THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF
Charleston
International Airport

VISITOR SPENDING  DIRECT IMPACTS  AVIATION TAX BENEFITS
JOBS/EMPLOYMENT  ECONOMIC ACTIVITY/OUTPUT  PAYROLL/EARNINGS
PAYROLL/EARNINGS  QUALITATIVE BENEFITS  INDIRECT IMPACTS
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY/OUTPUT  VISITOR SPENDING

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There is a strong relationship between South Carolina’s economy and aviation. The state’s system of airports is essential in the global market place. Airports in South Carolina have helped to both lead and sustain growth and economic diversification. Airports support the state’s economy and are also economic generators. Residents, businesses, and visitors rely on the airport system to support health, welfare, and safety needs. South Carolina’s military airfields are also important to our national security.

South Carolina is served by a diversified system of airports. The state’s 6 commercial service and 34 general aviation airports are essential underpinnings to South Carolina’s diversified business base, its growing population, and its burgeoning tourism industry. In addition, South Carolina is home to four busy military airfields. Commercial aviation includes all scheduled airline flights, charter flights, and flights flown by air cargo companies. All other flights by civilian aircraft are categorized as general aviation. Operations by military aircraft constitute the remainder of the state’s annual aviation activity.

A methodology approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) was used to calculate the economic impacts associated with South Carolina’s civilian airport system and its four military airfields. Airport related economic impacts were identified for three categories: direct, indirect, and multiplier.

Direct impacts are those associated with on-airport employers, business, and tenants. Direct impacts occur as a result of the provision of aviation services. Indirect impacts are those tied to spending by visitors who arrive in South Carolina through one of the public commercial or general aviation airports. As direct and indirect impacts are released into the local, regional, and statewide economies, additional multiplier impacts are created. The economic impacts created by the multiplier effect re-circulate until the benefits ultimately leak outside South Carolina. Multipliers that are specific to South Carolina were used to complete the economic impact analysis.

South Carolina also realizes additional tax benefits from aviation. When taxes on fuel, personal property, and income are considered, airports, airfields, aviation related activities and those employed by aviation contribute at least $73.6 million to the tax base of the state. Fuel taxes and property taxes alone account for an estimated $16.9 million in annual tax receipts for the state and its counties. From a state perspective, it is projected that approximately 12 percent of the taxes being collected from aviation fuel and property taxes will be returned to the state’s aviation fund.

A first class airport system is essential to South Carolina. A strategic program to invest in, maintain, and grow commercial and general aviation airports is critical to South Carolina’s economic future.

Charleston International Airport is a joint use commercial service airport and air force base that is owned and operated by the Charleston County Aviation Authority. The airport is located off of Interstate 26 in close proximity to US17, 52 and 78. Charleston International Airport has two asphalt runways: Runway 15/33, measuring 9,001 feet long by 200 feet wide; and Runway 3/21, measuring 7,004 feet long by 150 feet wide.

The airport currently generates $72.5 million in direct output, of which $30.4 million is paid to approximately 836 direct full-time jobs. Additionally, more than 538,400 commercial aviation and 47,920 general aviation visitors arrive at the airport each year, generating another $424.2 million in indirect aviation-related output. Including the multiplier effect, the airport tenants and visitors at Charleston International Airport generate $806.5 million in total economic output, of which $333.6 million in payroll is paid to 13,680 full-time equivalent jobs.

Regular airport activities include air passenger and cargo services, law enforcement, real estate tours, recreational flying, air shows, etc. The airport provides commercial service access to South Carolina’s coastal and Tri-county areas and provides aviation support services to the health, welfare, and safety of the community. As one of the busiest commercial service airports in the state, Charleston International Airport provides vital support to the region’s tourism and military sectors.

Currently, a new Boeing 787 Dreamliner fuselage production facility is under construction. The new, state-of-the-art facility is a joint-venture between Vought Aircraft Industries and Alenia North America that will employ and additional 700 people – including Boeing personnel to coordinate freighter transport of completed fuselage sub-assemblies to Seattle for final aircraft construction. It is anticipated that the facility will attract additional supplier-related jobs in South Carolina to support the production facility.

Charlotte International Airport is a joint use commercial service airport and air force base that is owned and operated by the Charleston County Aviation Authority. The airport is located off of Interstate 26 in close proximity to US17, 52 and 78. Charleston International Airport has two asphalt runways: Runway 15/33, measuring 9,001 feet long by 200 feet wide; and Runway 3/21, measuring 7,004 feet long by 150 feet wide.

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Aviation in South Carolina supports an estimated 65,533 jobs. All of these jobs have annual salaries that contribute to the payroll/earnings benefits. It is estimated that on an annual basis, public commercial service and general aviation airports and the four military airfields are responsible for $1.9 billion in payroll/earnings benefits.

**Annual Economic Activity/Output**

Airports, the military airfields and related aviation activities all require the purchase of goods and services. Expenditures in this category are in addition to those identified in the earnings or payroll category. These impacts are expressed as total annual economic activity or output. For South Carolina, this annual benefit is estimated at $4.3 billion.