



Nuclear Power: The Jobs Myth

M.V. Ramana
Liu Institute for Global Issues
School of Public Policy and Global Affairs
University of British Columbia, Vancouver

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Webinar
9 May 2022

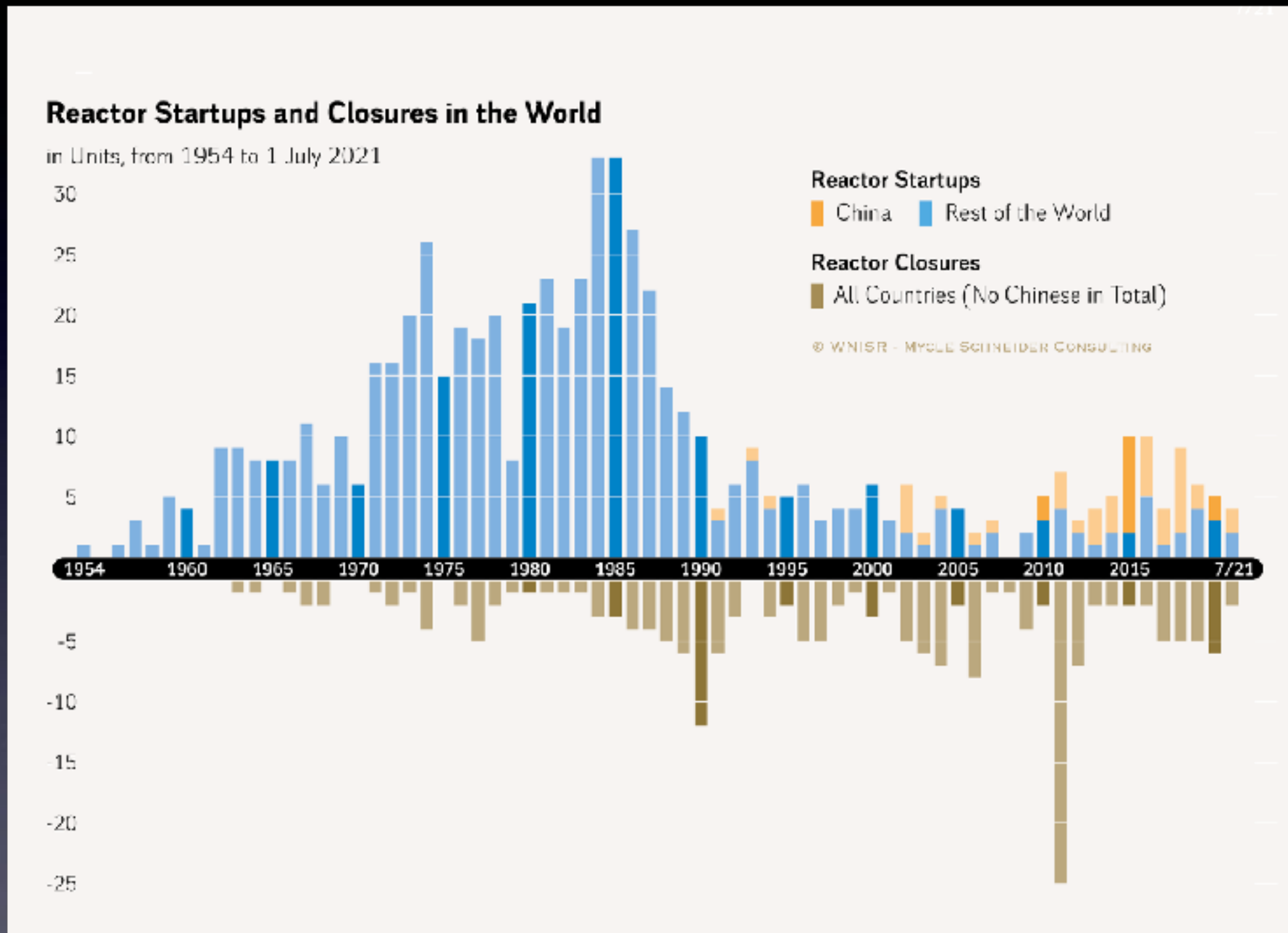
Drawing by Ulrike Zöllner, 2021,
published in:
Abolmaesumi, Purang, Jennifer
Black, Lara Boyd, Carrie Jenkins,
Hoi Kong, M. V. Ramana, Steven
Reynolds, Michelle Stack, Sheila
Teves, and Y.-Dang Troeung,
Chromatic: Ten Meditations on
Crisis in Art and Letters.
Vancouver: Peter Wall Institute for
Advanced Studies, 2021.



Nuclear energy today

Source: https://media.farsnews.ir/Uploaded/Files/Images/1400/12/16/14001216000113_Test_PhotoN.jpg

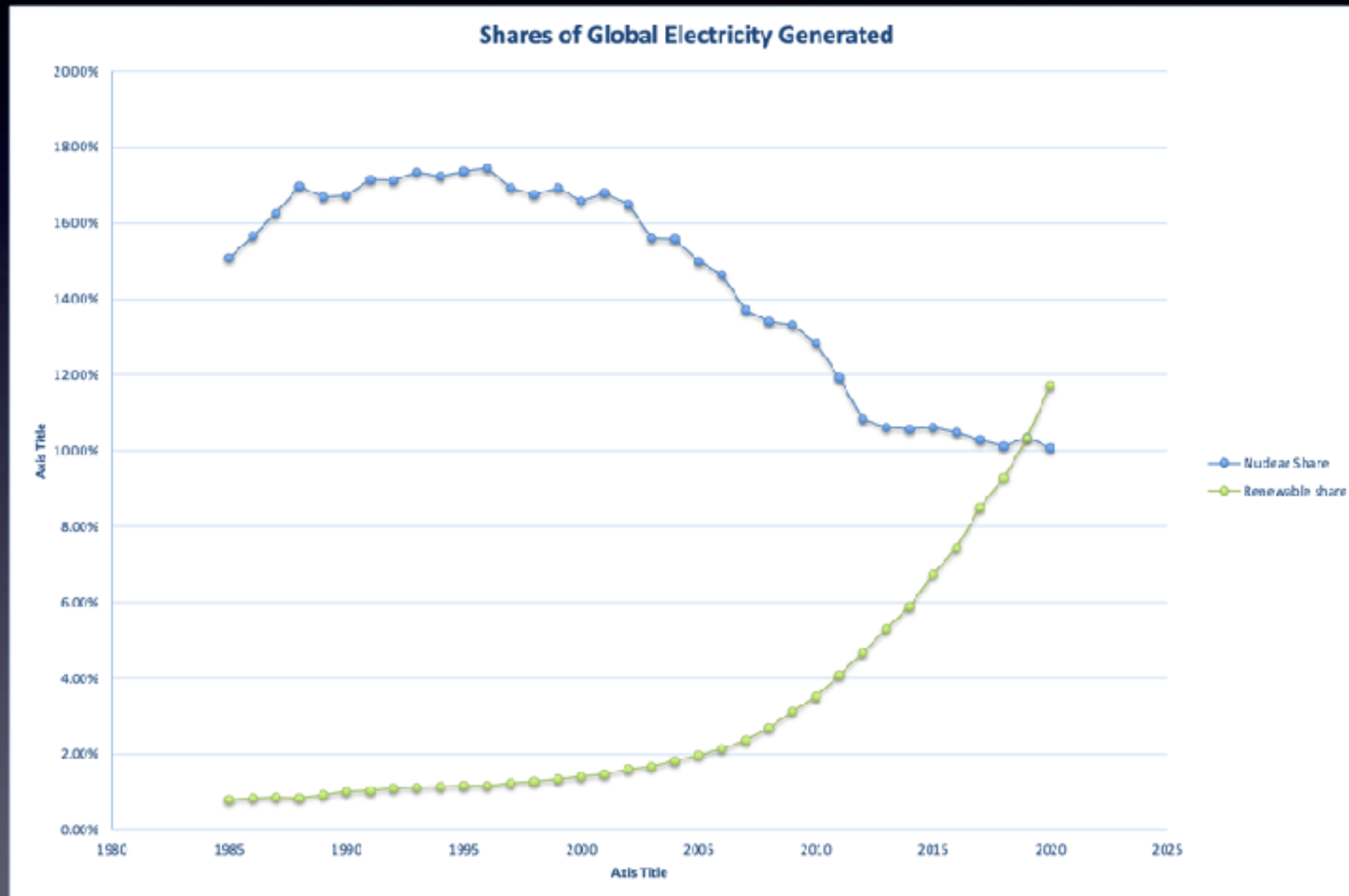
The best days of nuclear construction are over three decades ago



