Savannah River National Laboratory: Economic Impact on Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, Columbia, and Richmond Counties

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Economic Impact Report
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We'd like to thank

Thank you!



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Executive Summary

The University of South Carolina Aiken School of Business was authorized to assess the economic impact of the Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) on a five-county region spanning South Carolina and Georgia for fiscal year 2023. The five counties selected for this study encompass Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell in South Carolina, along with Richmond and Columbia in Georgia. These counties were specifically chosen due to their significance as the primary areas influenced by SRNL.

SRNL's contributions to science and innovation have significant and far-reaching economic impacts. This Economic Impact Columbia Aiken Co. Analysis provides a comprehensive and Co. up-to-date look at the economic impact of SRNL [1] and serves as a baseline of impact prior Richmond Barnwell to the Advanced Manufacturing Collaborative in Co. Co. 2025. The analysis goes beyond the direct stimulus of payroll and procurements and seeks to capture Savannah River National Laboratory's more significant and multifaceted economic impacts. This includes the amount of revenue received; costs incurred, along with purchased goods, services, and investments; Allendale Co. SRNL's staff and their spending in the communities in which they reside; and SRNL's direct and indirect economic activity.

Savannah River National Laboratory provides a direct injection of spending that impacts the broader region, state, and beyond. With more than 1,300 individuals contributing to different projects [2], SRNL offers stable, well-paying jobs that support economic resiliency, particularly during economic downturns. Moreover, funding for SRNL is leveraged by a variety of corporate, nonprofit, and other public and private sources that magnify its economic impact. These combined impacts paint a robust picture of SRNL's return on investment to American taxpayers.

SRNL's operations play a crucial role in driving job creation, income growth, and tax revenue increases across both South Carolina and Georgia. When economic multipliers come into play, the ripple effect of SRNL's activities is even more pronounced. Given its growing influence, there remains a need for a more quantitative assessment of SRNL's contributions to the region, as much of the existing knowledge is based on qualitative insights. Consequently, this study seeks to offer an in-depth analysis of both SRNL's economic value and its broader impact on the five specific counties in the region.



Key Findings

This study's findings are based on economic data from the five counties of Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, Columbia, and Richmond and from company-specific data related to SRNL. Section one describes the economic conditions for each county (see Figures 1-5), including total population, total personal income, per capita income, household income, number of all employees, unemployment rate, labor force participation rate, number of establishments, industries, total weekly wage, average weekly wage, and average annual pay in industries for all establishment sizes. Section two presents SRNL data related to the number of jobs created, salaries and wages, expenditures, tax revenue, and investments. Based on an input-output approach, the data was analyzed using IMPLAN, an economic modeling software, to determine SRNL's direct, indirect, and induced impacts on the local economies of these five counties.

As further documented in this report, SRNL is estimated to be responsible for 4,071.65 direct, indirect, and induced jobs throughout the region. Through employment alone, SRNL generates \$237.8 million in labor income. In addition to jobs and salaries, SRNL generates significant economic output of \$721.1 million. These numbers underscore the laboratory's role as a pivotal economic driver in the region.

^[2] SRNL Overview. Savannah River National Laboratory. (2024b, March 12). https://www.srnl.gov/fact-sheets/srnloverview/



^[1] Savannah River National Laboratory is the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management's national laboratory. In this role, SRNL applies its unique expertise and applied technology capabilities to assist DOE sites across the nation in meeting their environmental and legacy management missions.

Introduction

Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) serves as an applied research and development facility for the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Environmental Management. The laboratory was founded in 1951 to offer research and development support for the initiation and operation of the Savannah River Site (SRS), focusing on the production of nuclear materials for national defense. SRNL is located on the SRS campus, which includes parts of Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties in South Carolina and is close to Richmond and Columbia counties in Georgia.

Since its establishment in the 1950s during the Cold War era, SRNL has cultivated expertise in three primary mission areas:

- Environmental and Legacy Management,
- · National Security, and
- Emerging Science and Technology.

In recognition of its scientific and technological contributions to both the energy and defense sectors, SRNL was designated as a national laboratory in 2004, uniquely positioning it as the sole DOE Environmental Management sponsored lab. In 2006, the DOE Office of Environmental Management took on stewardship responsibilities for SRNL. This is essential for mitigating environmental risks associated with legacy nuclear waste while achieving cost savings and accelerating cleanup schedules. Through its innovative solutions, SRNL fulfills its mandate to support the DOE and other federal agencies nationwide and globally [3].

SRNL conducts research that is vital to the safety and security of both the nation and the global community. Committed to environmental stewardship, SRNL explores innovative and cost-effective approaches to address challenges related to nuclear legacy and current/future missions. SRNL leverages its distinctive expertise and applied technology capabilities to support Department of Energy sites nationwide in meeting cleanup requirements. With a track record of deploying more than 1,000 technologies, SRNL is committed to environmental protection and remediation. Its work encompasses soil and water cleanup, hazardous material stabilization, processing, and disposal, as well as facility disposition [3].

Furthermore, SRNL makes significant strides in enhancing national security through advancements in weapons production technology and global initiatives focused on nuclear nonproliferation and advanced technology analysis. At the forefront of basic science and carbon-free energy production research, SRNL's diverse team drives their innovative research beyond conventional boundaries. At its core, SRNL embodies the ethos of "we put science to work" [2] by providing solutions that benefit the environment, the nation, and the world [3].



The remainder of this Economic Impact Analysis is organized as follows:

- Section I presents the key economic indicators for the five counties in the SRNL area.
- Section II details the data and methodology used for the economic impact analysis using IMPLAN and describes the economic impact of SRNL on the local economies of Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties in South Carolina and Richmond and Columbia counties in Georgia.
- Section III discusses the results of the study for SRNL and the five respective counties.



^[3] About Us. Savannah River National Laboratory. (2024a, February 14). https://www.srnl.gov/about-us/



Section I - Current Economic Conditions of the SRNL Area

1.1 Regional Economic Indicators

This section examines the economic landscape of five counties across South Carolina and Georgia, encompassing the years 2021 and 2022. It reflects key economic indicators such as population, personal income, household income, per capita income, employment figures, unemployment rates, labor force participation, industry metrics, and wage data. Richmond County, GA, consistently emerges as the most populous region with the highest number of employees, and Columbia County, GA, represents an economically potent region with the highest total personal income across both years. Disparities are evident among the counties in terms of household and per capita income, with Aiken County, SC, and Columbia County, GA, standing out in these categories, respectively. The labor market dynamics are reflected in the range of unemployment rates and labor force participation, highlighting the varied economic health and workforce engagement within each county. Furthermore, the industry presence and remuneration, indicated by the total number of establishments and average wages, reveal the diversity of economic bases and potential for growth or challenges facing these regions over the course of the two years. This comparative analysis sets the foundation for understanding the regional economic developments and the factors influencing economic vitality in the Southeastern United States. Economic indicator data is available in the Appendix.

