



Regional Dynamics & Economic Modeling Laboratory

THE IMPACT OF CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
Including the Main Campus and Activities
in Anderson & Greenville Counties
and Public Service Activities
On
Anderson, Greenville, Oconee, and Pickens
Counties and the State of South Carolina

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Executive Summary

Clemson University is a state university located in the Upstate of South Carolina. As of 2010, the University employed a total of 8,226 faculty, staff, and other workers at its main campus in Pickens County, including the Athletic Department, and at its activities in Greenville and Anderson Counties. Additionally, Clemson’s Public Service Activities (PSA) employed 947 faculty and staff around the state in that year. 2010 enrollment was approximately 19,500, including graduate and undergraduate students.

Given Clemson’s employment and large student population, the University is widely recognized as a major economic driver in the Upstate region.

County, and PSA in all 46 counties. The Athletic Department was also run as a separate model from the remainder of the main campus.

Table S-1 shows the total economic impact of Clemson University on the four counties surrounding the University—Anderson, Greenville, Oconee, and Pickens—and for the state of South Carolina as a whole. Economic impacts generated by the Conference Center & Inn and Walker Golf Course at Clemson University, which were estimated in a previous report, are also included in Table S-1.

Model results include jobs, income, and output

Table S-1 – Estimated Impact: All Activities (2010)						
Concept	Anderson County	Oconee County	Pickens County	Tri-County Total	Greenville County	Total South Carolina
Employment	2,001	1,290	10,652	13,943	6,165	24,689
Output (millions)	\$101.9	\$92.2	\$665.3	\$859.5	\$508.9	\$1,828.8
Disposable Income (millions)	\$123.6	\$112.9	\$309.3	\$545.8	\$212.2	\$980.3
Local Government Net Revenue (millions)	\$13.5	\$10.4	\$36.0	\$59.8	\$28.8	\$114.9
State Government Net Revenue (millions)	-	-	-	-	-	\$156.0

This study by the Regional Dynamics & Economic Modeling Laboratory at the Strom Thurmond Institute used an Input-Output (I/O) model to estimate the total impact of the University on the regional economy and on state and local government revenues over the period from 2001 to 2010.

Separate I/O models were run for the University’s main campus in Clemson, activities in and around Pendleton in Anderson County and in Greenville

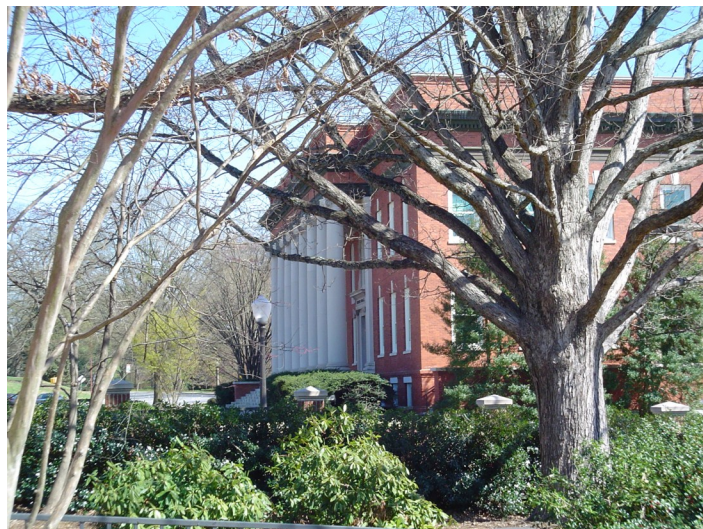
generated directly by the University and its students and visitors, as well as all “spillover” effects resulting from the University’s suppliers and consumer spending by employees.

These economic impacts are only those associated with University operational and capital spending and the economic activity attributable to students and visitors during the study period. These estimates do not include additional impacts that the

University can be expected to have on the region through amenity (“quality of life”) values and through the production of educated members of society.

Key findings from the study include the following:

- Clemson University’s economic impact is felt not only in Pickens County, but in all surrounding counties and throughout the state.
- Since 2001, Clemson University’s estimated total impact on net state government revenues has exceeded annual state appropriations to the University by an average of \$31.1 million.
- Over thirty-one percent of jobs in Pickens County in 2010 were directly or indirectly attributable to Clemson University, its students, and visitors.
- Nearly thirteen percent of jobs in the Tri-County area in 2010 were attributable directly or indirectly to Clemson University, its students, and visitors. Six percent of jobs in the four-county region (including Greenville County) were linked to University-related economic activity.
- More than one percent of jobs in the state of South Carolina in 2010 were directly or indirectly attributable to Clemson University, its students, and visitors.
- Between the years 2001 and 2010, Clemson University generated on average \$1.65 billion per year in output in the state economy .
- Over the ten-year period of 2001 through 2010,



Clemson University generated a total of about \$16.5 billion in output in the state economy.

- Athletic events at Clemson University generate some 1,200 jobs per year in the Tri-County area due to spending by attendees who travel from outside of the Clemson area.
- Clemson University’s activities in Greenville County, including CU-ICAR, the Millennium Campus, Clemson at the Falls, and others, have generated over 400 jobs in Greenville County since 2001. (Jobs from private investment such as Proterra are excluded.)
- Clemson University’s activities in Anderson County, including the Research Park, ENTOX, CURF, and others, have generated over 430 jobs in Anderson County since 2001 (jobs from private investment at the Research Park and firms housed in the incubator at CURF are excluded.)

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I. Introduction

Clemson University is a state institute of higher education located in the city of Clemson, Pickens County, South Carolina. The University was founded in 1889 as a land grant college, primarily focused on agricultural education. Clemson officially became a university in 1964. While still focused on the land grant institution's original mission of public service, the University has greatly diversified its research and educational focus as it has grown in size. Of the 4,145 degrees awarded in 2009-10, the five most prevalent majors represented were in the colleges of Engineering and Business and Behavioral Sciences.

There were a total of 15,453 undergraduate and 3,994 graduate students enrolled at Clemson University in Fall 2010, including full and part-time students. University employment totaled 9,173 statewide in 2010, including 1,505 teaching faculty. In addition to the main campus in Clemson, the University operates satellite campuses around the state and owns tens of thousands of acres of land in every region of the state. In addition to its academic accomplishments, Clemson University is nationally recognized for its athletic programs. The University is a NCAA Division I school and a member of the Atlantic Coast Conference.

Pickens County is located in the Upstate region of South Carolina and is a part of the Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson Combined Statistical Area (CSA), a region with a 2010 population of nearly 1.2 million. Clemson is approximately midway between Atlanta, Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina, just north of Interstate 85.

This study estimates the economic and fiscal impact that Clemson University has on the Tri-County region of Upstate South Carolina, consisting of Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens Counties. Also included in the study is Greenville County, being the nearest large urbanized county to the University, and the remainder of South Carolina. The study region is shown in **Figure 1**. University activities modeled in this study include operations and student and visitor spending at the main campus, the Greenville campus-

Fig.1 - Counties Adjacent to Clemson, South Carolina



(including the Millennium Campus and the Clemson University Institute for Automotive Research [CU-ICAR]), the Research Park and other facilities located in Anderson County (primarily in or near the town of Pendleton), and Public Service Activities (PSA). The economic impact from Clemson athletic activities is estimated separately. Also modeled is capital spending by each of these divisions.

The impacts from the Conference Center & (Martin) Inn at Clemson University are not included in this study as they have been modeled by this Laboratory in an earlier report. However, these impacts are added to the total University impact estimates for the years 2006-2010 at the end of this report.

This analysis does not assess the amenity, or quality of life, value that the University brings to the region. Amenities, such as the University's botanical gardens, arts and music performances, sports events, and so forth, are important factors in drawing residents and businesses to an area, but these broader impacts are often difficult to quantify. Any institute of higher learning also generates benefits to the community by producing skilled workers, entrepreneurs, and potential community leaders. The economic value generated by these societal benefits is over and above the impacts reported in the following.

II. Model and Assumptions

To estimate the economic impacts of Clemson University on the region and the state, the Regional Dynamics & Economic Laboratory utilized the input-output (I/O) function of the Regional Dynamics (REDYN) economic modeling engine. REDYN is currently the largest computer model of the United States economy ever built (currently 7.6 terabytes). The REDYN model forecasts a baseline level of activity within over 800 Standard Occupation Classifications (SOC) and 703 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors. It also considers distance-to-market and transportation costs in determining the supply and demand of commodities across geographic regions. Changes to employment, income, or demand for products or services by either the private or the public sector can be input to the model. Based on these inputs, the REDYN model generates a county level estimate of the resultant variation from the projected baseline, as well as the effects on every industry.

I/O models use a number of simplifying assumptions, including constant returns to scale (CRS) and fixed input prices. One benefit of such assumptions is that they create a linear model, allowing effects from discrete activities to be modeled separately for scaling purposes and then added together. Therefore, separate models run for each location and activity in this analysis can be summed to provide an estimate of the full economic and fiscal impact of the University on the region and the state for each year from 2001 to 2010.

Impacts from normal University operations at each location, including wages, normal operating expenditures, and spending on vendors and outsourced activities, were modeled, along with capital expenditures (construction and equipment purchases), and spending by students. Visitor spending was also modeled for both athletic and non-athletic events.

All of the economic impacts reported in the following models include direct, indirect, and induced effects. Direct impacts are the jobs, wages, and output that are directly attributable to the University; direct impacts are essentially the inputs to the model. Indi-

rect impacts are the jobs, wages, and output attributable to the University's vendors and suppliers. Induced effects are the jobs and income created in the broader economy through spending of wage income by the workers employed by the University and its suppliers.

All impacts are reported using the following metrics:

- *Employment* is the number of jobs or job equivalents created by Clemson University through direct, indirect, and induced effects.
- *Output* is the dollar value of all goods and services produced within the county, region, or state within a given year. This is broader than but roughly equivalent to regional gross domestic product (GDP).
- *Disposable income* is the aggregated household income, less taxes, of all households within the county, region, or state. Disposable income is primarily wage-driven, but also includes income from dividends, interest, and rent.
- *Net local government revenue* is the revenue collected by local (county and municipal) governments from all sources, including taxes, licensing, fees, and intergovernmental transfer, less expenses.
- *Net state government revenue* is revenue collected by state government from all sources, less expenses. Baseline data for state and local government revenue and expenses in the model are based on the United States Census of Governments.
- *Population* impacts are estimated for each county and the state based upon the estimated impact on disposable income. Because average per capita and household income for each county is known, the model assumes that, with the addition of a certain level of disposable income proportional to the regional average, additional residents have located to the region. Population impacts are

only estimated based upon these economic factors; they do not include individuals who may live in the region due to amenities associated with the University.

A. University Employment and Expenditures

University employment and expenditures for the years 2001 through 2010 are presented for each of the included activities in **Tables 1** through **5**. Note that all dollar amounts are stated in 2010 dollars in order to control for inflation. In constructing the model, expenditures on vendors were broken down by specific vendor to the greatest extent possible in order to properly attribute these vendors' output geographically by county, as well as to the proper NAICS category.

B. Assumptions Regarding Student Spending

Student enrolment and estimated spending are shown in **Table 6**. Students at Clemson University originate from a variety of places. Thirty-one percent of students enrolled in the Fall 2010 semester were from out of state. A small percentage of these originated from other nations. For purposes of the model, students who relocated to the region to attend the University in essence represent exports of goods and services for the region.

Careful consideration was given to how to account for those originating from within the state and particularly students originating from within the Tri-County region or Greenville County. These students may be considered as existing consumers whose spending should not be credited to the University, else they may be counted as consumers retained by the University who otherwise would have left the region or the state in order to work or attend college elsewhere. In the models presented in this report, the conservative option of excluding spending by "local" students is used. Likewise, in-state students are excluded from the estimation of impacts to the remainder of South Carolina.

One additional consideration regarding student spending is the treatment of students who divide their

time between the main campus and Greenville County locations. While this is a small number relative to overall enrollment, care was taken not to double-count these students' spending. These students are therefore assumed to spend one day in Greenville and the remainder of their time at the main campus. Spending at both locations was adjusted accordingly.

Numbers for student spending are based upon a 2004 Harris Poll¹ that found spending by college students averaged \$13,000 per student per year nationally. For this study, this number was adjusted for inflation and then scaled according to the ratio of local to national median household income. Spending by students is distributed in the model according to the number of students residing in each county in the four-county region and the remainder of the state while attending Clemson, as provided by the University.

C. Assumptions Regarding Visitor Spending

Visitors to the University include those visiting for tours, orientation, homecoming festivities, sports events, and so forth. Visitors included in the model for the main campus are for non-sports events only. Visitors associated with sports events are modeled with Athletic Department activities.

In order to avoid double-counting of visitors staying at the Martin Inn—whose impact was estimated in a previous study—guests at the Martin Inn who were classified as either sports-related, or were not classified for specific other activities such as golfing, government, or corporate, were subtracted from the number of visitors in the model calculations. Where there is ambiguity in the classification of Inn guests as to whether they were attending athletic or non-sports events, the conservative step was taken to exclude these guests from both models.

Spending by visitors on meals and incidentals was estimated using the standard federal per diem rate for South Carolina, as published by the U.S. General

¹ Harris Interactive, "College Students Tote \$122 Billion in Spending Power Back to Campus This Year" (August 2004), Harris Interactive, <http://www.harrisinteractive.com/news/allnewsbydate.asp?NewsID=835> (accessed June 22, 2011).

Table 1 – Model Inputs—Clemson University Main Campus

Concept	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employees (Faculty, Staff, and Student Workers)	6,545	6,579	6,667	6,781	6,841	6,860	7,015	7,364	7,345	7,723
Wages & Salaries (\$1000)*	\$262,914	\$272,912	\$273,269	\$265,517	\$268,187	\$281,743	\$292,461	\$314,016	\$315,908	\$313,378
Total Expenditures on Vendors (\$1000)	\$12,733	\$11,282	\$10,947	\$11,767	\$12,353	\$13,992	\$13,600	\$13,608	\$14,749	\$15,728
Total Expenditures on Scholarships (\$1000)	\$53,567	\$40,937	\$53,672	\$54,822	\$47,513	\$49,076	\$51,998	\$60,253	\$65,145	\$70,305
Other Operating Expenditures (\$1000)**	\$236,226	\$181,449	\$186,308	\$190,694	\$185,853	\$193,788	\$196,413	\$245,187	\$209,924	\$224,529
Capital Expenditures (\$1000)	\$40,588	\$21,985	\$67,417	\$46,301	\$19,218	\$48,274	\$27,171	\$25,228	\$28,621	\$53,897
Visitors*** (non-sports related)	-	-	-	31,597	35,727	12,980	23,709	30,689	21,418	26,282

* Including fringes. All dollar amounts discounted to 2010 dollars.

** Excluding expenditures on wages, scholarships, and vendors.

*** Visitor data unavailable prior to 2004.

Table 2 – Model Inputs—Clemson University Greenville Campuses & Activities

Concept	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employees (Faculty, Staff, and Student Workers)	30	32	33	26	33	23	50	49	54	57
Wages & Salaries (\$1000)*	\$832	\$779	\$744	\$976	\$1,080	\$1,066	\$1,417	\$1,397	\$1,359	\$1,272
Total Expenditures on Vendors (\$1000)	\$9,075	\$8,363	\$8,113	\$8,946	\$9,446	\$10,903	\$10,861	\$10,788	\$11,974	\$12,912
Total Expenditures on Scholarships (\$1000)	\$184	\$195	\$177	\$187	\$267	\$249	\$1,408	\$1,959	\$1,241	\$1,390
Capital Expenditures (\$1000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,406	\$20,484	\$34,474	\$2,215	\$443

* Including fringes. All dollar amounts discounted to 2010 dollars.

Table 3 – Model Inputs—Clemson University Anderson County Activities

Concept	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employees (Faculty, Staff, and Student Workers)	97	83	81	27	26	28	28	27	26	35
Wages & Salaries (\$1000)*	\$3,781	\$3,885	\$3,696	\$1,995	\$2,238	\$2,488	\$2,416	\$2,413	\$2,645	\$3,118
Total Expenditures on Vendors (\$1000)	\$10,366	\$9,545	\$9,268	\$10,219	\$10,792	\$12,465	\$12,316	\$12,216	\$13,610	\$14,714
Other Operating Expenditures (\$1000)**	\$1,547	\$3,324	\$5,655	\$3,657	\$2,870	\$4,617	\$3,648	\$2,732	\$4,163	\$3,284
Capital Expenditures (\$1000)	\$148	\$663	\$1,139	\$1,008	\$23,766	\$1,173	\$797	\$867	\$301	\$1,326

* Including fringes. All dollar amounts discounted to 2010 dollars.

** Excluding expenditures on wages and vendors.

Table 4– Model Inputs—Clemson University Athletic Department

Concept	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employees (Faculty, Staff, and Student Workers)	312	312	324	298	329	331	339	367	382	411
Wages & Salaries (\$1000)*	\$10,899	\$11,374	\$12,189	\$12,574	\$13,562	\$14,816	\$15,788	\$16,369	\$17,664	\$21,290
Total Expenditures on Vendors (\$1000)	\$2,057	\$2,102	\$2,014	\$2,476	\$1,791	\$1,893	\$2,312	\$2,435	\$2,485	\$2,326
Total Expenditures on Scholarships (\$1000)	\$4,474	\$5,337	\$6,022	\$5,966	\$5,165	\$5,481	\$5,530	\$6,433	\$6,465	\$6,770
Other Operating Expenditures (\$1000)**	\$19,523	\$19,272	\$20,025	\$19,889	\$17,844	\$17,730	\$20,529	\$21,452	\$21,818	\$22,163
Capital Expenditures (\$1000)	\$492	\$7,681	\$58,783	\$1,273	\$873	\$2,031	\$43,809	\$425	\$604	\$18,299
Athletic Event Attendance	771,516	896,619	762,589	765,907	747,565	906,274	924,109	860,464	864,152	882,079

* Including fringes. All dollar amounts discounted to 2010 dollars.

** Excluding expenditures on wages, scholarships, and vendors.

Table 5 – Model Inputs—Clemson University Public Service Activities (All Counties)

Concept	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Employees (Faculty, Staff, and Student Workers)	938	918	990	977	1,001	972	973	1,002	1,065	947
Wages & Salaries (\$1000)*	\$45,429	\$44,880	\$50,226	\$40,520	\$40,523	\$41,671	\$42,799	\$46,950	\$49,192	\$45,059
Other Operating Expenditures (\$1000)**	\$19,008	\$17,949	\$22,076	\$26,786	\$24,943	\$24,467	\$24,357	\$26,987	\$22,163	\$18,547
Capital Expenditures (\$1000)	\$989	\$757	\$1,223	\$704	\$1,716	\$2,519	\$12,139	\$4,139	\$753	\$17,740

* Including fringes. All dollar amounts discounted to 2010 dollars.

** Excluding wages.

Services Administration. Hotel room rates are the average rate for rooms on a game weekend in October (for attendees of athletic events) or for a non-game weekend (for non-sport related visitors). Hotel rates were sampled for sports events from Clemson and Easley (Pickens County), Seneca (Oconee County), Anderson County (including only hotels convenient to Clemson), and Greenville County (including hotels located in downtown Greenville and along Interstate 85).

Overnight visitors for sports events were distributed for purposes of the model according to the number of hotels in each of the above areas. Spending by non-sports visitors were distributed as follows: ten percent in Anderson County; five percent in Greenville County; ten percent in Oconee County, and 75 per-

cent in Pickens County. This is based upon the assumption that most visitors will lodge and dine in the Clemson vicinity, but that some will also spread into the surrounding counties, with the closest ones (Anderson and Oconee) receiving the largest share of these.

Non-sports related visitors

The number of non-sports related visitors is reported in **Table 1**. Visitors who originate from within the Tri-County region are assumed to have no overnight lodging expenses and to consume no meals at local restaurants that they would not have consumed normally. Non-sports related visitors from Greenville County are assumed to consume one lunch in Clemson. Among non-sports visitors from the remainder

Table 6 – Model Inputs—Clemson University Student Enrollment & Estimated Spending per Student (Discounted)

Concept	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Enrollment (Main Campus)	17,101	16,876	17,016	17,110	17,165	17,309	17,585	18,317	19,111	19,453
Enrollment (Greenville)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Estimated Spending per Student**	\$10,155	\$10,319	\$10,541	\$10,840	\$11,202	\$11,567	\$11,907	\$12,168	\$12,279	\$12,396

* Includes 51 students who are also enrolled at Main Campus.

** Averaged across four-county region.

of South Carolina, 50 percent are assumed to lodge overnight in Clemson and to consume lunch and dinner in the region on the first day of their visit and breakfast and lunch in the region on the second day of their visit. The remaining 50 percent are assumed to consume only one lunch in Clemson.

All visitors from outside of South Carolina are assumed to lodge one night in Clemson and to consume two meals each day of their visit. These assumptions are likely very conservative. Because data on the origination point of visitors for non-sport related events are not available, the geographic distribution of first-time freshmen at the University is applied to these visitors. Data on the number of non-sports related visitors are unavailable prior to 2004.

Visitors for athletic events

A large number of visitors attend athletic events at Clemson University—just over 882,000 in 2010. The number of attendees at athletic events is reported in **Table 4**. Visitors from within the Tri-County region who attend athletic events are assumed to not stay overnight or to consume meals, because they can be assumed to spend their incomes in the region independent of their attendance of an athletic event.

No visitors from Greenville County are assumed to consume meals in Clemson associated with their attendance at athletic functions. Because it can be assumed that these visitors may have dined in the Greenville region independent of their attendance of sports events, their potential spending in Greenville County is also excluded from the model. As with non-sports related visitors above, 50 percent of visitors from the remainder of South Carolina and 100 percent of those from outside of the state are assumed to lodge overnight and consume two meals for each day of their visit. Data regarding points of origin for attendees of athletic events were provided by the Clemson University Athletic Department.

III. Results: Main Campus (Pickens County)

Results from the REDYN model reported in this section are the estimated impact that Clemson University’s main campus and associated economic activities had on overall economic activity and state and local government revenues in the four-county study region and the state during the 10 year study period.

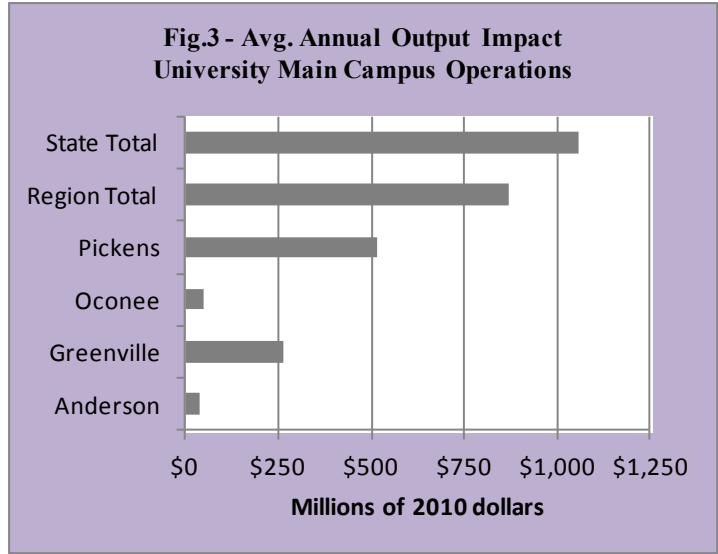
Impacts are reported for the Main Campus in **Figures 2 through 23**. Detailed tables of economic impact estimates for each model are presented in the Appendix.

A. Operations

Operational impacts include the effects on the regional and state economy from the University’s day-to-day operations, including its spending on wages (including fringes) and other expenses, including vendors. This section also includes the impact from University expenditures on scholarships, which are modeled as additions to disposable income for the recipients.

Employment

Clemson University’s estimated impact on Pickens County averaged 7,834 jobs over the ten-year period between 2001 and 2010, including faculty, staff, and student workers directly employed by the University and jobs created through indirect and induced effects.



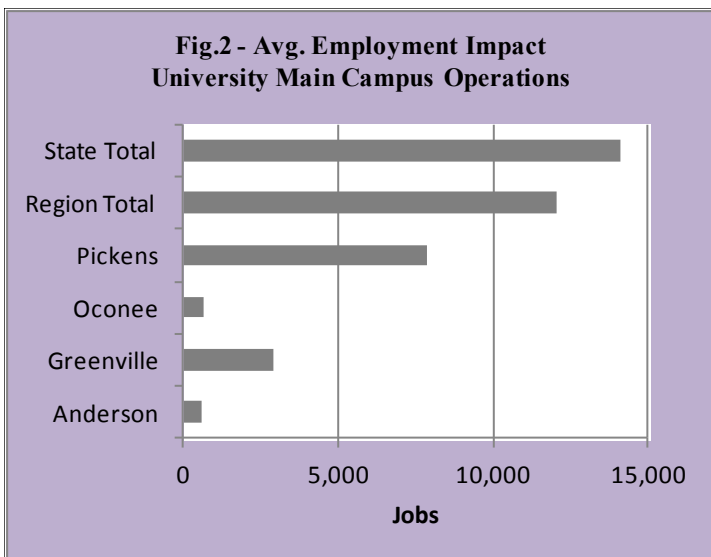
Adding the remainder of the Tri-County region and Greenville, the University’s impact was an estimated 12,004 jobs. The University’s estimated employment impact statewide was over 14,000 jobs.

These numbers indicate a University jobs multiplier (the ratio of total to direct impact) of **1.12** for Pickens County, **1.72** for the four-county region, and **2.02** for the state. These multipliers mean that every 100 jobs directly created by the University result in approximately 12 additional jobs in Pickens County, 72 additional jobs in the broader four-county region, and 102 jobs statewide.

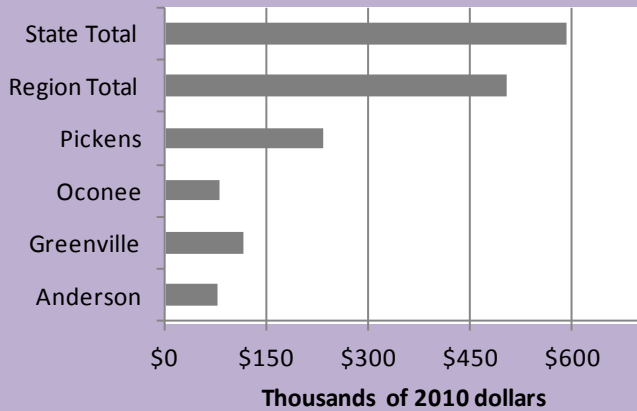
These employment estimates are for the University’s main campus operational impact only; this does not include impacts from capital expenditures or student or visitor spending.

Output

For purposes of this study, Clemson University’s output is measured in terms of its total operational expenditures, including wages, scholarships paid, and outsourced services. In Pickens County, the University’s estimated output multiplier averaged **0.95** during the ten-year study period. This multiplier is less than one because many of the outsourced services on which the University spent funds were purchased from outside of the county. Nonetheless, the University added some \$515 million to the Pickens



**Fig.4 - Avg. Annual Disposable Income Impact
University Main Campus Operations**



County economy during the average year over the study period.

Because most of the outsourced services purchased by the University originated from within the four-county region, the estimated multiplier for the region was **1.61**, meaning that every \$100 spent by the University in the course of its day-to-day operations generated an additional \$61 of output in the four-county region. The estimated impact on output for the region averaged about \$868 million per year during the study period. The average statewide impact on output was approximately \$1.06 billion per year, indicating a statewide multiplier of approximately **1.95**.

