



# Johns Hopkins Committed to Our Communities



BALTIMORE CITY

Executive Summary

# Johns Hopkins as an Enterprise

**J**ohns Hopkins is Baltimore's largest employer, a major purchaser of goods and services, a sponsor of construction projects and a magnet for students and visitors. In fiscal year 2014, we estimate that Johns Hopkins and its affiliates directly and indirectly accounted for more than \$4.7 billion in economic output in Baltimore.

- In fiscal year 2014 Johns Hopkins and its affiliates directly and indirectly accounted for more than 52,700 jobs in Baltimore<sup>1</sup> – a total equivalent to one out of every five private sector wage-and-salary jobs in the City. This total included 36,067 people employed directly by Johns Hopkins at its various locations in Baltimore.
- In addition to its 36,067 regular full- and part-time employees, Johns Hopkins employed 8,239 students in a variety of part-time jobs.
- In the spring of 2014, 15,030 of the 55,714 total non-student Johns Hopkins employees worldwide (about 27 percent of all non-student employees) lived in Baltimore.
- In FY 2014, Johns Hopkins spent nearly \$473.4 million on purchases of goods and services (excluding construction) from companies in Baltimore, directly supporting approximately 3,183 FTE jobs.
- In FY 2014, Johns Hopkins spent nearly \$213.6 million on construction and renovation, including more than \$38.1 million paid to contractors and subcontractors based in Baltimore. This investment directly supported 264 FTE jobs with Baltimore-based contractors and subcontractors.
- We estimate that spending in Baltimore by Johns Hopkins employees who live outside the City, students and visitors from outside the City directly and indirectly generated nearly \$457.8 million in economic output in the City in FY 2014, and 3,938 FTE jobs.
- Institutions affiliated with Johns Hopkins directly employed 3,328 people in Baltimore in FY 2014. Their spending within the City on purchasing and construction directly generated an additional 263 FTE jobs in Baltimore.
- Through the “multiplier effect,” spending by Johns Hopkins, its affiliates, its employees, vendors and contractors, students and visitors, indirectly generated \$1.2 billion in economic output and created 6,468 FTE jobs in Baltimore.
- Johns Hopkins paid more than \$13.9 million in taxes and fees to the City in FY 2014. This does not include usage fees such as the \$3.4 million paid for water and sewer usage.
- In FY 2014 Johns Hopkins withheld nearly \$216.9 million in state and local income taxes from the earnings of its employees. We estimate that local income taxes paid to Baltimore City from the earnings of Johns Hopkins employees living in the City totaled approximately \$15.8 million.

1. This figure excludes student employees.

Impact of Johns Hopkins, students, visitors, and affiliates in Baltimore, FY 2014  
(jobs in FTE, earnings and output in \$ millions)

	Direct spending impact		Indirect/ induced effects	Total impact
	Employment/ Payroll	Purchasing/ Construction		
<b>Johns Hopkins</b>				
Jobs	36,067	3,447	5,183	44,698
Wages	\$2,356.1	\$199.5	\$312.1	\$2,867.7
Output	\$2,356.1	\$511.5	\$1,024.4	\$3,891.9
<b>Affiliate spending</b>				
Jobs	3,328	263	538	4,129
Wages	\$198.3	\$19.2	\$32.4	\$249.9
Output	\$198.3	\$44.7	\$108.3	\$351.3
<b>Commuter</b>				
Jobs	–	622	116	738
Wages	–	\$15.3	\$7.3	\$22.6
Output	–	\$62.3	\$17.5	\$79.8
<b>Student spending</b>				
Jobs	–	1,287	312	1,599
Wages	–	\$42.5	\$19.4	\$61.9
Output	–	\$164.0	\$47.4	\$211.4
<b>Visitor spending</b>				
Jobs	–	1,283	318	1,600
Wages	–	\$49.2	\$19.8	\$69.0
Output	–	\$120.2	\$46.4	\$166.6
<b>TOTAL</b>				
Jobs	39,395	6,902	6,468	52,765
Wages	\$2,554.4	\$325.7	\$390.9	\$3,271.1
Output	\$2,554.4	\$902.8	\$1,243.9	\$4,701.0

# Developing Human Capital

**D**uring the spring of 2014, 20,272 students were enrolled in for-credit programs at Johns Hopkins, including 5,900 undergraduates and 14,372 graduate and professional students. About 5 percent of all undergraduates and 15 percent of all graduate and professional students were residents of Baltimore.