1.1.1 Fiscal Year 2022

For 2022, the population distribution across the counties is uneven, with Richmond County, GA, having the largest share at approximately 36.17% of the total combined population of 571,202 people. The economic performance of these counties can be observed through their total personal income, which is considerably higher in the more populous counties. Furthermore, the income levels varied, with the highest per capita income at \$57,768 and the highest household income at \$186,889.98 in Columbia County, GA.

The data also reveals the labor market conditions, with the unemployment rates ranging from 2.8% in Columbia County, GA, to 5.7% in Allendale County, SC. Additionally, the labor force participation rates show variation, which could be due to differences in demographic, economic conditions, and available opportunities. The number of industries for all establishments also displays significant diversity, with Aiken County, SC, having the most at 284 establishments.



1.1.2 Fiscal Year 2021

For 2021, the combined population of these counties is 564,526, with Richmond County, GA, having the largest share at roughly 36.43%. When assessing economic performance through total personal income, Richmond County again stands out with the highest income at over \$9 billion, indicating that a larger population may positively influence the economic output of a county.

Income levels show Columbia County, GA, with the highest per capita income at \$58,284.52, while also leading in household income at \$162,746.09. Employment data includes the number of all employees, where Richmond County, GA, notably has the most, with 145,930 employees. This is reflected in the labor market status, where the unemployment rates range from a low of 2.7% in Columbia County, GA, to a high of 7.6% in Allendale County, SC, indicating varying economic health across the region. The labor force participation rates, which range from 30.76% in Allendale County, SC, to 47.69% in Columbia County, GA, may reflect the demographic and economic engagement levels of each county.

In the context of industry, the total number of industries for all establishments is greatest in Richmond County, GA, at 274. Both the highest total weekly wage and highest average weekly wage are reported in Aiken County, SC, at \$55,536 and \$1,068, respectively. The industry-weighted average annual pay in industries, with a total average of \$33,651.59, shows variance among counties, which could be due to the economic structure and dominant industries within each area.

The overall data from 2021 reflects economic diversity, with particular counties showing stronger economic indicators, which could be attributed to factors such as population size, industrial variety, and employment opportunities. The comparison between the years 2021 and 2022 could provide insights into economic trends, growth, or decline in these regions. The following paragraphs individually summarize the economic conditions of Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, Columbia, and Richmond counties.



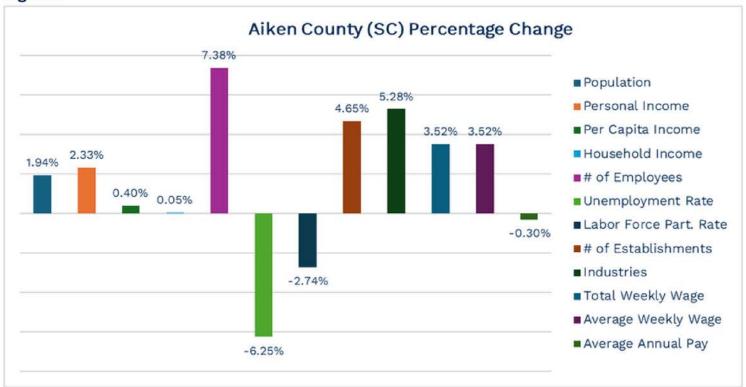
1.2 County Economic Indicators

1.2.1 Aiken County, SC

The data provides an economic profile of Aiken County, SC, for the years 2021 and 2022, illustrating key trends and percentage changes in various metrics. As shown in Figure 1, Aiken County has seen a 1.94% increase in total population from 2021 to 2022, which aligns with a 2.33% increase in total personal income, suggesting economic growth that corresponds with the expanding population. Per capita income and household income remained relatively stable with marginal increases of 0.40% and 0.05%, respectively, which means that wealth growth per resident has been modest.

In the labor market, the number of all employees rose significantly by 7.38%, potentially indicating job growth and economic expansion within the county. Despite the increase in employment, the unemployment rate saw a notable decrease of 6.25%, which reflects an improving job market. However, the labor force participation rate experienced a slight decrease of 2.74%. The number of establishments increased by 4.65%, alongside a 5.28% increase in industries for all establishment sizes, pointing towards diversification and growth in the business sector. Wages in the county increased as well, with total weekly wages growing by 3.52% and average weekly wages by 3.52%. These increases indicate an improvement in earnings for workers. The average annual pay in industries for all establishment sizes, however, saw a minor decrease of 0.30%. Overall, the economic indicators suggest a positive trend in Aiken County's economic development over the reported period.

Figure 1





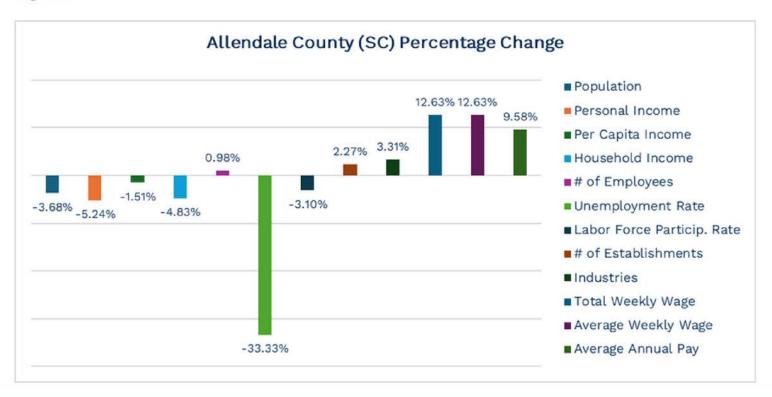
1.2.2 Allendale County, SC

In Allendale County, SC, from 2021 to 2022, the data reflects shifts in demographics and economic health, as shown in Figure 2. Notably, there was a decrease in the total population of 3.68%, hinting at demographic changes that could impact the labor market and economic demand within the county. This was accompanied by a 5.24% reduction in total personal income and a 1.51% dip in per capita income, which suggests a contraction in the economic output and individual earnings power.

Household income also decreased by 4.83%, reflecting the broader downward trend in economic indicators for the county. In contrast, the number of all employees saw a slight increase of 0.98%, which could indicate modest job growth despite the general economic slowdown. The unemployment rate saw a notable decrease of 33.33%. A labor force participation decrease by 3.10% suggests that a smaller portion of the population is active in the labor market, either through employment or active job search.

The business landscape in Allendale County showed a slight increase in the number of establishments by 2.27%, and industries for all establishment sizes grew by 3.31%. The wages in the county improved, with total weekly wages and the average weekly wage both increasing by 12.63%, which could point to higher earnings for workers. The average annual pay in industries for all establishment sizes rose by 9.58%, further underscoring this upward wage trend.

