

**The Economic Impact
of University System of Georgia Institutions
on their Regional Economies in FY 2016**

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Introduction

How much does a region benefit economically from having an increase in the proportion of high education? Additionally, how

Methodology

■ Short-Term Economic Impact Of a College or University ■

The overall economic impact of college-university-related spending is defined as the change in regional output, value added, labor income, and employment (for a region, as well as the national average) and inflation. The overall economic impact includes the impact of the initial round of spending and the secondary, indirect and induced, spending of the multiplier effect. It has occurred when the initial expenditure is re-spent. Figure 1 provides a schematic representation of impact relationships.

Indirect spending effects of the change in income- and expenditure-related regional income, including the additional demand generated by spending by the college/university, industry and staff, and inflation. The impact of the multiplier of activity has a feedback when an inflation and employment and expenditure change good or vice versa from the indirect local in the household community. Induced spending is similar to indirect spending effects of the additional demand generated by spending by the region's household and their income increase. The feedback in the feedback loop. Basically, the induced impact causes the multiplier of activity has a feedback when household expenditure increases in their spending. It has a feedback by the direct and indirect spending.

The sum of the direct, indirect, and induced economic impact is the overall economic impact, which is expressed in terms of output (value added, gross regional product), value added (gross regional product), labor income, and employment. To all indirect and induced effects of value added, labor income, and employment by indirect (including household) for a given period of time. To all output impact is the most inclusive, large measure of economic impact. Because of their size, output impact is usually a primary indicator 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 input produced by the industry, which means that the inevitable 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/university on the regional economy.

The regional economic activity is the household community, including the spending from which employment and expenditure come. The effects of expenditure have gone to the business, government, and local government. The region is not included in the value-added, labor income, and employment impact measure.

The multiplier concept is common to most economic impact studies. Multiplier measure the response of the local economy to a change in demand or production. In essence, multiplier cause the impact of the initial round of spending to be the impact generated by successive rounds of re-spending of the initial dollar. The magnitude of a multiplier depends on what proportion of each dollar spent in the region is spent each round of spending. Multiplier effects of the region and the industry have received the initial round of spending.

Figure 2 illustrates the successive rounds of spending that might occur if a region has an industry. Assume that the amount is \$100 and that the regional multiplier is 2.0. The initial injection of spending to the region is \$100, which creates a direct economic impact of \$100 on the regional economy. Of that \$100, only \$50 is re-spent locally; the other 50% of the region through non-local areas, non-local purchases, and income transfers. After the first round of spending, the overall economic impact of 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 overall economic impact of the region is \$175. After the second round of re-spending, less than \$1 remains in the local economy, but the overall economic impact has reached almost \$200. The induced (multiplier effect) impact of the region (\$100) equals the overall impact (\$200) minus the direct impact (\$100).

The multiplier effect of re-spending has occurred throughout the region until the initial dollar has completely leaked out of the region. Obviously, multiplier effects within the region, self-sufficient areas are likely to be larger than in the national, specialized areas have a relatively high 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, retail services, business services, and

energy and services. Conventional, electric, gas, and other utility services are linked with local production, and their multiplier is lower.

■ Analytic Approach ■

Estimating the economic impact of the University System of Georgia in relation to the regional economy in FY 2016 involved four basic steps. First, initial spending (and employment) for each institution were obtained for Board of Regents University A and Board of Regents University B; and then the institutional expenditures were allocated to individual economic sectors. This distribution was associated with capital project (construction) funded expenditures for each institution and were allocated to the appropriate individual economic sector. Finally, the IMPLAN Pro modeling system was used to build regional economic model data sets for each institution.

The geographic area covered by the regional model has been defined for each institution, which includes the labor force directly involved in the economic activity, as reported in Appendix 1. The geographic area is based on an analysis of commuting patterns obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. For analytical purposes, all dollar amounts were converted to inflation-adjusted dollars, based on the amount reported in his report as in 2016 dollars.

collaboration in 2000. Expenditures and income for MCG Health, Inc., are reported in Appendix 3, however. Appendix 4 reports the combined income of Augusta University and MCG Health, Inc. on the Augusta MSA (including the workforce-related activities) and the contribution of the local economy that lies within Georgia (defined in Appendix 1).