After Pickens County, the largest impact on output from the University occurs in Greenville County. This occurs for three reasons: First, many of the suppliers for outsourced services are located in Greenville County. The second reason is that the REDYN model incorporates a residence adjustment based upon Census data on “place of work” versus “place of residence”. Some impact from University spending, particularly wages, can be expected to “leak” into surrounding counties due to the fact that some of its employees live in those counties. Finally, Greenville County is the most heavily urbanized county in the region. The REDYN model uses “gravity” modeling, which takes into account the tendency of economic activity to gravitate toward proximate urbanized areas. As such, a portion of the impact from any eco-

nomic activity taking place within the Upstate area of South Carolina can be expected to be realized in Greenville County.

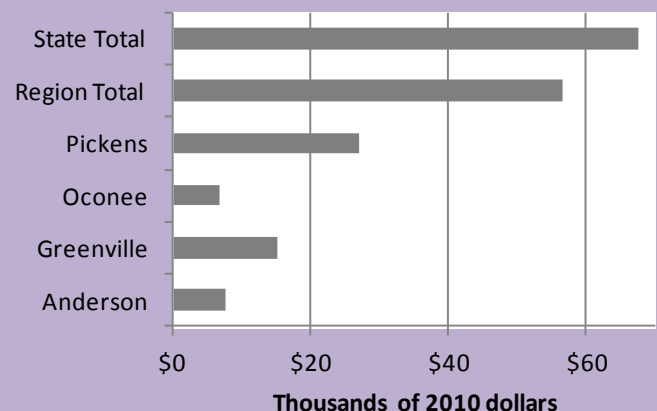
Disposable Income

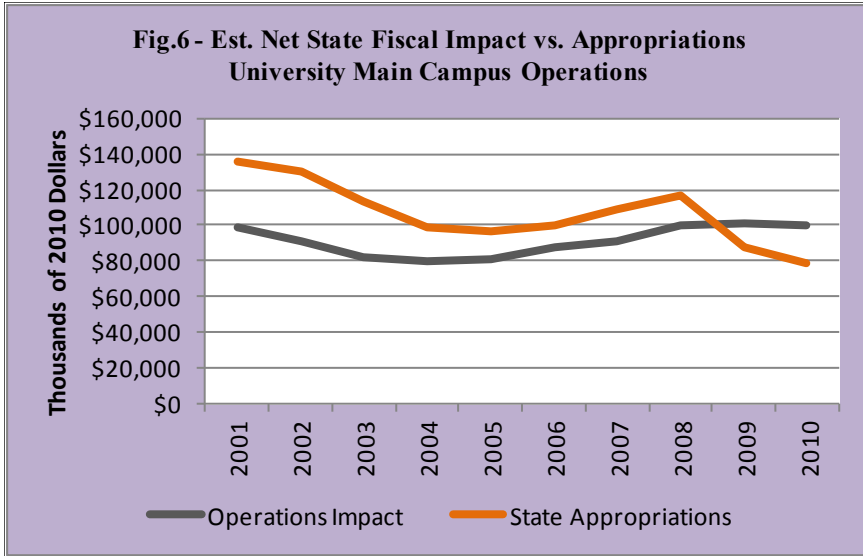
The estimated annual impact on disposable income for households in Pickens County averaged over \$233 million between 2001 and 2010. This includes wage income for University employees who live in Pickens County, as well as wage and other income resulting from indirect and induced effects. For the four-county region, the estimated annual impact averaged \$503 million. Aggregated for the entire state, approximately \$591 million of household disposable income is attributable to economic activity related to University operations in the average year.

State and Local Government

Local (county and municipal) governments in Pickens County netted an average of approximately \$27 million per year as a result of economic activity associated with University operations. Again, second to Pickens County, Greenville County governments realized the largest gain in net revenues from University operations. An estimated \$15 million of local government revenues in Greenville County were attributable to University operations and associated economic activity. Statewide, local governments netted an estimated \$68 million in revenues due to University economic activity in the average year.

**Fig.5 - Avg. Annual Net Local Fiscal Impact
University Main Campus Operations**

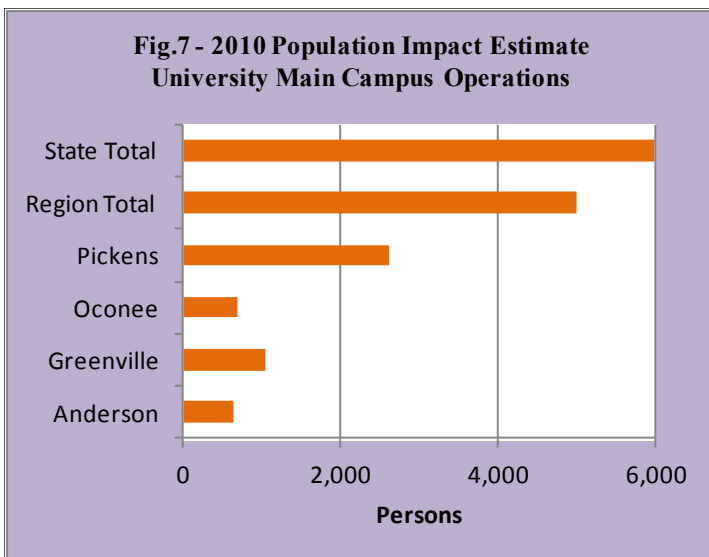




The estimated impact on state government revenues was an average of \$91.3 million per year between 2001 and 2010. This amount is *not* net of state appropriations to the University, which averaged \$106.8 million per year (in 2010 dollars) during the study period. These amounts are compared graphically for the study period in **Figure 6**.

Population

The model estimates that in 2010, 2,622 persons reside in Pickens County as a result of the economic activity surrounding University operations. Many of these persons may have located in Pickens County due to employment at the University, but this number also includes those drawn through indirect and in-



duced effects. The estimated 2010 population impact of the University on the four-county region is 5,005; for the entire state, it is estimated that 5,990 persons would not be living in South Carolina but for the economic activity generated directly or indirectly by the University.

B. Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditure is investment by the University on construction and purchase of equipment not covered under normal operational expenditures. Impacts from capital investment are realized largely

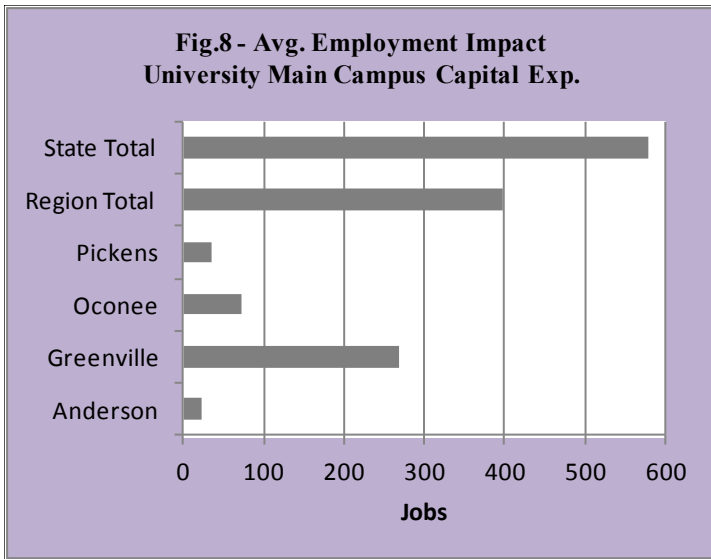
through the creation of construction jobs and the purchase of material and equipment through regional suppliers. It should be noted that with any capital investment, much of the material used and much of the equipment purchased is not manufactured in the region. As such, a portion of capital spending can be expected to leak out of the region or the state.

Capital spending associated with the main campus during the study period has largely involved renovations to older buildings and construction of new buildings around campus. A great deal of this new construction has been financed through private gifts.

Employment

The largest jobs impact from capital spending at Clemson’s main campus was seen in Greenville County. Again, this is largely due to the large urban center located in that county. As such, many of the contractors, as well as the workers, are expected to be located in Greenville.

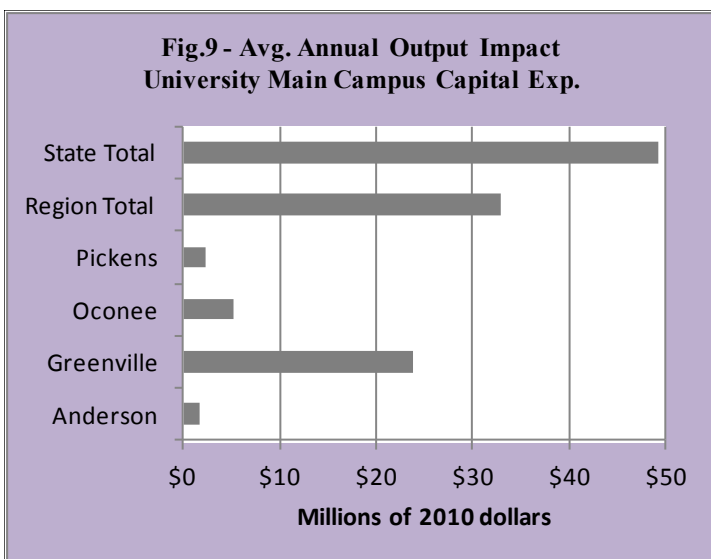
The model estimates that University capital spending had an average impact of 268 jobs in Greenville County over the ten-year study period. These jobs accounted for a majority of the estimated 398 job average impact in the four county region. The estimated jobs impact of University capital spending in Oconee County was also larger than in Pickens County. This result is likely due to more impacted workers residing in Oconee County, in addition to the location of



some heavy construction contractors in that county. Statewide, the estimated employment impact from main campus capital expenditures averaged 579 jobs.

Output

The largest estimated impact on output from capital spending at the University's main campus was in Greenville County, with the second-largest impact in Oconee County. As may be expected, the largest estimated impacts in both counties are in the building, developing and general contracting and special trade contractors industries. While much of the equipment and materials used in capital projects must be imported from out of state, the estimated indirect and induced effects for activities within the four-county

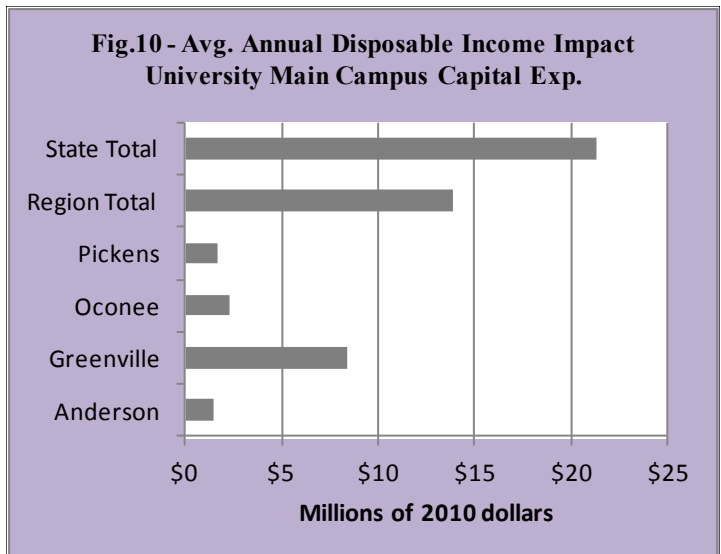


region were large enough to capture the equivalent of most of the total capital expenditure.

Total capital spending by the University on main campus projects averaged \$37.9 million per year over the study period. The estimated annual impact for the four-county region averaged \$33 million. Statewide, the estimated average annual impact is \$49.4 million, which exceeds the actual capital expenditures.

Disposable Income

The estimated impact of capital spending at Clemson University's main campus on the four-county region was an average of \$13.9 million per year during the



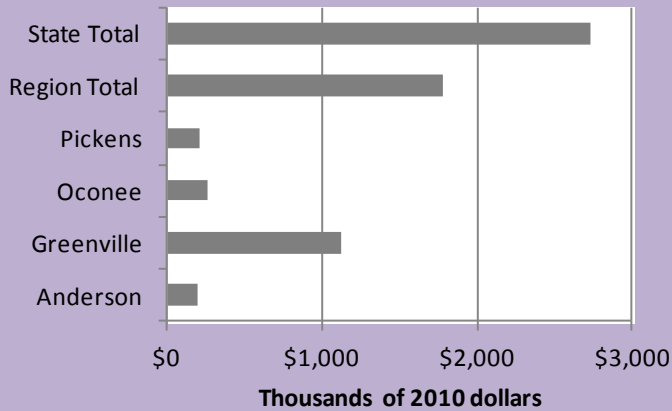
study period. Statewide, approximately \$21.3 million of aggregated household after-tax income was attributable to main campus capital expenditures.

State and Local Government

The fiscal impact from capital spending at the main campus includes both costs and revenues. Costs occur due to increased demand on infrastructure from added structures and activities; revenues result largely from increased property values, additional economic activity, and licenses and fees associated with projects.

The REDYN model estimates that local governments

Fig.11 - Avg. Annual Net Local Fiscal Impact University Main Campus Capital Exp.



C. Student Spending

Employment

Consumer spending by Clemson University students generated an estimated 142 jobs in Pickens County

on average during the study period and approximately 1,410 in the four-county region. The largest impact on jobs is in Greenville County, due to the impacts generated through “spillover” into that more urban county. The estimated impact statewide averaged over 1,950 jobs due to the multiplying of im-

in the four-county region benefited by a net \$1.8 million per year on average over the study period, and state government netted an additional \$3.7 million in annual revenues due to main campus capital spending. The estimate for state government impact is combined with that for operational expenditures and compared to state appropriations in **Figure 12**.

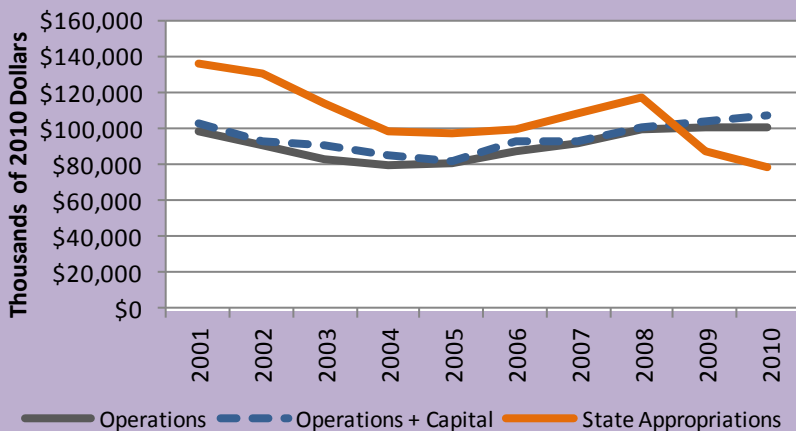
Population

The model estimates that, as of 2010, 117 additional persons resided in the four-county region, and 182 resided in South Carolina due to economic activity generated by main campus capital spending.

Fig.13 - 2010 Population Impact Estimate University Main Campus Capital Exp.



Fig.12 - Est. Net State Fiscal Impact vs. Appropriations University Main Campus Operations & Capital Exp.



pacts as they continue to spread to larger areas.

Output

Spending by students generated an estimated additional \$7.7 million in output per year in Pickens County, and \$100.7 million in the four-county region. An estimated \$144 million of annual output statewide was attributable to economic activity generated by Clemson student spending.

Disposable Income

Aggregated household disposable income in Pickens County was higher by approximately \$5.2 million per year on average due directly or indirectly to Clemson student spending. Disposable income in the four-county region was higher by an estimated \$41.2 million per year, and by \$60.4 million per year on average statewide.

State and Local Government

Local governments in Pickens County netted approximately \$656,000 per year during the study period as a result of student expenditures. In the four-county region, the estimated impact on net local government revenue was \$5.28 million per year, averaged over the study period. State government net revenues were higher by approximately \$10.5 million per year on average.

Population

By 2010, about 59 additional persons (not including students) resided in Pickens County due to the economic activity generated by student consumer spending. The estimated population impact on the four-county region was 375. Statewide, population is estimated to be greater by 601 persons due to Clemson student spending.

D. Visitor Spending (non-sports events)

Data regarding University visitors for non-sports events are not available prior to 2004. Thus, economic impacts for these visitors could not be estimated for the years 2001-2003.

Employment

Visitors to the University added approximately 36 jobs to the Pickens County workforce. The majority of these jobs were in the food services and accommodations sectors. The lodging and dining sectors tend to employ more local workers, thus their impact is more localized than that seen in construction and other activities in previous models. The estimated jobs impact for the four-county region was an average of

64 jobs per year, and 70 jobs per year statewide.

Output

Goods and services produced per year in Pickens County increased by an estimated \$1.2 million on average between 2004 and 2010 due to spending by visitors to the University. The estimated value of additional goods and services produced in the entire four-county region was nearly \$3 million annually. Statewide, some \$3.5 million of output was attributable, directly or indirectly, to spending by individuals visiting the University.

Disposable Income

Households in Pickens County had approximately \$404,000 in additional disposable income per year due to spending by Clemson visitors. The impact on incomes was approximately \$1.2 million per year aggregated across the four-county region, and \$1.5 million a year statewide.

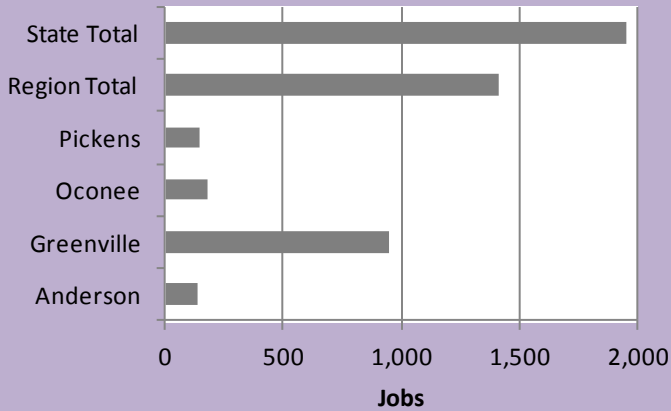
State and Local Government

Local (county and municipal) governments in Pickens County netted approximately \$51,000 per year in revenues from direct, indirect, and induced impacts from University visitor spending. This increases to \$151,000 a year when aggregated across the four-county region. The state government netted an estimated \$251,000 per year in revenue from University visitor spending impacts.

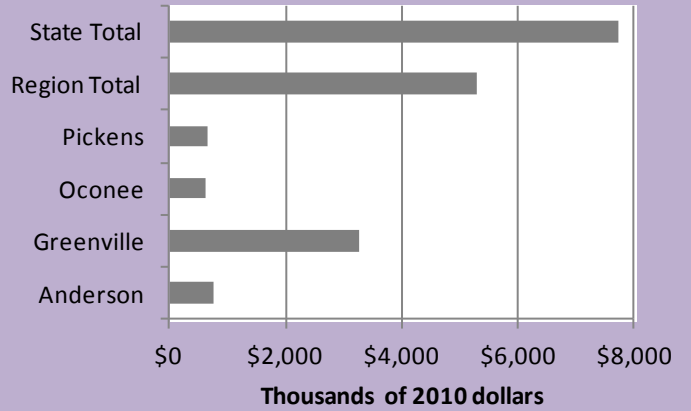
Population

The impact on population for the four-county region was about 11 additional residents for the four-county region and 14 for the state. The impact from visitor spending in Pickens County was about four persons.

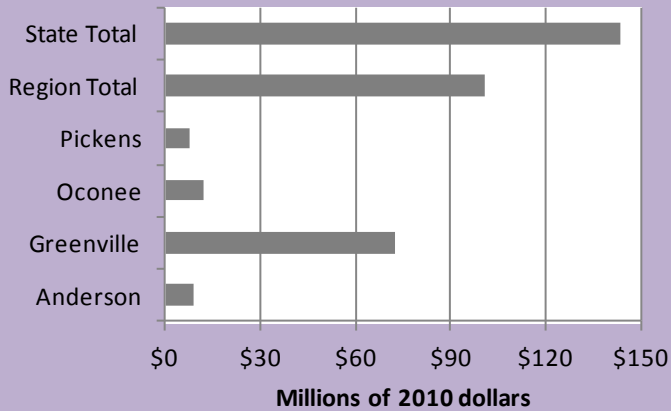
**Fig.14 - Avg. Employment Impact
University Main Campus Student Spending**



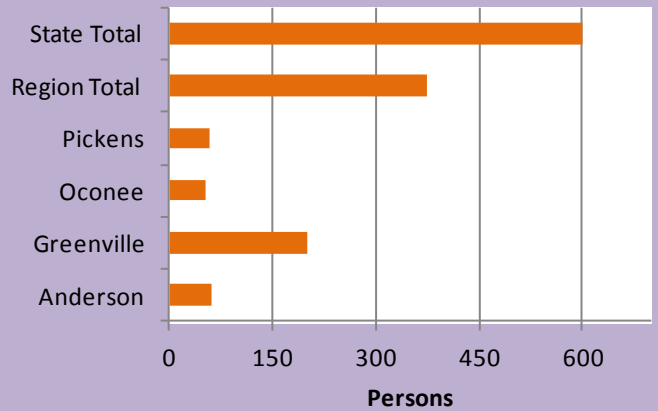
**Fig.17 - Avg. Annual Net Local Fiscal Impact
University Main Campus Student Spending**



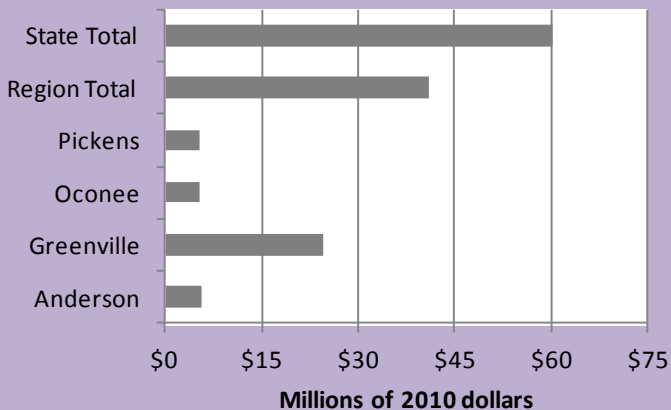
**Fig.15 - Avg. Annual Output Impact
University Main Campus Student Spending**



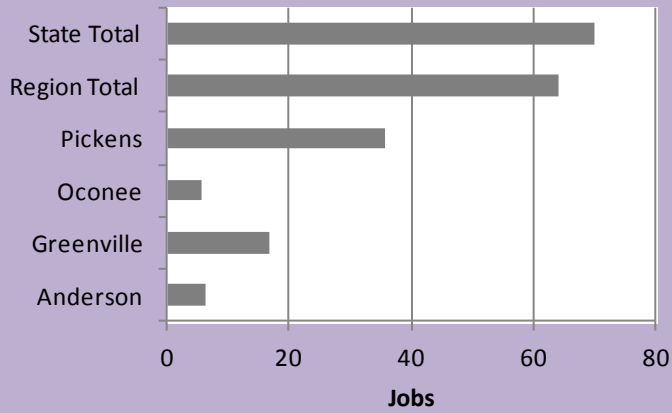
**Fig. 18 - 2010 Population Impact Estimate
University Main Campus Student Spending**



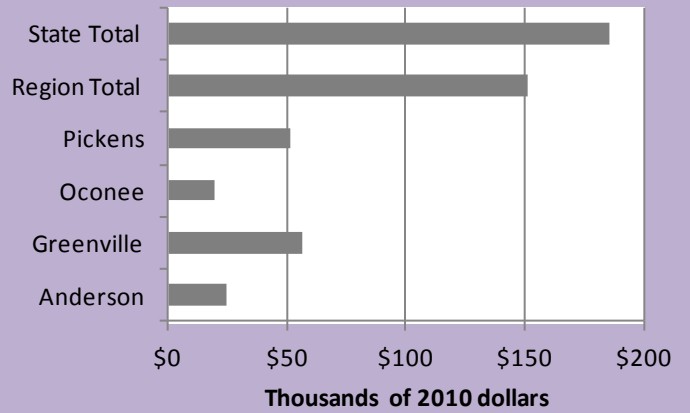
**Fig.16 - Avg. Annual Disposable Income Impact
University Main Campus Student Spending**



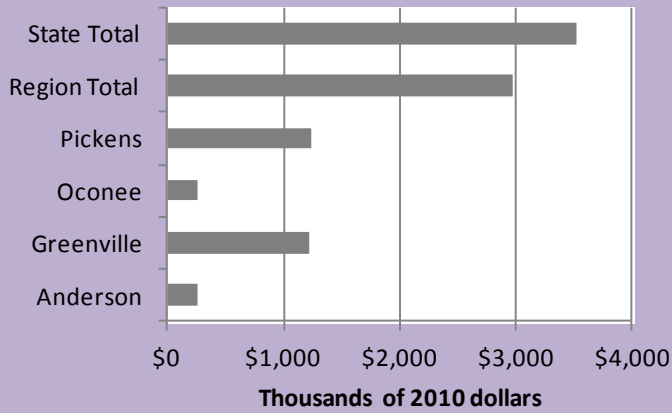
**Fig.19 - Avg. Employment Impact
University Main Campus Visitor Spending**



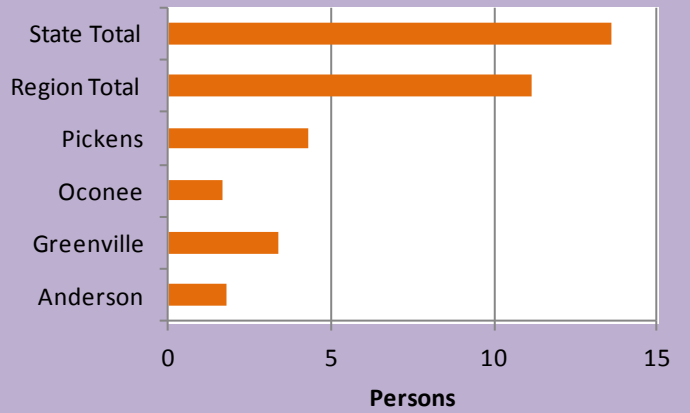
**Fig.22 - Avg. Annual Net Local Fiscal Impact
University Main Campus Visitor Spending**



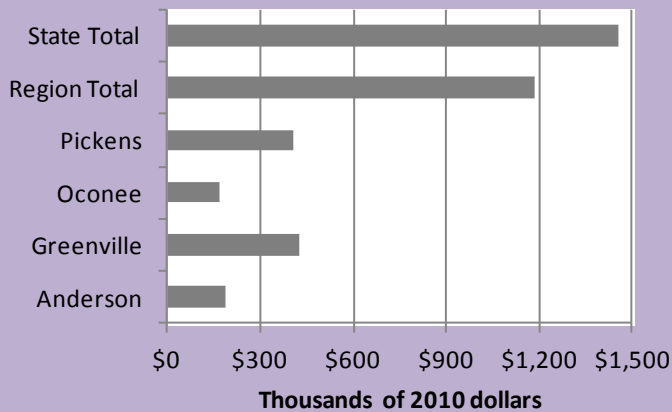
**Fig.20 - Avg. Annual Output Impact
University Main Campus Visitor Spending**



**Fig.23 - 2010 Population Impact Estimate
University Main Campus Visitor Spending**



**Fig.21 - Avg. Annual Disposable Income Impact
University Main Campus Visitor Spending**



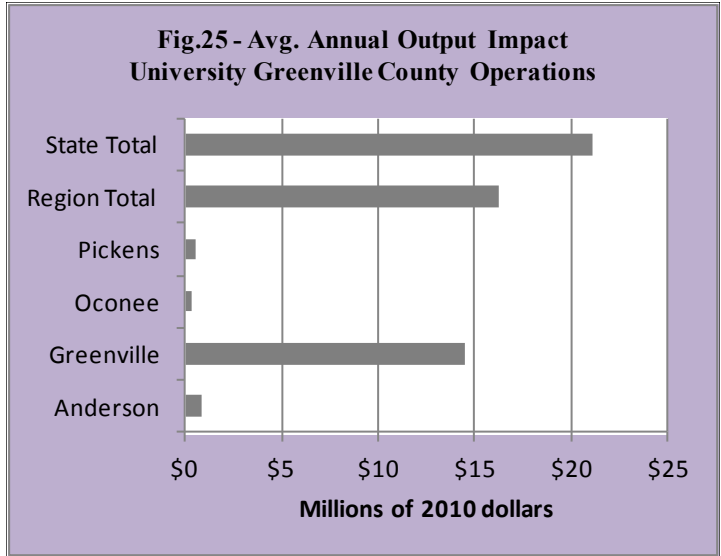
IV. Results: Greenville Campuses and Activities

Clemson University’s presence in Greenville County, which neighbors the University’s home county of Pickens, has grown significantly since 2006. Operations covered by this analysis include the Millennium Campus, the Center for Professional Advancement and Continuing Education (PACE), the Master in Business Administration (MBA) program, the Renaissance Center, Clemson at the Falls, the Small Business Development Center, and CU-ICAR. Note that some private enterprises have been developed at some of these locations, notably the location of Proterra at CU-ICAR. While some of these private initiatives would not have located in Greenville but for Clemson’s presence, because they are not actual University activities, they are not included in this analysis. **Figures 24 through 33** present the estimated impacts of the University’s Greenville activities.