Figure 2



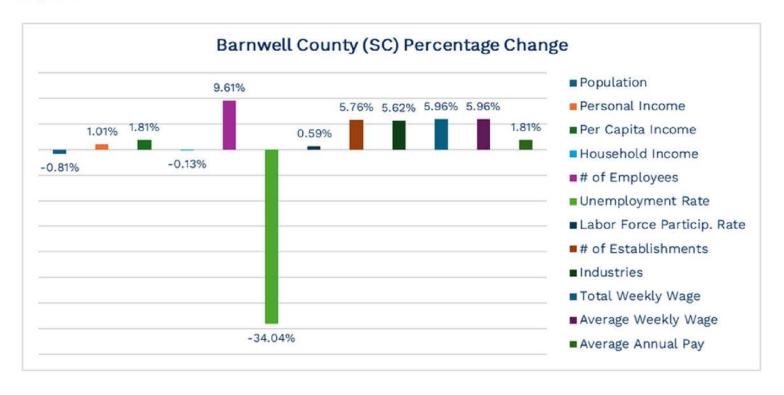


1.2.3 Barnwell County, SC

In Barnwell County, SC, the data from 2021 to 2022 suggests a mix of growth and decline in different sectors. The total population saw a minor decrease of 0.81%, which might hint at slight demographic shifts or migration patterns affecting the region. Despite this, the total personal income experienced a small increase of 1.01%. Per capita income increased by 1.81%, potentially indicating an improvement in the financial well-being of individuals in the county. On the other hand, household income saw a marginal decline of 0.13%. The labor market presented more positive developments, with the number of all employees rising by 9.61%, indicating job creation and a growing workforce. The unemployment rate saw a notable decrease of 34.04%.

Labor force participation exhibited a small increase of 0.59%, which suggests a stable or slightly growing engagement in the workforce. In terms of business growth, the number of establishments rose by 5.76%, and industries for all establishment sizes increased by 5.62%, Increases in both of these areas signify an expanding business environment. Wage data also showed positive trends, with total weekly wages increasing by 5.96% and the average weekly wage by the same percentage, offering evidence of rising earnings for workers. The average annual pay in industries for all establishment sizes saw a small increase of 1.81%. Overall, Barnwell County's economic indicators in Figure 3 reflect modest growth and improving labor market conditions despite a slight decrease in population.

Figure 3





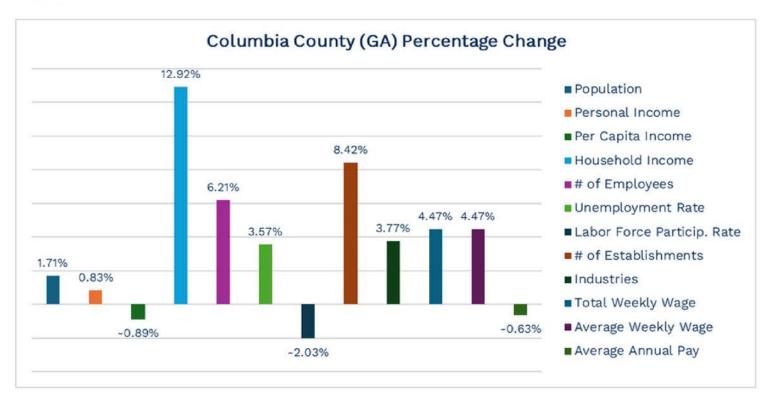
1.2.4 Columbia County, GA

Columbia County, GA, displays a variety of economic developments between 2021 and 2022. A slight population growth of 1.71% aligns with an increase in total personal income by 0.83%, reflecting overall economic expansion. However, a small decrease of 0.89% in per capita income suggests that the income growth did not outpace the population increase. Notably, household income saw a significant increase of 12.92%, indicating improved financial stability for households.

The labor force data shows a 6.21% increase in the number of employees, suggesting job growth and possibly an influx of new businesses or expansion of existing ones. The unemployment rate marginally increased by 3.57%, which could indicate a growing labor force or shifts in the employment market. The labor force participation rate slightly declined by 2.03%.

In the business sector, the number of establishments increased by 8.42%, and industries for all establishment sizes grew by 3.77%. Wages followed an upward trend with total weekly wages growing by 4.47% and average weekly wage by the same amount. This points towards higher earnings for the working population. However, the average annual pay in industries for all establishment sizes saw a marginal decline of 0.63%. These mixed indicators are illustrated in Figure 4 and suggest that while Columbia County is experiencing growth in many areas, there are complex underlying factors affecting the income and labor dynamics.

Figure 4





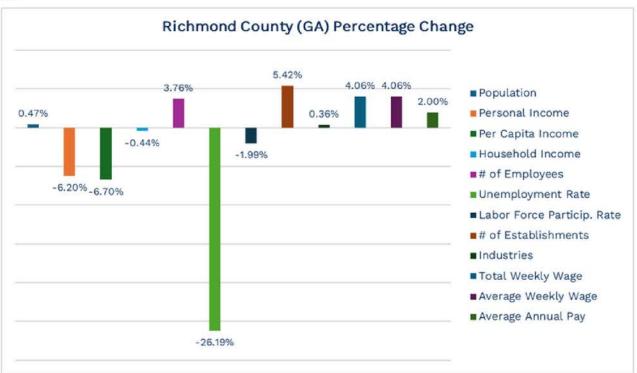
1.2.5 Richmond County, GA

Richmond County, GA, experienced subtle demographic and economic shifts between 2021 and 2022 (Figure 5). The population inched upwards by a modest 0.47%, suggesting a stable or slightly growing community. However, this slight increase contrasts with the economic indicators where total personal income and per capita income saw decreases of 6.20% and 6.70%, respectively, which indicates a decline in economic prosperity on both a collective and individual level.

Household income remained unchanged with a minor reduction of 0.44%, possibly pointing to sustained income levels in domestic settings. In the labor market, the number of all employees grew by 3.76%, potentially reflecting new job opportunities or expansions in the local economy. The unemployment rate saw a notable decrease of 26.19%. The labor force participation rate itself dipped slightly by 1.99%, and this could be associated with demographic changes or shifts in employment statuses.

On the business front, the number of establishments increased by 5.42%, and there was a marginal growth of 0.36% in industries for all establishment sizes, suggesting a moderate expansion in the business sector. Wage statistics showed positive trends, with the total weekly wage increasing by 4.06% and the average weekly wage also growing by the same rate. The average annual pay in industries for all establishment sizes saw a small rise of 2.00%, which aligns with the increment in wages. Overall, despite the downturn in income metrics, Richmond County exhibits signs of labor market improvement and wage growth, thereby painting an economic picture with both challenges and opportunities.

