The Economic Impact of University System of Georgia Institutions on their Regional Economies in FY 2024

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Executive Summary

The statewide economic impact of the University System of Georgia's institutions in fiscal year 2024 includes:

- $23.1 billion in output (sales);
- $16.5 billion in gross regional product;
- $10.9 billion in income; and
- 168,635 full- and part-time jobs (3.3 percent of all non-farm jobs in Georgia).

These benefits permeate both the private and public sectors of the host communities. For example, for each job created on campus there are two off-campus jobs that exist because of spending related to the college or university.

These economic impacts demonstrate that continued emphasis on colleges and universities as pillars of the state's economy translates into jobs, higher incomes, and greater production of goods and services.

In addition to the system-wide impact summarized here, the following chapters quantify the economic benefits that each institution conveys to the community in which it is located. Each institution's benefits are estimated for several categories of college/university-related expenditures: spending by the institutions themselves for salaries and fringe benefits, operating supplies and expenses, and other budgeted expenditures; spending by the students who attend the institutions; and spending by the institutions for capital projects.

Introduction

How much does a region benefit economically from hosting an institution of higher education? Traditionally, the benefits are discussed in broad, qualitative terms that often fail to satisfy those who demand tangible evidence of the economic linkages between the academic community and the community as a whole; however, this report quantifies the economic benefits that the University System of Georgia's institutions convey to the communities in which they are located.

The benefits are estimated for several important categories of college/university-related expenditures: spending by the institutions themselves for salaries and fringe benefits, operating supplies and expenses, and other budgeted expenditures; spending by the students who attend the institutions; and spending by the institutions for capital projects (construction). The economic impact estimates are based on regional input-output models of each institution's regional economy, certain necessary assumptions, and available data on annual spending in the specified categories. Moreover, the emphasis is on funds received by residents in the region that hosts each college or university. The study reports expenditures and impacts for the 2024 fiscal year—July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.

The study does not account for all the short-term impacts of the 26 institutions on their host communities, however. For example, there are no dollar amounts estimated for several sources of college/university-related spending because doing so would require collecting survey data, a task beyond the resources available to this study. In addition, the study neither quantifies the many long-term benefits that an institution of higher education imparts to the host community's economic development nor does it measure intangible benefits (such as cultural opportunities, intellectual stimulation, and volunteer work) to local residents. Finally, the study is not a net benefit analysis; it estimates only economic benefits and does not calculate what the presence of a tax-exempt college/university costs the community.

Economic Impact Highlights

In the simplest terms, the total economic impact of all 26 institutions on their host communities was $23.1 billion in FY 2024. The output impact of each institution is the change in regional output that is due to spending by the institution and spending by the students who attend that particular college or university. Of the FY 2024 total, $15.2 billion (66 percent) is initial spending by the institutions and students; $7.9 billion (34 percent) is the induced or re-spending (multiplier) impact. Dividing the FY 2024 total output impact ($23.1 billion) by initial spending ($15.2 billion) yields an average multiplier value of 1.52. On average, therefore, every dollar of initial spending generates an additional 52 cents for the economy of the region that hosts the institution.

In FY 2024, value added comprises $16.5 billion (71 percent) of the $23.1 billion output impact, with domestic and foreign trade comprising the remaining 29 percent. Labor income received by residents of the communities that host one or more institutions equals $10.9 billion, and represents 66 percent of the value-added impact.

The collective or rolled-up employment impact of all institutions on their host communities in FY 2024, including multiplier effects, is 168,635 full- and part-time jobs. Approximately 32 percent of these positions are on campus (53,199 FTE University System employees) and 68 percent (115,436 jobs) are off-campus positions in either the private or public sectors. On average, for each job created on campus there are two off-campus jobs that exist because of spending related to the institution. The 168,635 jobs generated by the University System equal 3.3 percent of all the nonfarm jobs in Georgia, or about one job in 30. To provide perspective, the rolled-up employment impact of the USG's 26 institutions is about the same as the combined number of jobs at Georgia's top five employers.

Methodology

■ Understanding the Concept of the Short-Term Economic Impact of a College or University ■

The total annual economic impact of college- or university-related spending consists of the net changes in regional output, value added, labor income, and employment that are due to initial spending by the institution (for operations as well as personnel services) and its students. The total economic impact includes the impact of the initial round of spending and the secondary, or indirect and induced spending—referred to as the multiplier effect—that occurs when the initial expenditures are re-spent. Figure 1 provides a schematic representation of impact relationships.

Indirect spending refers to the changes in inter-industry purchases as a region's industries respond to the additional demands triggered by spending by the college or university, its faculty and staff, and its students. It consists of the ripples of activity that are created when an institution and its employees and students purchase goods or services from other industries located in the host community. Induced spending is similar to indirect spending except that it refers to the additional demand triggered by spending by the region's households as their income increases due to changes in production. Basically, the induced impact captures the ripples of activity that are created when households spend more due to increases in their earnings that were generated by the direct and indirect spending.

The sum of the direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts is the total economic impact, which is expressed in terms of output (sales, plus or minus inventory), value added (gross regional product), labor income, or employment. Total industry output is gross receipts or sales, plus or minus inventory, or the value of production by industry (including households) for a given period. Total output impacts are the most inclusive, largest measures of economic impact. Because of their size, output impacts typically are emphasized in economic impact studies and receive much media attention. One problem with output as a measure of economic impact, however, is that it includes the value of inputs produced by other industries, which means that there inevitably is some double counting of economic activity. The other measures of economic activity (value added, labor income, and employment) are free from double counting and provide a much more realistic measure of the true economic impact of a college or university on its regional economy.

The regional economic areas are the host communities, including the surrounding counties from which employees and students commute. The effects of expenditures that go to people, businesses, or governments located outside the regions are not included in the value-added, labor income, and employment impact estimates.

The multiplier concept is common to most economic impact studies. Multipliers measure the response of the local economy to a change in demand or production. In essence, multipliers capture the impact of the initial round of spending plus the impacts generated by successive rounds of re-spending of those initial dollars. The magnitude of a particular multiplier depends upon what proportion of each spent dollar leaves the region during each round of spending. Multipliers therefore are unique to the region and to the industry that receives the initial round of spending.

