,048
67	-$440.5 m	-$226.3 m	-$134.1 m	-$71.5 m	-2,071
68	-$1,789.0 m	-$913.3 m	-$528.0 m	-$332.1 m	-8,576

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 3 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
69	-$1,693.0 m	-$898.2 m	-$514.8 m	-$296.9 m	-8,041
70	-$406.9 m	-$209.1 m	-$123.8 m	-$66.0 m	-1,913
71	-$1,616.1 m	-$808.7 m	-$457.0 m	-$246.1 m	-6,980
72	-$1,512.5 m	-$735.2 m	-$408.2 m	-$236.7 m	-6,418
73	-$770.9 m	-$374.9 m	-$218.7 m	-$135.9 m	-3,706
74	-$923.8 m	-$476.2 m	-$280.0 m	-$172.3 m	-4,639
75	-$1,035.2 m	-$501.1 m	-$292.9 m	-$153.5 m	-4,599
76	-$517.8 m	-$243.1 m	-$136.5 m	-$67.7 m	-1,957
77	-$1,052.9 m	-$509.6 m	-$297.9 m	-$156.1 m	-4,677
78	-$1,052.2 m	-$509.3 m	-$297.7 m	-$156.0 m	-4,674
79	-$1,039.7 m	-$503.3 m	-$294.2 m	-$154.1 m	-4,619
80	-$873.6 m	-$443.9 m	-$252.8 m	-$153.3 m	-4,045
81	-$1,165.8 m	-$579.3 m	-$330.3 m	-$182.6 m	-4,920
82	-$869.3 m	-$440.1 m	-$243.9 m	-$131.3 m	-3,592
83	-$1,107.3 m	-$575.1 m	-$334.0 m	-$189.0 m	-5,267
84	-$1,027.1 m	-$534.3 m	-$318.9 m	-$171.5 m	-5,053
85	-$1,354.9 m	-$665.9 m	-$379.2 m	-$221.2 m	-5,956
86	-$814.1 m	-$421.2 m	-$244.9 m	-$134.8 m	-3,858
87	-$1,404.2 m	-$708.4 m	-$398.1 m	-$218.8 m	-6,043
88	-$1,081.8 m	-$543.9 m	-$310.2 m	-$200.3 m	-4,991
89	-$426.0 m	-$218.9 m	-$129.6 m	-$69.1 m	-2,002
90	-$1,021.2 m	-$504.1 m	-$292.5 m	-$143.3 m	-4,368
91	-$942.4 m	-$465.2 m	-$269.9 m	-$132.2 m	-4,031
92	-$950.2 m	-$469.1 m	-$272.1 m	-$133.3 m	-4,064
93	-$987.9 m	-$487.7 m	-$283.0 m	-$138.6 m	-4,226
94	-$937.3 m	-$462.7 m	-$268.5 m	-$131.5 m	-4,009
95	-$1,029.3 m	-$508.1 m	-$294.8 m	-$144.4 m	-4,403
96	-$951.6 m	-$469.8 m	-$272.6 m	-$133.5 m	-4,071
97	-$956.0 m	-$472.0 m	-$273.8 m	-$134.2 m	-4,089
98	-$932.5 m	-$460.3 m	-$267.1 m	-$130.8 m	-3,989
99	-$983.5 m	-$485.5 m	-$281.7 m	-$138.0 m	-4,207
100	-$1,055.3 m	-$514.5 m	-$290.5 m	-$115.7 m	-4,031
101	-$958.1 m	-$473.0 m	-$274.4 m	-$134.4 m	-4,098
102	-$1,072.4 m	-$522.8 m	-$295.2 m	-$117.6 m	-4,096

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 4 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
103	-$1,055.0 m	-$514.4 m	-$290.5 m	-$115.6 m	-4,030
104	-$1,059.9 m	-$516.8 m	-$291.8 m	-$116.2 m	-4,049
105	-$1,095.0 m	-$533.9 m	-$301.5 m	-$120.0 m	-4,183
106	-$44.7 m	-$22.5 m	-$13.4 m	-$8.1 m	-219
107	-$1,054.8 m	-$514.3 m	-$290.4 m	-$115.6 m	-4,029
108	-$1,069.5 m	-$521.4 m	-$294.4 m	-$117.2 m	-4,085
109	-$1,054.7 m	-$514.2 m	-$290.4 m	-$115.6 m	-4,029
110	-$1,054.8 m	-$514.3 m	-$290.4 m	-$115.6 m	-4,029
111	-$1,055.6 m	-$514.7 m	-$290.6 m	-$115.7 m	-4,032
112	-$1,058.2 m	-$515.9 m	-$291.3 m	-$116.0 m	-4,042
113	-$1,058.2 m	-$515.9 m	-$291.4 m	-$116.0 m	-4,042
114	-$1,055.0 m	-$514.4 m	-$290.5 m	-$115.7 m	-4,030
115	-$1,134.5 m	-$553.1 m	-$312.4 m	-$124.4 m	-4,334
116	-$998.9 m	-$501.3 m	-$298.6 m	-$153.3 m	-4,642
117	-$1,015.6 m	-$509.7 m	-$303.6 m	-$155.9 m	-4,720
118	-$1,016.5 m	-$510.1 m	-$303.9 m	-$156.0 m	-4,724
119	-$1,008.0 m	-$505.9 m	-$301.3 m	-$154.7 m	-4,685
120	-$1,001.6 m	-$502.7 m	-$299.4 m	-$153.7 m	-4,655
121	-$1,016.3 m	-$510.1 m	-$303.8 m	-$156.0 m	-4,724
122	-$1,019.7 m	-$511.7 m	-$304.8 m	-$156.5 m	-4,739
123	-$985.9 m	-$494.8 m	-$294.7 m	-$151.3 m	-4,582
124	-$972.8 m	-$488.2 m	-$290.8 m	-$149.3 m	-4,521
125	-$1,014.2 m	-$509.0 m	-$303.2 m	-$155.7 m	-4,714
126	-$984.4 m	-$447.9 m	-$252.2 m	-$91.4 m	-3,326
127	-$1,058.2 m	-$481.5 m	-$271.1 m	-$98.2 m	-3,575
128	-$1,006.0 m	-$457.8 m	-$257.7 m	-$93.4 m	-3,399
129	-$1,052.6 m	-$479.0 m	-$269.7 m	-$97.7 m	-3,556
130	-$1,004.2 m	-$456.9 m	-$257.3 m	-$93.2 m	-3,393
131	-$1,056.6 m	-$480.8 m	-$270.7 m	-$98.1 m	-3,570
132	-$1,025.6 m	-$466.7 m	-$262.8 m	-$95.2 m	-3,465
133	-$988.8 m	-$449.9 m	-$253.3 m	-$91.8 m	-3,341
134	-$1,027.2 m	-$467.4 m	-$263.2 m	-$95.4 m	-3,470
135	-$1,059.3 m	-$482.0 m	-$271.4 m	-$98.3 m	-3,579
136	-$1,061.4 m	-$483.0 m	-$272.0 m	-$98.5 m	-3,586

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 5 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
137	-$1,022.4 m	-$465.2 m	-$261.9 m	-$94.9 m	-3,454
138	-$1,034.5 m	-$470.7 m	-$265.0 m	-$96.0 m	-3,495
139	-$1,053.9 m	-$479.6 m	-$270.0 m	-$97.8 m	-3,561
140	-$970.7 m	-$441.7 m	-$248.7 m	-$90.1 m	-3,280
141	-$1,050.5 m	-$478.0 m	-$269.2 m	-$97.5 m	-3,549
142	-$1,009.4 m	-$459.3 m	-$258.6 m	-$93.7 m	-3,411
143	-$1,045.5 m	-$475.7 m	-$267.9 m	-$97.1 m	-3,532
144	-$1,063.4 m	-$483.9 m	-$272.4 m	-$98.7 m	-3,593
145	-$984.9 m	-$448.2 m	-$252.3 m	-$91.4 m	-3,328
146	-$1,002.5 m	-$456.2 m	-$256.8 m	-$93.1 m	-3,387
147	-$1,048.1 m	-$476.9 m	-$268.5 m	-$97.3 m	-3,541
148	-$1,061.7 m	-$483.1 m	-$272.0 m	-$98.6 m	-3,587
149	-$1,036.2 m	-$471.5 m	-$265.5 m	-$96.2 m	-3,501
150	-$1,020.2 m	-$464.2 m	-$261.4 m	-$94.7 m	-3,447
Texas	**-$148,162.7 m**	**-$72,520.9 m**	**-$42,004.3 m**	**-$21,542.5 m**	**-635,831**

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas: Results by State Senate District

Results by State Senate District

Senate District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$9,268.0 m	-$4,607.9 m	-$2,684.7 m	-$1,527.1 m	-42,218
2	-$4,713.2 m	-$2,334.6 m	-$1,354.1 m	-$680.1 m	-20,520
3	-$8,162.6 m	-$4,124.5 m	-$2,468.9 m	-$1,475.9 m	-39,642
4	-$4,914.0 m	-$2,306.9 m	-$1,317.6 m	-$585.7 m	-18,652
5	-$3,148.2 m	-$1,601.2 m	-$944.1 m	-$577.5 m	-15,472
6	-$5,241.9 m	-$2,384.9 m	-$1,342.7 m	-$486.7 m	-17,706
7	-$5,155.5 m	-$2,352.5 m	-$1,325.1 m	-$489.3 m	-17,581
8	-$2,535.5 m	-$1,290.3 m	-$765.2 m	-$436.9 m	-12,101
9	-$4,885.4 m	-$2,411.3 m	-$1,398.9 m	-$685.7 m	-20,892
10	-$4,887.4 m	-$2,398.9 m	-$1,400.1 m	-$742.4 m	-21,478
11	-$5,317.7 m	-$2,471.2 m	-$1,429.2 m	-$728.9 m	-21,279
12	-$2,967.5 m	-$1,462.8 m	-$830.7 m	-$371.3 m	-11,930
13	-$4,615.3 m	-$2,107.1 m	-$1,186.0 m	-$447.8 m	-15,793
14	-$2,621.7 m	-$1,364.2 m	-$818.0 m	-$401.1 m	-12,445
15	-$5,176.0 m	-$2,354.9 m	-$1,325.8 m	-$480.6 m	-17,484
16	-$5,528.1 m	-$2,694.8 m	-$1,521.6 m	-$606.1 m	-21,112
17	-$4,410.7 m	-$2,067.5 m	-$1,172.9 m	-$562.2 m	-16,863
18	-$4,923.2 m	-$2,371.9 m	-$1,351.9 m	-$711.9 m	-20,155
19	-$4,532.3 m	-$2,288.9 m	-$1,357.6 m	-$735.9 m	-21,462
20	-$4,059.8 m	-$2,016.6 m	-$1,178.1 m	-$649.4 m	-18,474
21	-$2,956.0 m	-$1,511.9 m	-$869.6 m	-$517.2 m	-13,916
22	-$6,061.0 m	-$2,941.1 m	-$1,727.7 m	-$980.1 m	-27,624
23	-$5,467.6 m	-$2,668.0 m	-$1,510.0 m	-$613.3 m	-21,087
24	-$4,391.6 m	-$2,220.7 m	-$1,317.0 m	-$801.0 m	-21,811
25	-$3,814.3 m	-$1,894.0 m	-$1,120.0 m	-$621.9 m	-17,863
26	-$4,639.8 m	-$2,328.1 m	-$1,386.8 m	-$712.3 m	-21,559
27	-$3,853.9 m	-$1,938.4 m	-$1,139.3 m	-$672.9 m	-18,609
28	-$6,624.6 m	-$3,378.5 m	-$1,944.1 m	-$1,111.5 m	-30,670
29	-$4,764.2 m	-$2,314.4 m	-$1,350.4 m	-$721.0 m	-21,282
30	-$3,272.3 m	-$1,663.5 m	-$971.0 m	-$575.0 m	-15,460
31	-$5,253.5 m	-$2,649.2 m	-$1,495.2 m	-$833.7 m	-22,694
Texas	**-$148,162.7 m**	**-$72,520.9 m**	**-$42,004.3 m**	**-$21,542.5 m**	**-635,831**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by US Congressional District (Page 1 of 2)

US Congressional District in Texas	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$6,289.5 m	-$3,146.9 m	-$1,815.3 m	-$1,029.2 m	-28,253
2	-$3,885.3 m	-$1,803.6 m	-$1,018.7 m	-$415.3 m	-13,982
3	-$1,959.5 m	-$1,000.9 m	-$595.3 m	-$337.9 m	-9,412
4	-$5,423.1 m	-$2,696.8 m	-$1,611.9 m	-$931.0 m	-25,830
5	-$4,820.0 m	-$2,376.7 m	-$1,364.7 m	-$692.0 m	-20,741
6	-$4,507.1 m	-$2,216.9 m	-$1,295.2 m	-$707.9 m	-20,148
7	-$3,600.8 m	-$1,645.8 m	-$926.2 m	-$353.9 m	-12,369
8	-$4,235.7 m	-$1,998.9 m	-$1,132.8 m	-$513.3 m	-16,086
9	-$3,643.5 m	-$1,671.7 m	-$945.6 m	-$381.2 m	-12,843
10	-$3,279.4 m	-$1,648.7 m	-$959.0 m	-$542.6 m	-15,182
11	-$4,626.6 m	-$2,331.3 m	-$1,341.2 m	-$784.3 m	-21,258
12	-$3,886.0 m	-$1,902.0 m	-$1,102.4 m	-$555.5 m	-16,615
13	-$4,618.1 m	-$2,377.3 m	-$1,353.6 m	-$775.0 m	-21,052
14	-$5,277.2 m	-$2,524.7 m	-$1,512.0 m	-$869.8 m	-23,711
15	-$2,486.9 m	-$1,299.1 m	-$765.6 m	-$460.0 m	-12,608
16	-$3,955.5 m	-$1,914.4 m	-$1,118.9 m	-$586.2 m	-17,565
17	-$4,790.0 m	-$2,389.8 m	-$1,424.8 m	-$844.6 m	-23,295
18	-$4,166.1 m	-$1,895.5 m	-$1,067.1 m	-$386.6 m	-14,070

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by US Congressional District (Page 2 of 2)

