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SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMIC REPORT

1978

ECONOMIC REPORT

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA 1978

STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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TRANSMITTED TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

June, 1978

State of South Carolina

JAMES B. EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
POST OFFICE BOX 11450
COLUMBIA 29211

June, 1978

TO: THE SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Gentlemen:

It is my pleasure to transmit herewith the 1978 Economic Report for the State of South Carolina as prepared by the Division of Research and Statistical Services.

As evidenced by the statistics in this report, our State has exhibited a pattern of enhanced balanced growth in many areas. It is particularly gratifying that all parts of our State are sharing in this growth.

Our task for the future will be to help sustain the advances shown in this report and to encourage further progress. We must, however, keep in mind the necessity for constantly reordering our priorities to reflect both changing needs and the financial resources available to us. This is consistent with the sound fiscal management for which our State has long been known.

With warm regards,

James B. Edwards

James B. Edwards

JBE/bw

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SERVICES
BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

1028 SUMTER STREET
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EUGENE A. LAURENT, PH.D.
DIRECTOR

BARBARA A. FEINN, PH.D.
CHIEF ECONOMIST

June, 1978

The Honorable James B. Edwards
Governor of South Carolina
Chairman, State Budget and Control Board

Dear Governor Edwards:

It is our pleasure to transmit to you the <u>1978 Economic Report for the State of South Carolina</u>, the fifth in the series.

We have had the assistance and cooperation of many State and Federal agencies as well as of other organizations in the preparation of this report. We are deeply grateful to those who participated in this effort. We hope that the result will prove to be of great benefit.

While every effort has been made to treat all subject matter factually and objectively, it is possible that some statements may represent solely the opinion of the writer. It is thus necessary for us to state that any opinions expressed do not necessarily represent or reflect the views of the Budget and Control Board.

Sincerely,

Eugene A. Laurent, Ph.D.
Director

Barbara A. Feinn, Ph.D.
Chief Economist

EAL/BAF:bb

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ECONOMIC REPORT

CONTENTS

TABLES AND CHARTS

TABLES | PAGE

CHARTS

1

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

1977 Developments

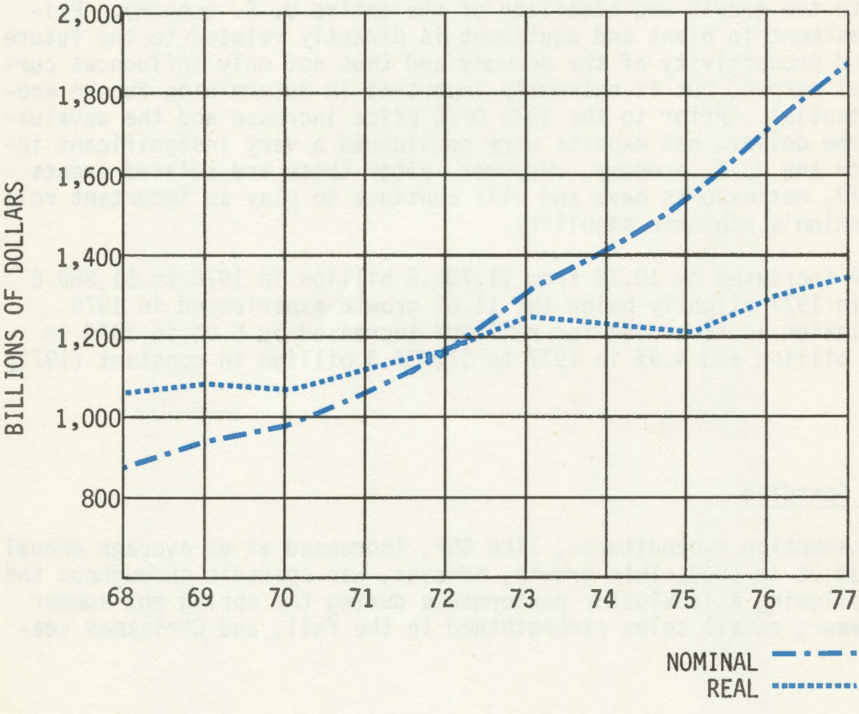
A brief review of the national economic developments in 1977 is a helpful introduction to the outlook of the United States for 1978 and 1979. In addition, due to the economy of South Carolina being highly dependent upon that of the United States, an overview of the national economy is an appropriate basis for an improved understanding of the South Carolina economy.

The economic recovery from the Great Recession of 1974-1975 has been characterized by alternating periods of strong and weak growth. The recovery began in the second quarter of 1975, and since that time, the annualized rates of quarterly growth of real GNP have ranged from

REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT COMPARED TO

NOMINAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1972 DOLLARS

1968 THROUGH 1977



1.2% to 11.4% with an average increase of 5.5%. Economic growth continued in 1977 although at a slower pace than the 6% real growth rate in 1976. During 1977, real GNP increased by 4.9%. Growth in the first two quarters was very healthy due to strong automobile sales, increased inventory accumulation and increased residential construction activity. However, during the remainder of the year, these sectors showed little further growth. Even with a large increase in government purchases in the second and third quarters, total GNP increased less than had been expected.

Gross National Product

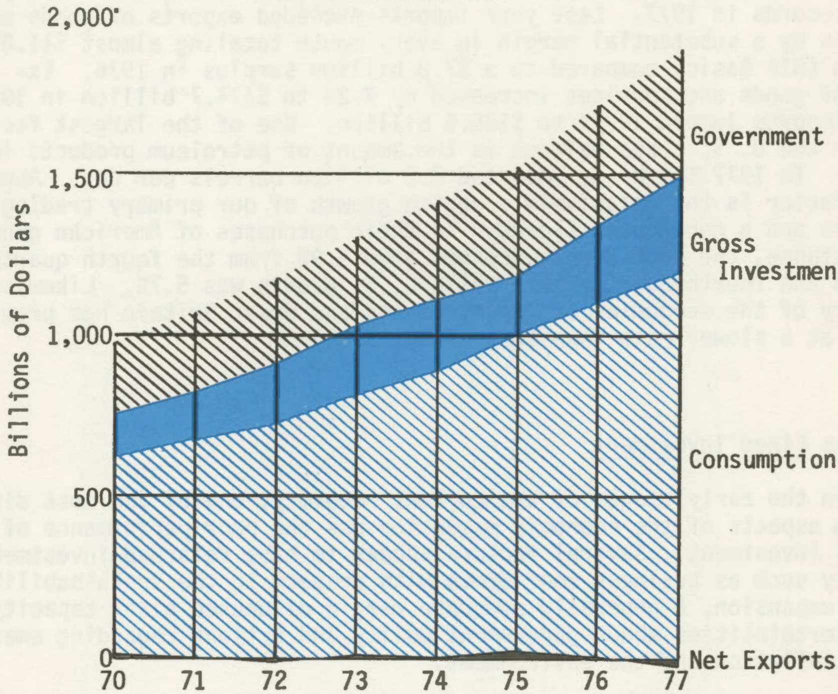
There are many conceivable measures of the economic activity of society. It is generally agreed, however, that the best available single indicator of an economy's health is its annual total output of goods and services, that is, its Gross National Product (GNP). GNP is commonly defined as the dollar value of all final goods and services produced in the economy in one year. GNP can be easily disaggregated into four major components: consumption expenditures, gross investment, government expenditures and net exports (exports minus imports). Consumption expenditures are the largest component with government expenditures second, the investment component next and net exports comprising the smallest component of GNP. Although third in magnitude, investment is the most volatile component and is regarded by many economists as the key to the growth and stability of the entire U. S. economy. Private investment in plant and equipment is directly related to the future growth and productivity of the economy and thus not only influences current total output, but is extremely important in determining future economic potential. Prior to the 1973 OPEC price increase and the devaluation of the dollar, net exports were considered a very insignificant influence on the U. S. economy. However, after these and related events since 1973, net exports have and will continue to play an important role in the nation's economic stability.

GNP increased by 10.7% from $1,706.5 billion in 1976 to $1,889.6 billion in 1977 slightly below the 11.6% growth experienced in 1976. Once inflation is accounted for real GNP increased by 6.0% in 1976 to $1,274.7 billion and 4.9% in 1977 to $1,337.3 billion in constant (1972) dollars.

Consumer Spending

Consumption expenditures, like GNP, increased at an average annual rate of 10.7% in 1977. This growth, however, was sporadic throughout the year. Following a lackluster performance during the spring and summer of last year, retail sales strenghthned in the fall, and Christmas season expenditures surpassed most expectations. The annualized quarterly growth rates ranged from 1.8% in the second quarter to 9.3% in the fourth quarter. The improvement was widespread, including both nondurables and durables, the major exception being new domestically produced automobiles. For the year as a whole, new domestically produced automobiles increased by 7%, but the largest gains were in the first half of the year while latter half activity was sluggish.

COMPONENTS OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
1970 TO 1977



Government Spending

In 1977, government purchases increased to $395.0 billion, a 9.3% increase over expenditures of $361.4 billion in 1976. Federal recepits increased by 11.8% to $145.4 billion. This resulted in a $49.5 billion deficit for 1977, down from a deficit of $54.0 billion in 1976 and $70.2 billion in 1975. Federal expenditures buttressed growth in real GNP in 1977 particularly in the last two quarters as President Carter's economic stimulus program began to take effect. The President's program expanded public service employment and local public works programs causing Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments to increase in the latter half of the year. Other parts of the President's economic stimulus program that increased government expenditures were increased funds for employment training and assistance, countercyclical assistance to state and local governments and an employee tax credit for job creation.

Exports and Imports

The United States trade deficit, by any definition, broke all previous records in 1977. Last year imports exceeded exports of goods and services by a substantial margin in every month totaling almost $11.0 billion (NIA Basis) compared to a $7.8 billion surplus in 1976. Exports of goods and services increased by 7.2% to $174.7 billion in 1977 while imports jumped 19.7% to $185.6 billion. One of the largest factors in the U. S. trade balance is the amount of petroleum products imported. In 1977 the U. S. imported 8.8 million barrels per day. Another major factor is the relatively sluggish growth of our primary trading partners and a consequent slowdown in their purchases of American goods. For instance, the West German economy grew 1.9% from the fourth quarter 1976 to the fourth quarter 1977 while U. S. growth was 5.7%. Likewise, recovery of the economies of Japan, Canada and Great Britain has progressed at a slower rate than that of the U. S.

Business Fixed Investment

In the early stages of the current recovery, one of the most disturbing aspects of the economic expansion was the poor performance of capital investment. Several factors appear to have retarded investment activity such as business confidence with respect to the sustainability of the expansion, a generally adequate margin of unused plant capacity and uncertaintities about government policy and actions regarding energy, taxes, inflation and the environment.

In contrast to the early recovery period, the increase in real business fixed investment in 1977 was substantial increasing by 8.6% compared to 3.6% in 1976. Total real business investment advanced strongly across a fairly broad front during the first three quarters of 1977 buttressed by an increase at an annual rate of 19% in the first quarter. However, the pace dropped off to 4.1% in the final quarter indicating that investors are still hesitant with regard to costly expansion programs.

SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS*
Calendar Years
1977-1980

	1977r		1978		1979		1980	
	Amount	Percent Change	Amount	Percent Change	Amount	Percent Change	Amount	Percent Change
Gross National Product	1,889.6	10.7	2,090.3	10.6	2,306.8	10.4	2,567.8	11.3
Personal Consumption Expenditures	1,211.2	10.7	1,334.1	10.1	1,469.2	10.1	1,622.2	10.4
Durables	179.8	13.1	192.5	7.1	212.6	10.4	235.8	10.9
Nondurables	480.7	8.6	525.1	9.2	573.8	9.3	628.3	9.5
Services	550.7	11.9	616.6	12.0	682.9	10.8	758.1	11.0
Gross Private Domestic Investment	294.2	20.9	331.8	12.8	357.8	7.8	413.4	15.5
Nonresidential	185.1	14.3	208.6	12.7	234.6	12.5	267.3	13.9
Residential	91.0	33.8	104.9	15.3	109.7	4.6	125.5	14.4
Net Exports	-10.9	-	-10.3	-	-1.3	-	1.3	-
Government Purchases	395.0	9.3	434.7	10.1	481.1	10.7	529.1	10.0
Federal	145.4	11.8	157.9	8.6	172.3	9.1	188.0	9.1
State and Local	249.6	7.9	276.8	10.9	308.8	11.6	341.1	10.5
GNP Deflator (1972 = 100)	1.413	5.5	1.503	6.4	1.596	6.2	1.696	6.3
GNP: 1972 Dollars	1,337.3	4.9	1,390.3	4.0	1,445.1	3.9	1,513.5	4.7
Personal Income	1,536.7	11.1	1,702.4	10.8	1,867.6	9.7	2,070.7	10.9
Corporate Profits, Pretax	171.6	9.4	185.5	8.1	197.8	6.6	222.4	12.4
Housing Starts**	1.967	28.3	1.876	-4.6	1.827	-2.6	2.009	10.0
New Car Sales**	11.2	10.9	10.8	-3.6	11.1	2.8	11.6	4.5
Unemployment Rate+	7.0	-9.1	6.1	-12.9	6.0	-1.6	5.7	-5.0
Prime Rate+	6.82	-.3	8.07	18.3	8.01	-.7	8.32	3.9
Consumer Price Index	1.81	6.5	1.925	6.0	2.041	6.0	2.164	6.0
Wholesale Price Index	1.942	6.2	2.074	6.8	2.209	6.5	2.36	6.8

r: Revised
*: Billions of dollars unless otherwise noted
**: Millions of units
+: Percentage

Source: 1977 Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce
1978-1980 Forecast of Data Resources, Inc.

Housing

Although below the rates of the pre-recession boom years of 1972 and 1973, the housing sector experienced one of its best years during 1977. New housing starts totaled 1.967 million units in 1977, 28.3% above the 1.533 million units in 1976 and almost 70% above the depressed level of 1.16 million in 1975. Housing activity was brisk in the first two quarters of 1977 and finished the year extremely strong with starts well over the 2 million unit pace. Both multifamily and single unit starts were above their respective levels of 1976 and 1975.

One very encouraging aspect of the housing market in the past two years is the apparent recovery of the multifamily market. Multifamily starts totaled 523,000 units in 1977, a 39% increase over 1976. Since 1975 starts in this market have increased by over 90% from the depressed level of 272,000 units in 1975.

While the growth in single family units was not as fast as in the multifamily sector, the single family housing sector was very healthy in 1977. Single unit starts totaled 1.409 million units in 1977, a 21% increase over 1976 and 58% above the 892,000 units started during the trough of the housing slump in 1975.

Employment

Although there was considerable concern about the employment situation in 1977, total employment gains were impressive. In 1977 total employment, as measured by the monthly survey of households, increased by over 3 million workers, a 3.5% gain over the total for 1976 of 87.5 million. Unfortunately, due to the larger increases in the labor force, reductions in the unemployment rate were not as impressive. However, there was a definite improvement in 1977 as the unemployment rate for all civilian workers dropped each quarter from the 1976 average of 7.7%, to 7.5% in the first quarter, to 7.1% in the second, to 6.9% in the third and to 6.6% in the fourth quarter. Even with this continued improvement, the unemployment rate still averaged 7.0% for 1977. This level of unemployment is considered by most economists as a sign of an unhealthy economy and has frustrated government policy makers attempts to bring the economy completely out of the recession. However, in 1977, employment gains are a more accurate reflection of the economy's underlying strength than a single unemployment rate.

Personal Income

Total personal income in the U. S. increased to $1,536.7 billion, an 11.1% increase above the $1,382.7 billion total in 1976. After accounting for the effects of inflation, total personal income in 1977 was still a very healthy 5.2% higher than in 1976. This increase in consumer purchasing power has been credited by many economists as one of the contributing factors in sustaining the economy's recovery to this point.

Inflation

For the past two years consumer prices have substantially moderated from the 11.1% and 9.1% jumps in 1974 and 1975 respectively. In 1976 the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 5.7%, and although this was high relative to the last two decades when compared to 1973-1975, it was a welcome relief. However, as the economy continued to recover in 1977, inflationary pressures started to build up again. This was especially true in the first half of the year during which time the CPI increased at an annual pace of about 8.5%. An extremely severe winter in the first quarter and food price increases of almost 14% in the second quarter played significant roles in pushing up the overall price index. Fortunately, prices began to increase at much more moderate rates in the last half of 1977 with the fourth quarter CPI rising only 4.3% annually, a rate which had not been seen since the fourth quarter of 1972. For the entire year, price increases averaged 6.5% as measured by the CPI while wholesale prices increased by an average of 6.2%.

OUTLOOK FOR 1978

The economic recovery is now in its fourth year, already making it of above average duration. This alone is enough to convince some forecasters that a pause or even a recession is imminent. In spite of this, the consensus for 1978 and 1979 is for the national economy to maintain moderate economic growth similar to the pace of 1977.

There are certain areas of concern that may cause trouble in 1978. A real threat is the acceleration of inflation. If the economy can rebound from the severe 1978 winter as it did in 1977, inflation may not cause any permanent damage. However, if the sluggishness in the economy during the first quarter of 1978 is the result of more fundamental problems, growth in 1978 will be well below the 1977 pace (and there was no coal strike in the early half of 1977 as there was in 1978). Also, the economic and financial problems that could arise from a continuing huge U. S. trade deficit deserve considerable concern, also.

Yet, while these areas pose possible obstacles to continued growth, there do exist certain strengths in the economy. The considerable vigor and momentum acquired in 1977 should enable it to rebound from the first quarter 1978 problems as it did in the last half of 1977. There appear to be no excesses either on the demand or supply side that could trigger a major shift in activity. Both monetary and fiscal policy seem conducive to moderate growth without excessive stimulus or restraint from either.

Further evidence that there is underlying strength in the economy which will sustain growth throughout 1978 and into 1979 is the impressive gains of employment in the recent past. But, as in 1977, these gains may not be accompanied by large declines in the unemployment rate due to large increases in the labor force. And while consumer spending is not expected to provide much stimulus to growth in 1978, neither is it expected to retard it. Growth in 1978 and 1979 would be much higher if investment were to increase substantially, but the outlook is for continued moderate growth in both business fixed investment and the housing sector largely a result of factors discussed above.

In summary, the national economy should continue to grow in real terms at a rate slightly below that of 1977. As can be seen in the preceding table, there will be a slightly smaller increase in GNP, a modest change upward in the price level and an improvement in the unemployment situation.

2

SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMY

SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMY

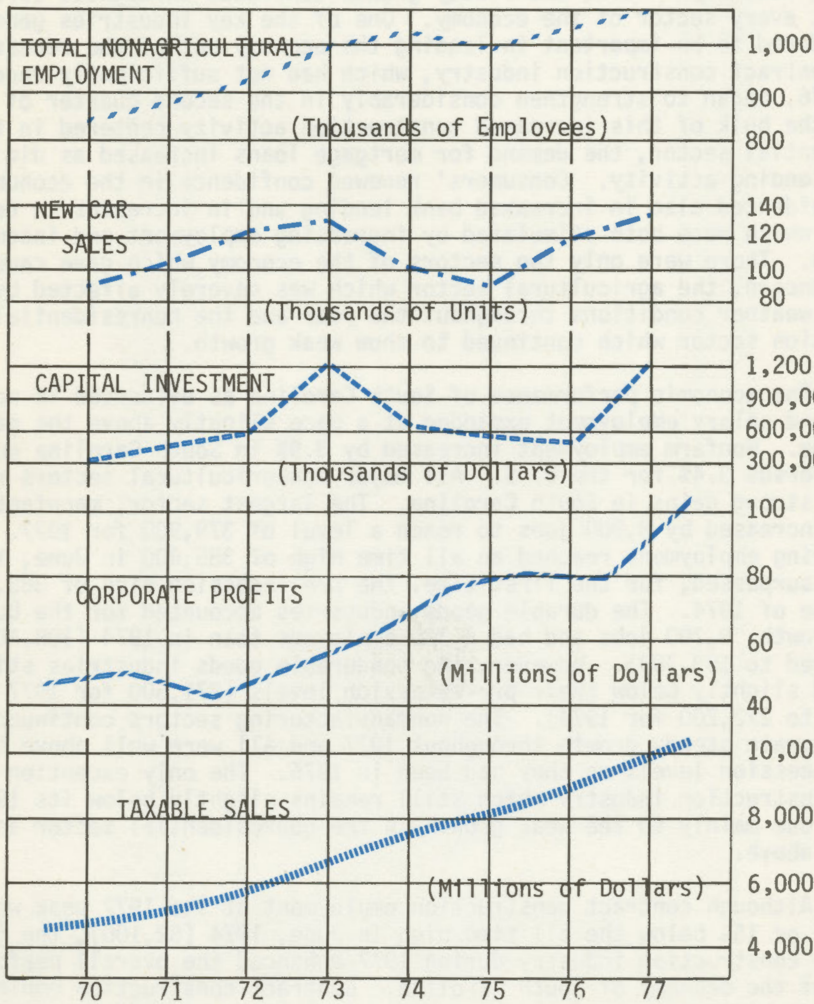
1977 Developments

Over the past three years, the focus of concern in South Carolina's economy has been the degree of recovery from the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930's and its effect on the potential for future growth. The economy of South Carolina staged a strong recovery in 1976 and steady growth continued throughout 1977 in almost every sector of the economy. One of the key industries generally considered to be important in leading the economy out of the recession, the contract construction industry, which had not sufficiently recovered in 1976, began to strengthen considerably in the second quarter of 1977. With the bulk of this increased construction activity centered in the residential sector, the demand for mortgage loans increased as did most bank lending activity. Consumers' renewed confidence in the economy was evidenced also in increased bank lending and in increases in retail sales which were both stimulated by increasing employment and income growth. There were only two sectors of the economy which gave cause for concern, the agricultural sector which was severely affected by adverse weather conditions throughout the year and the nonresidential construction sector which continued to show weak growth.