Figure 2 illustrates the successive rounds of spending that might occur if a person buys an item locally. Assume that the amount spent is $100 and that the appropriate regional output multiplier is 2.0. The initial injection of spending to the region is $100, which creates a direct economic impact of $100 to the regional economy. Of that $100, only $50 is re-spent locally; the rest flows out of the region through non-local taxes, non-local purchases, and income transfers. After the first round of spending, the total economic impact to the region is $150. During the second round of re-spending, $25 is re-spent locally and $25 leaks out of the region, a 50 percent leakage. Now the total economic impact to the region is $175. After seven rounds of re-spending, less than $1 remains in the local economy, but the total economic impact has reached almost $200. The induced (multiplier effect) impact to the region ($100) equals the total impact ($200) minus the direct impact ($100).

The multiplier traces the flows of re-spending that occur throughout the region until the initial dollars have completely leaked to other regions. Obviously, multiplier effects within large, self-sufficient areas are likely to be larger than those in small, rural, or specialized areas that are less able to capture spending for necessary goods and services. Multiplier effects also vary greatly from industry to industry, but in general, the greater the interaction with the local economy, the larger the multiplier for that industry. For example, personal services, business services, and entertainment industries have intricate relationships with local supporting industries, and therefore have relatively high multiplier values. Conversely, electric, gas, and sanitary services usually are less intertwined with local supporting industries, and their multipliers are lower.

■ Analytic Approach ■

Estimating the economic impact of the University System of Georgia institutions on their regional economies in FY 2024 involved four basic steps. First, initial spending (and employment) for each institution were obtained for Budget Unit "A" and Budget Unit "B"; and then the institutional expenditures were allocated to industrial sectors recognized by the economic impact modeling system. Second, spending by students was estimated and then allocated to industrial sectors. Third, expenditures associated with capital projects (construction) funded were obtained for each institution and were allocated to the appropriate industrial sectors. Finally, the IMPLAN modeling system was used to build regional economic models that are specific to each institution.

The geographic areas corresponding to the regional models that were built for each institution, which include the labor force directly involved in their economic spheres, are reported in Appendix 1. These geographic areas are based on an analysis of commuting patterns data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Type SAM (social accounting matrices) multipliers from IMPLAN were used to estimate the economic impacts associated with all categories of spending. Type SAM multipliers capture the original expenditures resulting from the impact, the indirect effects of industries buying from industries, and the induced effects of households' expenditures based on information in the social account matrix. The multipliers account for Social Security and income tax leakage, institutional savings, commuting, inter-institutional transfers, and people-to-people transfers.

Whenever appropriate, IMPLAN applied margins to convert purchaser prices to producer prices. In input-output models, all expenditures are in terms of producer prices, which allow all spending to be allocated to the industries that actually produce the good or service. The margins are derived from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data. Moreover, margins were selected according to type of consumer to which these applied. For example, households pay transportation, wholesale, and the full retail margins. In contrast, institutions of higher education may pay little or no retail margin as they have typically more buying power than a household. In addition, some sectors of the model do not have margins. For instance, because there usually are no wholesalers or retailers involved when someone rents a room, hotels and other lodging do not have margins.

The model's default estimates of the local economy's regional purchase coefficients were used to derive the ratio of locally purchased to imported goods. The regional purchase coefficient represents the proportion of the total demands for a given commodity that is supplied by the region to itself. The regional purchase coefficients were estimated with an econometric equation that predicts local purchases based on each region's unique characteristics. In addition, the entire analysis was conducted using the full range of industrial sectors to avoid aggregation bias.

■ Initial Spending by the Institutions ■

Initial spending is the combination of several types of spending, including spending by USG institutions for personnel services (wages, salaries, and benefits), spending by USG institutions for operating expenses, and spending by students.

The author is grateful to Zach Rigole, Budget Administration Director, Budget Office of the Board of Regents, who provided institution-specific data on expenditures for personnel services, operations, capital projects, and the number of positions expressed as full-time equivalents (FTEs). The expenditure for personnel services is analyzed as changes in household income. The expenditures for operations and capital projects are industry changes.

Since a detailed analysis of spending patterns at each institution was not practical, budgeted expenditures for operating expenses were allocated to various economic sectors based on a typical expenditure pattern estimated for U.S. colleges that was developed by the IMPLAN modelers.

Institution-specific data on capital projects (construction) also were obtained from the Board of Regents. The expenditures were allocated to the fiscal year of reported funding, regardless of whether all of the funds were actually spent during fiscal year 2024. Therefore, the amounts for capital expenditures and their impacts are not included in the economic impacts expressed in Tables 1-3, but they are reported in Appendix 2.

■ Students' Personal Expenditures ■

College students spend significant amounts of money in the local economy as a part of their living expenses, so the

dollar value of this spending was estimated. Since a detailed survey of students' spending habits at each institution was not practical, typical expenditure levels per student per semester were estimated based on data obtained from several sources: (1) The College Board Annual Survey of Colleges; (2) various annual *Consumer Expenditure Surveys* conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); (3) a special BLS study that appeared in the July 2001 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* that examined the expenditures of college-age students and non-students; and (4) a sample of recent estimated costs of attendance prepared by individual institutions. Although the estimated costs of attendance prepared by the College Board and individual institutions were not detailed enough to be used by the IMPLAN modeling system, they did provide information for a profile of average expenditures for some of the items that students typically buy.

Although the *Consumer Expenditure Surveys* cover households consisting of one person at various income levels, no recent data are available specifically for college students; therefore, to adapt the data for this study, spending estimates for several categories of goods or services were increased, decreased, or eliminated. For example, compared to a weighted average of lower-income households, students' expenditures for books and for eating out were increased substantially, while students' expenditures for groceries, cash contributions, insurance and pensions, and health care were reduced. Because spending for vacation and travel do not take place locally, these expenditures were eliminated. In addition, expenditures for tuition were eliminated because of possible double counting. Institutions receive payments from students for tuition, which in turn support the institutions' expenditures, which has already been estimated. After adjustment, the average expenditure per student by semester was estimated at $5,860 for Summer 2023, $8,790 for Fall 2023, and at $8,790 for Spring 2024. The final step in estimating students' personal expenditures was to multiply the number of semesters of student spending by the average spending per semester. For FY 2024, these amounts are reported in the first column of Tables 1 and 2. The number of semesters of students' spending equals each institution's FTE enrollment as reported in the *Semester Enrollment Report* issued by the Board of Regents.

