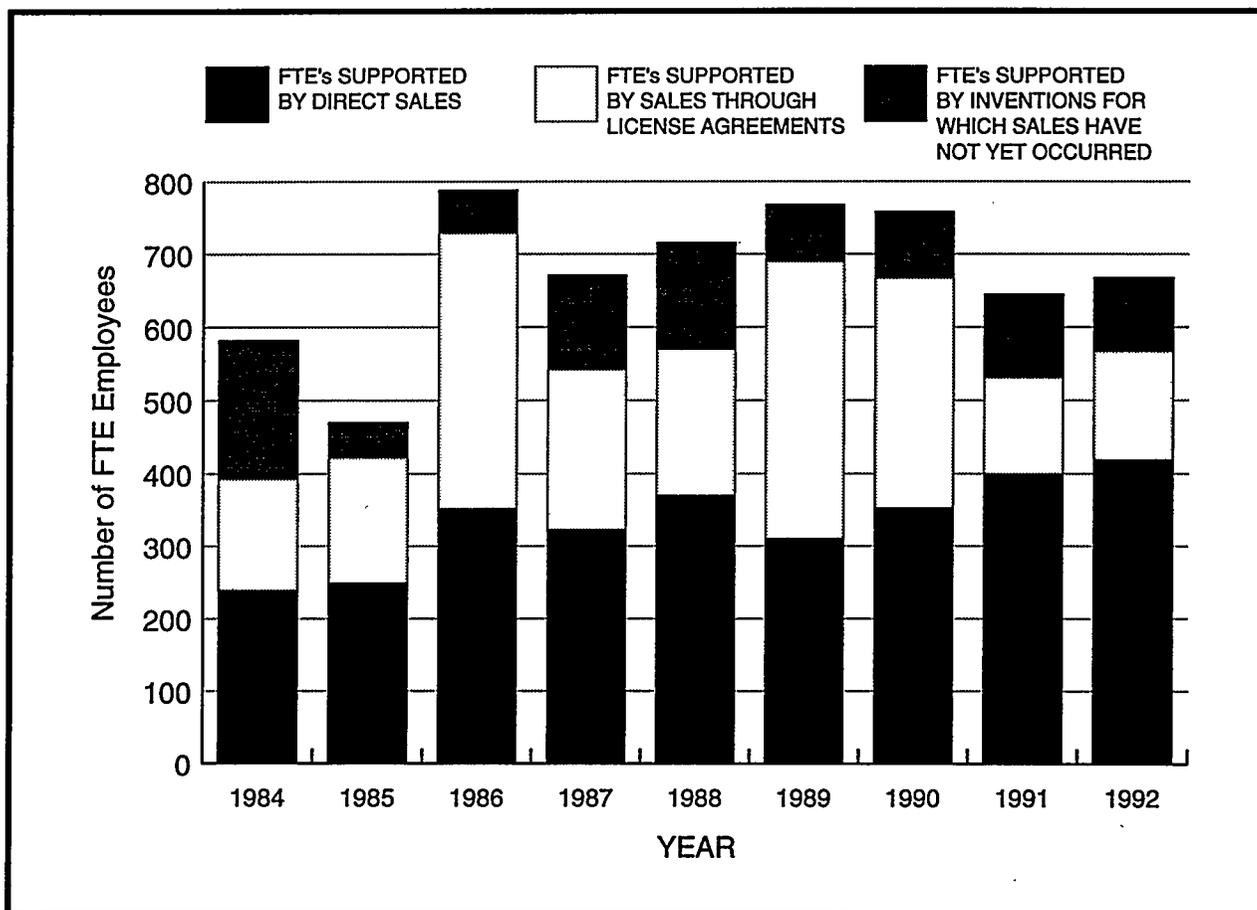


Figure 5.2 indicates that during most of the years since 1984, more jobs have been supported by inventions sold directly by inventors than by licensed inventions; despite the fact that licensing has generated greater sales. This is because the ratio of sales to jobs is lower for inventions sold directly than for licensed sales.



**Fig. 5.2 Number of FTE Employees Supported by ERIP Technologies: 1984 to 1992**

## 5.2 TAX REVENUES FROM ERIP-GENERATED EMPLOYMENT

This section employs a simple and conservative approach to estimating the returns to the U.S. Treasury associated with the Energy-Related Inventions Program. It uses the number of employees working on ERIP technologies, and weights this employment by the average federal individual income tax to estimate the total federal taxes that can be attributed to the Program. A similar methodology has been used in other program evaluations (Chrisman, Hoy, and Robinson, 1987).

In 1990, the average federal individual income tax per return was \$4,104 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Table No. 529, p. 341, 1992). Based on the statistics presented in the previous section, 668 FTE employees worked on ERIP technologies in 1992. Assuming that each