The economic performance of South Carolina as evidenced in nonfarm wage and salary employment expanded at a pace slightly above the national average. Nonfarm employment increased by 3.9% in South Carolina during 1977 versus 3.4% for the U. S. All major nonagricultural sectors registered strong gains in South Carolina. The largest sector, manufacturing, increased by 8,900 jobs to reach a level of 379,900 for 1977. Manufacturing employment reached an all time high of 385,400 in June, 1977 which surpassed, for the first time, the pre-recession high of 383,100 in June of 1974. The durable goods industries accounted for the bulk of the growth, 8,700 jobs and had 4,700 employees than in 1974 (108,400 compared to 103,700). However, the nondurable goods industries still remained slightly below their pre-recession levels (271,500 for 1977 compared to 272,200 for 1974). The nonmanufacturing sectors continued to demonstrate steady growth throughout 1977 and all were well above their pre-recession levels as they had been in 1976. The only exception was the construction industry which still remains slightly below its 1974 level due mainly to the weak growth in the nonresidential sector as noted above.

Although contract construction employment at its 1977 peak was 12,300 or 15% below the all time high in June, 1974 (82,100), the growth in the construction industry during 1977 enhanced the overall performance of the economy of South Carolina. Contract construction employent increased by 7.2% during 1977 compared to a decrease of .5% in 1976 and of 18.7% in 1975. With most of the impetus of growth in the residential sector, the demand for mortgage loans increased as noted above. The growth in construction activity also contributed to the increased demand for such durable goods items as lumber and wood; stone, clay and glass; electrical equipment and furnitures and fixtures.

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



In general, the demand for most durable goods continued to increase during 1977 as it had since the 1974-1975 recession. During economic downturns, consumers tend to delay purchases of durable goods as was the case in 1974-1975 when new car sales decreased substantially in both years. New car sales increased in 1976 by 33.6% to 118,700 but this was still below the pre-recession level of 129,840 units in 1973. During 1977 new car sales increased 11.9%. Although this was substantially below the percentage increase in 1976 (which was partially influenced by the recession), total units in 1977 of 132,800 surpassed the pre-recession level for the first time.

The increase in personal income contributed to the increased demand for consumer goods in 1977. Personal income expanded at a pace only slightly below the national average, 8.2% versus 8.7%. The slow growth in the nondurable goods industries and adverse conditions in the agricultural sector contributed to the slight lag of personal income growth in South Carolina behind that of the nation. Farm income in the State decreased by 4.0% from first quarter to fourth quarter of 1977 whereas it increased by 11% in the nation. Similarly, income in the nondurable sector increased 4% from the first to the fourth quarter of 1977 in South Carolina but increased 7% in the nation. However, durable goods income outpaced that of the nation over the same period, 13% compared to 12%. Excluding farm and manufacturing income, all other income sources in South Carolina increased by 9.4% while the national average was 8.4% from first to fourth quarter of 1977.

The renewed confidence in the economy by South Carolinians as reflected in the increase in bank lending as noted earlier is also evident in the increase in consumption expenditures. Total retail sales increased by a healthy 11.3% during 1977. Also indicative of the recovery was the significant increase in corporate profits in the State. The corporate profits tax component of General Fund Revenues, which had decreased 2.3% during fiscal year 1976, increased by 33.8% during fiscal year 1977. With the added strength in the corporate sector, total General Fund Revenues increased 14.4% during fiscal year 1977 which was significantly larger than the 8.4% increase in fiscal year 1976.

The business sector also reflected a renewed confidence in the recovery of the economy of South Carolina from the 1974-1975 recession. Capital investment in new and expanded manufacturing plants reached an all time high in 1977 which more than doubled the level of 1976 and surpassed the pre-recession record of 1973 by 6 million.

Overall, during 1977, as reflected in most of the major economic sectors discussed above, South Carolina's economy has rebounded from its low recessionary levels and surpassed the pre-recession highs to reflect an economy with renewed strength.

SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMY

1976 and 1977

WITH FORECASTS OF 1978, 1979 AND 1980

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Personal Income*	14.6	16.15	18.09	20.10	22.56
Real Personal Income*	10.96	11.49	12.14	12.75	13.52
Taxable Sales**	9,892	11,010	12,240	13,600	15,160
Real Taxable Sales**	7,426	7,830	8,210	8,630	9,080
Nonagricultural Employment+	1,038.1	1,078.8	1,126	1,167	1,216
Manufacturing Employment	371.0	379.9	393.1	404.7	421.2
Nondurable Employment	271.3	271.5	275.9	281.3	289.8
Durable Employment	99.7	108.4	117.2	123.4	131.4
Trade Employment	187.6	198.8	209.8	218.4	228.1
Services Employment	130.5	133.9	145.8	153.1	160.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Employment	39.7	41.2	43.34	45.57	47.99
Contract Construction Employment	61.5	65.9	67.93	70.5	74.0
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities Employment	42.7	45.2	47.54	49.3	51.38
Government Employment	203.3	212.0	216.0	223.4	230.7
Unemployment Rate	6.4	5.0	5.418	5.464	5.228

*Billions of Dollars
**Millions of Dollars
+Thousands of Employees

Sources: 1976-1977 Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce

Taxable Sales: S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services

Employment Data: S. C. Employment Security Commission

1978-1980 Forecast of SCOPE Econometric Model

SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMY

RATES OF CHANGE

1977-1980

(In Percent)

	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980
Personal Income	10.6	12.0	11.1	12.2
Real Personal Income	4.8	5.7	5.0	6.0
Taxable Sales	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.5
Real Taxable Sales	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.2
Nonagricultural Employment	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.2
Manufacturing Employment	2.4	3.5	3.0	4.1
Nondurable Employment	.1	1.6	2.0	3.0
Durable Employment	8.7	8.1	5.3	6.5
Trade Employment	6.0	5.5	4.1	4.4
Services Employment	2.6	8.9	5.0	4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Employment	3.8	5.2	5.1	5.3
Contract Construction Employment	7.2	3.1	3.8	5.0
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities Employment	5.9	5.2	3.7	4.2
Government Employment	4.3	1.9	3.4	3.3
Unemployment Rate	-21.9	8.4	.8	-4.3

OUTLOOK FOR 1978

The outlook for the economy of South Carolina is one of guarded optimism, as it is for the nation. In the recent past, the growth trend of the economy of South Carolina has been to parallel national growth although, at times, with differing amplitudes. Obviously, the economy of South Carolina is highly interrelated with that of the national economy, thus, any turn in the national economy will have an effect on the economy of South Carolina. As in the nation, the economic growth of South Carolina in 1978 is expected to be similar to the pace of 1977, as can be seen in the previous table, with moderate economic growth occurring in most sectors.

The economic growth of South Carolina could be further stimulated by increases in those sectors which did not fair well during 1977. Agricultural income should improve in 1978 with new price supports and the return of favorable weather for crop production. Nonresidential building which had a relatively poor year in 1977 could provide another source of stimulus. However, one must keep in mind that the construction sector could be adversely affected if the housing industry does not fair well during 1978. With mortgage rates at the upper limit of 9% by the end of 1977 and with a possibility of further increases in the mortgage rate, it may cause a slowdown in the rate of growth of residential construction and the savings and loan industry.

However, if the above sectors experience moderate economic growth during 1978 along with the sectors which posted strong growth in 1977, the economy of South Carolina should fair well during 1978.

LABOR FORCE

LABOR FORCE

1977 Developments

South Carolina's labor force showed significant improvement during 1977 averaging 1,318,000, a record level for the State. Total employment, which rose 41,000 over last year's annual average, began its rise in February and continued upward until June when a record level of 1,289,200 was reached. From this point, the employment level remained fairly steady throughout the rest of the year registering only seasonal declines as agriculture and the summer youth employment programs fell off.

Unemployment, after a slight upsurge in February caused by the short-lived energy shortages, began to decline until the summer influx of new and re-entrant unemployed began entering the labor force in May and June. As these new workers were absorbed into the economy, the unemployment level began to subside as did the unemployment rate reaching 4.2% by December. The yearly average unemployment rate for 1977 was 5.0% compared to 6.4% the year earlier.

This trend, increasing employment together with decreasing unemployment, is expected to continue into 1978. Preliminary indications for the first quarter of 1978 indicate that the unemployment rate will average somewhere around 4.5% of the labor force in 1978.

SOUTH CAROLINA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
ANNUAL AVERAGE
(In Thousands)
1974-1977

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Civilian Labor Force	1,243.3	1,270.5	1,294.1	1,318.7
Total Employment	1,184.2	1,153.7	1,211.4	1,252.3
Total Unemployment	59.1	116.8	82.7	66.4
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	9.2	6.4	5.0

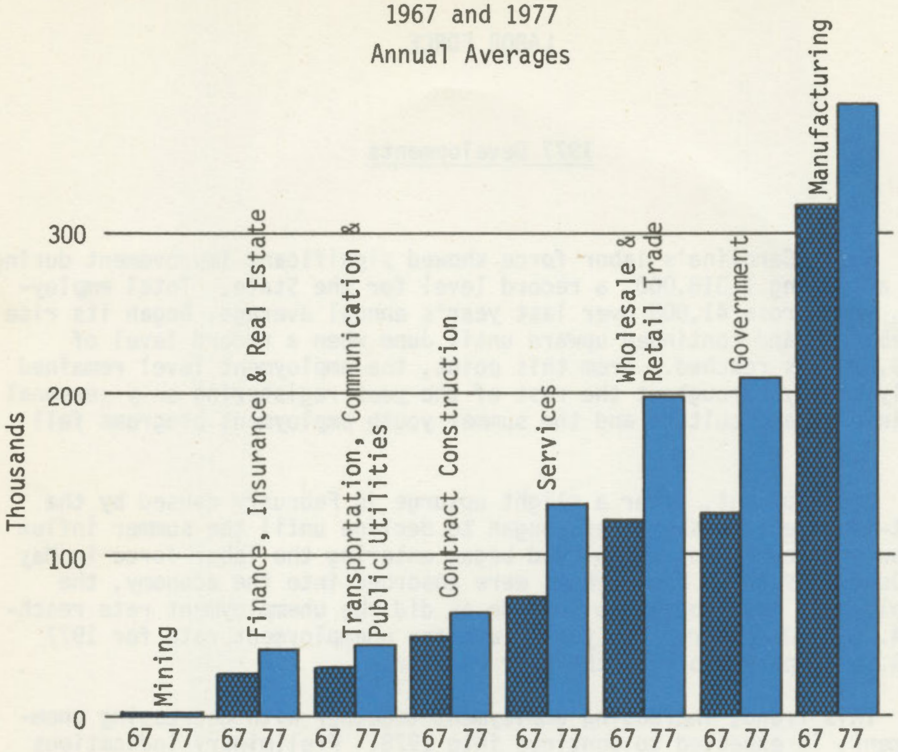
*Handbook estimates

Source: S. C. Employment Security Commission

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1967 and 1977

Annual Averages



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

During the year 1977, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina experienced steady growth, as it has since the recession in 1974-1975. Nonfarm jobs increased by 40,700 over the annual average for 1976 to reach a level of 1,078,800 for 1977. Although the 3.9% annual increase was smaller than the 1975-1976, 5.6% increase, the overall growth appears encouraging since the 1975-1976 gain was partially influenced by the recovery from the recession. Particularly impressive was the fact that all the major industrial sectors registered positive gains for the year with the largest percentage increase in contract construction employment.

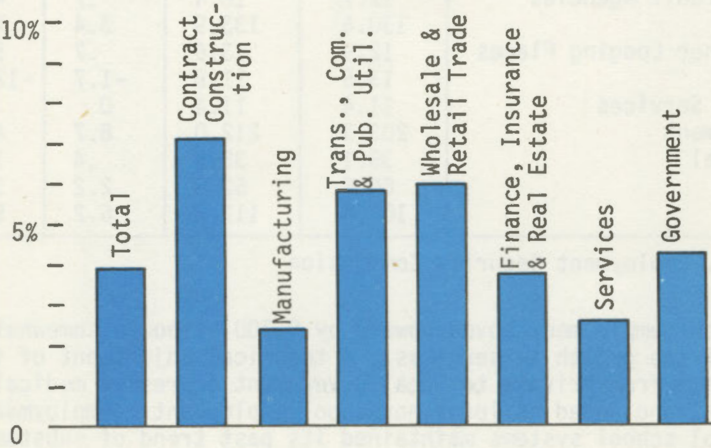
Employment in contract construction was strengthened by 4,400 more jobs than in 1976. Although contract construction at its 1977 peak was 12,300 or 15% below the all time high set in June, 1974 (82,100), building activity since the recession has made great progress. The bulk of the activity can be attributed to the residential sector with building permits increasing in value by $121.9 million dollars for the year 1977. Nonresidential building permits, however, fell by $44.0 million reflecting the cautiousness in plant expansion and new plant construction. Corresponding to this, the bulk of the employment gains were in general building and special trade contractors, 3,900 over the year, while heavy construction contractors grew by only 500 during the same period.

Wholesale and retail trade realized the largest net gain in employment for 1977. Trade employment increased by 11,200 or 6.0% above the level in 1976 with 1,900 jobs in wholesale trade and 9,400 in retail trade. The expansion of durable goods wholesaling contributed to the majority of the growth in wholesale trade. Retail trade was mainly influenced by gains in general merchandising, food stores and eating and drinking places. Retail sales for 1977 were $11.0 billion which greatly contributed to the gains in employment in most sectors of trade. General merchandising, food stores and miscellaneous retailing realized 4,100 new jobs which were largely a result of the many shopping malls which opened during the year throughout the State. The excellent tourist season in the State enhanced restaurant and tavern employment which increased by 3,900 or almost 12%.

The tourist industry also contributed significantly to the services industry with 1,300 jobs being created in the hotels and other lodging places and amusement and recreational services industries. Slight gains were realized in personal and business services with total services employment increasing by 3,400. Employment in transportation, communication and public utilities moved up moderately with most of the impetus of growth in electric, gas and sanitary services. Finance, insurance and real estate, spurred by the increased demand for residential housing, climbed moderately upward by 1,500 over 1976. Banking and credit agencies highlighted the advance with an increase of 700 jobs reflecting the increasing willingness of consumers to commit themselves to short and long term indebtedness.

PERCENT CHANGE IN MAJOR SECTORS OF NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1976-1977



NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1976 and 1977

(In Thousands)

Industry	1976	1977	Change Over the Year Net	Change Over the Year Percent
Total	1,038.1	1,078.8	40.7	3.9
Mining	1.8	1.8	0	0
Contract Construction	61.5	65.9	4.4	7.2
Manufacturing	371.0	379.9	8.9	2.4
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	42.7	45.2	2.5	5.9
Railroad	4.2	4.2	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	12.9	13.5	.6	4.7
Other Transportation Services	5.2	5.3	.1	1.9
Communication	12.0	12.6	.6	5.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	8.3	9.7	1.4	16.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	187.6	198.8	11.2	6.0
Wholesale Trade	40.9	42.8	1.9	4.7
Retail Trade	146.6	156.0	9.4	6.4
General Merchandising	23.6	24.9	1.3	5.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	8.8	8.7	-.1	-1.1
Eating & Drinking Places	32.9	36.8	3.9	11.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	39.7	41.2	1.5	3.8
Banking & Credit Agencies	17.7	18.4	.7	4.0
Services	130.5	133.9	3.4	2.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.9	13.6	.7	5.4
Hospitals	13.5	11.8	-1.7	-12.6
Educational Services	11.4	11.4	0	0
Total Government	203.3	212.0	8.7	4.3
Total Federal	35.1	35.5	.4	1.1
Total State	60.6	62.8	2.2	3.6
Total Local	107.6	113.8	6.2	5.8

Source: S. C. Employment Security Commission

Government employment moved upward by 8,700 although somewhat at the expense of the growth in services. A technical adjustment of three hospital systems from private to local government depressed medical services employment and added to local nonschool employment. Employment in state and local school systems maintained its past trend of substantial growth with 1,000 jobs in state schools and 2,100 in local elementary and secondary schools. Federal government advanced by a moderate 400 over 1976 with gains of 300 and 200 employees in the defense and nondefense sectors being slightly offset by a net loss in post office employment.

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Calendar Years
1976 and 1977
(In Thousands)

Manufacturing Industry	1976	1977	Change Over the Year Net	Change Over the Year Percent
Total	371.0	379.9	8.9	2.4
Durable Goods	99.7	108.4	8.7	8.7
Lumber & Wood Products	14.6	15.0	.4	2.7
Furniture & Fixtures	4.5	4.6	.1	2.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.8	11.5	.7	6.5
Primary Metal Industries	4.4	4.8	.4	9.1
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	13.2	1.5	12.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	24.8	27.3	2.5	10.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	15.9	18.1	2.2	13.8
Instruments & Related Products	5.1	5.5	.4	7.8
Other Durable	8.0	8.3	.3	3.8
Nondurable Goods	271.3	271.5	.2	.07
Food & Kindred Products	13.7	14.0	.3	2.2
Textile Mill Products	149.5	146.3	-3.2	-2.1
Apparel & Other Finished Products	46.2	45.7	-.5	-1.1
Paper & Allied Products	13.5	13.8	.3	2.2
Printing & Publishing	6.4	6.6	.2	3.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	30.7	31.4	.7	2.3
Other Nondurable	11.3	13.6	2.3	20.4

Source: S. C. Employment Security Commission

Manufacturing

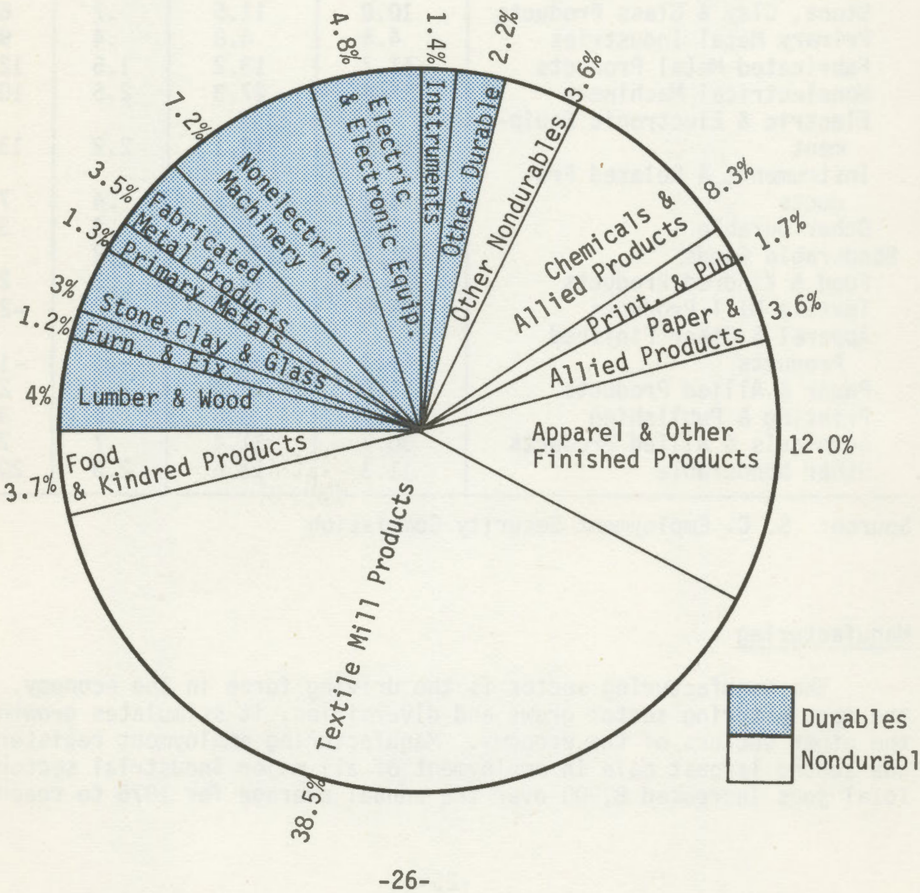
The manufacturing sector is the driving force in the economy. As the manufacturing sector grows and diversifies, it stimulates growth in the other sectors of the economy. Manufacturing employment registered the second largest gain in employment of all major industrial sectors. Total jobs increased 8,900 over the annual average for 1976 to reach a level of 379,900 for 1977. The growth of the industries comprising manufacturing, however, portray a diversified picture. Almost the entire growth took place in the durable goods industries, 8,700, leaving a meager 200 increase in the nondurable goods industries. The diversification of the industrial base of South Carolina began in the sixties with employment shifting from the relatively low wage nondurable goods industries to the higher wage durable goods industries. This trend has continued, as reflected in the growth in durable goods employment.