- In fiscal year 2014, Johns Hopkins provided nearly \$48.8 million in financial aid from University sources to students residing in Baltimore – an increase of 15.4 percent from the \$42.3 million provided in FY 2010.
- In 2004, Johns Hopkins reinforced its commitment to expanding educational opportunity for young residents of Baltimore by creating the Baltimore Scholars Program. From 2005 through 2013-2014, 261 Baltimore high school students were accepted to Johns Hopkins under this program, including 22 in 2013-2014. To date, the value of scholarships awarded under the program (including future-year commitments to currently enrolled students) has totaled about \$20.7 million.
- As of the spring of 2014, 16,000 Hopkins graduates – 7.5 percent of all living alumni – lived in Baltimore.
- Part-time graduate programs – such as the Whiting School of Engineering’s Engineering for Professionals program – are particularly important for the continued growth of knowledge-based industries in Baltimore and elsewhere in Maryland.



Baltimore Education Fellow Lance McCoy, a student in the master of arts in teaching program and a member of the JHU class of 2013, works with a Baltimore City school student.

- Johns Hopkins is also expanding access to its academic programs by offering an ever-growing array of courses and degree programs online. In 2013-14, a total of 10,517 students were enrolled in for-credit online courses and more than one million people worldwide participated in “massively open online courses” (MOOC’s), offered by the Bloomberg School of Public Health.

# The Impact of University Research

**D**uring fiscal year 2014, externally-funded spending at Johns Hopkins on research and related programs totaled \$2.8 billion. Research and related spending rose by nearly \$452.9 million between fiscal year 2010 and fiscal year 2014.

- Research conducted by the University's Baltimore-based schools and programs accounted for \$1.6 billion of this total.
- Johns Hopkins consistently ranks first in research spending among all U.S. universities – by a wide margin.
- Almost all of this spending is financed from sources outside Baltimore; state and local funds account for 1 percent of the total spent by the University's Baltimore-based schools in FY 2014.
- The platform that Johns Hopkins provides within a single, integrated enterprise for collaboration across disciplines and among scientists, engineers, clinicians and other professionals is one of its greatest strengths as a research institution. The creation of the Bloomberg Distinguished Professorships – 50 new faculty positions that are being filled during a five-year period starting in 2014, and that will be focused on interdisciplinary research, teaching and service – will further strengthen the University's position as a leading center for collaborative research.



Biomedical engineers at Johns Hopkins further the University's history of innovation and discovery every day.

# Meeting the Health Needs of Baltimore Residents

**J**ohns Hopkins is a leading source of high-quality health care for residents of Baltimore. During fiscal year 2014, The Johns Hopkins Hospital and Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center reported a total of 24,587 inpatient stays by Baltimore residents.

- In fiscal year 2014 the two hospitals reported a total of 457,280 outpatient visits involving Baltimore residents. In addition to these services, Johns Hopkins faculty physicians reported a total of 105,484 outpatient visits by City residents at locations other than those of The Johns Hopkins Hospital and Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center.
- The four primary care centers operated in the City by Johns Hopkins Community Physicians – in East Baltimore, Wyman Park, Canton Crossing and at Johns Hopkins Bayview – reported a total of 150,813 patient visits in FY 2014.
- In fiscal year 2014, Johns Hopkins Home Care Group provided home health services to approximately 12,700 Baltimore residents.
- As of the end of fiscal year 2014, managed care plans administered by Johns Hopkins Health-Care provided comprehensive health care coverage to 70,005 residents of Baltimore – about 11.3 percent of the City’s total population.
- In addition to the services that the Health System provides to City residents, Baltimore benefits economically from the continued growth of Johns Hopkins as a global enterprise – providing health care to growing numbers of patients who come to Baltimore from outside the U.S., and partnering with non-U.S. institutions in the development of health systems around the world.



Interpreter Carlos G. Mora Molina provides services to a patient at Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center.

# Turbocharging Innovation and Entrepreneurship

**D**uring the past five years, the University has significantly expanded its commitment to support translation of the intellectual and human capital developed at Johns Hopkins into new products and services, new businesses and new jobs – and this effort is already starting to show results.

