

Pulling back the curtain:
Open records and Federal data bases
reveal objective, verifiable revenue and
employment estimates for
Professional Pest Management Services

Jacob Winkles* and Brian Forschler

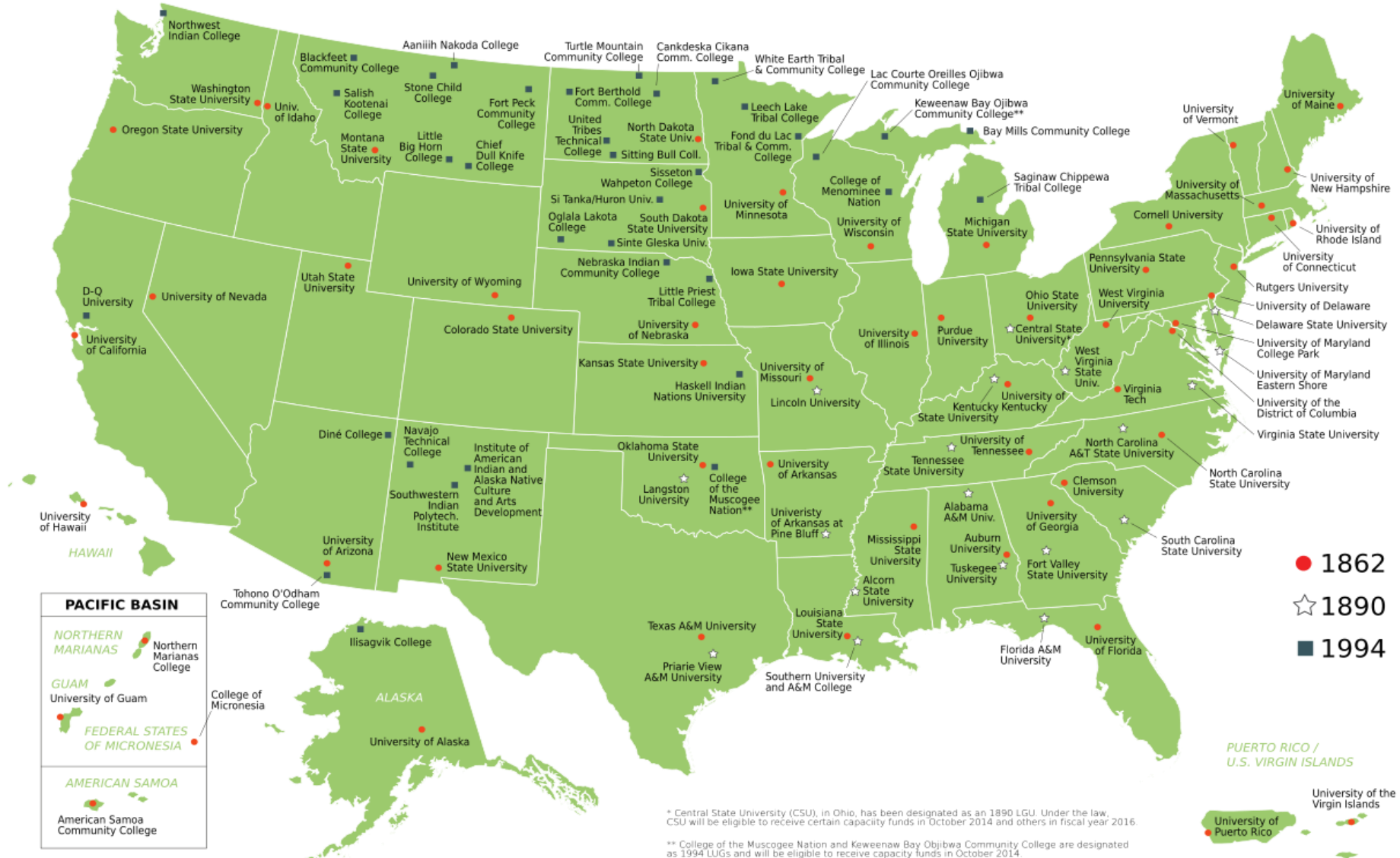
University of Georgia

Agribusiness and Entomology, respectively

* Current: Analyst, Rollins Inc.