Highlighting the rise in durable goods employment was nonelectrical machinery with an increase of 2,500, followed closely by electric and electronic equipment with employment gains of 2,200. Adding further to the growth in durable goods employment was a 1,500 addition in fabricated metals, and a 700 jump in stone, clay and glass.

DISTRIBUTION OF

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING

1977



The growth rate in nondurable goods employment was substantially slower in 1977. Employment increased .07% over the annual average for 1976 and was approximately 9.0% less than the 1975-1976 increase. The bulk of the losses can continue to be attributed to the textile mill industries. Since the post recession high of 151,500 (June, 1976), textile employment fluctuated until reaching its highest peak for 1977 in June, (148,700). By December, 3,800 more jobs had been eliminated since the 1977 peak. The bulk of the losses occurred in broadwoven fabric mills (2,800). Only two components of textile employment (knitting mills and woven and tufted carpets and rugs) gained over the year but only by 400. The declining demand is partly attributed to increasing foreign imports which have been growing at a rate twice as fast as the domestic market. South Carolina has lost more textile jobs than any other state in the Southeast region.

Chemicals and allied products added 700 jobs from the 1976 average though synthetic fibers remained at its 1976 level. The brightest spot in nondurables was a 2,300 jump in rubber and plastic products industry, a 22.5% gain over 1976.

OUTLOOK FOR 1978

The potential for growth in nonfarm wage and salary employment for 1978 is excellent. Trade employment should continue to lead the way among the eight divisions as shopping malls around the State are completed or expanded. In manufacturing, durable goods should continue to outpace growth in nondurables with the textile industry, hopefully stabilizing its trend of employment contraction. Although the housing boom is expected to wind down soon, the residential sector should remain strong with the nonresidential sector improving as a number of new plants or expansions have been announced for this year. The tourist season is expected to be better than 1977 and should show up in expanded employment in services. All things considered, payroll employment in South Carolina faces an overall good year.

PERSONAL INCOME

PERSONAL INCOME[1]

Personal income in South Carolina totaled $16.2 billion in 1977. This was 10.7% more than in 1976. With consumer prices up 5.6%, real income or consumer purchasing power rose 4.8%. In per capita terms (total income divided by total population), income in South Carolina last year was $5,617 per person. This was a gain of 9.6% over the 1976 figure of $5,126. When adjusted to eliminate price changes between 1976 and 1977, real per capita income in 1977 was up 3.8%.

This increase in real income of nearly 4% is substantial, of course, but it should be remembered that a portion of the increase represents recovery from losses incurred during the 1973-1975 recession rather than real economic growth. Moreover, with population in the State growing at a slightly faster rate than in the nation as a whole, per capita income in South Carolina fell further behind that in the nation. In 1976, the State's per capita income was 20% less than that in the nation; in 1977, the lag was 21% -- a small change, and perhaps statistically insignificant, but a reversal, or at least a cessation, of the State's long term trend to close the income gap between it and the nation.

As measured by personal income, economic activity in South Carolina expanded throughout the year at a pace only slightly below the national rate. In the fourth quarter of 1977, personal income in South Carolina totaled $16,805,000,000, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Income was at record levels in both the State and the nation.

From the first quarter of last year through the fourth quarter, personal income rose 8.2% in South Carolina compared to an 8.7% gain nationally. The State's small lag behind the nation was due to two factors. Over the course of the year, income derived from farming in South Carolina declined 4%, whereas nationally, income from farming rose 11%. In addition, income from manufacturing -- by far the largest single income source in the State -- rose 6% in South Carolina from the first quarter of 1977 through the fourth quarter and 10% in the nation.

If income from farming and manufacturing are excluded from the aggregate, all other income sources in South Carolina rose 9.4% while in the nation, the relative gain was only 8.4%. In farming, the difference in rates of growth appear to reflect the usual volatility associated with agriculture. National-State variations of the size that occurred during the quarters of 1977 have been common over the years.

The State's lag in manufacturing growth during 1977 centered in its large nondurable goods manufacturing industry -- mainly textiles. That is, in durable goods manufacturing growth, South Carolina outpaced the nation slightly -- 13% compared to 12%. But in nondurables, it

INCOME AND POPULATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	AMOUNTS						PERCENT CHANGES			
	1973-4[1]	1975-1[1]	1976	1977-1[1]	1977-4[1]	1977	1973-4 to 1975-1	1975-1 to 1977-4	1977-1 to 1977-4	1976 to 1977
Personal Income (Millions) (Current $)	11,478	12,362	14,599	15,530	16,805	16,154	7.7	35.9	8.2	10.7
Population (Thousands)	NA	NA	2,848	NA	NA	2,876	NA	NA	NA	1.0
Per Capita Income (Current $)	NA	NA	5,126	NA	NA	5,617	NA	NA	NA	9.6
Personal Income[2] (Constant $)	10,550	9,994	10,960	11,262	11,735	11,489	-5.3	17.4	4.2	4.8
Per Capita Income[2] (Constant $)	NA	NA	3,848	NA	NA	3,995	NA	NA	NA	3.8
Per Capita Income as % of U. S.	-	-	80	-	-	79	-	-	-	-

[1]Digit following the year refers to quarter, i.e., 1973-4 = 4th quarter 1973. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

[2]Deflated by the Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures, 1972 = 1.0.

Note: These income figures are based on quarterly numbers which have not yet been revised, therefore, they are not comparable to the revised numbers in the Statistical Appendix.

Source: Basic data from Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

lagged significantly -- 4% versus 7%. With nondurables accounting for so much larger a proportion of total manufacturing in South Carolina than in the U. S., the slower economic growth in nondurables limited growth in total manufacturing much more in the State than in the nation. In fact, even had nondurable manufacturing in South Carolina grown at the national rate (7%) during 1977, its larger-than-average weight in the State's income structure would have been a dampening factor in total income growth.

Economic Changes During Recovery

Over the longer run, South Carolina's economic experience compared to that of the nation is more favorable. Since the low point of the recession in early 1975, income growth in the State has recovered at a faster pace than that of the country as a whole. From the first quarter of 1975 to the last quarter of 1977, personal income in South Carolina rose 36%. In the nation, it increased 32%.

Most individual industries in South Carolina rose at above average rates during economic recovery, but two points are particularly noteworthy. By far, the largest relative economic gain originated in the State's manufacturing industries. Over the 12-quarter span since early 1975, income from manufacturing in South Carolina increased 55%. Nationally, the rate of gain was 35%. Moreover, exceptionally rapid growth characterized both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing in the State. The growth in nondurable goods manufacturing was to be expected since this area had been hit especially hard by the 1973-1975 recession, and much of what appears to be basic growth in nondurable goods manufacturing in a statistical sense, merely represents recovery from the recession.

This is not true with regard to durable goods manufacturing, however. Income from these types of manufacturing in South Carolina rose nearly one-fifth during the recession. Much of this apparent gain was illusory, of course, as prices were responsible for most of the rise. However, the 55% increase in durable goods manufacturing from the bottom of the recession (first quarter, 1975) to the most recent quarter (fourth quarter, 1977) is an indicator of the underlying strength of durable goods manufacturing in South Carolina.

These developments within the State's manufacturing industry have resulted in a structural change in its economy. Durable manufactures accounted for a little more than one-fourth of all manufacturing in South Carolina in 1975. Nationally, the fraction was nearly two-thirds. At the end of 1977, however, durable goods manufacturing comprised a little more than 30% of all manufacturing activity in South Carolina. This fraction may decline somewhat if nondurables in South Carolina have not yet recovered fully from the recession.

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH CAROLINA*

FIRST QUARTER, 1975; FIRST AND FOURTH QUARTER, 1977

Industry	UNITED STATES					SOUTH CAROLINA				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	1975-1	1977-1	1977-4	1975-1 to 1977-4	1977-1 to 1977-4	1975-1	1977-1	1977-4	1975-1 to 1977-4	1977-1 to 1977-4
Farm	$ 26,480	$ 32,197	$ 35,606	34.5	10.6	$ 267	$ 368	$ 355	33.0	-3.5
Mining	12,744	16,955	17,939	40.8	5.8	20	23	26	30.0	13.0
Contract Construction	53,892	59,780	69,484	28.9	16.2	666	687	769	15.5	11.9
Manufacturing	236,876	292,130	321,037	35.5	9.9	2,890	4,202	4,473	54.8	6.4
Durables	151,284	185,422	206,879	36.7	11.6	893	1,228	1,383	54.9	12.6
Nondurables	85,592	106,708	114,158	33.4	7.0	1,997	2,974	3,090	54.7	3.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	154,932	186,552	200,908	29.7	7.7	1,366	1,729	1,892	38.5	9.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	48,816	59,139	64,488	32.1	9.0	392	458	502	28.1	9.6
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	66,236	80,966	87,864	32.7	8.5	484	639	711	46.9	11.3
Services	147,200	186,140	202,788	37.8	8.9	1,148	1,512	1,665	45.0	10.1
Other Industries	3,348	3,987	4,532	35.4	13.7	34	43	50	47.1	16.3
Government	167,388	197,591	209,510	25.2	6.0	2,193	2,545	2,742	25.0	7.7
Federal	61,432	69,132	73,339	19.4	6.1	1,133	1,234	1,346	18.8	9.1
State and Local	105,956	128,459	136,171	28.5	6.0	1,060	1,310	1,396	31.7	6.6

*All data in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

The substantial growth of durable goods manufacturing in South Carolina benefits the State's income structure in two important respects. First, average wages and salaries in durable goods manufacturing are generally higher than those in nondurables. Accordingly, the increased importance of the former in South Carolina's income structure should contribute significantly toward improving the State's low per capita income status. Secondly, with so much of its manufacturing now concentrated in textile and apparel production, the above average expansion of durable goods will give the State a broader and more diversified economic base, thereby making it somewhat more recession-resistant in the future than in the past.

OUTLOOK FOR 1978

Given South Carolina's recent period tendency to parallel national growth, such a pattern can be forecast for 1978. A somewhat higher rate of growth may be experienced in the State if the anticipated slowdown in durable goods manufacturing materializes. Such a development would affect South Carolina relatively more than the nation. In summary, current dollar personal income in South Carolina in 1978 should total about $18.1 billion.

[1] The income figures used in this analysis are based on quarterly numbers which have not yet been revised, therefore, they are not comparable to the revised numbers in the Statistical Appendix.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

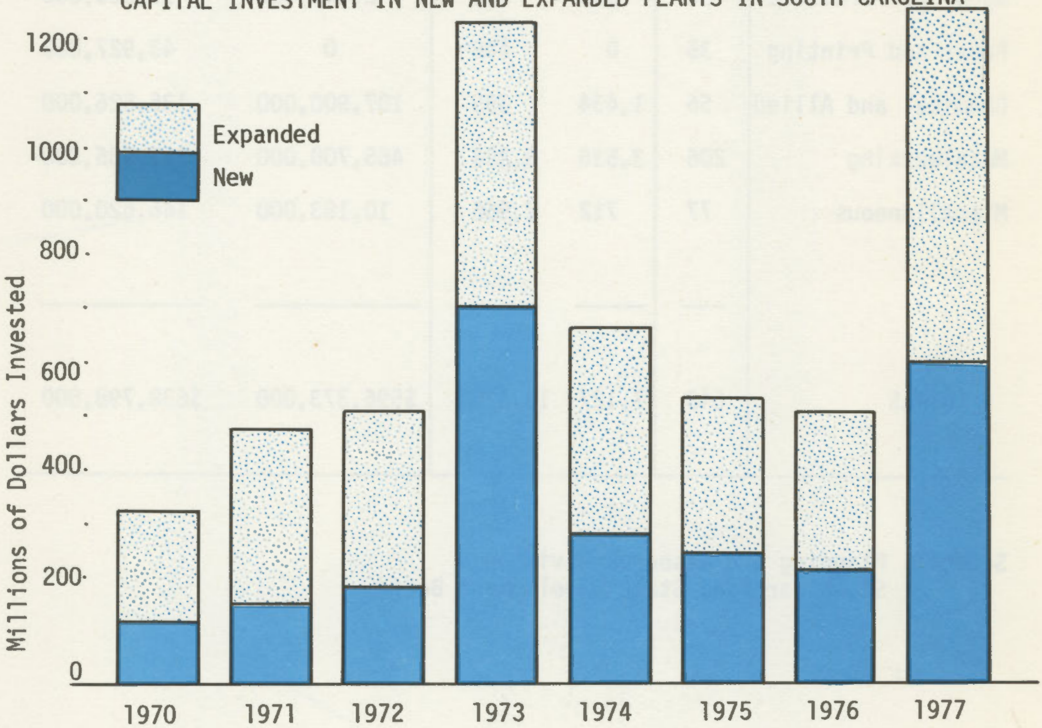
CAPITAL INVESTMENT

1977 Developments

Announced capital investment in South Carolina by new and expanded manufacturing plants reached a new high in 1977 totaling $1.235 billion. This year was more than double the previous year and investments surpassed by $6 million the previous record of $1.229 billion announced in 1973.

New industries provided over $596 million which was 48% of the total capital investment announced for the year. Expansions accounted for $639 million and represented the biggest investment year ever for existing industries. A record 594 South Carolina plants announced expansions of their facilities in 1977. A special survey of existing plants was helpful in identifying this large number of expansions.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA



CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT FROM NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS

BY INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

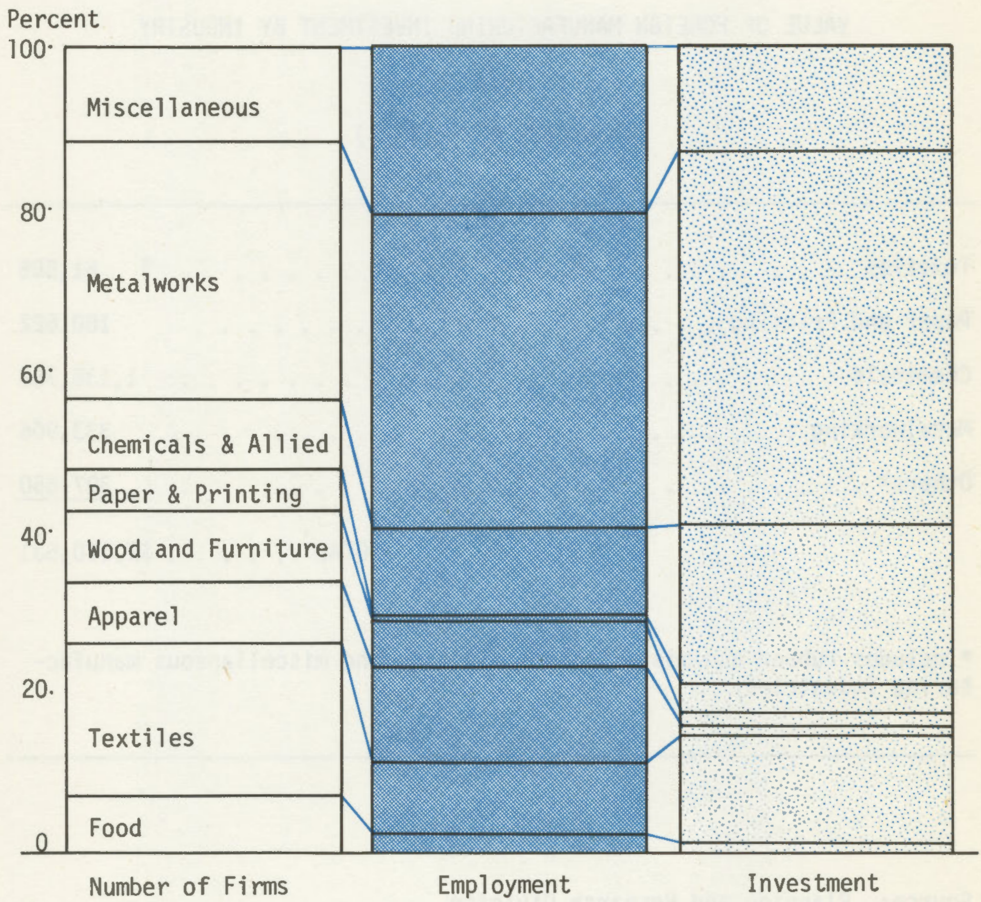
1977

Industry	No. of Firms	Employment New	Employment Expanded	Investment New	Investment Expanded
Food	47	175	272	$ 2,800,000	$ 16,868,000
Textiles	123	400	1,205	2,950,000	156,126,000
Apparel	49	370	1,709	4,400,000	10,259,000
Wood and Furniture	55	500	485	2,440,000	15,536,000
Paper and Printing	35	0	149	0	43,927,000
Chemical and Allied	56	1,434	395	107,900,000	135,526,000
Metalworking	206	3,536	3,294	465,700,000	113,936,000
Miscellaneous	77	712	2,966	10,183,000	146,620,000
TOTALS	648	7,127	10,475	$596,373,000	$638,798,000

Source: Planning and Research Division
South Carolina State Development Board

Most industrial sectors were represented in the 1977 investment of $1.235 billion, but the Metalworking Industries were the predominant contributors. This industry accounted for nearly half (46.9%) of the capital investment with total announcements of nearly $580 million. Chemicals and Allied Industries and the Textile Industries represented 19.7% and 12.9% respectively. These three industry segments together accounted for nearly 80% of the announced capital investment in 1977.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN 1977



As has been the pattern in the past few years, foreign affiliated manufacturing facilities accounted for a substantial volume of the announced capital investment. In 1977, these plants provided $400 million or about one-third of the year's total. Firms based in Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands and Switzerland were represented.

