

**The Economic Impact
of University System of Georgia Institutions
on their Regional Economies in FY 2025**

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Executive Summary

The statewide economic impact of the University System of Georgia's institutions in fiscal year 2025 includes:

- \$25.1 billion in output (sales);
- \$17.7 billion in gross regional product;
- \$11.5 billion in income; and
- 170,096 jobs.

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 2025 fiscal year—July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025.

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 \$25.1 billion in FY 2025. 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 2025 total, \$16.3 billion (65 percent) is initial spending by the institutions and students; \$8.8 billion (35 percent) is the induced or re-spending (multiplier) impact. Dividing the FY 2025 total output impact (\$25.1 billion) by initial spending (\$16.3 billion) yields an average multiplier value of 1.54. On average, therefore, every dollar of initial spending generates an additional 54 cents for the economy of the region that hosts the institution.

In FY 2025, value added comprises \$17.7 billion (71 percent) of the \$25.1 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 \$11.5 billion, and represents 65 percent of the value-added impact.

The collective or rolled-up employment impact of all institutions on their host communities in FY 2025, including multiplier effects, is 170,096 full- and part-time jobs. Approximately 32 percent of these positions are on campus (54,600 FTE University System employees) and 68 percent (115,496 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 170,096 jobs generated by the University System account for 3.4 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 2025 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 2025. 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 \$6,100 for Summer 2024, \$9,150 for Fall 2024, and at \$9,150 for Spring 2025. 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 2025, 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 2025. 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 2025 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 2025 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 2025, total initial spending for all 26 institutions was \$16.3 billion. Spending originating from personnel services accounted for 37 percent (\$6.1 billion) of initial spending, spending due to operating expenses accounted for 25 percent (\$4.1 billion) of initial spending, and students' personal expenditures accounted for 37 percent (\$6.1 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 2025 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 \$25.1 billion in FY 2025 (Table 1). This amount represents the combined impact of all 26 institutions on their host communities. Of the FY 2025 output impact, \$16.3 billion (65 percent) was initial spending by the institutions and students, while \$8.8 billion (35 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 2025 was 1.54, obtained by dividing the total output impact (\$25.1 billion) by initial spending (\$16.3 billion). On average, therefore, every dollar of initial spending generated an additional 54 cents for the economy of the region hosting the institution. Thus, for all institutions combined, the output impact was 1.54 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 2025 are reported in the third column of Tables 1 and 2.

The 26 institutions collectively generated a value-added impact of \$17.7 billion on their host communities in FY 2025. 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 \$11.5 billion in FY 2025. The labor income received by residents of the communities that host University System institutions represents 65 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 170,096 jobs on their host communities in FY 2025. Approximately 32 percent (55,600) of these positions are on-campus jobs at one of the institutions of the University System of Georgia, and 68 percent (115,496 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, 10 jobs were generated for each million dollars of initial spending by USG institutions and students—on average \$96,006 in initial spending supports one job.

The employment impact associated with the University System equals 3.4 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 Cyber 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 2024 Estimates

Table 4 reports the total economic impact of all USG institutions on their regional economies in FY 2025 and FY 2024. Initial spending for the fiscal year was 7.5 percent higher in FY 2025 than in FY 2024 – \$16.3 billion versus \$15.2 billion. The output (sales) impact was 8.9 percent higher and the employment impact was 0.9 percent higher in FY 2025 than reported for FY 2024. The percentage increases in initial spending and output impacts exceed the percentage gain in employment impact largely due to inflation and productivity gains.