Results

This section describes the economic benefits that the University System of Georgia's 26 institutions conveyed to their host communities in FY 2024. The estimates represent the economic impact of spending by an institution, its faculty and staff, and its students. Based on the methodology and available data described earlier, the IMPLAN modeling system was used to calculate four indicators of impact—total output, total value-added, total income, and total employment—for each category of initial spending. All dollar amounts are reported in 2024 dollars.

■ Total Initial Spending ■

For each institution, total initial spending accruing to the institution's regional economy is the combination of three types of spending—spending by the institution for personnel services, spending by the institution for operating expenses, and spending by that institution's students. Estimates of initial spending for FY 2024 are reported in the first column of Tables 1 and 2. Spending by the institutions for capital projects is reported in Appendix 2.

For FY 2024, total initial spending for all 26 institutions was $15.2 billion. Spending originating from personnel services accounted for 38 percent ($5.7 billion) of initial spending, spending due to operating expenses accounted for 26 percent ($3.9 billion) of initial spending, and students' personal expenditures accounted for 37 percent ($5.6 billion) of initial spending.

■ Total Output Impact ■

The output impact was calculated for each category of initial spending, based on the impact of the first round of spending and the impacts generated by the re-spending of these amounts—the multiplier effect. Total output impacts are the most inclusive, largest measures of economic impact. Conceptualized as the equivalent of business revenue, sales, or gross receipts, total output is the value of productions by all industries, including households. Output impacts for FY 2024 are reported in the second column of Tables 1 and 2.

Measured in the simplest and broadest possible terms, the total economic impact of the 26 institutions of the University System of Georgia was $23.1 billion in FY 2024 (Table 1). This amount represents the combined impact of all 26 institutions on their host communities. Of the FY 2024 output impact, $15.2 billion (66 percent) was initial spending by the institutions and students, while $7.9 billion (34 percent) was the induced/re-spending impact or multiplier effect (i.e., the difference between output impact and initial spending). The multiplier captures the regional economic repercussions of the flows of re-spending that take place throughout the region until the initial spending has completely leaked to other regions. The average multiplier value for all institutions in FY 2024 was 1.52, obtained by dividing the total output impact ($23.1 billion) by initial spending ($15.2 billion). On average, therefore, every dollar of initial spending generated an additional 52 cents for the economy of the region hosting the institution. Thus, for all institutions combined, the output impact was 1.52 times greater than their initial spending, but the multiplier varies among the individual USG institutions.

It is no surprise that estimates for the various institutions show differing outcomes, given the differences in budgets, staffing, enrollment, and regional economies. Institutions located in the largest metropolitan areas (e.g., Georgia Tech in Atlanta)—where multipliers are the highest, or institutions that have the largest budgets, staffs, and enrollments—had the largest economic impacts. Thus, for the most part, institutions with large initial spending will rank highly on the various indicators of economic impact, including value-added, labor income, and employment impact described in the following subsections.

■ Total Value-Added Impact ■

Because value-added impacts exclude expenditures related to foreign and domestic trade, they provide a much more accurate measure of the actual economic benefits flowing to businesses and households in a region than the more inclusive output impacts. The value-added impacts for FY 2024 are reported in the third column of Tables 1 and 2.

The 26 institutions collectively generated a value-added impact of $16.5 billion on their host communities in FY 2024. For all institutions combined, the value-added impact equaled 71 percent of the output impact (with domestic and foreign trade comprising the remaining 29 percent of the output impact).

■ Labor Income Impact ■

Collectively, the 26 University System institutions generated a labor income impact on their host communities of $10.9 billion in FY 2024. The labor income received by residents of the communities that host University System institutions represents 66 percent of the value-added impact. Labor income for each institution is reported in the fourth column of Table 2.

■ Employment Impact ■

The economic impact of hosting an institution of the University System of Georgia probably is most easily understood in terms of its effects on employment. Collectively, the 26 institutions generated an employment impact of 168,635 jobs on their host communities in FY 2024. Approximately 32 percent (53,199) of these positions are on-campus jobs at one of the institutions of the University System of Georgia, and 68 percent (115,436 jobs) are off-campus positions in either the private or public sectors. On average, for each job created on campus there are two off-campus jobs that exist because of spending related to the University System of Georgia. On average, 11 jobs were generated for each million dollars of initial spending by USG institutions and students—on average $90,114 in initial spending supports one job.

The employment impact associated with the University System equals 3.3 percent of all the nonfarm jobs held by Georgians, or about one job in 30. To provide perspective, the rolled-up employment impact of the USG's 26 institutions is about the same as the combined number of jobs with Georgia's top five employers —Fort Benning, Delta Air Lines, Emory University/Emory Healthcare, U.S Army Signal Center and Fort Gordon, and Piedmont Healthcare. Employment impacts the individual institutions are reported in the fifth column of Table 2. For each institution, a breakout of on-campus and off-campus jobs that exist due to institution-related spending is reported in Table 3.

Comparisons to FY 2023 Estimates

Table 4 reports the total economic impact of all USG institutions on their regional economies in FY 2024 and FY 2023. Initial spending for the fiscal year was 4 percent higher in FY 2024 than in FY 2023 – $15.2 billion versus $14.6 billion. The output (sales) impact was 5 percent higher and the employment impact was 3 percent higher in FY 2024 than reported for FY 2023. In sum, USG institutions were a vital source of economic growth.

Limitations and Topics for Future Research

Because the goal of this study was to estimate the economic impact of all 26 institutions, certain necessary assumptions were designed to work well for the average institution, but may lead to an over- or under-estimate of the economic contribution that a specific institution makes to its host community. For example, detailed surveys of actual spending by students at various institutions could help to refine estimates of initial spending by students.

Due to both resource and data limitations, several important types of short-term college or university-related expenditures were not estimated. For instance, studies could be conducted to measure spending by visitors to the institutions and spending by retirees who still live in the host communities. In addition, it would be worthwhile to investigate expenditures supported by the non-institutional income of each institution's employees. Such income may come from an employee's consulting, investments, and other personal business activities. Moreover, other members of an employee's household often supplement their total household income. Employees' household incomes also can be supplemented via transfers, inheritance or gifts. At least a portion of income derived from these sources would not come to the community that hosts the institution if that person's job at the college/university did not exist.

Since the focus here is only on the short-term impacts of several types of college- or university-related spending, there was no attempt to evaluate the long-term impacts of the University System's institutions on the economic development of the host communities and the state. After all, colleges and universities not only spend money year by year, but also have long-term impacts on the labor force, local business and industry, nonprofits, and local government. It should be noted that a companion report "Lifetime Earnings for the University System of Georgia Class of 2024" was produced by the Selig Center and provides estimates of the increased earnings over a working lifetime associated with their USG degrees.

