

The Bayh-Dole Act of 1980 enables universities to retain intellectual property rights to discoveries made with federal funding, spurring an explosion of innovation in the life sciences.

Academic technology transfer contributed \$1.9 trillion to U.S. industrial output from 1996-2020. The benefits of this innovation often stay local — 68% of university-licensed life science startups remain within 60 miles of their founding university.

The Life Sciences Sector in IN



\$60.7B total economic impact



6th nationally

in share of economy dedicated to pharmaceutical manufacturing



133,291 iobs supported statewide



\$1.1B+
in state vendor spending

Indiana Universities - By The Numbers²



\$12.1B

in federal research Investment



491 start-ups launched



11,886

invention disclosures



2,362IP licenses

ires =



patents

What's at Stake

Misguided policies like **Most Favored Nation (MFN) policy** threaten to import foreign price controls that would undermine innovation in Indiana and risk **dismantling** the ecosystem that produces life-saving treatments.



INDIANA'S INNOVATION ECONOMY



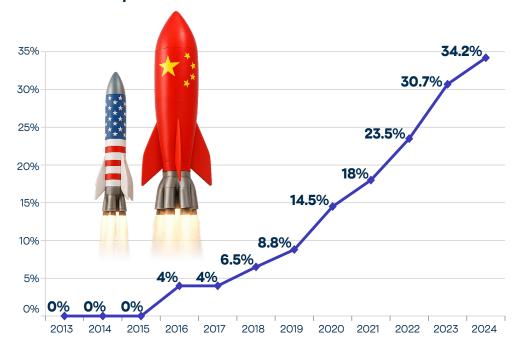


China on the Rise

China recently surpassed the U.S. in the annual number of clinical trials, the latest sign of it closing in on America's leadership in the life sciences.

In 2014, **no China universities** were in the top 100 of the Academic Ranking of World
Universities. The country had **13 such schools** last year — 34.2% of the United States' total (38).

Number of top 100 universities in China relative to the United States





Indiana's innovation leadership depends on smart policy choices that make university-industry collaboration possible.

Anchor Universities Driving Growth