US Congressional District in Texas	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
19	-$4,844.9 m	-$2,467.1 m	-$1,421.1 m	-$799.1 m	-22,224
20	-$3,831.6 m	-$1,922.6 m	-$1,145.2 m	-$588.0 m	-17,801
21	-$3,940.3 m	-$1,944.0 m	-$1,141.3 m	-$649.9 m	-18,392
22	-$2,911.5 m	-$1,379.2 m	-$786.5 m	-$415.3 m	-11,621
23	-$3,867.0 m	-$1,954.4 m	-$1,144.0 m	-$656.0 m	-18,365
24	-$4,037.8 m	-$1,984.0 m	-$1,139.8 m	-$521.2 m	-16,591
25	-$4,647.0 m	-$2,291.2 m	-$1,337.5 m	-$752.4 m	-20,961
26	-$738.4 m	-$373.7 m	-$215.7 m	-$123.6 m	-3,322
27	-$5,643.5 m	-$2,693.3 m	-$1,542.6 m	-$861.0 m	-23,607
28	-$2,955.6 m	-$1,500.0 m	-$868.3 m	-$501.3 m	-13,765
29	-$4,166.1 m	-$1,895.5 m	-$1,067.1 m	-$386.6 m	-14,070
30	-$4,342.2 m	-$2,118.3 m	-$1,198.1 m	-$484.0 m	-16,702
31	-$2,247.5 m	-$1,158.8 m	-$701.1 m	-$414.5 m	-11,521
32	-$3,896.8 m	-$1,904.1 m	-$1,077.6 m	-$436.5 m	-15,037
33	-$4,134.3 m	-$2,026.6 m	-$1,158.3 m	-$509.4 m	-16,626
34	-$2,674.5 m	-$1,379.8 m	-$819.5 m	-$485.7 m	-13,642
37	-$2,011.5 m	-$1,047.9 m	-$629.0 m	-$310.2 m	-9,592
38	-$4,166.1 m	-$1,895.5 m	-$1,067.1 m	-$386.6 m	-14,070
Texas	**-$148,162.7 m**	**-$72,520.9 m**	**-$42,004.3 m**	**-$21,542.5 m**	**-635,831**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-4,000.6 m	-1,159.5 m	-720.6 m	-10,884
Mining	-21,297.7 m	-9,687.3 m	-3,397.7 m	-12,236
Utilities	-17,129.1 m	-3,760.9 m	-1,624.2 m	-5,492
Construction	-9,490.2 m	-4,666.9 m	-3,584.6 m	-47,313
Manufacturing	-48,321.4 m	-15,444.6 m	-9,008.8 m	-86,863
Wholesale Trade	-9,723.1 m	-7,340.9 m	-4,145.6 m	-41,549
Retail Trade*	-39,681.4 m	-30,491.8 m	-17,613.4 m	-478,288
Transportation & Warehousing	-10,618.8 m	-5,850.8 m	-3,866.1 m	-46,595
Information	-6,955.5 m	-4,570.3 m	-1,984.0 m	-14,933
Financial Activities*	-56,932.5 m	-17,541.6 m	-6,554.3 m	-56,478
Business Services	-17,449.2 m	-12,278.0 m	-9,957.2 m	-102,249
Health Services	-20,942.0 m	-16,039.3 m	-13,246.1 m	-194,390
Other Services	-18,292.9 m	-9,603.5 m	-7,398.1 m	-150,967
Total, All Industries	**-280,834.4 m**	**-138,435.5 m**	**-83,100.9 m**	**-1,248,240**

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

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Comptroller Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
High Plains	-$9,584.5 m	-$4,912.8 m	-$2,948.1 m	-$1,558.3 m	-45,812
Northwest Texas	-$8,730.9 m	-$4,509.3 m	-$2,668.5 m	-$1,467.0 m	-41,608
Metroplex	-$71,912.8 m	-$35,528.8 m	-$21,258.9 m	-$9,619.2 m	-314,092
Upper East Texas	-$17,493.4 m	-$8,860.6 m	-$5,335.7 m	-$2,877.8 m	-83,533
Southeast Texas	-$11,692.2 m	-$5,935.1 m	-$3,707.0 m	-$2,067.6 m	-58,744
Gulf Coast	-$70,556.6 m	-$32,799.7 m	-$19,327.0 m	-$7,698.4 m	-269,065
Capital	-$13,799.5 m	-$7,148.3 m	-$4,390.7 m	-$2,172.4 m	-67,633
Central Texas	-$12,684.2 m	-$6,446.1 m	-$3,946.8 m	-$2,177.7 m	-63,686
Alamo	-$28,874.9 m	-$14,497.7 m	-$8,834.9 m	-$4,428.8 m	-137,011
South Texas	-$19,624.0 m	-$9,953.1 m	-$6,026.9 m	-$3,252.1 m	-95,578
West Texas	-$7,056.5 m	-$3,518.7 m	-$2,049.5 m	-$1,102.8 m	-31,211
Upper Rio Grande	-$8,824.9 m	-$4,325.2 m	-$2,606.8 m	-$1,259.3 m	-40,267
Texas	**-$280,834.4 m**	**-$138,435.5 m**	**-$83,100.9 m**	**-$39,681.4 m**	**-1,248,240**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Council of Governments Region

Council of Governments	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Panhandle	-$5,037.2 m	-$2,548.9 m	-$1,507.7 m	-$806.0 m	-23,233
South Plains	-$4,547.3 m	-$2,363.9 m	-$1,440.5 m	-$752.3 m	-22,579
Nortex	-$3,555.5 m	-$1,869.0 m	-$1,106.5 m	-$607.9 m	-17,189
North Central Texas	-$68,977.4 m	-$34,013.4 m	-$20,315.3 m	-$9,089.0 m	-298,928
Ark-Tex	-$3,978.7 m	-$2,029.1 m	-$1,258.9 m	-$734.8 m	-20,494
East Texas	-$13,514.7 m	-$6,831.5 m	-$4,076.8 m	-$2,143.0 m	-63,039
West Central Texas	-$5,175.4 m	-$2,640.3 m	-$1,562.1 m	-$859.0 m	-24,418
Rio Grande	-$8,824.9 m	-$4,325.2 m	-$2,606.8 m	-$1,259.3 m	-40,267
Permian Basin	-$4,815.6 m	-$2,411.8 m	-$1,407.6 m	-$749.0 m	-21,070
Concho Valley	-$2,240.9 m	-$1,106.9 m	-$641.9 m	-$353.8 m	-10,141
Heart of Texas	-$5,383.5 m	-$2,634.7 m	-$1,595.7 m	-$862.5 m	-25,628
Capital Area	-$13,799.5 m	-$7,148.3 m	-$4,390.7 m	-$2,172.4 m	-67,633
Brazos Valley	-$3,105.2 m	-$1,594.4 m	-$960.6 m	-$536.0 m	-15,309
Deep East Texas	-$5,749.1 m	-$2,971.1 m	-$1,840.4 m	-$1,058.1 m	-29,745
South East Texas	-$5,943.1 m	-$2,963.9 m	-$1,866.6 m	-$1,009.5 m	-29,000
Houston-Galveston Area	-$70,556.6 m	-$32,799.7 m	-$19,327.0 m	-$7,698.4 m	-269,065
Golden Crescent	-$2,747.5 m	-$1,376.1 m	-$828.3 m	-$447.2 m	-12,757
Alamo Area	-$26,131.7 m	-$13,123.7 m	-$8,007.7 m	-$3,982.0 m	-124,270
South Texas	-$1,885.4 m	-$1,000.4 m	-$592.5 m	-$351.8 m	-9,532
Coastal Bend	-$8,073.7 m	-$3,866.6 m	-$2,290.6 m	-$1,199.0 m	-34,831
Lower Rio Grande Valley	-$8,178.2 m	-$4,298.8 m	-$2,661.9 m	-$1,417.5 m	-43,231
Texoma	-$2,935.4 m	-$1,515.4 m	-$943.6 m	-$530.2 m	-15,164
Central Texas	-$4,195.5 m	-$2,216.9 m	-$1,390.5 m	-$779.2 m	-22,748
Middle Rio Grande	-$1,482.4 m	-$785.4 m	-$480.7 m	-$283.4 m	-7,969
Border Region	**-$20,378.8 m**	**-$10,414.3 m**	**-$6,344.8 m**	**-$3,313.4 m**	**-101,041**
Texas	**-$280,834.4 m**	**-$138,435.5 m**	**-$83,100.9 m**	**-$39,681.4 m**	**-1,248,240**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Border region consists of Rio Grande, Middle Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, South Texas COGs, and Terrell County.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Metropolitan Area

Metro Area	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Abilene MSA	-$2,533.9 m	-$1,266.6 m	-$744.5 m	-$370.9 m	-11,280
Amarillo MSA	-$3,271.6 m	-$1,700.8 m	-$1,011.5 m	-$513.2 m	-15,536
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	-$11,676.5 m	-$6,097.6 m	-$3,766.3 m	-$1,831.3 m	-57,743
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	-$5,943.1 m	-$2,963.9 m	-$1,866.6 m	-$1,009.5 m	-29,000
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	-$3,304.5 m	-$1,685.5 m	-$1,038.2 m	-$555.5 m	-16,940
College Station-Bryan MSA	-$1,959.8 m	-$999.0 m	-$601.4 m	-$323.5 m	-9,520
Corpus Christi MSA	-$5,876.3 m	-$2,757.4 m	-$1,645.2 m	-$822.7 m	-24,660
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	-$41,981.8 m	-$20,637.8 m	-$12,247.0 m	-$5,217.1 m	-176,976
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD*	-$24,361.9 m	-$12,074.4 m	-$7,270.9 m	-$3,428.3 m	-109,094
El Paso MSA	-$8,604.7 m	-$4,209.3 m	-$2,535.6 m	-$1,216.9 m	-39,101
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	-$68,212.7 m	-$31,608.3 m	-$18,598.8 m	-$7,272.5 m	-257,287
Killeen-Temple MSA	-$3,568.7 m	-$1,891.6 m	-$1,188.3 m	-$654.5 m	-19,400
Laredo MSA	-$1,428.8 m	-$750.5 m	-$439.7 m	-$249.6 m	-6,943
Longview MSA	-$4,495.9 m	-$2,264.1 m	-$1,358.3 m	-$679.1 m	-20,373
Lubbock MSA	-$3,431.7 m	-$1,795.6 m	-$1,103.8 m	-$541.3 m	-17,134
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	-$4,720.7 m	-$2,527.3 m	-$1,571.6 m	-$829.4 m	-25,427
Midland MSA	-$1,422.7 m	-$720.7 m	-$417.5 m	-$209.6 m	-6,105
Odessa MSA	-$1,771.7 m	-$882.9 m	-$526.5 m	-$268.5 m	-7,809
San Angelo MSA	-$1,593.6 m	-$782.9 m	-$451.6 m	-$241.2 m	-7,145
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	-$24,218.6 m	-$12,177.6 m	-$7,443.1 m	-$3,663.3 m	-115,187
Sherman-Denison MSA	-$1,770.4 m	-$930.1 m	-$584.1 m	-$336.1 m	-9,574
Texarkana MSA	-$1,340.2 m	-$710.2 m	-$443.5 m	-$246.5 m	-7,160
Tyler MSA	-$3,292.4 m	-$1,631.4 m	-$944.6 m	-$473.9 m	-14,288
Victoria MSA	-$1,444.9 m	-$716.8 m	-$428.1 m	-$220.6 m	-6,390
Waco MSA	-$3,841.6 m	-$1,873.5 m	-$1,137.7 m	-$587.0 m	-18,087
Wichita Falls MSA	-$2,213.0 m	-$1,189.8 m	-$705.9 m	-$373.9 m	-10,857
Rural Texas	-$42,552.8 m	-$21,589.7 m	-$13,030.5 m	-$7,545.7 m	-209,224
Texas	**-$280,834.4 m**	**-$138,435.5 m**	**-$83,100.9 m**	**-$39,681.4 m**	**-1,248,240**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 1 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Anderson	-$881.6 m	-$480.8 m	-$288.2 m	-$155.5 m	-4,508
Andrews	-$148.6 m	-$76.2 m	-$43.5 m	-$23.1 m	-639
Angelina	-$1,176.7 m	-$595.6 m	-$373.0 m	-$208.0 m	-6,006
Aransas	-$592.2 m	-$273.6 m	-$155.1 m	-$87.9 m	-2,373
Archer	-$95.5 m	-$48.8 m	-$27.4 m	-$16.5 m	-435
Armstrong	-$30.1 m	-$15.3 m	-$9.2 m	-$3.5 m	-132
Atascosa	-$555.9 m	-$270.3 m	-$159.6 m	-$81.3 m	-2,379
Austin	-$422.0 m	-$200.0 m	-$121.9 m	-$55.3 m	-1,740
Bailey	-$57.2 m	-$29.5 m	-$17.9 m	-$11.8 m	-292
Bandera	-$339.2 m	-$163.3 m	-$95.8 m	-$58.3 m	-1,562
Bastrop	-$848.0 m	-$418.2 m	-$253.9 m	-$146.5 m	-4,133
Baylor	-$101.3 m	-$54.1 m	-$32.6 m	-$18.4 m	-517
Bee	-$293.3 m	-$156.2 m	-$92.5 m	-$53.9 m	-1,488
Bell	-$2,670.9 m	-$1,433.6 m	-$907.2 m	-$488.1 m	-14,686
Bexar	-$19,379.1 m	-$9,811.4 m	-$6,023.4 m	-$2,842.3 m	-92,144
Blanco	-$131.8 m	-$63.2 m	-$37.5 m	-$21.9 m	-619
Borden	-$29.1 m	-$14.1 m	-$7.8 m	-$3.8 m	-106
Bosque	-$298.5 m	-$149.4 m	-$93.5 m	-$46.9 m	-1,477
Bowie	-$1,340.2 m	-$710.2 m	-$443.5 m	-$246.5 m	-7,160
Brazoria	-$3,022.3 m	-$1,447.0 m	-$878.4 m	-$492.2 m	-13,586
Brazos	-$1,436.1 m	-$730.1 m	-$438.3 m	-$220.2 m	-6,855
Brewster	-$101.7 m	-$56.0 m	-$35.2 m	-$19.1 m	-568
Briscoe	-$22.0 m	-$10.3 m	-$6.0 m	-$3.8 m	-96
Brooks	-$66.2 m	-$36.5 m	-$22.4 m	-$13.8 m	-366
Brown	-$541.4 m	-$296.4 m	-$186.2 m	-$117.5 m	-3,176
Burleson	-$267.8 m	-$141.5 m	-$84.1 m	-$50.5 m	-1,323
Burnet	-$706.1 m	-$341.4 m	-$203.7 m	-$112.0 m	-3,216
Caldwell	-$509.9 m	-$257.1 m	-$154.2 m	-$82.9 m	-2,409
Calhoun	-$188.7 m	-$77.7 m	-$46.0 m	-$24.9 m	-684
Callahan	-$253.2 m	-$123.0 m	-$70.5 m	-$40.6 m	-1,107
Cameron	-$3,304.5 m	-$1,685.5 m	-$1,038.2 m	-$555.5 m	-16,940
Camp	-$153.8 m	-$77.0 m	-$47.7 m	-$26.0 m	-772
Carson	-$37.5 m	-$15.5 m	-$7.7 m	-$2.9 m	-105
Cass	-$438.4 m	-$223.5 m	-$138.2 m	-$88.7 m	-2,287

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 2 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Castro	-$41.5 m	-$19.8 m	-$11.9 m	-$8.2 m	-203
Chambers	-$361.0 m	-$152.8 m	-$85.5 m	-$39.1 m	-1,202
Cherokee	-$613.6 m	-$314.3 m	-$200.4 m	-$112.9 m	-3,227
Childress	-$98.0 m	-$49.5 m	-$29.8 m	-$18.8 m	-498
Clay	-$164.2 m	-$83.6 m	-$51.7 m	-$25.1 m	-776
Cochran	-$28.0 m	-$14.7 m	-$8.0 m	-$3.7 m	-115
Coke	-$89.1 m	-$43.1 m	-$24.8 m	-$14.2 m	-370
Coleman	-$196.5 m	-$102.0 m	-$59.5 m	-$33.5 m	-930
Collin	-$5,099.7 m	-$2,631.7 m	-$1,613.1 m	-$796.0 m	-24,538
Collingsworth	-$48.5 m	-$26.6 m	-$16.4 m	-$10.0 m	-258
Colorado	-$339.9 m	-$173.8 m	-$105.2 m	-$63.7 m	-1,785
Comal	-$1,359.1 m	-$667.8 m	-$403.5 m	-$227.5 m	-6,676
Comanche	-$233.5 m	-$120.1 m	-$74.7 m	-$42.0 m	-1,203
Concho	-$36.5 m	-$19.6 m	-$12.8 m	-$6.3 m	-204
Cooke	-$622.0 m	-$308.3 m	-$184.6 m	-$96.9 m	-2,753
Coryell	-$585.9 m	-$299.3 m	-$183.6 m	-$107.9 m	-3,062
Cottle	-$29.5 m	-$17.1 m	-$10.6 m	-$5.2 m	-156
Crane	-$31.8 m	-$17.3 m	-$10.0 m	-$4.7 m	-149
Crockett	-$39.2 m	-$20.1 m	-$11.4 m	-$8.5 m	-190
Crosby	-$77.2 m	-$42.0 m	-$24.9 m	-$10.4 m	-369
Culberson	-$21.0 m	-$12.4 m	-$7.5 m	-$6.0 m	-135
Dallam	-$47.7 m	-$25.2 m	-$15.2 m	-$7.7 m	-241
Dallas	-$27,894.3 m	-$13,620.2 m	-$7,948.5 m	-$3,009.6 m	-110,525
Dawson	-$179.3 m	-$89.7 m	-$50.2 m	-$30.9 m	-787
Deaf Smith	-$112.2 m	-$54.5 m	-$32.8 m	-$16.4 m	-515
Delta	-$69.5 m	-$36.4 m	-$22.9 m	-$8.3 m	-334
Denton	-$4,701.4 m	-$2,283.7 m	-$1,392.0 m	-$662.8 m	-21,020
DeWitt	-$368.8 m	-$187.6 m	-$115.7 m	-$64.3 m	-1,853
Dickens	-$43.2 m	-$22.7 m	-$14.0 m	-$8.4 m	-219
Dimmit	-$83.9 m	-$43.9 m	-$26.1 m	-$17.0 m	-433
Donley	-$61.5 m	-$34.8 m	-$21.9 m	-$14.9 m	-383
Duval	-$139.5 m	-$68.8 m	-$39.3 m	-$19.8 m	-603
Eastland	-$349.1 m	-$173.7 m	-$101.5 m	-$62.9 m	-1,636
Ector	-$1,771.7 m	-$882.9 m	-$526.5 m	-$268.5 m	-7,809