Local businesses benefit from easy access to a large pool of part-time and full-time workers. Moreover, companies and agencies that depend on highly specialized skills often cluster around universities. This may be particularly true of high-tech and innovation-based companies, which are expected to account for a disproportionately high share of future economic growth.

Finally, the outreach and public service units of the college or university provide valuable services to local businesses and households. Cultural and educational programs and facilities often are available to the public and provide intangible benefits to the host community by improving residents' quality of life.

Summary

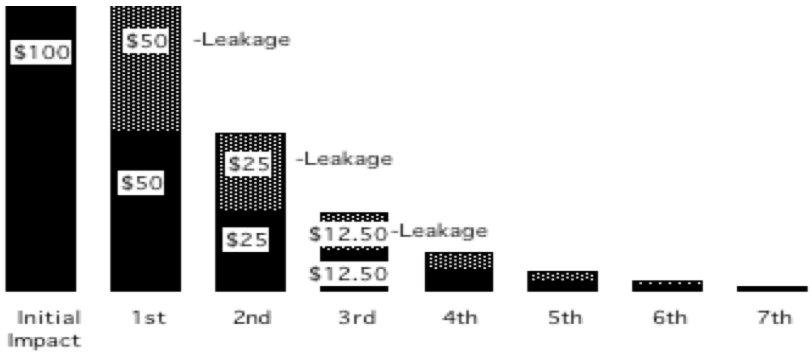
The fundamental finding of this study is that each of the University System of Georgia's institutions creates substantial economic impacts in terms of output, value added, labor income, and employment. The combined economic impact of the University System's institutions on their host communities in FY 2024 includes:

- $23.1 billion in output (sales);
- $16.5 billion in valued added (gross regional product);
- $10.9 billion in labor income; and
- 168,635 full- and part-time jobs.

These economic impacts demonstrate that continued emphasis on higher education as an enduring pillar of the regional economy translates into jobs, higher incomes, and greater production of goods and services for local households and businesses. Collectively, USG institutions were a vital source of economic growth.

Figure 1
Schematic Representation of Impact Relationships

Figure 2
How Multipliers Capture the Impact of Re-spending



Initial Direct or Indirect Impact	**$100**	
First Round of Re-spending	**$50 re-spent locally**	**$50 leakage***
Second Round of Re-spending	**$25 re-spent locally**	**$25 leakage**
Third Round of Re-spending	**$12.50 re-spent locally**	**$12.50 leakage**
Fourth Round of Re-spending	**$6.25 re-apent locally**	**$6.25 leakage**
Fifth Round of Re-spending	**$3.12 re-spent locally**	**$3.12 leakage**
Sixth Round of Re-spending	**$1.56 re-spent locally**	**$1.56 leakage**
Seventh Round of Re-spending	**$.78 re-spent locally**	**$.78 leakage**

Total Economic Impact $200 **Total Leakage $100**

*Leakage indicates amounts spent outside area and not re-circulated locally.

Table 1

Total Economic Impact of All Institutions of the University System of Georgia on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2024

Total for All Institutions in 2024	Initial Spending (2024 dollars)	Output Impact (2024 dollars)	Value Added Impact (2024 dollars)	Labor Income Impact (2024 dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
System total	15,196,316,116	23,084,315,862	16,462,115,838	10,921,332,392	168,635
Personnel services	5,739,914,779	11,607,674,123	9,380,166,289	7,571,813,559	86,685
Operating expenses	3,886,628,733	3,798,302,141	2,088,031,332	1,203,697,066	23,178
Student spending	5,569,772,604	7,678,339,598	4,993,918,217	2,145,821,767	58,772

Notes:

The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN Cloud and production functions provided by IMPLAN.

Initial spending for personnel services and operating expenses were obtained from the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. The author estimated initial spending by students.

Output refers to the value of total production, including domestic and foreign trade. Value added includes employee compensation, proprietary income, other property income, and indirect business taxes. Labor income includes both the total payroll costs (including fringe benefits) of workers who are paid by employers and payments received by self-employed individuals. Employment includes both full-time and part-time jobs.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Table 2

Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2024

Institution	Initial Spending (2024 dollars)	Output Impact (2024 dollars)	Value Added Impact (2024 dollars)	Labor Income Impact (2024 dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
Research Universities					
Augusta University	1,108,417,605	1,614,690,914	1,224,160,188	941,154,485	11,543
Personnel Services	665,589,161	1,223,089,382	997,789,405	831,167,020	8,420
Operating Expenses	259,325,152	152,408,556	74,453,299	40,231,204	1,185
Student Spending	183,503,292	239,192,976	151,917,484	69,756,261	1,938
Georgia Institute of Technology	3,404,988,090	5,824,634,813	4,196,264,500	2,906,544,418	36,705
Personnel Services	1,534,314,659	3,390,056,828	2,707,780,708	2,140,736,749	21,489
Operating Expenses	1,182,163,279	1,416,085,128	811,344,194	470,798,187	7,959
Student Spending	688,510,152	1,018,492,857	677,139,598	295,009,482	7,257
Georgia State University	1,959,315,681	3,222,134,120	2,275,410,224	1,443,649,451	21,013
Personnel Services	640,927,169	1,416,123,813	1,131,117,540	894,247,041	9,069
Operating Expenses	512,570,272	613,995,674	351,788,050	204,131,831	3,451
Student Spending	805,818,240	1,192,014,633	792,504,634	345,270,579	8,493
University of Georgia	2,616,691,707	3,732,195,148	2,699,057,652	1,893,677,493	29,538
Personnel Services	1,154,217,694	2,164,165,980	1,768,810,215	1,450,057,929	17,880
Operating Expenses	705,175,958	588,713,315	299,140,811	176,374,139	3,973
Student Spending	757,298,055	979,315,853	631,106,626	267,245,425	7,685
Comprehensive Universities					
Georgia Southern University	878,184,063	1,167,294,177	823,748,916	511,157,769	9,723
Personnel Services	257,170,731	475,837,697	391,160,833	321,688,035	4,455
Operating Expenses	178,194,843	121,727,761	62,511,990	33,554,438	874
Student Spending	442,818,489	569,728,719	370,076,093	155,915,296	4,394
Kennesaw State University	1,409,085,995	2,301,836,786	1,619,451,225	979,046,728	16,621
Personnel Services	396,175,387	875,346,571	699,176,055	552,759,635	6,918
Operating Expenses	255,444,400	305,990,739	175,317,010	101,731,091	1,720
Student Spending	757,466,208	1,120,499,476	744,958,160	324,556,002	7,983
University of West Georgia	392,476,928	654,416,321	465,249,088	287,622,795	4,826
Personnel Services	125,544,996	277,390,735	221,563,626	175,165,365	2,204
Operating Expenses	63,390,340	75,933,773	43,506,160	25,245,292	477
Student Spending	203,541,592	301,091,813	200,179,302	87,212,138	2,145
Valdosta State University	333,003,400	385,314,224	269,802,171	166,212,834	3,514
Personnel Services	93,106,116	150,611,087	127,477,509	107,492,795	1,579
Operating Expenses	75,122,493	36,108,162	17,219,988	9,002,388	273
Student Spending	164,774,791	198,594,975	125,104,674	49,717,651	1,662