Source: World Nuclear Industry Status Report, 2021, Mycle Schneider Consulting.

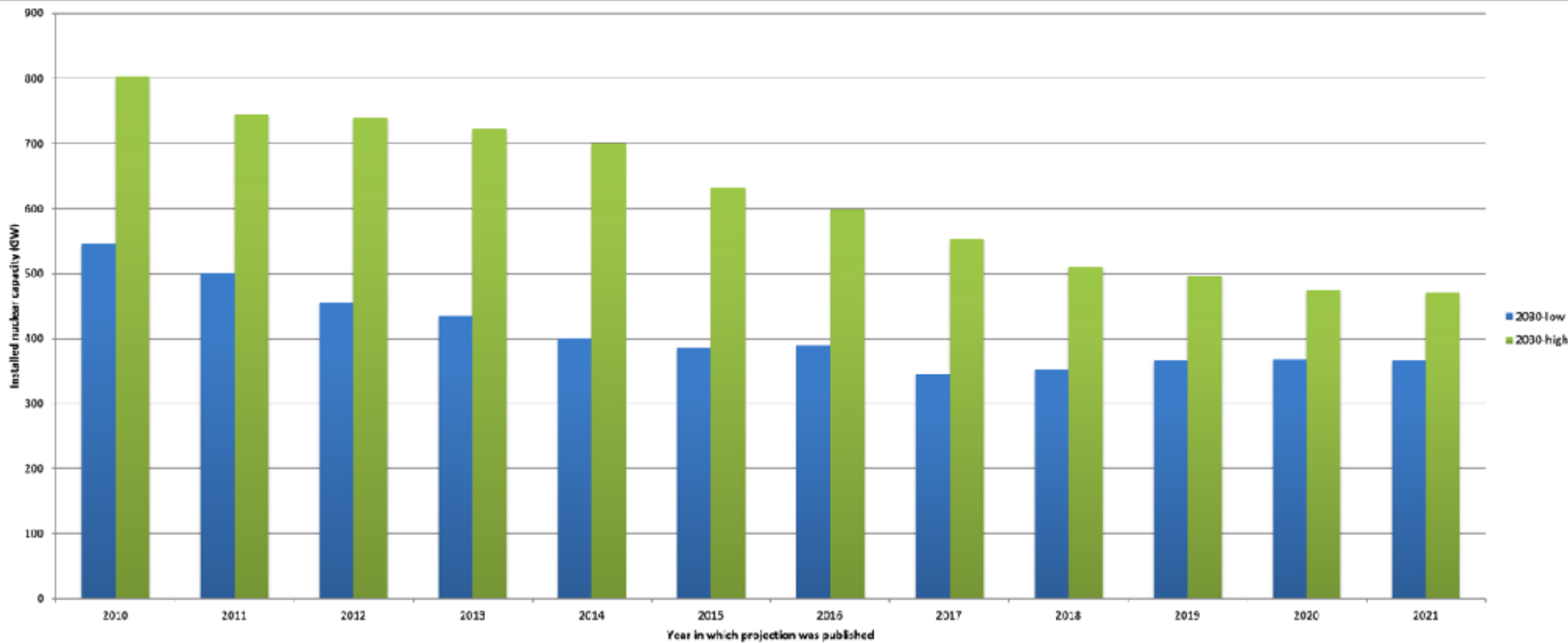
Share of Electricity

About 40 percent below historical maximum of 17.5 percent in 1996



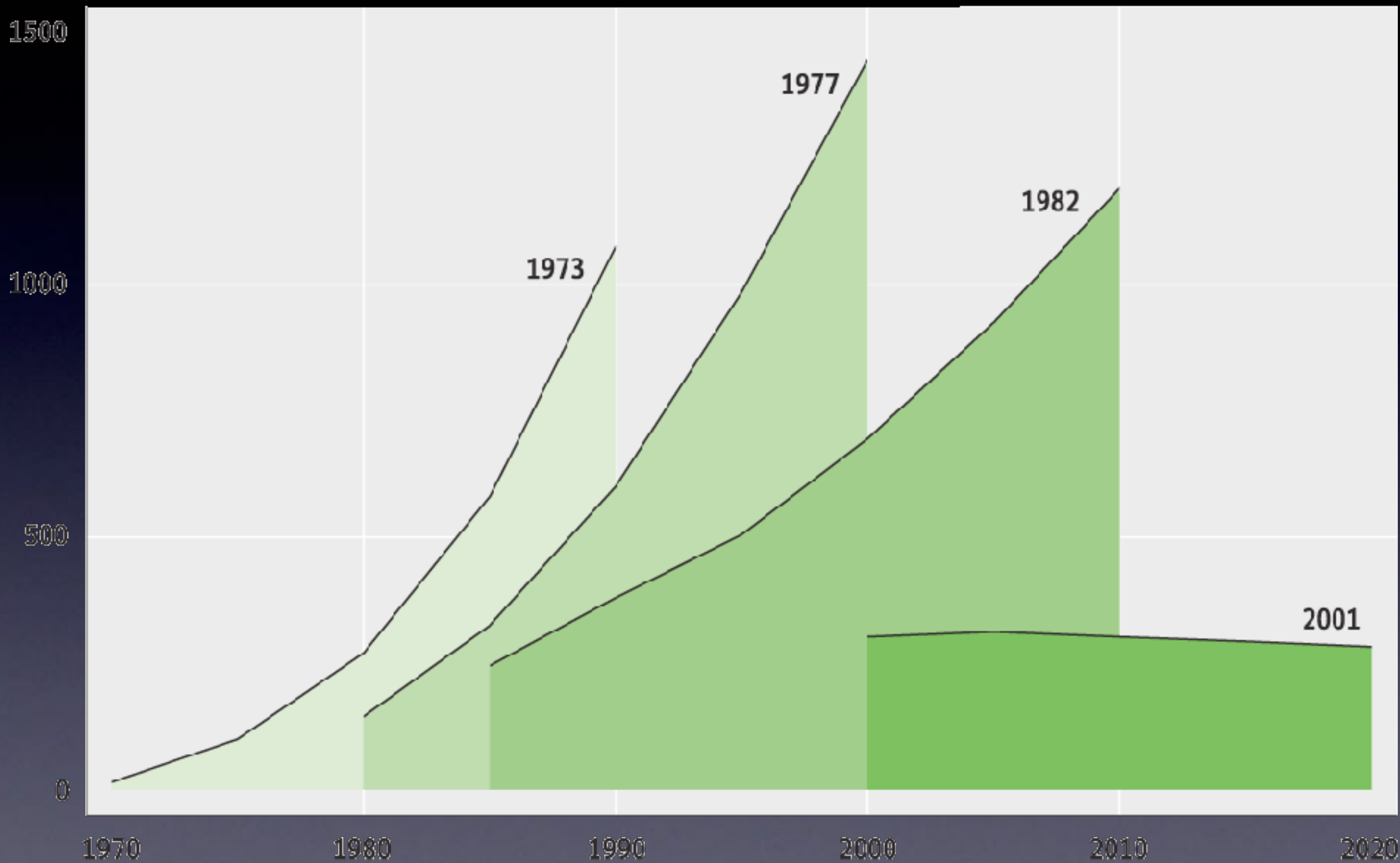
Source: Calculations using data from BP's Statistical Review of World Energy 2021