A. Operations

Employment

Because the University activities modeled in this section are located in Greenville, and because Greenville County is the most urbanized county in the Upstate of South Carolina, most of the impacts from these activities can be expected to remain in Greenville County. Most (323) of the 350 average estimated jobs created between 2001 and 2010 in the four-county region were located in Greenville County.



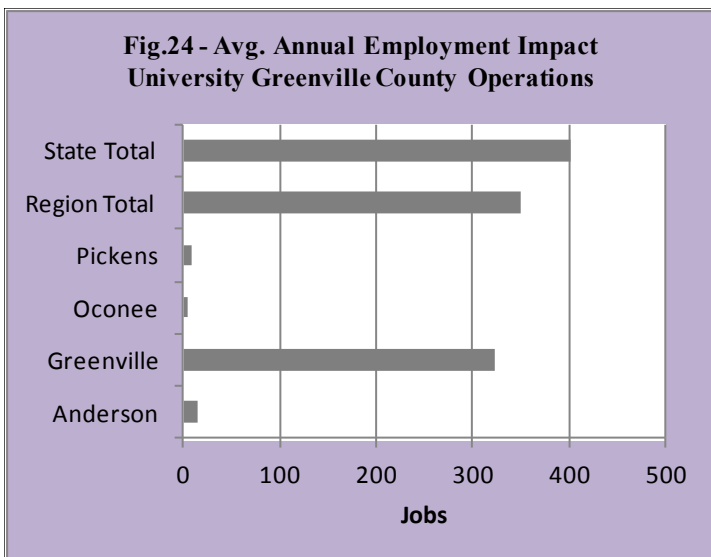
The average employment impact statewide during the study period was approximately 401.

The University’s Greenville County activities employ a small number of faculty and staff relative to the main campus, while utilizing outsourced services for the majority of operations. As such, the number of jobs created through outsourced activities (primarily food services) is large relative to direct employment by the University, creating what would appear to be an abnormally large employment multiplier.

Output

Approximately \$14.5 million of the value of goods and services produced on average per year in Greenville County can be attributed to impact from Clemson University activities in the county. Greenville County accounted for most of the \$16.2 million impact on the four-county region as well as the \$21.1 million impact on the statewide economy.

The estimated output multiplier for the University’s Greenville operations averaged **1.34** for the county over the study period. This means that every \$100 of spending by the University on its Greenville activities generates approximately \$34 of additional output in the county through indirect and induced effects. The output multiplier for the four-county region was approximately **1.49** and **1.94** statewide.

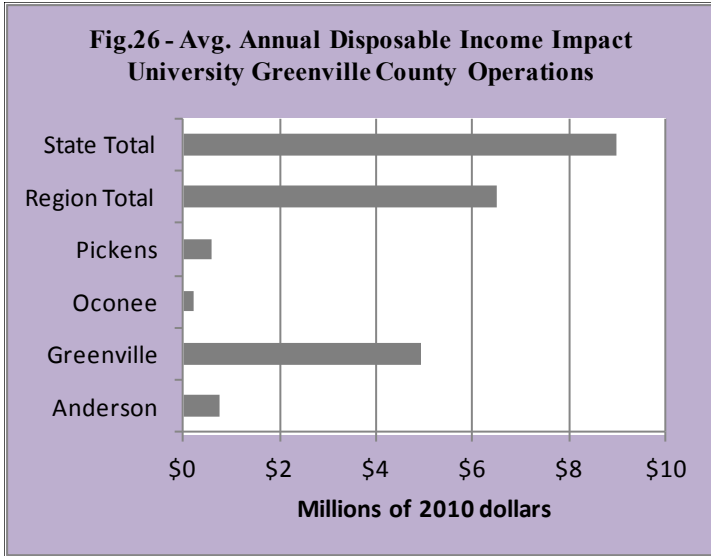


State and Local Government

County and municipal governments in Greenville County received on net approximately \$655,000 in revenues per year due to Clemson University’s Greenville activities. Impact on net revenues for local governments in the four-county region totaled an estimated \$856,000 per year on average. The average annual fiscal impact of the University’s Greenville activities on state government net revenues was approximately \$1.6 million.

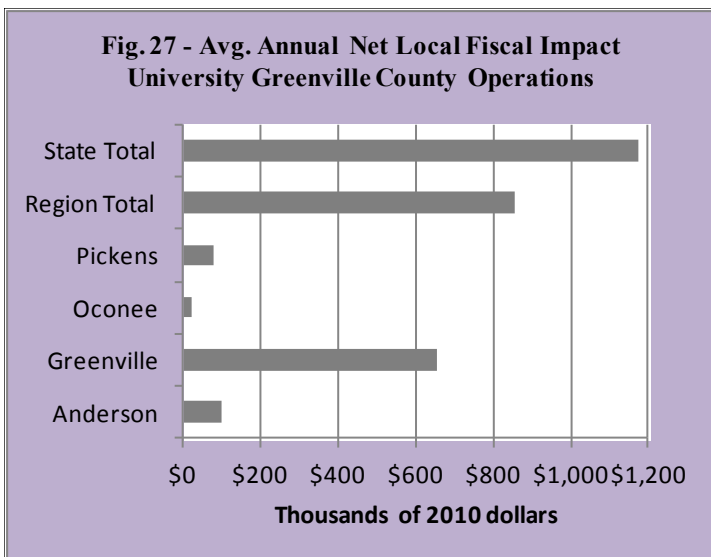
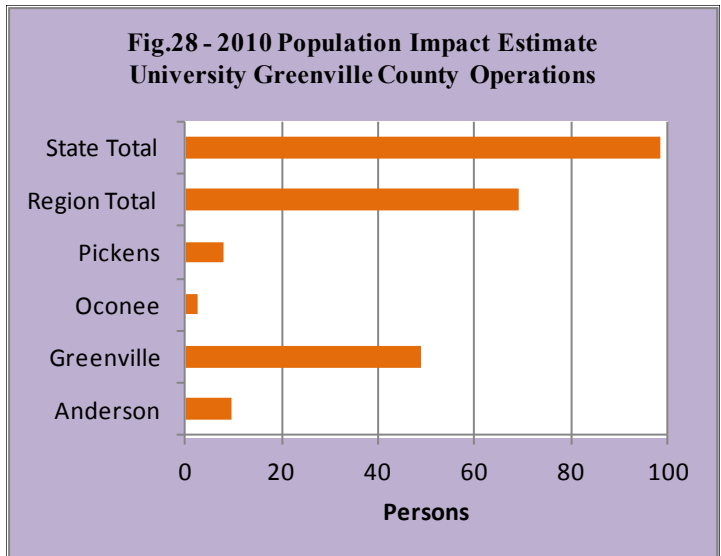
Population

As of 2010, the model estimates that 49 persons lived in Greenville County who would not have located



Disposable Income

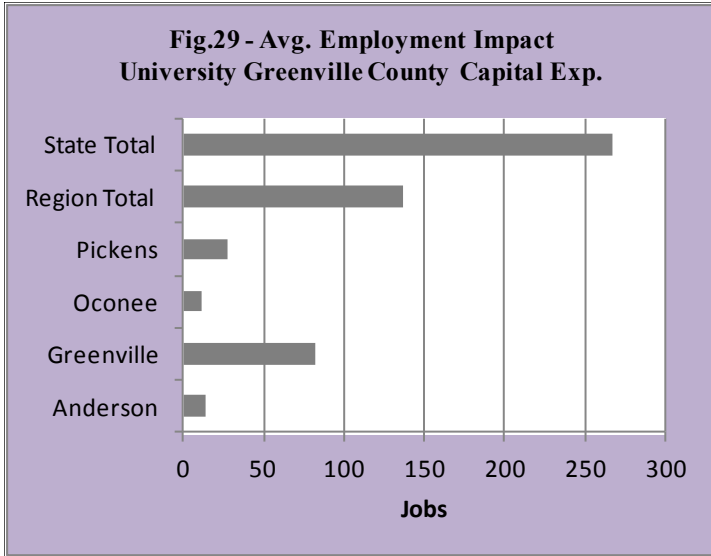
Greenville County households saw an estimated \$4.9 million in additional disposable income per year on average during the study period due to Clemson’s Greenville operations. Households aggregated over the four-county region realized disposable incomes that were \$6.5 million greater over the study period; across the entire state, disposable income was approximately \$9 million greater than it would have been in the absence of the University’s presence in Greenville.



there but for the economic activity generated by Clemson University’s Greenville operations. The estimated population impact for the four-county region in 2010 was 69 persons, and 98 for the state.

B. Capital Expenditures

A great deal of capital investment was associated with Greenville activities beginning in 2006, as construction on the Millennium Campus and CU-ICAR began. Additional spending on construction and equipment was associated with the retrofitting of existing buildings in the downtown Greenville area.

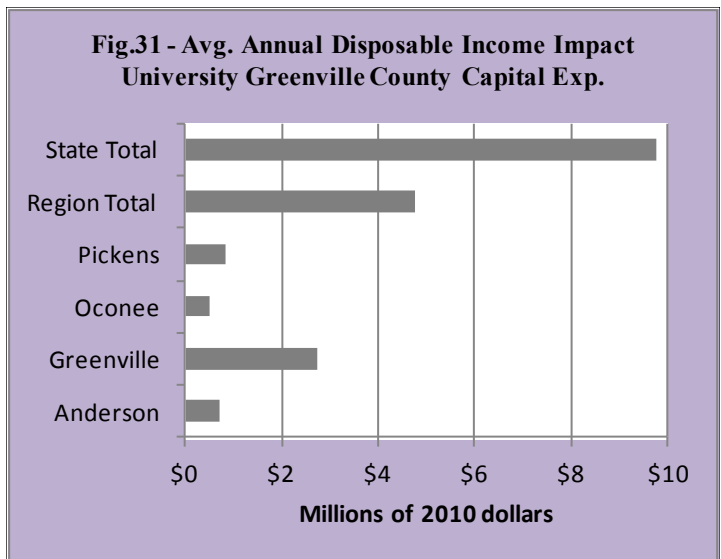


Output

An estimated average of \$6.9 million of the goods and services produced annually in Greenville County between 2006 and 2010 are attributable to capital projects associated with University operations in the county. University capital projects in Greenville added approximately \$10.4 million per year in output to the four-county region, and \$20.8 million per year to the state. The statewide estimate more than captured the full amount of the \$14.4 million in average direct annual capital spending by the University.

Employment

Capital projects associated with Clemson’s Greenville operations contributed approximately 83 additional jobs to Greenville County on average between the years 2006 and 2010, including direct, indirect, and induced jobs. Pickens County saw the second largest impact of the University on jobs among the four counties in the study region due to the large number of workers in Greenville who reside in Pickens County. Overall, the four-county region netted approximately 137 jobs on average, and 267 statewide.

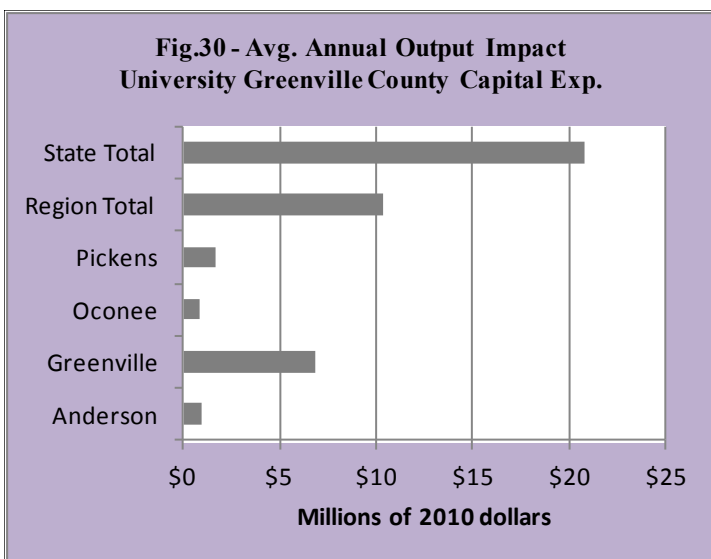


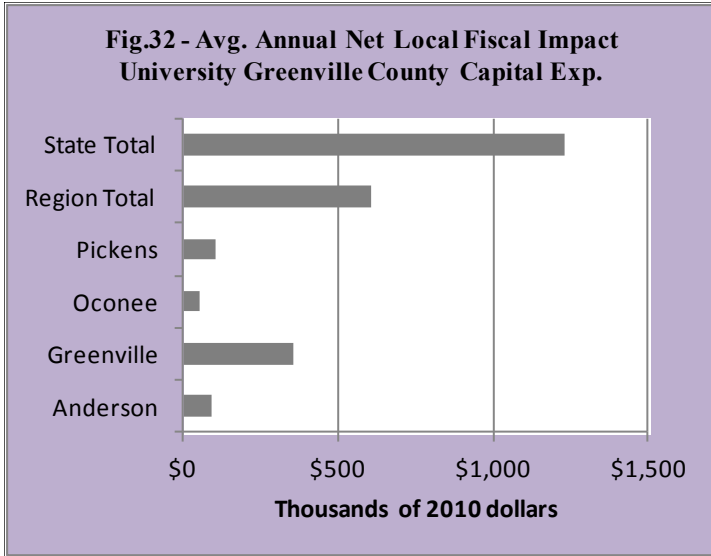
Disposable Income

After-tax income for households in Greenville County was higher by approximately \$2.7 million per year due to effects from Clemson capital investment in the county. Over the four-county region, the estimated impact of capital spending income was \$4.8 million per year. Statewide, income increased by approximately \$9.8 million annually.

State and Local Government

Local governments in Greenville County netted approximately \$357,000 per year in additional revenue



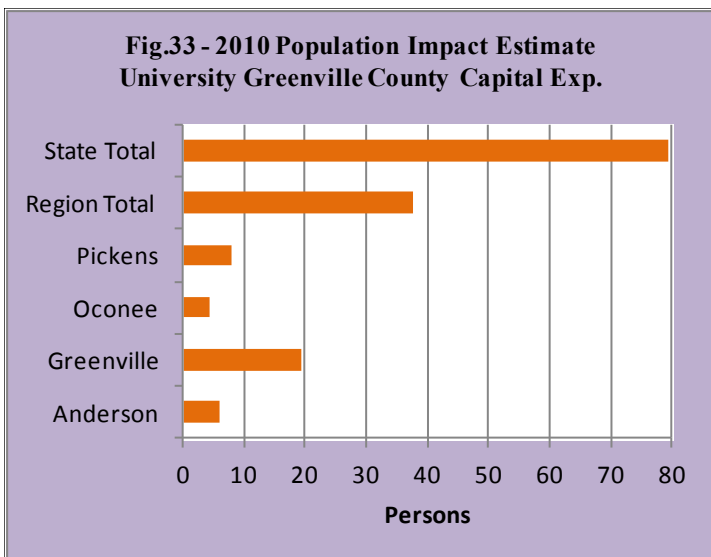


from economic activity spurred by University capital expenditures in the county. Regionally, the estimated annual local fiscal impact was \$605,000. State government net revenues were higher by approximately \$1.7 million per year.

Population

An estimated 19 additional persons resided in Greenville County as of 2010 due to economic activity surrounding University capital expenditures in

that county. The estimated population increase within the four-county region was 38 persons and 79 persons statewide. These population impacts tend to be transitory, and will persist only so long as capital



spending continues.

C. Student Spending

Student spending for University activities in Greenville County was computed slightly differently than that at the main campus. Spending by dedicated students (those who attend classes only at the Greenville locations) originating from Anderson and Pickens Counties (none were reported from Oconee County) and from the remainder of South Carolina were assumed to consume lunch five days per week, for two fourteen-week semesters per year plus incidentals. The federal per diem rate for Greenville County was used in this calculation, rather than the standard per diem rate for South Carolina that was used in other models in this study. Dedicated students from out of state are assumed to spend according to the Harris Poll findings discussed previously. The number of students at The University’s Greenville locations was relatively small in 2010 (the only year for which data are reported). As such, the impacts of spending by these students are expected to be proportionally much smaller than those observed for students at Clemson’s main campus in Pickens County.

Employment

Student spending in Greenville is estimated to have generated three additional jobs in Greenville County, primarily in the food services sector, and eight statewide.

Output

Student spending directly and indirectly contributed an estimated \$241,000 in the value of additional output to Greenville County’s economy in 2010 and \$330,000 to the four-county region. Statewide, the impact is estimated to have been \$626,000 in that year.

Disposable Income

Approximately \$85,000 of disposable income in Greenville County in 2010 can be attributed to student spending. Over the four-county region, the estimated impact of student spending on disposable in-

come was \$138,000, and \$272,000 aggregated over the entire state.

State and Local Government

Local governments in Greenville County netted approximately \$13,000 in revenues from student spending and its indirect and induced effects. This made up the majority of the \$20,000 impact to the four-county region. The estimated impact to state government was \$55,000.

Population

Due to the small number of students involved with Clemson's Greenville activities in 2010, there was no measurable population impact from student spending.

V. Results: Anderson County Activities

Clemson is located adjacent to the border between Pickens and Anderson Counties, and a small portion of the city of Clemson lies in Anderson County.

The town of Pendleton is a small historic village in Anderson County that borders Clemson to the south. Given its proximity to the University, as well as its strong historical connection, a number of Clemson activities are located in and around Pendleton, including the Clemson University Research Park located near Lake Hartwell. Clemson activities in Anderson County include the Clemson University Research Foundation (CURF), the Institute of Environmental Toxicology, Clemson Apparel Research, the Center for Optical Materials Science and Engineering Technologies (COMSET), and the Electron Microscope Facility. Impact estimates for the University’s Anderson County activities are presented in **Figures 34** through **42**.

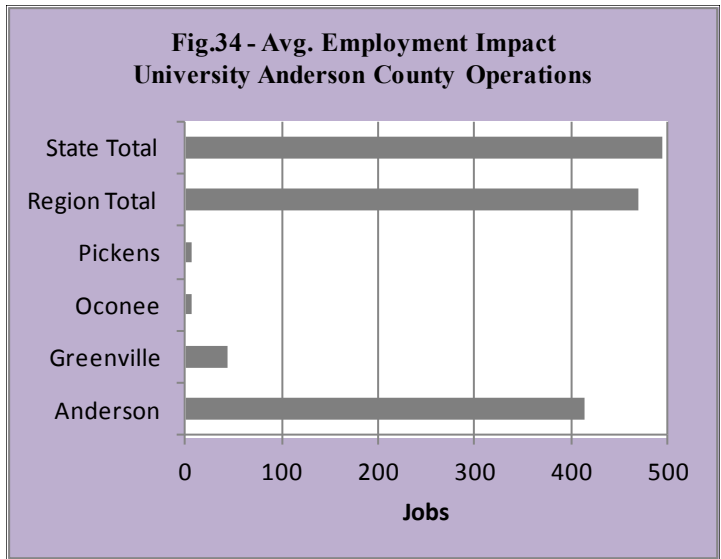
A number of private sector operations have located within the Clemson Research Park and some are housed within the business incubator operated by CURF. While some or all of these business operations may not be located in the region but for the University’s presence, in the interest of focusing on University operations, these private ventures are not included in the model.

A. Operations

Employment

The average number of faculty and staff employed by Anderson County activities over the 2001-2010 study period was 46 (note in Table 3 that the number employed was much larger prior to 2003 than in the following years), while the average estimated employment impact in Anderson County over that period was 414 jobs. Over the four-county region, the average number of jobs created by the University’s Anderson County operations was approximately 470, with 494 jobs created statewide.

Like Clemson University’s Greenville County operations, its Anderson County operations employ a small number of faculty and staff relative to the main campus, while using outsourced services for the ma-



majority of operations. As such, the number of jobs created through outsourced activities (primarily food services) is large relative to direct employment by the University, creating what would appear to be an abnormally large employment multiplier.

Output

The estimated output multiplier for Clemson’s Anderson County operations was **1.29** for Anderson County averaged over the study period, **1.57** for the four-county region, and **1.72** for the state. University operations in Anderson County resulted in approximately \$20.7 million per year of additional output in the county. The estimated annual impact on output in the four-county region was \$25.2 million. State out-

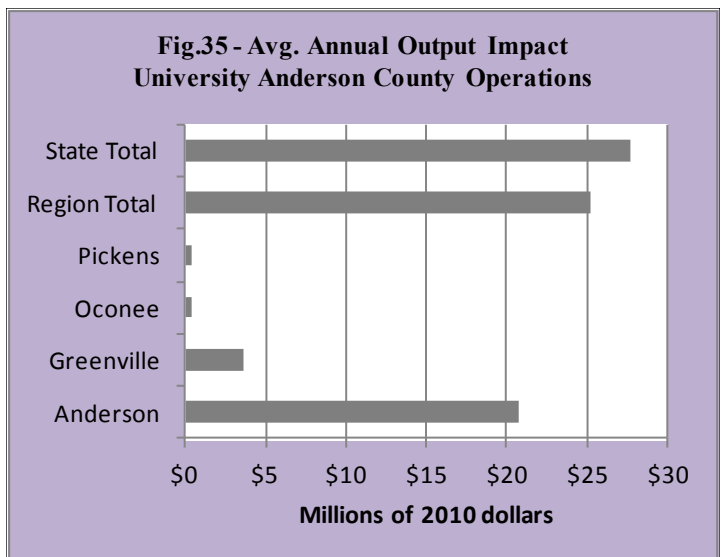
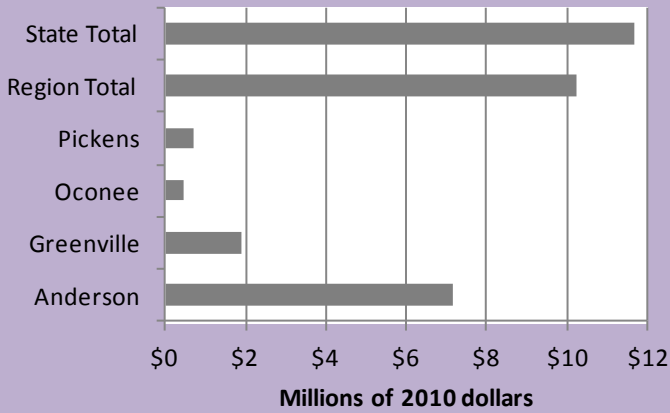


Fig.36 - Avg. Annual Disposable Income Impact University Anderson County Operations



County and municipal governments netted on average an estimated \$931,000 per year in revenue from economic activities linked to the University’s Anderson County operations during the study period. The estimated annual net revenue impact on local governments in the four-county region was \$1.3 million. State government netted approximately \$2 million in revenue annually.

Population

Anderson County’s population is estimated to have increased by 79 persons by 2010 due to economic activity associated with University operations in the county. Statewide, the approximate increase in population was 127 as of 2010.

put increased by approximately \$27.7 million per year through direct, indirect, and induced impacts from Clemson’s Anderson County operations.

Disposable Income

Households in Anderson County realized an increase in disposable income of approximately \$7.2 million per year as a result of Clemson’s activities in the county. This represented a majority of the \$10.2 million impact on household income throughout the four-county region, and also of the \$11.7 million impact on households statewide.