Figure 5







Section II - Economic Impact Analysis

2.1 Study Methodology

The purpose of this study is to analyze SRNL's economic impact for fiscal year 2023 on a five-county region that borders its facilities, to include three counties in South Carolina and two counties in Georgia. Data for this report was obtained from SRNL (2023), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and IMPLAN. Economic impact measures include employment, labor income, value added, and output. Impact models were created with IMPLAN using social accounting matrix (SAM) multipliers to understand the direct, indirect, and induced effects of SRNL on the five-county region [4,5,6].

2.1.1 Economic Impact Measures

When interpreting a company's employment, labor income, value added, and output figures in IMPLAN, it is important to understand how these metrics reflect the company's economic contribution within a given region. The information below explains how each of these values can be interpreted:

1. Employment:

- Employment refers to the number of jobs, both full-time and part-time, supported by the company's activities. It includes direct, indirect, and induced employment.
- Jobs directly provided by SRNL include scientists, researchers, administrative staff, and business and technical support. High direct employment indicates SRNL's significant role as an employer in the region.
- Jobs generated by the spending of income earned by SRNL employees and employees in its supply chain include jobs in retail, healthcare, education, and other services. High induced employment reflects the broader economic impact of SRNL employees' household spending in the community.

2. Labor Income:

- Labor income represents the total compensation paid to employees by SRNL, including wages, salaries, benefits, and payroll taxes. It reflects the amount of income generated by SRNL's employment practices within the region.
- Higher labor income indicates that SRNL is providing significant employment opportunities and contributing to the overall income levels of workers in the region.
- Labor income can also be an indicator of SRNL's labor productivity and efficiency. Higher labor income per employee may suggest that the company is paying competitive wages or operating in high-value industries.



3. Value Added:

- Value added measures the difference between SRNL's total revenue and the cost of intermediate inputs (such as raw materials, utilities, and services) purchased from other businesses. It represents the value created by the company's production activities.
- Higher value added suggests that the company is adding more value to the goods or services it produces within the region.
- Value added is a key indicator of economic efficiency and productivity. A company with higher value added per unit of output may be more competitive and profitable.

4. Output:

- Output refers to the total value of goods and services produced by SRNL within the region. It
 represents the company's contribution to the region's gross domestic product (GDP) or
 gross regional product (GRP).
- Higher output values indicate that SRNL is producing more goods or services, which can stimulate economic growth and create multiplier effects within the region's economy.
- Output is often used as a measure of the company's scale and economic significance within the region. Companies with larger output values may have a greater influence on the local economy and supply chains.

Interpreting these values together provide insights into the company's role in the regional economy, its contribution to employment and income generation, its efficiency and productivity, and its overall economic significance within the region.

2.1.2 SAM Multiplier

The SAM multiplier in IMPLAN is a powerful analytical tool that extends beyond simple inputoutput analysis to include the broader economic effects of household spending. It helps analysts and policymakers understand the full impact of economic activities, investments, and policy changes, making it a critical component of economic impact analysis. For economic impact analysis, IMPLAN uses detailed data on economic transactions within a region to build a comprehensive social accounting matrix. This matrix includes information on all economic interactions, including those between businesses, households, government, and the foreign sector. The following explains how multipliers are calculated and utilized [5].



- **Data Collection:** IMPLAN collects data on production, consumption, income distribution, and transactions within an economy.
- Matrix Construction: A social accounting matrix is constructed to represent the economic relationships and transactions between different sectors and institutions.
- **Multiplier Calculation:** By solving the matrix, IMPLAN calculates the SAM multipliers, which reflect how an initial change in economic activity will ripple through the economy, affecting various sectors and institutions.
- **Economic Impact Analysis:** When an analyst inputs an economic change into the IMPLAN model (e.g., a new investment, a change in policy), the SAM multipliers are used to estimate the total economic impact, including direct, indirect, and induced effects.

2.1.3 SAM Multiplier Effects

In IMPLAN, a SAM multiplier is a tool used to measure the total economic impact of an initial economic activity, considering not just the direct and indirect effects, but also the induced effects. Direct effects are the immediate effects of an economic activity or event, such as the jobs and income directly created by a new business opening. Indirect effects are the effects on the supply chain, including the additional production and services required to support the initial economic activity. For example, a new factory might increase demand for raw materials and transportation services. Induced effects are the effects resulting from changes in household income and spending. Employees of the new business and its suppliers spend their wages on various goods and services, further stimulating the economy [5].

Given that only employment and labor income were available per county, we used SAM multipliers from IMPLAN for employment, labor income, value added, and output to determine SRNL's economic impact on the five counties examined in this Economic Impact Analysis. An explanation of each multiplier and its effect is provided below.



1. Employment Multiplier:

- This multiplier suggests that for every one unit increase in final demand (e.g., due to government spending or investment), employment in the economy is expected to approximately increase by the multiplier amount.
- Based on a 1.5 employment multiplier, a \$1 million increase in final demand is estimated to result in an additional 1.5 million jobs being created or supported across various sectors of the economy.

2. Labor Income Multiplier:

- This multiplier indicates that for every one unit increase in final demand, the total labor income (wages and salaries) earned by individuals in the economy is expected to approximately increase by the multiplier amount.
- Using a 1.5 labor income multiplier, a \$1 million increase in final demand is estimated to result in a \$1.5 million increase in total labor income.

3. Value Added Multiplier:

- This multiplier signifies that for every one unit increase in final demand, the total value added (i.e., the contribution of industries to GDP) in the economy is expected to approximately increase by the multiplier amount.
- With a 1.5 value added multiplier, a \$1 million increase in final demand is estimated to result in a \$1.5 million increase in total value added.

4. Output Multiplier:

- This multiplier represents the total output (i.e., the total value of goods and services produced) generated in the economy for every one unit increase in final demand, which is expected to approximately increase by the multiplier amount.
- Based on a 1.5 multiplier, a \$1 million increase in final demand is estimated to result in a \$1.5 million increase in total economic output.

^[6] The multipliers were normed on 2022 data to project FY 2023 economic impact.



^[4] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2024, May 30). U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/

^[5] IMPLAN® model, [2022] Data, using inputs provided by the user and IMPLAN Group LLC, IMPLAN System (version 24.2), 16905 Northcross Dr., Suite 120, Huntersville, NC 28078 www.IMPLAN.com

2.2 SRNL Economic Impact

2.2.1 Economic Impact of SRNL Procurement Spending

For the five counties that comprise the SRNL region, the direct impact of the Savannah River National Laboratory's procurement spending is most evident in the creation of 80.44 jobs and the generation of more than \$6.9 million in labor income. This spending also contributed to a value added of approximately \$10.56 million and an output of nearly \$10.85 million. The indirect and induced impacts further amplify this effect, with the induced impact alone contributing to 37.31 additional jobs and more than \$2 million in value added. Overall, SRNL's procurement activities have led to a total increase of 119.55 jobs, a labor income of \$8.18 million, a value added of \$13.4 million, and a substantial output of more than \$15 million across the five counties. These figures in Table 1 underscore the laboratory's role as a pivotal economic driver in the region.