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 2025" 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 2025 includes:

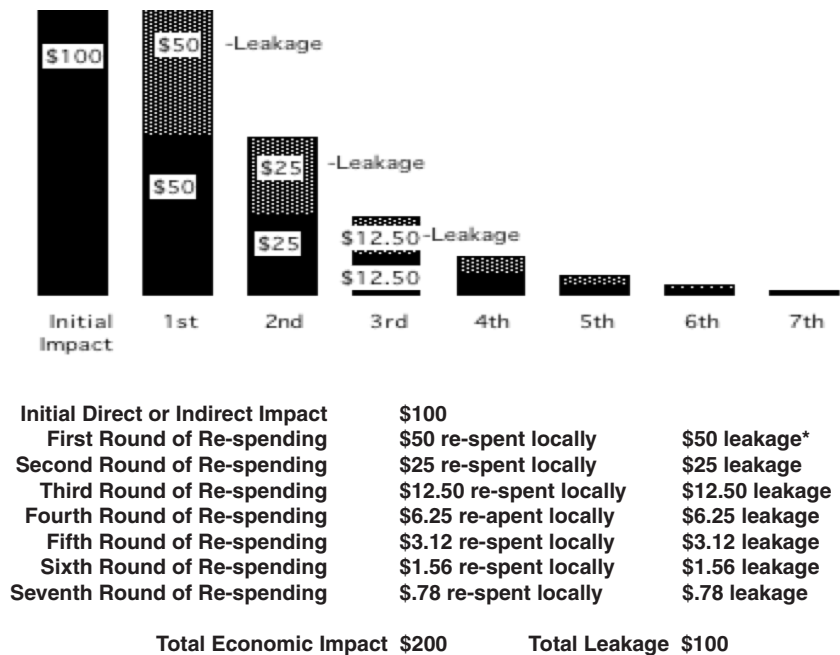
- \$25.1 billion in output (sales);
- \$17.7 billion in valued added (gross regional product);
- \$11.5 billion in labor income; and
- 170,096 jobs.

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



*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 2025**

Total for All Institutions in 2025	Initial Spending (2025 dollars)	Output Impact (2025 dollars)	Value Added Impact (2025 dollars)	Labor Income Impact (2025 dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
System total	16,330,182,601	25,149,376,577	17,741,119,852	11,463,576,811	170,096
Personnel services	6,085,790,028	12,392,971,013	9,946,716,056	8,004,357,052	88,710
Operating expenses	4,149,162,615	4,221,766,992	2,267,658,057	1,300,200,238	23,894
Student spending	6,095,229,958	8,534,638,572	5,526,745,739	2,159,019,521	57,492

Notes:

The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN 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), 2026.

Table 2

**Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia
Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2025**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Initial Spending (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Output Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Value Added Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Labor Income Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Employment Impact (jobs)</u>
Research Universities					
Augusta University	1,199,596,187	1,782,955,040	1,323,970,944	1,001,447,140	12,325
Personnel Services	704,092,628	1,315,975,625	1,062,954,349	881,519,015	8,862
Operating Expenses	284,302,618	186,690,349	85,535,132	47,743,154	1,396
Student Spending	211,200,941	280,289,066	175,481,463	72,184,971	2,067
Georgia Institute of Technology	3,647,122,583	6,338,188,381	4,534,327,272	3,095,485,694	37,388
Personnel Services	1,662,072,350	3,669,454,047	2,916,268,747	2,300,882,324	22,354
Operating Expenses	1,205,159,590	1,503,745,013	847,686,339	487,340,256	7,699
Student Spending	779,890,643	1,164,989,321	770,372,186	307,263,114	7,335
Georgia State University	2,077,211,532	3,482,258,388	2,434,939,022	1,499,407,611	20,619
Personnel Services	673,489,371	1,486,901,757	1,181,703,073	932,341,958	9,064
Operating Expenses	546,393,330	681,765,512	384,322,678	220,949,567	3,491
Student Spending	857,328,831	1,313,591,119	868,913,271	346,116,086	8,064
University of Georgia	2,803,427,231	4,054,849,306	2,895,642,915	1,984,067,175	29,877
Personnel Services	1,213,703,288	2,306,352,666	1,867,338,720	1,524,953,613	18,243
Operating Expenses	770,465,608	668,675,407	334,317,512	194,156,380	4,255
Student Spending	819,258,335	1,079,821,233	693,986,683	264,957,182	7,379
Comprehensive Universities					
Georgia Southern University	912,526,502	1,239,916,219	861,444,490	507,943,972	9,462
Personnel Services	256,305,516	483,700,092	393,898,449	321,742,016	4,276
Operating Expenses	171,792,170	124,063,627	60,557,169	33,607,930	839
Student Spending	484,428,816	632,152,500	406,988,872	152,594,026	4,347
Kennesaw State University	1,550,513,089	2,556,762,109	1,784,345,740	1,043,617,341	16,926
Personnel Services	434,000,719	958,168,695	761,496,774	600,806,928	7,273
Operating Expenses	281,398,732	351,116,934	197,930,517	113,791,510	1,798
Student Spending	835,113,638	1,247,476,480	824,918,449	329,018,903	7,855
University of West Georgia	432,967,246	723,181,273	508,371,045	300,755,455	4,868
Personnel Services	130,718,750	288,595,407	229,358,851	180,959,909	2,233
Operating Expenses	68,732,627	85,761,542	48,345,223	27,793,975	439
Student Spending	233,515,869	348,824,324	230,666,971	92,001,571	2,196
Valdosta State University	351,437,058	412,573,854	283,203,337	168,013,986	3,472
Personne Services	94,418,370	155,077,535	130,707,585	109,710,723	1,534
Operating Expenses	82,917,063	41,904,754	18,770,170	10,296,916	315
Student Spending	174,101,625	215,591,565	133,725,582	48,006,347	1,623