NIFA LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES



* Central State University (CSU), in Ohio, has been designated as an 1890 LGU. Under the law, CSU will be eligible to receive certain capacity funds in October 2014 and others in fiscal year 2016.
 ** College of the Muscogee Nation and Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Community College are designated as 1994 LUGs and will be eligible to receive capacity funds in October 2014.

Professional Pest Management Industry (PPMI)



STRUCTURAL
PEST

Residential and Commercial Pest Management



Does not include agricultural or forestry Pest Management

Structural Pest Control Commission (SPCC)

1955 formed within Georgia Department of Agriculture (GDA)



Urban Pest Management

A Report Prepared by the

COMMITTEE ON URBAN PEST MANAGEMENT
Environmental Studies Board
Commission on Natural Resources
National Research Council

NATIONAL ACADEMY PRESS
Washington, D.C. 1980

Because of the lack of data, the Committee's analysis is largely conceptual. A number of research priorities for remedying the situation are identified.

• *To facilitate a more detailed analysis of the economic aspects of urban pest management, we recommend studies on:*

- 1. The costs of urban pest management and their distribution among government and private sources;*
- 2. The benefits of urban pest management and assessment of the comparative benefits of different control methods, including consideration of the cost-effectiveness of the modifications in legislation on housing and waste control that would be required;*
- 3. The structuring of incentives for better urban pest management;*
- 4. The results of urban pest management programs, including evaluation of their relative success or lack of success; and*
- 5. Health and economic damages caused by urban pests.*

8

None of these questions can be answered without a major commitment of funds for research.

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Previous Revenue Estimates for PPMI in Georgia

Year	Source	Estimated Value	Published Economic Census Value
1995	UGA – Nolan & Forschler <small>Summary of loses from insect damage and cost of control in Georgia</small>	\$103,775,000	\$205,000,000*
2000	UGA – Suiter & Forschler	\$390,000,000	\$260,675,000
2002	UGA – Suiter & Forschler	\$240,554,170	\$298,465,000
2012	Industry Publication	\$321,436,500	\$579,310,000
2020	Leaflet	\$321,436,500	\$908,526,000

Objectives

01

Define Revenue,
Contributions,
and Impact

02

Provide template
for finding
publicly-available
data

03

Compare and
contrast economic
estimates using 2
different data sets

Household and Structural Insects

Estimate of the revenue and economic contribution of the professional pest management industry in Georgia, United States

Jacob L. Winkles^{1,*}, Benjamin L. Campbell¹, Brian T. Forschler²

¹Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA, ²Department of Entomology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA *Corresponding author, mail: jlw91637@uga.edu

Economic Contribution – An analysis of revenue (total output) generated by an industry including the sum of direct, indirect and induced gross revenues within a defined timeframe for a specific region (city, county, state, or national).

Economic Impact – An analysis of the change in revenue (direct output) of an industry (i.e. new business moving into area, revenue-affecting policies, natural disaster) within a defined timeframe for a specific region

Revenue – Income generated over a set period through the sale of goods or services without expenditure costs removed. Revenue and total output are synonymous.

Establishment – All economic information collected for this assessment is based on data recorded by both State and Federal datasets at the level of an establishment. This is the baseline unit by which the GDA oversees regulation of the PPMI industry. Establishment refers to an ‘office’ or ‘branch office’ in the PPMI vernacular. Establishments have been referred to as “companies” in GDA Structural Pest Control Division as well as PPMI association fact sheets and communication. It is not feasible to report PPMI economic data by company because a single company can operate out of multiple establishments as well as consist of several brands that include multiple establishments.