IAEA Projections



IAEA (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021) Energy, Electricity and Nuclear Power Estimates for the Period up to 2050. Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency.

Projected installed capacity [GWe]

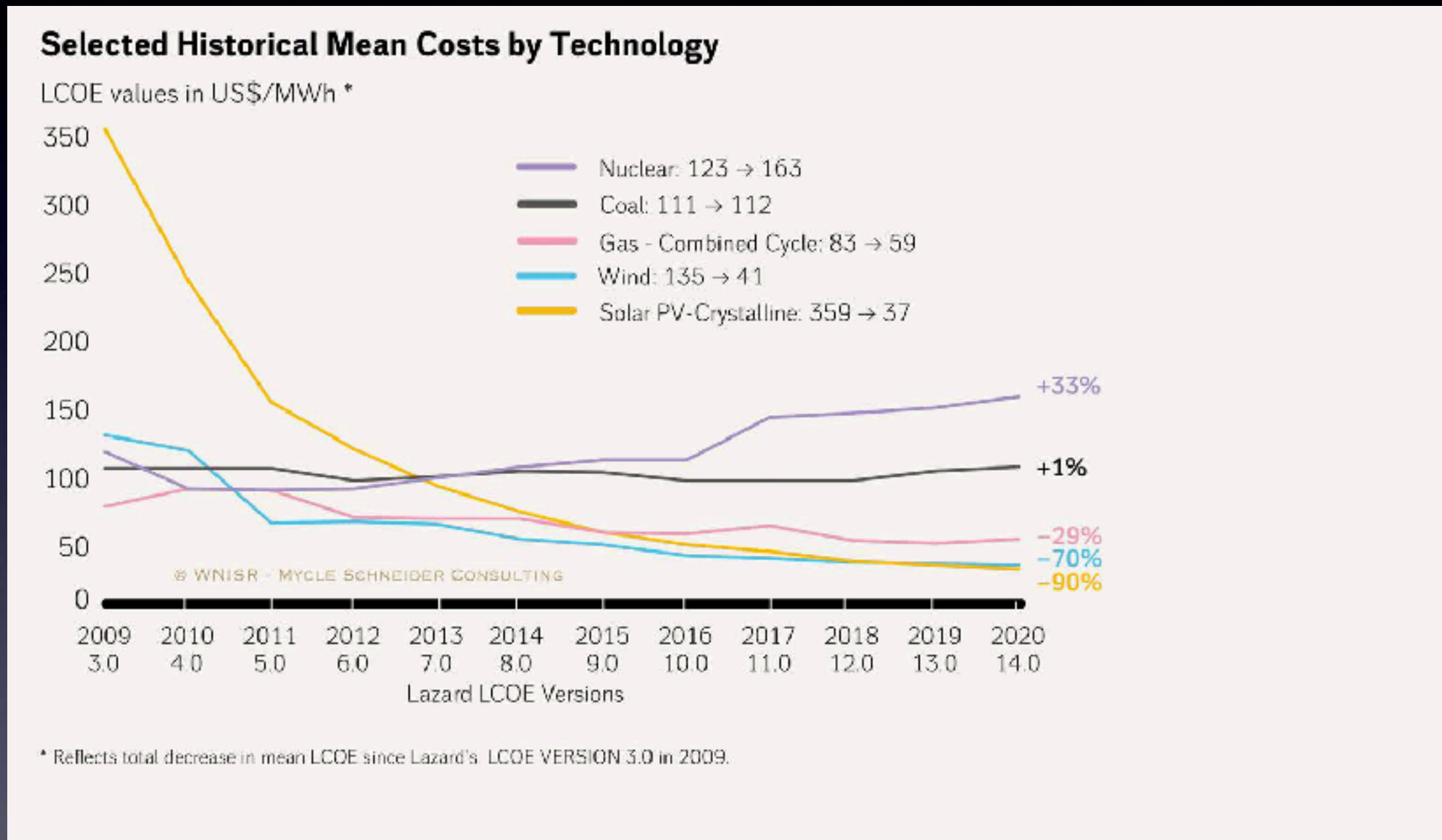


Why this trend?

Nuclear power is not economically competitive:
reactors cost too much to build



Other sources of electricity are cheaper... and becoming cheaper



Source: data from Lazard, as plotted in World Nuclear Industry Status Report 2021

Several reactors shutting down because of high operational costs and cheap alternatives

Another Reactor Closes, Punctuating New Reality for U.S. Nuclear Power

As Vermont Yankee shuts down, the U.S. has yet to address industry issues that span decades.

By **Christina Nunez**, [National Geographic](#)

PUBLISHED JANUARY 01, 2015



LET'S BROADEN THE WORLD'S ENERGY MIX. LET'S GO.

Find out how we're helping to broaden the world's energy mix



Sign up for

Energy & Environment | New Nuclear | Regulation & Safety | Nuclear Policies | Corporate | Uranium & Fuel

Sweden's Oskarshamn 1 and 2 reactor units to close

14 October 2015

German utility E.ON has decided that units 1 and 2 of the Oskarshamn nuclear power plant in Sweden will be shut down permanently. Unit 3 is unaffected by the decision, which was announced today by OXG AB, of which the E.ON group is the major shareholder.