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

**Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia
Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2025**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Initial Spending (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Output Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Value Added Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Labor Income Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Employment Impact (jobs)</u>
State Universities					
Albany State University	282,910,037	327,974,095	212,438,706	129,980,432	2,826
Personnel Services	66,297,763	112,231,755	92,926,462	78,568,587	1,078
Operating Expenses	96,645,343	60,405,256	27,002,738	14,758,226	431
Student Spending	119,966,931	155,337,084	92,509,506	36,653,619	1,317
Clayton State University	186,134,966	305,796,516	212,879,456	125,512,143	2,025
Personnel Services	52,275,812	115,412,358	91,723,033	72,367,783	883
Operating Expenses	38,931,747	48,577,318	27,383,851	15,743,149	249
Student Spending	94,927,407	141,806,840	93,772,572	37,401,211	893
Columbus State University	254,765,146	321,930,276	222,992,315	134,571,771	2,681
Personnel Services	75,291,492	134,393,630	109,849,856	91,806,049	1,234
Operating Expenses	50,869,214	28,094,398	13,089,719	7,303,677	199
Student Spending	128,604,440	159,442,248	100,052,740	35,462,045	1,248
Fort Valley State University	158,540,483	192,748,435	130,530,731	84,260,010	1,640
Personnel Services	48,371,842	89,028,951	72,130,224	59,628,209	823
Operating Expenses	57,315,953	38,412,137	18,169,670	10,364,792	277
Student Spending	52,852,688	65,307,347	40,230,837	14,267,009	540
Georgia College and State University	271,488,781	360,804,130	248,779,149	153,246,241	3,048
Personnel Services	89,233,185	164,554,691	132,609,601	110,006,826	1,464
Operating Expenses	46,997,642	30,817,928	14,350,365	8,019,009	218
Student Spending	135,257,954	165,431,511	101,819,183	35,220,406	1,366
Georgia Southwestern State University	117,792,405	127,166,154	85,651,169	50,926,953	1,180
Personnel Services	31,100,881	48,021,085	40,738,559	35,032,169	466
Operating Expenses	26,842,746	12,040,793	4,893,216	2,771,181	102
Student Spending	59,848,778	67,104,276	40,019,394	13,123,603	612
Middle Georgia State University	266,177,969	348,972,267	235,165,096	141,459,837	2,985
Personnel Services	77,992,390	143,045,442	115,467,554	95,575,255	1,309
Operating Expenses	53,937,877	35,848,265	16,647,222	9,255,036	257
Student Spending	134,247,702	170,078,560	103,050,320	36,629,546	1,419
Savannah State University	127,009,317	161,851,462	110,670,949	66,433,453	1,250
Personnel Services	32,400,814	61,619,462	50,224,406	41,001,066	572
Operating Expenses	39,753,521	28,623,824	14,124,063	7,942,749	192
Student Spending	54,854,982	71,608,176	46,322,480	17,489,638	486
University of North Georgia	579,552,917	849,812,012	590,883,336	358,314,478	6,314
Personnel Services	179,781,111	347,226,799	280,164,887	228,525,754	2,916
Operating Expenses	83,641,685	76,112,792	38,398,556	22,112,474	470
Student Spending	316,130,121	426,472,421	272,319,893	107,676,250	2,928