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 3 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Edwards	-$30.3 m	-$14.9 m	-$8.1 m	-$5.3 m	-129
El Paso	-$8,595.1 m	-$4,204.5 m	-$2,532.8 m	-$1,214.0 m	-39,047
Ellis	-$1,475.3 m	-$689.4 m	-$418.2 m	-$240.5 m	-6,597
Erath	-$386.9 m	-$210.5 m	-$133.1 m	-$80.8 m	-2,248
Falls	-$268.4 m	-$143.3 m	-$90.3 m	-$49.2 m	-1,466
Fannin	-$543.0 m	-$277.0 m	-$175.0 m	-$97.2 m	-2,837
Fayette	-$515.2 m	-$263.7 m	-$155.2 m	-$77.1 m	-2,369
Fisher	-$64.0 m	-$33.6 m	-$20.4 m	-$12.9 m	-342
Floyd	-$57.9 m	-$26.4 m	-$15.7 m	-$7.6 m	-241
Foard	-$9.4 m	-$5.3 m	-$3.5 m	-$1.7 m	-56
Fort Bend	-$4,530.1 m	-$2,131.3 m	-$1,245.0 m	-$592.7 m	-17,945
Franklin	-$150.8 m	-$75.5 m	-$43.1 m	-$25.5 m	-686
Freestone	-$307.6 m	-$152.4 m	-$86.6 m	-$56.0 m	-1,391
Frio	-$174.5 m	-$85.1 m	-$48.8 m	-$27.0 m	-755
Gaines	-$130.9 m	-$62.4 m	-$33.8 m	-$19.6 m	-510
Galveston	-$4,533.6 m	-$2,149.3 m	-$1,300.1 m	-$682.2 m	-20,145
Garza	-$65.4 m	-$31.7 m	-$18.0 m	-$10.9 m	-275
Gillespie	-$482.9 m	-$239.5 m	-$147.2 m	-$82.2 m	-2,396
Glasscock	-$3.8 m	-$1.8 m	-$0.9 m	-$0.3 m	-12
Goliad	-$106.4 m	-$57.1 m	-$34.2 m	-$23.2 m	-567
Gonzales	-$189.6 m	-$97.7 m	-$60.7 m	-$35.0 m	-989
Gray	-$404.9 m	-$192.1 m	-$113.3 m	-$64.1 m	-1,705
Grayson	-$1,770.4 m	-$930.1 m	-$584.1 m	-$336.1 m	-9,574
Gregg	-$1,986.3 m	-$1,050.5 m	-$635.3 m	-$314.0 m	-9,570
Grimes	-$271.4 m	-$137.5 m	-$83.8 m	-$48.0 m	-1,335
Guadalupe	-$1,148.6 m	-$569.6 m	-$346.0 m	-$213.3 m	-5,664
Hale	-$284.9 m	-$154.0 m	-$96.3 m	-$65.1 m	-1,655
Hall	-$59.7 m	-$30.3 m	-$18.0 m	-$10.7 m	-291
Hamilton	-$142.2 m	-$71.3 m	-$44.4 m	-$28.7 m	-751
Hansford	-$36.2 m	-$16.0 m	-$8.1 m	-$3.8 m	-106
Hardeman	-$54.9 m	-$30.1 m	-$18.4 m	-$13.8 m	-327
Hardin	-$777.1 m	-$383.9 m	-$227.0 m	-$135.4 m	-3,590
Harris	-$48,291.7 m	-$22,108.8 m	-$12,939.6 m	-$4,462.9 m	-172,766
Harrison	-$1,100.0 m	-$516.3 m	-$307.6 m	-$139.9 m	-4,398

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 4 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Hartley	-$16.5 m	-$8.1 m	-$4.8 m	-$2.9 m	-82
Haskell	-$107.7 m	-$55.9 m	-$33.9 m	-$18.1 m	-527
Hays	-$1,087.3 m	-$556.4 m	-$341.9 m	-$184.0 m	-5,453
Hemphill	-$24.4 m	-$11.4 m	-$6.2 m	-$3.1 m	-88
Henderson	-$1,650.8 m	-$809.4 m	-$484.5 m	-$263.1 m	-7,738
Hidalgo	-$4,720.7 m	-$2,527.3 m	-$1,571.6 m	-$829.4 m	-25,427
Hill	-$601.1 m	-$284.9 m	-$170.5 m	-$108.3 m	-2,950
Hockley	-$228.2 m	-$117.2 m	-$68.4 m	-$40.6 m	-1,094
Hood	-$902.2 m	-$435.0 m	-$266.8 m	-$152.0 m	-4,312
Hopkins	-$450.2 m	-$235.3 m	-$146.4 m	-$93.0 m	-2,435
Houston	-$491.2 m	-$242.5 m	-$151.7 m	-$64.1 m	-2,182
Howard	-$526.1 m	-$255.5 m	-$150.5 m	-$80.6 m	-2,276
Hudspeth	-$9.5 m	-$4.9 m	-$2.8 m	-$2.9 m	-54
Hunt	-$1,038.4 m	-$526.3 m	-$326.9 m	-$202.7 m	-5,417
Hutchinson	-$321.4 m	-$149.8 m	-$86.1 m	-$59.2 m	-1,322
Irion	-$13.7 m	-$5.6 m	-$3.0 m	-$1.7 m	-43
Jack	-$127.9 m	-$63.6 m	-$37.0 m	-$21.8 m	-564
Jackson	-$195.2 m	-$100.4 m	-$56.5 m	-$35.8 m	-895
Jasper	-$538.8 m	-$278.4 m	-$173.0 m	-$105.9 m	-2,897
Jeff Davis	-$33.9 m	-$17.0 m	-$10.4 m	-$5.9 m	-167
Jefferson	-$3,920.9 m	-$1,963.1 m	-$1,253.2 m	-$652.3 m	-19,336
Jim Hogg	-$71.7 m	-$36.1 m	-$20.1 m	-$14.5 m	-324
Jim Wells	-$417.5 m	-$231.3 m	-$136.8 m	-$79.2 m	-2,180
Johnson	-$1,759.9 m	-$878.7 m	-$553.7 m	-$300.3 m	-8,815
Jones	-$301.9 m	-$153.6 m	-$90.9 m	-$45.9 m	-1,399
Karnes	-$253.7 m	-$117.4 m	-$67.5 m	-$36.5 m	-1,012
Kaufman	-$1,168.1 m	-$576.7 m	-$356.9 m	-$202.7 m	-5,824
Kendall	-$470.1 m	-$220.0 m	-$130.6 m	-$73.5 m	-2,048
Kenedy	-$11.6 m	-$5.8 m	-$3.2 m	-$2.5 m	-58
Kent	-$10.6 m	-$5.0 m	-$2.9 m	-$1.5 m	-41
Kerr	-$997.7 m	-$502.0 m	-$300.1 m	-$172.6 m	-4,904
Kimble	-$102.4 m	-$45.2 m	-$25.5 m	-$15.8 m	-402
King	-$11.1 m	-$5.7 m	-$3.5 m	-$1.4 m	-50
Kinney	-$63.8 m	-$30.2 m	-$16.4 m	-$9.9 m	-260

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 5 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Kleberg	-$372.5 m	-$189.4 m	-$111.5 m	-$61.3 m	-1,753
Knox	-$65.5 m	-$34.6 m	-$20.1 m	-$9.3 m	-291
La Salle	-$49.5 m	-$26.8 m	-$15.6 m	-$10.3 m	-265
Lamar	-$756.6 m	-$379.7 m	-$238.6 m	-$143.2 m	-3,984
Lamb	-$125.4 m	-$58.5 m	-$35.6 m	-$21.1 m	-554
Lampasas	-$311.9 m	-$158.7 m	-$97.6 m	-$58.6 m	-1,652
Lavaca	-$360.4 m	-$195.9 m	-$121.3 m	-$66.7 m	-1,944
Lee	-$235.2 m	-$118.4 m	-$69.5 m	-$37.7 m	-1,069
Leon	-$216.5 m	-$114.7 m	-$66.5 m	-$46.1 m	-1,097
Liberty	-$1,146.4 m	-$592.8 m	-$359.0 m	-$184.4 m	-5,477
Limestone	-$334.8 m	-$174.5 m	-$107.5 m	-$64.3 m	-1,723
Lipscomb	-$35.5 m	-$16.6 m	-$8.8 m	-$4.1 m	-125
Live Oak	-$193.9 m	-$92.5 m	-$54.4 m	-$33.1 m	-842
Llano	-$534.8 m	-$263.9 m	-$158.4 m	-$92.3 m	-2,616
Loving	-$6.4 m	-$2.8 m	-$1.3 m	-$0.5 m	-15
Lubbock	-$3,307.1 m	-$1,730.5 m	-$1,065.2 m	-$525.5 m	-16,569
Lynn	-$47.5 m	-$23.2 m	-$13.7 m	-$5.3 m	-197
Madison	-$154.5 m	-$79.6 m	-$47.0 m	-$32.1 m	-810
Marion	-$213.9 m	-$109.9 m	-$66.1 m	-$40.2 m	-1,107
Martin	-$55.6 m	-$26.6 m	-$15.3 m	-$7.7 m	-220
Mason	-$88.4 m	-$43.9 m	-$25.0 m	-$14.0 m	-394
Matagorda	-$534.9 m	-$246.6 m	-$148.0 m	-$93.6 m	-2,338
Maverick	-$378.1 m	-$195.4 m	-$117.7 m	-$72.1 m	-1,986
McCulloch	-$143.8 m	-$75.2 m	-$47.0 m	-$26.9 m	-753
McLennan	-$3,573.1 m	-$1,730.2 m	-$1,047.4 m	-$537.8 m	-16,621
McMullen	-$4.3 m	-$2.0 m	-$1.1 m	-$0.5 m	-15
Medina	-$490.4 m	-$237.1 m	-$140.3 m	-$83.1 m	-2,322
Menard	-$43.9 m	-$22.8 m	-$12.9 m	-$8.5 m	-205
Midland	-$1,367.1 m	-$694.1 m	-$402.2 m	-$201.9 m	-5,884
Milam	-$332.7 m	-$168.4 m	-$104.0 m	-$61.8 m	-1,683
Mills	-$63.6 m	-$38.4 m	-$24.9 m	-$15.3 m	-419
Mitchell	-$135.0 m	-$70.4 m	-$41.6 m	-$23.6 m	-646
Montague	-$405.5 m	-$199.1 m	-$114.2 m	-$65.4 m	-1,823
Montgomery	-$5,462.6 m	-$2,630.6 m	-$1,559.0 m	-$692.6 m	-22,634

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 6 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Moore	-$182.5 m	-$79.3 m	-$45.1 m	-$24.9 m	-664
Morris	-$199.7 m	-$88.3 m	-$54.4 m	-$23.2 m	-781
Motley	-$28.0 m	-$13.4 m	-$7.4 m	-$4.4 m	-117
Nacogdoches	-$712.1 m	-$381.5 m	-$241.3 m	-$145.5 m	-4,114
Navarro	-$742.4 m	-$371.2 m	-$230.6 m	-$119.9 m	-3,691
Newton	-$118.0 m	-$72.9 m	-$48.0 m	-$31.1 m	-788
Nolan	-$283.1 m	-$149.0 m	-$86.9 m	-$48.2 m	-1,351
Nueces	-$4,977.9 m	-$2,332.2 m	-$1,390.2 m	-$670.1 m	-20,615
Ochiltree	-$72.9 m	-$34.7 m	-$19.4 m	-$10.3 m	-282
Oldham	-$5.1 m	-$2.8 m	-$1.8 m	-$1.6 m	-34
Orange	-$1,245.1 m	-$616.9 m	-$386.4 m	-$221.7 m	-6,074
Palo Pinto	-$542.0 m	-$255.9 m	-$148.7 m	-$84.2 m	-2,332
Panola	-$382.1 m	-$194.5 m	-$115.6 m	-$62.0 m	-1,775
Parker	-$1,438.3 m	-$675.2 m	-$399.6 m	-$222.7 m	-6,283
Parmer	-$33.7 m	-$15.2 m	-$9.1 m	-$2.9 m	-132
Pecos	-$156.9 m	-$78.6 m	-$45.1 m	-$28.9 m	-734
Polk	-$1,018.3 m	-$525.3 m	-$310.6 m	-$183.0 m	-4,860
Potter	-$1,804.5 m	-$942.1 m	-$557.4 m	-$275.4 m	-8,464
Presidio	-$63.6 m	-$30.5 m	-$18.1 m	-$11.5 m	-296
Rains	-$185.5 m	-$86.1 m	-$48.6 m	-$33.5 m	-790
Randall	-$1,394.4 m	-$725.0 m	-$435.4 m	-$229.8 m	-6,800
Reagan	-$27.0 m	-$13.9 m	-$7.6 m	-$5.2 m	-116
Real	-$82.9 m	-$38.4 m	-$21.9 m	-$12.4 m	-337
Red River	-$275.8 m	-$133.9 m	-$80.1 m	-$45.9 m	-1,297
Reeves	-$140.4 m	-$72.0 m	-$41.5 m	-$29.1 m	-689
Refugio	-$110.6 m	-$55.0 m	-$30.2 m	-$24.8 m	-508
Roberts	-$6.5 m	-$2.9 m	-$1.6 m	-$1.3 m	-26
Robertson	-$255.8 m	-$127.4 m	-$79.1 m	-$52.8 m	-1,343
Rockwall	-$604.5 m	-$309.8 m	-$191.4 m	-$102.9 m	-3,054
Runnels	-$219.6 m	-$99.3 m	-$56.2 m	-$31.1 m	-856
Rusk	-$769.7 m	-$375.9 m	-$225.1 m	-$114.6 m	-3,413
Sabine	-$188.6 m	-$94.5 m	-$60.9 m	-$35.9 m	-986
San Augustine	-$182.7 m	-$88.9 m	-$51.8 m	-$28.8 m	-820
San Jacinto	-$384.8 m	-$189.5 m	-$115.2 m	-$69.1 m	-1,881