State and Local Government

Fig.38 - 2010 Population Impact Estimate University Anderson County Operations

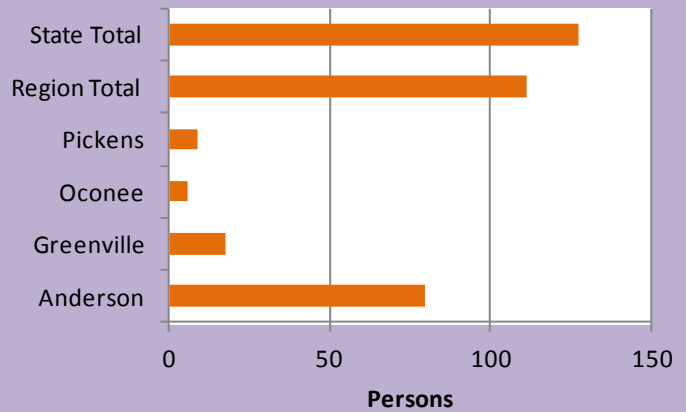
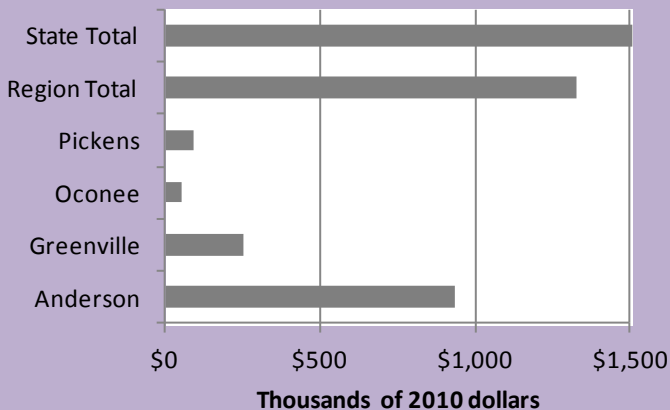


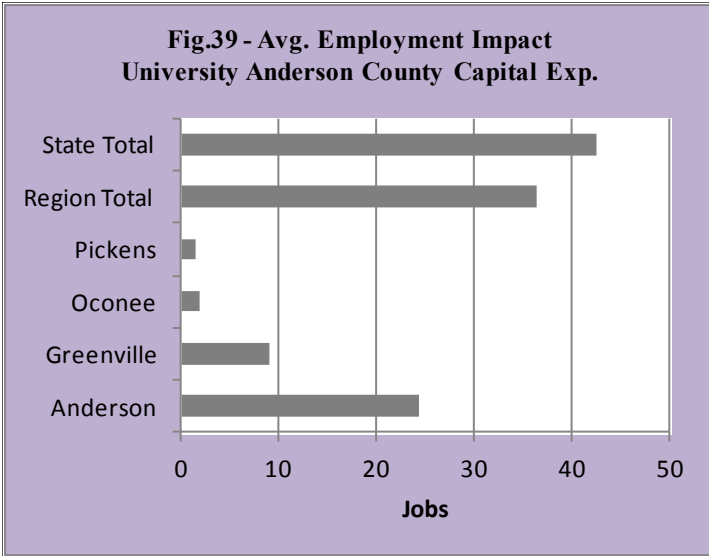
Fig.37 - Avg. Annual Net Local Fiscal Impact University Anderson County Operations



B. Capital Expenditures

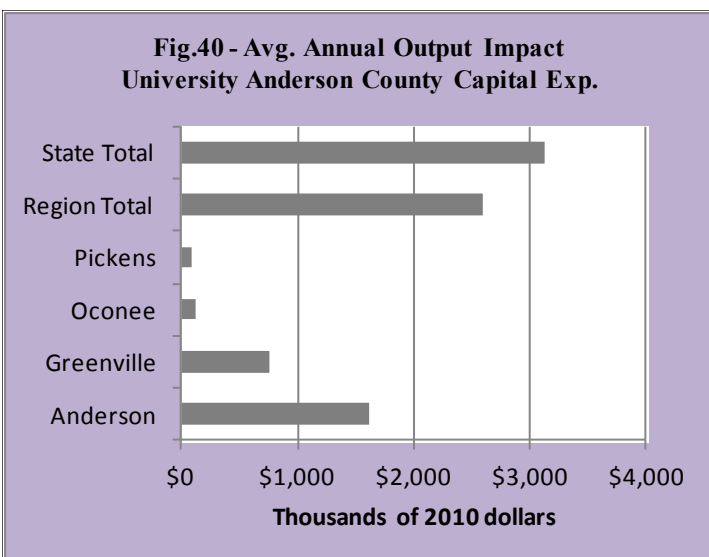
While capital expenditures associated with Clemson’s Anderson County operations occurred in every year between 2001 and 2010, 2005 had the largest capital expenditure when over \$23.7 million was invested in construction at the Research Park. The largest economic and fiscal impact also occurred in that year. For that reason, the estimated impacts from 2005 are presented separate from the average impact in the remaining years, in which capital expenditures averaged \$825,000.

Employment



In 2005, capital expenditures by Clemson University in Anderson County generated an estimated 222 additional jobs in that county. Nearly all of these jobs were temporary, lasting only as long as the construction expenditures continued. The impact on the four-county region was approximately 329 jobs, and 383 jobs at the statewide level. For the remaining years, the estimated average impact on Anderson County from University capital expenditures within the county was 2 jobs, with approximately 4 jobs created in the four-county region, and 5 statewide.

Output



Direct, indirect, and induced effects from capital spending associated with the University’s Anderson County activities resulted in an estimated \$14.6 million in additional output in the county in 2005. In the four-county region, the approximate impact on output was \$23.1 million, and \$27.6 million at the state level. For the remaining years, the estimated annual average impact on output was \$169,000 in Anderson County, \$316,000 in the four-county region, and \$415,000 in the state.

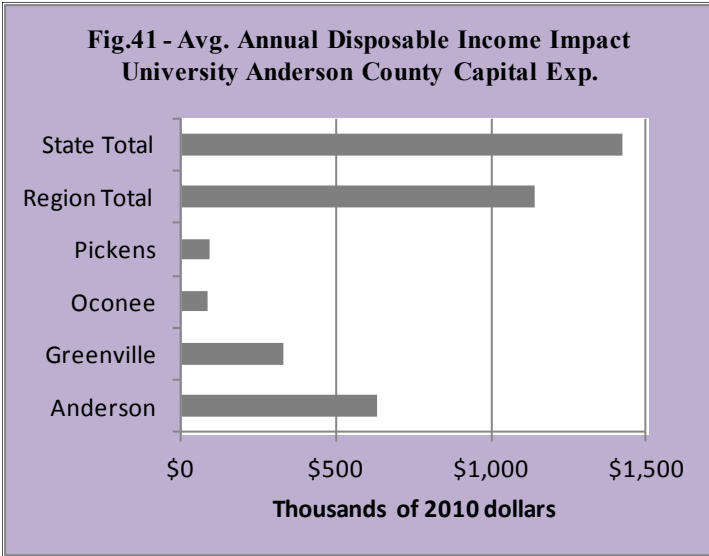
Disposable Income

Some \$5.7 million in additional household disposable income in Anderson County in 2005 was attributable to capital spending by the University in the county. This amount averaged approximately \$64,000 per year in the remaining years of the study period. In the four-county region, the estimated impact on disposable income was \$10.2 million in 2005 and \$129,000 per year in the remaining years. For the entire state, the estimated impact was \$12.7 million in 2005 and \$170,000 per year in the remaining years.

State and Local Government

Local governments in Anderson County realized a one-time boost of approximately \$844,000 in net revenue in 2005 from economic activity generated by University capital expenditures in the county. In the remaining years, the county averaged a net loss of approximately \$6,000 per year due to the expenses associated with demands placed on county infrastructure assumed by the model to be associated with the new construction in 2005. These negative fiscal impacts are only estimated to persist for the first two years following construction, with net positive impacts beginning in the third year. Prior to 2005, net impacts on local governments were small but positive at all levels.

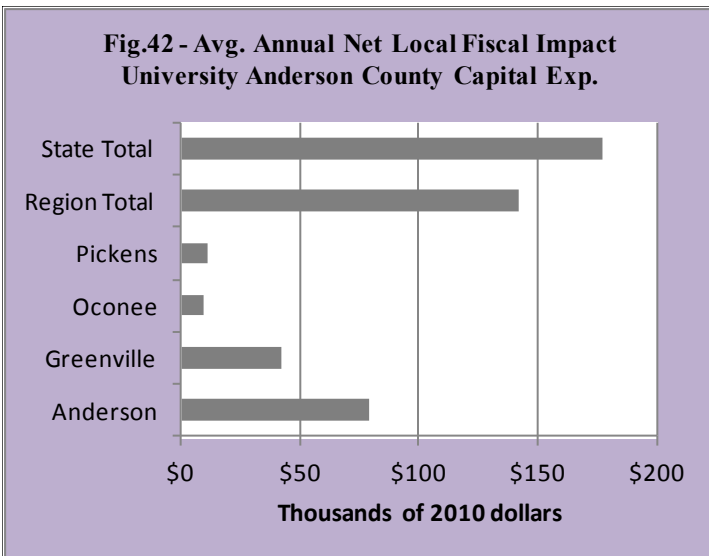
For the four-county region, the estimated net fiscal impact on local governments was \$1.5 million in 2005 and a net loss of \$7,000 per year, averaged over the remaining years. The state government netted an estimated one-time increase of over \$2.5 million in 2005 and a net loss of \$18,000 averaged over the re-



maining years. Prior to 2005, the net impact on state government revenue was small but positive. The fiscal impact estimates for each year can be seen in Tables A-52 and A-53 in Appendix III-B.

Population

Aside from a brief spike following 2005, there is no significant impact from Anderson County capital expenditures on population predicted by the model.



VI. Results: Athletic Department

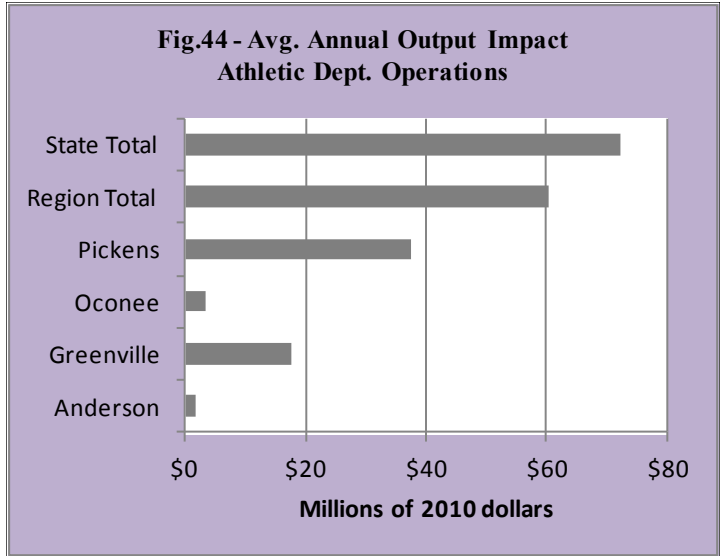
Clemson University’s Athletic Department is modeled separately from the remainder of the University due to its financial autonomy, as well as its importance in attracting visitors and publicity to the University and the surrounding area. The Athletic Department is funded by an income stream separate from the remainder of the University through ticket sales, private gifts (spearheaded by the IPTAY athletic booster organization), licensing, corporate sponsorship, student fees, concession sales, and so forth. Impact estimates for University Athletics are presented in **Figures 43 through 57**.

A. Operations

Employment

The estimated employment impact from Athletic Department operations was an average of 399 additional jobs in Pickens County over the 2001-2010 study period. At the four-county regional level, the number of jobs created through direct, indirect, and induced effects was approximately 675. An estimated average of 806 jobs were created at the state level. This indicates that the University Athletic Department generates a jobs multiplier of approximately **1.17** for the county, **1.98** for the region, and **2.37** at the state level.

Output



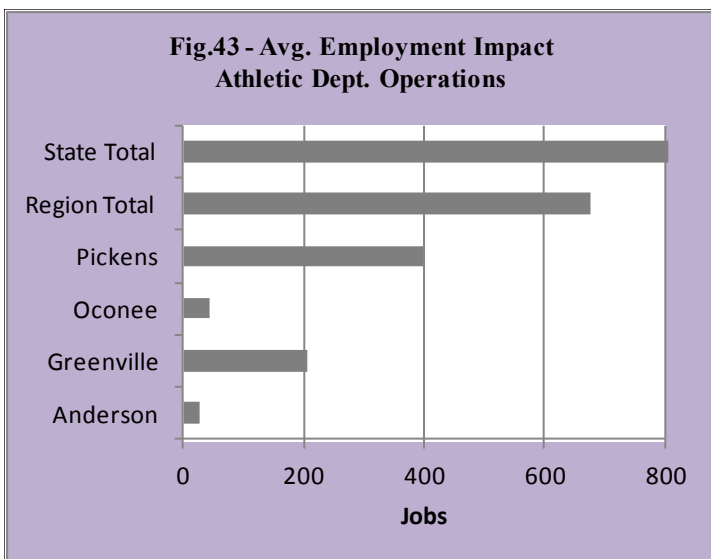
Annual output in Pickens County increased by approximately \$37.5 million on average due to Athletic Department operational expenditures. The estimated output multiplier at the county level is **1.02**. This multiplier is likely close to unity because much of the goods and services purchased by the Department originate from outside of the county, along with most outsourced activities, and because many employees are assumed to live outside of the county. As noted previously, more urbanized Greenville County is expected to capture a great deal of the economic activity generated through Athletic Department operations.

More impact from the Athletic Department on output is captured at the regional level, which is estimated to be \$60.4 million per year, indicating a multiplier of **1.64**. Statewide, the estimated output impact is \$72.4 million per year, with a multiplier of **1.96**.

Disposable Income

Pickens County households realized a net average gain of approximately \$15.8 million per year in disposable income from Athletic Department operations. Income in the four-county region was estimated to be higher by \$29.7 million a year and \$35.2 million higher statewide per year than it would have been without Athletic Department operational expenditures.

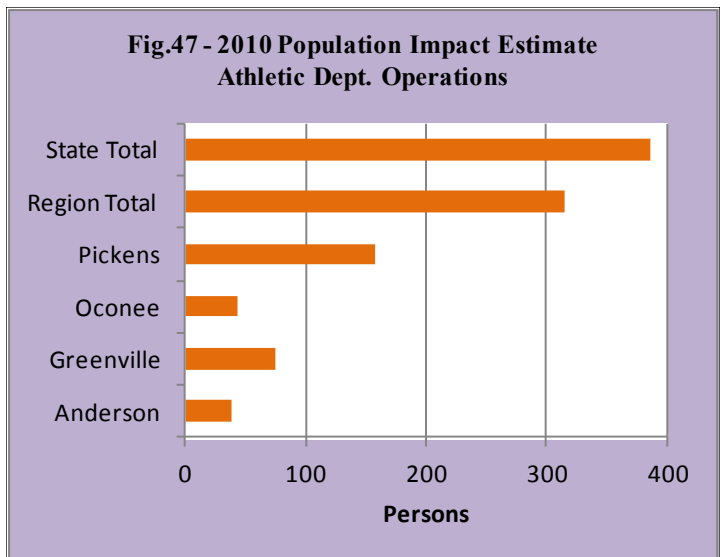
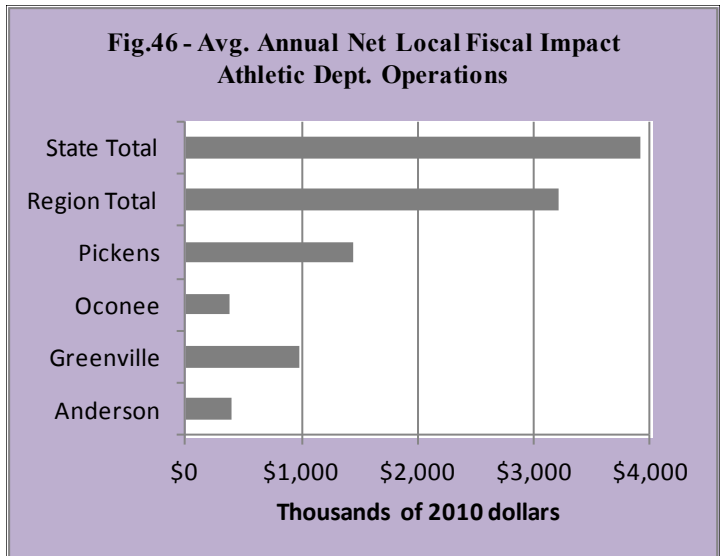
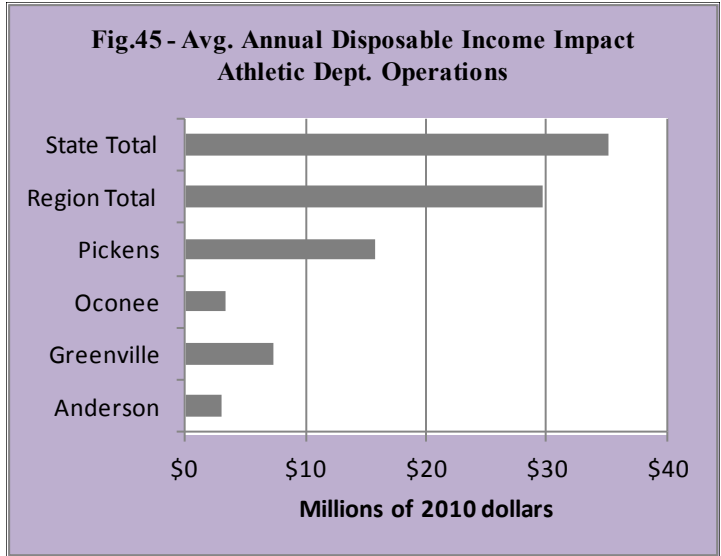
State and Local Government



Local governments in Pickens County netted an estimated \$1.4 million in additional revenues per year as a result of economic activity spurred by Athletic Department operational expenditures. Regionally, the estimated impact on net local government revenue was \$3.9 million per year. State government net revenue was approximately \$5.3 million higher per year.

Population

As of 2010, the model estimates that 158 persons lived in Pickens County as a result of direct, indirect, and induced impacts from Athletic Department operational spending. Regionally, the estimated population impact was 315, with a total of 387 statewide.



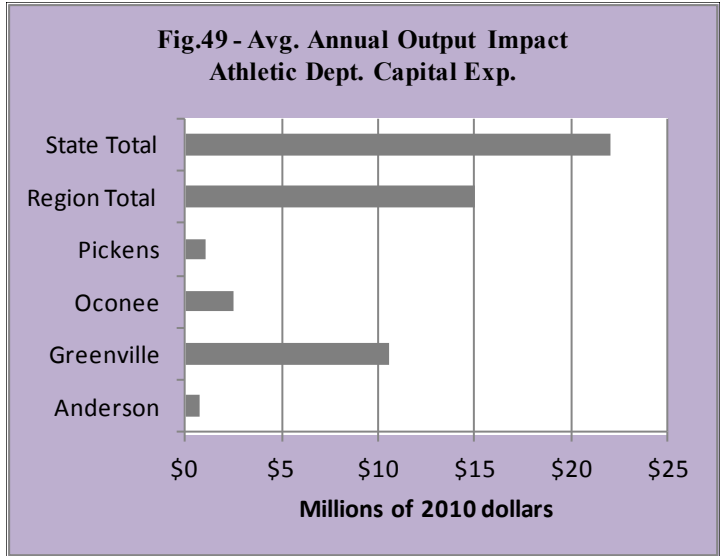
B. Capital Expenditures

Significant capital expenditure by the Athletic Department took place during the study period. The majority was spending associated with construction of

the new WestZone facility at Memorial Stadium (football) and the Indoor Track and Field facility, plus substantial renovations to Doug Kingsmore Stadium (baseball), the Rock Norman Track and Field Complex, Littlejohn Coliseum (basketball), the Clemson Rowing Boathouse, and the Fike Recreation Center.

Employment

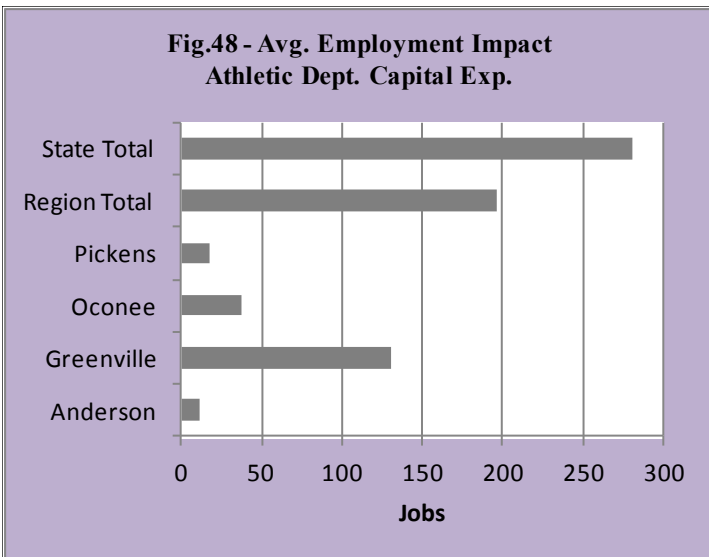
Because much of the material, equipment, and labor involved in the construction of Athletic Department



for the four-county region was \$16.6 million, \$12 million of which was in Greenville County. Statewide estimated impacts were \$24.4 million per year.

Disposable Income

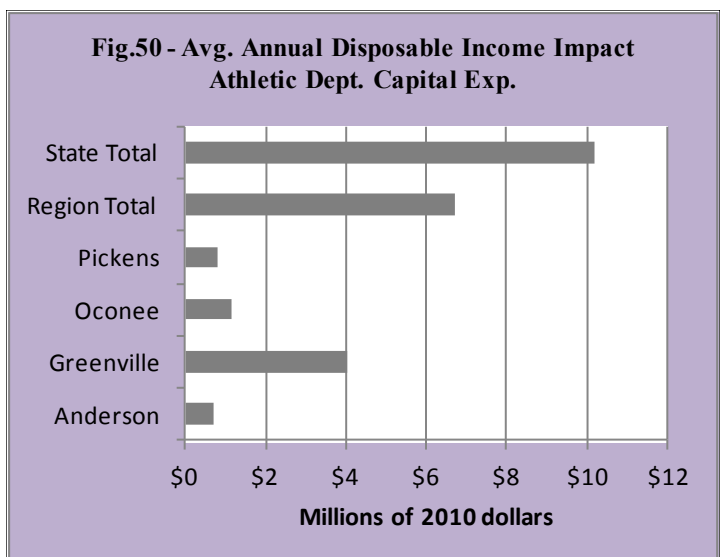
Approximately \$908,000 of aggregated household after-tax income in Pickens County was attributable to Athletic Department capital projects in the average year. Households in Greenville saw an increase of approximately \$4.5 million per year, while income over the entire four-county region was approximately \$7.5 million higher. Statewide, the estimated annual impact on disposable income was \$11.3 million.

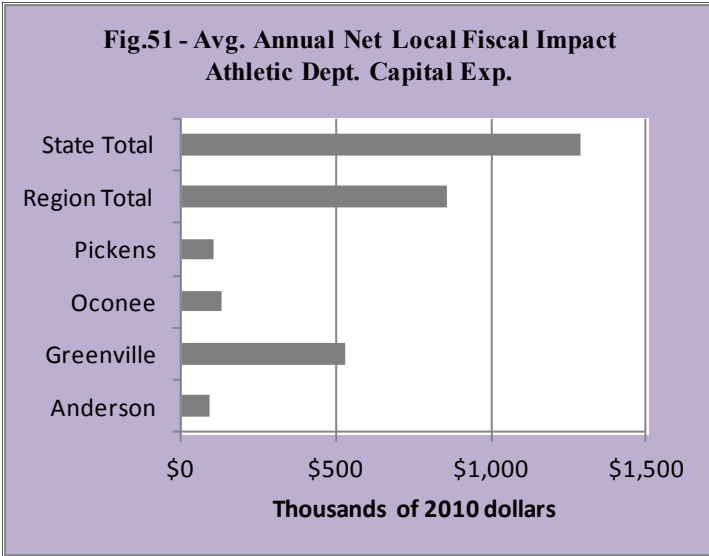


capital projects was obtained from outside of the county, the estimated jobs impact on Pickens County was a relatively small 20 jobs on average during the study period. The largest single-county impact was realized by Greenville County, which had approximately 144 additional jobs on average as a result of Athletic Department capital projects. The average impact estimate for the four-county region was 217, with 311 statewide.

Output

Pickens County output increased by approximately \$1.2 million per year through direct, indirect, and induced impacts from Athletic Department capital expenditures. The estimated yearly impact on output



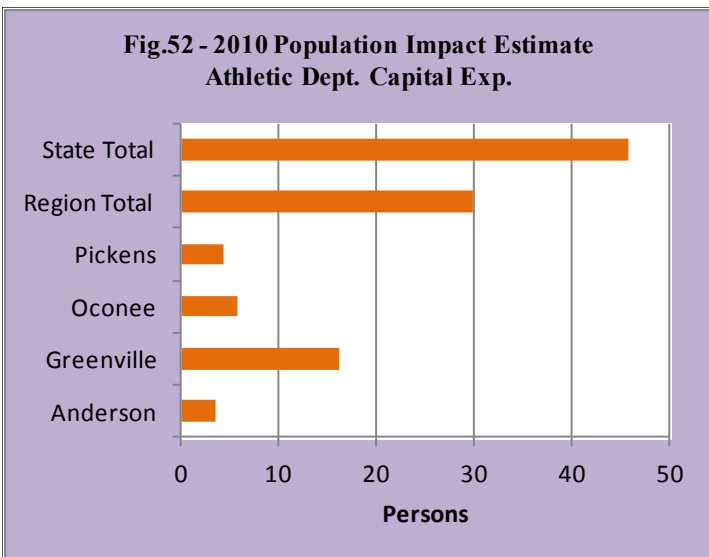


State and Local Government

Local governments in Pickens County realized an average gain to net revenue of approximately \$119,000 per year due to Athletic Department capital spending. The estimated annual fiscal impact in the four-county region was nearly \$1 million, \$604,000 of which went to local governments in Greenville County. The estimated impact on net state government revenue was \$2 million.

Population

Any impacts on population from capital spending will be temporary, lasting only so long as project spending persists. The REDYN model estimates that



4 additional persons were residing in Pickens County as of 2010, 30 in the four-county region, and 46 in the state as a result of Athletic Department capital projects.

C. Visitor Spending (sports events)

Employment

Spending by visitors to the region for sports events created approximately 2,089 jobs in the four-county region over the years 2001 through 2010. This includes 625 jobs in Pickens County and 827 in Greenville County. Statewide, the employment impact was approximately 2,277 jobs.

Output

The average estimated impact on output for the four-county region from visitor spending at sports events was \$92 million per year, of which \$21 million was in Pickens County and \$47.1 million in Greenville County. The estimated impact on output statewide was \$110.2 million on average per year.

Disposable Income

Households in Greenville County saw the largest increase in after-tax income with an average estimated impact of \$15.8 million per year from economic activity generated by sports event visitor spending, followed by Anderson County, at \$8.3 million, and Pickens County, at \$7.7 million. The total annual income impact for the four-county region was approximately \$35.6 million, and \$44.6 million for the state.