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

**Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia
Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2025**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Initial Spending (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Output Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Value Added Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Labor Income Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Employment Impact (jobs)</u>
State Colleges					
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	115,099,965	137,951,341	91,441,917	57,070,769	1,199
Personnel Services	29,981,368	47,548,226	40,199,641	34,337,717	440
Operating Expenses	25,434,519	14,210,442	6,182,485	3,354,064	108
Student Spending	59,684,078	76,192,673	45,059,791	19,378,988	651
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	46,973,792	74,865,190	51,195,072	29,336,016	527
Personnel Services	10,804,656	23,854,069	18,957,827	14,957,377	224
Operating Expenses	12,280,956	15,323,636	8,638,191	4,966,151	78
Student Spending	23,888,180	35,687,485	23,599,054	9,412,488	225
College of Coastal Georgia	100,237,314	121,371,738	82,924,541	48,232,320	991
Personnel Services	24,732,791	42,651,601	35,470,862	29,566,043	412
Operating Expenses	21,724,391	11,406,663	5,405,706	3,041,251	78
Student Spending	53,780,132	67,313,474	42,047,973	15,625,026	501
Dalton State College	144,615,821	167,030,454	112,784,297	68,078,653	1,270
Personnel Services	29,737,714	48,553,106	41,169,804	34,977,225	372
Operating Expenses	33,474,583	18,343,607	8,548,161	5,122,824	130
Student Spending	81,403,524	100,133,741	63,066,332	27,978,604	768
East Georgia State College	51,840,203	60,787,212	40,626,524	24,113,248	538
Personnel Services	13,052,792	21,473,347	17,932,913	15,172,503	222
Operating Expenses	12,163,656	6,360,035	2,772,556	1,503,983	48
Student Spending	26,623,755	32,953,830	19,921,055	7,436,762	268
Georgia Gwinnett College	377,643,487	611,171,130	421,952,137	242,231,888	3,833
Personnel Services	93,515,414	206,459,433	164,081,954	129,457,639	1,402
Operating Expenses	80,128,457	99,980,757	56,360,833	32,402,201	512
Student Spending	203,999,616	304,730,940	201,509,350	80,372,048	1,919
Georgia Highlands College	131,915,612	185,859,944	126,715,021	70,530,633	1,377
Personnel Services	29,419,266	57,826,480	46,853,885	37,871,290	518
Operating Expenses	24,962,357	22,967,100	11,945,174	6,596,804	136
Student Spending	77,533,989	105,066,364	67,915,962	26,062,539	723
Gordon State College	84,180,766	134,839,815	92,563,333	51,990,568	872
Personnel Services	18,823,788	41,558,374	33,028,180	26,058,626	310
Operating Expenses	17,655,283	22,029,484	12,418,390	7,139,411	113
Student Spending	47,701,695	71,251,957	47,116,763	18,792,531	449

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

**Total Economic Impact of University System of Georgia
Institutions on their Regional Economies in Fiscal Year 2025**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Initial Spending (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Output Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Value Added Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Labor Income Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Employment Impact (jobs)</u>
South Georgia State College	58,502,192	67,759,836	44,681,338	26,549,024	603
Personnel Services	14,175,957	23,286,380	19,459,860	16,530,448	226
Operating Expenses	15,240,947	8,489,419	3,862,421	2,123,568	64
Student Spending	29,085,288	35,984,037	21,359,057	7,895,008	313

Notes:

The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN 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), 2026.