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2024

Institution	Initial Spending (2024 dollars)	Output Impact (2024 dollars)	Value Added Impact (2024 dollars)	Labor Income Impact (2024 dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
State Universities					
Albany State University	228,621,235	282,164,316	189,494,945	120,511,775	2,666
Personnel Services	62,542,624	108,485,703	89,514,257	75,110,745	1,084
Operating Expenses	54,960,441	30,257,760	14,422,311	7,621,544	215
Student Spending	111,118,170	143,420,853	85,558,377	37,779,486	1,367
Clayton State University	178,125,515	292,531,077	206,388,931	126,973,322	2,136
Personnel Services	53,506,167	118,221,478	94,428,458	74,653,929	959
Operating Expenses	35,686,259	42,747,716	24,492,250	14,212,103	240
Student Spending	88,933,089	131,561,883	87,468,223	38,107,290	937
Columbus State University	240,877,991	301,351,222	210,274,132	132,454,594	2,702
Personnel Services	73,015,357	129,595,341	106,412,088	89,314,990	1,213
Operating Expenses	48,787,405	25,101,980	12,260,293	6,820,303	190
Student Spending	119,075,229	146,653,901	91,601,751	36,319,301	1,299
Fort Valley State University	151,221,539	179,536,777	121,873,163	80,600,747	1,623
Personnel Services	45,700,427	82,571,368	67,505,057	56,072,576	772
Operating Expenses	58,089,217	38,047,001	18,540,654	10,475,732	292
Student Spending	47,431,895	58,918,408	35,827,452	14,052,439	559
Georgia College & State University	249,973,585	333,714,364	230,174,147	147,455,642	3,102
Personnel Services	85,112,445	154,567,907	125,447,334	104,546,819	1,445
Operating Expenses	42,909,559	28,219,112	13,277,649	7,350,493	211
Student Spending	121,951,581	150,927,345	91,449,164	35,558,330	1,446
Georgia Southwestern State University	108,253,874	115,390,420	78,977,788	48,856,462	1,195
Personnel Services	30,215,229	46,037,868	39,440,358	33,979,675	481
Operating Expenses	24,061,540	9,280,776	4,138,881	2,214,893	77
Student Spending	53,977,105	60,071,776	35,398,549	12,661,894	637
Middle Georgia State University	240,591,226	312,179,178	210,803,666	130,322,252	2,932
Personnel Services	70,002,214	125,568,564	102,472,697	85,313,210	1,195
Operating Expenses	46,368,908	29,457,432	14,118,668	7,779,500	223
Student Spending	124,220,104	157,153,182	94,212,301	37,229,542	1,514
Savannah State University	138,560,352	164,403,823	112,764,478	69,998,817	1,349
Personnel Services	32,458,741	60,886,020	50,050,089	41,051,946	574
Operating Expenses	55,078,122	37,834,428	19,687,521	10,717,583	274
Student Spending	51,023,489	65,683,375	43,026,868	18,229,288	501
University of North Georgia	532,192,069	768,228,096	538,968,546	339,502,181	6,184
Personnel Services	168,460,768	323,466,319	262,638,788	214,734,890	2,795
Operating Expenses	77,819,410	67,740,299	34,802,641	20,288,876	448
Student Spending	285,911,891	377,021,478	241,527,117	104,478,415	2,941

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2024

Institution	Initial Spending (2024 dollars)	Output Impact (2024 dollars)	Value Added Impact (2024 dollars)	Labor Income Impact (2024 dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
State Colleges					
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	107,810,280	128,195,503	86,676,398	56,107,213	1,210
Personnel Services	29,572,460	47,167,558	39,977,516	34,008,005	464
Operating Expenses	21,574,579	10,183,709	4,779,082	2,479,902	71
Student Spending	56,663,241	70,844,236	41,919,800	19,619,306	675
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	48,750,682	76,111,900	52,277,577	31,028,913	568
Personnel Services	10,932,066	24,154,319	19,293,068	15,252,853	224
Operating Expenses	14,164,374	16,967,165	9,721,316	5,640,982	95
Student Spending	23,654,242	34,990,416	23,263,193	10,135,078	249
College of Coastal Georgia	88,881,641	107,657,507	74,370,450	45,578,709	967
Personnel Services	23,324,058	39,325,859	33,012,427	27,722,714	403
Operating Expenses	18,039,370	9,636,157	4,474,427	2,471,161	78
Student Spending	47,518,213	58,695,491	36,883,596	15,384,834	486
Dalton State College	130,259,140	149,136,574	101,953,688	64,304,966	1,224
Personnel Services	28,085,874	45,027,251	38,538,196	32,858,978	369
Operating Expenses	28,118,219	14,110,789	6,633,431	3,860,373	99
Student Spending	74,055,047	89,998,534	56,782,061	27,585,615	756
East Georgia State College	50,886,500	55,506,908	37,695,028	23,331,765	540
Personnel Services	12,458,405	19,933,093	16,881,499	14,379,252	228
Operating Expenses	13,987,148	6,345,507	3,034,119	1,573,298	47
Student Spending	24,440,947	29,228,308	17,779,410	7,379,215	265
Georgia Gwinnett College	343,101,679	558,192,263	390,084,092	230,776,872	3,788
Personnel Services	87,442,608	193,203,792	154,319,980	122,003,400	1,342
Operating Expenses	65,307,050	78,229,754	44,821,639	26,008,624	440
Student Spending	190,352,021	286,758,717	190,942,473	82,764,848	2,006
Georgia Highlands College	121,124,487	167,435,508	116,193,859	67,364,014	1,379
Personnel Services	28,252,271	54,846,464	44,816,499	36,353,823	528
Operating Expenses	21,930,939	18,743,812	10,185,556	5,523,634	114
Student Spending	70,941,277	93,845,232	61,191,804	25,486,557	737
Gordon State College	78,688,744	125,439,845	87,118,425	50,675,111	942
Personnel Services	17,998,758	39,768,122	31,764,469	25,112,582	358
Operating Expenses	14,575,185	17,459,266	10,003,264	5,804,588	98
Student Spending	46,114,801	68,212,457	45,350,692	19,757,941	486