Since a detailed analysis of spending patterns at each institution was not available, budgeted expenditures for operating expenses were allocated on a pro-rata basis, based on a typical expenditure pattern, estimated for

Summary

The fundamental finding of this study is that each of the University System of Georgia's institutions create

Figure 1

**Schematic Representation
of Impact Relationships**

Direct
Expenditures

+

Indirect and Induced Impacts
(Multiplier Effects)

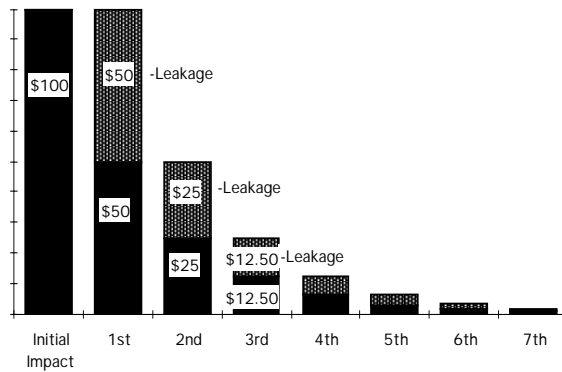
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Total Direct
Economic Impact

Figure 2

How Multipliers Capture the Impact of Re-spending Initial Impacts If the Output Multiplier Equals 2.0



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-spent 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 2016**

Notes:

The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using the IMPLAN Professional System and production functions provided by IMPLAN Group, LLC.

Initial spending for personal 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.

Table 2

**Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia
Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2016**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Initial Spending (current dollars)</u>	<u>Output Impact (current dollars)</u>	<u>Value Added Impact (current dollars)</u>	<u>Labor Income Impact (current dollars)</u>	<u>Employment Impact (jobs)</u>
Research Universities					
Augusta University	930,068,992	1,403,878,791	1,009,320,787	786,617,324	12,794
Personnel Services	531,969,954	954,657,309	768,645,110	658,071,175	9,006
Operating Expenses	275,070,665	291,440,357	152,809,813	85,076,485	2,138
Student Spending	123,028,373	157,781,125	87,865,864	43,469,665	1,650
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,800,743,086	3,051,550,474	2,140,514,675	1,635,715,819	24,213
Personnel Services	877,850,329	1,763,658,843	1,398,722,837	1,188,303,694	14,733
Operating Expenses	572,188,840	751,533,111	421,011,351	262,390,136	4,814
Student Spending	350,703,917	536,358,521	320,780,487	185,021,989	4,666
Georgia State University	1,548,309,416	2,539,854,071	1,702,072,066	1,214,912,472	21,277
Personnel Services	510,010,657	1,024,644,869	812,625,509	690,376,866	9,108
Operating Expenses	336,896,785	442,492,143	247,885,574	154,491,623	2,838
Student Spending	701,401,974	1,072,717,058	641,560,984	370,043,983	9,332
University of Georgia	1,807,145,036	2,709,578,898	1,881,545,933	1,404,218,485	25,215
Personnel Services	792,254,034	1,455,966,486	1,174,744,259	1,007,707,336	14,614
Operating Expenses	476,563,895	539,895,221	288,351,992	168,584,448	3,753
Student Spending	538,327,107	713,717,191	418,449,683	227,926,701	6,849
Comprehensive Universities					
Georgia Southern University	569,400,195	719,699,581	452,222,785	305,088,961	8,641
Personnel Services	176,273,641	298,573,948	241,150,803	207,568,404	3,797
Operating Expenses	98,729,536	77,526,927	33,700,871	18,845,998	707
Student Spending	294,397,018	343,598,706	177,371,111	78,674,559	4,137
Kennesaw State University	862,415,345	1,408,554,010	934,146,462	653,662,765	12,933
Personnel Services	252,743,628	507,778,500	402,709,057	342,126,867	5,541
Operating Expenses	146,578,243	192,520,988	107,850,897	67,216,744	1,230
Student Spending	463,093,474	708,254,522	423,586,508	244,319,154	6,162
University of West Georgia	348,159,955	564,267,764	372,595,890	260,329,227	5,336
Personnel Services	98,822,908	198,541,707	157,459,486	133,771,812	2,373
Operating Expenses	72,255,384	94,902,759	53,164,838	33,134,334	608
Student Spending	177,081,663	270,823,298	161,971,566	93,423,081	2,356
Valdosta State University	298,787,437	398,463,399	255,333,885	170,594,577	4,672
Personnel Services	90,227,766	155,251,909	126,147,909	108,287,247	2,065
Operating Expenses	52,065,183	51,512,011	25,815,914	13,941,555	415
Student Spending	156,494,488	191,699,479	103,370,061	48,365,775	2,192