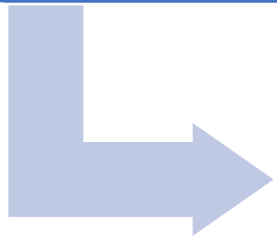
Standard Industrial Codes (SIC) to NAICS

1939

- Non-manufacturing SIC codes published

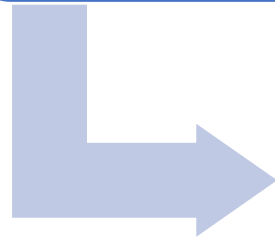


Pest Management Services aggregated with Disinfecting and Deodorizing Services



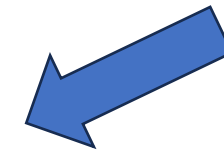
1992

- Call for SIC to be changed to new system



1997

- NAICS implemented



Disaggregated Pest Management Services into own Industry

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

**Sector (56) – Administrative and Support Services
and Waste Management and Remediation
Services**

**Subsector (561) – Administrative and Support
Services**

**Industry Group (5617) – Services to Buildings and
Dwellings**

**Industry (561710) – Professional Pest
Management Services**



Indexes under 561710



Bird-proofing services

Exterminating services

Fumigating services (except crops)

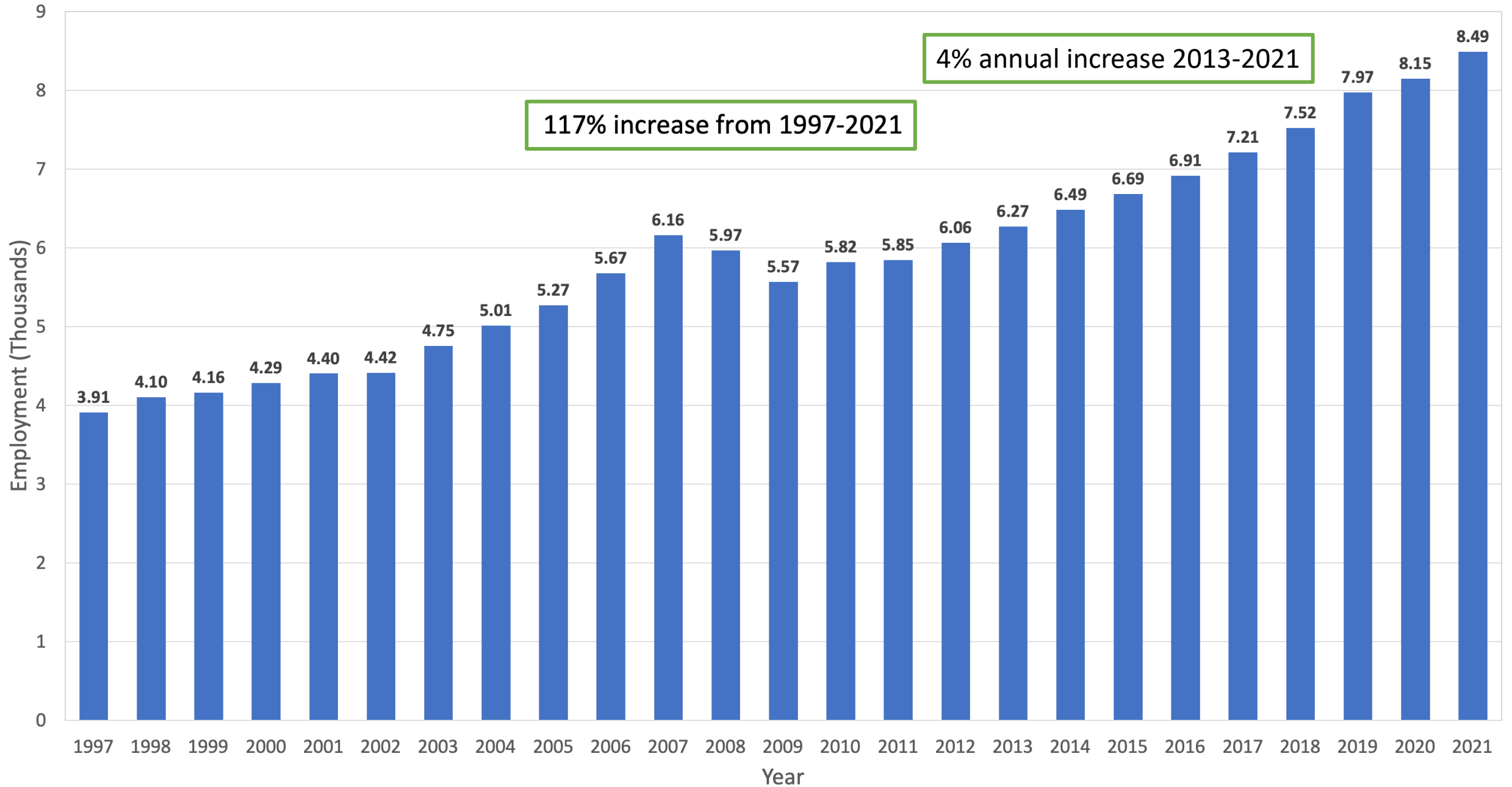
Mosquito eradication services

Pest inspection services

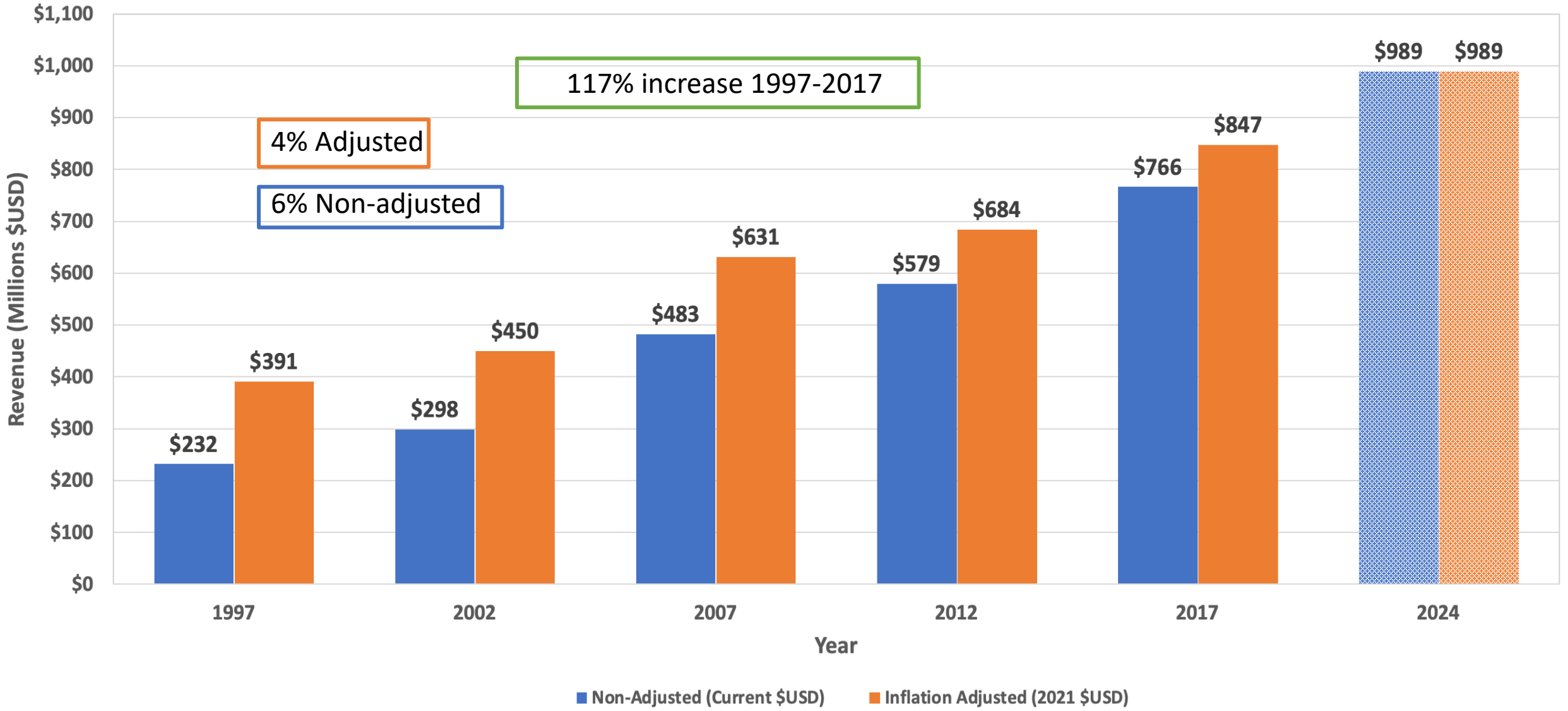
Termite control services

Pest control services (except ag and forestry)

Bureau of Labor Statistics - Quareterly Census of Employment and Wages