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2024

Institution	Initial Spending (2024 dollars)	Output Impact (2024 dollars)	Value Added Impact (2024 dollars)	Labor Income Impact (2024 dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
South Georgia State College	56,232,108	64,624,078	42,882,561	26,423,064	645
Personnel Services	13,788,394	22,225,004	18,777,618	16,028,603	237
Operating Expenses	13,784,271	6,976,370	3,356,128	1,784,907	54
Student Spending	28,659,443	35,422,704	20,748,815	8,609,554	354

Notes:

The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN Cloud and production functions provided by IMPLAN.

Initial spending for personnel services and operating expenses were obtained from the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. The author estimated initial spending by students.

Output refers to the value of total production, including domestic and foreign trade. Value added includes employee compensation, proprietary income, other property income, and indirect business taxes. Labor income includes both the total payroll costs (including fringe benefits) of workers who are paid by employers and payments received by self-employed individuals. Employment includes both full-time and part-time jobs.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Table 3

On-Campus and Off-Campus Jobs that Exist Due to Institution-Related Spending in Fiscal Year 2024

Institution	Total Employment Impact	On-Campus Jobs	Off-Campus Jobs That Exist Due to Institution-Related Spending
System Total	**168,635**	**53,199**	**115,436**
Research Universities	**98,799**	**33,120**	**65,679**
Augusta University	11,543	4,799	6,744
Georgia Institute of Technology	36,705	11,634	25,071
Georgia State University	21,013	4,952	16,061
University of Georgia	29,538	11,735	17,803
Regional Universities	**34,684**	**10,054**	**24,630**
Georgia Southern University	9,723	3,096	6,627
Kennesaw State University	16,621	4,373	12,248
University of West Georgia	4,826	1,398	3,428
Valdosta State University	3,514	1,187	2,327
State Universities	**23,889**	**7,192**	**16,697**
Albany State University	2,666	776	1,890
Clayton State University	2,136	615	1,521
Columbus State University	2,702	840	1,862
Fort Valley State University	1,623	522	1,101
Georgia College & State University	3,102	978	2,124
Georgia Southwestern State University	1,195	375	820
Middle Georgia State University	2,932	818	2,114
Savannah State University	1,349	397	952
University of North Georgia	6,184	1,871	4,313
State Colleges	**11,263**	**2,833**	**8,430**
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	1,210	352	858
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	568	154	414
College of Coastal Georgia	967	302	665
Dalton State College	1,224	267	957
East Georgia State College	540	178	362
Georgia Gwinnett College	3,788	780	3,008
Georgia Highlands College	1,379	376	1,003
Gordon State College	942	242	700
South Georgia State College	645	182	463

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Table 4

Total Economic Impact of All USG Institutions on Their Regional Economies in FY 2024 Compared to FY 2023

Impact Category	Fiscal Year 2023 (2023 dollars/jobs)	Fiscal Year 2024 (2024 dollars/jobs)	Percent Change
Initial Spending	14,572,257,098	15,196,316,116	4.3
Output Impact	21,898,703,955	23,084,315,862	5.4
Value Added Impact	15,260,444,527	16,462,115,838	7.9
Labor Income Impact	10,270,837,263	10,921,332,392	6.3
Employment Impact	163,332	168,635	3.2

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Table 5

Output Impact For All USG Institutions
in FY 2024 Compared to FY 2023, With Percent Change

Institution	Output Impact in FY 2023 (2023 dollars)	Output Impact in FY 2024 (2024 dollars)	Percent Change
System Total	**21,898,703,955**	**23,084,315,862**	**5.4**
Research Universities	**13,573,536,960**	**14,393,654,995**	**6.0**
Augusta University	1,542,974,793	1,614,690,914	4.6
Georgia Institute of Technology	5,300,384,705	5,824,634,813	9.9
Georgia State University	3,218,288,749	3,222,134,120	0.1
University of Georgia	3,511,888,713	3,732,195,148	6.3
Comprehensive Universities	**4,302,803,777**	**4,508,861,508**	**4.8**
Georgia Southern University	1,145,280,890	1,167,294,177	1.9
Kennesaw State University	2,148,412,610	2,301,836,786	7.1
University of West Georgia	614,459,789	654,416,321	6.5
Valdosta State University	394,650,488	385,314,224	-2.4
State Universities	**2,631,159,201**	**2,749,499,273**	**4.5**
Albany State University	266,294,007	282,164,316	6.0
Clayton State University	287,415,552	292,531,077	1.8
Columbus State University	297,499,723	301,351,222	1.3
Fort Valley State University	178,341,755	179,536,777	0.7
Georgia College & State University	308,807,790	333,714,364	8.1
Georgia Southwestern State University	100,760,638	115,390,420	14.5
Middle Georgia State University	296,562,075	312,179,178	5.3
Savannah State University	150,454,749	164,403,823	9.3
University of North Georgia	745,022,912	768,228,096	3.1
State Colleges	**1,391,204,017**	**1,432,300,086**	**3.0**
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	119,072,497	128,195,503	7.7
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	71,390,387	76,111,900	6.6
College of Coastal Georgia	102,823,437	107,657,507	4.7
Dalton State College	137,838,819	149,136,574	8.2
East Georgia State College	53,687,668	55,506,908	3.4
Georgia Gwinnett College	548,806,122	558,192,263	1.7
Georgia Highlands College	166,252,311	167,435,508	0.7
Gordon State College	126,304,052	125,439,845	-0.7
South Georgia State College	65,028,724	64,624,078	-0.6