State and Local Government

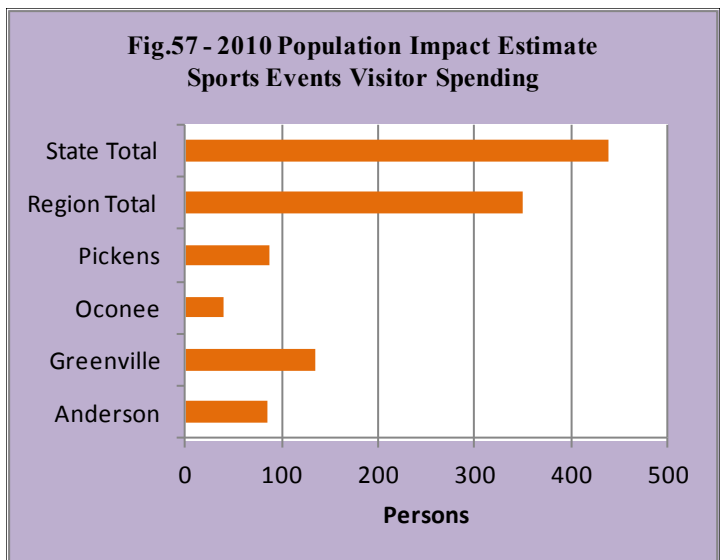
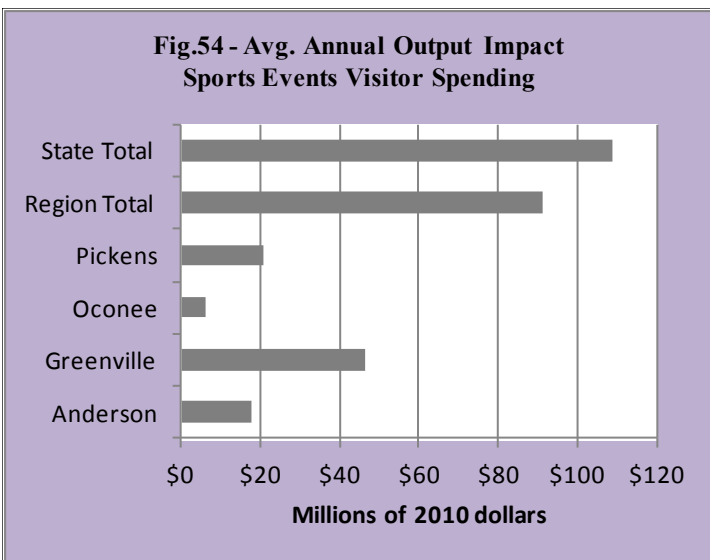
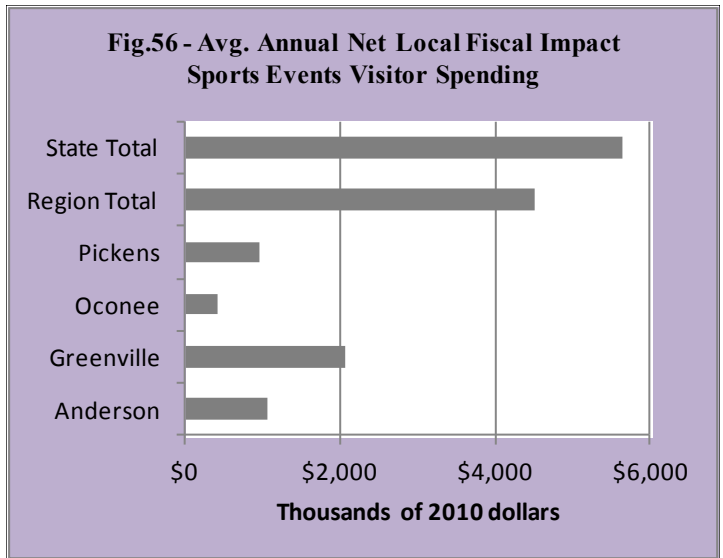
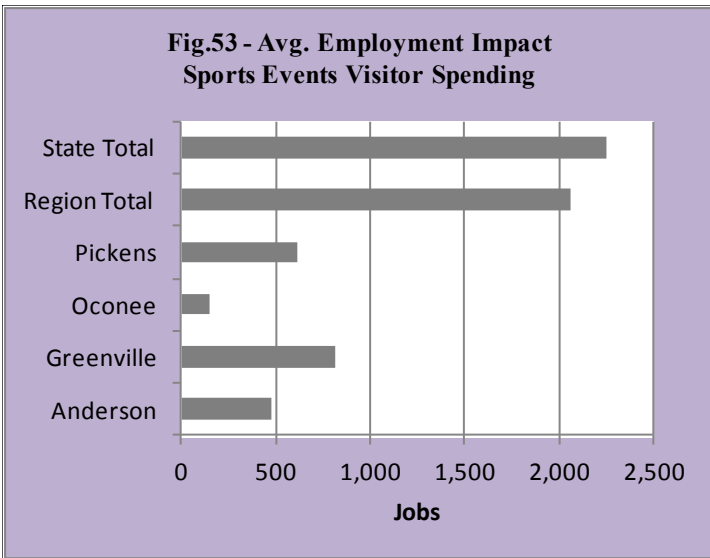
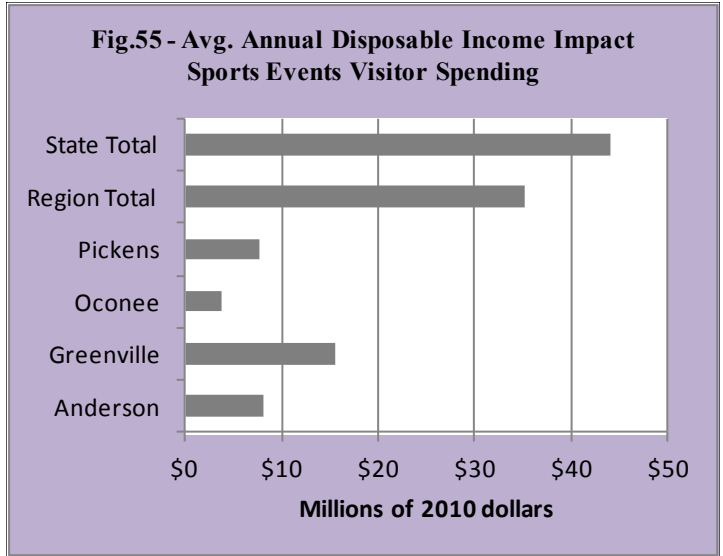
Local governments in the four-county region realized a net gain to revenues of approximately \$52,000 per year on average between 2001 and 2010. Greenville County had the largest impact at \$24,000, and Anderson and Pickens Counties had revenue increases of approximately \$12,000 and \$11,000, respectively. State government net revenues were higher by an estimated \$97,000 due to spending by sporting event visitors.

Population

As of 2010, approximately 350 persons resided in the four-county region due to economic activity spurred by visitors to University sports events. The statewide estimated impact on population was 440 additional persons in 2010.

VII. Results: Public Service Activities

Clemson University’s Public Service Activities (PSA) are tied to the University’s mission as a land

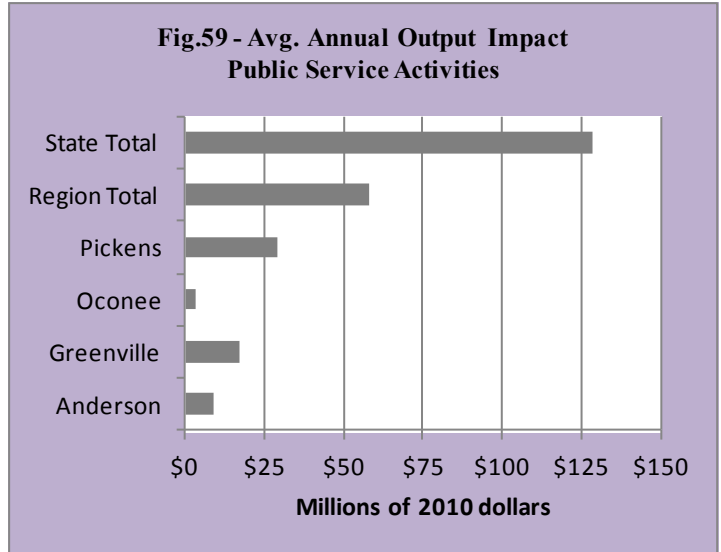


grant university, and consist of research, regulatory, and extension programs. Clemson extension offices and research centers are located throughout the state, creating a statewide presence for the University. Modeling the economic activity from PSA therefore involves modeling employment, wages, and spending on operations and capital that takes place in each of South Carolina’s 46 counties. Economic impact estimates for the four-county region are presented graphically in **Figures 58-62** and for all South Carolina counties in tabular form in the Appendix.

Employment

The average impact of PSA operations and capital spending between the years 2001-2010 was approximately 1,718 jobs statewide; the jobs multiplier statewide is estimated to be **1.76**. Pickens County, where the Main Campus is located, shows the largest impact from PSA, with an average impact of approximately 384 jobs. Greenville and Anderson Counties show the next largest impacts statewide, with average jobs impacts of 189 and 158, respectively. Approximately 40 jobs in Oconee County are due to the economic impact of Clemson PSA on average over the study period.

Output



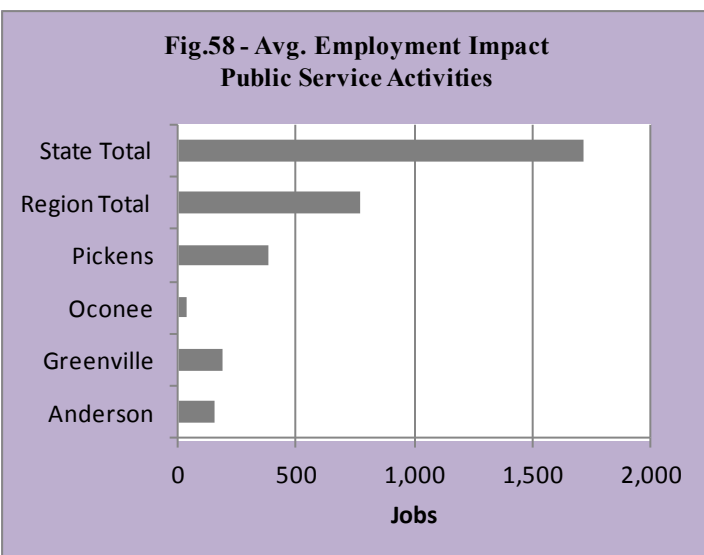
PSA generates an estimated impact on state output of approximately \$128 million per year on average over the study period, indicating a statewide output multiplier of approximately **1.91**. Pickens County again has the largest estimated impact, averaging \$29.2 million per year, with Greenville County following with an average annual impact of \$17.3 million, and Richland (Columbia) County showing the third largest impact of \$13.3 million per year. Within the four-county region, Anderson County averages an annual impact of \$8.8 million and Oconee County approximately \$3.1 million.

Disposable Income

The aggregate impact on household disposable income statewide is estimated to be \$70.6 million per year, averaged across the study period. Households in Pickens County realize the largest average impact of \$12.1 million per year, followed by Greenville County at \$8.4 million, Anderson County at \$6.7 million, and Richland County at \$5.7 million. The estimated impact on household income in Oconee County is \$3.7 million.

State and Local Government

Local Governments statewide realize a net increase in revenues of an estimated \$9 million per year due to direct, indirect, and induced effects of PSA operations and capital spending. Pickens County governments see an estimated net increase of \$1.5 million in

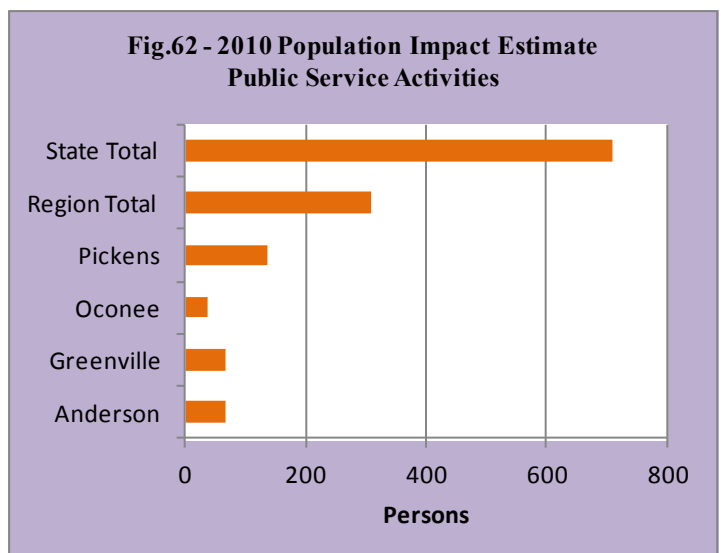
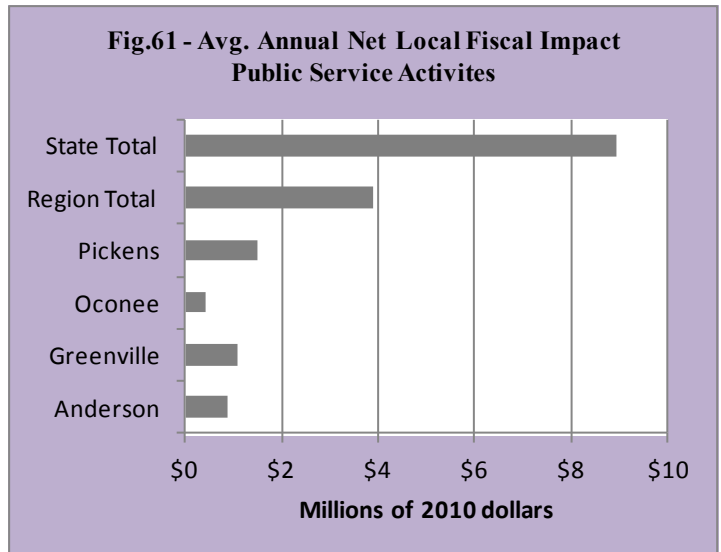
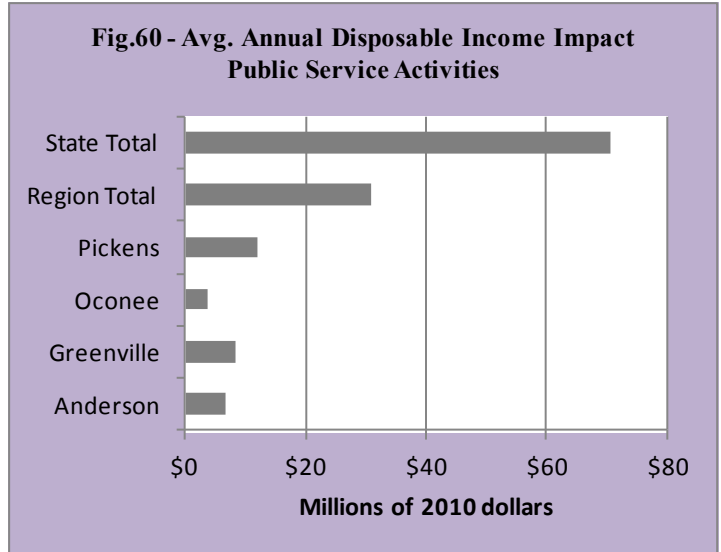


the average year during the study period, followed by Greenville County at \$1.1 million, Anderson County at \$864,000, and Richland at \$771,000. Oconee County local government revenue is impacted by an estimated net \$416,000 per year.

Net state government revenues are impacted by economic activity associated with Clemson PSA by an estimated \$12.1 million per year, averaged across the study period.

Population

The model estimates that, as of 2010, approximately 710 people reside in South Carolina as a result of the economic activity generated by Clemson PSA and its indirect and induced effects. This includes approximately 135 persons in Pickens County, 67 in both Anderson and Greenville Counties, and 38 persons in Oconee County.



VIII. Total Impact

As discussed previously, the linear nature of I/O models allows for the summation of impacts for multiple models. Thus, the economic impacts estimated

In 2010, on average, each of the 45,228 households counted in Pickens County by the 2010 Census enjoyed approximately \$6,838 of additional disposable income due to direct, indirect, and induced impacts from the University, its students and visitors.

**Table 7 – Clemson University Estimated Impact: All Activities
Average per year (2001-2010)**

Concept	Anderson County	Greenville County	Oconee County	Pickens County	Region Total	Total South Carolina
Employment	1,894	5,921	1,229	9,615	18,658	22,937
Output (millions)	\$92.4	\$461.3	\$83.9	\$592.5	\$1,230.2	\$1,651.6
Disposable Income (millions)	\$106.1	\$187.4	\$96.8	\$271.7	\$661.9	\$857.3
Local Government Net Revenue (millions)	\$12.0	\$25.5	\$9.2	\$32.4	\$79.1	\$101.8
State Government Net Revenue (millions)	-	-	-	-	-	\$137.8

for operations and capital spending at each University location can be combined along with Public Service Activities and student and visitor spending to provide an estimate of the total impact that the University has on each county within the four-county region and the state. Impacts in the years 2006-2010 also include those associated with the Conference Center & Inn and Walker Golf Course at Clemson University, which were estimated in a separate report.² Average annual impacts are shown in **Table 7**. Detailed tables are presented in the Appendix.

Statewide, the average household benefited by \$544.28 of additional income in 2010 (based upon the 2010 Census count of 1,801,181 households in South Carolina). This increase in income is much greater than the \$43.61 that the average household contributed in taxes for appropriations to the University in that year.

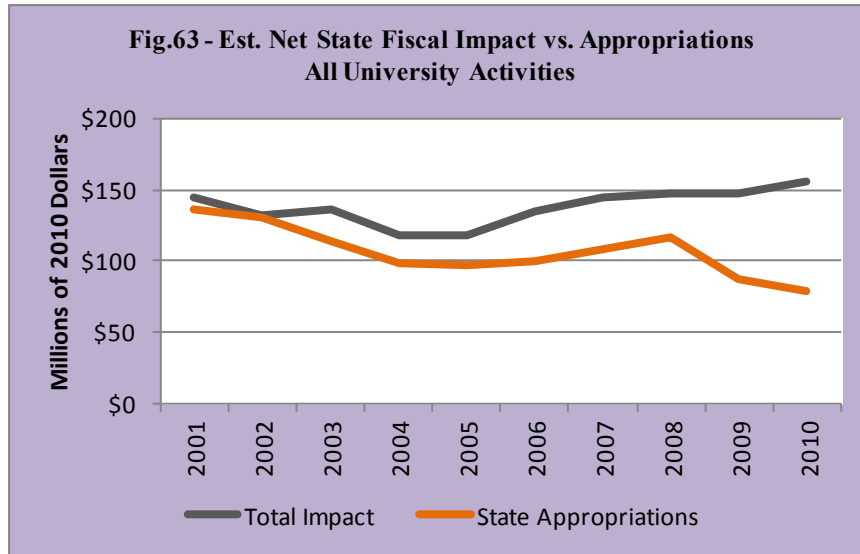
In 2010, estimated employment impacts from University operations, capital expenditures, and student and visitor spending, as shown in **Table 8**, amounted to 31.5 percent of all jobs in Pickens County, where the University’s main campus is located, and approximately 1.3 percent of all jobs in South Carolina.

Table 8 – Clemson University—Estimated Total Employment Impact as Percentage of County, Regional, and State Employment (2010)

Region	Total Employment*	Estimated Impact	Impact as Percent of Total
Anderson	55,068	2,001	3.6%
Greenville	225,018	6,165	2.7%
Oconee	21,275	1,290	6.1%
Pickens	33,774	10,652	31.5%
Region Total	335,135	20,108	6.0%
Rest of South Carolina	1,422,371	4,278	0.3%
Total South Carolina	1,757,506	22,937	1.3%

* Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

² *The Economic and Fiscal Impact of The Conference Center & Inn at Clemson University*, Robert T. Carey. (Strom Thurmond Institute, September 2010).



Finally, the University and the economic activity it generates contributed more to net state revenues than the University cost in terms of state appropriations by approximately \$77.4 million in 2010. This is shown graphically for the entire 2001-2010 study period in **Figure 63**.

IX. Conclusion

Clemson University is a major economic driver, not only in the region immediately surrounding the University, but in the state as a whole. The impacts estimated by this study do not take into account the benefit to the region that the University yields, not only in the production of an educated workforce, but in economic activity spurred by its research activities, which spawns new businesses and attracts existing business to the region. As such, the impacts estimated herein can be interpreted as an overall conservative statement of the University’s true effect on the state.

**Appendix I-A
Main Campus Operations**

Table A-1 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	566	557	585	578	557	570	579	622	625	620
Greenville	2,940	2,920	2,933	2,819	2,749	2,817	2,861	3,047	3,020	2,980
Oconee	642	679	682	654	639	658	669	714	710	702
Pickens	7,300	7,312	7,493	7,591	7,659	7,768	7,919	8,300	8,295	8,707
Region Total	11,448	11,468	11,692	11,643	11,604	11,813	12,028	12,683	12,651	13,009
Rest of South Carolina	2,106	2,102	2,112	2,015	1,965	2,011	2,038	2,136	2,129	2,078
Total South Carolina	13,554	13,570	13,804	13,658	13,569	13,824	14,066	14,820	14,779	15,088

Table A-2 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$34,602	\$33,987	\$35,879	\$35,730	\$34,904	\$36,212	\$37,281	\$40,462	\$41,051	\$41,165
Greenville	252,442	250,493	254,846	248,218	246,219	256,639	264,652	286,013	286,998	287,131
Oconee	50,461	50,202	50,781	49,190	48,618	50,603	51,961	56,039	56,043	55,965
Pickens	524,325	478,817	481,121	472,529	472,890	498,619	512,426	583,385	555,648	571,379
Region Total	861,830	813,499	822,627	805,667	802,632	842,072	866,319	965,900	939,740	955,641
Rest of South Carolina	181,523	181,999	184,865	178,784	176,738	183,473	188,302	200,725	201,737	199,844
Total South Carolina	1,043,353	995,498	1,007,492	984,450	979,370	1,025,545	1,054,620	1,166,625	1,141,477	1,155,485

Table A-3 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$68,929	\$66,826	\$72,633	\$72,183	\$69,920	\$73,208	\$76,325	\$83,803	\$86,160	\$87,869
Greenville	104,268	106,943	109,910	107,813	107,774	112,913	117,063	126,746	127,868	128,115
Oconee	71,737	70,500	75,887	75,013	72,947	76,485	79,712	87,362	89,537	91,172
Pickens	210,304	215,869	222,774	218,284	217,849	229,158	238,104	257,258	260,692	261,332
Region Total	455,237	460,138	481,205	473,293	468,490	491,763	511,203	555,169	564,256	568,488
Rest of South Carolina	79,541	82,234	84,951	83,055	82,809	86,582	89,568	95,871	97,272	96,786
Total South Carolina	534,777	542,372	566,156	556,348	551,300	578,345	600,771	651,040	661,528	665,274

Table A-4 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$7,755	\$7,267	\$6,783	\$6,633	\$6,709	\$7,183	\$7,521	\$8,222	\$8,312	\$8,309
Greenville	15,735	14,777	14,025	13,669	13,744	14,600	15,239	16,658	16,782	16,806
Oconee	7,312	6,817	6,199	5,996	6,110	6,577	6,891	7,534	7,588	7,578
Pickens	28,747	27,018	24,440	23,626	24,216	26,079	27,318	29,732	29,949	29,818
Region Total	59,550	55,878	51,448	49,924	50,779	54,439	56,969	62,146	62,632	62,511
Rest of South Carolina	11,710	10,918	10,208	9,908	9,946	10,592	11,056	11,955	12,133	12,050
Total South Carolina	71,260	66,797	61,656	59,832	60,725	65,031	68,026	74,101	74,765	74,561

Table A-5 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)									
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$98,503	\$90,915	\$82,373	\$79,840	\$81,209	\$87,312	\$91,499	\$99,907	\$100,792	\$100,512

Table A-6 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	208	426	645	644	627	616	617	634	642	643
Greenville	341	692	1,048	1,043	1,016	998	1,000	1,031	1,047	1,052
Oconee	220	456	693	693	673	661	663	681	689	688
Pickens	886	1,793	2,697	2,683	2,592	2,542	2,550	2,612	2,635	2,622
Region Total	1,656	3,368	5,083	5,063	4,909	4,816	4,830	4,958	5,013	5,005
Rest of South Carolina	331	666	1,005	994	968	947	946	971	984	985
Total South Carolina	1,987	4,035	6,088	6,056	5,876	5,763	5,776	5,929	5,997	5,990

Appendix I-B
Main Campus Capital Expenditures

Table A-7 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	26	11	49	32	8	34	10	9	16	35
Greenville	311	122	573	373	92	391	122	104	186	408
Oconee	83	29	158	102	22	108	29	24	50	113
Pickens	41	15	77	50	11	52	15	12	23	53
Region Total	462	176	857	558	133	584	177	149	275	609
Rest of South Carolina	218	90	385	251	67	257	84	72	122	260
Total South Carolina	680	266	1,242	809	199	841	261	221	396	870

Table A-8 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$1,837	\$750	\$3,386	\$2,246	\$601	\$2,380	\$787	\$689	\$1,187	\$2,563
Greenville	26,707	11,593	47,868	31,838	9,460	33,710	12,598	11,177	17,461	36,422
Oconee	5,923	2,272	10,973	7,156	1,711	7,579	2,387	2,013	3,635	8,150
Pickens	2,531	1,006	4,645	3,074	825	3,293	1,228	1,068	1,672	3,676
Region Total	36,999	15,621	66,872	44,313	12,597	46,962	17,000	14,946	23,955	50,811
Rest of South Carolina	18,894	9,003	32,415	21,911	6,956	22,488	8,623	7,835	11,593	23,716
Total South Carolina	55,893	24,624	99,287	66,224	19,552	69,449	25,623	22,781	35,548	74,526

Table A-9 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$1,594	\$651	\$3,094	\$2,059	\$521	\$2,225	\$714	\$614	\$1,109	\$2,479
Greenville	9,022	3,751	17,206	11,453	2,994	12,359	4,108	3,538	6,215	13,787
Oconee	2,360	908	4,766	3,140	690	3,417	983	813	1,640	3,835
Pickens	1,784	715	3,452	2,288	559	2,474	781	662	1,219	2,763
Region Total	14,761	6,024	28,518	18,941	4,764	20,476	6,585	5,626	10,184	22,865
Rest of South Carolina	8,042	3,499	15,033	10,077	2,780	10,709	3,669	3,216	5,399	11,727
Total South Carolina	22,802	9,523	43,551	29,018	7,544	31,184	10,255	8,843	15,583	34,592

Table A-10 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$242	\$77	\$428	\$258	\$17	\$300	\$76	\$60	\$151	\$352
Greenville	1,362	465	2,397	1,474	170	1,683	468	379	852	1,956
Oconee	320	90	582	341	-3	404	84	60	198	482
Pickens	267	80	468	277	8	326	78	59	163	387
Region Total	2,191	713	3,876	2,350	192	2,713	705	557	1,364	3,177
Rest of South Carolina	1,189	412	2,030	1,237	121	1,409	390	320	716	1,624
Total South Carolina	3,380	1,125	5,906	3,587	313	4,122	1,095	877	2,080	4,801

Table A-11 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)									
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$4,678	\$1,496	\$8,087	\$4,828	\$253	\$5,621	\$1,426	\$1,122	\$2,842	\$6,605

Table A-12 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	6	9	22	23	22	18	13	12	8	14
Greenville	29	42	97	103	98	81	57	57	39	64
Oconee	10	13	33	35	34	27	19	19	12	21
Pickens	8	11	27	28	27	22	15	15	10	17
Region Total	54	76	178	190	181	148	104	104	69	117
Rest of South Carolina	32	46	104	109	103	84	60	60	40	65
Total South Carolina	86	122	282	299	284	233	164	163	110	182

Appendix I-C
Main Campus Student Spending

Table A-13 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	136	141	138	133	137	138	145	146	143	141
Greenville	1,007	1,012	1,001	989	980	937	948	909	862	829
Oconee	216	196	193	190	187	177	178	169	157	149
Pickens	141	142	141	141	141	138	147	147	143	140
Region Total	1,500	1,490	1,473	1,452	1,446	1,390	1,417	1,370	1,305	1,258
Rest of South Carolina	468	469	478	501	514	535	576	604	645	665
Total South Carolina	1,968	1,959	1,951	1,954	1,960	1,925	1,993	1,975	1,949	1,924

Table A-14 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$8,191	\$8,430	\$8,379	\$8,194	\$8,551	\$8,675	\$9,208	\$9,344	\$9,285	\$9,222
Greenville	73,293	73,726	73,935	74,013	74,365	72,069	73,914	71,916	69,148	67,402
Oconee	12,420	12,497	12,446	12,356	12,328	11,769	11,978	11,525	10,829	10,408
Pickens	7,138	7,239	7,353	7,506	7,642	7,634	8,206	8,317	8,215	8,177
Region Total	101,041	101,893	102,114	102,069	102,885	100,148	103,305	101,102	97,476	95,209
Rest of South Carolina	35,706	36,339	37,297	39,339	40,692	42,518	46,102	48,571	51,911	53,931
Total South Carolina	136,747	138,232	139,411	141,408	143,577	142,665	149,407	149,673	149,387	149,140