Table 1

Regional Five-County Data (2023)

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	80.44	\$6,907,251.45	\$10,560,956.43	\$10,846,778.24
Indirect	1.80	\$61,163.01	\$110,348.32	\$268,340.00
Induced	37.31	\$1,212,181.47	\$2,724,461.18	\$4,792,856.84
Total	119.55	\$8,180,595.93	\$13,395,765.92	\$15,907,975.06
Type SAM Multiplier	2.041111	1.493608	1.67533	1.675936

2.2.2 Economic Impact by County

The Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) has influence on the local economies of several counties in South Carolina and Georgia. This analysis examines the direct, indirect, and induced effects of SRNL's operations and leverages a SAM multiplier from IMPLAN to provide a comprehensive insight of SRNL's economic footprint. Tables 2-6 depict the data for each county, followed by an explanation of direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts.

Aiken County, SC

In Aiken County, SRNL directly supports 1,401.28 jobs, generating approximately \$114.89 million in labor income. The value added by SRNL to the local economy directly is around \$156.95 million, with a total economic output of approximately \$301.62 million. Indirectly, SRNL-related activities support an additional 600.41 jobs, contributing about \$26.18 million to local labor income, with an indirect value added of approximately \$40.40 million and a total indirect output of around \$86.37 million. The induced impact, though smaller, still contributes to the local economy, with 416.5 jobs resulting in an induced labor income of \$12.90 million, a value added of approximately \$32.59 million, and an induced output of around \$55.17 million.

Table 2 Aiken County Data (2023)

Region	Event Name	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Aiken County	Income	1 - Direct	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Aiken County	Employment	1 - Direct	1,401.28	\$114,887,069.21	\$156,952,473.07	\$301,622,960.11
Aiken County	Income	2 - Indirect	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Aiken County	Employment	2 - Indirect	600.41	\$26,177,207.43	\$40,401,099.22	\$86,365,568.43
Aiken County	Income	3 - Induced	0.47	\$14,250.25	\$35,918.33	\$60,841.75
Aiken County	Employment	3 - Induced	416.50	\$12,901,215.27	\$32,592,951.84	\$55,170,388.33
Type SAM Multiplier		1.725709	1.340146	1.465071	1.469248	



1. Direct Impact:

- Employment (Direct): 1,401.28 jobs were directly created or affected by the economic event. This could include jobs in industries directly involved in the event.
- Labor Income (Direct): \$114,887,069.21 in labor income was directly generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by these 1,401.28 employees.
- Value Added (Direct): \$156,952,473.07 in value-added was directly contributed to the economy, indicating the additional value created by the economic activity.
- Output (Direct): \$301,622,960.11 worth of economic output was directly produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in Aiken County as a result of these direct impacts.

2. Indirect Impact:

- Employment (Indirect): An additional 600.41 jobs were indirectly created or impacted as a result of the initial direct impacts. These jobs typically arise in industries that supply goods and services to the directly impacted industries.
- Labor Income (Indirect): \$26,177,207.43 in additional labor income was indirectly generated, indicating the wages and salaries earned by individuals in these indirectly impacted jobs.
- Value Added (Indirect): \$40,401,099.22 in additional value-added was indirectly contributed, reflecting the additional value created in the supply chain to support the direct economic activity.
- Output (Indirect): \$86,365,568.43 worth of additional economic output was indirectly produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in the supply chain to support the direct economic activity.

3. Induced Impact:

- Employment (Induced): 416.50 jobs were induced or created due to the spending of income earned by workers directly and indirectly involved in the economic activity.
- Labor Income (Induced): \$12,901,215.27 in induced labor income was generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by individuals in induced jobs.
- Value Added (Induced): \$32,592,951.84 in induced value-added was contributed, reflecting the additional value created through the spending of income in the broader economy.
- Output (Induced): \$55,170,388.33 worth of induced economic output was produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced as a result of the increased consumer spending.

These results illustrate the comprehensive impact of the economic event on employment, labor income, value-added, and economic output across various sectors of the economy in Aiken County, SC, including both the direct effects within the county and the indirect and induced effects throughout the broader economy.



Allendale County, SC

The economic impact on Allendale County for the year 2022 reveals significant contributions from SRNL. Directly, SRNL's operations led to the creation of 235.52 jobs, a labor income of approximately \$15.39 million, and an output of about \$47.69 million. Indirectly, the creation of 96.54 jobs with a labor income of around \$3.43 million and an output of approximately \$14.36 million were observed. The induced impact further accounts for nearly 15 additional jobs, a labor income of \$405,689.86, and an output close to \$2.31 million.

Table 3
Allendale County Data (2023)

Region	Event Name	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Allendale County	Income	1 - Direct	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Allendale County	Employment	1 - Direct	235.52	\$15,387,917.94	\$20,852,441.92	\$47,690,505.11
Allendale County	Income	2 - Indirect	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Allendale County	Employment	2 - Indirect	96.54	\$3,425,777.02	\$5,000,875.62	\$14,356,558.50
Allendale County	Income	3 - Induced	0.12	\$3,219.49	\$10,542.69	\$18,347.80
Allendale County	Employment	3 - Induced	14.65	\$405,689.86	\$1,328,899.77	\$2,312,447.00
Type SAM Multiplier		1.472027	1.248992	1.303551	1.349525	

1. Direct Impact:

- Employment (Direct): 235.52 jobs were directly created or affected by the economic event. This could include jobs in industries directly involved in the event.
- Labor Income (Direct): \$15,387,917.94 in labor income was directly generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by these 235.52 employees.
- Value Added (Direct): \$20,852,441.92 in value-added was directly contributed to the economy, indicating the additional value created by the economic activity.
- Output (Direct): \$47,690,505.11 worth of economic output was directly produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in Allendale County as a result of these direct impacts.

2. Indirect Impact:

- Employment (Indirect): An additional 96.54 jobs were indirectly created or impacted as a result of the initial direct impacts. These jobs typically arise in industries that supply goods and services to the directly impacted industries.
- Labor Income (Indirect): \$3,425,777.02 in additional labor income was indirectly generated, indicating the wages and salaries earned by individuals in these indirectly impacted jobs.
- Value Added (Indirect): \$5,000,875.62 in additional value-added was indirectly contributed, reflecting the additional value created in the supply chain to support the direct economic activity.
- Output (Indirect): \$14,356,558.50 worth of additional economic output was indirectly produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in the supply chain to support the direct economic activity.

3. Induced Impact:

- Employment (Induced): 14.65 jobs were induced or created due to the spending of income earned by workers directly and indirectly involved in the economic activity.
- Labor Income (Induced): \$405,689.86 in induced labor income was generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by individuals in induced jobs.
- Value Added (Induced): \$1,328,899.77 in induced value-added was contributed, reflecting the additional value created through the spending of income in the broader economy.
- Output (Induced): \$2,312,447.00 worth of induced economic output was produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced as a result of the increased consumer spending.