The three-unit Oskarshamn plant. (Image: OXG)

Related Stories

- E.ON supports early closure of Oskarshamn units
- Court leaves Swedish nuclear tax unchanged

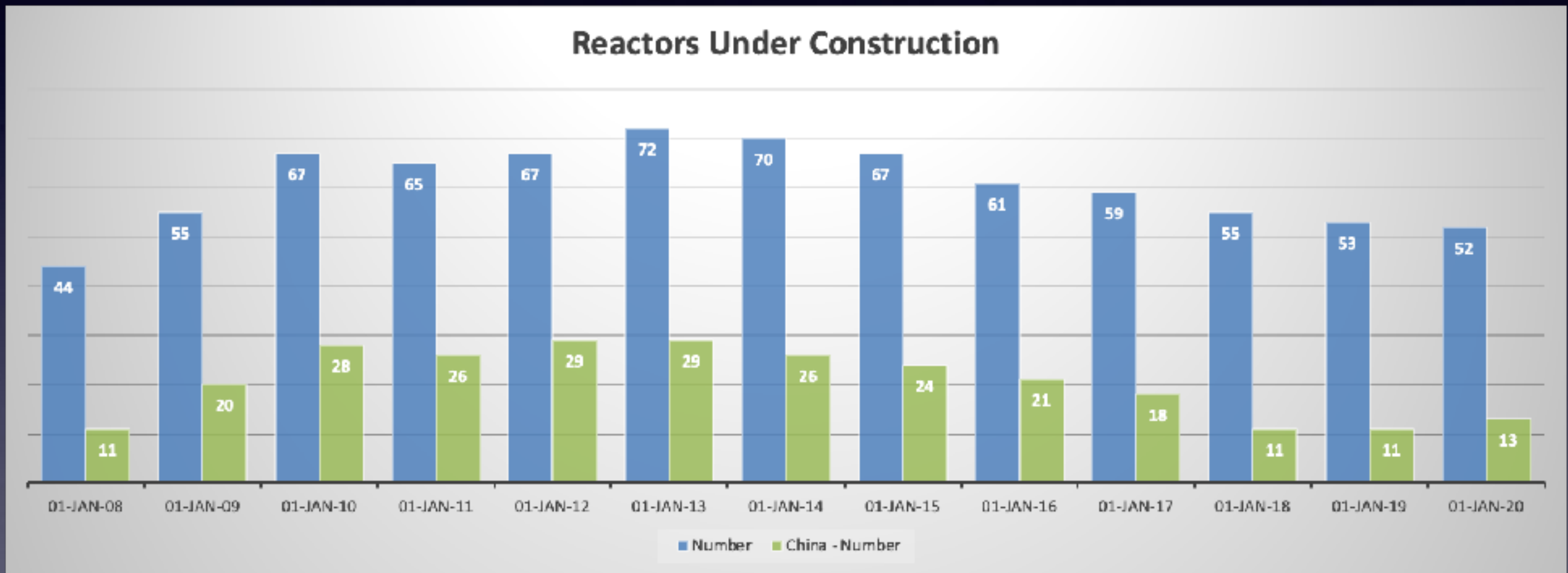
WNA Links

- Oskarshamn 1
- Oskarshamn 2
- Oskarshamn 3
- Nuclear Energy in Sweden

Related Links

- E.ON
- OXG

Nuclear Renaissance



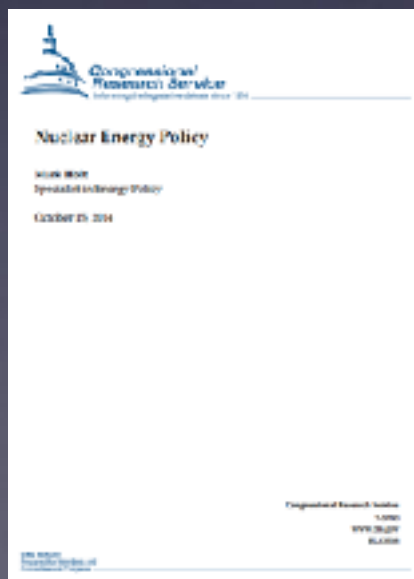
Source: My calculations, based on IAEA PRIS data

Nuclear Renaissance - USA

What was expected

Around 30 reactors ordered

Nearly 15 GW of new capacity before 2021



What Materialized

Only 4 reactors began construction

2 reactors abandoned after \$9 billion spent

What's left?



Nuclear Renaissance - UK

Support the Guardian | Print subscriptions | Search jobs | Sign in

Available for everyone, funded by readers

Show your support →

News | Opinion | Sport | Culture | Lifestyle | More

Environment | Climate crisis | Wildlife | Energy | Pollution

Nuclear power

Brown calls for eight new nuclear plants

- New stations to be part of 'nuclear renaissance'
- Oil price fears and climate change push agenda

Michael White
Mon 14 Jul 2008 00:01 BST

Britain must build "at least" eight new nuclear power stations during the next 15 years to replace its ageing plants and contribute to a "post-oil economy" that is cleaner and much more efficient energy and careless pollution", **Gordon Brown**

The Telegraph

News Business Sport Opinion Politics World M

Business and Industry Secretary John Hutton speaks to Sizewell B

Ten UK nuclear power stations by 2020

By Andrew Porter and Charles Clover
10 January 2008 • 7:00pm

Hinkley Point C
Cost has gone up from 16 to 22 billion pounds

Proponent	Site	Type	Capacity (MWe gross)	Start-up
EDF Energy ¹	Hinkley Point C, Somerset	FPR x 2	3340	Lnd 2017 & mid-2019
EDF Energy ¹	Sizewell C, Suffolk	LPR x 2	3340	2020 & 2022
Horizon (RWF + F ON)	Oldbury B, Gloucestershire	FPR x 2 or AP1000 x 3	3340-3750	2022
Horizon (RWF + F ON)	Wylfa B, Wales	FPR x 3 or AP1000 x 4	Approx 5000	2020
NuGeneration (Iberdrola, GDF-Suez, Scottish & Southern)	Sellafield, Cumbria	?	Up to 3000	2023
Total planned & proposed			Up to approx 19,000 MWe	

According to World Nuclear Association, April 2011

The WNA Reactor Database has 4 LPRs as 'planned' (8600 MWe) and 9 units (12,000 MWe) 'proposed'

“EDF will turn on its first nuclear plant in Britain before Christmas 2017 because it will be the right time...It is the moment of the power crunch. Without it the lights will go out.” Vincent de Rivaz, EDF, 2007.

Will Small Modular (Nuclear) Reactors solve the problems of nuclear power?


JOURNAL OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS
2021, VOL. 77, NO. 4, 267-314
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00963402.2021.1941600>

 **Routledge**
Taylor & Francis Group

 Check for updates

OTHER FEATURES

Can small modular reactors help mitigate climate change?

Arjun Makhijani and M. V. Ramana 

IEEE Access
Multidisciplinary | Multimedial | Open Access Journal

Received February 28, 2021, accepted March 5, 2021, date of publication March 9, 2021, date of current version March 22, 2021.