VALUE OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT BY INDUSTRY

1977

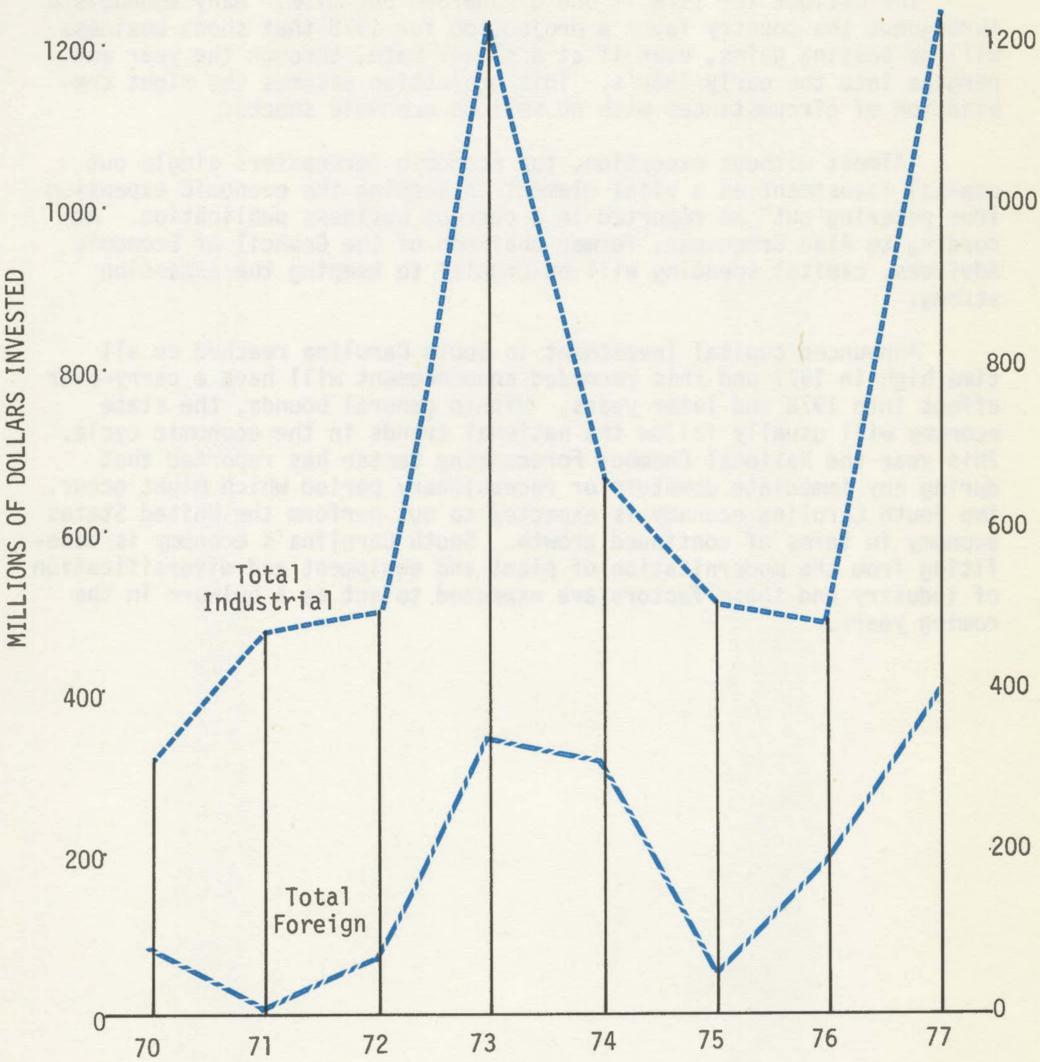
(Thousands of Dollars)

Textiles	$ 61,585
Paper and Printing	180,622
Chemicals	1,136,768
Metalworking	333,906
Others*	397,650
TOTAL	$2,110,531

*Includes rubber and miscellaneous plastics and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Source: Planning and Research Division
South Carolina State Development Board
December, 1977

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS AND
TOTAL FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1970-1977



OUTLOOK FOR 1978

The outlook for 1978 is one of guarded optimism. Many economists throughout the country favor a projection for 1978 that shows business will be posting gains, even if at a slower rate, through the year and perhaps into the early 1980's. This projection assumes the right combination of circumstances with no serious economic shocks.

"Almost without exception, top economic forecasters single out capital investment as a vital element in keeping the economic expansion from petering out" as reported in a current business publication. According to Alan Greenspan, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, capital spending will be crucial to keeping the expansion strong.

Announced capital investment in South Carolina reached an all time high in 1977 and this recorded announcement will have a carry-over effect into 1978 and later years. Within general bounds, the state economy will usually follow the national trends in the economic cycle. This year the National Chamber Forecasting Center has reported that during any immediate downturn or recessionary period which might occur, the South Carolina economy is expected to out perform the United States economy in terms of continued growth. South Carolina's economy is benefiting from the modernization of plant and equipment and diversification of industry and these factors are expected to act as a bulwark in the coming years.

CONSTRUCTION

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

Contract construction, a leading source of strength in the national economy in 1977, was also a significant factor in the continuing recovery of the South Carolina economy in 1977. The value of construction permits in South Carolina increased in 1977 by 6.5% over 1976 to $1.27 billion. Although the value of nonresidential permits actually declined in 1977, the 18% increase in residential permits more than offset this drop for a 6.5% overall increase.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

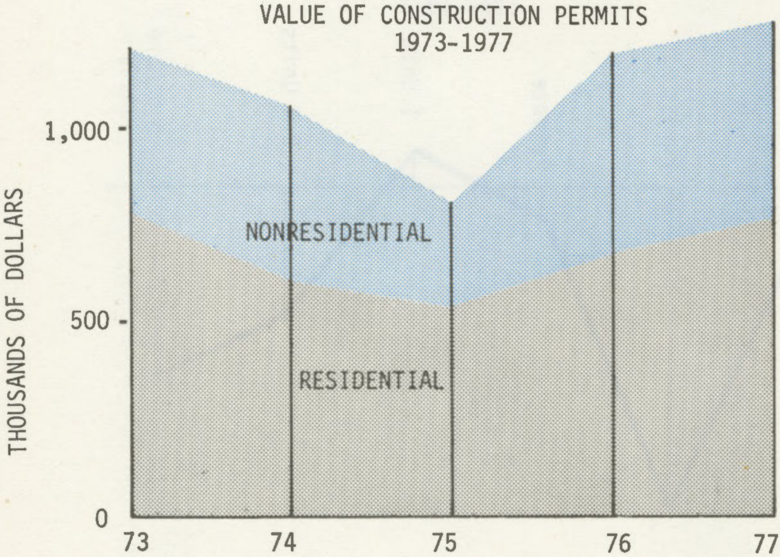
1973-1977

(Thousands of Dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change 73-77
Residential	$ 814,435	$ 615,088	$542,687	$ 677,732	$ 799,608	- 1.8
Nonresidential	386,618	471,940	296,693	518,772	474,793	+22.8
TOTAL	1,201,053	1,087,028	839,380	1,196,504	1,274,401	+ 6.1

Source: F. W. Dodge Corporation

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS
1973-1977



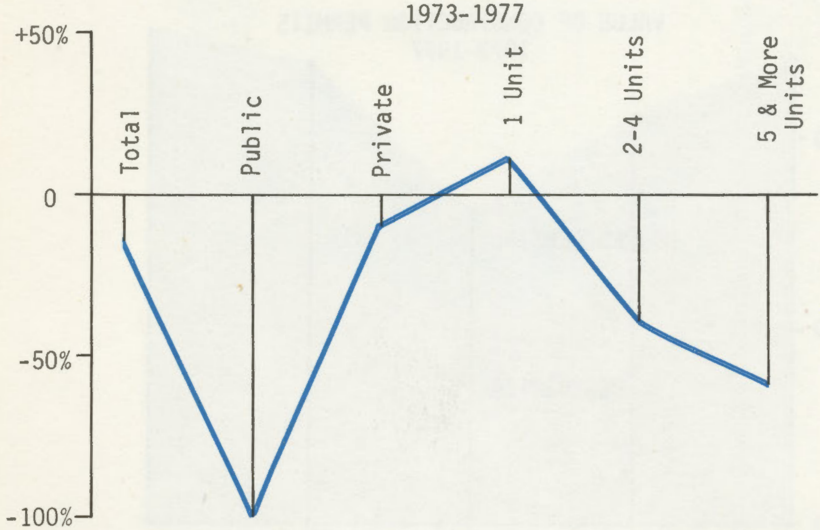
While construction activity has recovered substantially from the depressed levels of 1974 and 1975, the 1977 value of construction permits in 1977 was only 6.1% above that in 1973. The number of housing units authorized in 1977, however, was 14% below the 25,878 units authorized in 1973. As can be seen in the following table, the only housing category in which construction activity was above its 1973 level was in single unit structures.

HOUSING UNITS AUTHORIZED IN PERMIT-ISSUING PLACES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Calendar Years
1973-1977

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change 73-77
Total Housing Units	25,878	15,882	15,358	16,212	22,139	- 14.4
Public Housing Units	805	450	512	348	0	-100.0
Private Housing Units	25,073	15,432	14,846	15,864	22,139	- 11.7
Structures of 1 Unit	16,659	12,533	12,166	13,786	18,532	+ 11.2
Structures of 2-4 Units	1,026	632	598	553	622	- 39.4
Structures of 5 or More Units	7,388	2,267	2,082	1,525	2,985	- 59.6

Source: Bureau of the Census
U. S. Department of Commerce

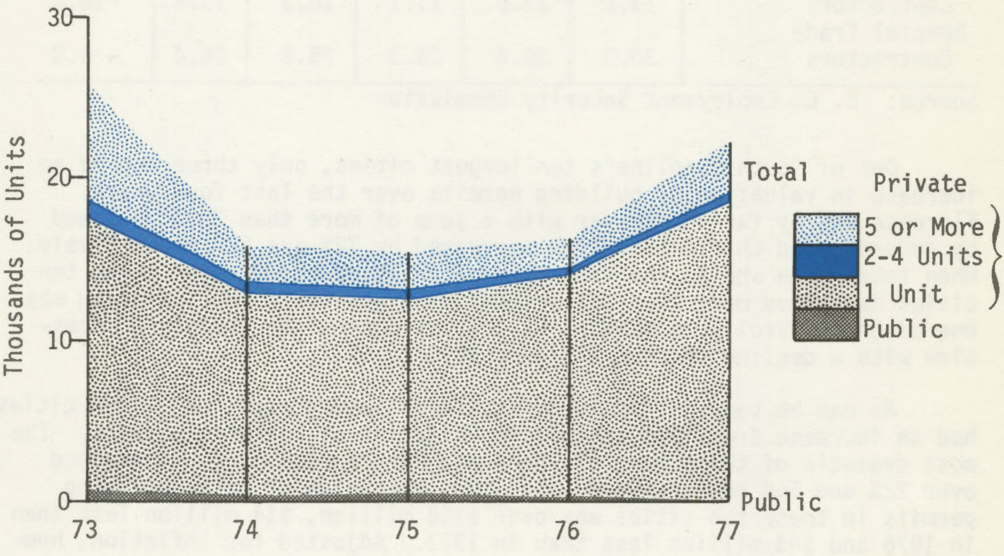
PERCENT CHANGE IN HOUSING PERMITS
1973-1977



Although below 1973 levels, the number of housing units authorized in 1977 increased substantially over the levels of 1976, the exception here being in public housing. In sharp contrast to the private sector, as seen in the preceding table, the public construction market dropped drastically with no new units authorized in 1977. Private multi-unit structures (two or more units) showed the largest gain with over 73% more units authorized in 1977 than in 1976. Due to the longer completion time required for multi-unit construction, the percentage gains in dollar value of units put-in-place do not coincide, tending to lag the increase in permits. Consequently, the percentage increase in units was much greater than the increase in value put-in-place in 1977.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSING UNITS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1973-1977



Employment in contract construction in South Carolina increased by 7.2% during 1977 with all sectors registering gains, ranging from 4.9% in Heavy Construction to 10.1% for Special Trade Contractors. Although the construction industry made significant gains during 1977, total construction employment, as well as all the individual sectors, are still well below their respective levels in 1973. This contrasts with the 6% increase over 1973 of dollar activity, but when adjusted for prices, the dollar activity would also be below the 1973 level.

EMPLOYMENT IN CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Calendar Years
1973-1977
(In Thousands)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change 73-77
Contract Construction	71.2	76.0	61.8	61.5	65.9	- 7.4
General Building Contractors	29.1	32.2	24.4	25.4	26.7	- 8.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.2	13.5	11.1	10.3	10.8	-18.2
Special Trade Contractors	30.0	30.4	26.3	25.8	28.4	- 5.3

Source: S. C. Employment Security Commission

Out of South Carolina's ten largest cities, only three showed an increase in valuation of building permits over the last four years. Florence was by far the leader with a jump of more than 380% followed by Anderson and Charleston which increased by 72% and 55% respectively. When taken as a whole, the valuation of building permits for these ten cities decreased more than 20% betweel 1973 and 1977. Myrtle Beach was one of South Carolina's hardest hit cities during the 1974-1975 recession with a decline of over 67% from 1973 to 1977.

As can be seen in the table on the following page, only five cities had an increase from 1976 to 1977 in valuation of building permits. The most dramatic of these were Florence and Myrtle Beach which increased over 72% and 56% respectively. In 1977, the value of total building permits in these ten cities was over $168 million, $14 million less than in 1976 and $43 million less than in 1973. Adjusted for inflation, however, the value of total building permits in 1977 dollars was almost $120 million less in 1977 than in 1973.

VALUATION OF BUILDING PERMITS FOR TEN SOUTH CAROLINA CITIES

Calendar Years

1973-1977

(Thousands of Dollars)

Cities	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent Change 73-77
Anderson	$ 7,327.1	$ 7,841.7	$ 6,385.5	$ 5,455.6	$ 12,652.6	72.7
Charleston	12,304.7	29,623.6	21,479.8	16,868.2	19,112.2	55.3
Columbia	40,367.9	28,052.9	41,431.2	30,564.9	18,608.0	-53.9
Florence	11,639.0	8,134.2	5,720.6	32,411.5	55.947.7	380.7
Greenville	43,501.1	16,506.5	14,373.9	18,412.0	12,570.8	-71.1
Greenwood	4,781.5	6,793.7	4,009.3	13,172.3	3,926.1	-17.9
Myrtle Beach	56,874.4	6,644.2	10,111.0	11,719.1	18,337.9	-67.8
Rock Hill	10,676.0	11,353.6	8,986.9	11,768.5	7,068.2	-33.8
Spartanburg	13,922.6	13,691.0	16,924.6	16,222.9	12,385.6	-11.0
Sumter*	9,801.5	7,568.9	9,393.2	7,195.4	7,655.9	-21.9
All Cities	$211,195.8	$212,441.6	$149,739.7	$182,766.4	$168,265.0	-20.3

*Includes city and boundary areas outside of city limits

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond

OUTLOOK FOR 1978

As the South Carolina economy continues to improve, the contract construction industry in South Carolina will also continue to grow in 1978 although at a somewhat slower pace than that in the nation. Employment in 1978 made a strong beginning with the first quarter having 67,500 construction employees compared to only 58,300 for the same period of 1977, for an increase of almost 16%.

Following the trends of increased employment in contract construction is a larger dollar value of building permits. Dollar value of permits in the first quarter of 1978 was $46.7 million more than in the first quarter of 1977, an increase of over 16%. This increase resulted mainly from residential construction permits which increased almost 34% from first quarter 1977 to first quarter 1978 and which reached over $225 million dollars, $56.7 million more than 1977. Within this residential portion of building permits issued, single family housing was by far the largest sector. Single family unit building is expected to remain the fastest growing area of South Carolina's construction business.

The value of nonresidential building permits was considerably lower for first quarter 1978 than for the same period the previous year. The value of permits dropped 8% for a loss of over $10 million. This decline caused nonresidential's share of the total dollar value to drop from 42% in 1977 to under 33% in the first quarter in 1978.

In summary, the construction industry in 1978, in general, should maintain the momentum gained during 1976 and 1977 with strong gains in the single family sector offsetting some the slower activity in the multifamily and nonresidential sectors for an overall increase of about 4% in employment and approximately 6-8% in dollar activity.

FINANCE

FINANCE

Banking

The steady growth of the South Carolina economy in 1977 was reflected in banking activity for the year.

Although the number of banking offices in the State rose by only two, bank assets increased 10%. This growth rate was a substantial improvement over the 3% increase in assets between 1975 and 1976. Total deposits grew at 11% with their components following the past State and national trends of time deposits growing more rapidly than demand deposits. From June, 1976 to June, 1977, deposit growth of South Carolina banks was slightly ahead of the national average as it was for the entire 1970-1977 period. Loan demand was somewhat disappointing during the first part of 1977 but accelerated towards the end of the year with total loans increasing 9%. Interest rates also began to rise in late 1977.

NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES, ASSETS, DEPOSITS & LOANS
IN
SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS

June 30, 1970, June 30, 1976 and June 30, 1977

(Thousands of Dollars)

Item	1977	1976	1970
Number of Banking Offices	693	691	502
Total Assets	$5,337,494	$4,849,098	$2,525,039
Total Deposits	4,557,691	4,117,748	2,202,259
I.P.C.* Demand Deposits	2,056,096	1,935,308	1,172,361
I.P.C.* Time Deposits	2,007,722	1,778,989	695,737
Total Loans	2,807,635	2,585,421	1,313,459

*I.P.C. - Individual, Partnership and Corporations

Source: Data derived from Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond

Several steps toward a higher level of electronic funds transfer services were taken during the year. Automated teller machines were added throughout the State, and the forerunner of a point-of-sale system was installed in one major metropolitan area. Additionally, the South Carolina Automated Clearing House began operation, providing automatic transfer of payroll and other types of payments for customers of almost all banks in the State. Some savings and loan associations and credit unions also participated. Eventually, the South Carolina system will link into a national system expanding potential electronic services for consumers and reducing payment time, float and losses for companies, and financial institutions.

Overall, 1977 was a profitable year for South Carolina banks with earnings performances generally better than the national averages. This was due not only to stepped up growth in the major categories discussed above but also to lower loan losses and decreased loan loss provisions. The outlook for 1978 includes slightly rising interest rates with continued growth and a positive profit picture.

Savings and Loan Associations

Savings and loan associations form the second largest financial sector in South Carolina in terms of asset size, and insured associations account for over 99% of total assets held. As a group, these associations had a rate of asset growth in 1977 of 17% which slightly exceeded their average annual rate of 16.1% during the 1970-1976 period.

NUMBER OF INSURED ASSOCIATIONS, TOTAL ASSETS, MORTGAGE LOANS AND DEPOSITS

S. C. Savings and Loan Associations

December 31, 1970, 1976 and 1977

(Millions of Dollars)

Item	1977	1976	1970
Number of Associations	73	71	70
Total Assets	$4,844	$4,130	$1,690
Mortgage Loans	4,187	3,525	1,455
Total Deposits	4,206	3,609	1,416

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board

The demand for housing in South Carolina continued to increase in 1977 with housing starts, value of residential construction and employment in contract construction all up from 1976. The majority of savings and loan assets (86%) were used to meet this increased demand through financing of home mortgages. The latter grew at a rate of 19%, up from the average annual rate of 15.9% for 1970-1976.

While the usury limitation of 9% on loans up to $60,000 was extended in 1977 to June 30, 1979, mortgage rates varied from 8.5% to 9% throughout the State in the first three quarters of the year. Variations were dependent on the amount of savings deposits available in sub-regions of the State. By the fourth quarter of 1977, however, higher rates available on government obligations and other savings instruments began to cause a slowdown in the rate of savings inflows to savings and loans and this was reflected in an evening-out of intrastate mortgage rates at the upper limit of 9%.

Continued competition for savings dollars became apparent not only through reduced funds inflows, but also through saving rates paid by savings and loan associations. The percentage of savings earning above the passbook rate continued to increase in 1977, and at year end, stood at 69.2% (up from 52.8% in 1971). In spite of this, net income before taxes as a percent of assets has reversed the downward trend of 1973-1975 and has increased annually since 1975.

The ability of this sector to adjust in 1978 to competition and disintermediation of funds will partially be limited by the rate it can charge for its loans. While this remains fixed, the only possible response to reduced funds availability may be a reduction of mortgage loans availability which could contribute to a slowdown in the rate of growth of both the housing industry and the savings and loan industry in South Carolina. This, along with the effect of inflation on housing costs, and therefore on housing demand, will be the primary determinant of performance in 1978.

Credit Unions

South Carolina Credit Unions are nonprofit organizations offering financial services to specific, limited groups of people. Growth in this sector in the past year has taken place in membership, sources and uses of funds and in assets rather than in the number of credit unions. While the latter remained stable between 1976 and 1977, credit union membership grew by 15%, savings by 21%, loans by 24% and total assets by 23%. The percentage growth of loans and assets exceeded that of any other South Carolina financial sector.

SOUTH CAROLINA CREDIT UNIONS

December, 1970, 1976 and 1977

(Millions of Dollars)

Item	1977	1976	1970
Number of Credit Unions	194	194	183
Number of Members	412,904	357,602	196,839
Savings	$438.9	$362.1	$111.2
Loans	433.9	350.2	105.7
Assets	509.4	413.6	130.6

Source: South Carolina Credit Union League

In the past, credit unions have been limited to providing savings and short-term loan services to their members. Recently, however, some have begun offering share draft accounts similar to checking accounts. Additionally, in 1977, the U. S. Congress passed Public Law 95-22 which further expanded the services which can be offered by Federally chartered credit unions. Since South Carolina law allows State chartered credit unions the same powers as Federally chartered, with approval by the State Board of Financial Institutions, Public Law 95-22 also, in effect, expanded the potential offerings of these institutions. Under this new legislation, credit unions may now offer pre-approved lines of credit, mortgages for terms up to 30 years and share certificates (longer term, higher interest savings instruments similar to certificates of deposit).