These results illustrate the comprehensive impact of the economic event on employment, labor income, value-added, and economic output across Allendale County, SC, including both the direct effects within the county and the indirect and induced effects throughout the broader economy.



Barnwell County, SC

In Barnwell County, the direct impact includes the creation of 63.30 jobs, with a labor income of \$2.12 million, a value added of approximately \$3 million, and an output of \$11.19 million. The indirect impact shows the creation of 38.57 jobs, with a labor income of \$1.14, a value added of \$1.82 million, and an output of \$6.09 million. The induced impact leads to the creation of approximately 6 jobs, with a labor income of \$183,958.02, a value added of \$534,031.95, and a output of \$905,973.05.

Table 4

Barnwell County Data (2023)

Region	Event Name	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Barnwell County	Income	1 - Direct	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Barnwell County	Employment	1 - Direct	63.30	\$2,124,027.67	\$3,004,154.63	\$11,186,610.10
Barnwell County	Income	2 - Indirect	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Barnwell County	Employment	2 - Indirect	38.57	\$1,135,318.74	\$1,822,013.79	\$6,091,436.01
Barnwell County	Income	3 - Induced	0.34	\$11,141.99	\$32,270.77	\$54,789.74
Barnwell County	Employment	3 - Induced	5.61	\$183,958.02	\$534,031.95	\$905,973.05
Type SAM Multiplier			1.472027	1.697902	1.784262	1.625516

1. Direct Impact:

- Employment (Direct): 63.30 jobs were directly created or affected by the economic event. This could include jobs in industries directly involved in the event.
- Labor Income (Direct): \$2,124,027.67 in labor income was directly generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by these 63.30 employees.
- Value Added (Direct): \$3,004,154.63 in value-added was directly contributed to the economy, indicating the additional value created by the economic activity.
- Output (Direct): \$11,186,610.10 worth of economic output was directly produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in Barnwell County as a result of these direct impacts.

2. Indirect Impact:

- Employment (Indirect): An additional 38.57 jobs were indirectly created or impacted as a result of the initial direct impacts. These jobs typically arise in industries that supply goods and services to the directly impacted industries.
- Labor Income (Indirect): \$1,135,318.74 in additional labor income was indirectly generated, indicating the wages and salaries earned by individuals in these indirectly impacted jobs.
- Value Added (Indirect): \$1,822,013.79 in additional value-added was indirectly contributed, reflecting the additional value created in the supply chain to support the direct economic activity.
- Output (Indirect): \$6,091,436.01 worth of additional economic output was indirectly
 produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in the supply chain
 to support the direct economic activity.

3. Induced Impact:

- Employment (Induced): 5.61 jobs were induced or created due to the spending of income earned by workers directly and indirectly involved in the economic activity.
- Labor Income (Induced): \$183,958.02 in induced labor income was generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by individuals in induced jobs.
- Value Added (Induced): \$534,031.95 in induced value-added was contributed, reflecting the additional value created through the spending of income in the broader economy.
- Output (Induced): \$905,973.05 worth of induced economic output was produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced as a result of the increased consumer spending.

These results illustrate the comprehensive impact of the economic event on employment, labor income, value-added, and economic output across various sectors of the economy in Barnwell County, SC, including both the direct effects within the county and the indirect and induced effects throughout the broader economy.



Columbia County, GA

The direct impact on Columbia County's employment is substantial, with 349.38 jobs created, a labor income of \$18.48 million, a value added of \$26.68 million, and an output of \$62.30 million. The indirect impact includes 235.97 jobs created, with a labor income of \$5.64 million, a value added of \$10.20 million, and an output of \$27.49 million. The induced impact shows a minimal effect on employment at 78.06 jobs, but an increase in value added at \$5.15 million and output at \$9.29 million.

Table 5

Columbia County Data (2023)

Region	Event Name	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Columbia County	Income	1 - Direct	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Columbia County	Employment	1 - Direct	349.38	\$18,482,197.08	\$26,677,769.47	\$62,303,248.71
Columbia County	Income	2 - Indirect	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Columbia County	Employment	2 - Indirect	235.97	\$5,641,904.76	\$10,203,940.34	\$27,489,842.69
Columbia County	Income	3 - Induced	0.53	\$13,720.59	\$35,486.88	\$64,027.76
Columbia County	Employment	3 - Induced	78.06	\$1,989,399.79	\$5,146,945.96	\$9,287,444.31
Type SAM Multiplier			1.898812	1.4129	1.575419	1.590295

1. Direct Impact:

- Employment (Direct): 349.38 jobs were directly created or affected by the economic event. These could include jobs in industries directly involved in the event.
- Labor Income (Direct): \$18,482,197.08 in labor income was directly generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by these 349.38 employees.
- Value Added (Direct): \$26,677,769.47 in value-added was directly contributed to the economy, indicating the additional value created by the economic activity.
- Output (Direct): \$62,303,248.71 worth of economic output was directly produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in Columbia County as a result of these direct impacts.

2. Indirect Impact:

- Employment (Indirect): An additional 235.97 jobs were indirectly created or impacted as a result of the initial direct impacts. These jobs typically arise in industries that supply goods and services to the directly impacted industries.
- Labor Income (Indirect): \$5,641,904.76 in additional labor income was indirectly generated, indicating the wages and salaries earned by individuals in these indirectly impacted jobs.
- Value Added (Indirect): \$10,203,940.34 in additional value-added was indirectly contributed, reflecting the additional value created in the supply chain to support the direct economic activity.
- Output (Indirect): \$27,489,842.69 worth of additional economic output was indirectly
 produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in the supply chain
 to support the direct economic activity.

3. Induced Impact:

- Employment (Induced): 78.06 jobs were induced or created due to the spending of income earned by workers directly and indirectly involved in the economic activity.
- Labor Income (Induced): \$1,989,399.79 in induced labor income was generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by individuals in induced jobs.
- Value Added (Induced): \$5,146,945.96 in induced value-added was contributed, reflecting the additional value created through the spending of income in the broader economy.
- Output (Induced): \$9,287,444.31 worth of induced economic output was produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced as a result of the increased consumer spending.

These results demonstrate the comprehensive impact of the economic event on employment, labor income, value-added, and economic output across various sectors of the economy in Columbia County, GA, including both the direct effects within the county and the indirect and induced effects throughout the broader economy.



Richmond County, GA

In Richmond County, the direct impact was comprised of 250.73 jobs created, a labor income of approximately \$20.59 million, a value added of nearly \$29.41 million, and an output of around \$55.80 million. The indirect impact includes the creation of 111.88 jobs, with a labor income of about \$4.29 million, a value added of \$8.17 million, and an output of \$16.76 million. The induced impact shows a minimal effect on employment of approximately 54 jobs, but a significant increase in value added at \$4.44 million and output at \$7.61 million.