Digital Object Identifier: 10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3094948

INVITED PAPER

**Small Modular and Advanced Nuclear
Reactors: A Reality Check**

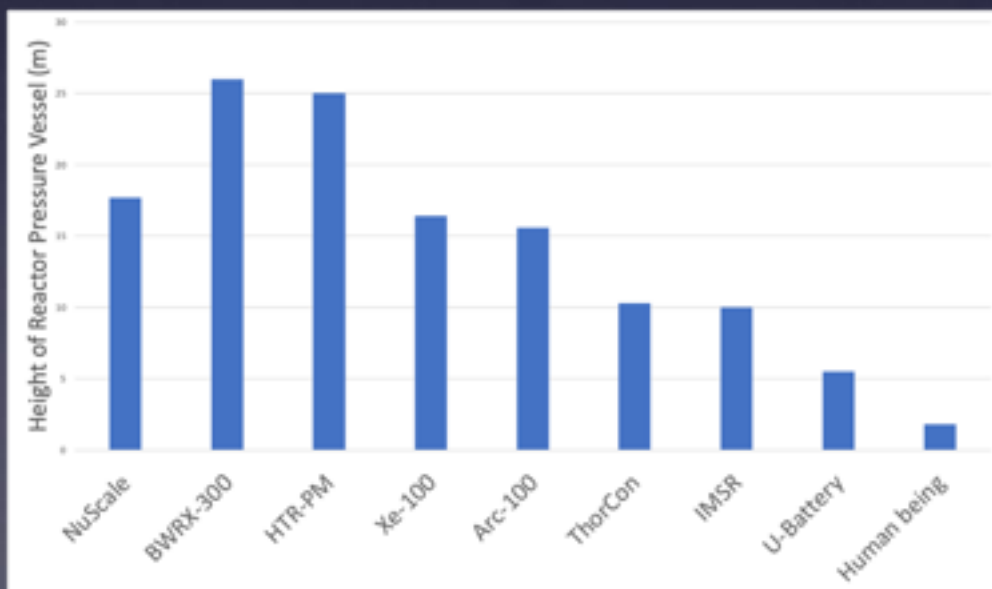
M. V. RAMANA 

Lik Institute for Global Issues, School of Public Policy and Global Affairs, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z2, Canada

e-mail: m.v.ramana@ubc.ca

What are Small Modular Reactors?

	Capacity
Small	< 300 MWe
Medium	300 to 700 MWe



Assembled from factory-fabricated modules

Each module represents a portion of finished plant

All properties will not be realizable in a single design

Energy Research & Social Science 2 (2014) 115–124

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

 **Energy Research & Social Science**
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/erss 

Original research article

One size doesn't fit all: Social priorities and technical conflicts for small modular reactors

M.V. Ramana*, Zia Mian

Nuclear Futures Laboratory and Program on Science and Global Security, Princeton University, United States



Small also means...

More cost

$$\frac{K_1}{K_2} = \left(\frac{S_1}{S_2} \right)^{0.6}$$

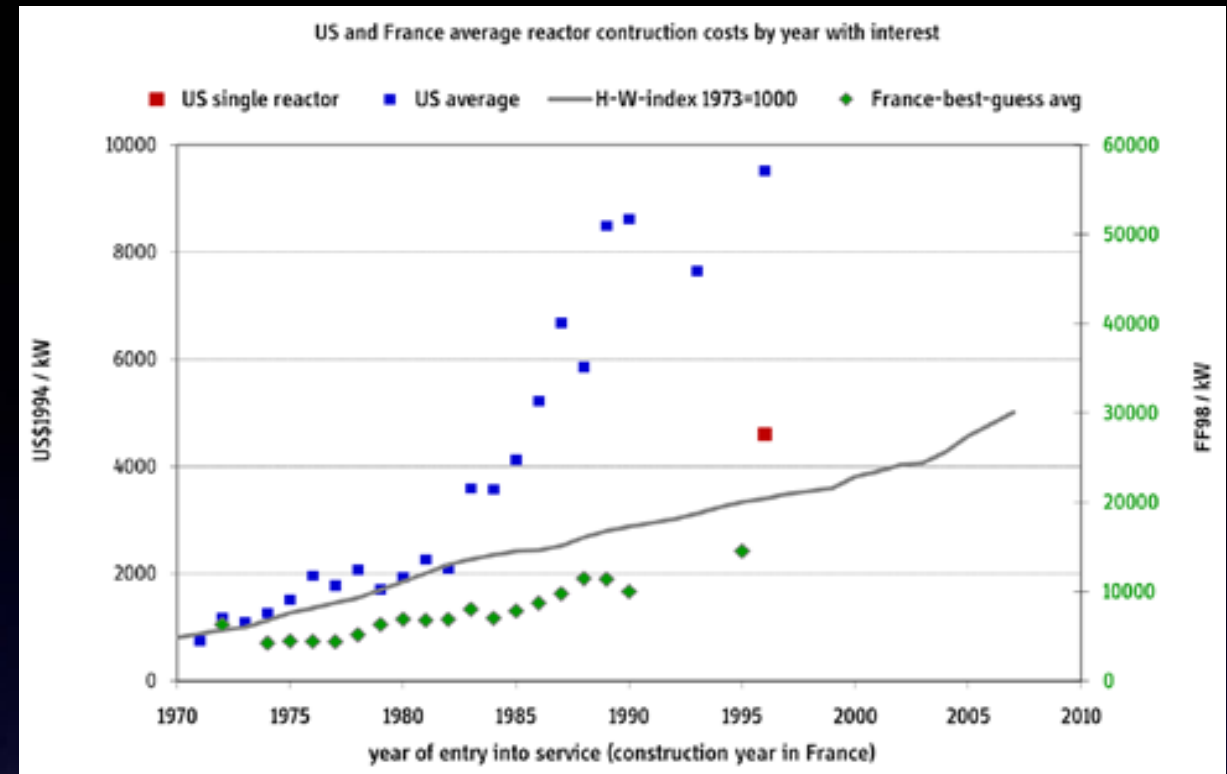
More spent fuel/waste/
proliferation risk

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND
PROLIFERATION RISKS ASSOCIATED
WITH SMALL MODULAR REACTORS

ALEXANDER GLASER,* LAURA BERZAK HOPKINS, and M. V. RAMANA

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY VOL. 184 OCT. 2013

“Learning” might make plants more expensive



Grubler, Arnulf. 2010. “The Costs of the French Nuclear Scale-up: A Case of Negative Learning by Doing.” *Energy Policy* 38 (9): 5174–88.