Table A-15 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$5,215	\$5,480	\$5,575	\$5,584	\$5,777	\$5,794	\$6,119	\$6,155	\$6,079	\$6,035
Greenville	23,486	24,266	24,769	25,078	25,410	24,844	25,690	25,207	24,439	23,995
Oconee	5,142	5,413	5,525	5,582	5,652	5,486	5,675	5,549	5,295	5,157
Pickens	4,779	4,973	5,090	5,179	5,270	5,211	5,498	5,489	5,369	5,310
Region Total	38,622	40,132	40,959	41,423	42,109	41,335	42,983	42,400	41,183	40,497
Rest of South Carolina	15,051	15,669	16,366	17,415	18,156	19,049	20,761	21,942	23,496	24,511
Total South Carolina	53,673	55,801	57,325	58,838	60,265	60,384	63,744	64,342	64,679	65,008

Table A-16 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$792	\$750	\$691	\$689	\$723	\$729	\$780	\$788	\$778	\$777
Greenville	3,546	3,357	3,163	3,196	3,258	3,188	3,332	3,275	3,175	3,136
Oconee	698	649	591	595	608	591	622	610	581	572
Pickens	714	664	608	618	636	631	679	681	665	663
Region Total	5,750	5,420	5,052	5,099	5,224	5,139	5,413	5,354	5,200	5,148
Rest of South Carolina	2,225	2,096	1,994	2,135	2,236	2,363	2,609	2,773	2,987	3,123
Total South Carolina	7,975	7,516	7,046	7,233	7,460	7,503	8,022	8,126	8,187	8,271

Table A-17 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)									
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$11,038	\$10,260	\$9,464	\$9,721	\$10,041	\$10,105	\$10,832	\$10,980	\$11,066	\$11,191

Table A-18 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	21	44	66	66	65	64	64	63	63	61
Greenville	76	156	236	237	234	228	224	217	211	201
Oconee	21	43	66	67	66	63	62	60	58	54
Pickens	22	44	67	67	66	65	64	63	62	59
Region Total	140	287	434	437	431	419	414	404	393	375
Rest of South Carolina	60	122	185	189	194	197	204	210	219	226
Total South Carolina	200	409	618	626	624	617	617	614	612	601

Appendix I-D Main Campus Visitor Spending

Table A-19 – Estimated Impact on Employment							
Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	8	10	2	6	8	4	5
Greenville	23	26	5	16	22	11	13
Oconee	8	9	2	5	7	4	4
Pickens	49	56	11	34	48	24	28
Region Total	89	101	20	61	86	42	51
Rest of South Carolina	8	9	2	5	8	4	5
Total South Carolina	97	110	22	66	93	46	55

Table A-20 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)							
Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$343	\$396	\$80	\$246	\$353	\$177	\$216
Greenville	1,607	1,854	374	1,152	1,658	834	1,021
Oconee	338	391	79	243	348	175	213
Pickens	1,632	1,890	382	1,178	1,691	850	1,040
Region Total	3,920	4,531	916	2,818	4,049	2,036	2,490
Rest of South Carolina	737	846	170	520	743	372	452
Total South Carolina	4,657	5,378	1,085	3,339	4,792	2,408	2,942

Table A-21 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)							
Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$244	\$283	\$57	\$177	\$255	\$129	\$158
Greenville	563	650	131	404	581	293	358
Oconee	222	258	52	162	233	117	144
Pickens	529	615	125	385	555	279	342
Region Total	1,557	1,805	366	1,128	1,624	818	1,002
Rest of South Carolina	357	412	83	257	369	186	227
Total South Carolina	1,914	2,218	449	1,385	1,993	1,003	1,229

Table A-22 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)							
Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$36	\$39	\$3	\$23	\$35	\$15	\$20
Greenville	82	90	8	53	81	35	46
Oconee	29	31	1	18	28	11	15
Pickens	77	83	4	47	75	30	41
Region Total	224	243	16	140	220	91	122
Rest of South Carolina	51	56	4	32	50	21	28
Total South Carolina	275	298	20	172	270	112	150

Table A-23 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)						
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$381	\$408	\$17	\$232	\$370	\$148	\$201

Table A-24 – Estimated Impact on Population							
Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greenville	2	4	4	3	3	4	3
Oconee	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pickens	2	5	5	5	4	5	4
Region Total	6	13	13	12	11	12	11
Rest of South Carolina	1	3	3	3	2	3	2
Total South Carolina	7	15	17	14	13	15	14

**Appendix II-A
Greenville Operations**

Table A-25 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	6	5	6	18	20	18	17	18	18	15
Greenville	300	290	271	272	292	330	351	344	376	406
Oconee	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5
Pickens	8	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10
Region Total	317	307	288	301	323	360	382	375	408	436
Rest of South Carolina	50	45	43	47	49	53	56	54	59	60
Total South Carolina	366	352	331	349	372	413	438	430	467	496

Table A-26 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$387	\$364	\$414	\$1,041	\$1,147	\$1,092	\$1,048	\$1,141	\$1,152	\$1,009
Greenville	12,645	11,709	11,324	12,185	12,936	14,726	16,408	16,720	17,546	18,871
Oconee	262	270	244	274	285	312	339	356	392	397
Pickens	436	410	406	456	484	534	595	597	653	683
Region Total	13,731	12,753	12,388	13,956	14,852	16,665	18,390	18,814	19,743	20,960
Rest of South Carolina	4,347	4,024	3,924	4,311	4,523	5,025	5,387	5,294	5,795	6,030
Total South Carolina	18,078	16,777	16,312	18,268	19,375	21,689	23,777	24,109	25,538	26,989

Table A-27 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$493	\$477	\$494	\$778	\$846	\$872	\$895	\$930	\$989	\$963
Greenville	4,062	3,904	3,856	4,322	4,594	5,112	5,517	5,455	6,059	6,386
Oconee	155	161	154	184	195	212	230	239	263	268
Pickens	484	468	464	536	571	629	684	682	752	785
Region Total	5,195	5,010	4,968	5,821	6,206	6,826	7,327	7,306	8,063	8,401
Rest of South Carolina	2,069	1,971	1,956	2,198	2,324	2,574	2,785	2,748	3,042	3,172
Total South Carolina	7,265	6,981	6,924	8,019	8,530	9,400	10,112	10,054	11,105	11,573

Table A-28 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$75	\$65	\$61	\$103	\$110	\$111	\$114	\$119	\$128	\$124
Greenville	613	537	487	557	597	669	725	711	801	848
Oconee	21	19	16	20	22	23	26	27	30	30
Pickens	72	62	55	65	70	78	86	85	95	100
Region Total	782	683	619	746	799	882	950	942	1,054	1,103
Rest of South Carolina	306	262	234	271	289	323	351	343	386	404
Total South Carolina	1,088	945	853	1,017	1,087	1,205	1,302	1,285	1,440	1,507

Table A-29 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)									
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$1,506	\$1,290	\$1,145	\$1,374	\$1,470	\$1,631	\$1,763	\$1,738	\$1,953	\$2,046

Table A-30 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	2	4	6	7	8	9	9	9	10	10
Greenville	13	26	38	39	40	42	45	46	48	49
Oconee	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Pickens	2	4	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8
Region Total	18	36	53	54	57	61	64	66	68	69
Rest of South Carolina	8	16	23	23	24	25	27	28	29	29
Total South Carolina	26	52	76	77	81	87	91	94	97	98

Appendix II-B
Greenville Capital Expenditures

Table A-31 – Estimated Impact on Employment					
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	14	20	33	2	0
Greenville	84	118	197	13	3
Oconee	12	17	28	2	0
Pickens	28	40	67	4	1
Region Total	138	195	326	21	4
Rest of South Carolina	132	186	310	20	4
Total South Carolina	270	381	636	41	8

Table A-32 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)					
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$952	\$1,356	\$2,285	\$147	\$29
Greenville	6,878	9,785	16,478	1,059	212
Oconee	852	1,211	2,038	131	26
Pickens	1,684	2,400	4,048	261	52
Region Total	10,366	14,752	24,849	1,598	320
Rest of South Carolina	10,401	14,793	24,903	1,601	320
Total South Carolina	20,767	29,545	49,752	3,199	640

Table A-33 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)					
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$687	\$989	\$1,683	\$109	\$22
Greenville	2,696	3,874	6,588	428	86
Oconee	489	704	1,199	78	16
Pickens	822	1,184	2,018	131	27
Region Total	4,695	6,751	11,488	746	151
Rest of South Carolina	4,932	7,082	12,033	780	158
Total South Carolina	9,627	13,833	23,521	1,527	308

Table A-34 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)					
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$102	\$139	\$232	-\$11	-\$15
Greenville	396	546	913	-25	-45
Oconee	64	87	145	-10	-11
Pickens	120	164	273	-17	-20
Region Total	682	935	1,563	-63	-90
Rest of South Carolina	712	973	1,622	-77	-101
Total South Carolina	1,394	1,909	3,185	-140	-191

Table A-35 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)					
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
\$1,931	\$2,621	\$4,360	-\$277	-\$320	

Table A-36 – Estimated Impact on Population					
Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	3	6	12	9	6
Greenville	8	19	38	30	19
Oconee	2	4	9	7	4
Pickens	3	8	16	13	8
Region Total	16	38	74	59	38
Rest of South Carolina	18	42	82	66	42
Total South Carolina	34	80	155	125	79

**Appendix II-C
Greenville Student Spending**

Table A-37 – Estimated Impact on Employment	
Region	2010
Anderson	0
Greenville	3
Oconee	0
Pickens	1
Region Total	5
Rest of South Carolina	4
Total South Carolina	8

Table A-38 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)	
Region	2010
Anderson	\$26
Greenville	241
Oconee	19
Pickens	44
Region Total	330
Rest of South Carolina	297
Total South Carolina	626

Table A-39 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)	
Region	2010
Anderson	\$19
Greenville	85
Oconee	11
Pickens	23
Region Total	138
Rest of South Carolina	134
Total South Carolina	272

Table A-40 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)	
Region	2010
Anderson	\$3
Greenville	13
Oconee	2
Pickens	3
Region Total	20
Rest of South Carolina	20
Total South Carolina	40

Table A-41 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)	
2010	
	\$55

Table A-42 – Estimated Impact on Population	
Region	2010
Anderson	0
Greenville	0
Oconee	0
Pickens	0
Region Total	0
Rest of South Carolina	0
Total South Carolina	1

**Appendix III-A
Anderson County Operations**

Table A-43 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	355	322	413	361	383	461	442	437	455	505
Greenville	48	49	46	44	42	35	40	36	51	50
Oconee	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	5	10	11
Pickens	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	7
Region Total	415	383	470	415	436	509	494	485	522	573
Rest of South Carolina	29	27	24	22	23	21	22	21	26	27
Total South Carolina	444	411	494	437	459	529	516	507	548	600

Table A-44 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$18,747	\$19,642	\$21,420	\$17,716	\$18,128	\$22,901	\$21,290	\$20,398	\$22,953	\$24,149
Greenville	3,711	3,749	3,722	3,529	3,433	3,095	3,413	3,209	4,337	4,445
Oconee	412	440	409	341	354	404	409	413	659	757
Pickens	317	320	345	345	408	432	431	407	422	456
Region Total	23,187	24,151	25,897	21,930	22,324	26,832	25,543	24,426	28,371	29,807
Rest of South Carolina	2,637	2,536	2,373	2,155	2,227	2,172	2,299	2,249	2,707	2,872
Total South Carolina	25,825	26,688	28,270	24,085	24,550	29,004	27,842	26,675	31,078	32,679

Table A-45 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$7,115	\$7,114	\$6,967	\$5,685	\$6,243	\$7,383	\$7,193	\$7,245	\$7,826	\$8,796
Greenville	1,833	1,890	1,892	1,753	1,754	1,667	1,805	1,730	2,259	2,338
Oconee	449	469	456	380	413	477	473	477	582	654
Pickens	671	681	679	589	643	712	712	703	792	871
Region Total	10,068	10,153	9,994	8,408	9,053	10,240	10,183	10,155	11,459	12,659
Rest of South Carolina	1,481	1,458	1,385	1,257	1,319	1,315	1,391	1,377	1,644	1,775
Total South Carolina	11,549	11,611	11,378	9,665	10,371	11,555	11,574	11,532	13,103	14,433

Table A-46 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$1,081	\$969	\$852	\$667	\$774	\$957	\$916	\$920	\$1,015	\$1,159
Greenville	277	261	241	220	223	213	235	224	303	312
Oconee	61	56	48	38	44	53	52	53	67	76
Pickens	100	91	80	67	77	89	88	86	100	112
Region Total	1,519	1,377	1,221	993	1,117	1,311	1,291	1,284	1,485	1,659
Rest of South Carolina	219	194	163	145	158	160	171	170	209	227
Total South Carolina	1,738	1,571	1,384	1,138	1,275	1,471	1,462	1,453	1,694	1,886

Table A-47 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)									
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$2,404	\$2,140	\$1,849	\$1,511	\$1,709	\$1,985	\$1,970	\$1,957	\$2,293	\$2,558

Table A-48 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	29	58	86	79	73	72	75	77	76	79
Greenville	6	12	18	18	17	16	16	15	16	17
Oconee	2	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Pickens	3	6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9
Region Total	40	80	119	110	103	101	104	105	106	111
Rest of South Carolina	6	12	18	17	16	15	15	15	15	16
Total South Carolina	46	92	137	127	118	115	119	120	122	127

Appendix III-B
Anderson County Capital Expenditures

Table A-49 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	0	2	7	2	222	7	1	1	0	1
Greenville	0	1	3	1	79	3	1	1	0	1
Oconee	0	0	1	0	16	1	0	0	0	0
Pickens	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Region Total	1	3	11	3	329	11	2	2	1	2
Rest of South Carolina	0	1	2	1	53	2	1	1	0	1
Total South Carolina	1	4	13	4	383	13	3	2	1	3

Table A-50 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$19	\$121	\$474	\$127	\$14,601	\$478	\$88	\$77	\$26	\$111
Greenville	21	100	245	120	6,574	242	80	78	26	111
Oconee	4	18	43	21	1,153	42	14	13	4	19
Pickens	3	12	28	15	733	28	11	11	4	16
Region Total	47	251	790	283	23,061	790	192	179	60	256
Rest of South Carolina	22	97	188	119	4,530	180	77	76	25	106
Total South Carolina	68	348	978	403	27,591	970	269	255	85	362

Table A-51 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$7	\$44	\$180	\$46	\$5,744	\$189	\$32	\$27	\$9	\$39
Greenville	7	36	101	43	2,885	102	28	27	9	38
Oconee	2	9	26	10	748	26	7	6	2	9
Pickens	2	9	29	11	843	29	7	7	2	9
Region Total	17	99	335	110	10,220	346	74	67	22	95
Rest of South Carolina	7	36	89	43	2,454	90	28	27	9	38
Total South Carolina	25	134	424	153	12,674	436	102	94	31	132

Table A-52 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$1	\$6	\$26	\$4	\$844	-\$37	-\$60	\$2	\$1	\$5
Greenville	1	5	14	5	422	-12	-22	3	1	5
Oconee	0	1	3	1	97	-5	-8	0	0	1
Pickens	0	1	4	1	122	-6	-9	1	0	1
Region Total	3	14	47	11	1,485	-60	-99	6	2	13
Rest of South Carolina	1	5	12	5	353	-14	-22	3	1	5
Total South Carolina	4	19	60	16	1,838	-74	-122	8	3	18

Table A-53 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
\$5	\$27	\$82	\$20	\$2,543	-\$134	-\$200	\$10	\$3	\$25	

Table A-54 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	0	0	1	1	23	22	22	1	0	0
Greenville	0	0	0	1	9	9	9	0	0	0
Oconee	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0
Pickens	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0
Region Total	0	0	2	2	39	38	37	2	1	1
Rest of South Carolina	0	0	1	1	9	9	9	0	0	0
Total South Carolina	0	1	2	3	49	47	46	2	1	1

Appendix IV-A Athletic Department Operations

Table A-55 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	23	24	26	26	26	28	29	30	32	37
Greenville	174	179	190	198	189	201	211	219	227	258
Oconee	37	38	40	40	40	43	45	46	49	56
Pickens	353	355	376	352	380	389	409	435	455	488
Region Total	586	596	632	617	636	660	694	731	762	838
Rest of South Carolina	112	115	122	125	122	129	134	139	144	165
Total South Carolina	698	711	753	741	759	790	829	870	907	1,003

Table A-56 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$1,497	\$1,570	\$1,671	\$1,715	\$1,738	\$1,875	\$1,994	\$2,085	\$2,223	\$2,574
Greenville	14,298	14,812	15,838	16,635	16,227	17,411	18,590	19,525	20,503	23,536
Oconee	2,679	2,797	2,989	3,040	3,063	3,277	3,482	3,627	3,836	4,418
Pickens	32,544	32,848	34,564	34,941	33,828	35,263	39,516	41,063	42,977	47,299
Region Total	51,017	52,027	55,061	56,332	54,856	57,826	63,581	66,299	69,538	77,827
Rest of South Carolina	9,713	10,125	10,777	11,150	11,060	11,809	12,480	13,036	13,712	15,784
Total South Carolina	60,730	62,152	65,839	67,482	65,916	69,635	76,061	79,336	83,250	93,611

Table A-57 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$2,260	\$2,416	\$2,620	\$2,733	\$2,853	\$3,111	\$3,339	\$3,481	\$3,736	\$4,426
Greenville	5,604	5,938	6,441	6,840	6,776	7,334	7,865	8,282	8,764	10,187
Oconee	2,458	2,660	2,887	2,988	3,135	3,415	3,663	3,816	4,098	4,853
Pickens	11,680	12,858	14,100	14,416	14,443	15,672	16,553	17,698	18,718	21,635
Region Total	22,002	23,872	26,048	26,978	27,207	29,531	31,420	33,278	35,316	41,101
Rest of South Carolina	4,191	4,476	4,855	5,100	5,108	5,511	5,852	6,155	6,522	7,588
Total South Carolina	26,194	28,347	30,903	32,078	32,315	35,042	37,272	39,433	41,838	48,690

Table A-58 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$343	\$330	\$328	\$341	\$358	\$396	\$429	\$447	\$484	\$586
Greenville	845	822	829	879	867	951	1,029	1,086	1,154	1,362
Oconee	334	320	313	322	340	377	408	426	462	561
Pickens	1,231	1,170	1,146	1,184	1,277	1,420	1,536	1,593	1,737	2,129
Region Total	2,752	2,642	2,616	2,726	2,841	3,144	3,402	3,552	3,837	4,638
Rest of South Carolina	614	589	579	608	608	669	718	758	809	962
Total South Carolina	3,366	3,231	3,195	3,334	3,449	3,813	4,120	4,310	4,646	5,600

Table A-59 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
\$4,653	\$4,398	\$4,279	\$4,464	\$4,621	\$5,127	\$5,550	\$5,808	\$6,271	\$7,591	

Table A-60 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	9	19	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	39
Greenville	18	38	59	62	63	64	65	68	71	75
Oconee	10	21	33	35	35	36	38	39	40	43
Pickens	38	77	119	124	127	131	137	142	147	158
Region Total	76	156	241	252	257	264	275	285	294	315
Rest of South Carolina	18	38	59	61	62	62	63	65	67	71
Total South Carolina	94	194	300	313	319	326	338	350	362	387

**Appendix IV-B
Athletic Department Capital Expenditures**

Table A-61 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	0	6	51	1	0	1	37	0	0	15
Greenville	2	75	591	11	5	14	430	1	2	173
Oconee	0	21	168	3	1	4	123	0	0	50
Pickens	0	10	81	2	1	2	58	0	0	23
Region Total	3	114	891	17	8	21	648	2	2	260
Rest of South Carolina	2	50	389	8	4	9	275	1	1	109
Total South Carolina	4	163	1,280	25	11	30	923	3	3	369

Table A-62 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$12	\$429	\$3,439	\$67	\$31	\$84	\$2,583	\$8	\$10	\$1,065
Greenville	193	6,016	47,238	937	458	1,206	35,247	138	176	14,484
Oconee	39	1,451	11,377	223	104	279	8,470	28	35	3,469
Pickens	20	596	4,715	95	50	129	3,596	18	24	1,504
Region Total	264	8,492	66,769	1,323	642	1,698	49,898	192	245	20,522
Rest of South Carolina	205	3,969	31,218	629	342	850	23,164	105	134	9,534
Total South Carolina	469	12,461	97,987	1,952	984	2,548	73,062	297	379	30,055

Table A-63 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$11	\$392	\$3,175	\$63	\$29	\$80	\$2,485	\$8	\$10	\$1,050
Greenville	63	2,179	17,496	349	166	448	13,681	46	58	5,786
Oconee	15	624	5,027	100	45	125	3,967	11	14	1,683
Pickens	12	443	3,562	71	33	91	2,793	9	11	1,182
Region Total	101	3,638	29,261	583	273	744	22,927	74	92	9,702
Rest of South Carolina	66	1,876	15,091	302	149	393	11,652	42	53	4,887
Total South Carolina	167	5,515	44,352	886	422	1,137	34,579	117	145	14,588

Table A-64 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$2	\$58	\$463	-\$33	-\$33	\$11	\$367	-\$26	-\$24	\$156
Greenville	9	322	2,544	-138	-143	61	2,006	-115	-107	854
Oconee	2	82	649	-56	-55	15	519	-43	-40	222
Pickens	2	65	512	-43	-42	12	408	-32	-30	174
Region Total	15	527	4,168	-270	-273	99	3,300	-217	-202	1,407
Rest of South Carolina	10	272	2,153	-151	-150	52	1,681	-117	-108	710
Total South Carolina	25	799	6,321	-421	-423	150	4,982	-333	-310	2,117

Table A-65 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
\$34	\$1,105	\$8,732	-\$711	-\$698	\$205	\$6,898	-\$543	-\$506	\$2,935	

Table A-66 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	0	2	14	14	13	1	9	9	9	4
Greenville	0	7	64	64	56	3	42	41	39	16
Oconee	0	3	23	23	20	1	15	15	14	6
Pickens	0	2	18	18	16	1	12	11	11	4
Region Total	0	14	119	119	105	5	78	76	72	30
Rest of South Carolina	0	8	66	66	58	3	42	41	39	16
Total South Carolina	1	21	185	185	162	8	121	117	110	46

Appendix IV-C Sports Events Visitor Spending

Table A-67 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	462	522	465	462	430	514	515	479	464	470
Greenville	761	883	792	790	737	883	887	826	804	816
Oconee	151	164	147	146	136	162	163	151	147	149
Pickens	599	680	606	602	559	668	669	590	602	609
Region Total	1,973	2,249	2,009	2,000	1,861	2,227	2,233	2,047	2,016	2,044
Rest of South Carolina	181	200	181	181	168	200	200	184	180	183
Total South Carolina	2,155	2,449	2,190	2,181	2,029	2,427	2,434	2,231	2,197	2,227

Table A-68 – Estimated Impact on Output (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$16,316	\$18,148	\$16,509	\$16,716	\$15,813	\$19,236	\$19,615	\$18,574	\$18,297	\$18,845
Greenville	42,495	47,300	43,077	43,641	41,302	50,263	51,267	48,261	47,863	49,316
Oconee	5,792	6,474	5,888	5,958	5,630	6,844	6,972	6,547	6,493	6,683
Pickens	19,067	21,148	19,238	19,504	18,480	22,515	22,989	20,811	21,504	22,177
Region Total	83,670	93,071	84,712	85,819	81,226	98,859	100,843	94,193	94,157	97,022
Rest of South Carolina	16,073	17,993	16,482	16,643	15,669	18,972	19,257	17,905	17,812	18,272
Total South Carolina	99,743	111,064	101,194	102,462	96,894	117,831	120,100	112,098	111,968	115,293

Table A-69 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$7,021	\$8,204	\$7,563	\$7,709	\$7,319	\$8,930	\$9,130	\$8,608	\$8,555	\$8,829
Greenville	13,448	15,607	14,404	14,689	13,951	17,032	17,422	16,427	16,346	16,880
Oconee	3,163	3,734	3,445	3,512	3,334	4,068	4,158	3,873	3,896	4,020
Pickens	6,585	7,688	7,077	7,208	6,839	8,342	8,523	7,794	7,980	8,231
Region Total	30,218	35,233	32,490	33,119	31,443	38,371	39,234	36,703	36,777	37,960
Rest of South Carolina	7,733	8,885	8,263	8,428	7,993	9,745	9,955	9,338	9,316	9,609
Total South Carolina	37,951	44,118	40,752	41,547	39,436	48,116	49,189	46,041	46,093	47,569

Table A-70 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Thousands of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$1,066	\$1,132	\$928	\$945	\$902	\$1,151	\$1,175	\$1,086	\$1,090	\$1,144
Greenville	2,030	2,175	1,827	1,860	1,773	2,240	2,287	2,121	2,125	2,224
Oconee	429	453	364	370	354	455	464	421	430	452
Pickens	984	1,037	836	850	813	1,044	1,065	947	989	1,040
Region Total	4,510	4,798	3,955	4,026	3,841	4,890	4,991	4,576	4,634	4,860
Rest of South Carolina	1,144	1,201	997	1,018	969	1,233	1,257	1,156	1,165	1,221
Total South Carolina	5,654	5,998	4,952	5,044	4,810	6,123	6,249	5,731	5,798	6,080

Table A-71 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)									
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$7,823	\$8,195	\$6,630	\$6,755	\$6,448	\$8,279	\$8,446	\$7,716	\$7,822	\$8,228

Table A-72 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	29	62	92	93	87	89	92	94	90	86
Greenville	44	95	141	143	134	138	143	146	141	136
Oconee	13	28	42	43	40	41	43	43	42	40
Pickens	30	65	96	97	90	92	95	96	92	88
Region Total	115	250	372	376	351	361	372	379	364	350
Rest of South Carolina	30	65	96	97	90	93	96	97	93	90
Total South Carolina	146	315	468	473	441	454	468	477	457	440

Appendix V

Public Service Activities

Table A-73 – Estimated Impact on Employment

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Abbeville	6	6	6	4	5
South Carolina - Aiken	19	18	37	32	38
South Carolina - Allendale	4	3	3	3	3
South Carolina - Anderson	155	162	165	167	158
South Carolina - Bamberg	6	6	6	7	7
South Carolina - Barnwell	33	33	30	27	32
South Carolina - Beaufort	19	19	17	16	14
South Carolina - Berkeley	24	23	24	21	19
South Carolina - Calhoun	7	7	7	6	6
South Carolina - Charleston	108	102	104	85	79
South Carolina - Cherokee	15	14	15	11	12
South Carolina - Chester	9	9	9	6	9
South Carolina - Chesterfield	11	6	5	3	4
South Carolina - Clarendon	11	10	36	33	45
South Carolina - Colleton	15	15	14	14	12
South Carolina - Darlington	21	16	12	12	11
South Carolina - Dillon	7	7	6	6	5
South Carolina - Dorchester	20	19	19	17	14
South Carolina - Edgefield	7	7	6	5	5
South Carolina - Fairfield	7	6	7	5	5
South Carolina - Florence	80	73	75	80	78
South Carolina - Georgetown	19	19	19	19	17
South Carolina - Greenville	184	191	231	186	176
South Carolina - Greenwood	18	19	18	11	14
South Carolina - Hampton	6	7	6	6	5
South Carolina - Horry	30	29	25	22	20
South Carolina - Jasper	6	5	5	2	2
South Carolina - Kershaw	16	14	12	9	8