While it is expected that movement into these new "allowable" areas by credit unions will be gradual, it is also expected that they will contribute to future growth. As this type of growth takes place, however, credit union income may become more vulnerable to changes in economic aggregates and this may affect the character and pace of expansion in this area.

Consumer Finance

Consumer finance institutions operate under the regulations set forth under two sections of the South Carolina 1976 Code of Laws. One is the Consumer Finance Act which applies to what are known as Restricted Lenders and the other is the Consumer Protection Code which governs Supervised Lenders. Both type Lenders are licensed, supervised and examined by the Consumer Finance Division of the Board of Financial Institutions.

The Consumer Finance Industry operates in competition with the Commercial Banking Industry and Credit Unions.

The following tables show pertinent data broken down for each type licensee. These figures are hard to compare to prior years as the Supervised Licensee was created by Legislative action effective September 29, 1976 and 1977 was the first calendar year separate annual reports were required.

1977

RESTRICTED

Number of Licensees	294
Number of Loans Made	358,398
Amount of Loans Made (In Thousands)	$101,960
Average Amount of Loans Made	$282.09

SUPERVISED

Number of Licensees	376
Number of Loans Made	244,298
Amount of Loans Made (In Thousands)	$299,674
Average Amount of Loans Made	$1,226.67

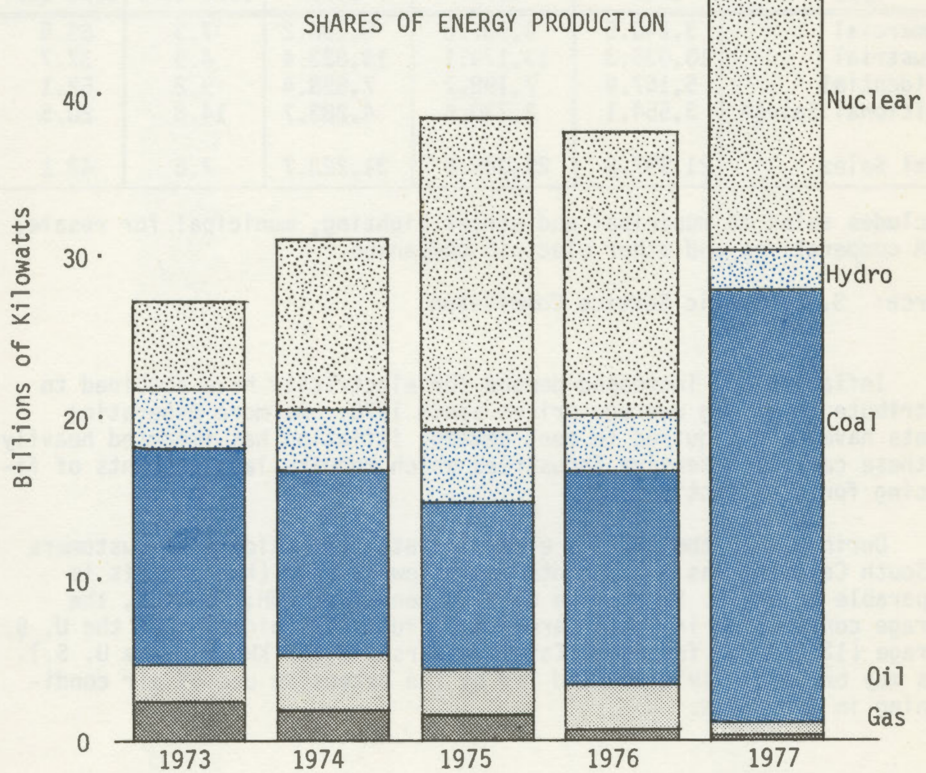
Source: Consumer Finance Division
State Board of Financial Institutions

ENERGY

Sources of Energy

South Carolina obtains most of its energy from coal and nuclear power. In 1977, the share of coal in total energy production increased substantially while nuclear continued to contribute approximately the same amount as it did in 1975 and 1976. Oil and gas became less important as energy generators reflecting national supply and price conditions.

With the construction of the Sumner Nuclear Plant, jointly owned by the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company and the South Carolina Public Service Authority, the State will rely even more on nuclear power as an energy source. Because of this, Federal efforts to reduce the use of natural gas and oil for electricity should have only minimal impact on the State.



Electricity

Most electrical power in South Carolina is supplied by one public and three private utilities. These provide electricity to individual customers and to electric cooperatives and some municipalities which, in turn, resell it. The following table shows private utility electricity sales by sector.

SALES OF ELECTRIC POWER BY PRIVATELY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Kilowatt-Hours Sold
(In Millions)
Calendar Years
1970, 1976-1977

Type	1970	1976	1977	Percent Change	
				1976-1977	1970-1977
Commercial	3,240.5	4,937.8	5,298.2	7.3	63.5
Industrial	10,035.3	13,179.1	13,823.4	4.9	37.7
Residential	5,167.9	7,198.7	7,858.4	9.2	52.1
Additional Sales*	3,554.1	3,730.4	4,283.7	14.8	20.5
Total Sales	21,997.8	29,046.0	31,263.7	7.6	42.1

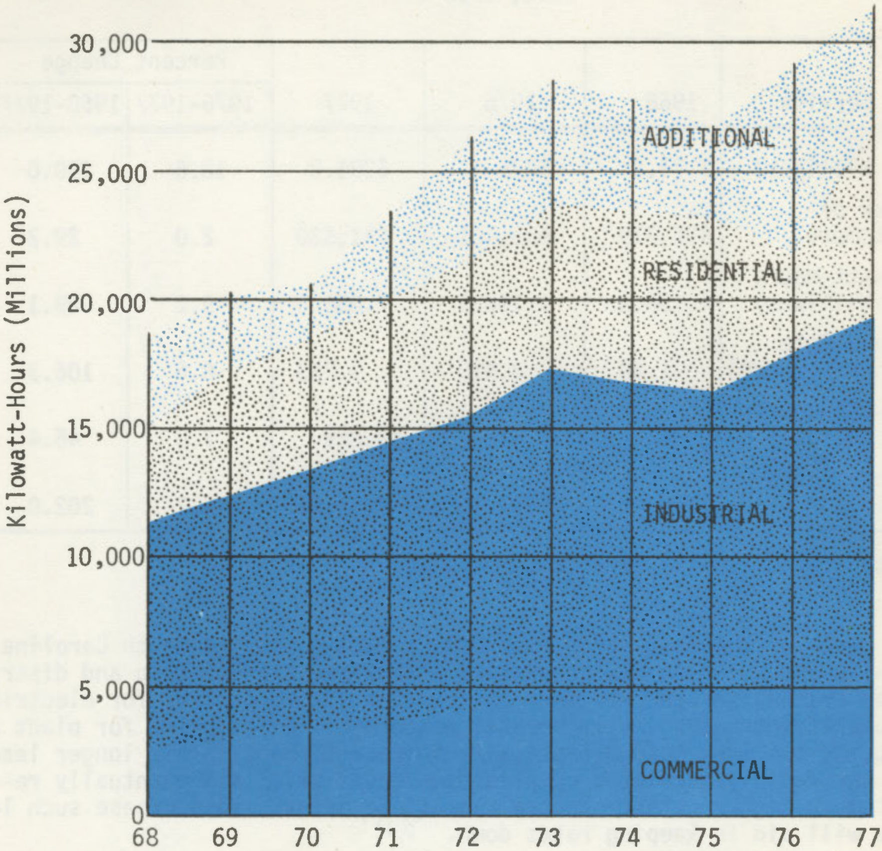
*Includes sales to municipal and street lighting, municipal for resale, REA cooperatives and other electric companies.

Source: S. C. Public Service Commission

Inflation and increased demand for electricity have combined to contribute to rising average prices since 1970. As more generating plants have been required to meet demand, inflation has impacted heavily on these capital intensive industries which require large amounts of financing for construction.

During 1977, the average electric rate for residential customers in South Carolina was 3.713 cents per kilowatt-hour (KWH). This is comparable to the U. S. average of 3.70 cents per KWH; however, the average consumption in South Carolina is fully 40% higher than the U. S. average (12,249 KWH for South Carolina versus 8,739 KWH for the U. S.). This may be partially accounted for by the extensive use of air conditioning in the State.

ANNUAL KILOWATT-HOUR SALES BY PRIVATELY-OWNED POWER COMPANIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA



Source: S. C. Public Service Commission Annual Report

Over the ten year period 1968 through 1977, the average annual bill for residential customers rose from \$150.61 to \$454.80. A portion of this increase may be attributed to increased usage of kilowatt-hours per customer which grew 46%; and to inflation, evidenced by a 74.2% increase in the Consumer Price Index (1968 constant dollars). The rise in the average rate per KWH from \$1.80 in 1968 to \$3.71 in 1977, when adjusted for inflation (1968 dollars), becomes an increase of \$1.80 to \$2.13 or an 18.3% increase in real prices.

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE PRIVATELY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITIES
Calendar Years
1968, 1976-1977

Service	1968	1976	1977	Percent Change	
				1976-1977	1968-1977
Revenue (In Millions)	$ 74.8	$246.1	$291.8	18.6	290.0
Number of Customers	496,719	628,761	641,530	2.0	29.2
Kilowatt-Hours (In Millions)	4,155.0	7,198.7	7,858.4	9.2	89.1
Average Rate (Cents per KWH)	1.80	3.419	3.713	8.6	106.3
Kilowatt-Hours per Customer	8,365	11,449	12,249	7.0	46.4
Average Annual Bill	$150.61	$391.43	$454.80	16.2	202.0

Source: S. C. Public Service Commission

Each of the four major electric utilities serving South Carolina is planning and building new generation plants and transmission and distribution systems in order to meet anticipated future demands for electricity. Because of increasing environmental concerns, the lead time for plant construction has increased dramatically in recent years. This longer lead time has rapidly escalated construction costs which are eventually reflected in higher rates. Federal and State efforts to decrease such lead times will aid in keeping rates down.

Natural Gas

As noted earlier, the share of natural gas in the State's total energy production has decreased during the 1970's. This has been due to limited supplies which are not expected to increase in the near future. The potential impact of the Federal Energy Bill on gas supplies and pricing in South Carolina is unknown at this time.

Allocations of natural gas for South Carolina are controlled by the federal government and there is no production within the State. Supplies allocated are handled by two major pipeline companies which serve private and municipal distributors, gas authorities and their own end-user customers. Recently, authority has been given to one intrastate pipeline and one distribution company to engage in exploration for natural gas, but this exploration will take place outside South Carolina.

CUSTOMERS SERVED BY NATURAL GAS UTILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA*

Calendar Years

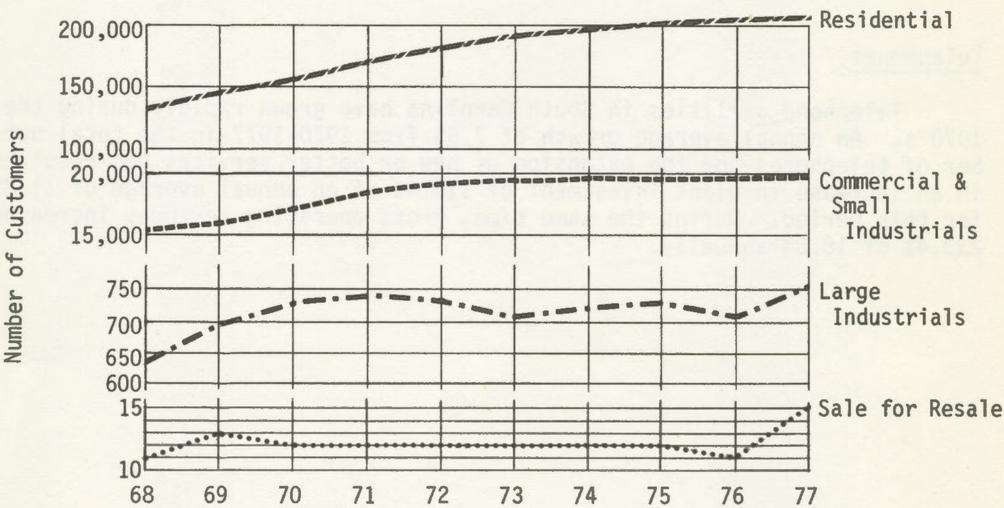
1970, 1976-1977

Type	1970	1976	1977	Percent Change 1976-1977	Percent Change 1970-1977
Residential	160,965	204,862	207,540	1.3	28.9
Commercial & Small Industries	17,236	19,444	19,544	.5	13.4
Large Industries	728	708	759	7.2	4.3
Sale for Resale	12	11	15	36.4	25.0
Total Customers	178,941	225,025	227,858	1.3	27.3

*Figures include five private utilities only.

Source: S. C. Public Service Commission

CUSTOMERS SERVED BY NATURAL GAS UTILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA



In spite of limited supplies, residential sales of gas are up for the 1970-1977 period. The number of residential customers, however, has increased more than proportionately causing a decreasing average use per customer. The latter declined steadily from 1970 to 1975, increased between 1975 and 1976 due to the harsh winter and decreased 4.8% from 1976-1977 for an overall change of -14.8%.

NATURAL GAS SERVICE TO RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA*

Calendar Years

1970, 1976-1977

Service	1970	1976	1977	Percent Change	
				1976-1977	1970-1977
Residential Customers	160,965	204,862	207,540	1.3	28.9
Residential Gas, Sales, MCF	13,956,964	16,620,249	16,023,302	-3.6	14.8
Average Use per Customer, MCF	90.6	81.1	77.2	-4.8	-14.8

*Figures include five private utilities only.

Source: S. C. Public Service Commission

Telephones

Telephone utilities in South Carolina have grown rapidly during the 1970's. An annual average growth of 7.5% from 1970-1977 in the total number of telephones and the extension of new or better services has resulted in an increase in plant investment of 118.4% of an annual average of 11.8% for this period. During the same time, gross operating revenues increased 233.4% of 18.8% annually.

GROWTH OF TELEPHONE UTILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1970, 1976-1977

Growth	1970	1976	1977	Percent Change	
				1976-1977	1970-1977
Gross Operating Revenue (In Millions)	$134.8	$399.5	$449.4	12.5	233.4
Gross Plant Investment (In Millions)	634.3*	1,304.5**	1,385.3*	6.2	118.4
Total Number of Telephones (In Thousands)	1,034.4	1,600.9	1,708.2	6.7	65.1

*Includes plant in service, held for future use.
**Plant in service.

Source: S. C. Public Service Commission

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays an important role in the State's economy despite the continued decline in the number of farms and farm employment in South Carolina. In addition to farming, there are many related industries from the production and supply of fertilizers and farm equipment to packing and shipping of farm products which combine to give a substantial boost to the overall economy.

1977 Developments

According to the South Carolina Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, South Carolina had an estimated 45,000 farms in operation during 1977, the same as in 1975 and 1976. Prior to 1974, the trend in number of farms and total land in farms had been steadily downward while the average farm size increased. From 1974 through 1978, the number of farms, total land in farms and average size of farms remained constant. The number of farms and total land in farm figures have recently been revised to reflect the findings in the 1974 Census of Agriculture.

NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS AND AVERAGE FARM SIZE

UNITED STATES AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Year	Number of Farms		Land in Farms (000 Acres)		Average Farm Size (Acres)	
	United States	South Carolina	United States	South Carolina	United States	South Carolina
1974	2,795,000	45,000	1,084,433	7,700	388	171
1975	2,767,000	45,000	1,081,448	7,700	391	171
1976	2,738,000	45,000	1,078,263	7,700	394	171
1977	2,706,000	45,000	1,075,003	7,700	397	171
1978p	2,680,000	45,000	1,072,333	7,700	400	171

p = Preliminary

Source: South Carolina Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

Weather during January, 1977 was the coldest on record at many recording stations around South Carolina. Pastures and winter grazing crops were in poor condition and provided only limited grazing for livestock. Small grain crops were in poor condition as growth was very slow during January. Rainfall was almost non-existent during the first three weeks of February. Many farmers were selling part of their cattle herds as the extreme cold weather continued to limit the amount of feed available from pastures. Rainfall during April was below normal in all areas of the state. By the end of April, soil moisture was short signaling the start of a severe drought that was to prevail through July in all areas and through August in some areas. Rainfall averaged below normal during May in all areas of the State except the Southern region for the second consecutive month ranging from 11% to 71% below normal, depending on the region -- the drought was becoming serious.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF LEADING FARM INCOME PRODUCING COMMODITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1976

Eggs produced (thousands)	1,282,000
Soybeans for beans production* (thousand bushels)	21,420
Cattle and calves (inventory numbers)	725,000
Milk production (thousand pounds)	523,000
Hogs and pigs (inventory numbers)	510,000
[1]Tobacco production* (thousand pounds)	153,375
[2]Cotton production* (bales)	145,000
[3]Peaches production* (thousand units)	5,313

*preliminary

[1]Flue-cured tobacco, type 13

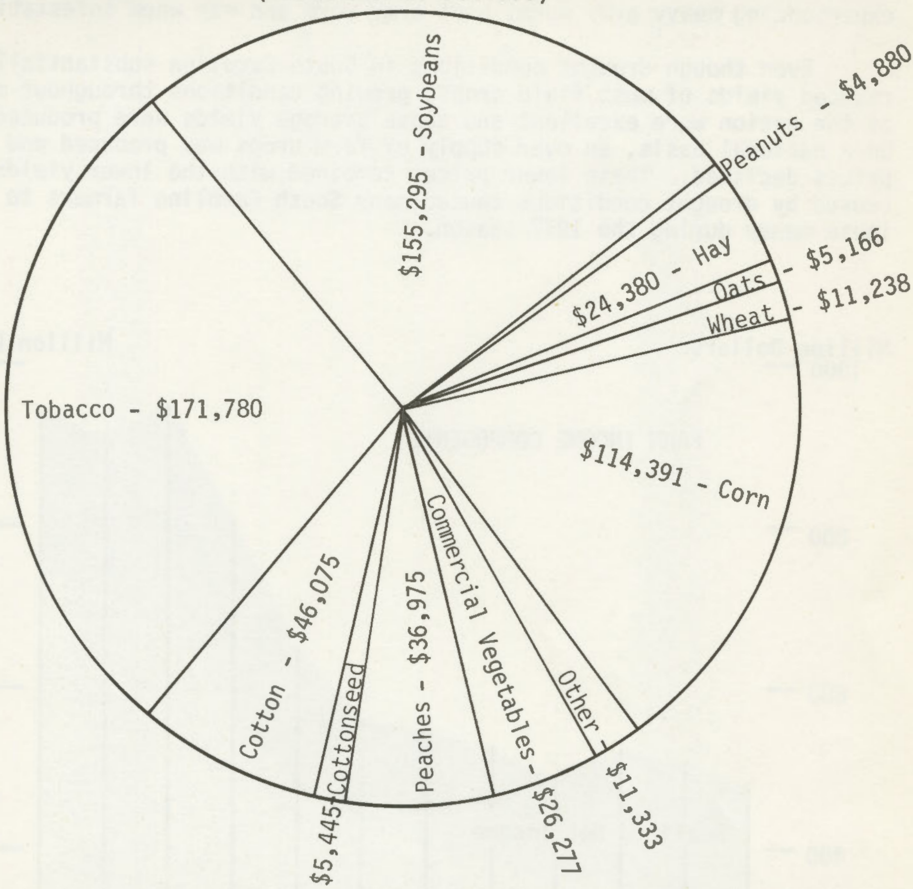
[2]480-pound net weight bales

[3]Production in 48-pound equivalents

Source: South Carolina Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, Crop Statistics, June, 1977.

South Carolina Livestock and Poultry Statistics, June, 1977.