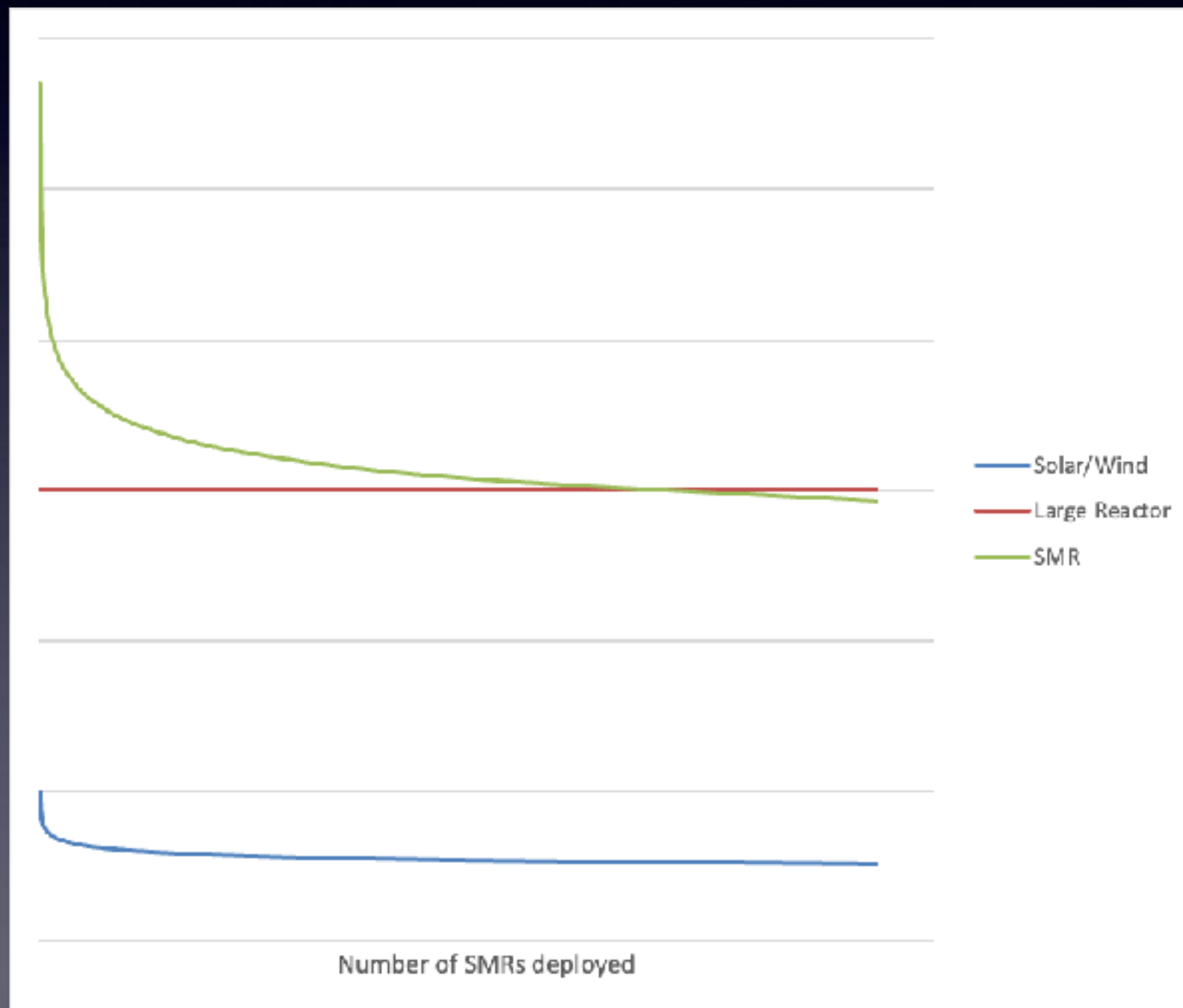
Even if there was learning, too many “loss leaders” have to be built

Diseconomies of Scale Exponent

	0.6	0.8
10%	700	80
5%	60,000	780

Glaser, Alexander, M.V. Ramana, Ali Ahmad, and Robert Socolow. 2015. “Small Modular Reactors: A Window on Nuclear Energy.” *An Energy Technology Distillate*. Princeton, N.J.: Andlinger Center for Energy and the Environment at Princeton University. <http://acee.princeton.edu/distillates/distillates/small-modular-reactors/>.

Schematic comparison of cost of electricity generation from SMRs, large reactors, and modern renewables



The Jobs Dilemma



Will investing in SMRs create jobs?

Yes - but that is the wrong question

Will the number of jobs created by investing a certain amount of money in SMRs exceeds the number of jobs created by investing the same amount of money in a different low-carbon energy technology?



The Oklo Example

“expected to be installed as part of the clean energy grid in remote and off-grid communities, of populations around 1,000 or more”

“approximately 15 full-time jobs...available to local residents with a high school education... up to 40 temporary construction employees”

Source: Oklo. “Aurora Environmental Report—Combined License Stage.” Rockville, MD: Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 2020. <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML2007/ML20075A004.pdf>.



Aurora Environmental Report—
Combined License Stage

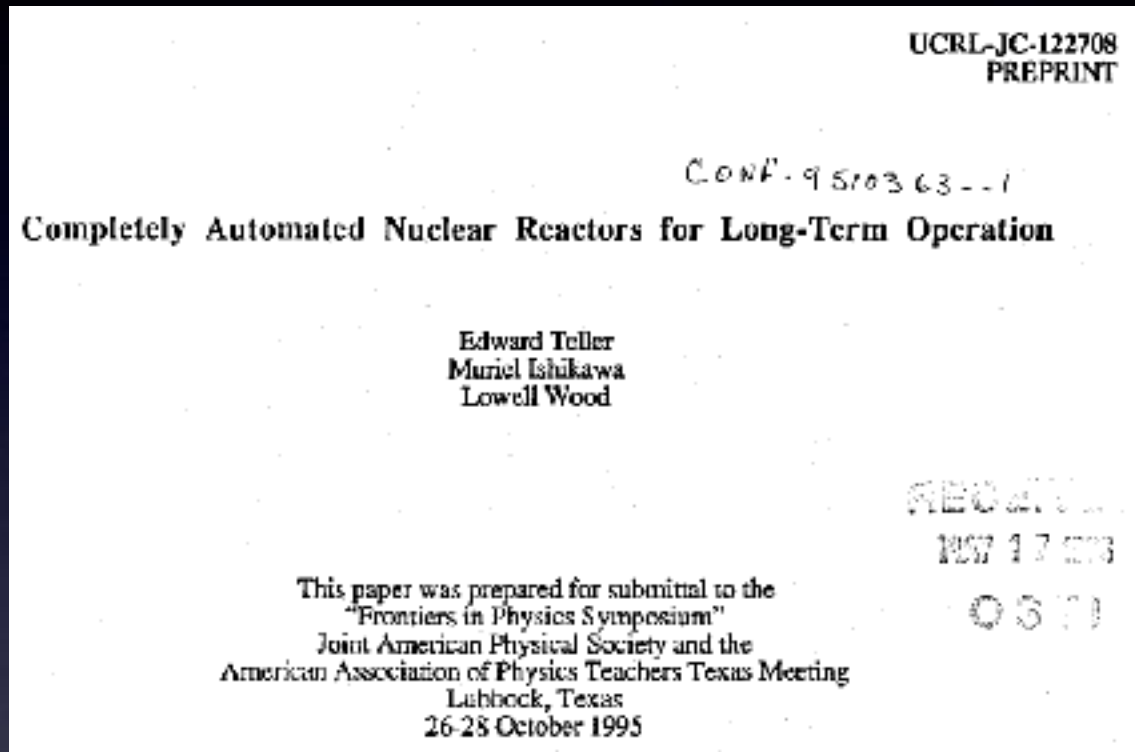
Economic Implications

1.5 MW plant => 11826 MWh at 90 percent CF

Annual pay for US nuclear power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers = \$111,220 (in 2021)

Operating labour expenses = 15 X annual pay/energy = \$141/MWh (cost of electricity assuming zero cost for building reactor and buying fuel and dealing with waste and...), which is roughly four times solar and wind

Efforts to reduce requirements for operators



“in the area of operators...our (StarCore)plant will be fully automatic, and will not need any onsite. However, we are planning to have operators on the first plant, and they will be trained and certified in accordance with CNSC requirements. We will keep them at the plant until we are convinced that our automatic controls meet all of the requirements, and we can make the safety case to CNSC to take the on-site operators off.”

Lowering construction costs

The more labor which can be performed in a factory, the lower the over all costs...Factory manufacture lowers labor costs in several ways. First serial production leads to the division of labor, which in turn typically increases labor productivity. The division of labor decreases the skill set required from individual workers. Decreased labor skill sets decrease labor wage expectations. Factory work settings, as opposed to field work settings also decrease wage expectations. Thus serial production of small reactors in factories would tend to lower labor costs of nuclear manufacture.

