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For Claiborne County, the changes in number employed for selected types of employment were somewhat higher than for Warren County. For the wholesale and retail trades, the increase between 1973 and 1976 was 34.5 percent; for service and miscellaneous, the increase between the same years was 50.0 percent; and for manufacturing there was an increase of 39.4 percent during this same period. This shows there was a greater overall effect on employment in Claiborne County due to the construction of the nuclear station than in Warren County. The increase in manufacturing employment in Claiborne County up to the present time, though, has not been due to the construction of the nuclear station. Nonmanufacturing employment, other than construction, increased from 1400 in 1973 to 2230 in 1976, an increase of 59.3 percent. Seventy-four and seven-tenths percent of this increase was in public education, but since public school enrollment dropped 8.1 percent during this period, it is obvious that the construction of the nuclear station had no effect on this type of employment.

Other than an increase in public education and construction, there was an increase of only slightly more than 200 jobs during this 1973 to 1976 period that could be related to the construction of the nuclear station.

Even though approximately 60 percent of the construction workers live in Warren County, it would be extremely difficult to determine the effect on nonmanufacturing employment in that county because of other changes that have taken place. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 410, excluding government employment from 1973 to 1976, but manufacturing employment dropped by 630 during the same period. The increase in government employment, primarily the Corps of Engineers, Mississippi River Commission, and the Waterways Experiment Station, was 600 during this time period. Federal employment would have the same multiplier effect on other nonmanufacturing employment as manufacturing, construction, and other basic types of employment have.

It is estimated by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce that in the United States, for every 100 new jobs created for factory workers, a type of basic employment, 65 new jobs are created in the nonmanufacturing job market. The relative impact on employment in the nuclear station area is not the national ratio because many of the construction workers already lived in the area. As a consequence, fewer local nonmanufacturing jobs are required to service the influx of construction workers. Some researchers have estimated that the ratio for rural areas of low population density similar to the Grand Gulf area is not the national 0.65:1.00 ratio, but a ratio of 0.30:1.00. With an increase of almost 2900 construction jobs, using the above estimated ratio, there should be 870 new nonmanufacturing jobs created in the area. Up to this time, there have been only 230

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nonmanufacturing jobs created that could be related to, but not all necessarily caused by, the construction of the nuclear station. This is approximately 8 new nonmanufacturing jobs created for every 100 new manufacturing (construction) jobs created by the construction of the nuclear station, or a ratio of only 0.08:1.00 in the Claiborne County area.

Approximately 30 percent of the plant construction workers live in Claiborne County. If the counties where the remaining 75 percent of the workers reside are assumed to be the "region" of the plant, then the ratio of 0.30:1.00 would be reasonably accurate for the region, provided the buildup in nonmanufacturing employment is complete. (2900 new jobs x 0.3, multiplier x 25 percent of employees = approximately 218 new jobs in Claiborne County). The remaining 640 possible new jobs would be elsewhere in the plant's region. Claiborne County data was used as the basis, since the effects of the plant construction on Warren County, for example, are not easily discernible, due to the fact that the plant construction workers make up only a small segment of the population. An additional 800 to 1000 construction workers will be employed by the end of 1978, which should mean an additional 240 to 300 new non-manufacturing jobs at the peak of construction, or a total of slightly over 1100 new nonmanufacturing jobs for the area.

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8.1.2.2 Wages

The effects of the station on local and regional income occur in two phases. The first is during construction, when large expenditures are made for payrolls, materials, and equipment; the second is the period after the station is in operation.

During construction, a total of approximately \$400 million is made in payroll expenditures (over a period of about 10 years). During operation, the annual payroll will be about \$6.0 million. It is obvious that the release of this much new money has a major effect on the area's economy. To place these figures in perspective, consider that the per capita income in Claiborne County was estimated to be \$3400 in 1975 compared with \$4079 for the State of Mississippi and \$5902 for the United States. Figure 8.1-1 shows the trend in Claiborne County per capita income relative to neighboring counties, Mississippi, and the United States as a whole.

The above estimates are for direct income (i.e., those dollars which are actually dispersed as payroll). When the indirect effects of this income on the local and regional economy are taken into consideration, the values raise by factors of 2.0 and 3.0 respectively. In the region, these induced income effects amount to an estimated \$1109 million over the 10-year construction period; the corresponding value for permanent operations is \$16.5 million per year. The distribution of direct and induced income with respect to time is presented in Table 8.1.3.