- During that time, the pace of formal technology transfer activity at Johns Hopkins (including all of the University’s Baltimore-based schools, but excluding the Applied Physics Laboratory) has accelerated.
  - » The number of U.S. patents awarded to Johns Hopkins rose from 48 in FY 2009 to 88 in FY 2014.
  - » The number of licensing and option agreements executed rose from 105 to 157.
  - » The number of start-up companies formed rose from 10 to 13.
- Growth in the number of start-ups launched from Johns Hopkins is particularly dramatic when measured on a multi-year basis. Between 2009 and 2014, 80 start-up companies were created to bring Johns Hopkins technologies to market.
- Johns Hopkins is developing a web of programs and facilities – an “innovation ecosystem” – designed to encourage and support faster and more effective translation of new ideas and technologies into new products and services, businesses and jobs. This ecosystem includes:
  - » Programs such as the Center for Bioengineering Innovation and Design, Medical and Educational Perspectives (MEP), the Social Innovation Lab and the Johns Hopkins Business Plan Competition that help students discover and develop their talents as innovators and entrepreneurs
  - » Programs that fund translational research, including the Institute for Clinical and Translational Research, the Cohen Translational Engineering Fund and the Coulter Translational Research Partnership
  - » Accelerator programs such as Johns Hopkins Fast Forward, DreamIt Health Baltimore and DC I-Corps
  - » Space for start-ups and growing companies, including the Emerging Technology Center @ Johns Hopkins Eastern and the Science + Technology Park in East Baltimore
- In part as a result of programs such as those described above, Baltimore today is home to a growing number of young companies started by University faculty, students, alumni and other members of the Johns Hopkins community.



The Stieff Building, home of Johns Hopkins FastForward.

# Investing in and Serving Baltimore Communities

Working with the City, the State, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, East Baltimore Development Inc. (EBDI), Forest City Science and Technology and residential developers, Johns Hopkins, since 2003, has directly contributed more than \$50 million to the redevelopment of an 88-acre area adjacent to its East Baltimore campus, including:

- » \$21 million for property acquisition and relocation
- » More than \$21 million toward the cost of construction and ongoing operations of the Henderson-Hopkins School and the Weinberg Early Childhood Center
- Johns Hopkins has supported the revitalization of the area in other ways as well:
  - » As the anchor tenant in the 280,000 square-foot Rangos Building, the first building developed in the Science + Technology Park
  - » Through the renovation of a former police station on Ashland Avenue, now the home of the Berman Institute for Bioethics
  - » Through the rents paid by graduate students, postdoctoral fellows and others affiliated with Johns Hopkins, who are living in the 929 Apartments
- Under the Homewood Community Partners Initiative (HCPI) Johns Hopkins has committed \$10 million to a series of projects aimed at strengthening the neighborhoods that surround the University's Homewood campus. Projects undertaken to date include renovation of the Margaret Brent and Barclay schools, a mixed-use development on a University-owned site in Charles Village and the planned renovation of two historic theaters.
- Johns Hopkins also seeks to strengthen neighborhoods through its Live Near Your Work (LNYW) program, which provides grants to encourage Johns Hopkins employees to purchase homes near its principal locations in Baltimore. In fiscal year 2014, 84 homebuyers employed by Johns Hopkins received LNYW grants totaling \$1,411,000, of which \$756,500 was contributed by Johns Hopkins, along with \$654,500 provided by other supporters of the program.
- In addition to the Henderson-Hopkins School, Johns Hopkins is engaged in a wide range of partnerships aimed at strengthening K-12 education in Baltimore and expanding educational opportunities for the City's young residents. Examples include:
  - » During the 2013-14 school year, placement of approximately 117 School of Education graduate students in teaching, counseling and other internships in 72 schools, institutions and community organizations in Baltimore

- » Professional development partnerships with Henderson-Hopkins School, Patterson Park Charter School and Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School
- » STEM Achievement in Baltimore Elementary Schools (SABES), a program that seeks to improve science education in grades 3 to 5 in nine of the City's elementary schools; in 2013-14, 40 teachers and 1,620 students participated
- Like other not-for-profit hospitals, The Johns Hopkins Hospital and Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center are required by the federal government to track and report annually on the benefits they provide to their local communities, such as charity care, health education programs, support for community organizations and participation in local community improvement projects. For fiscal year 2014, the community benefits provided by The Johns Hopkins Hospital and by Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center were valued at \$246.4 million.
- Baltimore neighborhoods and their residents also benefit from engagement of Johns Hopkins students in various forms of community service. In 2013-2014:
  - » Homewood students performed a reported 97,528 hours of community service. Over 1,500 students performed nearly 76,000 hours of community service work through Center for Social Concern based programs.
  - » 1,350 students from the East Baltimore campus performed more than 24,400 hours of community service work through programs affiliated with SOURCE, which provides a focal point for community engagement at the School of Medicine, the School of Nursing and the Bloomberg School of Public Health.