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 7 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
San Patricio	-$898.3 m	-$425.2 m	-$255.1 m	-$152.6 m	-4,045
San Saba	-$88.3 m	-$47.3 m	-$28.9 m	-$18.8 m	-497
Schleicher	-$23.9 m	-$12.4 m	-$7.4 m	-$2.6 m	-106
Scurry	-$197.9 m	-$107.2 m	-$60.8 m	-$40.6 m	-982
Shackelford	-$48.9 m	-$24.5 m	-$13.7 m	-$7.7 m	-208
Shelby	-$293.3 m	-$158.5 m	-$103.4 m	-$61.2 m	-1,715
Sherman	-$10.3 m	-$4.7 m	-$2.7 m	-$1.4 m	-43
Smith	-$3,292.4 m	-$1,631.4 m	-$944.6 m	-$473.9 m	-14,288
Somervell	-$60.3 m	-$28.5 m	-$18.1 m	-$6.7 m	-275
Starr	-$295.1 m	-$167.1 m	-$105.1 m	-$69.6 m	-1,810
Stephens	-$145.6 m	-$78.8 m	-$46.0 m	-$31.0 m	-737
Sterling	-$6.5 m	-$3.7 m	-$2.2 m	-$1.7 m	-38
Stonewall	-$24.2 m	-$13.5 m	-$7.9 m	-$5.3 m	-130
Sutton	-$53.0 m	-$27.7 m	-$15.9 m	-$10.6 m	-255
Swisher	-$60.1 m	-$27.7 m	-$16.6 m	-$9.4 m	-266
Tarrant	-$20,525.8 m	-$10,190.5 m	-$6,125.5 m	-$2,794.0 m	-91,010
Taylor	-$1,978.8 m	-$990.0 m	-$583.1 m	-$284.3 m	-8,774
Terrell	-$7.9 m	-$4.6 m	-$2.8 m	-$1.5 m	-43
Terry	-$127.4 m	-$65.1 m	-$35.5 m	-$25.3 m	-572
Throckmorton	-$18.7 m	-$9.7 m	-$5.3 m	-$3.1 m	-80
Titus	-$297.5 m	-$146.3 m	-$91.7 m	-$60.6 m	-1,530
Tom Green	-$1,573.4 m	-$773.6 m	-$446.4 m	-$237.8 m	-7,065
Travis	-$7,354.8 m	-$3,863.2 m	-$2,384.3 m	-$1,085.0 m	-35,782
Trinity	-$307.7 m	-$168.2 m	-$102.6 m	-$61.8 m	-1,719
Tyler	-$337.0 m	-$175.4 m	-$109.0 m	-$63.7 m	-1,776
Upshur	-$639.9 m	-$321.4 m	-$190.4 m	-$110.6 m	-2,993
Upton	-$35.2 m	-$17.7 m	-$9.9 m	-$5.2 m	-147
Uvalde	-$314.6 m	-$164.8 m	-$101.4 m	-$56.5 m	-1,668
Val Verde	-$410.4 m	-$230.2 m	-$146.6 m	-$80.8 m	-2,397
Van Zandt	-$736.4 m	-$415.3 m	-$254.3 m	-$151.5 m	-4,217
Victoria	-$1,338.6 m	-$659.7 m	-$394.0 m	-$197.4 m	-5,824
Walker	-$851.9 m	-$446.7 m	-$281.8 m	-$157.7 m	-4,599
Waller	-$443.1 m	-$195.7 m	-$110.3 m	-$71.2 m	-1,792
Ward	-$140.5 m	-$72.1 m	-$41.5 m	-$27.3 m	-665

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by County (Page 8 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Washington	-$503.0 m	-$263.6 m	-$161.9 m	-$86.2 m	-2,547
Webb	-$1,428.8 m	-$750.5 m	-$439.7 m	-$249.6 m	-6,943
Wharton	-$617.2 m	-$324.4 m	-$193.2 m	-$110.8 m	-3,055
Wheeler	-$69.5 m	-$38.5 m	-$22.6 m	-$14.9 m	-372
Wichita	-$1,953.3 m	-$1,057.4 m	-$626.8 m	-$332.3 m	-9,646
Wilbarger	-$246.6 m	-$120.4 m	-$75.0 m	-$43.4 m	-1,200
Willacy	-$153.0 m	-$85.9 m	-$52.1 m	-$32.6 m	-864
Williamson	-$1,876.4 m	-$1,002.7 m	-$632.0 m	-$333.0 m	-9,967
Wilson	-$476.1 m	-$238.3 m	-$143.8 m	-$84.0 m	-2,392
Winkler	-$84.4 m	-$43.5 m	-$24.8 m	-$15.4 m	-385
Wise	-$638.0 m	-$330.0 m	-$192.1 m	-$111.3 m	-2,987
Wood	-$908.8 m	-$448.8 m	-$268.4 m	-$145.3 m	-4,243
Yoakum	-$58.7 m	-$29.3 m	-$16.5 m	-$10.9 m	-262
Young	-$367.3 m	-$189.4 m	-$109.4 m	-$64.4 m	-1,688
Zapata	-$89.8 m	-$46.7 m	-$27.6 m	-$18.1 m	-456
Zavala	-$68.8 m	-$40.8 m	-$26.9 m	-$19.2 m	-493
Texas	**-$280,834.4 m**	**-$138,435.5 m**	**-$83,100.9 m**	**-$39,681.4 m**	**-1,248,240**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 1 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$3,017.5 m	-$1,539.3 m	-$957.2 m	-$549.0 m	-15,551
2	-$2,230.0 m	-$1,179.8 m	-$729.5 m	-$448.4 m	-12,101
3	-$1,786.7 m	-$860.5 m	-$510.1 m	-$226.6 m	-7,406
4	-$2,188.0 m	-$1,076.9 m	-$656.5 m	-$365.5 m	-10,610
5	-$2,818.9 m	-$1,393.8 m	-$828.8 m	-$467.6 m	-13,084
6	-$2,671.2 m	-$1,323.9 m	-$766.6 m	-$384.7 m	-11,597
7	-$3,307.6 m	-$1,680.7 m	-$1,011.6 m	-$495.4 m	-15,115
8	-$2,879.8 m	-$1,481.6 m	-$908.1 m	-$491.1 m	-14,446
9	-$3,521.4 m	-$1,800.2 m	-$1,101.4 m	-$611.1 m	-17,411
10	-$1,478.6 m	-$691.1 m	-$419.3 m	-$241.2 m	-6,615
11	-$2,469.3 m	-$1,280.7 m	-$796.4 m	-$451.6 m	-12,824
12	-$2,230.7 m	-$1,153.8 m	-$713.1 m	-$407.0 m	-11,568
13	-$2,864.3 m	-$1,425.1 m	-$860.6 m	-$497.3 m	-14,008
14	-$1,249.7 m	-$635.5 m	-$381.5 m	-$191.7 m	-5,968
15	-$1,766.4 m	-$850.8 m	-$504.3 m	-$224.1 m	-7,322
16	-$1,677.0 m	-$807.7 m	-$478.8 m	-$212.7 m	-6,952
17	-$2,198.7 m	-$1,106.2 m	-$667.4 m	-$380.5 m	-10,644
18	-$2,558.2 m	-$1,287.0 m	-$772.8 m	-$421.1 m	-11,991
19	-$2,203.3 m	-$1,080.8 m	-$652.7 m	-$350.7 m	-10,289
20	-$629.6 m	-$336.5 m	-$212.1 m	-$111.8 m	-3,346
21	-$2,863.3 m	-$1,436.0 m	-$904.7 m	-$507.6 m	-14,300
22	-$2,854.2 m	-$1,429.3 m	-$912.5 m	-$475.1 m	-14,082
23	-$2,329.0 m	-$1,086.0 m	-$650.1 m	-$335.5 m	-9,951
24	-$2,576.4 m	-$1,221.7 m	-$739.1 m	-$387.9 m	-11,453
25	-$1,521.4 m	-$728.5 m	-$442.3 m	-$247.9 m	-6,842
26	-$1,102.6 m	-$518.8 m	-$303.1 m	-$144.3 m	-4,370
27	-$1,089.0 m	-$512.5 m	-$299.4 m	-$142.6 m	-4,316
28	-$1,090.5 m	-$513.2 m	-$299.8 m	-$142.8 m	-4,322
29	-$1,507.7 m	-$722.0 m	-$438.3 m	-$245.7 m	-6,780
30	-$2,653.4 m	-$1,317.4 m	-$788.7 m	-$434.4 m	-12,116
31	-$1,655.2 m	-$840.0 m	-$501.4 m	-$303.5 m	-8,164
32	-$2,904.8 m	-$1,357.3 m	-$801.2 m	-$399.5 m	-11,955
33	-$1,003.1 m	-$515.5 m	-$317.6 m	-$165.2 m	-4,975
34	-$2,677.8 m	-$1,254.8 m	-$748.0 m	-$360.7 m	-11,094

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 2 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
35	-$1,221.1 m	-$639.9 m	-$396.3 m	-$210.5 m	-6,436
36	-$1,014.6 m	-$543.3 m	-$337.9 m	-$178.4 m	-5,467
37	-$1,449.2 m	-$747.2 m	-$459.5 m	-$250.6 m	-7,512
38	-$1,464.3 m	-$747.1 m	-$460.2 m	-$246.3 m	-7,510
39	-$1,011.7 m	-$541.7 m	-$336.9 m	-$177.9 m	-5,452
40	-$1,007.6 m	-$539.6 m	-$335.6 m	-$177.1 m	-5,430
41	-$1,028.0 m	-$550.5 m	-$342.3 m	-$180.7 m	-5,540
42	-$990.3 m	-$520.3 m	-$304.9 m	-$173.1 m	-4,814
43	-$2,286.0 m	-$1,137.7 m	-$673.7 m	-$397.8 m	-10,687
44	-$1,341.2 m	-$668.9 m	-$407.7 m	-$249.0 m	-6,671
45	-$910.4 m	-$466.0 m	-$286.4 m	-$154.1 m	-4,568
46	-$1,161.7 m	-$610.3 m	-$376.7 m	-$171.5 m	-5,654
47	-$1,163.5 m	-$611.2 m	-$377.3 m	-$171.7 m	-5,663
48	-$1,157.4 m	-$608.1 m	-$375.3 m	-$170.8 m	-5,634
49	-$1,163.0 m	-$611.0 m	-$377.1 m	-$171.7 m	-5,661
50	-$1,154.6 m	-$606.6 m	-$374.4 m	-$170.4 m	-5,620
51	-$1,162.7 m	-$610.8 m	-$377.0 m	-$171.6 m	-5,659
52	-$622.3 m	-$332.6 m	-$209.7 m	-$110.5 m	-3,307
53	-$3,201.2 m	-$1,584.5 m	-$937.1 m	-$551.2 m	-15,248
54	-$1,338.2 m	-$718.4 m	-$454.7 m	-$244.7 m	-7,361
55	-$1,338.7 m	-$718.7 m	-$454.8 m	-$244.8 m	-7,364
56	-$2,748.3 m	-$1,331.1 m	-$805.8 m	-$413.9 m	-12,789
57	-$76.1 m	-$38.7 m	-$23.9 m	-$13.3 m	-382
58	-$1,824.3 m	-$909.5 m	-$573.3 m	-$307.8 m	-9,114
59	-$2,021.6 m	-$1,018.5 m	-$629.5 m	-$370.4 m	-10,400
60	-$2,130.6 m	-$1,012.4 m	-$595.8 m	-$338.8 m	-9,376
61	-$971.3 m	-$501.4 m	-$307.3 m	-$151.7 m	-4,676
62	-$7,181.6 m	-$3,575.0 m	-$2,199.7 m	-$1,124.8 m	-34,209
63	-$82.5 m	-$42.0 m	-$25.9 m	-$14.4 m	-415
64	-$690.0 m	-$356.5 m	-$208.5 m	-$120.5 m	-3,250
65	-$82.5 m	-$42.0 m	-$25.9 m	-$14.4 m	-415
66	-$954.2 m	-$492.5 m	-$301.9 m	-$149.0 m	-4,593
67	-$964.6 m	-$497.9 m	-$305.2 m	-$150.6 m	-4,643
68	-$3,185.3 m	-$1,633.2 m	-$980.3 m	-$575.9 m	-15,742

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 3 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
69	-$2,962.0 m	-$1,577.3 m	-$941.5 m	-$508.9 m	-14,610
70	-$891.0 m	-$459.9 m	-$281.9 m	-$139.2 m	-4,289
71	-$2,823.3 m	-$1,419.0 m	-$833.6 m	-$420.3 m	-12,665
72	-$2,698.3 m	-$1,321.3 m	-$765.9 m	-$413.7 m	-11,942
73	-$1,541.4 m	-$761.2 m	-$460.9 m	-$258.5 m	-7,593
74	-$1,791.0 m	-$927.6 m	-$564.5 m	-$318.2 m	-9,147
75	-$1,995.3 m	-$976.2 m	-$588.1 m	-$282.0 m	-9,068
76	-$1,095.6 m	-$515.6 m	-$301.2 m	-$143.4 m	-4,342
77	-$2,029.3 m	-$992.8 m	-$598.2 m	-$286.8 m	-9,223
78	-$2,027.9 m	-$992.2 m	-$597.8 m	-$286.6 m	-9,217
79	-$2,004.0 m	-$980.5 m	-$590.7 m	-$283.2 m	-9,108
80	-$1,642.1 m	-$838.4 m	-$499.7 m	-$278.6 m	-7,891
81	-$2,007.4 m	-$1,003.7 m	-$595.6 m	-$312.6 m	-8,898
82	-$1,605.5 m	-$812.3 m	-$468.9 m	-$241.1 m	-6,910
83	-$2,106.6 m	-$1,096.2 m	-$658.6 m	-$346.7 m	-10,241
84	-$2,000.9 m	-$1,047.2 m	-$644.6 m	-$318.1 m	-10,029
85	-$2,505.1 m	-$1,236.9 m	-$732.2 m	-$400.4 m	-11,415
86	-$1,600.6 m	-$830.2 m	-$499.7 m	-$257.4 m	-7,775
87	-$2,506.5 m	-$1,261.7 m	-$737.1 m	-$383.1 m	-11,141
88	-$1,963.0 m	-$988.2 m	-$585.7 m	-$355.9 m	-9,331
89	-$932.8 m	-$481.5 m	-$295.1 m	-$145.7 m	-4,490
90	-$1,972.5 m	-$979.5 m	-$588.8 m	-$268.7 m	-8,750
91	-$1,820.3 m	-$903.9 m	-$543.4 m	-$247.9 m	-8,075
92	-$1,835.4 m	-$911.4 m	-$547.9 m	-$250.0 m	-8,142
93	-$1,908.3 m	-$947.6 m	-$569.7 m	-$259.9 m	-8,465
94	-$1,810.5 m	-$899.0 m	-$540.5 m	-$246.6 m	-8,031
95	-$1,988.3 m	-$987.3 m	-$593.5 m	-$270.8 m	-8,820
96	-$1,838.2 m	-$912.8 m	-$548.7 m	-$250.4 m	-8,154
97	-$1,846.7 m	-$917.0 m	-$551.3 m	-$251.5 m	-8,192
98	-$1,801.2 m	-$894.4 m	-$537.7 m	-$245.3 m	-7,990
99	-$1,899.8 m	-$943.4 m	-$567.1 m	-$258.8 m	-8,427
100	-$1,975.6 m	-$964.8 m	-$563.1 m	-$213.3 m	-7,831
101	-$1,850.7 m	-$919.0 m	-$552.5 m	-$252.1 m	-8,210
102	-$2,007.7 m	-$980.5 m	-$572.3 m	-$216.7 m	-7,958