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

**Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia
Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2016**

Institution	Initial Spending (current dollars)	Output Impact (current dollars)	Value Added Impact (current dollars)	Labor Income Impact (current dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
State Universities					
Albany State University	217,815,302	289,969,693	181,761,716	121,028,050	3,256
Personnel Services	61,313,341	107,395,878	86,490,653	74,384,522	1,282
Operating Expenses	41,319,719	41,880,486	20,523,641	11,850,713	331
Student Spending	115,182,242	140,693,329	74,747,422	34,792,815	1,643
Armstrong State University	186,536,405	252,124,574	164,574,815	111,661,464	2,673
Personnel Services	52,065,701	93,564,810	75,410,229	64,677,729	1,213
Operating Expenses	38,050,773	38,593,265	19,780,687	11,287,559	292
Student Spending	96,419,931	119,966,500	69,383,899	35,696,176	1,168
Clayton State University	169,079,880	275,936,943	183,066,026	128,327,710	2,607
Personnel Services	49,913,190	100,278,872	79,529,183	67,565,081	1,174
Operating Expenses	30,544,014	40,117,577	22,474,002	14,006,643	254
Student Spending	88,622,676	135,540,494	81,062,841	46,755,986	1,179
Columbus State University	225,110,517	295,029,169	189,919,857	128,848,682	3,220
Personnel Services	64,992,202	114,479,414	92,439,235	79,775,009	1,368
Operating Expenses	47,278,708	47,419,324	23,947,075	13,471,304	361
Student Spending	112,839,607	133,130,431	73,533,546	35,602,370	1,491
Fort Valley State University	112,330,482	150,530,804	97,895,242	68,563,361	1,549
Personnel Services	36,301,066	65,092,630	52,181,742	44,802,912	768
Operating Expenses	37,976,930	39,385,058	19,767,406	10,772,613	300
Student Spending	38,052,486	46,053,116	25,946,093	12,987,836	481
Georgia College & State University	207,333,366	266,350,202	171,064,290	115,373,640	3,086
Personnel Services	70,945,613	118,371,019	96,512,277	83,072,683	1,330
Operating Expenses	34,216,895	30,702,025	14,629,894	7,459,154	269
Student Spending	102,170,858	117,277,158	59,922,118	24,841,804	1,487
Georgia Southwestern State University	72,757,064	88,734,278	55,714,861	37,700,299	1,056
Personnel Services	21,985,804	36,653,598	29,807,734	25,799,006	416
Operating Expenses	13,367,535	10,775,043	4,873,614	2,830,174	108
Student Spending	37,403,725	41,305,637	21,033,513	9,071,120	532
Middle Georgia State University	184,650,279	250,194,190	159,301,273	105,329,608	2,741
Personnel Services	49,659,895	89,454,157	71,484,490	61,150,475	1,148
Operating Expenses	34,905,447	36,752,033	18,442,396	9,904,489	285
Student Spending	100,084,937	123,988,001	69,374,387	34,274,644	1,308
Savannah State University	142,832,200	192,429,182	125,799,306	86,215,347	1,998
Personnel Services	41,183,739	74,009,351	59,649,158	51,159,798	922
Operating Expenses	35,041,103	35,540,681	18,216,110	10,394,758	269
Student Spending	66,607,358	82,879,150	47,934,038	24,660,791	807
University of North Georgia	402,891,554	577,091,710	378,214,682	257,724,831	5,629
Personnel Services	106,589,984	196,877,278			