Each year, nearly 1,300 students participate in President's Day of Service, serving dozens of community organizations around Baltimore City.

# The Impact of Affiliated Institutions

**B**eyond the impact of Johns Hopkins itself, Baltimore's economy is strengthened by the presence of institutions which have chosen to locate on or near Johns Hopkins' campuses. While they exist separately from Johns Hopkins and have their own leadership, governing structures and funding, were it not for the presence of Johns Hopkins these institutions might not have located in Baltimore. The most notable are:

- » The Kennedy Krieger Institute, with 2,601 employees, an extensive program of health care, rehabilitation and education for children with disabilities, and nearly \$30 million in research spending in fiscal year 2014
  - » The Space Telescope Science Institute, with 468 employees and nearly \$109 million in research spending
  - » The Lieber Institute for Brain Development, with 101 employees and \$14.1 million in research spending
  - » The Howard Hughes Medical Institute, located at Johns Hopkins, with 62 employees and \$5.5 million in research spending
  - » The Carnegie Institution for Science, Department of Embryology, with 95 employees in fiscal year 2014
- Like Johns Hopkins, these institutions have been significant contributors to Baltimore's recovery from the Great Recession, adding more than 500 jobs between 2009 and 2014.

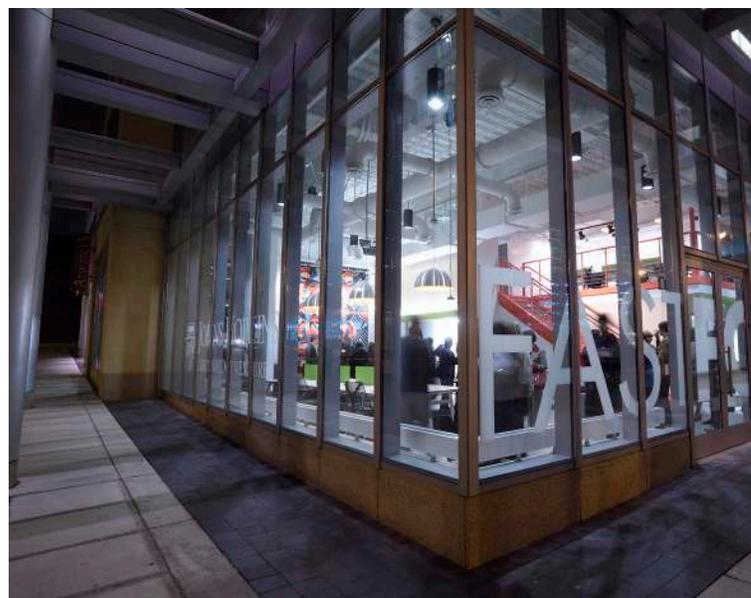


The close location of prestigious research institutions on the Johns Hopkins campus, like the Kennedy Krieger Institute, facilitates collaboration between the nation's top researchers.

# Johns Hopkins and the Future of Baltimore's Economy

**D**uring the next five to ten years, Johns Hopkins is likely for several reasons to be a major contributor to the ongoing redevelopment of the Baltimore economy.

- Johns Hopkins will continue to attract and develop the talented undergraduates, graduate and professional students, post-docs, residents, researchers, clinicians and staff on whom the continued growth of the City's increasingly knowledge-based economy depends.
- Despite recent constraints on the growth of federal research spending, the Johns Hopkins research enterprise is well-positioned to remain a strong contributor to the Baltimore economy.
- Over time, the expansion and intensification of Johns Hopkins' support for innovation and new enterprise development will not only increase the number of businesses started by faculty members, students, alumni and other members of the Johns Hopkins community, but will also increase significantly the likelihood that those start-ups will be able to attract outside investors to grow and succeed in the marketplace.
- Investments by Johns Hopkins will make the neighborhoods in which it operates more attractive places to live, work and do business, and will create new opportunities for residents of those neighborhoods.



Johns Hopkins drives economic development in Baltimore by supporting local start-ups with its business accelerators FastForward and FastForward East, which is shown here.

- As the Johns Hopkins Health System continues to extend its reach to new markets and new populations, the leading role that Johns Hopkins is playing in the ongoing transformation of the region's (and the nation's) health care system will help ensure that Baltimore remains a leading center for the delivery of health services, and for efforts to expand access to, improve the quality of and reduce the cost of health care.
- The continued growth of both the University's and the Health System's engagement with countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America will reinforce Baltimore's position as the center of an increasingly global enterprise, raise its visibility around the world and create new opportunities for the City to expand its role as an exporter of higher education and health services.



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