<https://energycentral.com/c/ec/sources-nuclear-cost-saving-small-and-advanced-reactors>

More jobs \Rightarrow more
uneconomical

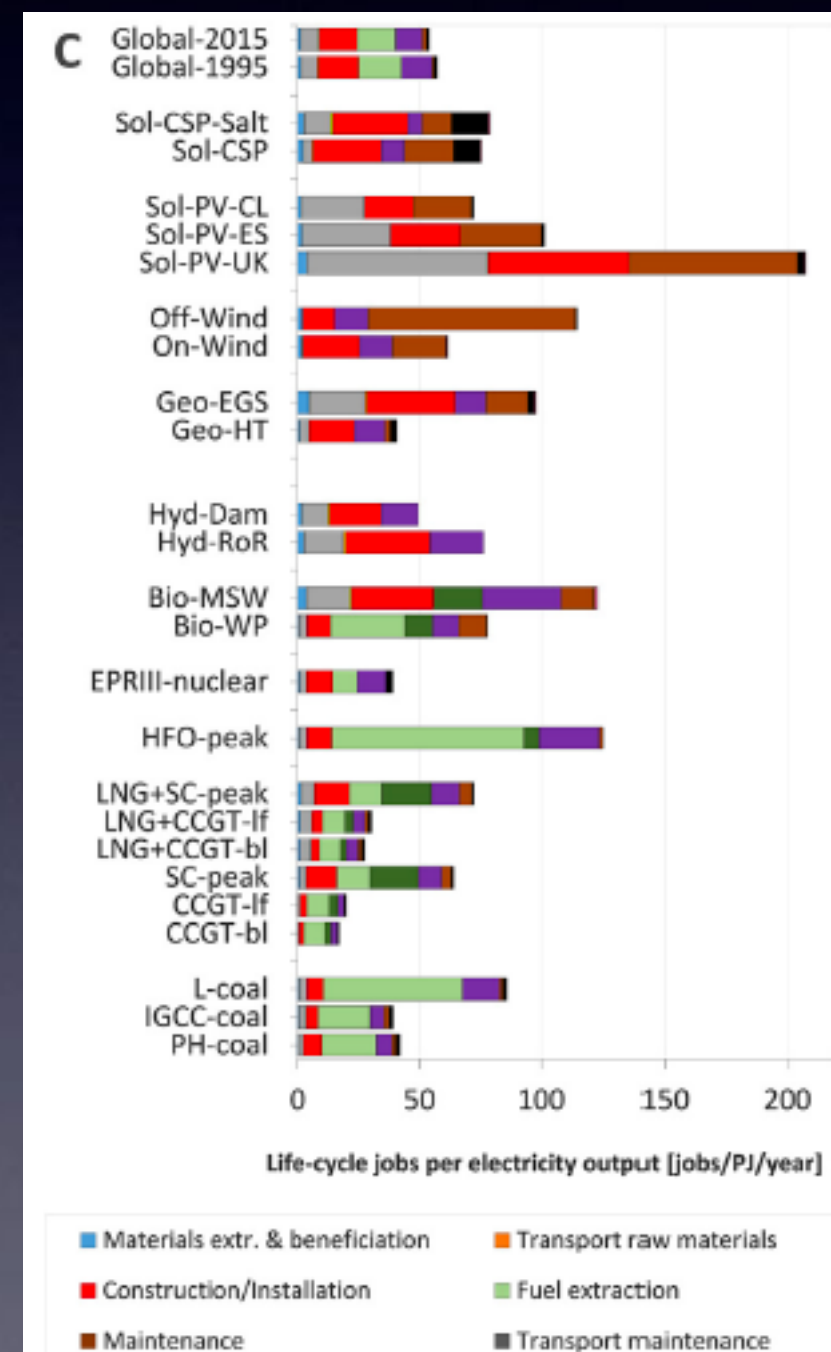
Academic Studies

Table 2
Comparison of jobs/MWp, jobs/MWt and job-years/OWt across technologies.