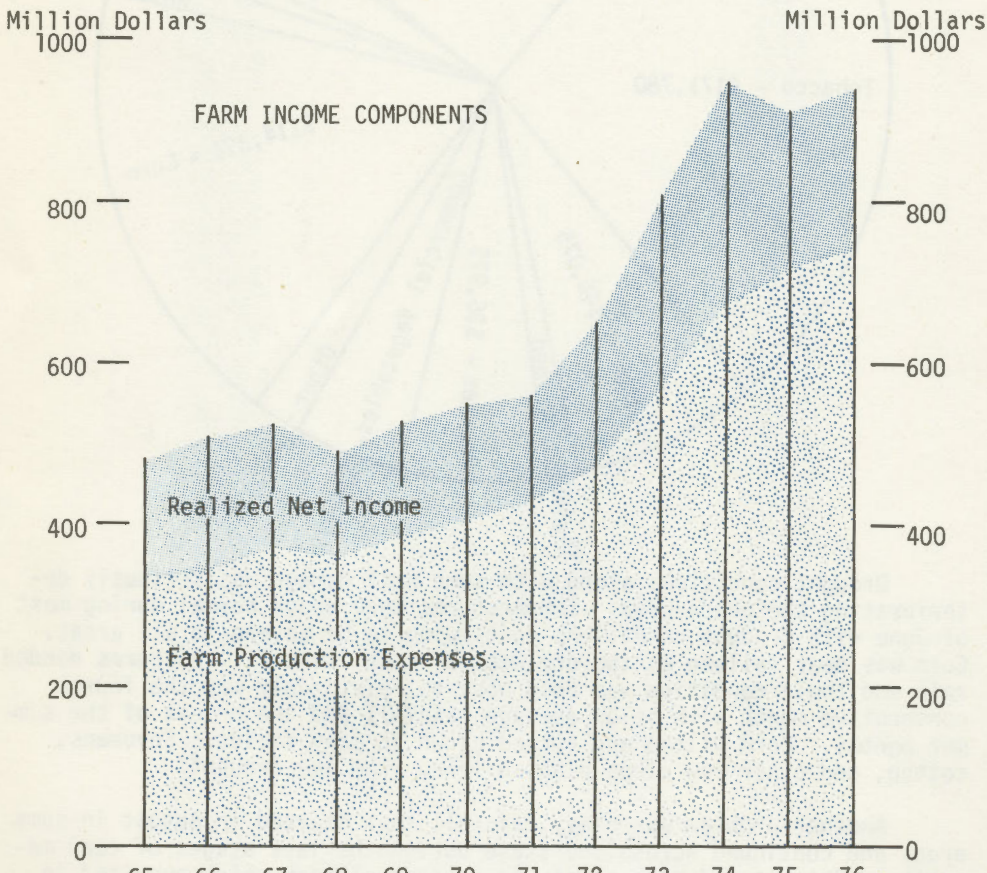
VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA MAJOR CROPS
1976
(Thousands of Dollars)



Drought conditions along with some hail damage was seriously deteriorating the peach crop. Temperatures were above normal during most of June with drought conditions continuing to be severe in all areas. Corn was near failure as the dry weather took its toll. Pastures needed rain and their condition was only poor to fair. July was the fourth consecutive month with below average rainfall and the driest of the summer months. Corn wilted and turned brown in many fields. Soybeans, cotton, and other row crops also suffered from the drought.

Another problem was heavy rainfall that started in August in some areas and continued across the state during the late stages of corn maturity. This caused high aflatoxin content of corn which resulted in rejections at elevators by the truck loads. These problems, caused by weather factors coupled with low prices, caused some farmers to abandon or harvest their corn for ensilage. Soybeans, after suffering severely during July and August, responded to generally adequate soil moisture late in the season and continued in fair condition despite many areas experiencing heavy army worm, beet army worm and ear worm infestations.

Even though drought conditions in South Carolina substantially reduced yields of most field crops, growing conditions throughout much of the nation were excellent and above average yields were produced. On a national basis, an over supply of farm crops was produced and prices declined. These lower prices combined with the lower yields caused by drought conditions caused many South Carolina farmers to loose money during the 1977 season.

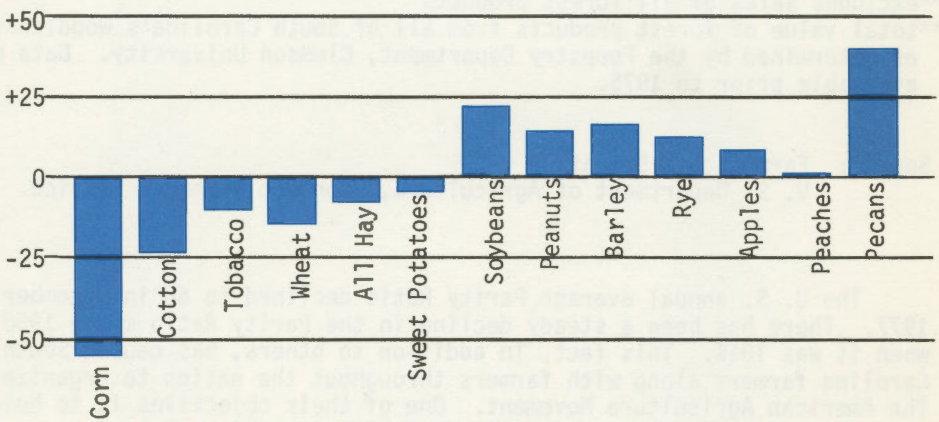


When the 1977 crop season is compared to 1976, it is evident that South Carolina farmers suffered heavy losses on corn and cotton and some losses on soybeans. The average per bushel price received for corn by Palmetto State farmers was $1.90 in 1977 compared to $2.35 in 1976. Combining this lower corn price in 1977 with the 38 bushel per acre reduction in yield due to the summer's severe drought, farmers received $106 per acre less in 1977 than in 1976. Using the same method of calculation, farmers received $108 per acre less for cotton in 1977 than in 1976. Soybeans faired better than corn or cotton, as rains late in the season increased yields, but the price per bushel declined from $6.82 in 1976 to $5.70 in 1977. This price decline resulted in receipts per acre being $9 less in 1977 than 1976.

The final outcome for 1977 crop production was as follows: production of corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, sorghum, hay and sweet potatoes decreased in South Carolina during 1977 while production of soybeans, peanuts, barley and rye showed an increase. The 1977 apple, peach and pecan production was also slightly above 1976. Production in thousands of units for 1976 and 1977 for those crops showing a decline in production in 1977 are as follows: corn, 49,358 - 22,320 bushels; cotton, 145 - 110 bales; tobacco, 153,375 - 138,380 pounds; wheat, 3,250 - 2,755 bushels; oats, 2,925 - 2,530 bushels; sorghum for grain, 510 - 192 bushels; all hay, 430 - 396 tons; sweet potatoes, 215 - 205 hundredweight. Production in thousands of units for those crops showing an increase in 1977 are as follows: soybeans, 21,420 - 26,000 bushels; peanuts, 24,645 - 28,200 pounds; barley, 720 - 840 bushels; rye, 510 - 640 bushels; apples, 23,000 - 25,000 pounds; peaches, 265,000 - 267,000 pounds; pecans, 2,500 - 3,500 pounds.

PERCENT CHANGE IN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED CROPS

1976-1977



CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS AND REALIZED INCOME

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1975 and 1976

Item	1975	1976*	Change Over the Year	
			Net	Percent
Total cash receipts from farm marketings** (thousands)	$804,294	$842,765	$38,471	4.8
Cash receipts from livestock and livestock produce	$271,218	$285,482	$14,264	5.3
Cash receipts from crops**	$533,076	$557,283	$24,207	4.5
Average income per farm (dollars)**				
Realized gross	$ 20,067	$ 20,978	$ 911	4.5
Realized net	$ 4,433	$ 4,153	-$ 280	-6.3
Forest products***	195,095	217,885	22,790	11.7

*preliminary
**excludes sales of all forest products
***total value of forest products from all of South Carolina's woodlands as determined by the Forestry Department, Clemson University. Data not available prior to 1975.

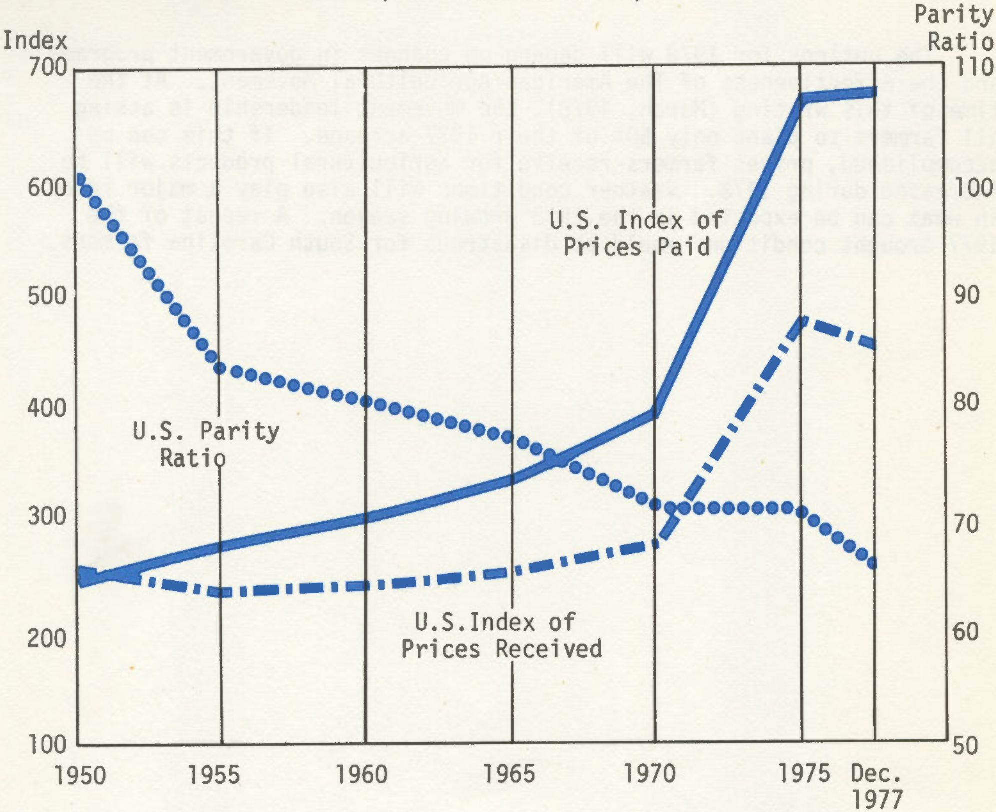
Source: Farm Income Situation
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

The U. S. annual average Parity Ratio declined to 66 in December, 1977. There has been a steady decline in the Parity Ratio since 1950 when it was 101%. This fact, in addition to others, has caused South Carolina farmers along with farmers throughout the nation to organize The American Agriculture Movement. One of their objectives is to hold products off the market until 100% of Parity is achieved.

U.S. INDEXES OF PRICES RECEIVED & PAID & PARITY RATIOS:

Indexes of Prices Received & Paid by U.S. Farmers & Parity Ratios

(1910-14 = 100 base)



The Parity Ratio measures the purchasing power of products sold by farmers in terms of things they buy compared to their purchasing power in the base period 1910-1914. As of any given date, it is computed by dividing the Index of Prices Received by Farmers by the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers. If the result is above 100 (that is, if the Prices Received Index is higher than the Prices Paid Index), products sold by farmers have an average per unit purchasing power higher than in 1910-1914. On the other hand, when the result is below 100, the average per unit purchasing power of commodities sold by farmers is less than in the base period.

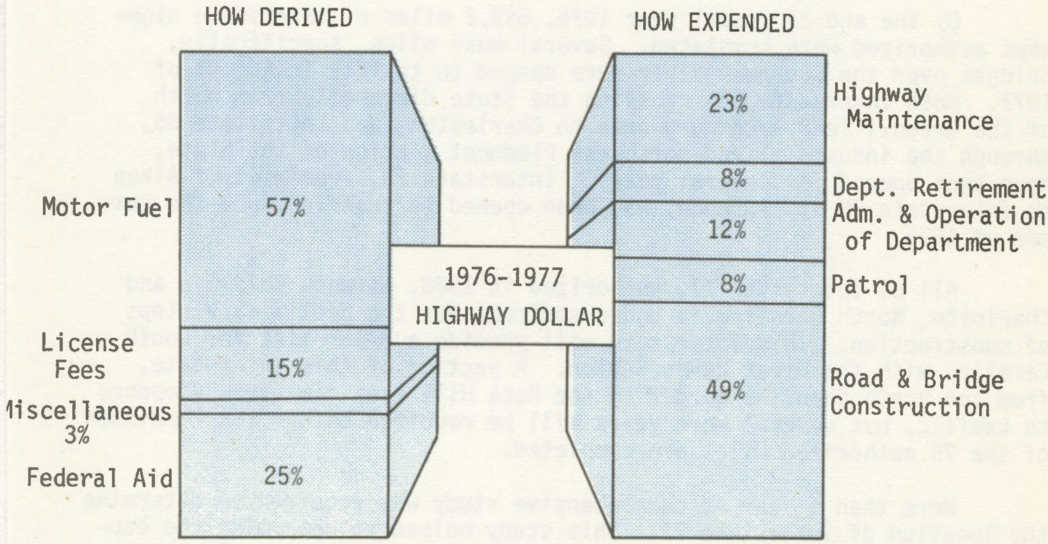
OUTLOOK FOR 1978

The outlook for 1978 will depend on changes in government programs and the effectiveness of The American Agricultural Movement. At the time of this writing (March, 1978), the movement leadership is asking all farmers to plant only 50% of their 1977 acreage. If this can be accomplished, prices farmers receive for agricultural products will be increased during 1978. Weather conditions will also play a major role in what can be expected in the 1978 growing season. A repeat of the 1977 drought conditions would be disastrous for South Carolina farmers.

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION

The South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation has responsibility for the state highway system that includes almost 39,000 miles of roadways throughout the State. In addition to the 765 miles of interstate highways authorized in South Carolina, there are 9,330 miles of primary highways and 28,600 miles of secondary roads. These secondary roads are often incorrectly referred to as farm-to-market roads but actually serve South Carolina's urban as well as rural areas.



Source: Annual Report of the S. C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation for 1976-1977

Total receipts for the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation totaled $219.6 million during fiscal year 1976-1977 while expenditures totaled $208.4 million during this fiscal year. These figures show a drop of more than 15% for receipts as well as a drop of more than 11% for expenditures.

A major portion of these revenues are derived from motor fuel taxes. Motor fuel taxes accounted for 56.5% of total receipts during fiscal year 1976-1977. There is a per gallon tax of one and two-thirds cents on gasoline that is specifically levied and collected for use by the Department of Highways and Public Transportation. Much of this is spent on maintenance and safety to help protect investments of $2.1 billion that have been spent on highways and bridges constructed since 1945. In fiscal year 1976-1977, 22.8% of total expenditures were spent on highway maintenance. Highway maintenance expenditures increased by 6.8% over fiscal year 1975-1976. The largest portion of expenditures allocated for highway construction decreased by 27.3% from fiscal year 1976 as a large portion of authorized interstate highways were completed in 1976.

By the end of fiscal year 1976, 692.2 miles of interstate highways authorized were completed. Several more miles, specifically, bridges over the Savannah River were opened to traffic in August of 1977. Both Interstate 26, crossing the State diagonally from north of the Greenville-Spartanburg area to Charleston, and Interstate 85, through the industrialized northwest Piedmont section of the State, have been opened for several years. Interstate 20, from west of Aiken to Interstate 95 at Florence, has been opened to traffic since the summer of 1975.

All of Interstate 77, authorized in 1968, between Columbia and Charlotte, North Carolina is under contract for the preliminary steps of construction. This interstate will provide a major link for South Carolina with the Great Lakes Region. A section of this interstate, from the North Carolina border to the Rock Hill area, is already opened to traffic, but several more years will be required before the remainder of the 75 authorized miles are completed.

More than a year of comprehensive study was required to determine the location of Interstate 77. This study helped to determine the economic, recreational, agricultural and tourism related impact that the building of the major roadway would bring to the Catawba region.

Much of the construction work on the primary road system in 1977 has been in the nature of improvements on existing roads. Expanding the number of travel lanes, widening bridges, and improvements for highway safety at railroad crossings and high accident locations are just several projects that have been taking place in recent years.

The major urban areas of South Carolina; Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, North Augusta as part of the Augusta urban area, as well as nearly a dozen other towns and cities throughout the State have a continuing urban transportation planning process. The goals of these plans are to determine the long-range transportation needs for each area and to help bring the changes about in an orderly manner. Work has now begun on freeways in Greenville and Charleston, but so far, the only completed element of these major plans is the Northeastern Freeway in Columbia. This freeway will prove to be an important tie-in with Interstate 77 and will help to make it more convenient to travel in South Carolina.

CONSTRUCTION AWARDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Fiscal Year 1976-1977

(Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Federal Aid Programs</u>	
Interstate	$28,043
Primary Urban	34,227
Secondary	11,351
Defense Access	38
Appalachian Access Road Program	479
Highway Planning Research	1,836
<u>State Programs</u>	
"C" Secondary	21,064
Primary/Urban	(618)
Special	132
TOTAL	$96,552

Source: Annual Report of the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation to the General Assembly.

RAILROADS

There are two primary rail carriers which provide freight service and one rail carrier which provides passenger service in South Carolina. The National Railroad Passenger Corporation, NRPC (AMTRACK) has recently taken over control of passenger service in the State and operates in the Greenville, Spartanburg and Clemson area. The Seaboard Coastline and the Southern Railroad have the majority of their operations in the transportation of freight. Seaboard operates over the entire State while Southern operates west of a line roughly connecting Charleston, Columbia and Charlotte, North Carolina. These two, Southern Railroad and Seaboard Coastline plus smaller rail carriers, have a total of about 2,958 miles of single or first main track in use in the State. The following table shows railroad track mileage in South Carolina.

RAILROAD TRACK MILEAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Single or First Main Track)

Seaboard Coastline Railroad	1,729.00
Southern Railroad	992.13
Others	237.79
TOTAL RAIL MILEAGE	2,958.92

Source: S. C. Public Service Commission

AIR TRANSPORTATION

The existence of a viable commercial and general aviation air transportation network is essential to the economic well-being of the State. Whether if is a DC-9 carrying passengers and cargo to one of the major cities or a light twin-engine airplane ferrying company supervisors to inspect a plant site in the low country, air transportation is vital to robust economic activity.

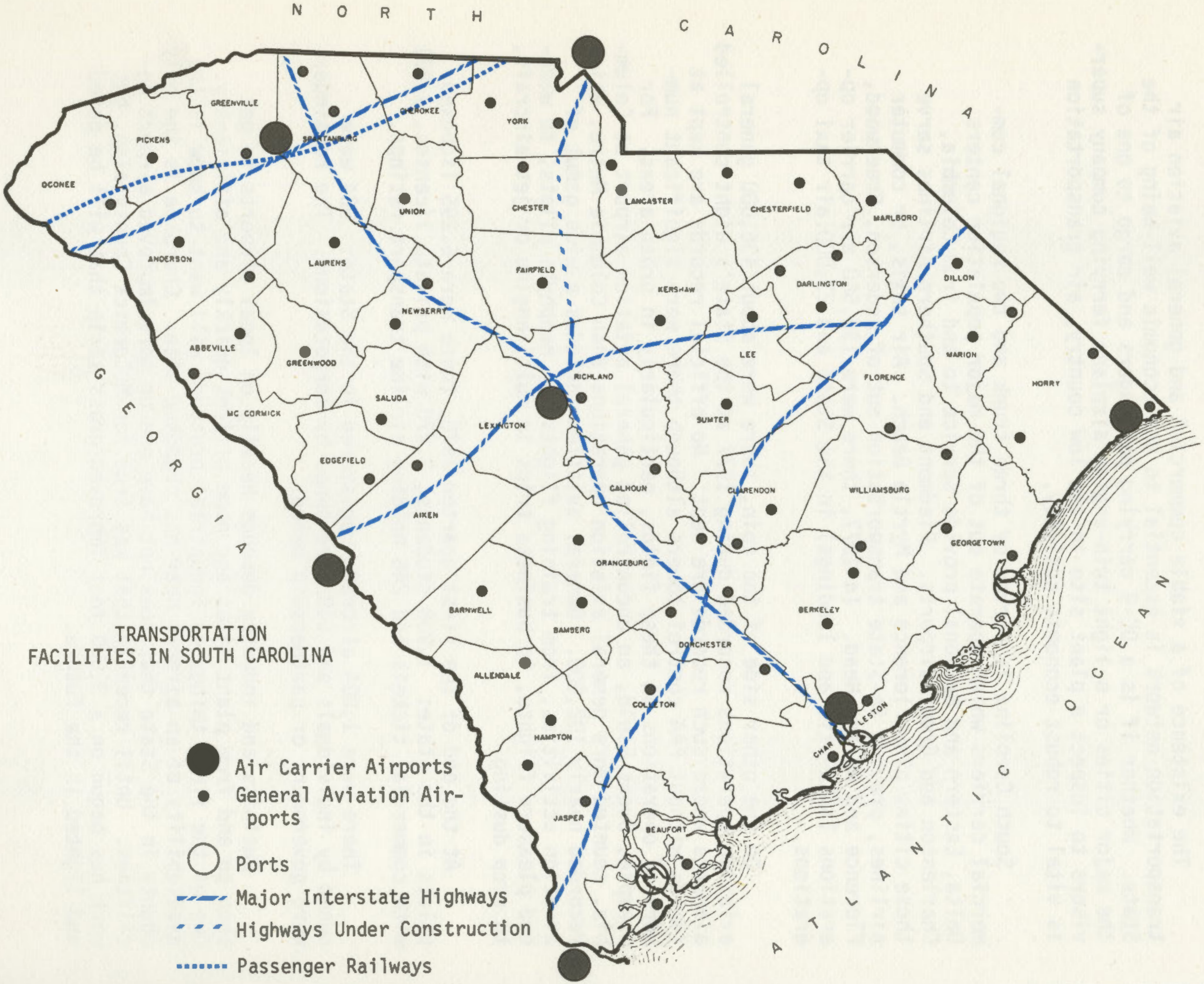
South Carolina is served by three trunk and two regional commercial carriers which operate out of the major population centers. Delta, Eastern and National provide service to and from Columbia, Charleston and Greer airports. Piedmont and Southern Airlines serve those cities plus Florence and Myrtle Beach. Air taxis, or commuter airlines, provide in-State transportation out of Anderson, Greenwood, Florence and Hilton Head. In 1977, there were 135,560 air carrier operations (take-offs and landings) in the State and 23,000 air taxi operations.