Table 3

**On-Campus and Off-Campus Jobs that Exist
Due to Institution-Related Spending in Fiscal Year 2025**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total Employment Impact</u>	<u>On-Campus Jobs</u>	<u>Off-Campus Jobs That Exist Due to Institution-Related Spending</u>
System Total	170,096	54,600	115,496
Research Universities	100,209	34,254	65,955
Augusta University	12,325	5,075	7,250
Georgia Institute of Technology	37,388	12,288	25,100
Georgia State University	20,619	4,985	15,634
University of Georgia	29,877	11,906	17,971
Regional Universities	34,728	10,174	24,554
Georgia Southern University	9,462	2,950	6,512
Kennesaw State University	16,926	4,645	12,281
University of West Georgia	4,868	1,441	3,427
Valdosta State University	3,472	1,138	2,334
State Universities	23,949	7,381	16,568
Albany State University	2,826	786	2,040
Clayton State University	2,025	566	1,459
Columbus State University	2,681	871	1,810
Fort Valley State University	1,640	565	1,075
Georgia College and State University	3,048	992	2,056
Georgia Southwestern State University	1,180	358	822
Middle Georgia State University	2,985	896	2,089
Savannah State University	1,250	402	848
University of North Georgia	6,314	1,945	4,369
State Colleges	11,210	2,791	8,419
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	1,199	333	866
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	527	159	368
College of Coastal Georgia	991	304	687
Dalton State College	1,270	263	1,007
East Georgia State College	538	168	370
Georgia Gwinnett College	3,833	836	2,997
Georgia Highlands College	1,377	363	1,014
Gordon State College	872	196	676
South Georgia State College	603	169	434

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2026.

Table 4**The Economic Impact of All USG Institutions
in FY 2025 Compared to FY 2024, with Percent Change**

<u>Impact Category</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2024 (2024 dollars/jobs)</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2025 (2025 dollars/jobs)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Initial Spending	15,196,316,116	16,330,182,601	7.5
Output	23,084,315,862	25,149,376,577	8.9
Value Added	16,462,115,838	17,741,119,852	7.8
Labor Income	10,921,332,392	11,463,576,811	5.0
Employment	168,635	170,096	0.9

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2026.

Table 5

**Output Impacts For All USG Institutions
in FY 2025 Compared to FY 2024, With Percent Change**

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Output Impact in FY 2024 (2024 dollars)</u>	<u>Output Impact in FY 2025 (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
System Total	23,084,315,862	25,149,376,577	8.9
Research Universities	14,393,654,995	15,658,251,115	8.8
Augusta University	1,614,690,914	1,782,955,040	10.4
Georgia Institute of Technology	5,824,634,813	6,338,188,381	8.8
Georgia State University	3,222,134,120	3,482,258,388	8.1
University of Georgia	3,732,195,148	4,054,849,306	8.6
Comprehensive Universities	4,508,861,508	4,932,433,455	9.4
Georgia Southern University	1,167,294,177	1,239,916,219	6.2
Kennesaw State University	2,301,836,786	2,556,762,109	11.1
University of West Georgia	654,416,321	723,181,273	10.5
Valdosta State University	385,314,224	412,573,854	7.1
State Universities	2,749,499,273	2,997,055,347	9.0
Albany State University	282,164,316	327,974,095	16.2
Clayton State University	292,531,077	305,796,516	4.5
Columbus State University	301,351,222	321,930,276	6.8
Fort Valley State University	179,536,777	192,748,435	7.4
Georgia College and State University	333,714,364	360,804,130	8.1
Georgia Southwestern State University	115,390,420	127,166,154	10.2
Middle Georgia State University	312,179,178	348,972,267	11.8
Savannah State University	164,403,823	161,851,462	-1.6
University of North Georgia	768,228,096	849,812,012	10.6
State Colleges	1,432,300,086	1,561,636,660	9.0
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	128,195,503	137,951,341	7.6
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	76,111,900	74,865,190	-1.6
College of Coastal Georgia	107,657,507	121,371,738	12.7
Dalton State College	149,136,574	167,030,454	12.0
East Georgia State College	55,506,908	60,787,212	9.5
Georgia Gwinnett College	558,192,263	611,171,130	9.5
Georgia Highlands College	167,435,508	185,859,944	11.0
Gordon State College	125,439,845	134,839,815	7.5
South Georgia State College	64,624,078	67,759,836	4.9

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2026.