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Appendix 1

Study Areas for Institutions

Research Universities

Augusta University – Richmond, Columbia, Burke, McDuffie, Lincoln, Jefferson, Jenkins, and Warren
Georgia Institute of Technology – Atlanta MSA
Georgia State University – Atlanta MSA
University of Georgia – Clarke, Oconee, Madison, Jackson, Oglethorpe, Barrow, Gwinnett, Walton, and Elbert

Comprehensive Universities

Georgia Southern University – Bulloch, Screven, Candler, Emanuel, Evans, Tattnall, Jenkins, Chatham, Effingham, Bryan, and Liberty
Kennesaw State University – Atlanta MSA
University of West Georgia – Atlanta MSA
Valdosta State University – Lowndes, Brooks, Lanier, Berrien, Cook, and Echols

State Universities

Albany State University – Dougherty, Lee, Worth, Mitchell, Terrell, Sumter, Tift, and Crisp
Clayton State University – Atlanta MSA
Columbus State University – Muscogee, Harris, Chattahoochee, Marion, Talbot, Troup, and Stewart
Fort Valley State University – Peach, Houston, Crawford, Bibb, Taylor, and Macon
Georgia College & State University – Baldwin, Putnam, Hancock, Wilkinson, Washington, Jones, and Bibb
Georgia Southwestern State University – Sumter, Schley, Lee, Macon, Crisp, Webster and Marion
Middle Georgia State University – Bibb, Houston, Jones, Monroe, Peach, Crawford, Twiggs, Baldwin, Wilkinson, Dodge, Laurens, Lamar, Bleckley, and Pulaski
Savannah State University – Chatham, Effingham, Bryan, Liberty, and Bulloch
University of North Georgia – Lumpkin, Hall, Dawson, Forsyth, White, Oconee, Clarke, Barrow, Madison, Jackson, Gwinnett, Fannin, Gilmer, and Union

State Colleges

Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College – Tift, Worth, Cook, Colquitt, Irwin, Turner, Decatur, Seminole, Miller, Grady, Early, Thomas, Mitchell, and Baker
Atlanta Metropolitan State College – Atlanta MSA
College of Coastal Georgia – Glynn, Brantley, McIntosh, Camden, and Wayne
Dalton State College – Whitfield, Murray, Catoosa, Gordon, Walker, Bartow, and Gilmer
East Georgia State College – Emanuel, Bulloch, Candler, Jefferson, Johnson, Burke, and Toombs
Georgia Gwinnett College – Atlanta MSA
Georgia Highlands College – Floyd, Polk, Bartow, Chattooga, Gordon, Cobb, Paulding, Douglas, and Carroll
Gordon State College – Atlanta MSA
South Georgia State College – Coffee, Atkinson, Bacon, Jeff Davis, Ware, Pierce, Brantley, and Clinch

Note:

Study areas were defined by the author based on commuting data obtained from the Residence County to Workplace County Flows for Georgia, 5-Year ACS, 2009-2013, U.S. Census Bureau (data extracted on March 8, 2018).

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Appendix 2

Economic Impact of Capital Outlays in Fiscal Year 2024

Institution	Initial Spending (2024 dollars)	Output Impact (2024 dollars)	Value Added Impact (2024 dollars)	Labor Income Impact (2024 dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
System Total	**256,495,000**	**430,369,986**	**254,317,021**	**159,136,336**	**2,367**
Research Universities	**159,405,000**	**274,654,001**	**165,401,409**	**104,354,234**	**1,498**
Augusta University	20,640,000	30,278,791	17,780,224	9,867,671	168
Georgia Institute of Technology	54,060,000	98,600,804	61,174,158	40,542,466	557
Georgia State University	49,905,000	91,022,441	56,472,371	37,426,411	514
University of Georgia	34,800,000	54,751,965	29,974,656	16,517,686	259
Comprehensive Universities	**43,790,000**	**78,112,691**	**47,964,376**	**31,592,001**	**446**
Georgia Southern University	7,690,000	11,909,976	6,835,328	4,237,303	74
Kennesaw State University	34,300,000	62,560,259	38,813,793	25,723,392	353
University of West Georgia	1,800,000	3,642,456	2,315,255	1,631,306	19
Valdosta State University	0	0	0	0	0
State Universities	**43,900,000**	**64,057,212**	**33,820,111**	**19,164,375**	**352**
Albany State University	800,000	1,274,287	666,829	486,815	9
Clayton State University	0	0	0	0	0
Columbus State University	8,200,000	11,393,159	5,911,161	2,928,966	57
Fort Valley State University	16,800,000	26,112,692	13,245,178	6,608,262	134
Georgia College & State University	1,900,000	3,068,909	1,721,085	1,284,940	20
Georgia Southwestern State University	5,000,000	6,771,006	3,159,269	1,568,512	37
Middle Georgia State University	1,900,000	3,124,343	1,801,238	1,304,436	20
Savannah State University	0	0	0	0	0
University of North Georgia	9,300,000	12,312,816	7,315,351	4,982,444	75
State Colleges	**9,400,000**	**13,546,082**	**7,131,125**	**4,025,726**	**71**
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	0	0	0	0	0
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	0	0	0	0	0
College of Coastal Georgia	1,400,000	2,157,807	1,238,922	911,770	14
Dalton State College	5,000,000	7,291,751	3,613,276	2,005,850	38
East Georgia State College	3,000,000	4,096,524	2,278,927	1,108,106	19
Georgia Gwinnett College	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia Highlands College	0	0	0	0	0
Gordon State College	0	0	0	0	0
South Georgia State College	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN Cloud and production functions provided by IMPLAN. Initial spending for capital projects were obtained from the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. Output refers to the value of total production, including domestic and foreign trade. Value added includes employee compensation, proprietary income, other property income, and indirect business taxes. Labor income includes both the total payroll costs (including fringe benefits) of workers who are paid by employers and payments received by self-employed individuals. Employment includes both full- and part-time jobs.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Appendix 3

Augusta University's Albany, Savannah/Brunswick, and Rome/Dalton Clinical Campuses: Economic Impact of FY 2024 Expenditures

Augusta University has established clinical campuses in Albany, Savannah, and Rome, which generate economic impacts for their host communities. Appendix 3 documents the economic impact that the Albany, Savannah, and Rome clinical campuses had on their host communities in FY 2024.

Albany: Total expenditures at the Albany clinical campus were $1,728,438, including $729,776 personnel expense, $478,702 operating expense, $421,920 in student spending, and $98,040 in capital outlays. The Board of Regents, University System of Georgia provided the estimates for personnel,operating expenses, capital outlays, and enrollment.