Table 6

Richmond County Data (2023)

Region	Event Name	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Richmond County	Income	1 - Direct	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Richmond County	Employment	1 - Direct	250.73	\$20,590,069.55	\$29,410,079.59	\$55,800,049.63
Richmond County	Income	2 - Indirect	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Richmond County	Employment	2 - Indirect	111.88	\$4,291,922.83	\$8,165,949.19	\$16,756,625.58
Richmond County	Income	3 - Induced	0.33	\$12,541.72	\$27,374.38	\$46,899.79
Richmond County	Employment	3 - Induced	53.72	\$2,035,197.41	\$4,442,235.21	\$7,610,820.50
Type SAM Multiplier		1.660463	1.30729	1.428703	1.436692	

1. Direct Impact:

- Employment (Direct): 250.73 jobs were directly created or affected by economic events. These could include jobs in industries directly involved in the event.
- Labor Income (Direct): \$20,590,069.55 in labor income was directly generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by these 250.73 employees.
- Value Added (Direct): \$29,410,079.59 in value-added was directly contributed to the economy, indicating the additional value created by the economic activity.
- Output (Direct): \$55,800,049.63 worth of economic output was directly produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in Richmond County because of these direct impacts.

2. Indirect Impact:

- Employment (Indirect): An additional 111.88 jobs were indirectly created or impacted as a result of the initial direct impacts. These jobs typically arise in industries that supply goods and services to the directly impacted industries.
- Labor Income (Indirect): \$4,291,922.83 in additional labor income was indirectly generated, indicating the wages and salaries earned by individuals in these indirectly impacted jobs.
- Value Added (Indirect): \$8,165,949.19 in additional value-added was indirectly contributed, reflecting the additional value created in the supply chain to support the direct economic activity.
- Output (Indirect): \$16,756,625.58 worth of additional economic output was indirectly produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced in the supply chain to support the direct economic activity.

3. Induced Impact:

- Employment (Induced): 53.72 jobs were induced or created due to the spending of income earned by workers directly and indirectly involved in the economic activity.
- Labor Income (Induced): \$2,035,197.41 in induced labor income was generated, representing the wages and salaries earned by individuals in induced jobs.
- Value Added (Induced): \$4,442,235.21 in induced value-added was contributed, reflecting the additional value created through the spending of income in the broader economy.
- Output (Induced): \$7,610,820.50 worth of induced economic output was produced, representing the total value of goods and services produced as a result of the increased consumer spending.

These results illustrate the comprehensive impact of the economic event on employment, labor income, value-added, and economic output across various sectors of the economy in Richmond County, GA, including both the direct effects within the county and the indirect and induced effects throughout the broader economy.



Overall, the total impact of SRNL on the economies of Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, Columbia, and Richmond counties includes the sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects. These impacts showcase the overall economic influence of SRNL's activities and provide insight into the economic interdependencies and contributions within these counties.

Section III - Conclusion and Recommendations

The Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) has been a crucial economic force in both South Carolina and Georgia since it was established in the 1950s. SRNL serves as the applied research and development laboratory for the Department of Energy (DOE) and specializes in environmental and legacy management, national security, and emerging science and technology. SRNL is the only national laboratory sponsored by the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management.

The primary purpose of this study was to measure the Savannah River National Laboratory's economic impact on the surrounding communities of Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties in South Carolina and Columbia and Richmond counties in Georgia. This Economic Impact Analysis estimated the total economic and fiscal influence of SRNL on these five counties based on three types of impacts: direct, indirect, and induced. The total economic impact is the sum of these effects.

Table 7 shows the total economic impact. Using 2022 data, the analysis estimates that 4,071.65 direct, indirect, and induced jobs exist across the five counties due to SRNL's presence. These jobs generated \$237.8 million in salaries during the 2022 fiscal year, creating economic activity from workers spending their earnings in these counties. In addition to jobs and salaries, SRNL also generated significant economic output of \$721.1 million through direct, indirect, and induced activities over the one-year period.

Table 7

Total Economic Impact

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Procurement	119.55	\$8,180,595.93	\$13,395,765.92	\$15,907,975.06
Aiken, SC	2,418.19	\$153,965,491.91	\$229,982,442.46	\$443,219,758.62
Allendale, SC	346.71	\$19,219,384.83	\$27,192,760.01	\$64,377,858.41
Barnwell, SC	107.48	\$3,443,304.44	\$5,392,471.15	\$18,238,808.90
Columbia, GA	663.41	\$26,113,501.64	\$42,064,142.64	\$99,144,563.47
Richmond, GA	416.33	\$26,917,189.79	\$42,045,638.36	\$80,214,395.50
Total	4,071.65	\$ 237,839,468.54	\$360,073,220.54	\$ 721,103,359.96



The results of this Economic Impact Analysis indicate the Savannah River National Laboratory is a major employer in the local economy and provides a significant source of income for the region. SRNL's impact on the counties of Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, Columbia, and Richmond goes beyond job numbers and local spending. Each dollar spent by SRNL circulates within the local economy, with employees spending their earnings nearby. This ripple effect magnifies the economic influence of SRNL.

These impacts clearly show how vital SRNL is to the economies of South Carolina and Georgia. Throughout its history, the Savannah River National Laboratory has played a significant role in the prosperity of the surrounding five-county region and its development as a leading location for economic growth. Officials in the states of South Carolina and Georgia should promote more federal funding for SRNL. The Workforce Development Boards in both states could work together to support initiatives that secure funds for the Savannah River National Laboratory, thereby creating more opportunities for internships and long-term employment.



Appendix

				Percentage	
Aiken County		2021	2022	Change	Data Source
Population	Total Population	170,776	174,150	1.94%	IMPLAN
	Total Personal				
	Income	\$8,536,158,082.78	\$8,739,633,543.64	2.33%	IMPLAN
Income	Per Capita				
mcome	Income	\$49,984.53	\$50,184.52	0.40%	IMPLAN
	Household	,			
	Income	\$124,290.08	\$124,355.82	0.05%	IMPLAN
	Number of All				
	Employees	81,228.08	87,696.18	7.38%	IMPLAN
					U.S. BUREAU
	Unemployment				OF LABOR
	Rate	3.40%	3.20%	-6.25%	STATISTICS
					IMPLAN and
	Labor Force				U.S. BUREAU
	Participation				OF LABOR
	Rate	43.084%	41.936%	-2.74%	STATISTICS
					U.S. BUREAU
	Number of				OF LABOR
Labor Force	Establishments	3,257	3,416	4.65%	STATISTICS
	Industries for All				
	Establishment				_
	Sizes	269	284	5.28%	IMPLAN
					U.S. BUREAU
	Total Weekly				OF LABOR
	Wage	\$55,536.00	\$57,564.00	3.52%	STATISTICS
Industry					U.S. BUREAU
Information	Average Weekly				OF LABOR
	Wage	\$1,068.00	\$1,107.00	3.52%	STATISTICS
	Average Annual				
	Pay in Industries				IMPLAN and
	for All				U.S. BUREAU
	Establishment				OF LABOR
	Sizes	\$40,647.55	\$40,526.52	-0.30%	STATISTICS