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 4 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
103	-$1,975.1 m	-$964.6 m	-$563.0 m	-$213.2 m	-7,829
104	-$1,984.3 m	-$969.1 m	-$565.6 m	-$214.2 m	-7,866
105	-$2,050.0 m	-$1,001.2 m	-$584.3 m	-$221.3 m	-8,126
106	-$77.9 m	-$39.6 m	-$24.5 m	-$13.6 m	-392
107	-$1,974.7 m	-$964.4 m	-$562.9 m	-$213.2 m	-7,828
108	-$2,002.2 m	-$977.8 m	-$570.7 m	-$216.1 m	-7,937
109	-$1,974.6 m	-$964.4 m	-$562.9 m	-$213.2 m	-7,828
110	-$1,974.8 m	-$964.4 m	-$562.9 m	-$213.2 m	-7,828
111	-$1,976.3 m	-$965.2 m	-$563.3 m	-$213.3 m	-7,834
112	-$1,981.1 m	-$967.5 m	-$564.7 m	-$213.9 m	-7,853
113	-$1,981.2 m	-$967.6 m	-$564.7 m	-$213.9 m	-7,853
114	-$1,975.2 m	-$964.6 m	-$563.0 m	-$213.2 m	-7,830
115	-$2,124.0 m	-$1,037.3 m	-$605.4 m	-$229.3 m	-8,420
116	-$1,930.5 m	-$977.6 m	-$600.2 m	-$283.3 m	-9,183
117	-$1,962.8 m	-$993.9 m	-$610.3 m	-$288.0 m	-9,337
118	-$1,964.6 m	-$994.8 m	-$610.8 m	-$288.3 m	-9,345
119	-$1,948.1 m	-$986.5 m	-$605.7 m	-$285.9 m	-9,267
120	-$1,935.8 m	-$980.2 m	-$601.9 m	-$284.1 m	-9,208
121	-$1,964.3 m	-$994.7 m	-$610.7 m	-$288.3 m	-9,344
122	-$1,970.8 m	-$998.0 m	-$612.7 m	-$289.2 m	-9,375
123	-$1,905.4 m	-$964.9 m	-$592.4 m	-$279.6 m	-9,064
124	-$1,880.2 m	-$952.1 m	-$584.6 m	-$275.9 m	-8,944
125	-$1,960.2 m	-$992.6 m	-$609.4 m	-$287.7 m	-9,324
126	-$1,851.8 m	-$847.9 m	-$496.3 m	-$171.2 m	-6,628
127	-$1,990.7 m	-$911.5 m	-$533.6 m	-$184.1 m	-7,125
128	-$1,892.4 m	-$866.6 m	-$507.2 m	-$175.0 m	-6,773
129	-$1,980.2 m	-$906.7 m	-$530.8 m	-$183.1 m	-7,087
130	-$1,889.0 m	-$865.0 m	-$506.3 m	-$174.7 m	-6,761
131	-$1,987.8 m	-$910.2 m	-$532.8 m	-$183.8 m	-7,114
132	-$1,929.3 m	-$883.4 m	-$517.1 m	-$178.4 m	-6,905
133	-$1,860.1 m	-$851.7 m	-$498.6 m	-$172.0 m	-6,657
134	-$1,932.3 m	-$884.8 m	-$517.9 m	-$178.7 m	-6,916
135	-$1,992.7 m	-$912.5 m	-$534.1 m	-$184.3 m	-7,132
136	-$1,996.8 m	-$914.3 m	-$535.2 m	-$184.6 m	-7,147

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas

Results by State House District (Page 5 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
137	-$1,923.3 m	-$880.7 m	-$515.5 m	-$177.8 m	-6,884
138	-$1,946.1 m	-$891.1 m	-$521.6 m	-$180.0 m	-6,965
139	-$1,982.7 m	-$907.9 m	-$531.4 m	-$183.3 m	-7,096
140	-$1,826.1 m	-$836.2 m	-$489.5 m	-$168.9 m	-6,536
141	-$1,976.3 m	-$904.9 m	-$529.7 m	-$182.7 m	-7,073
142	-$1,898.9 m	-$869.5 m	-$509.0 m	-$175.6 m	-6,797
143	-$1,966.8 m	-$900.6 m	-$527.2 m	-$181.9 m	-7,039
144	-$2,000.4 m	-$916.0 m	-$536.2 m	-$185.0 m	-7,160
145	-$1,852.7 m	-$848.4 m	-$496.6 m	-$171.3 m	-6,631
146	-$1,885.8 m	-$863.5 m	-$505.5 m	-$174.4 m	-6,750
147	-$1,971.7 m	-$902.9 m	-$528.5 m	-$182.3 m	-7,057
148	-$1,997.3 m	-$914.6 m	-$535.3 m	-$184.7 m	-7,149
149	-$1,949.2 m	-$892.6 m	-$522.5 m	-$180.2 m	-6,977
150	-$1,919.2 m	-$878.8 m	-$514.4 m	-$177.5 m	-6,869
Texas	**-$280,834.4 m**	**-$138,435.5 m**	**-$83,100.9 m**	**-$39,681.4 m**	**-1,248,240**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Cancer Treatment on Business Activity in Texas: Results by State Senate District

Results by State Senate District

Senate District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$17,603.2 m	-$8,814.5 m	-$5,327.8 m	-$2,791.2 m	-82,679
2	-$8,856.9 m	-$4,410.7 m	-$2,644.5 m	-$1,237.7 m	-39,707
3	-$14,751.8 m	-$7,519.2 m	-$4,653.0 m	-$2,575.7 m	-73,653
4	-$9,278.6 m	-$4,385.0 m	-$2,604.3 m	-$1,092.9 m	-37,007
5	-$6,345.5 m	-$3,254.2 m	-$1,990.9 m	-$1,124.3 m	-32,007
6	-$9,855.3 m	-$4,512.0 m	-$2,641.0 m	-$911.4 m	-35,266
7	-$9,702.9 m	-$4,456.0 m	-$2,610.2 m	-$917.2 m	-35,048
8	-$5,332.2 m	-$2,732.4 m	-$1,675.1 m	-$878.3 m	-25,982
9	-$9,431.2 m	-$4,682.4 m	-$2,814.8 m	-$1,284.6 m	-41,827
10	-$9,255.1 m	-$4,574.6 m	-$2,761.9 m	-$1,362.0 m	-42,020
11	-$9,846.4 m	-$4,624.9 m	-$2,770.6 m	-$1,319.0 m	-41,048
12	-$5,537.4 m	-$2,733.9 m	-$1,606.3 m	-$679.2 m	-23,045
13	-$8,796.7 m	-$4,041.0 m	-$2,364.7 m	-$854.8 m	-31,891
14	-$5,484.2 m	-$2,880.7 m	-$1,778.0 m	-$809.5 m	-26,687
15	-$9,731.4 m	-$4,455.3 m	-$2,607.8 m	-$899.9 m	-34,823
16	-$10,343.4 m	-$5,050.6 m	-$2,947.7 m	-$1,116.7 m	-40,993
17	-$8,378.1 m	-$3,945.8 m	-$2,326.1 m	-$1,056.4 m	-33,538
18	-$9,327.5 m	-$4,509.3 m	-$2,667.9 m	-$1,326.2 m	-39,669
19	-$8,701.3 m	-$4,429.1 m	-$2,712.4 m	-$1,349.4 m	-42,137
20	-$7,751.8 m	-$3,887.6 m	-$2,361.3 m	-$1,204.0 m	-36,647
21	-$5,855.8 m	-$3,015.8 m	-$1,813.6 m	-$992.4 m	-28,606
22	-$11,270.1 m	-$5,532.4 m	-$3,356.6 m	-$1,748.0 m	-52,752
23	-$10,256.9 m	-$5,015.5 m	-$2,934.7 m	-$1,131.9 m	-41,061
24	-$8,387.3 m	-$4,287.0 m	-$2,630.3 m	-$1,468.0 m	-42,595
25	-$7,498.6 m	-$3,762.7 m	-$2,296.8 m	-$1,174.4 m	-35,989
26	-$8,962.0 m	-$4,537.5 m	-$2,785.8 m	-$1,315.3 m	-42,622
27	-$7,553.3 m	-$3,833.2 m	-$2,340.2 m	-$1,262.9 m	-37,539
28	-$12,048.2 m	-$6,180.2 m	-$3,695.3 m	-$1,958.8 m	-57,630
29	-$9,168.7 m	-$4,498.3 m	-$2,707.1 m	-$1,324.7 m	-41,904
30	-$6,007.4 m	-$3,069.6 m	-$1,855.6 m	-$1,024.2 m	-29,204
31	-$9,515.4 m	-$4,804.0 m	-$2,818.7 m	-$1,490.4 m	-42,668
Texas	**-$280,834.4 m**	**-$138,435.5 m**	**-$83,100.9 m**	**-$39,681.4 m**	**-1,248,240**

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

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by US Congressional District (Page 1 of 2)

US Congressional District in Texas	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	-$11,497.8 m	-$5,789.7 m	-$3,474.8 m	-$1,826.2 m	-53,590
2	-$7,358.7 m	-$3,439.9 m	-$2,023.9 m	-$782.8 m	-28,018
3	-$4,160.9 m	-$2,139.0 m	-$1,314.8 m	-$684.7 m	-20,385
4	-$10,849.1 m	-$5,448.0 m	-$3,356.9 m	-$1,765.9 m	-52,659
5	-$8,976.5 m	-$4,453.9 m	-$2,650.0 m	-$1,250.3 m	-39,910
6	-$8,229.1 m	-$4,071.1 m	-$2,456.8 m	-$1,245.9 m	-37,789
7	-$6,893.8 m	-$3,170.1 m	-$1,854.8 m	-$679.5 m	-25,087
8	-$8,067.5 m	-$3,837.3 m	-$2,266.5 m	-$970.7 m	-32,329
9	-$6,935.4 m	-$3,201.0 m	-$1,880.6 m	-$724.3 m	-25,799
10	-$6,263.0 m	-$3,170.1 m	-$1,910.5 m	-$1,005.6 m	-29,846
11	-$8,461.5 m	-$4,296.4 m	-$2,570.2 m	-$1,396.1 m	-40,278
12	-$7,461.9 m	-$3,674.0 m	-$2,203.5 m	-$1,037.2 m	-33,012
13	-$8,339.8 m	-$4,300.8 m	-$2,548.0 m	-$1,370.2 m	-39,360
14	-$9,598.2 m	-$4,652.5 m	-$2,872.6 m	-$1,535.4 m	-44,535
15	-$4,993.7 m	-$2,617.9 m	-$1,604.3 m	-$881.4 m	-25,901
16	-$7,621.1 m	-$3,728.0 m	-$2,245.8 m	-$1,076.6 m	-34,624
17	-$9,117.3 m	-$4,605.4 m	-$2,835.7 m	-$1,542.3 m	-45,439
18	-$7,834.6 m	-$3,586.9 m	-$2,099.3 m	-$724.2 m	-28,030

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with the Incidence of Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by US Congressional District (Page 2 of 2)

US Congressional District in Texas	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
19	-$8,875.9 m	-$4,539.2 m	-$2,711.8 m	-$1,421.4 m	-41,973
20	-$7,402.8 m	-$3,748.0 m	-$2,300.9 m	-$1,085.9 m	-35,200
21	-$7,567.0 m	-$3,777.9 m	-$2,294.4 m	-$1,198.2 m	-36,259
22	-$5,691.5 m	-$2,705.4 m	-$1,600.6 m	-$801.9 m	-23,648
23	-$7,363.9 m	-$3,744.5 m	-$2,269.1 m	-$1,194.9 m	-35,772
24	-$7,709.3 m	-$3,804.9 m	-$2,263.5 m	-$971.8 m	-32,884
25	-$8,665.4 m	-$4,304.4 m	-$2,601.9 m	-$1,357.3 m	-40,318
26	-$1,327.0 m	-$670.6 m	-$400.4 m	-$219.9 m	-6,150
27	-$10,267.4 m	-$4,936.7 m	-$2,940.5 m	-$1,539.8 m	-44,776
28	-$5,710.1 m	-$2,916.5 m	-$1,757.2 m	-$938.8 m	-27,511
29	-$7,834.6 m	-$3,586.9 m	-$2,099.3 m	-$724.2 m	-28,030
30	-$8,142.2 m	-$3,979.9 m	-$2,327.1 m	-$893.1 m	-32,505
31	-$4,418.5 m	-$2,300.1 m	-$1,433.8 m	-$779.8 m	-23,037
32	-$7,344.9 m	-$3,596.9 m	-$2,104.9 m	-$811.3 m	-29,432
33	-$7,846.5 m	-$3,860.4 m	-$2,283.7 m	-$946.8 m	-32,764
34	-$5,441.7 m	-$2,823.3 m	-$1,737.7 m	-$933.2 m	-28,234
37	-$4,216.5 m	-$2,216.5 m	-$1,369.3 m	-$627.7 m	-20,598
38	-$7,834.6 m	-$3,586.9 m	-$2,099.3 m	-$724.2 m	-28,030
Texas	**-$280,834.4 m**	**-$138,435.5 m**	**-$83,100.9 m**	**-$39,681.4 m**	**-1,248,240**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with Lung and Bronchus Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Breast Cancer, and Pancreatic Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

The Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Lung or Bronchus Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-118.7 m	-31.1 m	-21.2 m	-287
Mining	-199.5 m	-45.6 m	-23.4 m	-105
Utilities	-320.9 m	-72.5 m	-31.7 m	-113
Construction	-168.7 m	-86.0 m	-70.9 m	-857
Manufacturing	-989.7 m	-309.0 m	-174.3 m	-2,191
Wholesale Trade	-216.4 m	-146.4 m	-84.4 m	-810
Retail Trade*	-869.6 m	-652.6 m	-379.4 m	-9,984
Transportation & Warehousing	-455.9 m	-194.5 m	-128.6 m	-1,527
Information	-158.3 m	-97.5 m	-41.6 m	-312
Financial Activities*	-1,268.5 m	-434.0 m	-182.6 m	-1,705
Business Services	-390.9 m	-248.6 m	-202.8 m	-2,120
Health Services	-1,138.0 m	-841.7 m	-711.7 m	-10,116
Other Services	-408.5 m	-210.7 m	-167.9 m	-3,433
Total, All Industries	**-6,703.8 m**	**-3,370.2 m**	**-2,220.5 m**	**-33,560**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with Lung or Bronchus Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-27.4 m	-8.1 m	-5.1 m	-79
Mining	-212.1 m	-102.0 m	-34.9 m	-120
Utilities	-151.2 m	-33.0 m	-14.2 m	-46
Construction	-84.9 m	-41.4 m	-31.2 m	-411
Manufacturing	-416.4 m	-134.0 m	-78.9 m	-681
Wholesale Trade	-81.7 m	-63.7 m	-35.8 m	-354
Retail Trade*	-335.1 m	-259.4 m	-149.5 m	-3,994
Transportation & Warehousing	-62.7 m	-41.4 m	-27.3 m	-324
Information	-58.0 m	-38.9 m	-17.0 m	-125
Financial Activities*	-478.2 m	-142.1 m	-50.6 m	-410
Business Services	-146.3 m	-106.2 m	-85.9 m	-856
Health Services	-94.8 m	-76.2 m	-60.9 m	-910
Other Services	-153.6 m	-81.1 m	-61.8 m	-1,228
Total, All Industries	**-2,302.5 m**	**-1,127.4 m**	**-653.1 m**	**-9,536**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with Lung and Bronchus Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-199.8 m	-59.3 m	-37.2 m	-597
Mining	-1,548.1 m	-744.0 m	-254.4 m	-907
Utilities	-1,103.6 m	-240.5 m	-103.6 m	-349
Construction	-619.5 m	-302.0 m	-227.7 m	-3,106
Manufacturing	-3,038.9 m	-977.8 m	-575.6 m	-5,152
Wholesale Trade	-596.2 m	-465.1 m	-261.1 m	-2,676
Retail Trade*	-2,445.4 m	-1,892.9 m	-1,091.2 m	-30,221
Transportation & Warehousing	-457.5 m	-302.1 m	-199.5 m	-2,450
Information	-423.5 m	-284.0 m	-123.9 m	-943
Financial Activities*	-3,490.1 m	-1,037.3 m	-369.6 m	-3,100
Business Services	-1,067.9 m	-774.7 m	-627.2 m	-6,473
Health Services	-691.7 m	-556.1 m	-444.7 m	-6,885
Other Services	-1,120.6 m	-591.6 m	-450.8 m	-9,288
Total, All Industries	**-16,802.8 m**	**-8,227.4 m**	**-4,766.5 m**	**-72,148**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with Lung and Bronchus Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-345.9 m	-98.6 m	-63.4 m	-963
Mining	-1,959.8 m	-891.5 m	-312.7 m	-1,132
Utilities	-1,575.8 m	-346.0 m	-149.4 m	-508
Construction	-873.1 m	-429.3 m	-329.8 m	-4,373
Manufacturing	-4,445.0 m	-1,420.8 m	-828.7 m	-8,024
Wholesale Trade	-894.4 m	-675.3 m	-381.3 m	-3,840
Retail Trade*	-3,650.1 m	-2,804.8 m	-1,620.2 m	-44,199
Transportation & Warehousing	-976.2 m	-538.0 m	-355.5 m	-4,301
Information	-639.8 m	-420.4 m	-182.5 m	-1,380
Financial Activities*	-5,236.9 m	-1,613.4 m	-602.8 m	-5,215
Business Services	-1,605.0 m	-1,129.4 m	-916.0 m	-9,449
Health Services	-1,924.5 m	-1,474.0 m	-1,217.3 m	-17,911
Other Services	-1,682.7 m	-883.4 m	-680.5 m	-13,949
Total, All Industries	**-25,809.0 m**	**-12,725.0 m**	**-7,640.1 m**	**-115,244**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Colorectal Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-55.9 m	-15.3 m	-10.1 m	-135
Mining	-91.0 m	-20.8 m	-10.7 m	-48
Utilities	-146.4 m	-33.1 m	-14.4 m	-51
Construction	-76.9 m	-39.2 m	-32.3 m	-391
Manufacturing	-451.4 m	-140.9 m	-79.5 m	-999
Wholesale Trade	-98.7 m	-66.8 m	-38.5 m	-369
Retail Trade*	-396.6 m	-297.6 m	-173.0 m	-4,553
Transportation & Warehousing	-207.9 m	-88.7 m	-58.7 m	-697
Information	-72.2 m	-44.5 m	-19.0 m	-142
Financial Activities*	-578.5 m	-197.9 m	-83.3 m	-778
Business Services	-178.3 m	-113.4 m	-92.5 m	-967
Health Services	-519.0 m	-383.9 m	-324.6 m	-4,613
Other Services	-186.3 m	-96.1 m	-76.6 m	-1,566
Total, All Industries	**-3,059.2 m**	**-1,538.2 m**	**-1,013.1 m**	**-15,310**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with Colorectal Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-45.3 m	-13.5 m	-8.1 m	-127
Mining	-324.8 m	-156.1 m	-53.4 m	-183
Utilities	-231.5 m	-50.4 m	-21.7 m	-71
Construction	-130.0 m	-63.3 m	-47.8 m	-629
Manufacturing	-637.5 m	-205.1 m	-120.7 m	-1,042
Wholesale Trade	-125.1 m	-97.6 m	-54.8 m	-542
Retail Trade*	-513.0 m	-397.1 m	-228.9 m	-6,115
Transportation & Warehousing	-96.0 m	-63.4 m	-41.9 m	-496
Information	-88.8 m	-59.6 m	-26.0 m	-191
Financial Activities*	-732.2 m	-217.6 m	-77.5 m	-627
Business Services	-224.0 m	-162.5 m	-131.6 m	-1,310
Health Services	-145.1 m	-116.7 m	-93.3 m	-1,393
Other Services	-235.1 m	-124.1 m	-94.6 m	-1,880
Total, All Industries	**-3,528.4 m**	**-1,727.0 m**	**-1,000.3 m**	**-14,605**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with Colorectal Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-66.1 m	-19.7 m	-11.9 m	-192
Mining	-474.2 m	-227.9 m	-77.9 m	-278
Utilities	-338.1 m	-73.7 m	-31.7 m	-107
Construction	-189.8 m	-92.5 m	-69.7 m	-952
Manufacturing	-930.9 m	-299.5 m	-176.3 m	-1,578
Wholesale Trade	-182.6 m	-142.5 m	-80.0 m	-820
Retail Trade*	-749.1 m	-579.8 m	-334.3 m	-9,257
Transportation & Warehousing	-140.2 m	-92.5 m	-61.1 m	-750
Information	-129.7 m	-87.0 m	-38.0 m	-289
Financial Activities*	-1,069.1 m	-317.8 m	-113.2 m	-950
Business Services	-327.1 m	-237.3 m	-192.1 m	-1,983
Health Services	-211.9 m	-170.3 m	-136.2 m	-2,109
Other Services	-343.3 m	-181.2 m	-138.1 m	-2,845
Total, All Industries	**-5,152.0 m**	**-2,521.7 m**	**-1,460.6 m**	**-22,109**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with Colorectal Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-167.3 m	-48.5 m	-30.1 m	-454
Mining	-890.0 m	-404.8 m	-142.0 m	-509
Utilities	-716.0 m	-157.2 m	-67.9 m	-229
Construction	-396.7 m	-195.1 m	-149.8 m	-1,971
Manufacturing	-2,019.8 m	-645.6 m	-376.6 m	-3,620
Wholesale Trade	-406.4 m	-306.8 m	-173.3 m	-1,731
Retail Trade*	-1,658.7 m	-1,274.6 m	-736.2 m	-19,926
Transportation & Warehousing	-444.1 m	-244.6 m	-161.6 m	-1,943
Information	-290.7 m	-191.0 m	-82.9 m	-622
Financial Activities*	-2,379.8 m	-733.3 m	-274.0 m	-2,354
Business Services	-729.4 m	-513.2 m	-416.2 m	-4,260
Health Services	-876.0 m	-670.9 m	-554.1 m	-8,116
Other Services	-764.7 m	-401.4 m	-309.3 m	-6,290
Total, All Industries	**-11,739.6 m**	**-5,787.0 m**	**-3,474.0 m**	**-52,025**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Breast Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-30.4 m	-8.3 m	-5.5 m	-73
Mining	-49.4 m	-11.3 m	-5.8 m	-26
Utilities	-79.5 m	-18.0 m	-7.8 m	-28
Construction	-41.8 m	-21.3 m	-17.6 m	-212
Manufacturing	-245.2 m	-76.5 m	-43.2 m	-543
Wholesale Trade	-53.6 m	-36.3 m	-20.9 m	-201
Retail Trade*	-215.4 m	-161.6 m	-94.0 m	-2,473
Transportation & Warehousing	-112.9 m	-48.2 m	-31.9 m	-378
Information	-39.2 m	-24.1 m	-10.3 m	-77
Financial Activities*	-314.2 m	-107.5 m	-45.2 m	-422
Business Services	-96.8 m	-61.6 m	-50.2 m	-525
Health Services	-281.9 m	-208.5 m	-176.3 m	-2,506
Other Services	-101.2 m	-52.2 m	-41.6 m	-850
Total, All Industries	**-1,661.5 m**	**-835.4 m**	**-550.2 m**	**-8,315**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with Breast Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-9.6 m	-2.9 m	-1.7 m	-29
Mining	-69.1 m	-33.2 m	-11.4 m	-41
Utilities	-49.3 m	-10.7 m	-4.6 m	-16
Construction	-27.7 m	-13.5 m	-10.2 m	-142
Manufacturing	-135.7 m	-43.7 m	-25.7 m	-235
Wholesale Trade	-26.6 m	-20.8 m	-11.7 m	-122
Retail Trade*	-109.2 m	-84.5 m	-48.7 m	-1,380
Transportation & Warehousing	-20.4 m	-13.5 m	-8.9 m	-112
Information	-18.9 m	-12.7 m	-5.5 m	-43
Financial Activities*	-155.8 m	-46.3 m	-16.5 m	-142
Business Services	-47.7 m	-34.6 m	-28.0 m	-296
Health Services	-30.9 m	-24.8 m	-19.9 m	-314
Other Services	-50.0 m	-26.4 m	-20.1 m	-424
Total, All Industries	**-750.9 m**	**-367.5 m**	**-212.9 m**	**-3,296**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with Breast Cancer Deaths on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-49.6 m	-14.8 m	-8.9 m	-144
Mining	-355.6 m	-170.9 m	-58.4 m	-208
Utilities	-253.5 m	-55.2 m	-23.8 m	-80
Construction	-142.3 m	-69.3 m	-52.3 m	-713
Manufacturing	-697.9 m	-224.6 m	-132.2 m	-1,183
Wholesale Trade	-136.9 m	-106.8 m	-60.0 m	-615
Retail Trade*	-561.6 m	-434.7 m	-250.6 m	-6,941
Transportation & Warehousing	-105.1 m	-69.4 m	-45.8 m	-563
Information	-97.3 m	-65.2 m	-28.5 m	-217
Financial Activities*	-801.6 m	-238.2 m	-84.9 m	-712
Business Services	-245.2 m	-177.9 m	-144.0 m	-1,487
Health Services	-158.8 m	-127.7 m	-102.1 m	-1,581
Other Services	-257.4 m	-135.9 m	-103.5 m	-2,133
Total, All Industries	**-3,862.6 m**	**-1,890.6 m**	**-1,095.1 m**	**-16,576**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with Breast Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-91.1 m	-26.4 m	-16.4 m	-248
Mining	-485.0 m	-220.6 m	-77.4 m	-280
Utilities	-390.0 m	-85.6 m	-37.0 m	-125
Construction	-216.1 m	-106.3 m	-81.6 m	-1,080
Manufacturing	-1,100.1 m	-351.6 m	-205.1 m	-1,983
Wholesale Trade	-221.4 m	-167.1 m	-94.4 m	-949
Retail Trade*	-903.4 m	-694.2 m	-401.0 m	-10,920
Transportation & Warehousing	-241.7 m	-133.2 m	-88.0 m	-1,063
Information	-158.3 m	-104.0 m	-45.2 m	-341
Financial Activities*	-1,296.1 m	-399.3 m	-149.2 m	-1,289
Business Services	-397.3 m	-279.5 m	-226.7 m	-2,335
Health Services	-476.5 m	-365.0 m	-301.4 m	-4,430
Other Services	-416.5 m	-218.6 m	-168.4 m	-3,446
Total, All Industries	**-6,393.4 m**	**-3,151.5 m**	**-1,891.7 m**	**-28,490**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Direct Medical Expenses and Related Outlays Associated with Pancreatic Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-39.3 m	-10.8 m	-7.1 m	-95
Mining	-64.0 m	-14.6 m	-7.5 m	-34
Utilities	-102.9 m	-23.3 m	-10.2 m	-36
Construction	-54.1 m	-27.6 m	-22.7 m	-275
Manufacturing	-317.4 m	-99.1 m	-55.9 m	-703
Wholesale Trade	-69.4 m	-47.0 m	-27.1 m	-260
Retail Trade*	-278.8 m	-209.2 m	-121.7 m	-3,201
Transportation & Warehousing	-146.2 m	-62.4 m	-41.2 m	-490
Information	-50.8 m	-31.3 m	-13.3 m	-100
Financial Activities*	-406.7 m	-139.1 m	-58.5 m	-547
Business Services	-125.3 m	-79.7 m	-65.0 m	-680
Health Services	-364.9 m	-269.9 m	-228.2 m	-3,243
Other Services	-131.0 m	-67.6 m	-53.8 m	-1,101
Total, All Industries	**-2,150.7 m**	**-1,081.4 m**	**-712.3 m**	**-10,764**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Morbidity Losses Associated with Colorectal Pancreatic Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-6.3 m	-1.9 m	-1.1 m	-18
Mining	-45.3 m	-21.8 m	-7.5 m	-26
Utilities	-32.3 m	-7.0 m	-3.0 m	-10
Construction	-18.1 m	-8.8 m	-6.7 m	-88
Manufacturing	-89.0 m	-28.6 m	-16.9 m	-146
Wholesale Trade	-17.5 m	-13.6 m	-7.6 m	-76
Retail Trade*	-71.6 m	-55.4 m	-32.0 m	-854
Transportation & Warehousing	-13.4 m	-8.8 m	-5.8 m	-69
Information	-12.4 m	-8.3 m	-3.6 m	-27
Financial Activities*	-102.2 m	-30.4 m	-10.8 m	-88
Business Services	-31.3 m	-22.7 m	-18.4 m	-183
Health Services	-20.3 m	-16.3 m	-13.0 m	-195
Other Services	-32.8 m	-17.3 m	-13.2 m	-262
Total, All Industries	**-492.6 m**	**-241.1 m**	**-139.7 m**	**-2,039**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual Impact of Mortality Losses Associated with Breast Pancreatic on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-72.4 m	-21.6 m	-13.0 m	-210
Mining	-519.4 m	-249.6 m	-85.4 m	-304
Utilities	-370.3 m	-80.7 m	-34.7 m	-117
Construction	-207.9 m	-101.3 m	-76.4 m	-1,042
Manufacturing	-1,019.6 m	-328.1 m	-193.1 m	-1,729
Wholesale Trade	-200.1 m	-156.1 m	-87.6 m	-898
Retail Trade*	-820.5 m	-635.1 m	-366.1 m	-10,140
Transportation & Warehousing	-153.5 m	-101.4 m	-66.9 m	-822
Information	-142.1 m	-95.3 m	-41.6 m	-316
Financial Activities*	-1,171.0 m	-348.1 m	-124.0 m	-1,040
Business Services	-358.3 m	-259.9 m	-210.4 m	-2,172
Health Services	-232.1 m	-186.6 m	-149.2 m	-2,310
Other Services	-376.0 m	-198.5 m	-151.3 m	-3,116
Total, All Industries	**-5,643.2 m**	**-2,762.2 m**	**-1,599.9 m**	**-24,218**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Total Annual Impact of Losses (Treatment, Morbidity, and Mortality) Associated with Pancreatic Cancer on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-118.0 m	-34.2 m	-21.3 m	-323
Mining	-628.8 m	-286.0 m	-100.3 m	-364
Utilities	-505.5 m	-111.0 m	-47.9 m	-163
Construction	-280.1 m	-137.7 m	-105.8 m	-1,405
Manufacturing	-1,426.0 m	-455.8 m	-265.9 m	-2,577
Wholesale Trade	-286.9 m	-216.6 m	-122.3 m	-1,233
Retail Trade*	-1,171.0 m	-899.8 m	-519.8 m	-14,195
Transportation & Warehousing	-313.1 m	-172.6 m	-114.0 m	-1,381
Information	-205.2 m	-134.9 m	-58.5 m	-443
Financial Activities*	-1,680.0 m	-517.6 m	-193.4 m	-1,674
Business Services	-514.9 m	-362.3 m	-293.8 m	-3,035
Health Services	-617.2 m	-472.8 m	-390.4 m	-5,748
Other Services	-539.8 m	-283.4 m	-218.3 m	-4,480
Total, All Industries	**-8,286.5 m**	**-4,084.7 m**	**-2,451.8 m**	**-37,020**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Medical costs based on estimated costs per site for cancer cases over the diagnosis period as estimated by the National Institutes of Health (adjusted to reflect current dollars based on the Medical Services CPI for Texas areas as maintained by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics), (2) estimated incidence and deaths by cancer site in Texas as compiled by the Texas Cancer Registry, and (3) estimated patterns following diagnosis based on patterns of incidence and death by site. Morbidity and mortality effects are estimated based on patterns relative to medical costs in Texas and approximate cost allocations over the disease cycle (which provides a reasonable proxy for morbidity and mortality patterns).

The Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of Operations Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

The Annual Impact of Operations Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$0.6 m	+$0.2 m	+$0.1 m	+1
Mining	+$0.4 m	+$0.1 m	+$0.1 m	+0
Utilities	+$1.6 m	+$0.4 m	+$0.2 m	+0
Construction	+$0.6 m	+$0.3 m	+$0.2 m	+2
Manufacturing	+$4.4 m	+$1.4 m	+$0.8 m	+7
Wholesale Trade	+$1.1 m	+$0.7 m	+$0.4 m	+3
Retail Trade*	+$4.7 m	+$3.5 m	+$2.0 m	+46
Transportation & Warehousing	+$1.1 m	+$0.7 m	+$0.5 m	+5
Information	+$0.9 m	+$0.5 m	+$0.2 m	+1
Financial Activities*	+$4.7 m	+$1.2 m	+$0.5 m	+3
Business Services	+$12.6 m	+$7.3 m	+$6.0 m	+53
Health Services	+$1.1 m	+$0.8 m	+$0.6 m	+8
Other Services	+$2.1 m	+$1.1 m	+$0.9 m	+14
Total, All Industries	**+$35.9 m**	**+$18.2 m**	**+$12.5 m**	**+144**

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

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Based on Staffing for Fiscal Year 2022.

The Cumulative Impact since Inception of Operations Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job-Years
Agriculture	+$6.2 m	+$1.7 m	+$1.1 m	+10
Mining	+$4.6 m	+$1.1 m	+$0.6 m	+0
Utilities	+$17.5 m	+$4.1 m	+$1.8 m	+4
Construction	+$6.2 m	+$3.3 m	+$2.7 m	+25
Manufacturing	+$48.1 m	+$15.4 m	+$8.6 m	+79
Wholesale Trade	+$11.7 m	+$7.9 m	+$4.6 m	+33
Retail Trade*	+$51.6 m	+$38.3 m	+$22.2 m	+506
Transportation & Warehousing	+$12.2 m	+$7.9 m	+$5.2 m	+50
Information	+$9.6 m	+$5.9 m	+$2.5 m	+14
Financial Activities*	+$51.5 m	+$13.2 m	+$5.3 m	+31
Business Services	+$137.6 m	+$79.8 m	+$65.1 m	+583
Health Services	+$11.7 m	+$8.2 m	+$6.9 m	+83
Other Services	+$23.2 m	+$11.8 m	+$9.4 m	+154
Total, All Industries	**+$391.8 m**	**+$198.8 m**	**+$136.2 m**	**+1,571**

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

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Based on Historical and Projected Budget Levels and Staffing.

The Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of Outlays for Prevention and Screening Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

The Annual Impact of Outlays for Prevention and Screening Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas*

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$2.0 m	+$0.5 m	+$0.4 m	+5
Mining	+$1.5 m	+$0.4 m	+$0.2 m	+1
Utilities	+$5.1 m	+$1.2 m	+$0.5 m	+2
Construction	+$2.1 m	+$1.1 m	+$0.9 m	+11
Manufacturing	+$14.3 m	+$4.5 m	+$2.5 m	+34
Wholesale Trade	+$3.6 m	+$2.5 m	+$1.4 m	+14
Retail Trade*	+$16.6 m	+$12.5 m	+$7.3 m	+193
Transportation & Warehousing	+$3.0 m	+$2.0 m	+$1.3 m	+16
Information	+$2.5 m	+$1.5 m	+$0.7 m	+5
Financial Activities*	+$17.5 m	+$4.4 m	+$1.7 m	+15
Business Services	+$4.4 m	+$2.7 m	+$2.2 m	+23
Health Services	+$37.0 m	+$26.7 m	+$22.6 m	+323
Other Services	+$6.9 m	+$3.6 m	+$2.9 m	+60
Total, All Industries	**+$116.6 m**	**+$63.5 m**	**+$44.4 m**	**+702**

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

The Cumulative Impact Since Inception of Outlays for Prevention and Screening Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas*

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$25.0 m	+$6.9 m	+$4.6 m	+63
Mining	+$19.4 m	+$4.5 m	+$2.5 m	+13
Utilities	+$65.0 m	+$14.8 m	+$6.5 m	+24
Construction	+$26.5 m	+$13.9 m	+$11.5 m	+140
Manufacturing	+$180.5 m	+$56.3 m	+$31.3 m	+433
Wholesale Trade	+$45.9 m	+$31.1 m	+$17.9 m	+176
Retail Trade*	+$210.2 m	+$158.0 m	+$91.9 m	+2,438
Transportation & Warehousing	+$38.1 m	+$25.7 m	+$17.0 m	+201
Information	+$31.3 m	+$19.4 m	+$8.3 m	+64
Financial Activities*	+$221.4 m	+$56.1 m	+$21.1 m	+192
Business Services	+$55.4 m	+$33.7 m	+$27.5 m	+290
Health Services	+$468.2 m	+$337.3 m	+$285.2 m	+4,086
Other Services	+$86.8 m	+$45.0 m	+$36.1 m	+755
Total, All Industries	**+$1,473.7 m**	**+$802.8 m**	**+$561.3 m**	**+8,876**

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

The Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of Outlays for Research and Product Development Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

The Annual Impact of Outlays for Research and Product Development Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas*

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$17.3 m	+$5.2 m	+$3.4 m	+47
Mining	+$15.1 m	+$3.5 m	+$1.9 m	+10
Utilities	+$50.5 m	+$11.4 m	+$5.0 m	+19
Construction	+$27.4 m	+$14.7 m	+$12.1 m	+148
Manufacturing	+$125.2 m	+$39.0 m	+$21.8 m	+305
Wholesale Trade	+$31.5 m	+$21.3 m	+$12.3 m	+121
Retail Trade*	+$144.5 m	+$108.4 m	+$63.1 m	+1,676
Transportation & Warehousing	+$32.3 m	+$21.3 m	+$14.1 m	+167
Information	+$22.4 m	+$13.8 m	+$5.9 m	+46
Financial Activities*	+$169.5 m	+$45.9 m	+$15.3 m	+137
Business Services	+$38.2 m	+$23.5 m	+$19.2 m	+202
Health Services	+$33.5 m	+$23.4 m	+$19.8 m	+284
Other Services	+$348.8 m	+$216.9 m	+$186.0 m	+3,832
Total, All Industries	**+$1,056.2 m**	**+$548.4 m**	**+$379.9 m**	**+6,994**

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

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Includes effects of leveraged external funds for research purposes.

The Cumulative Impact since Inception of Outlays for Research and Product Development Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job-Years
Agriculture	+$241.3 m	+$72.2 m	+$47.8 m	+655
Mining	+$209.9 m	+$48.6 m	+$26.7 m	+135
Utilities	+$702.5 m	+$158.8 m	+$69.3 m	+261
Construction	+$381.4 m	+$204.6 m	+$168.6 m	+2,055
Manufacturing	+$1,741.3 m	+$541.8 m	+$303.5 m	+4,247
Wholesale Trade	+$437.9 m	+$296.4 m	+$170.9 m	+1,683
Retail Trade*	+$2,009.8 m	+$1,508.5 m	+$877.1 m	+23,314
Transportation & Warehousing	+$449.9 m	+$296.9 m	+$196.4 m	+2,321
Information	+$311.5 m	+$192.0 m	+$82.0 m	+637
Financial Activities*	+$2,358.5 m	+$638.6 m	+$212.9 m	+1,904
Business Services	+$531.1 m	+$326.8 m	+$266.6 m	+2,813
Health Services	+$465.7 m	+$326.0 m	+$275.6 m	+3,949
Other Services	+$4,851.3 m	+$3,017.2 m	+$2,587.4 m	+53,309
Total, All Industries	**+$14,692.1 m**	**+$7,628.5 m**	**+$5,284.8 m**	**+97,283**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Includes effects of leveraged external funds for research purposes.

The Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of All Direct Outlays for Operations and Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

The Annual Impact of All Direct Outlays for Operations and Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$19.9 m	+$5.9 m	+$3.9 m	+53
Mining	+$17.0 m	+$4.0 m	+$2.2 m	+11
Utilities	+$57.2 m	+$13.0 m	+$5.7 m	+21
Construction	+$30.1 m	+$16.1 m	+$13.3 m	+161
Manufacturing	+$143.9 m	+$44.8 m	+$25.1 m	+347
Wholesale Trade	+$36.2 m	+$24.5 m	+$14.1 m	+138
Retail Trade*	+$165.8 m	+$124.5 m	+$72.4 m	+1,915
Transportation & Warehousing	+$36.5 m	+$24.1 m	+$15.9 m	+187
Information	+$25.8 m	+$15.9 m	+$6.8 m	+52
Financial Activities*	+$191.8 m	+$51.6 m	+$17.5 m	+155
Business Services	+$55.2 m	+$33.5 m	+$27.3 m	+279
Health Services	+$71.6 m	+$50.9 m	+$43.0 m	+615
Other Services	+$357.7 m	+$221.5 m	+$189.7 m	+3,906
Total, All Industries	**+$1,208.7 m**	**+$630.1 m**	**+$436.8 m**	**+7,840**

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

The Cumulative Impact since Inception of All Direct Outlays for Operations and Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job-Years
Agriculture	+$272.5 m	+$80.8 m	+$53.5 m	+727
Mining	+$233.8 m	+$54.2 m	+$29.8 m	+148
Utilities	+$785.0 m	+$177.8 m	+$77.6 m	+289
Construction	+$414.1 m	+$221.9 m	+$182.8 m	+2,220
Manufacturing	+$1,970.0 m	+$613.6 m	+$343.4 m	+4,759
Wholesale Trade	+$495.5 m	+$335.4 m	+$193.4 m	+1,892
Retail Trade*	+$2,271.7 m	+$1,704.9 m	+$991.2 m	+26,258
Transportation & Warehousing	+$500.2 m	+$330.5 m	+$218.6 m	+2,573
Information	+$352.4 m	+$217.3 m	+$92.8 m	+715
Financial Activities*	+$2,631.4 m	+$707.9 m	+$239.3 m	+2,127
Business Services	+$724.1 m	+$440.4 m	+$359.2 m	+3,686
Health Services	+$945.7 m	+$671.5 m	+$567.8 m	+8,118
Other Services	+$4,961.3 m	+$3,073.9 m	+$2,633.0 m	+54,219
Total, All Industries	**+$16,557.7 m**	**+$8,630.1 m**	**+$5,982.4 m**	**+107,730**

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

Annual and Cumulative Impact since Inception of Outlays for Prevention and Screening (Downstream) Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

The Annual Impact of Outlays for Prevention and Screening (Downstream) Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas*

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$11.0 m	+$3.2 m	+$2.0 m	+30
Mining	+$58.7 m	+$26.7 m	+$9.4 m	+34
Utilities	+$47.2 m	+$10.4 m	+$4.5 m	+15
Construction	+$26.2 m	+$12.9 m	+$9.9 m	+130
Manufacturing	+$133.2 m	+$42.6 m	+$24.8 m	+239
Wholesale Trade	+$26.8 m	+$20.2 m	+$11.4 m	+115
Retail Trade*	+$109.4 m	+$84.1 m	+$48.6 m	+1,319
Transportation & Warehousing	+$29.3 m	+$16.1 m	+$10.7 m	+128
Information	+$19.2 m	+$12.6 m	+$5.5 m	+41
Financial Activities*	+$157.0 m	+$48.4 m	+$18.1 m	+156
Business Services	+$48.1 m	+$33.9 m	+$27.5 m	+282
Health Services	+$57.7 m	+$44.2 m	+$36.5 m	+536
Other Services	+$50.4 m	+$26.5 m	+$20.4 m	+416
Total, All Industries	**+$774.3 m**	**+$381.7 m**	**+$229.1 m**	**+3,442**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Based on Outlays for Fiscal Year 2022. Based on typical results of screening and prevention measures determined in various studies. Includes effects of leveraged external funds for screening and prevention purposes.

The Cumulative Impact since Inception of Outlays for Prevention and Screening (Downstream) Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas*

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job-Years
Agriculture	+$139.4 m	+$40.4 m	+$25.1 m	+379
Mining	+$742.2 m	+$337.6 m	+$118.4 m	+426
Utilities	+$597.0 m	+$131.1 m	+$56.6 m	+191
Construction	+$330.7 m	+$162.6 m	+$124.9 m	+1,649
Manufacturing	+$1,684.0 m	+$538.3 m	+$314.0 m	+3,027
Wholesale Trade	+$338.9 m	+$255.8 m	+$144.5 m	+1,448
Retail Trade*	+$1,382.9 m	+$1,062.7 m	+$613.8 m	+16,669
Transportation & Warehousing	+$370.1 m	+$203.9 m	+$134.7 m	+1,624
Information	+$242.4 m	+$159.3 m	+$69.1 m	+520
Financial Activities*	+$1,984.2 m	+$611.3 m	+$228.4 m	+1,968
Business Services	+$608.1 m	+$427.9 m	+$347.0 m	+3,563
Health Services	+$729.8 m	+$559.0 m	+$461.6 m	+6,775
Other Services	+$637.5 m	+$334.7 m	+$257.8 m	+5,261
Total, All Industries	**+$9,787.4 m**	**+$4,824.6 m**	**+$2,896.1 m**	**+43,502**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Based on typical results of screening and prevention measures determined in various studies. Includes effects of leveraged external funds for screening and prevention purposes.

The Anticipated Benefits of the Research and Related Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

The Anticipated Annual Benefits of the Research and Related Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$614.4 m	+$177.4 m	+$111.3 m	+1,655
Mining	+$2,835.4 m	+$1,273.1 m	+$450.3 m	+1,639
Utilities	+$2,453.0 m	+$540.3 m	+$233.6 m	+799
Construction	+$1,317.2 m	+$651.4 m	+$503.0 m	+6,600
Manufacturing	+$9,321.9 m	+$3,284.8 m	+$1,864.8 m	+17,809
Wholesale Trade	+$1,493.4 m	+$1,109.1 m	+$628.2 m	+6,280
Retail Trade*	+$5,774.6 m	+$4,419.5 m	+$2,553.6 m	+69,337
Transportation & Warehousing	+$1,534.9 m	+$864.7 m	+$571.4 m	+6,871
Information	+$1,023.3 m	+$666.6 m	+$288.8 m	+2,182
Financial Activities*	+$8,034.7 m	+$2,448.3 m	+$916.9 m	+7,924
Business Services	+$2,507.5 m	+$1,739.4 m	+$1,411.3 m	+14,527
Health Services	+$2,855.6 m	+$2,177.6 m	+$1,800.3 m	+26,391
Other Services	+$2,651.0 m	+$1,389.6 m	+$1,075.3 m	+21,978
Total, All Industries	**+$42,416.9 m**	**+$20,741.7 m**	**+$12,408.9 m**	**+183,990**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Based on typical annual rate of return to health-related research. The location of additional researchers to the state, and standard patterns in spinoff companies from research outlays (fully adjusted for attrition and verified for reasonableness with available data). Includes effects of leveraged external research funding.

The Anticipated Cumulative Benefits since Inception of the Research and Related Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job-Years
Agriculture	+$8,546.3 m	+$2,468.1 m	+$1,547.9 m	+23,016
Mining	+$39,441.6 m	+$17,709.2 m	+$6,263.9 m	+22,795
Utilities	+$34,122.3 m	+$7,515.1 m	+$3,248.8 m	+11,112
Construction	+$18,322.6 m	+$9,061.6 m	+$6,996.8 m	+91,802
Manufacturing	+$129,670.6 m	+$45,693.3 m	+$25,940.4 m	+247,724
Wholesale Trade	+$20,773.6 m	+$15,427.5 m	+$8,738.5 m	+87,363
Retail Trade*	+$80,327.3 m	+$61,477.2 m	+$35,521.2 m	+964,500
Transportation & Warehousing	+$21,351.4 m	+$12,028.1 m	+$7,948.7 m	+95,572
Information	+$14,235.1 m	+$9,272.4 m	+$4,017.9 m	+30,357
Financial Activities*	+$111,765.5 m	+$34,056.7 m	+$12,754.9 m	+110,230
Business Services	+$34,880.0 m	+$24,195.3 m	+$19,631.8 m	+202,071
Health Services	+$39,722.9 m	+$30,291.0 m	+$25,043.3 m	+367,114
Other Services	+$36,875.9 m	+$19,329.3 m	+$14,957.8 m	+305,718
Total, All Industries	**+$590,035.0 m**	**+$288,524.8 m**	**+$172,611.9 m**	**+2,559,373**

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

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Based on typical annual rate of return to health-related research. The location of additional researchers to the state at the current rate, and standard patterns in spinoff companies from research outlays (fully adjusted for attrition and verified for reasonableness with available data). Includes effects of leveraged external research funding.