On the other side of the coin, there were about 436,000 general aviation operations recorded during 1977 at the State's eight controlled airports where such records are kept. No official records are kept at fields without FAA control towers although there were significant numbers of operations at these fields, particularly in urban areas. For example, Owens Field, an uncontrolled general aviation airport at Columbia, counted more general aviation operations than Columbia Metro, which recorded nearly 102,000. General aviation includes a wide gamut of aviation activities, from training flights for neophyte pilots, to weekend pleasure flights, to business trips in multi-engine or jet aircraft, to crop dusting.

At the end of the first quarter 1978, there were 6,295 licensed pilots in the State: 1,908 students, 2,270 with private licenses, 1,871 with commercial tickets and 246 holding airline transport ratings.

There were 1,804 aircraft registered in the State: 984 were owned by individuals and 549 were owned by corporations. The remainder were government or partnership owned.

Business and industry depends heavily on local airports to get then to and from plant sites and home offices quickly and efficiently. One of the first things an industrial prospect will want to know is the availability of an airport near his proposed site. Cherokee is the only county in the State that does not have one or more improved airport facilities. Until recently that was true for McCormick County also, but work has begun on a 3,600 foot improved grass strip that will be paved and lighted in the future.



TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

PORTS

The port of Charleston is one of the principal ports of the eastern United States seacoast in both volume and value of foreign trade.

In calendar year 1970, the dollar value of foreign general cargo through Charleston in international trade was $412 million, and the port ranked 18th in that category in the United States. However, in just six years (1970-1976), the port has increased its dollar value of foreign cargo by more than five times and now ranks 11th in the United States in value of foreign general cargo. In 1976, the value of foreign containerized cargo increased to $2.161 billion, increasing $824 million over 1975 alone. The following table shows the port's six year pattern of growth[1].

Year	U. S. Ranking	Dollar Value
1970	18th	$ 412 million
1971	15th	535 million
1972	14th	808 million
1973	14th	1.145 billion
1974	12th	1.318 billion
1975	13th	1.337 billion
1976	11th	2.161 billion

The increase in dollar value of cargo has been accompanied by substantial growth in tonnage, as well. Total tonnage at all South Carolina State Ports Authority terminals -- in Charleston, Georgetown and Port Royal reached all time highs for fiscal year 1977. The Authority's overall tonnage reached a record high of over four million tons (4,183,786), an increase of 20.3%, and Charleston alone exceeded three million (3,178,213)[2].

[1] South Carolina Port News, October, 1977

[2] South Carolina Port News, September, 1977

GENERAL FUND REVENUES

GENERAL FUND REVENUES*

The General Fund is the State's largest and most essential revenue-generating fund group. It represents a composite of revenue sources derived from taxation, licenses, fees and all institutional and departmental revenues or collections including income from the sale of commodities and services or other activities which provide funds for the fiscal operation of State government.

The various revenues making up the General Fund are categorized into three source descriptions for accounting purposes in the fiscal State budget: Regular Sources, Other Sources and Federal Revenue Sharing funds.

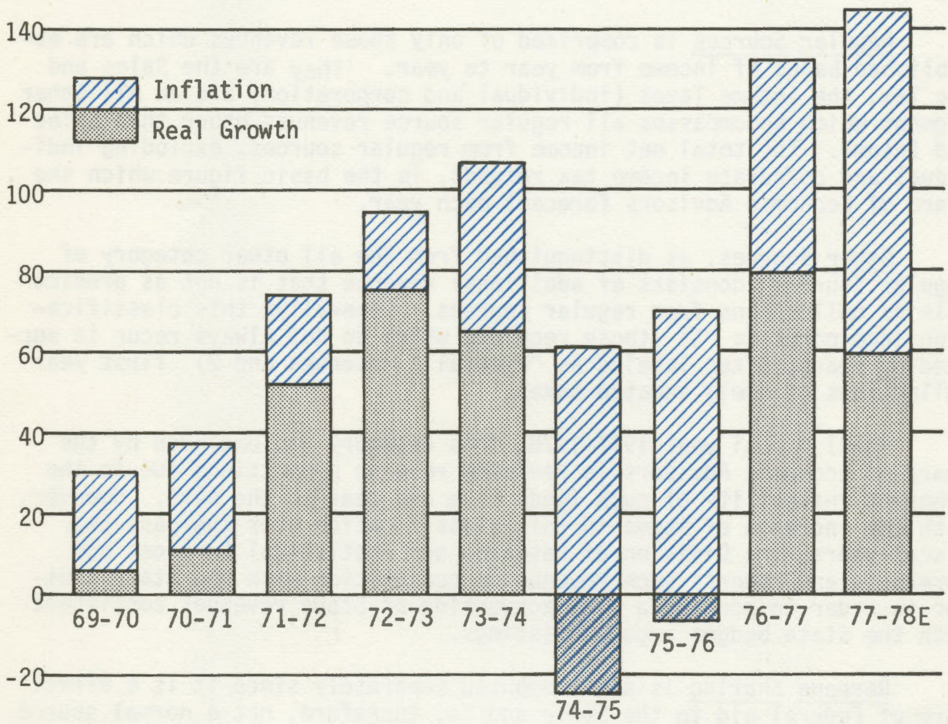
Regular Sources is comprised of only those revenues which are established bases of income from year to year. They are the Sales and Use Tax, the Income Taxes (individual and corporation) and an All Other segment which encompasses all regular source revenues other than Sales and Income. The total net income from regular sources, excluding individual and corporate income tax refunds, is the basic figure which the Board of Economic Advisors forecast each year.

Other Sources, as distinguished from the all other category of Regular Sources, consists of additional revenue that is not as predictable as collections from regular sources. Generally, this classification incorporates: 1) those receipts which do not always recur in succeeding years, often labeled as "windfall" revenues and 2) first year collections of newly enacted taxes.

Until fiscal year 1977-1978, this category was excluded by the Board of Economic Advisors in devising revenue projections due to the inherent instability of such funds from one year to the next. However, with the increase of items in this classification over the past two fiscal years, the Division of Research and Statistical Services now forecasts and reports such revenue in conjunction with the State Auditor in order to portray a full accounting of State revenues consistent with the State budget account listings.

Revenue Sharing is also computed separately since it is a direct form of Federal aid to the State and is, therefore, not a normal source of State revenue. This fund source will fluctuate according to the prescription formula for any one entitlement period under the general provisions of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 and 1976. It includes general Revenue Sharing funds, Federal Anti-Recession Aid funds and interest received from investment of these accounts during the applicable fiscal year. It does not include "windfall Revenue Sharing funds" from prior years based on allotments and interest received by the State for the funding period January 1, 1972 through June 30, 1973.

NET CHANGES IN ADJUSTED GENERAL FUND REVENUES
FROM PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR BY REAL GROWTH AND INFLATION



E=Estimated

1977-1978 Developments

The transition between fiscal years 1976 and 1977 was a difficult period for revenue forecasting and budgetary planning. While South Carolina's economic upturn in 1976 led most of the nation, the recessions' effect upon normal revenue accumulation was more severe than could be anticipated from historical trends. When faced with the realization of a certain shortfall in revenues, the Budget and Control Board made severe cuts in operating expenditures. Despite such strict measures, the State began fiscal year 1976-1977 with a net General Fund deficit of $16.3 million.

To preserve the fiscal integrity of the State and insure the maintenance of a AAA credit rating, yet sterner measures were employed. The Budget and Control Board further cut expenditures for fiscal year 1977 through budget reductions and a partial freeze on the filling of existing personnel vacancies by State agencies. The 1977 legislature followed suit with a termination of the practice enabling agencies to carry forward unspent appropriated funds to the next fiscal year. Such monies, totaling $22.3 million, lapsed to the General Fund for fiscal 1977. These funds, together with an additional windfall of $3.0 million from unanticipated Federal Anti-Recession Aid, produced a General Fund surplus for fiscal 1976-1977 in the amount of $21.1 million.

The preceding chart is presented to show the relationship between real and inflationary growth in General Fund Revenues over the past nine fiscal years. Revenues have been adjusted to the existing tax structure with net changes based upon the current dollar increase each year for Regular Source receipts only. As can be seen from the chart, the impact of high inflation during the recession produced negative real growth in both the 1975 and 1976 fiscal years.

Several economic factors influenced the strong rebound for General Fund receipts in fiscal year 1976-1977. The harsh winter of 1977 had only a temporary impact on the State's economy and little effect on normal revenue accumulation. Although there was a sizeable decrease in employment during February, this was generally concentrated in the Textile sector of manufacturing. This industry was already at a low level of production compared to that of pre-recession years, and further job cutbacks were necessary due to the critical shortage of energy supplies.

The State maintained a position of leadership in total personal income growth for those five Southeastern states along the Atlantic seaboard noting a gain of 39.2% from the business cycle peak in the fourth quarter of 1973 through the second quarter of 1977. South Carolina ranked 19th among all states for the period and topped the 37.0% composite gain listed for the nation. Spearheading this personal income advance was a 41.2% gain in nonfarm income. Durable goods manufacturers gained a larger share of total manufacturing income as the State continued to diversify its industrial base. Such factors in conjunction with a sharp decline in the unadjusted employment rate, from 6.7% in June, 1976 to 5.4% the following June, generated substantial gains in both individual and corporate income tax revenues.

Total General Fund Revenue collections amounted to $1,105.9 million (revised format) in fiscal year 1976-1977, for a gain of 14.7% over the previous fiscal year. The total net gain of $141.6 million from all revenue categories was $2.5 million over the official $1,103.4 million State Budget projection.

The table on the following page depicts the actual growth of General Fund Revenues by major source description for fiscal years 1976 and 1977 and lists the current growth forecasts for fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

In direct contrast to the ominous beginning for the previous fiscal year, the outlook for revenues in fiscal year 1977-1978 has been a plus from the onset. In addition to having the $21.1 million surplus on hand at the start of the revenue year last July, the Board of Economic Advisors revised the preliminary total estimate for General Fund Revenues upward by $39.1 million in May, 1978 to an official level of $1,260.7 million.

At the time of this writing, only two months remain in the current revenue year. All signs point toward receiving an increase in collections over the $1,260.7 million cumulative estimate. Receipts to date of $1,031.4 million (July-April) reflect 82% of that figure. Although a final accounting of General Fund Revenues will not be available until September of 1978, the prognosis is favorable for achieving a 14% net gain in collections this revenue year. This rate would produce a windfall of approximately $30 million in unanticipated revenues.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES FOR 1977-1978 AND 1978-1979 GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES BY MAJOR CATEGORIES[1]

(Amounts in Millions)

Item	Actual 1975-1976	Actual 1976-1977	Estimates* 1977-1978	Estimates* 1978-1979	Percent Changes** 1975-1976 to 1976-1977	Percent Changes** 1976-1977 to 1977-1978	Percent Changes** 1977-1978 to 1978-1979
Total General Fund Revenue Sources	$964.3	$1,105.9	$1,260.7	$1,378.9	14.7	14.0	9.4
Total Regular Sources	914.7	1,046.8	1,196.0	1,316.3	14.4	14.3	10.1
Sales Tax	372.6	415.3	472.0	519.0	11.5	13.7	10.0
Income Tax	322.4	394.5	467.0	527.0	22.4	18.4	12.8
Individual	244.5	290.4	350.0	404.0	18.8	20.5	15.4
Corporation	77.8	104.1	117.0	123.0	33.8	12.4	5.1
All Other	219.8	237.0	257.0	270.3	7.9	8.4	5.2
Total Miscellaneous Sources	19.4	25.0	30.1	31.1	28.8	20.4	3.4
Total Revenue Sharing	30.2	34.1	34.6	31.5	13.0	1.5	-9.0

[1]Adjusted to fiscal 1978 revenue classification format

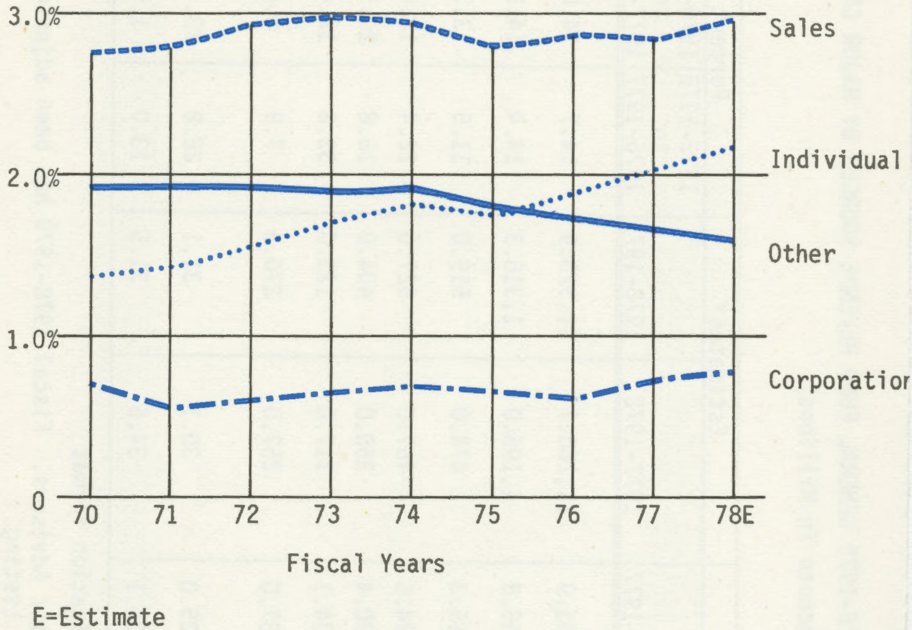
*May, 1978 estimates of Board of Economic Advisers. Fiscal 1978-1979 has been adjusted slightly to conform with the current State budget listing

**Percentage changes are based on unrounded figures

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding

Source: Budget and Control Board
S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services

MAJOR CATEGORIES OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES
AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME
1970-1978



OUTLOOK FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

The prospectus for the upcoming revenue year is bright. The State economy has maintained a moderate growth rate throughout the recovery cycle and is now entering a period of gradual expansion to new levels as the recovery matures.

The anticipated surplus for fiscal 1977-1978 should enhance the financial health of the State and allow policy makers more flexibility in implementing the permanent reserve fund provisions (amounting to 5% of General Fund Revenues) enacted during the 1976 legislative session.

Several rather expensive appropriation increases are now being considered by the General Assembly for fiscal year 1978-1979 implementation. The necessity of raising additional revenues to fund such measures through new tax legislation has decreased with the likelihood of a revenue windfall this fiscal year.

The current budget estimate for total General Fund Revenues in fiscal year 1978-1979 is $1,378.9 million. This figure signifies the lowest percentage increase (9.4%) since fiscal year 1974-1975. This reduced growth forecast is partly based on very conservative estimates for both Revenue Sharing and Anti-Recession Aid allotments from the Federal government and largely on the assumption that national economic growth in 1978 and early 1979 will be at a rate slightly below that achieved in 1977.

Sale and Use Tax

State Sales and Use Tax collections followed the national trend of ups and downs during fiscal 1976-1977, in part, the result of the harsh winter's influence on normal consumer spending practices and also from the slower than expected sales growth turnaround for several business sectors during the recovery. As a consequence, the $425.4 million estimate for this tax was not achieved. Total collections of $415.3 million represented an over-the-year gain of $42.7 million, an 11.5% increase over the $372.6 million collected during fiscal 1975-1976.

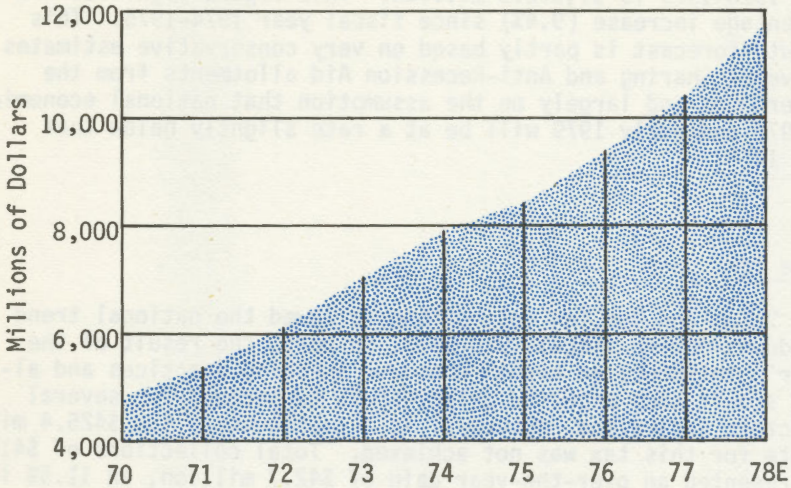
The $10.1 million revenue short fall from that anticipated may be attributed to a sharp $20 million drop in estimated taxable sales for the construction sector along with sluggish performances by wholesale trade and agricultural products in comparison to the previous revenue year. Gross sales for manufactured goods increased 15.3% from the relatively poor showing noted for fiscal 1975-1976 to nearly $400 million. However, this gain was but enough to equal the previous sales level for fiscal 1974-1975.

Fiscal 1976-1977 revenues were bolstered by a strong influx of tourist dollars, particularly from the First Annual Spoleto Arts Festival in Charleston last spring. Gains of 13.9% and 23.1% in taxable sales for retail trade and services respectively were reflective of tourism growth as well as stimulation from increased sales activity at several new regional shopping malls in the State.

The following chart displays the current dollar growth of estimated taxable sales in South Carolina for fiscal years 1970-1977 with a forecast value for 1978. These estimates were calculated by dividing actual sales tax receipts by the existing 4% tax rate.

GROWTH OF ESTIMATED TAXABLE SALES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1970-1978



E=Estimate

The State ended the 1977 fiscal year with a net gain of 5,514 new commercial accounts for generating Sales and Use Tax revenues. This denotes a considerable shift from the events of fiscal 1975-1976 when a net gain of only 648 firms was noted from a total 15,109 new listings created during the collection year.

The rekindling of consumer confidence in the economy has never been more apparent than in the fall of 1977. A strong October Sales Tax inflow of $43.7 million was followed by a record $50.9 million in January revenues based on an extraordinary Christmas shopping season.

Total Sales Tax collections are expected to surpass the official $472.0 million projection for fiscal year 1977-1978. Spurred by a robust third quarter gain of 15%, cumulative tax receipts were 13.5% in advance of fiscal 1976-1977 collections through April, 1978. The preliminary revenue estimate of $519 million for the Sales and Use Tax in fiscal year 1978-1979 signifies an anticipated increase of 10.0%.

The following table examines the relationship between State personal income growth and estimated taxable sales receipts. The ratio of sales to income has shown a relatively stable trend except during periods of economic recession as evidenced by the decline in fiscal year 1974-1975.