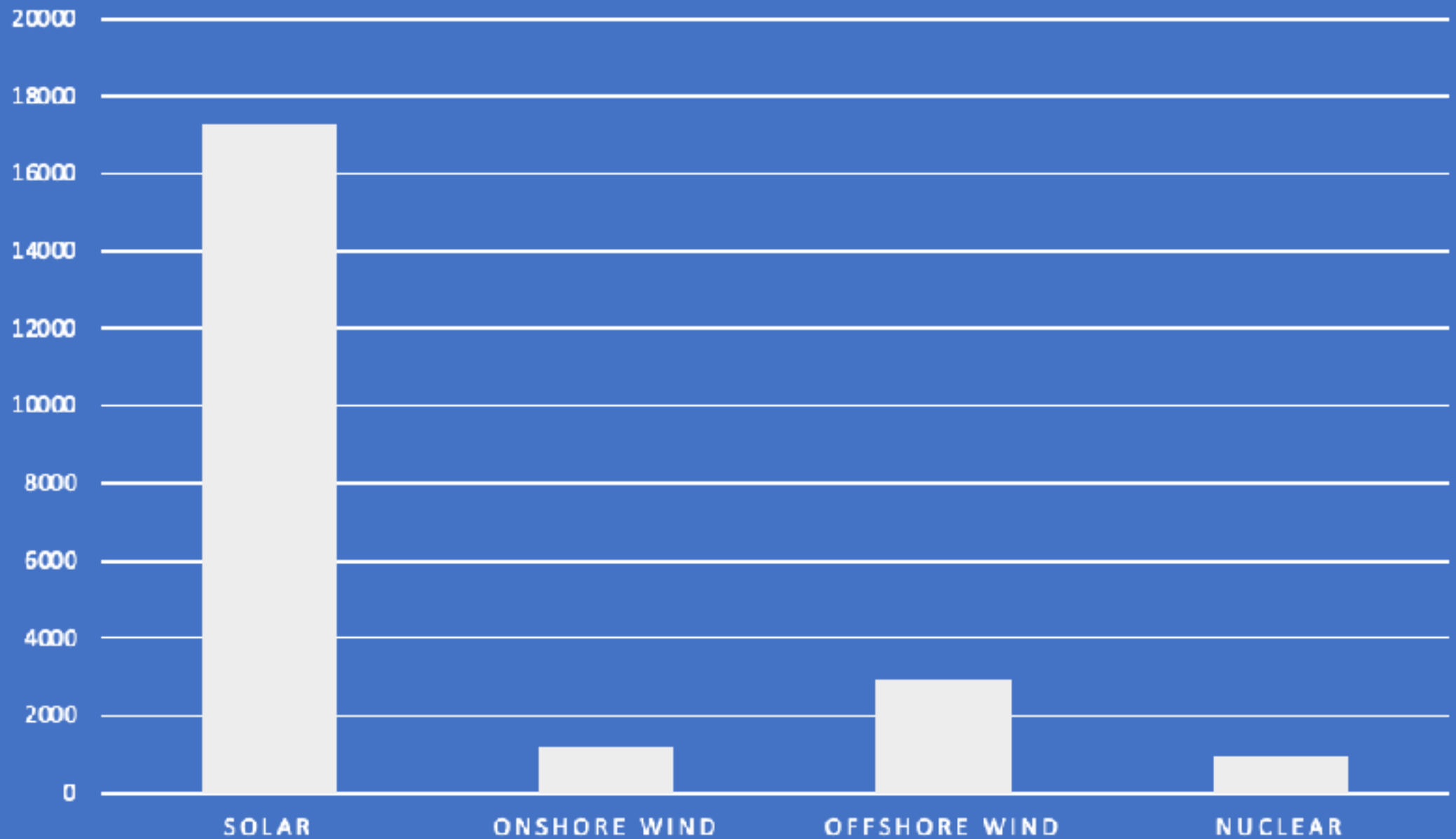
Workhours per year	PWB	Capacity Factor (%)	Equipment lifetime (years)	Employment components			Average employment over life of facility							
				OTM (job-years/MWp)	O&M (jobs/MWp)	Fuel extraction and processing (job-years/OWt)	Total jobs/MWp		Total jobs/MWt		Total job-years/OWt		Total	Avg.
							OTM	O&M and fuel processing	OTM	O&M and fuel processing	OTM	O&M and fuel processing		
Biomass 1	EPRU 2001	85	40	4.20	1.53	0.00	0.11	1.53	0.13	1.80	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.21
Biomass 2	REPP 2001	85	40	5.50	0.24	0.15	0.21	1.21	0.25	1.42	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.10
Geothermal 1	WAGA 2005	90	40	6.43	1.75	0.00	0.10	1.75	0.18	1.78	0.07	0.25	0.27	0.25
Geothermal 2	CALPRG 2002	90	40	17.50	1.70	0.00	0.44	1.70	0.49	1.89	0.06	0.22	0.27	0.27
Geothermal 3	EPRU 2001	90	40	4.00	1.67	0.00	0.10	1.67	0.11	1.86	0.01	0.21	0.22	0.22
Landfill Gas 1	CALPRG 2002	85	40	21.70	7.80	0.00	0.73	7.80	0.73	9.18	0.07	1.05	1.17	0.79
Landfill Gas 2	EPRU 2001	85	40	3.71	2.28	0.00	0.20	2.28	0.11	2.68	0.01	0.31	0.32	0.32
Small Hydro	EPRU 2001	55	40	5.71	1.14	0.00	0.14	1.14	0.26	2.07	0.03	0.24	0.27	0.27
Solar PV 1	EPRI/Gen/Spec 2006	20	25	17.00	1.00	0.00	1.43	1.00	7.40	5.00	0.34	0.57	1.47	0.87
Solar PV 2	REPP 2006	20	25	22.34	0.57	0.00	1.29	0.57	6.47	1.85	0.74	0.21	0.95	0.95
Solar PV 3	EPRU 2001	20	25	7.34	0.12	0.00	0.29	0.12	1.43	0.60	0.16	0.07	0.23	0.23
Solar Thermal 1	SkyFuel/NREL 2004	40	25	10.71	1.00	0.00	0.41	1.00	1.03	7.50	0.17	0.29	0.40	0.21
Solar Thermal 2	NREL 2006	40	25	4.50	0.28	0.00	0.18	0.28	0.45	0.85	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.16
Solar Thermal 3	EPRU 2001	40	25	5.71	0.22	0.00	0.23	0.22	0.57	0.55	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.13
Wind 1	PLMFA 2008	35	25	10.10	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	1.15	1.14	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.17
Wind 2	REPP 2006	35	25	3.80	0.14	0.00	0.15	0.14	0.43	0.41	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10
Wind 3	MULCWAY 2006	35	25	10.96	0.18	0.00	0.44	0.18	1.25	0.50	0.14	0.06	0.20	0.20
Wind 4	CALPRG 2002	35	25	7.40	0.20	0.00	0.70	0.20	0.95	0.77	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.17
Wind 5	EPRU 2001	35	25	2.57	0.20	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.29	0.83	0.03	0.09	0.13	0.13
Carbon Capture & Storage	Nedraun, 2009	80	40	20.48	0.11	0.00	0.51	0.73	0.54	0.91	0.07	0.10	0.18	0.18
Nuclear	NFFU 2004	90	40	17.70	0.70	0.00	0.78	0.70	0.47	0.78	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.14
Coal	REPP 2001	80	40	8.50	0.18	0.00	0.21	0.59	0.27	0.74	0.03	0.08	0.11	0.11
Natural Gas	CALPRG 2002	85	40	1.02	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.77	0.03	0.91	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.11
Energy Efficiency 1	ATFF 2004	100	20										0.17	0.18
Energy Efficiency 2	Goldenberg, 2009	100	20											0.50

Wei, Max, Shana Patadia, and Daniel M. Kammen. "Putting Renewables and Energy Efficiency to Work: How Many Jobs Can the Clean Energy Industry Generate in the US?" *Energy Policy* 38, no. 2 (February 1, 2010): 919–31. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2009.10.044>.

Kis, Zoltán, Nikul Pandya, and Rembrandt H. E. M. Koppelaar. "Electricity Generation Technologies: Comparison of Materials Use, Energy Return on Investment, Jobs Creation and CO2 Emissions Reduction." *Energy Policy* 120 (September 1, 2018): 144–57. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2018.05.033>.



CONSTRUCTION JOBS/BILLION\$



My calculations based on Pai, Sandeep, Johannes Emmerling, Laurent Drouet, Hisham Zerriffi, and Jessica Jewell. "Meeting Well-below 2°C Target Would Increase Energy Sector Jobs Globally." *One Earth* 4, no. 7 (July 23, 2021): 1026–36. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2021.06.005>. and "Lazard's Levelized Cost of Energy-Version 15.0." New York: Lazard, October 2021. <https://www.lazard.com/perspective/levelized-cost-of-energy-levelized-cost-of-storage-and-levelized-cost-of-hydrogen/>.

A sunset industry?



Sa-90 High Bias Audio Cassette

Brand: TDK

★★★★★ 14 ratings

\$14.06

Get a \$15 Amazon.ca Gift Card instantly, plus up to 5% back for 6 months after approval.

[Report incorrect product information.](#)



Satechi Aluminum Multi-Port Adapter 4K HDMI, USB-C Pass Through, Gigabit Ethernet,...

\$119.99 prime

Sponsored

417.863.1925

417.863.7825

[Leave a message](#)



National Audio Company

The Great American Cassette Company
Devoted to True Sound Reproduction Since 1969.

[Home](#) [Products](#) [Services](#) [About Us](#) [Newsroom](#) [Catalogs](#) [Contact Us](#) [My Account](#)

0 items - \$0.00

[Home](#) / [Cassette Manufacture](#)

Cassette Manufacture

NAC has always been proud to say our cassettes are made in the USA. For decades National Audio has assembled and loaded custom lengths of cassette tapes using domestic and imported parts. We have been a service for library systems and education producing books, magazines and tests on cassette. When large audio production houses and music labels stopped producing cassettes, National Audio began accumulating equipment to become the largest duplicator of music recordings on tape as well. Now, some of the larger companies that got out of the audio tape duplication business are regular customers of National Audio Company.

Recently, new capabilities have been added so the magnetic tape itself is also manufactured here in our facility in Springfield, Missouri, USA. The sources for the tape we used over the years no longer



Conclusion

Nuclear energy facing severe economic challenges

Priority for industry is reducing jobs

Nuclear jobs - more geographically concentrated and high paying => more political power