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

**Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia
Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2016**

Institution	Initial Spending (current dollars)	Output Impact (current dollars)	Value Added Impact (current dollars)	Labor Income Impact (current dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
State Colleges					
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	81,199,395	98,100,111	59,444,050	38,249,544	1,116
Personnel Services	19,182,709	32,462,679	26,320,572	22,657,501	350
Operating Expenses	17,547,275	14,632,271	6,505,678	3,731,380	131
Student Spending	44,469,411	51,005,161	26,617,799	11,860,663	636
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	70,666,362	112,404,800	72,869,367	49,778,250	1,017
Personnel Services	16,517,768	33,185,281	26,318,587	22,359,308	380
Operating Expenses	16,649,902	21,868,568	12,250,839	7,635,186	138
Student Spending	37,498,692	57,350,950	34,299,941	19,783,757	499
Bainbridge State College	51,756,514	59,967,125	36,589,126	23,739,472	711
Personnel Services	11,694,183	19,325,134	15,731,307	13,687,044	259
Operating Expenses	12,006,508	10,335,714	4,991,802	2,819,985	92
Student Spending	28,055,823	30,306,278	15,866,017	7,232,443	359
College of Coastal Georgia	72,740,618	95,730,920	60,606,130	38,710,405	1,068
Personnel Services	19,567,167	33,558,238	27,291,846	23,303,811	444
Operating Expenses	12,774,520	12,767,492	6,463,084	3,332,385	92
Student Spending	40,398,931	49,405,191	26,851,200	12,074,210	532
Dalton State College	112,147,544	136,550,655	84,987,356	54,928,064	1,526
Personnel Services	25,458,143	43,845,334	35,557,143	30,598,623	548
Operating Expenses	22,354,948	18,538,621	9,191,173	5,696,860	154
Student Spending	64,334,453	74,166,700	40,239,041	18,632,582	824
East Georgia State College	64,773,992	80,140,200	47,078,850	28,608,005	991
Personnel Services	12,849,058	21,970,591	17,677,097	15,208,629	333
Operating Expenses	12,244,136	11,153,261	5,242,950	2,711,186	92
Student Spending	39,680,798	47,016,349	24,158,803	10,688,190	566
Georgia Gwinnett College	280,136,153	451,700,058	295,749,827	203,640,440	4,597
Personnel Services	71,958,447	144,569,238	114,654,994	97,406,684	2,081
Operating Expenses	52,098,559	68,428,081	38,333,643	23,890,969	438
Student Spending	156,079,147	238,702,739	142,761,190	82,342,787	2,077
Georgia Highlands College	113,551,024	149,423,968	91,583,633	55,287,875	1,814
Personnel Services	23,054,887	41,274,341	33,064,519	28,109,693	707
Operating Expenses	20,237,354	20,832,379	10,557,293	5,467,890	154
Student Spending	70,258,783	87,317,248	47,961,821	21,710,292	953

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

**Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia
Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2016**

Notes:

The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using the IMPLAN Professional System and production functions provided by IMPLAN Group, LLC.

Table 3

Appendix 1

Study Areas for Institutions

Research Universities

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

Comprehensive Universities

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

State Universities

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

State Colleges

Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College – Tift, Berrien, Worth, Colquitt, Irwin, Cook, and Turner
Atlanta Metropolitan State College – Atlanta MSA
Bainbridge State College – Decatur, Seminole, Miller, Grady, Early, Mitchell, and Baker

Appendix 2

Economic Impact of Capital Outlays in Fiscal Year 2016

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Initial Spending (current dollars)</u>	<u>Output Impact (current dollars)</u>	<u>Value Added Impact (current dollars)</u>	<u>Labor Income Impact (current dollars)</u>	<u>Employment Impact (jobs)</u>
System Total	225,135,000	353,042,419	132,185,526	102,638,352	2,173
Research Universities	76,835,000	121,825,330	48,878,042	37,531,239	713
Augusta University	1,500,000	2,484,105	1,034,196	770,715	18
Georgia Institute of Technology	5,000,000	10,101,284	4,827,590	3,632,643	65
Georgia State University	5,400,000	10,526,824	4,697,161	3,678,384	61
University of Georgia	64,935,000	98,713,117	38,319,095	29,449,497	569
Comprehensive Universities	43,900,000	67,409,311	22,748,865	17,550,309	417
Georgia Southern University	33,600,000	48,146,220	13,873,917	10,469,565	293
Kennesaw State University	4,900,000	9,372,625	4,030,321	3,092,097	52
University of West Georgia	1,900,000	4,385,956	2,533,990	2,227,891	33
Valdosta State University	3,500,000	5,504,510	2,310,637	1,760,756	39
State Universities	81,200,000	124,438,747	45,430,772	35,951,989	807
Albany State University	21,500,000	32,432,682	10,160,162	7,723,219	201
Armstrong State University	1,800,000	3,130,587	1,607,325	1,521,929	29
Clayton State University	1,400,000	3,231,757	1,867,751	1,641,603	25
Columbus State University	17,400,000	24,466,257	8,301,092	6,594,057	142
Fort Valley State University	4,000,000	6,610,725	2,617,102	1,952,140	49
Georgia College & State University	9,100,000	13,210,700	4,779,345	3,579,445	98
Georgia Southwestern State University	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Georgia State University	6,500,000	10,283,949	3,557,536	2,694,140	67
Savannah State University	16,000,000	24,211,873	8,523,402	6,614,213	143
University of North Georgia	3,500,000	6,860,217	4,017,057	3,631,243	53
State Colleges	23,200,000	39,369,031	15,127,847	11,604,815	236
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	2,500,000	3,800,783	1,304,183	931,282	30
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	700,000	1,615,879	933,575	820,802	12
Bainbridge State College	0	0	0	0	0
College of Coastal Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Dalton State College	4,000,000	5,511,124	1,582,676	1,201,929	33
East Georgia State College	4,500,000	6,444,267	1,848,496	1,393,839	39
Georgia Gwinnett College	11,500,000	21,996,978	9,458,917	7,256,963	122
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 the IMPLAN Professional System and production functions provided by IMPLAN Group, LLC. 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. Estimates for Augusta University exclude impacts associated with MCG Health, Inc., which are reported in Appendix 3.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), April 2017.