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), 2026.

Appendix 2

Economic Impact of Capital Outlays in Fiscal Year 2025

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Initial Spending (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Output Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Value Added Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Labor Income Impact (2025 dollars)</u>	<u>Employment Impact (jobs)</u>
System Total	711,118,000	1,140,207,888	659,317,482	375,478,722	5,144
Research Universities	362,363,000	590,158,774	352,472,436	203,414,477	2,553
Augusta University	5,000,000	8,009,917	4,001,054	2,381,137	40
Georgia Institute of Technology	171,480,000	297,055,229	179,331,307	102,024,588	1,257
Georgia State University	5,100,000	2,880,355	1,793,882	1,176,033	11
University of Georgia	180,783,000	282,213,273	167,346,193	97,832,719	1,245
Comprehensive Universities	248,050,000	388,410,643	222,740,530	122,575,676	1,787
Georgia Southern University	183,000,000	278,507,531	158,130,371	85,168,304	1,316
Kennesaw State University	45,650,000	74,567,371	45,148,726	25,748,452	315
University of West Georgia	14,400,000	27,780,336	15,706,459	9,492,117	118
Valdosta State University	5,000,000	7,555,405	3,754,974	2,166,803	38
State Universities	61,105,000	94,615,941	47,573,454	27,872,428	494
Albany State University	8,700,000	13,747,767	6,390,102	3,628,359	72
Clayton State University	1,000,000	2,087,159	1,321,428	939,855	10
Columbus State University	4,800,000	6,936,396	3,312,976	1,934,615	36
Fort Valley State University	2,100,000	938,785	458,392	291,331	5
Georgia College and State University	16,500,000	26,542,702	12,605,800	7,273,058	137
Georgia Southwestern State University	1,600,000	2,367,603	1,109,082	834,751	18
Middle Georgia State University	16,005,000	24,482,308	12,676,152	6,753,301	128
Savannah State University	7,000,000	11,417,419	6,050,120	3,535,698	54
University of North Georgia	3,400,000	6,095,802	3,649,402	2,681,460	34
State Colleges	39,600,000	67,022,530	36,531,062	21,616,141	310
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	2,900,000	4,434,506	2,030,904	1,189,147	23
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	0	0	0	0	0
College of Coastal Georgia	13,000,000	18,181,692	9,618,088	5,288,710	94
Dalton State College	0	0	0	0	0
East Georgia State College	2,700,000	4,044,893	1,980,097	1,167,863	20
Georgia Gwinnett College	16,100,000	31,059,959	17,560,694	10,612,714	132
Georgia Highlands College	900,000	1,584,720	978,374	721,008	8
Gordon State College	4,000,000	7,716,760	4,362,905	2,636,699	33
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 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), 2026.

Appendix 3

Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University---Medical Education Expansion in Albany, Savannah/Brunswick, and Rome/Dalton: Economic Impact of FY 2025 Expenditures

Augusta University has established clinical campuses in Albany, Savannah/Brunswick, and Rome, which generate economic impacts for their host communities. Appendix 3 documents the economic impact that the Albany, Savannah/Brunswick, and Rome / Dalton clinical campuses had on their host communities in FY 2025.

Albany: Total expenditures at the Albany clinical campus were \$1,571,397, including \$737,041 personnel expense, \$205,616 operating expense, \$530,700 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:

- \$1,571,397 in initial expenditures and 7 on-campus jobs,
- \$2,218,847 in output (sales),
- \$1,571,775 in gross regional product (value added),
- \$1,107,891 in income, and
- 18 jobs.

