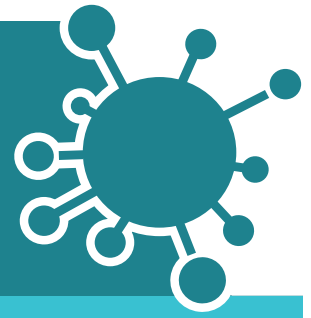


ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID - 19

VACCINE PRODUCTION IN THE U.S.



COVID-19 Vaccine Production by the Numbers

- The production of the vaccines for COVID-19 come at an average per person cost of **\$46** which will be paid by the Federal Government.
- In order to reach herd immunity, 70% of Americans (approximately **229 million** people) have to be vaccinated.
- In order to reach herd immunity at that price per person, the cost to the Federal Government will be approximately **\$10,664,620,000**.
- The **\$10.6B** cost to vaccinate at a herd immunity level is the change to the economy that was analyzed in IMPLAN.



Vaccine Production - Total Economic Impact on the U.S. Economy



88,179

Employment



\$6.9B

Labor Income



\$11.5B

Value Added



\$32.2B

Output

Annual average count of full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment supported

All forms of employment income, including wages, benefits, and proprietor income

The measure of contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The value of industry production

Industries Most Supported by Vaccine Production in Terms of Output



1st

Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing



2nd

Petrochemical Manufacturing



3rd

Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing



4th

Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing

About the Data

Input values sourced from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA). All economic impact figures come from IMPLAN V.5 Data year 2019. Results do not take into consideration any associated opportunity costs.

About IMPLAN Group

IMPLAN is the leading provider of economic impact data and analytical applications. IMPLAN serves the economic data needs of researchers, policy makers, decision makers, advocates, business leaders, governments, and more.

IMPLAN utilizes an economic modeling technique called Input-Output analysis, which is a type of applied economic analysis that tracks the interdependence among various producing and consuming industries of an economy. It measures the relationship between a given set of demands for final goods and services and the inputs required to satisfy those demands.