Table A-73 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Employment

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Lancaster	7	7	7	6	5
South Carolina - Laurens	15	15	14	10	11
South Carolina - Lee	9	10	9	7	6
South Carolina - Lexington	65	63	67	51	62
South Carolina - Marion	11	12	12	13	12
South Carolina - Marlboro	7	7	6	6	8
South Carolina - McCormick	3	3	3	2	2
South Carolina - Newberry	13	13	11	8	8
South Carolina - Oconee	34	38	50	38	39
South Carolina - Orangeburg	30	27	26	21	22
South Carolina - Pickens	339	335	407	425	423
South Carolina - Richland	152	147	146	112	133
South Carolina - Saluda	10	10	9	9	10
South Carolina - Spartanburg	76	74	86	68	64
South Carolina - Sumter	32	32	34	27	30
South Carolina - Union	10	10	11	11	11
South Carolina - Williamsburg	13	11	11	9	6
South Carolina - York	15	15	16	11	11
South Carolina Total	1,707	1,677	1,842	1,648	1,669

Table A-73 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Employment

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Abbeville	5	5	6	6	5
South Carolina - Aiken	39	45	47	58	57
South Carolina - Allendale	3	3	3	3	3
South Carolina - Anderson	156	149	153	169	145
South Carolina - Bamberg	7	7	6	5	5
South Carolina - Barnwell	30	35	36	41	38
South Carolina - Beaufort	15	15	15	16	16
South Carolina - Berkeley	18	17	17	17	17
South Carolina - Calhoun	5	5	4	5	7
South Carolina - Charleston	79	77	76	78	76
South Carolina - Cherokee	12	12	14	13	12
South Carolina - Chester	9	9	10	9	9
South Carolina - Chesterfield	5	5	5	5	5
South Carolina - Clarendon	47	50	52	71	67
South Carolina - Colleton	13	12	12	12	8
South Carolina - Darlington	11	11	10	11	11
South Carolina - Dillon	5	4	5	4	3
South Carolina - Dorchester	13	11	11	12	12
South Carolina - Edgefield	6	6	6	5	5
South Carolina - Fairfield	4	5	5	4	5
South Carolina - Florence	78	69	71	71	66
South Carolina - Georgetown	15	16	17	15	15
South Carolina - Greenville	173	172	189	204	180
South Carolina - Greenwood	16	16	17	18	14
South Carolina - Hampton	4	4	5	5	5
South Carolina - Horry	20	19	23	24	23
South Carolina - Jasper	3	3	3	3	3
South Carolina - Kershaw	11	9	11	10	16

Table A-73 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Employment

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Lancaster	5	6	8	8	8
South Carolina - Laurens	12	15	15	16	13
South Carolina - Lee	6	6	5	6	5
South Carolina - Lexington	67	71	81	87	128
South Carolina - Marion	13	13	13	13	10
South Carolina - Marlboro	7	6	6	6	6
South Carolina - McCormick	2	2	4	3	3
South Carolina - Newberry	8	9	9	9	10
South Carolina - Oconee	42	38	40	40	37
South Carolina - Orangeburg	22	19	22	22	24
South Carolina - Pickens	391	395	406	379	339
South Carolina - Richland	144	154	172	184	205
South Carolina - Saluda	10	10	9	9	9
South Carolina - Spartanburg	65	66	71	73	66
South Carolina - Sumter	29	30	32	34	36
South Carolina - Union	10	10	10	11	10
South Carolina - Williamsburg	6	7	7	7	6
South Carolina - York	11	11	12	12	13
South Carolina Total	1,651	1,661	1,752	1,813	1,756

**Table A-74 – Estimated Impact on Output
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Abbeville	\$332.2	\$346.5	\$374.0	\$122.7	\$267.7
South Carolina - Aiken	1,391.8	1,326.5	2,303.0	2,085.5	2,320.5
South Carolina - Allendale	193.5	208.0	206.4	172.5	168.8
South Carolina - Anderson	9,055.1	9,052.3	9,729.2	8,721.6	8,612.2
South Carolina - Bamberg	373.1	364.0	378.8	329.1	450.5
South Carolina - Barnwell	3,036.3	2,859.2	2,653.9	2,749.7	2,693.0
South Carolina - Beaufort	1,302.7	1,267.3	1,113.2	947.2	1,050.8
South Carolina - Berkeley	1,841.3	1,770.9	1,875.5	1,388.5	1,289.4
South Carolina - Calhoun	497.1	485.0	514.8	388.5	376.8
South Carolina - Charleston	7,185.5	6,867.6	7,273.3	6,069.3	5,752.2
South Carolina - Cherokee	1,180.4	1,090.9	1,176.4	883.0	837.9
South Carolina - Chester	531.6	522.7	575.3	327.1	378.2
South Carolina - Chesterfield	689.5	383.0	384.1	204.5	227.5
South Carolina - Clarendon	636.7	548.6	1,994.5	1,952.4	2,371.5
South Carolina - Colleton	951.2	912.3	898.2	846.7	668.6
South Carolina - Darlington	1,322.7	1,033.4	958.8	901.9	770.5
South Carolina - Dillon	457.1	461.9	403.1	384.7	323.9
South Carolina - Dorchester	1,314.6	1,141.7	1,191.2	968.0	766.8
South Carolina - Edgefield	370.5	393.2	453.7	390.1	296.5
South Carolina - Fairfield	639.7	674.4	525.0	356.6	387.9
South Carolina - Florence	5,359.2	5,073.8	4,880.6	4,776.0	4,766.6
South Carolina - Georgetown	1,104.0	1,111.7	1,084.0	1,041.7	1,203.8
South Carolina - Greenville	15,813.9	16,313.1	20,156.2	16,373.0	15,842.9
South Carolina - Greenwood	1,275.9	1,131.2	1,257.3	683.2	836.1
South Carolina - Hampton	401.6	383.6	400.5	384.3	303.1
South Carolina - Horry	1,933.1	1,868.3	1,563.2	1,386.6	1,269.0
South Carolina - Jasper	446.6	263.6	262.7	232.1	186.9
South Carolina - Kershaw	1,025.8	924.8	816.7	540.7	661.0

**Table A-74 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Output
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Lancaster	\$490.0	\$460.2	\$478.1	\$395.5	\$375.0
South Carolina - Laurens	1,059.1	950.5	1,091.8	618.7	815.0
South Carolina - Lee	470.0	480.4	317.8	301.6	290.3
South Carolina - Lexington	4,612.6	4,414.8	4,945.7	3,672.7	4,469.5
South Carolina - Marion	694.9	707.2	671.4	663.5	651.2
South Carolina - Marlboro	456.7	424.0	367.2	367.5	445.0
South Carolina - McCormick	226.4	265.5	124.7	78.3	80.6
South Carolina - Newberry	882.2	825.3	828.3	646.7	546.6
South Carolina - Oconee	2,828.8	2,854.3	3,909.2	2,767.5	2,735.9
South Carolina - Orangeburg	1,791.8	1,695.1	1,940.6	1,373.9	1,417.4
South Carolina - Pickens	25,827.0	26,628.8	34,007.5	34,879.8	31,497.0
South Carolina - Richland	11,782.3	11,326.8	11,910.6	8,931.6	11,244.7
South Carolina - Saluda	613.2	614.7	592.2	546.8	518.1
South Carolina - Spartanburg	6,883.7	6,862.2	8,218.3	6,515.8	6,275.7
South Carolina - Sumter	2,305.9	2,195.0	2,265.4	1,842.2	2,016.6
South Carolina - Union	658.5	644.7	674.0	610.6	534.5
South Carolina - Williamsburg	903.9	685.5	858.2	597.6	402.4
South Carolina - York	1,101.6	1,114.3	1,354.6	801.1	825.8
South Carolina Total	124,251.0	121,929.3	139,959.4	121,218.6	120,222.1

**Table A-74 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Output
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Abbeville	\$296.9	\$355.3	\$420.6	\$613.0	\$394.2
South Carolina - Aiken	2,529.1	2,830.3	3,148.9	3,329.0	3,169.2
South Carolina - Allendale	175.7	180.8	203.3	194.6	201.2
South Carolina - Anderson	8,429.3	7,997.6	8,862.6	9,376.3	7,888.9
South Carolina - Bamberg	463.5	451.9	463.3	358.6	367.2
South Carolina - Barnwell	2,583.6	2,934.4	3,344.5	3,243.1	3,117.0
South Carolina - Beaufort	1,061.3	1,144.5	1,218.4	1,262.0	1,217.3
South Carolina - Berkeley	1,286.6	1,287.5	1,328.6	1,393.6	1,361.7
South Carolina - Calhoun	381.3	404.4	423.0	432.9	503.2
South Carolina - Charleston	5,870.9	6,147.7	6,201.6	6,148.6	6,351.8
South Carolina - Cherokee	872.9	993.5	1,155.7	1,067.7	940.8
South Carolina - Chester	410.8	425.8	520.9	514.8	554.8
South Carolina - Chesterfield	239.6	238.3	245.9	250.1	260.7
South Carolina - Clarendon	2,512.3	2,679.8	2,870.0	3,551.1	2,971.6
South Carolina - Colleton	757.7	731.3	797.4	788.9	626.9
South Carolina - Darlington	783.9	817.2	848.3	907.4	770.7
South Carolina - Dillon	327.5	341.9	349.3	308.9	247.6
South Carolina - Dorchester	751.3	703.2	715.0	730.0	756.5
South Carolina - Edgefield	310.0	359.8	391.5	323.7	293.1
South Carolina - Fairfield	463.8	514.3	537.6	490.2	588.6
South Carolina - Florence	4,815.8	4,630.1	4,810.9	4,791.3	4,621.7
South Carolina - Georgetown	1,066.6	1,205.6	1,630.9	1,456.6	1,386.1
South Carolina - Greenville	15,977.2	16,228.5	17,937.1	20,411.3	18,308.4
South Carolina - Greenwood	896.9	951.0	1,112.3	1,123.1	1,053.6
South Carolina - Hampton	282.3	384.0	422.0	392.0	335.6
South Carolina - Horry	1,277.5	1,393.8	1,561.0	1,586.1	1,512.5
South Carolina - Jasper	211.2	200.1	232.0	235.0	222.2
South Carolina - Kershaw	747.8	786.5	892.4	806.2	1,208.3

**Table A-74 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Output
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Lancaster	\$402.7	\$501.2	\$586.0	\$592.0	\$565.3
South Carolina - Laurens	892.1	983.3	1,199.9	1,113.1	1,018.6
South Carolina - Lee	295.7	317.6	293.2	297.4	261.7
South Carolina - Lexington	5,056.5	5,624.4	6,639.8	7,001.2	10,087.6
South Carolina - Marion	705.8	781.5	792.5	777.9	658.1
South Carolina - Marlboro	377.4	372.7	394.8	396.4	399.0
South Carolina - McCormick	97.2	109.7	209.4	196.2	207.9
South Carolina - Newberry	588.5	631.4	701.5	677.0	798.6
South Carolina - Oconee	2,904.4	3,069.8	3,488.6	3,410.7	2,813.7
South Carolina - Orangeburg	1,481.6	1,353.1	1,572.3	1,500.0	1,648.2
South Carolina - Pickens	30,317.9	28,494.9	31,654.3	24,819.2	23,893.7
South Carolina - Richland	13,033.9	14,472.3	15,974.3	16,619.0	17,963.2
South Carolina - Saluda	575.4	594.2	655.5	606.4	623.8
South Carolina - Spartanburg	6,351.1	6,531.6	7,263.6	7,406.7	6,742.0
South Carolina - Sumter	2,042.4	2,261.5	2,301.7	2,480.3	2,540.6
South Carolina - Union	506.8	465.7	506.9	650.8	498.5
South Carolina - Williamsburg	438.3	458.4	421.9	413.7	349.0
South Carolina - York	872.6	910.9	1,006.7	1,014.1	1,112.9
South Carolina Total	122,723.9	125,253.2	138,308.2	136,058.0	133,413.7

**Table A-75 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Abbeville	\$385.0	\$392.1	\$438.3	\$241.7	\$330.0
South Carolina - Aiken	1,030.6	1,021.3	1,332.6	1,203.1	1,283.8
South Carolina - Allendale	158.3	172.5	167.5	153.5	148.3
South Carolina - Anderson	6,530.4	6,747.7	7,767.1	6,622.4	6,379.3
South Carolina - Bamberg	349.8	350.6	351.1	316.6	390.1
South Carolina - Barnwell	1,146.9	1,163.3	1,061.9	1,063.6	1,051.2
South Carolina - Beaufort	971.2	955.0	786.8	696.8	797.5
South Carolina - Berkeley	1,332.0	1,311.4	1,397.1	1,066.6	966.6
South Carolina - Calhoun	329.0	331.4	362.0	266.0	268.5
South Carolina - Charleston	3,513.1	3,485.9	3,698.9	3,043.3	2,808.9
South Carolina - Cherokee	577.1	538.6	573.3	416.7	388.2
South Carolina - Chester	304.7	314.3	351.2	188.0	212.8
South Carolina - Chesterfield	439.0	262.1	258.0	151.9	166.8
South Carolina - Clarendon	543.9	492.5	1,044.8	953.8	1,155.1
South Carolina - Colleton	739.1	728.0	693.6	624.7	535.1
South Carolina - Darlington	1,036.7	895.9	827.0	813.8	739.8
South Carolina - Dillon	346.7	368.8	323.3	319.7	272.6
South Carolina - Dorchester	1,090.9	1,055.2	1,123.5	897.2	769.2
South Carolina - Edgefield	232.7	250.7	293.5	260.2	212.8
South Carolina - Fairfield	285.8	278.5	236.4	162.7	181.5
South Carolina - Florence	2,685.8	2,601.1	2,478.9	2,493.8	2,435.8
South Carolina - Georgetown	837.5	859.9	860.0	815.9	775.5
South Carolina - Greenville	7,312.7	7,718.4	9,567.6	7,769.1	7,579.2
South Carolina - Greenwood	805.6	732.7	830.5	441.6	549.6
South Carolina - Hampton	311.7	306.4	315.2	302.0	242.7
South Carolina - Horry	1,332.0	1,338.0	1,090.2	985.6	912.1
South Carolina - Jasper	234.9	165.5	158.0	141.9	115.5
South Carolina - Kershaw	774.6	704.5	650.1	434.8	530.4

**Table A-75 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Lancaster	\$357.4	\$333.3	\$349.9	\$258.2	\$254.3
South Carolina - Laurens	821.5	805.8	956.0	597.0	719.2
South Carolina - Lee	363.7	350.7	270.9	245.1	244.3
South Carolina - Lexington	3,282.2	3,248.0	3,474.9	2,515.1	2,988.9
South Carolina - Marion	505.6	531.7	496.1	499.8	476.4
South Carolina - Marlboro	302.6	271.3	235.6	228.6	277.4
South Carolina - McCormick	182.4	200.4	109.5	67.3	75.5
South Carolina - Newberry	607.1	591.6	592.7	462.1	396.3
South Carolina - Oconee	3,267.5	3,490.8	4,712.3	3,501.6	3,466.8
South Carolina - Orangeburg	1,221.8	1,204.1	1,393.7	976.5	1,017.2
South Carolina - Pickens	10,466.2	11,331.4	14,866.3	12,082.8	11,808.6
South Carolina - Richland	5,007.6	4,934.7	5,171.0	3,749.2	4,712.7
South Carolina - Saluda	441.6	457.4	449.8	394.3	371.0
South Carolina - Spartanburg	2,795.5	2,812.9	3,377.2	2,668.4	2,575.4
South Carolina - Sumter	1,482.4	1,363.0	1,394.6	1,179.3	1,281.9
South Carolina - Union	479.3	485.0	514.1	438.6	393.6
South Carolina - Williamsburg	600.5	501.1	627.9	465.7	363.1
South Carolina - York	502.2	531.1	667.7	348.0	370.7
South Carolina Total	68,324.4	68,986.6	78,698.6	63,524.6	63,992.3

**Table A-75 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Abbeville	\$347.2	\$368.9	\$429.9	\$460.9	\$372.9
South Carolina - Aiken	1,379.9	1,536.6	1,728.3	1,962.8	2,035.8
South Carolina - Allendale	151.4	150.4	167.1	177.4	178.9
South Carolina - Anderson	6,321.4	6,133.3	6,789.6	7,146.7	6,341.3
South Carolina - Bamberg	397.6	374.8	399.7	356.0	359.2
South Carolina - Barnwell	1,049.3	1,011.0	1,113.7	1,302.1	1,317.1
South Carolina - Beaufort	815.8	862.4	939.1	945.4	943.2
South Carolina - Berkeley	976.2	952.1	977.7	1,018.7	1,057.4
South Carolina - Calhoun	276.4	284.7	309.2	323.0	367.7
South Carolina - Charleston	2,853.0	2,761.0	2,835.3	2,987.2	3,126.0
South Carolina - Cherokee	411.7	457.2	553.5	526.5	454.2
South Carolina - Chester	232.9	224.5	271.3	278.1	289.7
South Carolina - Chesterfield	168.8	165.1	171.7	179.9	180.2
South Carolina - Clarendon	1,218.7	1,348.8	1,520.4	1,998.9	1,972.5
South Carolina - Colleton	593.8	536.0	595.6	605.1	512.2
South Carolina - Darlington	739.4	717.9	739.9	789.2	708.5
South Carolina - Dillon	277.4	281.1	289.1	261.1	214.3
South Carolina - Dorchester	772.7	723.0	749.8	780.5	807.8
South Carolina - Edgefield	226.0	254.3	277.3	266.5	253.8
South Carolina - Fairfield	219.7	235.4	258.3	246.8	264.5
South Carolina - Florence	2,392.0	2,303.3	2,382.6	2,537.4	2,369.0
South Carolina - Georgetown	752.2	842.7	887.7	996.8	954.9
South Carolina - Greenville	7,674.8	7,838.1	8,700.8	10,242.2	9,117.2
South Carolina - Greenwood	589.7	626.6	742.1	761.4	695.4
South Carolina - Hampton	229.5	278.3	309.7	295.4	261.7
South Carolina - Horry	920.7	1,002.1	1,140.4	1,188.1	1,143.9
South Carolina - Jasper	127.7	122.2	146.1	147.3	141.8
South Carolina - Kershaw	612.2	644.8	734.3	694.9	871.3

**Table A-75 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Lancaster	\$277.3	\$329.2	\$379.2	\$387.3	\$383.0
South Carolina - Laurens	766.8	809.9	883.8	977.8	878.8
South Carolina - Lee	251.6	250.5	247.2	256.3	246.8
South Carolina - Lexington	3,406.3	3,775.2	4,317.5	4,564.0	5,729.3
South Carolina - Marion	504.0	533.7	562.4	566.1	476.5
South Carolina - Marlboro	234.5	219.9	234.3	238.0	244.9
South Carolina - McCormick	87.5	87.9	157.5	149.9	158.5
South Carolina - Newberry	434.9	469.0	525.7	529.5	593.4
South Carolina - Oconee	3,556.7	3,696.8	4,107.7	3,741.3	3,505.3
South Carolina - Orangeburg	1,057.3	987.7	1,125.0	1,113.2	1,200.9
South Carolina - Pickens	11,744.0	12,161.0	13,391.9	11,567.2	11,118.4
South Carolina - Richland	5,489.8	5,999.6	6,717.4	7,132.8	7,860.7
South Carolina - Saluda	407.7	419.7	444.5	451.6	482.7
South Carolina - Spartanburg	2,623.3	2,740.8	3,093.2	3,358.2	3,021.7
South Carolina - Sumter	1,300.2	1,320.9	1,431.3	1,680.6	1,711.9
South Carolina - Union	384.4	350.7	383.9	503.3	382.9
South Carolina - Williamsburg	389.6	410.7	403.4	445.6	393.9
South Carolina - York	393.8	388.9	426.6	445.3	483.4
South Carolina Total	66,037.8	67,989.0	74,992.8	77,584.6	76,185.4

**Table A-76 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Abbeville	\$59.6	\$53.3	\$53.9	\$23.9	\$39.6
South Carolina - Aiken	152.9	137.5	170.2	148.4	159.2
South Carolina - Allendale	22.7	20.8	16.5	14.3	14.3
South Carolina - Anderson	992.1	922.3	982.3	800.7	774.0
South Carolina - Bamberg	51.1	43.6	37.6	33.0	44.5
South Carolina - Barnwell	179.6	158.8	125.1	125.4	126.4
South Carolina - Beaufort	112.1	101.5	74.0	65.6	79.3
South Carolina - Berkeley	211.4	187.8	182.9	132.1	120.9
South Carolina - Calhoun	49.6	44.5	44.4	30.3	31.8
South Carolina - Charleston	500.8	459.9	453.8	361.6	334.8
South Carolina - Cherokee	85.7	69.2	65.4	43.0	41.4
South Carolina - Chester	46.7	42.5	43.0	18.2	24.1
South Carolina - Chesterfield	66.1	31.7	26.7	14.1	18.3
South Carolina - Clarendon	75.3	56.2	120.0	99.2	119.6
South Carolina - Colleton	107.3	91.0	73.6	64.9	54.9
South Carolina - Darlington	156.7	118.4	95.7	96.8	88.0
South Carolina - Dillon	52.1	46.9	33.0	32.4	27.2
South Carolina - Dorchester	170.9	148.9	144.2	109.5	93.1
South Carolina - Edgefield	36.3	35.4	38.2	32.5	25.5
South Carolina - Fairfield	43.4	37.2	26.7	16.5	21.2
South Carolina - Florence	412.8	360.1	308.0	313.5	308.6
South Carolina - Georgetown	102.9	94.1	83.2	78.0	74.4
South Carolina - Greenville	1,104.4	1,070.1	1,256.4	970.8	949.0
South Carolina - Greenwood	118.5	94.9	98.5	42.9	62.7
South Carolina - Hampton	44.0	37.3	33.2	31.7	24.0
South Carolina - Horry	182.3	163.0	111.5	100.4	96.2
South Carolina - Jasper	37.1	22.0	18.3	17.3	13.8
South Carolina - Kershaw	115.2	94.1	77.0	47.4	65.1

**Table A-76 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Lancaster	\$53.5	\$43.7	\$40.9	\$27.8	\$28.7
South Carolina - Laurens	121.9	104.3	112.9	59.6	81.2
South Carolina - Lee	54.2	43.7	25.3	23.2	25.6
South Carolina - Lexington	515.5	468.5	466.9	319.2	401.0
South Carolina - Marion	73.1	65.3	49.7	50.1	48.4
South Carolina - Marlboro	44.6	33.2	22.9	23.3	31.5
South Carolina - McCormick	22.3	20.9	6.0	2.4	6.0
South Carolina - Newberry	88.7	75.0	65.8	47.5	40.9
South Carolina - Oconee	443.5	419.3	531.8	356.8	356.4
South Carolina - Orangeburg	181.5	157.4	166.7	105.0	115.5
South Carolina - Pickens	1,563.6	1,518.6	1,867.2	1,406.5	1,373.6
South Carolina - Richland	764.1	693.2	674.0	461.8	620.5
South Carolina - Saluda	70.1	64.6	56.6	47.8	45.8
South Carolina - Spartanburg	429.4	391.3	438.8	326.4	317.2
South Carolina - Sumter	219.5	177.7	161.9	133.2	152.0
South Carolina - Union	72.3	64.3	60.8	49.4	44.2
South Carolina - Williamsburg	88.4	58.1	65.1	41.9	29.5
South Carolina - York	79.3	77.0	91.4	40.3	46.2
South Carolina Total	10,175.0	9,219.4	9,698.0	7,386.8	7,595.9

**Table A-76 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Abbeville	\$44.1	\$46.3	\$55.4	\$59.5	\$45.6
South Carolina - Aiken	174.7	196.8	223.3	255.5	263.6
South Carolina - Allendale	15.4	15.5	18.0	19.5	19.5
South Carolina - Anderson	788.3	769.9	875.7	929.8	805.4
South Carolina - Bamberg	45.5	41.6	45.9	40.2	41.4
South Carolina - Barnwell	127.7	123.4	140.4	169.0	169.0
South Carolina - Beaufort	81.5	86.2	94.8	94.9	94.5
South Carolina - Berkeley	128.7	127.0	132.1	139.4	145.8
South Carolina - Calhoun	34.4	35.7	39.4	41.4	47.9
South Carolina - Charleston	350.7	341.1	353.7	377.0	396.5
South Carolina - Cherokee	48.0	55.2	68.7	63.4	52.6
South Carolina - Chester	29.3	27.7	34.9	35.7	37.0
South Carolina - Chesterfield	20.1	19.6	20.7	22.1	22.2
South Carolina - Clarendon	128.0	142.9	164.8	226.5	215.9
South Carolina - Colleton	66.5	59.6	68.7	70.8	57.3
South Carolina - Darlington	89.8	88.3	92.5	100.5	88.5
South Carolina - Dillon	29.3	30.9	32.3	28.5	22.5
South Carolina - Dorchester	98.9	93.6	99.0	104.8	109.2
South Carolina - Edgefield	28.9	33.9	37.2	35.3	33.5
South Carolina - Fairfield	27.9	29.7	32.7	30.8	33.6
South Carolina - Florence	304.8	294.8	310.1	335.5	309.8
South Carolina - Georgetown	73.3	85.6	91.0	103.6	97.7
South Carolina - Greenville	987.3	1,017.4	1,147.3	1,371.2	1,191.0
South Carolina - Greenwood	72.4	76.5	92.8	94.6	84.3
South Carolina - Hampton	23.7	31.8	36.0	33.3	28.7
South Carolina - Horry	100.4	113.0	131.4	136.4	129.6
South Carolina - Jasper	16.4	15.9	19.8	19.9	18.9
South Carolina - Kershaw	78.9	82.2	94.7	88.3	114.4

**Table A-76 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue
(Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Lancaster	\$33.6	\$41.3	\$48.0	\$48.3	\$47.4
South Carolina - Laurens	92.4	97.2	107.7	120.8	105.4
South Carolina - Lee	27.5	27.7	27.5	29.3	28.2
South Carolina - Lexington	471.7	522.5	601.4	634.2	810.2
South Carolina - Marion	53.4	58.3	62.2	62.5	50.1
South Carolina - Marlboro	25.0	23.3	26.6	27.5	28.6
South Carolina - McCormick	8.2	8.1	16.6	14.8	15.2
South Carolina - Newberry	49.7	55.4	63.0	63.0	71.9
South Carolina - Oconee	386.5	407.7	462.6	411.9	383.6
South Carolina - Orangeburg	127.7	117.8	139.3	138.0	150.5
South Carolina - Pickens	1,418.2	1,496.6	1,685.8	1,411.3	1,363.9
South Carolina - Richland	744.4	808.5	908.7	964.9	1,069.4
South Carolina - Saluda	52.9	55.1	58.8	59.9	64.9
South Carolina - Spartanburg	336.2	356.8	410.6	448.4	394.0
South Carolina - Sumter	157.6	160.5	177.5	213.8	215.7
South Carolina - Union	45.1	41.4	47.4	65.5	46.2
South Carolina - Williamsburg	38.9	43.8	42.7	49.0	41.8
South Carolina - York	53.2	52.3	58.2	61.1	66.9
South Carolina Total	8,137.3	8,456.4	9,498.1	9,851.6	9,629.4