Savannah/Brunswick: Total expenditures at the Savannah/Brunswick clinical campus were \$9,922,828, including \$5,477,611 personnel expense, \$959,627 operating expense, \$3,092,700 in student spending, and \$392,890 in capital outlays. 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:

- \$9,922,828 in initial expenditures and 39 on-campus jobs,
- \$15,786,333 in output (sales),
- \$11,783,028 in gross regional product (value added),
- \$8,307,704 in income, and
- 103 jobs.

Rome/Dalton: Total expenditures at the Rome/Dalton clinical campus were \$1,871,171, including \$592,842 personnel expense, \$473,129 operating expense, and \$805,200 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:

- \$1,871,171 in initial expenditures and 7 on-campus jobs,
- \$2,691,684 in output (sales),
- \$1,875,868 in gross regional product (value added),
- \$1,158,849 in income, and
- 21 jobs.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia, (www.selig.uga.edu), 2026.

Appendix 4

Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University--- Medical Education Expansion in Athens: Economic Impact of FY 2025 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 2025.

Initial expenditures at the Athens campus (including St. Mary's Hospital) were \$28,072,140, including \$19,893,322 personnel expense, \$2,057,328 operating expense, \$4,300,500 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:

- \$28,072,140 in initial expenditures and 149 on-campus and St. Mary's jobs,
- \$48,282,951 in output (sales),
- \$36,833,678 in gross regional product (value added),
- \$27,954,952 in income, and
- 316 jobs.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia, (www.selig.uga.edu), 2026.

Appendix 5

Combined Economic Impact of UGA's Griffin Campus (Budget Unit "A" and Budget Unit "B") On Its Regional Economy in Fiscal Year 2025

<u>UGA's Griffin Campus</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>
Total	25,575,762	48,895,601	36,625,191	27,003,915	329
Personnel Services	17,029,609	37,597,261	29,880,117	23,574,862	267
Operating Expenses	5,965,853	7,443,928	4,196,268	2,412,461	38
Student Spending	2,580,300	3,854,412	2,548,806	1,018,592	24

Notes: The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN 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. The total employment impact of 329 jobs consists of 164 on-campus jobs (expressed on a FTE basis) and 165 off-campus jobs. For each FTE job created on the Griffin campus, there is one off-campus job that exists 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), 2026.

Appendix 6

Total Economic Impact of Information Technology Services in Athens On the Regional Economy in Fiscal Year 2025

<u>ITS in Athens</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>
Total	35,378,483	55,908,725	42,319,579	33,437,785	381
Personnel Services	24,413,857	46,392,693	37,561,850	30,674,713	320
Operating Expenses	10,964,626	9,516,032	4,757,729	2,763,072	61

Notes: The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN 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 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 381 jobs consists of 193 USG jobs (expressed on a FTE basis) and 188 off-site jobs that are primarily in the private sector. For each FTE job created at ITS in Athens there is one off-site job that exists because of ITS-related spending.

Source: Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, University of Georgia (www.selig.uga.edu), 2026.

Appendix 7

Total Economic Impact of the Shared Services Center in Sandersville On the Regional Economy in Fiscal Year 2025

	Initial Spending (current dollars)	Output Impact (current dollars)	Value Added Impact (current dollars)	Labor Income Impact (current dollars)	Employment Impact (jobs)
<u>SSC Sandersville</u>					
Total	7,676,615	11,166,813	9,231,351	7,839,868	100
Personnel Services	6,866,315	10,794,128	9,077,377	7,759,836	97
Operating Expenses	810,300	372,685	153,974	80,032	3

Notes: The impacts of spending on Output, Value Added, Labor Income, and Employment were estimated using IMPLAN 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 100 jobs consists of 71 USG jobs at the Shared Services Center (expressed on a FTE basis) and 29 off-site jobs that are primarily in the private sector. For each FTE job created at the Shared Services Center, there are 0.4 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), 2026.