Allendale				Percentage	
County		2021	2022	Change	Data Source
Population	Total Population	7,858	7,579	-3.68%	IMPLAN
	Total Personal				
	Income	\$332,862,814.19	\$316,274,776.18	-5.24%	IMPLAN
Income	Per Capita				
medine	Income	\$42,359.74	\$41,730.41	-1.51%	IMPLAN
	Household	b wat as the amountary the same of	Personal Individual and Tab.	720 Territor 2019	7000
	Income	\$105,330.33	\$100,476.14	-4.83%	IMPLAN
	Number of All	0.545.04	2542.00	0.000/	
	Employees	3,515.31	3,549.99	0.98%	IMPLAN
	U.S. Santa Landard				U.S. BUREAU OF
	Unemployment Rate	7.60%	5.70%	-33.33%	LABOR STATISTICS
	Nate	7.60%	3.70%	-33.33%	
Labor Force	Labor Force				IMPLAN and U.S. BUREAU OF
	Participation				LABOR
	Rate	30.758%	29.832%	-3.10%	STATISTICS
					U.S. BUREAU OF
	Number of				LABOR
	Establishments	172	176	2.27%	STATISTICS
	Industries for All				
	Establishment				MINI BOOK OF
	Sizes	146	151	3.31%	IMPLAN
	4000000				U.S. BUREAU OF
	Total Weekly	440.550.00	4	10 500/	LABOR
7 7 7	Wage	\$48,568.00	\$55,588.00	12.63%	STATISTICS
Industry Information					U.S. BUREAU OF
imormation	Average Weekly	\$034.00	¢1.060.00	12 620/	LABOR
	Wage	\$934.00	\$1,069.00	12.63%	STATISTICS
	Average Annual Pay in Industries				IMPLAN and U.S.
	for All				BUREAU OF
	Establishment				LABOR
	Sizes	\$33,499.74	\$37,048.88	9.58%	STATISTICS



Barnwell		and the same of th	and discourse	Percentage	
County		2021	2022	Change	Data Source
Population	Total Population	20,580.00	20,414.00	-0.81%	IMPLAN
	Total Personal				
	Income	\$817,034,355.98	\$825,396,603.91	1.01%	IMPLAN
Income	Per Capita				
meome	Income	\$39,700.41	\$40,432.87	1.81%	IMPLAN
	Household				
	Income	\$100,732.51	\$100,597.15	-0.13%	IMPLAN
	Number of All				
	Employees	7,162.79	7,924.48	9.61%	IMPLAN
					U.S. BUREAU OF
	Unemployment				LABOR
	Rate	6.30%	4.70%	-34.04%	STATISTICS
Labor Force					IMPLAN and
Laborroro	Labor Force				U.S. BUREAU OF
	Participation				LABOR
	Rate	36.438%	36.656%	0.59%	STATISTICS
					U.S. BUREAU OF
	Number of				LABOR
	Establishments	393	417	5.76%	STATISTICS
	Industries for All				
	Establishment				
	Sizes	168	178	5.62%	IMPLAN
					U.S. BUREAU OF
	Total Weekly	NAME			LABOR
	Wage	\$37,752.00	\$40,144.00	5.96%	STATISTICS
Industry					U.S. BUREAU OF
Information	Average Weekly				LABOR
	Wage	\$726.00	\$772.00	5.96%	STATISTICS
	Average Annual				
	Pay in Industries				IMPLAN and
	for All				U.S. BUREAU OF
	Establishment				LABOR
	Sizes	\$24,553.46	\$25,005.70	1.81%	STATISTICS



Columbia				Percentage	
County		2021	2022	Change	Data Source
Population	Total Population	159,639	162,419	1.71%	IMPLAN
- 4/	Total Personal Income	\$9,304,482,197.94	\$9,382,620,760.53	0.83%	IMPLAN
Income	Per Capita Income	\$58,284.52	\$57,768.00	-0.89%	IMPLAN
	Household Income	\$162,746.09	\$186,889.98	12.92%	IMPLAN
	Number of All Employees	58,874.76	62,775.93	6.21%	IMPLAN
	Unemployment Rate	2.70%	2.80%	3.57%	U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate	47.688%	46.741%	-2.03%	IMPLAN and U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
	Number of Establishments	3,045	3,325	8.42%	U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
	Industries for All Establishment Sizes	230	239	3.77%	IMPLAN
	Total Weekly Wage	\$44,408.00	\$46,488.00	4.47%	U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Industry Information	Average Weekly Wage	\$854.00	\$894.00	4.47%	U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
	Average Annual Pay in Industries for All Establishment Sizes	\$28,377.99	\$28,201.44	-0.63%	IMPLAN and U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



Richmond				Percentage	
County		2021	2022	Change	Data Source
Population	Total Population	205,673	206,640	0.47%	IMPLAN
Income	Total Personal		***********		
	Income	\$9,106,415,966.74	\$8,574,946,022.53	-6.20%	IMPLAN
	Per Capita		2		
	Income	\$44,276.19	\$41,497.03	-6.70%	IMPLAN
	Household				
	Income	\$111,043.16	\$110,559.17	-0.44%	IMPLAN
Labor Force	Number of All				
	Employees	145,930.35	151,624.16	3.76%	IMPLAN
					U.S. BUREAU OF
	Unemployment				LABOR
	Rate	5.30%	4.20%	-26.19%	STATISTICS
					IMPLAN and U.S.
	Labor Force				BUREAU OF
	Participation				LABOR
	Rate	40.808%	40.013%	-1.99%	STATISTICS
					U.S. BUREAU OF
	Number of				LABOR
	Establishments	4,868	5,147	5.42%	STATISTICS
Industry Information	Industries for All				
	Establishment				
	Sizes	274	275	0.36%	IMPLAN
					U.S. BUREAU OF
	Total Weekly				LABOR
	Wage	\$52,780.00	\$55,016.00	4.06%	STATISTICS
					U.S. BUREAU OF
	Average Weekly				LABOR
	Wage	\$1,015.00	\$1,058.00	4.06%	STATISTICS
	Average Annual				
	Pay in Industries				IMPLAN and U.S.
	for All				BUREAU OF
	Establishment				LABOR
	Sizes	\$36,870.76	\$37,622.22	2.00%	STATISTICS



Notes		