**Table A-77 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue
South Carolina (Thousands of 2010 dollars)**

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$14,066.0	\$12,542.9	\$13,006.3	\$9,791.5	\$10,113.9	\$10,919.3	\$11,370.2	\$12,817.3	\$13,301.0	\$12,987.4

Table A-78 – Estimated Impact on Population

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Abbeville	2	4	6	5	5
South Carolina - Aiken	4	8	12	13	13
South Carolina - Allendale	1	2	3	3	3
South Carolina - Anderson	27	54	85	84	80
South Carolina - Bamberg	2	4	6	6	6
South Carolina - Barnwell	5	11	16	16	15
South Carolina - Beaufort	3	5	7	6	6
South Carolina - Berkeley	6	12	18	16	14
South Carolina - Calhoun	1	3	4	4	3
South Carolina - Charleston	11	22	33	31	28
South Carolina - Cherokee	3	6	9	8	7
South Carolina - Chester	2	3	5	4	4
South Carolina - Chesterfield	2	4	5	3	3
South Carolina - Clarendon	3	6	12	14	17
South Carolina - Colleton	4	8	12	11	10
South Carolina - Darlington	5	8	12	11	10
South Carolina - Dillon	2	4	6	6	5
South Carolina - Dorchester	5	9	14	13	11
South Carolina - Edgefield	1	2	4	4	3
South Carolina - Fairfield	1	3	4	3	3
South Carolina - Florence	11	21	30	29	28
South Carolina - Georgetown	3	7	10	10	9
South Carolina - Greenville	24	49	79	80	77
South Carolina - Greenwood	3	7	10	8	7
South Carolina - Hampton	2	3	5	5	4
South Carolina - Horry	6	11	16	14	12
South Carolina - Jasper	1	2	3	2	2
South Carolina - Kershaw	3	6	8	7	6

Table A-78 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Population

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Carolina - Lancaster	2	3	5	4	4
South Carolina - Laurens	4	8	13	11	11
South Carolina - Lee	2	4	6	5	5
South Carolina - Lexington	11	22	33	30	28
South Carolina - Marion	3	6	9	9	9
South Carolina - Marlboro	2	4	5	4	4
South Carolina - McCormick	1	2	3	2	1
South Carolina - Newberry	3	6	9	8	7
South Carolina - Oconee	13	28	47	47	46
South Carolina - Orangeburg	6	12	18	16	15
South Carolina - Pickens	48	99	165	169	165
South Carolina - Richland	17	33	50	44	42
South Carolina - Saluda	2	4	6	6	5
South Carolina - Spartanburg	11	22	36	35	33
South Carolina - Sumter	7	14	20	18	17
South Carolina - Union	2	5	7	7	6
South Carolina - Williamsburg	4	7	11	10	9
South Carolina - York	2	4	6	6	5
South Carolina Total	282	565	882	848	803

Table A-78 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Population

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Abbeville	4	5	5	5	5
South Carolina - Aiken	13	14	15	16	17
South Carolina - Allendale	3	3	3	3	3
South Carolina - Anderson	72	68	68	69	67
South Carolina - Bamberg	6	6	6	5	5
South Carolina - Barnwell	14	14	13	14	15
South Carolina - Beaufort	6	6	6	7	7
South Carolina - Berkeley	12	11	11	11	11
South Carolina - Calhoun	3	3	3	3	3
South Carolina - Charleston	25	24	23	23	23
South Carolina - Cherokee	6	6	6	7	6
South Carolina - Chester	3	3	3	3	3
South Carolina - Chesterfield	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina - Clarendon	18	19	20	24	26
South Carolina - Colleton	9	8	8	8	8
South Carolina - Darlington	9	9	8	8	8
South Carolina - Dillon	5	5	5	4	4
South Carolina - Dorchester	10	9	8	8	8
South Carolina - Edgefield	3	3	3	3	3
South Carolina - Fairfield	3	3	3	3	3
South Carolina - Florence	27	25	24	24	24
South Carolina - Georgetown	9	8	9	9	9
South Carolina - Greenville	70	68	70	75	77
South Carolina - Greenwood	6	7	7	8	8
South Carolina - Hampton	4	4	4	4	4
South Carolina - Horry	11	11	11	12	12
South Carolina - Jasper	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina - Kershaw	6	6	7	7	8

Table A-78 (Continued) – Estimated Impact on Population

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
South Carolina - Lancaster	3	4	4	4	5
South Carolina - Laurens	9	10	11	11	11
South Carolina - Lee	4	4	4	4	4
South Carolina - Lexington	27	30	33	36	40
South Carolina - Marion	9	8	9	9	8
South Carolina - Marlboro	4	4	4	4	4
South Carolina - McCormick	1	1	2	2	2
South Carolina - Newberry	6	6	6	6	7
South Carolina - Oconee	40	40	41	40	38
South Carolina - Orangeburg	13	13	13	13	13
South Carolina - Pickens	147	143	145	140	132
South Carolina - Richland	42	48	52	56	59
South Carolina - Saluda	5	5	5	5	5
South Carolina - Spartanburg	29	28	29	31	31
South Carolina - Sumter	16	16	16	17	18
South Carolina - Union	6	5	5	5	5
South Carolina - Williamsburg	7	7	7	7	7
South Carolina - York	4	4	4	4	4
South Carolina Total	730	724	742	760	764

**Appendix VI
Total Impact**

Table A-79 – Estimated Impact on Employment										
Region	2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	1,730	1,752	1,905	1,787	1,950	1,957	1,965	1,952	1,943	2,001
Greenville	5,726	5,723	6,630	5,708	5,367	5,927	6,206	5,951	5,802	6,165
Oconee	1,172	1,175	1,446	1,189	1,098	1,232	1,292	1,208	1,186	1,290
Pickens	8,786	8,862	9,194	9,225	9,258	9,721	9,970	10,283	10,196	10,652
Region Total	17,415	17,512	19,175	17,910	17,673	18,838	19,433	19,394	19,127	20,108
Rest of South Carolina	4,162	4,053	4,708	3,983	3,829	4,224	4,462	4,469	4,313	4,581
Total South Carolina	21,577	21,565	23,883	21,893	21,502	23,061	23,895	23,863	23,440	24,689

Table A-80 – Estimated Impact on Output (Millions of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$81.8	\$83.7	\$91.8	\$84.1	\$96.1	\$94.9	\$96.4	\$96.4	\$97.4	\$101.9
Greenville	426.9	420.6	499.2	433.8	414.0	462.8	493.0	482.0	471.9	508.9
Oconee	78.9	77.2	96.0	79.5	74.2	83.7	89.1	84.8	83.9	92.2
Pickens	588.2	544.1	554.4	541.5	538.6	579.5	601.5	670.6	641.0	665.3
Region Total	1,175.8	1,125.6	1,241.3	1,138.8	1,122.9	1,220.9	1,280.0	1,333.8	1,294.2	1,368.4
Rest of South Carolina	388.3	383.2	453.2	392.5	378.8	418.9	443.6	456.2	439.3	460.4
Total South Carolina	1,564.1	1,508.7	1,694.5	1,531.4	1,501.8	1,639.8	1,723.6	1,790.0	1,733.5	1,828.8

Table A-81 – Estimated Impact on Disposable Income (Millions of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$93.7	\$92.6	\$103.6	\$98.3	\$100.8	\$104.9	\$109.9	\$115.5	\$117.6	\$123.6
Greenville	164.5	167.1	198.6	175.4	169.4	189.0	201.6	199.1	197.1	212.2
Oconee	85.7	84.7	98.3	91.2	87.5	95.3	100.8	104.8	106.6	112.9
Pickens	239.6	247.2	261.9	252.6	251.1	270.0	282.2	300.3	303.0	309.3
Region Total	583.4	591.6	662.4	617.5	608.8	659.2	694.5	719.7	724.3	758.0
Rest of South Carolina	173.0	175.4	210.3	177.0	172.9	193.6	207.0	212.5	209.9	222.4
Total South Carolina	756.4	767.0	872.7	794.5	781.8	852.8	901.4	932.3	934.1	980.3

Table A-82 – Estimated Impact on Net Local Government Revenue (Millions of 2010 dollars)										
Region	2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	\$12.3	\$11.6	\$11.5	\$10.4	\$11.2	\$11.8	\$12.3	\$12.8	\$12.9	\$13.5
Greenville	25.5	23.8	26.8	22.8	21.9	25.3	27.0	26.6	26.6	28.8
Oconee	9.6	8.9	9.3	8.0	7.9	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.4
Pickens	33.7	31.7	30.0	28.1	28.6	31.7	33.1	35.4	35.3	36.0
Region Total	81.2	76.0	77.6	69.4	69.7	77.9	82.0	84.5	84.5	88.6
Rest of South Carolina	23.5	21.2	23.4	19.1	18.7	22.3	24.0	24.4	24.0	26.2
Total South Carolina	104.7	97.2	101.1	88.4	88.4	100.1	106.0	108.9	108.5	114.9

Table A-83 – Estimated Impact on Net State Government Revenue South Carolina (Millions of 2010 dollars)									
2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$144.7	\$132.4	\$135.6	\$118.0	\$118.1	\$134.7	\$143.9	\$147.8	\$147.1	\$156.0

Table A-84 – Estimated Impact on Population										
Region	2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Anderson	331	678	1,046	1,042	1,031	1,004	1,018	1,026	1,024	1,020
Greenville	552	1,117	1,781	1,791	1,748	1,666	1,703	1,750	1,736	1,725
Oconee	290	598	944	952	926	888	903	926	922	916
Pickens	1,038	2,102	3,204	3,204	3,107	3,041	3,074	3,159	3,167	3,146
Region Total	2,211	4,496	6,976	6,989	6,812	6,599	6,697	6,861	6,848	6,807
Rest of South Carolina	656	1,308	2,061	2,027	1,961	1,864	1,921	2,006	2,005	2,005
Total South Carolina	2,867	5,804	9,037	9,016	8,773	8,463	8,618	8,867	8,853	8,812

* Estimates for 2001-2003 do not include impacts from visitors to the main campus for non-sports events due to unavailability of data prior to 2004. Estimates prior to 2006 do not include impacts from the Conference Center & Inn and Walker Golf Course.

**Appendix VII—Gross Local Government Revenue Detail
(Total)**

Table A-85 – Total Estimated Impact on Gross Local Governments Revenue (Tri-County + Greenville)					
Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All Revenue	\$87,836.9	\$89,529.9	\$98,660.0	\$90,423.7	\$90,228.4
-General revenue	78,969.8	80,491.9	88,700.3	81,295.4	81,119.9
--Intergovernmental revenue	29,287.1	29,851.6	32,895.8	30,149.6	30,084.5
---From federal government	2,205.9	2,248.4	2,477.7	2,270.9	2,266.0
---From state government	27,081.2	27,603.2	30,418.1	27,878.7	27,818.5
---From local government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--General revenue from own sources	49,682.7	50,640.3	55,804.5	51,145.8	51,035.4
---Taxes	26,518.1	27,029.2	29,785.7	27,299.1	27,240.1
----Property	22,318.7	22,748.8	25,068.7	22,975.9	22,926.3
----Sales and gross receipts	1,930.6	1,967.8	2,168.5	1,987.5	1,983.2
-----General sales	725.5	739.4	814.8	746.8	745.2
-----Selective sales	1,205.2	1,228.4	1,353.6	1,240.6	1,238.0
-----Motor fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Alcoholic beverage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Tobacco products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Public utilities	519.6	529.6	583.6	534.9	533.8
-----Other selective sales	685.5	698.7	770.0	705.7	704.2
----Individual income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----Corporate income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----License taxes	139.7	142.4	156.9	143.8	143.5
-----Motor vehicle license	139.7	142.4	156.9	143.8	143.5
-----Other license taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----Other taxes	2,129.1	2,170.2	2,391.5	2,191.8	2,187.1
---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	23,164.6	23,611.0	26,018.9	23,846.7	23,795.2
----Current charges	17,681.2	18,021.9	19,859.8	18,201.9	18,162.5
-----Education	1,456.0	1,484.1	1,635.4	1,498.9	1,495.6
-----Institutions of higher education	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
-----School lunch sales (gross)	560.0	570.8	629.0	576.5	575.2

**Table A-85 (Continued) – Total Estimated Impact on Gross Local Governments Revenue
(Tri-County + Greenville)**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
-----Other education	\$895.5	\$912.7	\$1,005.8	\$921.9	\$919.9
-----Hospitals	10,393.9	10,594.2	11,674.6	10,700.0	10,676.9
-----Highways	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Air transportation (airports)	459.0	467.9	515.6	472.5	471.5
-----Parking facilities	222.0	226.2	249.3	228.5	228.0
-----Sea and inland port facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Natural resources	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
-----Parks and recreation	307.9	313.9	345.9	317.0	316.3
-----Housing and community development	175.0	178.4	196.6	180.2	179.8
-----Sewerage	1,897.7	1,934.3	2,131.5	1,953.6	1,949.4
-----Solid waste management	993.1	1,012.2	1,115.4	1,022.3	1,020.1
-----Other charges	1,776.2	1,810.4	1,995.0	1,828.5	1,824.5
----Miscellaneous general revenue	5,483.4	5,589.1	6,159.1	5,644.9	5,632.7
----Interest earnings	2,961.4	3,018.5	3,326.3	3,048.6	3,042.0
----Special assessments	189.9	193.6	213.3	195.5	195.1
----Sale of property	106.9	109.0	120.1	110.1	109.9
----Other general revenue	2,225.2	2,268.1	2,499.3	2,290.7	2,285.8
-Other than general revenue	8,867.1	9,038.0	9,959.7	9,128.3	9,108.5
--Utility revenue	8,873.6	9,044.6	9,967.0	9,134.9	9,115.2
---Water supply	4,075.1	4,153.6	4,577.2	4,195.1	4,186.0
---Electric power	2,906.7	2,962.7	3,264.8	2,992.3	2,985.8
---Gas supply	1,812.1	1,847.0	2,035.4	1,865.5	1,861.4
---Transit	79.7	81.3	89.6	82.1	81.9
--Liquor store revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Insurance trust revenue	-6.5	-6.6	-7.3	-6.6	-6.6
---Unemployment compensation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Employee retirement	-6.5	-6.6	-7.3	-6.6	-6.6
---Workers' compensation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Other insurance trust revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table A-85 (Continued) – Total Estimated Impact on Gross Local Governments Revenue
(Tri-County + Greenville)**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Revenue	\$96,640.8	\$101,717.8	\$104,599.8	\$104,572.9	\$108,610.5
-General revenue	86,884.9	91,449.4	94,040.5	94,016.3	97,646.3
--Intergovernmental revenue	32,222.6	33,915.4	34,876.3	34,867.3	36,213.6
---From federal government	2,427.0	2,554.5	2,626.9	2,626.2	2,727.6
---From state government	29,795.6	31,360.9	32,249.4	32,241.1	33,486.0
---From local government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--General revenue from own sources	54,662.4	57,534.0	59,164.2	59,148.9	61,432.7
---Taxes	29,176.0	30,708.8	31,578.9	31,570.7	32,789.7
----Property	24,555.7	25,845.7	26,578.0	26,571.1	27,597.1
----Sales and gross receipts	2,124.1	2,235.7	2,299.0	2,298.5	2,387.2
-----General sales	798.2	840.1	863.9	863.7	897.0
-----Selective sales	1,325.9	1,395.6	1,435.1	1,434.8	1,490.2
-----Motor fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Alcoholic beverage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Tobacco products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Public utilities	571.7	601.7	618.8	618.6	642.5
-----Other selective sales	754.2	793.9	816.4	816.2	847.7
----Individual income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----Corporate income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----License taxes	153.7	161.8	166.4	166.3	172.7
-----Motor vehicle license	153.7	161.8	166.4	166.3	172.7
-----Other license taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----Other taxes	2,342.6	2,465.6	2,535.5	2,534.8	2,632.7
---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	25,486.3	26,825.3	27,585.3	27,578.2	28,643.0
----Current charges	19,453.3	20,475.3	21,055.4	21,050.0	21,862.8
-----Education	1,601.9	1,686.1	1,733.9	1,733.4	1,800.3
-----Institutions of higher education	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
-----School lunch sales (gross)	616.1	648.5	666.8	666.7	692.4

**Table A-85 (Continued) – Total Estimated Impact on Gross Local Governments Revenue
(Tri-County + Greenville)**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
-----Other education	\$985.2	\$1,037.0	\$1,066.4	\$1,066.1	\$1,107.3
-----Hospitals	11,435.7	12,036.5	12,377.5	12,374.3	12,852.1
-----Highways	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Air transportation (airports)	505.0	531.6	546.6	546.5	567.6
-----Parking facilities	244.2	257.0	264.3	264.2	274.5
-----Sea and inland port facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Natural resources	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
-----Parks and recreation	338.8	356.6	366.7	366.6	380.8
-----Housing and community development	192.5	202.7	208.4	208.3	216.4
-----Sewerage	2,087.9	2,197.6	2,259.9	2,259.3	2,346.5
-----Solid waste management	1,092.6	1,150.0	1,182.6	1,182.3	1,227.9
-----Other charges	1,954.2	2,056.9	2,115.2	2,114.6	2,196.3
----Miscellaneous general revenue	6,033.0	6,349.9	6,529.9	6,528.2	6,780.2
----Interest earnings	3,258.2	3,429.4	3,526.5	3,525.6	3,661.8
----Special assessments	208.9	219.9	226.1	226.1	234.8
----Sale of property	117.7	123.8	127.4	127.3	132.2
----Other general revenue	2,448.2	2,576.8	2,649.8	2,649.1	2,751.4
-Other than general revenue	9,755.9	10,268.4	10,559.3	10,556.6	10,964.2
--Utility revenue	9,763.0	10,275.9	10,567.0	10,564.3	10,972.2
---Water supply	4,483.5	4,719.1	4,852.8	4,851.5	5,038.8
---Electric power	3,198.0	3,366.0	3,461.4	3,460.5	3,594.1
---Gas supply	1,993.7	2,098.5	2,157.9	2,157.4	2,240.6
---Transit	87.7	92.3	95.0	94.9	98.6
--Liquor store revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Insurance trust revenue	-7.1	-7.5	-7.7	-7.7	-8.0
---Unemployment compensation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Employee retirement	-7.1	-7.5	-7.7	-7.7	-8.0
---Workers' compensation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Other insurance trust revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Appendix VIII—Gross State Government Revenue Detail (Total)

Table A-86 – Estimated Total Impact on Gross State Government Revenue South Carolina					
Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All Revenue	\$158,683.3	\$160,652.4	\$179,689.6	\$161,912.0	\$160,869.2
-General revenue	135,154.7	136,831.8	153,046.2	137,904.6	137,016.4
--Intergovernmental revenue	50,735.5	51,365.0	57,451.7	51,767.8	51,434.3
---From federal government	46,941.0	47,523.4	53,154.9	47,896.1	47,587.6
---From state government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---From local government	3,794.5	3,841.6	4,296.8	3,871.7	3,846.7
--General revenue from own sources	84,419.2	85,466.8	95,594.5	86,136.9	85,582.1
---Taxes	56,836.1	57,541.3	64,359.9	57,992.5	57,619.0
----Property	119.0	120.5	134.8	121.4	120.6
----Sales and gross receipts	29,481.5	29,847.3	33,384.2	30,081.3	29,887.6
-----General sales	21,801.3	22,071.8	24,687.3	22,244.9	22,101.6
-----Selective sales	7,680.2	7,775.5	8,696.9	7,836.4	7,786.0
-----Motor fuel	3,837.8	3,885.4	4,345.9	3,915.9	3,890.7
-----Alcoholic beverage	1,158.7	1,173.1	1,312.1	1,182.3	1,174.7
-----Tobacco products	248.6	251.7	281.5	253.6	252.0
-----Public utilities	398.5	403.4	451.2	406.6	404.0
-----Other selective sales	2,036.6	2,061.9	2,306.2	2,078.0	2,064.7
----Individual income	21,932.3	22,204.4	24,835.6	22,378.5	22,234.4
----Corporate income	1,492.2	1,510.8	1,689.8	1,522.6	1,512.8
----License taxes	2,901.3	2,937.3	3,285.3	2,960.3	2,941.2
-----Motor vehicle license	850.4	861.0	963.0	867.7	862.1
-----Other license taxes	2,050.9	2,076.3	2,322.3	2,092.6	2,079.1
----Other taxes	909.8	921.1	1,030.2	928.3	922.3
---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	27,583.1	27,925.4	31,234.6	28,144.4	27,963.1
----Current charges	19,945.8	20,193.3	22,586.2	20,351.7	20,220.6
-----Education	9,341.5	9,457.4	10,578.1	9,531.6	9,470.2
-----Institutions of higher education	9,070.7	9,183.2	10,271.4	9,255.2	9,195.6
-----School lunch sales (gross)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table A-86 (Continued) – Estimated Total Impact on Gross State Government Revenue
South Carolina**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
-----Other education	\$270.8	\$274.2	\$306.7	\$276.3	\$274.6
-----Hospitals	7,271.0	7,361.2	8,233.5	7,418.9	7,371.1
-----Highways	268.0	271.4	303.5	273.5	271.7
-----Air transportation (airports)	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.9
-----Parking facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Sea and inland port facilities	945.4	957.1	1,070.6	964.6	958.4
-----Natural resources	138.3	140.0	156.6	141.1	140.2
-----Parks and recreation	227.1	229.9	257.2	231.7	230.3
-----Housing and community development	59.6	60.3	67.5	60.8	60.4
-----Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Solid waste management	32.8	33.2	37.2	33.5	33.3
-----Other charges	1,658.3	1,678.8	1,877.8	1,692.0	1,681.1
----Miscellaneous general revenue	7,637.3	7,732.1	8,648.3	7,792.7	7,742.5
----Interest earnings	2,538.6	2,570.1	2,874.6	2,590.2	2,573.5
----Special assessments	6.1	6.2	6.9	6.2	6.2
----Sale of property	38.7	39.2	43.8	39.5	39.3
----Other general revenue	5,053.9	5,116.6	5,723.0	5,156.8	5,123.6
-Other than general revenue	23,528.7	23,820.6	26,643.4	24,007.4	23,852.8
--Utility revenue	9,204.1	9,318.3	10,422.5	9,391.4	9,330.9
---Water supply	43.6	44.2	49.4	44.5	44.2
---Electric power	9,160.5	9,274.1	10,373.1	9,346.9	9,286.7
---Gas supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Transit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Liquor store revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Insurance trust revenue	14,324.6	14,502.3	16,220.8	14,616.0	14,521.9
---Unemployment compensation	3,588.5	3,633.0	4,063.5	3,661.5	3,637.9
---Employee retirement	9,755.1	9,876.2	11,046.5	9,953.6	9,889.5
---Workers' compensation	981.0	993.1	1,110.8	1,000.9	994.5
---Other insurance trust revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table A-86 (Continued) – Estimated Total Impact on Gross State Government Revenue
South Carolina**

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All Revenue	\$174,085.9	\$184,110.6	\$189,012.4	\$188,426.5	\$197,154.4
-General revenue	148,273.4	156,811.7	160,986.7	160,487.7	167,921.5
--Intergovernmental revenue	55,660.1	58,865.3	60,432.5	60,245.2	63,035.7
---From federal government	51,497.3	54,462.8	55,912.8	55,739.5	58,321.3
---From state government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---From local government	4,162.8	4,402.5	4,519.7	4,505.7	4,714.4
--General revenue from own sources	92,613.4	97,946.5	100,554.2	100,242.5	104,885.8
---Taxes	62,352.9	65,943.4	67,699.1	67,489.3	70,615.4
----Property	130.5	138.1	141.7	141.3	147.8
----Sales and gross receipts	32,343.1	34,205.6	35,116.3	35,007.4	36,629.0
-----General sales	23,917.5	25,294.7	25,968.2	25,887.7	27,086.8
-----Selective sales	8,425.6	8,910.8	9,148.1	9,119.7	9,542.1
-----Motor fuel	4,210.3	4,452.8	4,571.3	4,557.2	4,768.3
-----Alcoholic beverage	1,271.2	1,344.4	1,380.2	1,375.9	1,439.6
-----Tobacco products	272.7	288.4	296.1	295.2	308.9
-----Public utilities	437.1	462.3	474.6	473.2	495.1
-----Other selective sales	2,234.3	2,362.9	2,425.9	2,418.3	2,530.4
----Individual income	24,061.1	25,446.7	26,124.2	26,043.2	27,249.5
----Corporate income	1,637.1	1,731.4	1,777.5	1,772.0	1,854.0
----License taxes	3,182.9	3,366.2	3,455.8	3,445.1	3,604.7
-----Motor vehicle license	933.0	986.7	1,013.0	1,009.8	1,056.6
-----Other license taxes	2,249.9	2,379.5	2,442.8	2,435.3	2,548.1
----Other taxes	998.1	1,055.6	1,083.7	1,080.3	1,130.4
---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	30,260.5	32,003.0	32,855.1	32,753.3	34,270.4
----Current charges	21,881.9	23,141.9	23,758.1	23,684.4	24,781.5
-----Education	10,248.2	10,838.4	11,126.9	11,092.5	11,606.3
-----Institutions of higher education	9,951.1	10,524.2	10,804.3	10,770.9	11,269.8
-----School lunch sales (gross)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A-86 (Continued) – Estimated Total Impact on Gross State Government Revenue
South Carolina

Revenue Source (thousands of 2010 dollars)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
-----Other education	\$297.1	\$314.2	\$322.6	\$321.6	\$336.5
-----Hospitals	7,976.7	8,436.0	8,660.6	8,633.8	9,033.7
-----Highways	294.1	311.0	319.3	318.3	333.0
-----Air transportation (airports)	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8
-----Parking facilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Sea and inland port facilities	1,037.2	1,096.9	1,126.1	1,122.6	1,174.6
-----Natural resources	151.7	160.4	164.7	164.2	171.8
-----Parks and recreation	249.2	263.5	270.5	269.7	282.2
-----Housing and community development	65.4	69.2	71.0	70.8	74.1
-----Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----Solid waste management	36.0	38.1	39.1	39.0	40.8
-----Other charges	1,819.2	1,924.0	1,975.2	1,969.1	2,060.3
----Miscellaneous general revenue	8,378.6	8,861.1	9,097.0	9,068.8	9,488.9
----Interest earnings	2,785.0	2,945.3	3,023.8	3,014.4	3,154.0
----Special assessments	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.6
----Sale of property	42.5	44.9	46.1	46.0	48.1
----Other general revenue	5,544.5	5,863.8	6,019.9	6,001.2	6,279.2
-Other than general revenue	25,812.5	27,298.9	28,025.7	27,938.8	29,232.9
--Utility revenue	10,097.5	10,679.0	10,963.3	10,929.3	11,435.5
---Water supply	47.9	50.6	52.0	51.8	54.2
---Electric power	10,049.6	10,628.3	10,911.3	10,877.5	11,381.3
---Gas supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---Transit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Liquor store revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
--Insurance trust revenue	15,715.0	16,619.9	17,062.4	17,009.5	17,797.4
---Unemployment compensation	3,936.8	4,163.5	4,274.4	4,261.1	4,458.5
---Employee retirement	10,702.0	11,318.3	11,619.6	11,583.6	12,120.1
---Workers' compensation	1,076.2	1,138.1	1,168.5	1,164.8	1,218.8
---Other insurance trust revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0