The Anticipated Gross Benefits of All Prevention and Research Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

The Anticipated Gross Annual Benefits of the All Prevention and Research Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$645.3 m	+$186.5 m	+$117.2 m	+1,737
Mining	+$2,911.2 m	+$1,303.8 m	+$461.8 m	+1,683
Utilities	+$2,557.5 m	+$563.6 m	+$243.7 m	+835
Construction	+$1,373.4 m	+$680.4 m	+$526.2 m	+6,891
Manufacturing	+$9,599.0 m	+$3,372.2 m	+$1,914.7 m	+18,395
Wholesale Trade	+$1,556.4 m	+$1,153.8 m	+$653.7 m	+6,533
Retail Trade*	+$6,049.9 m	+$4,628.1 m	+$2,674.5 m	+72,571
Transportation & Warehousing	+$1,600.7 m	+$904.9 m	+$598.0 m	+7,186
Information	+$1,068.3 m	+$695.1 m	+$301.1 m	+2,276
Financial Activities*	+$8,383.4 m	+$2,548.2 m	+$952.5 m	+8,235
Business Services	+$2,610.8 m	+$1,806.7 m	+$1,466.1 m	+15,087
Health Services	+$2,985.0 m	+$2,272.7 m	+$1,879.9 m	+27,542
Other Services	+$3,059.1 m	+$1,637.6 m	+$1,285.4 m	+26,300
Total, All Industries	**+$44,399.9 m**	**+$21,753.5 m**	**+$13,074.8 m**	**+195,272**

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

The Anticipated Gross Cumulative Benefits Since Inception of the All Prevention and Research Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+$8,958.2 m	+$2,589.4 m	+$1,626.5 m	+24,122
Mining	+$40,417.6 m	+$18,101.0 m	+$6,412.1 m	+23,369
Utilities	+$35,504.2 m	+$7,824.0 m	+$3,383.0 m	+11,593
Construction	+$19,067.4 m	+$9,446.1 m	+$7,304.5 m	+95,671
Manufacturing	+$133,324.7 m	+$46,845.1 m	+$26,597.8 m	+255,510
Wholesale Trade	+$21,608.0 m	+$16,018.6 m	+$9,076.3 m	+90,703
Retail Trade*	+$83,981.9 m	+$64,244.7 m	+$37,126.3 m	+1,007,426
Transportation & Warehousing	+$22,221.7 m	+$12,562.5 m	+$8,302.1 m	+99,768
Information	+$14,829.9 m	+$9,649.0 m	+$4,179.8 m	+31,592
Financial Activities*	+$116,381.0 m	+$35,376.0 m	+$13,222.6 m	+114,325
Business Services	+$36,212.2 m	+$25,063.6 m	+$20,338.0 m	+209,321
Health Services	+$41,398.5 m	+$31,521.5 m	+$26,072.7 m	+382,007
Other Services	+$42,474.7 m	+$22,737.9 m	+$17,848.6 m	+365,198
Total, All Industries	**+$616,380.0 m**	**+$301,979.5 m**	**+$181,490.4 m**	**+2,710,605**

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

The Anticipated Net Benefits of All Prevention and Research Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

The Anticipated Net Annual Benefits of the All Prevention and Research Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$625.4 m	+$180.6 m	+$113.3 m	+1,685
Mining	+$2,894.1 m	+$1,299.8 m	+$459.7 m	+1,672
Utilities	+$2,500.2 m	+$550.6 m	+$238.0 m	+814
Construction	+$1,343.4 m	+$664.3 m	+$512.9 m	+6,730
Manufacturing	+$9,455.1 m	+$3,327.4 m	+$1,889.7 m	+18,048
Wholesale Trade	+$1,520.2 m	+$1,129.3 m	+$639.6 m	+6,395
Retail Trade*	+$5,884.0 m	+$4,503.6 m	+$2,602.1 m	+70,655
Transportation & Warehousing	+$1,564.2 m	+$880.8 m	+$582.1 m	+6,999
Information	+$1,042.5 m	+$679.2 m	+$294.3 m	+2,223
Financial Activities*	+$8,191.7 m	+$2,496.7 m	+$935.0 m	+8,080
Business Services	+$2,555.6 m	+$1,773.2 m	+$1,438.8 m	+14,809
Health Services	+$2,913.4 m	+$2,221.8 m	+$1,836.9 m	+26,927
Other Services	+$2,701.4 m	+$1,416.0 m	+$1,095.7 m	+22,394
Total, All Industries	**+$43,191.2 m**	**+$21,123.4 m**	**+$12,638.0 m**	**+187,432**

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

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Anticipated Net Cumulative Benefits since Inception of All Prevention and Research Programs Associated with the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job-Years
Agriculture	+$8,685.7 m	+$2,508.5 m	+$1,573.0 m	+23,395
Mining	+$40,183.8 m	+$18,046.8 m	+$6,382.3 m	+23,221
Utilities	+$34,719.3 m	+$7,646.2 m	+$3,305.4 m	+11,304
Construction	+$18,653.3 m	+$9,224.3 m	+$7,121.7 m	+93,451
Manufacturing	+$131,354.7 m	+$46,231.5 m	+$26,254.4 m	+250,752
Wholesale Trade	+$21,112.5 m	+$15,683.3 m	+$8,882.9 m	+88,811
Retail Trade*	+$81,710.3 m	+$62,539.8 m	+$36,135.0 m	+981,169
Transportation & Warehousing	+$21,721.5 m	+$12,232.0 m	+$8,083.5 m	+97,196
Information	+$14,477.5 m	+$9,431.7 m	+$4,087.0 m	+30,877
Financial Activities*	+$113,749.6 m	+$34,668.1 m	+$12,983.4 m	+112,198
Business Services	+$35,488.1 m	+$24,623.2 m	+$19,978.8 m	+205,635
Health Services	+$40,452.8 m	+$30,850.0 m	+$25,505.0 m	+373,889
Other Services	+$37,513.4 m	+$19,664.0 m	+$15,215.7 m	+310,979
Total, All Industries	**+$599,822.4 m**	**+$293,349.4 m**	**+$175,508.1 m**	**+2,602,875**

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

The Potential Annual Impact as of 2050 of a Substantial Reduction in Cancer Incidence as a Consequence of the Catalytic Effect Resulting from the Initiatives of Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT)

The Potential Annual Impact as of 2050 of a Substantial Reduction in Cancer Incidence as a Consequence of the Catalytic Effect Resulting from the Initiatives of Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$586.4 m	+$170.0 m	+$105.6 m	+1,595
Mining	+$3,121.7 m	+$1,419.9 m	+$498.0 m	+1,794
Utilities	+$2,510.7 m	+$551.3 m	+$238.1 m	+805
Construction	+$1,391.0 m	+$684.1 m	+$525.4 m	+6,935
Manufacturing	+$7,082.7 m	+$2,263.8 m	+$1,320.5 m	+12,732
Wholesale Trade	+$1,425.2 m	+$1,076.0 m	+$607.6 m	+6,090
Retail Trade*	+$5,816.3 m	+$4,469.3 m	+$2,581.7 m	+70,105
Transportation & Warehousing	+$1,556.4 m	+$857.6 m	+$566.7 m	+6,830
Information	+$1,019.5 m	+$669.9 m	+$290.8 m	+2,189
Financial Activities*	+$8,344.9 m	+$2,571.2 m	+$960.7 m	+8,278
Business Services	+$2,557.6 m	+$1,799.6 m	+$1,459.5 m	+14,987
Health Services	+$3,069.6 m	+$2,351.0 m	+$1,941.6 m	+28,493
Other Services	+$2,681.3 m	+$1,407.6 m	+$1,084.4 m	+22,128
Total, All Industries	**+$41,163.3 m**	**+$20,291.2 m**	**+$12,180.5 m**	**+182,961**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. This scenario assumes that the incidence of and death rate from cancer in Texas over time is reduced to the average of current levels observed in the five states with the lowest incidence and death rates.

The Potential Annual Impact as of 2050 of a Substantial Reduction in Cancer Incidence as a Consequence of the Catalytic Effect Resulting from the Initiatives of Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) on Business Activity in the United States

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$6,301.3 m	+$1,838.2 m	+$1,127.1 m	+17,015
Mining	+$28,826.7 m	+$13,081.3 m	+$4,629.1 m	+16,881
Utilities	+$30,064.4 m	+$6,601.0 m	+$2,850.7 m	+9,639
Construction	+$13,190.0 m	+$6,513.7 m	+$4,998.1 m	+66,035
Manufacturing	+$108,674.8 m	+$32,131.0 m	+$18,208.2 m	+180,719
Wholesale Trade	+$13,456.3 m	+$10,159.4 m	+$5,737.3 m	+57,502
Retail Trade*	+$55,230.7 m	+$42,401.5 m	+$24,485.9 m	+665,954
Transportation & Warehousing	+$15,927.6 m	+$8,775.9 m	+$5,798.9 m	+69,890
Information	+$9,804.3 m	+$6,442.2 m	+$2,796.7 m	+21,050
Financial Activities*	+$78,228.8 m	+$24,442.6 m	+$9,354.8 m	+80,468
Business Services	+$24,291.2 m	+$17,092.3 m	+$13,861.5 m	+142,342
Health Services	+$28,665.6 m	+$21,954.8 m	+$18,131.5 m	+266,084
Other Services	+$26,179.6 m	+$13,690.5 m	+$10,577.9 m	+216,438
Total, All Industries	**+$438,841.3 m**	**+$205,124.5 m**	**+$122,557.7 m**	**+1,810,017**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. This scenario assumes that the incidence of and death rate from cancer in the US over time is reduced to the average of current levels observed in the five states with the lowest incidence and death rates.

Incremental Impact Associated with Becoming a Major Center of Biomedical Production as a Partial Consequence of the Catalytic Effect Resulting from the Initiatives of the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) and Other Initiatives on Business Activity in Texas

The Potential Annual Incremental Impact Associated with Becoming a Major Center of Biomedical Production as a Partial Consequence of the Catalytic Effect Resulting from the Initiatives of Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) and Other Initiatives on Business Activity in Texas: Scenario I*—As of 2050

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$728.8 m	+$204.9 m	+$135.1 m	+1,664
Mining	+$625.0 m	+$148.6 m	+$82.6 m	+391
Utilities	+$1,946.8 m	+$442.8 m	+$193.2 m	+635
Construction	+$702.6 m	+$375.0 m	+$309.0 m	+3,383
Manufacturing	+$24,590.8 m	+$10,135.7 m	+$5,919.6 m	+53,337
Wholesale Trade	+$1,931.8 m	+$1,306.1 m	+$753.1 m	+6,538
Retail Trade*	+$5,153.0 m	+$3,824.9 m	+$2,216.4 m	+53,532
Transportation & Warehousing	+$1,262.3 m	+$843.7 m	+$558.0 m	+5,989
Information	+$954.7 m	+$583.5 m	+$249.1 m	+1,711
Financial Activities*	+$5,302.3 m	+$1,395.8 m	+$544.5 m	+4,336
Business Services	+$1,857.4 m	+$1,121.5 m	+$914.8 m	+8,642
Health Services	+$1,170.7 m	+$818.6 m	+$692.1 m	+8,876
Other Services	+$2,263.2 m	+$1,171.0 m	+$940.8 m	+17,470
Total, All Industries	**+$48,489.3 m**	**+$22,372.0 m**	**+$13,508.4 m**	**+166,503**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. This scenario assumes that Texas achieves a concentration in the biomedical industry (pharmaceuticals and medical equipment) by 2050 equivalent to that of the US. Only incremental gains above baseline projections are included.

The Potential Annual Incremental Impact Associated with Becoming a Major Center of Biomedical Production as a Partial Consequence of the Catalytic Effect Resulting from the Initiatives of Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) and Other Initiatives on Business Activity in Texas: Scenario II*—As of 2050

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+$953.2 m	+$268.7 m	+$177.1 m	+2,180
Mining	+$807.4 m	+$192.1 m	+$106.7 m	+505
Utilities	+$2,487.8 m	+$565.1 m	+$246.6 m	+811
Construction	+$901.1 m	+$480.9 m	+$396.3 m	+4,339
Manufacturing	+$31,556.2 m	+$13,090.8 m	+$7,447.7 m	+65,441
Wholesale Trade	+$2,465.0 m	+$1,666.7 m	+$961.0 m	+8,344
Retail Trade*	+$6,584.0 m	+$4,883.1 m	+$2,829.0 m	+68,407
Transportation & Warehousing	+$1,618.3 m	+$1,082.5 m	+$715.9 m	+7,683
Information	+$1,243.2 m	+$759.0 m	+$324.1 m	+2,225
Financial Activities*	+$6,807.6 m	+$1,803.2 m	+$701.4 m	+5,579
Business Services	+$2,441.5 m	+$1,473.1 m	+$1,201.6 m	+11,352
Health Services	+$1,490.5 m	+$1,042.2 m	+$881.2 m	+11,301
Other Services	+$2,897.2 m	+$1,499.9 m	+$1,205.2 m	+22,370
Total, All Industries	**+$62,253.0 m**	**+$28,807.4 m**	**+$17,193.9 m**	**+210,536**

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

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. This scenario assumes that Texas achieves a concentration in the biomedical industry (pharmaceuticals and medical equipment) by 2050 equivalent to that of California. Only incremental gains above baseline projections are included.

Estimate of Impact of Delayed Cancer Screening and Treatment Arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Preliminary Estimated Impact (through 2030) of Delayed Cancer Screening and Treatment Arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job-Years
Agriculture	-266.5 m	-79.3 m	-48.0 m	-765
Mining	-1,912.4 m	-919.1 m	-314.3 m	-1,109
Utilities	-1,363.3 m	-297.1 m	-127.9 m	-426
Construction	-765.2 m	-373.0 m	-281.3 m	-3,798
Manufacturing	-3,753.9 m	-1,207.8 m	-711.0 m	-6,299
Wholesale Trade	-736.5 m	-574.6 m	-322.6 m	-3,273
Retail Trade*	-3,020.8 m	-2,338.2 m	-1,348.0 m	-36,952
Transportation & Warehousing	-565.2 m	-373.2 m	-246.5 m	-2,996
Information	-523.1 m	-350.8 m	-153.1 m	-1,153
Financial Activities*	-4,311.3 m	-1,281.4 m	-456.5 m	-3,790
Business Services	-1,319.1 m	-957.0 m	-774.8 m	-7,915
Health Services	-854.4 m	-686.9 m	-549.3 m	-8,419
Other Services	-1,384.3 m	-730.8 m	-556.9 m	-11,357
Total, All Industries	**-20,776.0 m**	**-10,169.2 m**	**-5,890.0 m**	**-88,253**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate. Information is very limited at this time. These results will be refined in future years as additional information becomes available. This scenario is derived from a preliminary assessment by the US National Cancer Institute which is based on mortality expectations in a limited number of sites, with appropriate adjustments for other sites and morbidity effects using current patterns. This estimate is well below those found in other studies based on data from other countries