Appendix 4

Appendix 5

Augusta University's Albany, Savannah, and Rome Clinical Campuses: Economic Impact of FY 2016 Expenditures

Augusta University has established clinical campuses in Albany, Savannah, and Rome, which generate economic impacts for their host communities. Appendix 5 documents the economic impact that the Albany, Savannah, and Rome clinical campuses had on their host communities in FY 2016.

Albany: In FY 2016, total expenditures at the Albany clinical campus were \$1,475,901, including \$696,612 personnel expense, \$442,295 operating expense, and \$336,996 in student spending (Assistant Vice Chancellor for Fiscal Affairs/Budget Director, Board of Regents, University System of Georgia provided the estimates for personnel and operating expenses as well as enrollment).

The economic impact accruing to Albany includes:

- \$1,475,901 in initial expenditures and 5 on-campus jobs,
- \$2,080,094 in output (sales),
- \$1,421,037 in gross regional product (value added),
- \$1,066,353 in income, and
- 18 jobs.

Savannah: Total expenditures at the Savannah clinical campus were \$1,477,672, including \$632,195 personnel expense, \$230,093 operating expense, and \$615,384 in student spending (Assistant Vice Chancellor for Fiscal Affairs/Budget Director, 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 includes:

- \$1,477,672 in initial expenditures and 5 on-campus jobs,
- \$2,135,091 in output (sales),
- \$1,478,070 in gross regional product (value added),
- \$1,081,403 in income, and
- 19 jobs.

Rome: Total expenditures at the Rome clinical campus were \$1,126,370, including \$548,945 personnel expense, \$342,993 operating expense, and \$234,432 in student spending (Assistant Vice Chancellor for Fiscal Affairs/Budget Director, Board of Regents, University System of Georgia provided the estimates for personnel and operating expenses as well as enrollment).

Appendix 6

Augusta University and UGA Medical Partnership's Athens Campus: Economic Impact of FY 2016 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 6 documents the economic impact that the Athens campus had on its host community in FY 2016.

In FY 2016, initial expenditures at the Athens campus were \$15,121,451, including \$8,760,727 personnel expense, \$3,298,492 operating expense, and \$2,432,232 in student spending (Assistant Vice Chancellor for Fiscal Affairs/Budget Director, 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:

- \$15,122,451 in initial expenditures and 70 on-campus jobs,
- \$23,775,043 in output (sales),
- \$17,257,764 in gross regional product (value added),
- \$13,562,640 in income, and
- 183 jobs.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia, (www.selig.uga.edu), April 2017.

Appendix 7

**Combined Economic Impact of UGA's Griffin Campus (Budget Unit "A" and Budget Unit "B")
On Its Regional Economy in Fiscal Year 2016**

	Initial Spending (current dollars)	Output Impact (current dollars)	Value Added Impact (current dollars)	Labor Income Impact (current dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
<u>UGA's Griffin Campus</u>					

Appendix 8

**Total Economic Impact of Information Technology Services in Athens
On the Regional Economy in Fiscal Year 2016**

<u>ITS in Athens</u>	Initial Spending	Output Impact	Value Added Impact	Labor Income Impact	Employment Impact
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