Census Bureau - Economic Census Historical Revenue



The 2 Data Sets

Business-owner survey data to generate average revenue per employee:

\$102,176 ± 8.9% at 90% CI

Average revenue per employee multiplied by employee value

\$833 million

Revenue Value Economic Census 1997 & 2017

Determine Real Compound Annual Growth Rate to Forecast into 2021

Average Revenue Per Employee

\$116,482

Average Revenue Per Employee by employee value

\$988 million

Mined from GDA – Structural Pest Division 2021 Licensure Datasets

Removed out-of-state based employees

8,154 employees

Employment

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 2021 - Annual Average

8,489 employees

Survey Results and Georgia Department of Ag. Licensure

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	8,154	\$283,132,138	\$373,388,724	\$833,443,105
Indirect	2,596	\$172,678,512	\$260,778,896	\$477,167,684
Induced	2,262	\$126,142,099	\$234,915,637	\$398,985,858
Total	13,012	\$581,952,749	\$869,083,257	\$1,709,596,647

Value added

Money generated by labor income (e.g. accountants, lawyers), other property income, and taxes on revenue for an industry within a specified timeframe.

Indirect effects

Money spent on the supply chain, vendors, and distributors by industry for a specified time frame.

Induced effects

Data representing household spending by employees of the industry of interest within a specified timeframe.

Economic Census and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Data

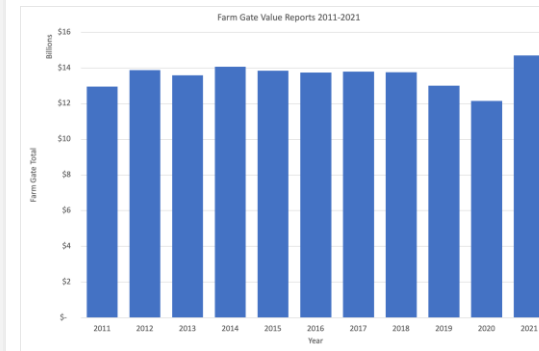
	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	8,489	\$294,764,376	\$408,595,994	\$988,816,638
Indirect	3,275	\$217,782,162	\$328,894,378	\$601,803,944
Induced	2,544	\$141,845,587	\$264,159,544	\$448,654,679
Total	14,308	\$654,392,125	\$1,001,649,917	\$2,039,275,263

Key Takeaways

\$833 - \$988 million in revenue for 2021

\$1.7-2.0 billion in economic activity
“Contributions”

50+ year close-working relationship
with GDA



Navigating the Federal and State Data

Revenue Values

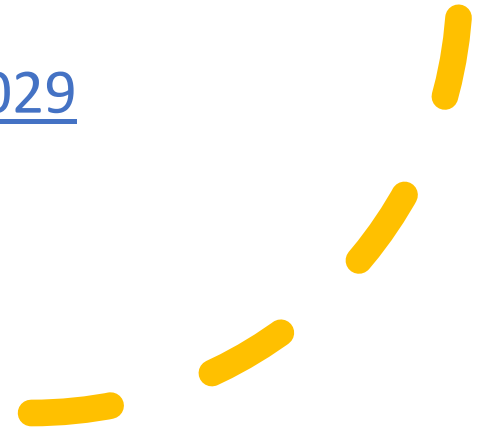
- <https://data.census.gov/>

Employment Values

- <https://data.bls.gov/PDQWeb/en>

Link to Published Paper

- <https://doi.org/10.1093/jee/toae029>



Contact Information: jacob.winkles@rollins.com

Consistent growth in Employment and Revenue since 1997

Contribution to the Georgia state economy is well over a \$2 billion

Questions?