The economic impact accruing to Albany includes:

- $1,728,438 in initial expenditures and 6 on-campus jobs,
- $2,221,099 in output (sales),
- $1,576,804 in gross regional product (value added),
- $1,121,484 in income, and
- 18 jobs.

Savannah/Brunswick: Total expenditures at the Savannah/Brunswick clinical campus were $2,461,780, including $974,154 personnel expense, $116,386 operating expense, and $1,371,240 in student spending. The Board of Regents, University System of Georgia provided the estimates for personnel and operating expenses as well as enrollment.

The economic impact accruing to Savannah/Brunswick includes:

- $2,461,780 in initial expenditures and 8 on-campus jobs,
- $3,672,398 in output (sales),
- $2,699,987 in gross regional product (value added),
- $1,744,584 in income, and
- 27 jobs.

Rome/Dalton: Total expenditures at the Rome/Dalton clinical campus were $1,740,883, including $602,872 personnel expense, $452,391 operating expense, and $685,620 in student spending. The Board of Regents, University System of Georgia provided the estimates for personnel and operating expenses as well as enrollment.

The economic impact accruing to Rome/Dalton includes:

- $1,740,883 in initial expenditures and 7 on-campus jobs,
- $2,463,951 in output (sales),
- $1,757,833 in gross regional product (value added),
- $1,135,999 in income, and
- 19 jobs.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia, (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Appendix 4

Augusta University and UGA Medical Partnership's Athens Campus: Economic Impact of FY 2023 Expenditures

In partnership, Augusta University and the University of Georgia opened a new campus in Athens in FY 2011, which generates significant economic impacts for Athens' regional economy. Appendix 4 documents the economic impact that the Athens campus had on its host community in FY 2024.

Initial expenditures at the Athens campus (including St. Mary's Hospital) were $28,054,972, including $19,785,737 personnel expense, $2,360,895 operating expense, $4,087,350 in student spending, and $1,820,990 in capital outlays. The Board of Regents, University System of Georgia provided expense data for personnel and operations as well as enrollment data.

The economic impact accruing to Athens includes:

- $28,054,972 in initial expenditures and 152 on-campus and St. Mary's jobs,
- $47,220,009 in output (sales),
- $36,297,397 in gross regional product (value added),
- $27,754,274 in income, and
- 325 jobs.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia, (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Appendix 5

Combined Economic Impact of UGA's Griffin Campus (Budget Unit "A" and Budget Unit "B") On Its Regional Economy in Fiscal Year 2024

UGA's Griffin Campus	Initial Spending (current dollars)	Output Impact (current dollars)	Value Added Impact (current dollars)	Labor Income Impact (current dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
Total	28,639,466	49,618,059	37,153,803	27,421,865	324
Personnel Services	15,785,109	37,086,574	29,622,603	23,419,251	248
Operating Expenses	7,270,097	8,708,675	4,989,625	2,895,326	49
Student Spending	2,584,260	3,822,810	2,541,575	1,107,268	27

Notes: The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN Cloud and production functions provided by IMPLAN. Initial spending for personnel services and operating expenses were obtained from the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. The author estimated initial spending by students. Output refers to the value of total production, including domestic and foregin trade. Value added includes employee compensation, proprietary income, other property income, and indirect business taxes. Labor income includes both the total payroll costs (including fringe benefits) of workers who are paid by employers and payments received by self-employed individuals. Employment includes both full-time and part-time jobs. The total employment impact of 324 jobs consists of 140 on-campus jobs (expressed on a FTE basis) and 184 off-campus jobs. For each FTE job created on the Griffin campus, there are 1.3 off-campus jobs that exist because of spending related to UGA at Griffin.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Appendix 6

Total Economic Impact of Information Technology Services in Athens On the Regional Economy in Fiscal Year 2024

ITS in Athens	Initial Spending (current dollars)	Output Impact (current dollars)	Value Added Impact (current dollars)	Labor Income Impact (current dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
Total	32,784,756	49,328,929	37,304,046	29,441,652	368
Personnel Services	21,110,878	39,583,039	32,351,901	26,521,856	302
Operating Expenses	11,673,878	9,745,890	4,952,145	2,919,796	66

Notes: The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN Cloud and production functions provided by IMPLAN. Initial spending for personal services and operating expenses were obtained from the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. ITS operating expenditures expensed by USG institutions ($60,906,092) are not included because this amount represents various contracts and software licenses with suppliers that are unlikely to be located in the Athens area. In addition, a substantial of this amount represents USG institutions' purchasing software directly through ITS due to its ability to obtain better pricing. Output refers to the value of total production, including domestic and foreign trade. Value added includes employee compensation, proprietary income, other property income, and indirect business taxes. Labor income includes both the total payroll costs (including fringe benefits) of workers who are paid by employers and payments received by self-employed individuals. Employment includes both full-time and part-time jobs.The total employment impact of 368 jobs consists of 190 USG jobs (expressed on a FTE basis) and 178 off-site jobs that are primarily in the private sector. For each FTE job created at ITS in Athens there are 0.9 off-site jobs that exist because of ITS-related spending.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.

Appendix 7

Total Economic Impact of the Shared Services Center in Sandersville On the Regional Economy in Fiscal Year 2024

SSC Sandersville	Initial Spending (current dollars)	Output Impact (current dollars)	Value Added Impact (current dollars)	Labor Income Impact (current dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
Total	9,713,882	13,574,607	10,229,784	8,221,517	119
Personnel Services	6,203,679	11,266,151	9,143,610	7,620,212	102
Operating Expenses	3,510,203	2,308,456	1,086,174	601,305	17

Notes: The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN Cloud and production functions provided by IMPLAN. Initial spending for personal services and operating expenses were obtained from the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. Output refers to the value of total production, including domestic and foreign trade. Value added includes employee compensation, proprietary income, other property income, and indirect business taxes. Labor income includes both the total payroll costs (including fringe benefits) of workers who are paid by employers and payments received by self-employed individuals. Employment includes both full-time and part-time jobs. The total employment impact of 119 jobs consists of 68 USG jobs at the Shared Services Center (expressed on a FTE basis) and 51 off-site jobs that are primarily in the private sector. For each FTE job created at the Shared Services Center, there are 0.8 off-site jobs that exists because of Center-related spending.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia, (www.selig.uga.edu), 2025.