Compound Annual Growth Rate Equation

$$CAGR = \left(\frac{V_{Final}}{V_{Begin}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1$$

Where:

CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate

V_{Final} = Final Value

V_{Begin} = Beginning Value

t = time in years

Consumer Price Index Baseline Equation

$$\frac{CPI \text{ of Baseline Year}}{CPI \text{ of Year of Interest}} * \text{Revenue Estimate for Year of Interest}$$

= Real Revenue for Year of Interest in Baseline Year

Future Value Equation

$$Future \text{ Value (FV)} = Present \text{ Value (PV)} * (1 + r)^n$$

Where:

FV = Future Value (estimated value for year of interest)

PV = Present Value (value of last available year)

r = annual real growth percentage

n = number of years

Consumer Price Index Inflation Adjusted Equation

$$\frac{CPI \text{ of Year of Interest}}{CPI \text{ of Baseline Year}} * \text{Revenue Estimate in Baseline Year Value}$$

= Nominal Revenue for Year of Interest

IMPLAN[®] Economic Modeling System

Input-Output (IO) modeling system

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Services to buildings

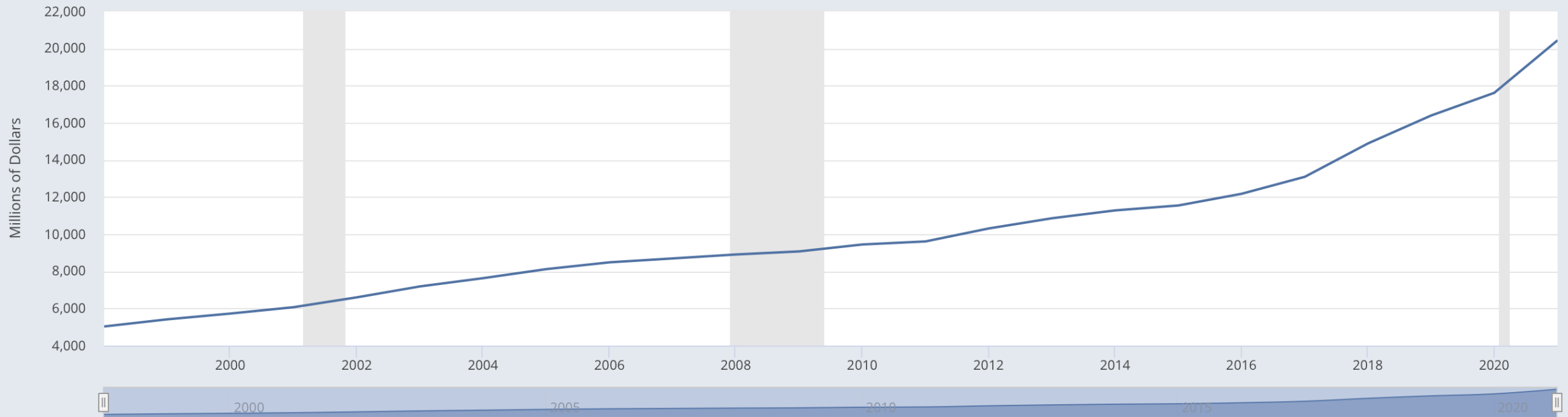
Employed a two-event approach

1. Industry Impact Analysis to impute Revenue and Employment
2. Industry Contribution Analysis set at \$1

IMPLAN

NATIONAL PPMI REVENUE DATA

FRED — Total Revenue for Exterminating and Pest Control Services, Establishments Subject to Federal Income Tax, Employer Firms



Shaded areas indicate U.S. recessions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

fred.stlouisfed.org