ESTIMATED NET TAXABLE SALES, SOUTH CAROLINA PERSONAL INCOME
AND RATIO OF SALES TO PERSONAL INCOME
Fiscal Years
1974-1979E
(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Sales Tax Calculated at 4%	Net Taxable Sales*			Personal Income**	Ratio (%) of Sales to Personal Income
		Amount	Change Over the Year			
			Net	Percent		
1973-1974	314.7	7,868	858	12.2	10,716	73.4
1974-1975	337.7	8,443	575	7.3	12,203	69.2
1975-1976	372.6	9,315	872	10.3	13,093	71.1
1976-1977	415.3	10,383	1,068	11.5	14,662	70.8
1977-1978E	472.0	11,800	1,417	13.6	16,160+	73.0
1978-1979E	519.0	12,975	1,175	10.0	18,090+	72.0

*Calculated from sales tax collections
**Previous full calendar year
E=Estimated
+=Office of Chief Economist, SCOPE Model, April, 1978
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

Budget and Control Board
S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services

Individual Income Tax

A positive correlation has existed between Individual Income Tax revenues and total personal income as noted in the tax/income ratio trend in the following table. A slight dip in the normal ratio pattern occurred in 1974. This atypical fluctuation may be attributed to the shifting employment situation augmented by the recession which produced a larger than normal tax refund. When a large sum of unemployment payments (which are not taxable as income) are paid in a year, the personal income figure will rise relative to revenues and thereby decrease the ratio. As a consequence, the adjusted gross income/personal income ratio may also decline.

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME REPORTED ON SOUTH CAROLINA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, RELATIONSHIP TO SOUTH CAROLINA PERSONAL INCOME AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Calendar Years
1973-1978E
(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Adjusted Gross Income*	Personal Income**	Ratio (%) Adjusted Gross to Personal Income	Individual Income Tax+	
				Amount	% of Personal Income
1973	7,933	10,716	74.0	192.7	1.80
1974	8,828	12,203	72.3	210.9	1.73
1975	9,148	13,093	72.3	244.5	1.87
1976	10,508	14,662	71.7	290.4	1.98
1977E	11,791	16,160	73.0	350.0	2.17
1978E	13,240	18,090	73.2	404.0	2.23

*As reported on South Carolina individual income tax returns. Estimates were obtained by using a linear regression with Personal Income

**Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

+For fiscal year lagging calendar year by six months

E=Estimated

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

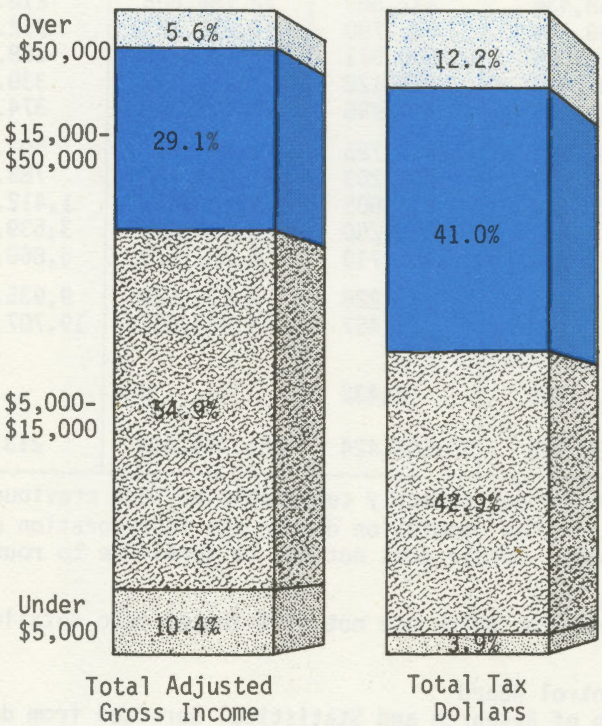
S. C. Tax Commission

This tax is closely related to personal income growth and, in addition, the progressive nature of the income tax structure provides that tax collections will rise faster than either adjusted gross income or total personal income. An evaluation of average annual growth rate data for the seven year period, 1970-1976, supports this contention. During this time frame, personal income experienced an average annual growth rate of 11.4% and adjusted gross income increased at an 11.3% rate; yet, the individual income tax rate was substantially higher at 15.4%.

The Individual Income Tax exceeded the $285.0 million estimate for fiscal 1976-1977 by nearly 2%. Collections of $290.4 million in revenues denoted a $45.9 million or 18.8% increase over the previous fiscal year. This was a significant gain considering that $92 million in refunds were paid on 1976 tax returns during fiscal year 1976-1977. This 15.3% increase in refunds nearly doubled the 8.1% rise for fiscal year 1975-1976 which was based upon $79.8 million paid in refunds. Approximately $100 million should be refunded during fiscal year 1977-1978 for returns applicable to the 1977 tax year.

Individual Income Tax revenues for the 1978 fiscal year were projected to approach $350.0 million for a 20.5% gain. Barring any unforeseen decrease in normal collections during the remaining two months in this revenue year, final net receipts should approximate $350 million. One possible cause for such a negative development would be an excessive rise in refund payments considerably over the tentative $100 million forecast.

DISTRIBUTION OF TAX DOLLARS AND ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME
BY SELECTED INCOME CLASSES IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1976



The figure symbolizes the percentage distribution of total income and related tax dollars by selected adjusted gross income classes as reported on 1976 individual income tax returns.

NUMBER OF RETURNS, ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME AND INCOME TAXES
BY INCOME CLASS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1976

Income Class	Number of Returns*	Adjusted Gross Income (Thousands)	Gross Calculated Tax (Dollars)	Average Gross Calculated Tax Per Return (Dollars)
No Gross Income	6,750	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Under $1,000	61,720	36,247	46,406	0.75
$1,000-$1,999	90,212	135,021	766,998	8.50
$2,000-$2,999	90,373	226,327	1,853,789	20.51
$3,000-$3,999	83,442	291,526	2,865,343	34.34
$4,000-$4,999	89,989	406,242	4,729,867	52.56
$5,000-$5,999	97,561	536,329	7,150,745	73.30
$6,000-$6,999	98,597	640,582	9,663,247	98.01
$7,000-$7,999	93,631	701,507	11,644,679	124.37
$8,000-$8,999	81,775	693,746	12,533,611	153.27
$9,000-$9,999	68,961	654,282	12,636,559	183.24
$10,000-$10,999	58,436	612,809	12,786,605	218.81
$11,000-$11,999	48,394	555,790	12,243,273	252.99
$12,000-$12,999	40,065	500,071	11,558,875	288.50
$13,000-$13,999	33,452	451,128	11,055,379	330.48
$14,000-$14,999	29,131	421,998	10,918,898	374.82
$15,000-$19,999	84,741	1,446,726	42,695,517	503.84
$20,000-$24,999	31,237	691,203	24,674,400	789.91
$25,000-$49,999	28,300	914,805	39,960,556	1,412.03
$50,000-$99,999	5,688	380,250	20,133,606	3,539.66
$100,000-$149,999	850	101,719	5,831,570	6,860.67
$150,000-$199,999	223	38,228	2,215,689	9,935.83
$200,000 and Over	193	65,457	3,803,632	19,707.94
Undistributed Returns Over $15,000**	245	6,432	0	0
Column Totals	1,223,966	10,508,424	261,769,244	213.87

Note: The above totals are not directly comparable to that previously published by the S. C. Tax Commission due to the incorporation of additional returns. Detail does not add to total due to rounding.

*Includes joint returns
**Nontaxable long form returns which are not distributed into detailed income classes

Source: Budget and Control Board
S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services from data supplied by the S. C. Tax Commission

Corporation Income Tax

The economic slowdown during the first half of fiscal 1975-1976 had an adverse impact upon South Carolina corporate profits and, thereby, decreased Net Corporation Income Tax revenues. Total collections actually declined for the first time since fiscal 1967-1968, amounting to $77.8 million during fiscal year 1975-1976 for a drop of $1.8 million.

As a result of the sustained economic recovery, fiscal 1976-1977 tax collections more than compensated for the previous year's slump and exceeded the $100 million estimate by $4.1 million. This represented a net gain of $26.3 million or 33.8% over fiscal 1975-1976.

SOUTH CAROLINA CORPORATION INCOME TAXES ESTIMATED NET INCOME AND RELATIONSHIPS TO U. S. CORPORATE PROFITS BEFORE TAX

Fiscal Years

1974-1979E

Year	Income Taxes* (Millions)	Effective Rate (%)	Net Taxable Income** (Millions)	U. S. Corporate Profits Before Tax*** (Billions)	Ratio (%) of S. C. Corporation Net Income to U. S. Corporate Profits
1973-1974	$ 74.3	.060	$1,238	$118.9	1.04
1974-1975	79.6	.060	1,327	119.4	1.11
1975-1976	77.8	.060	1,297	147.9	0.88
1976-1977	104.1	.060	1,735	162.6	1.07
1977-1978E	117.0	.060	1,950	178.1	1.09
1978-1979E	123.0	.060	2,050	192.5	1.06

*Less windfalls
**Estimated by dividing income taxes by effective rate
***Quarterly data averaged by the Division to fiscal year basis (excluding inventory valuation adjustments). Projections for 1978 and 1979 were made by the Division of Researcn and Statistical Services
E=Estimated

Source: Budget and Control Board
S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services

Data supplied by S. C. Tax Commission and Bureau of Economic Analysis

The preceding table depicts estimates of Net Taxable Corporate Income in South Carolina. The estimates were obtained by dividing tax receipts by the appropriate tax rate in a given year.

Over the last five fiscal years, Corporate Taxable Income has risen much faster in South Carolina than in the United States. From 1972-1973 to 1976-1977, South Carolina Net Taxable Income rose 71.4% whereas U. S. Corporate Profits before taxes increased only 49.4%.

Corporation Income Tax revenues are expected to increase at lower rates of growth for the next two fiscal years. Revenues are projected at $117.0 million in 1977-1978 and $123.0 in 1978-1979, increases of 12.4% and 5.1% respectively.

All Other General Fund Revenues

This classification incorporates those "Regular Source" revenues other than the Sales and Use Tax and the Income Taxes. Some of these accounts are not directly linked to prevailing economic conditions whereas others are discretionary and may be affected by short term shifts in personal consumption. Tax rate structures may also vary from year-to-year as the result of built-in scale changes or from new tax legislation enacted by the State General Assembly. Yearly revenue movements within the category may fluctuate accordingly. Collections from the six primary accounts (alcoholic liquors, beer and wine, business license, earnings on investments, gasoline and insurance taxes) accounted for 67% of total revenues in fiscal year 1976-1977. Total collections amounting to $237.0 million were 7.9% greater than the previous fiscal year. A 8.4% gain is expected for fiscal 1977-1978 based on a State budget projection of $257.0 million. Receipts for All Other revenues in fiscal year 1978-1979 should approximate $270.3 million, a 5.2% increase over the 1977-1978 forecast. A listing of All Other accounts is provided on the following page.

*In previous years, the Division of Research and Statistical Services has concentrated on reporting only those General Fund accounts which were established bases of revenue. With the transfer to an expanded format, the following two new categories have been added: 1) Miscellaneous Sources and 2) Federal Revenue Sharing Funds. The table on page 108 lists historical data for General Fund Revenue Sources by major categories according to the revised format with an official State budget projection for fiscal year 1978-1979. Refer back to the definitional portion of this section for more detail regarding the nature of each revenue category.

ALL OTHER GENERAL FUND REVENUES*

Revenue Item	Actual FY 1976	Actual FY 1977	Estimated FY 1978
Admissions Tax	$ 3,798,269	$ 3,445,487	$ 3,400,000
Aircraft Tax	0	158,126	250,000
Alcoholic Liquors Tax**	30,819,102	34,304,535	37,000,000
Bank Tax	1,458,252	2,063,369	2,348,000
Beer & Wine Tax**	40,481,664	42,118,925	45,700,000
Bldg. & Loan Associations	437,584	397,581	1,200,000
Business License Tax	23,408,129	23,575,152	28,756,000
Coin-Operated Device Tax	1,311,765	1,306,405	1,600,000
Contractors License Tax	376,219	418,866	500,000
Corporation License Tax	9,735,347	10,204,537	11,400,000
Dept. of Agriculture	5,161,384	5,733,436	5,600,000
Dept.-Supported Appropriations	2,353,317	4,882,796	5,896,286
Documentary Tax	5,893,266	7,337,443	8,200,000
Earned on Investments	19,155,538	15,329,264	16,000,000
Electric Power Tax	10,562,502	10,691,723	11,450,000
Estate Tax	7,976,937	8,782,068	7,000,000
Fertilizer Inspection Tax	262,708	279,173	340,000
Gasoline Tax-Counties**	15,583,579	16,287,925	16,320,000
Gift Tax	402,913	2,002,451	620,000
Insurance Tax**	22,928,026	26,570,568	27,700,000
Misc. Departmental Revenues	2,760,725	3,257,155	5,910,000
Motor Transport Fees**	1,508,487	1,627,335	1,800,000
Private Car Lines Tax	0	474,232	600,000
Public Service Assessment	1,289,814	1,511,326	1,700,000
Public Service Authority	843,996	997,497	1,400,000
Retailer's License Tax	568,178	645,158	800,000
Soft Drinks Tax	8,586,257	9,929,157	10,710,000
Workmen's Compensation Tax	2,103,917	2,702,461	2,800,000
Total Revenue***	$219,767,875	$237,034,151	$257,000,286

*Includes revenues earmarked for Public Education
**Designated in whole or part for counties and/or municipalities
***Detail may not add to totals due to rounding

Note: For additional information concerning collections for these taxes, consult "Basis and Rates of Taxes", S. C. Tax Commission, Research Division, July 1, 1977.

Source: Budget and Control Board
S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services

GENERAL FUND REVENUES ADJUSTED TO 1975-1976 BUDGET STRUCTURE
Fiscal Years
1971-1979
(Millions)

Category	Actual 1970-71	Actual 1971-72	Actual 1972-73	Actual 1973-74	Actual 1974-75	Actual 1975-76	Actual 1976-77	Estimated 1977-78	Projected 1978-79
REGULAR SOURCES									
Retail Sales Tax	$213.7	$245.5	$286.2	$314.7	$337.7	$372.6	$ 415.3	$ 472.0	$ 519.0
Income Tax	150.4	178.2	243.9	267.0	290.5	322.4	394.5	467.0	527.0**
Individual	108.4	127.7	183.2	192.7	210.9	244.5	290.4	350.0	404.0
Corporation	42.0	50.5	60.7	74.3	79.6	77.8	104.1	117.0	123.0
All Other	140.5	157.8	175.5	201.5	216.4	219.8	237.0	257.0	270.3
TOTAL REGULAR SOURCES	504.5	581.5	705.6	783.2	844.6	914.7	1,046.8	1,196.0	1,316.3
MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES									
Debt Service Transfers*	14.1	18.9	15.9	8.8	5.9	18.5	22.9	23.6	24.5
Fines-Circuit & Family Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5	.5
Indirect Cost Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	5.7
Unclaimed Property Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.5	0
Waste Treatment Loan Repayments	0	0	0	0	0	.9	1.0	.5	.4
Non-Recurring Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES	14.1	18.9	15.9	8.8	5.9	19.4	25.0	30.1	31.1
Revenue Sharing	0	0	0	29.6	28.7	30.2	34.1	34.6	31.5
Grand Total General Fund Revenues	$518.6	$600.4	$721.5	$821.6	$879.2	$964.3	$1,105.9	$1,260.7	$1,378.9

*Debt Service Transfers are Highway Department and Institution Bonds, not included in printed budgets prior to 1975-1976. NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
**Includes $3 million due to additional auditors in the Tax Commission
Source: Budget and Control Board
S. C. Division of Research and Statistical Services

3

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CONTENTS

PUBLIC SECTOR

TABLE A-1

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION - TOTAL RESIDENT, CIVILIAN AND MILITARY

1960, 1970, 1971-1977p

Year	Total Resident	Civilian	Military
April 1, 1960	2,382,594	2,324,649	57,945
April 1, 1970	2,590,516	2,521,809	68,707
July 1, 1971	2,640,000	2,562,000	78,000
July 1, 1972	2,688,000	2,615,000	73,000
July 1, 1973	2,724,000	2,659,000	65,000
July 1, 1974	2,775,000	2,704,000	71,000
July 1, 1975	2,816,000	2,745,000	71,000
July 1, 1976	2,848,000	2,778,000	70,000
July 1, 1977p	2,876,000	2,807,008	68,992

p = provisional

Source: 1960 and 1970 -- Decennial Censuses of Population, U. S. Bureau of the Census; 1971-1977 -- Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates, Bureau of the Census and Division of Research and Statistical Services

TABLE A-2

SOUTH CAROLINA RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE BY YEAR

1968-1977p

(In Thousands)

Year	Resident Population	From July 1 of Preceding Year				
		Percent Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration
July 1, 1968	2,559	1.0	49.5	22.6	26.9	-0.9
July 1, 1969	2,570	0.4	49.8	23.1	26.7	-15.7
July 1, 1970	2,591	.8	51.3	22.8	28.5	-7.5
July 1, 1971	2,640	1.9	52.6	23.0	29.6	+19.4
July 1, 1972	2,688	1.8	51.5	23.5	28.0	+20.0
July 1, 1973	2,724	1.3	49.4	24.4	25.0	+11.0
July 1, 1974	2,775	1.9	48.7	24.6	24.1	+26.9
July 1, 1975	2,816	1.5	47.5	23.8	23.7	+17.3
July 1, 1976	2,844	1.0	47.7	23.6	24.1	+3.9
July 1, 1977p	2,876	1.1	49.8	24.3	25.5	+6.5

p = provisional

Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services from data supplied by the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

TABLE A-3

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1970-1976p

Area	April 1, 1970 Census	July 1, 1971	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1973	July 1, 1974	July 1, 1975	July 1, 1976p
Aiken County[1]	91,023	90,700	91,500	93,500	93,900	95,000	96,100
Charleston-North Charleston*	336,036	339,900	347,800	352,000	363,500	371,100	377,300
Charleston	247,561	248,000	252,300	252,400	261,300	260,000	260,200
Berkeley	56,199	57,200	58,800	60,000	61,100	66,100	70,400
Dorchester	32,276	34,700	36,700	39,600	41,100	45,000	46,800
Columbia*	322,880	335,400	342,000	348,300	362,400	365,600	372,700
Richland	233,868	242,300	241,900	240,800	250,200	248,000	250,800
Lexington	89,012	93,100	100,100	107,500	112,200	117,600	121,800
Greenville-Spartanburg*	473,454	483,800	501,500	508,900	519,700	523,900	529,200
Greenville	240,774	246,100	254,000	256,700	263,000	264,000	267,400
Spartanburg	173,724	177,100	183,900	186,600	189,100	196,000	192,600
Pickens	58,956	60,600	63,600	65,600	67,600	68,300	69,200

[1]Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia, SMSA.

p = provisional.

*SMSA totals rounded independently of county members.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 76-40

Division of Research and Statistical Services
S. C. Budget and Control Board

TABLE A-4

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION
UNITED STATES AND TWELVE SOUTHEASTERN STATES
April 1, 1970 and July 1, 1977
(In Thousands)

Area	Resident Population			
			Change 1970-1976	
	July 1, 1977p	April 1, 1970	Number	Percent
United States	216,332	203,305	13,027	6.4
South Carolina	2,876	2,591	285	11.0
Alabama	3,690	3,444	246	7.1
Arkansas	2,144	1,923	221	11.5
Florida	8,452	6,791	1,661	24.5
Georgia	5,048	4,588	460	10.0
Kentucky	3,458	3,221	237	7.4
Louisiana	3,921	3,645	276	7.6
Mississippi	2,389	2,217	172	7.8
North Carolina	5,525	5,084	441	8.7
Tennessee	4,299	3,926	373	9.5
Virginia	5,135	4,651	484	10.4
West Virginia	1,859	1,744	115	6.6

p = provisional

Source: Bureau of the Census
U. S. Department of Commerce

TABLE A-5

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1], TOTAL EMPLOYMENT & TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Calendar Years
1970-1977
(In Thousands)

Year	Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Percent of Labor Force
1970	1,054.0	1,001.0	53.0	5.0
1971	1,079.0	1,022.0	57.0	5.3
1972	1,132.0	1,083.0	49.0	4.3
1973	1,193.0	1,150.0	43.0	3.6
1974	1,243.0	1,184.0	59.0	4.7
1975	1,271.0	1,154.0	117.0	9.2
1976	1,294.0	1,211.0	83.0	6.4
1977	1,318.0	1,252.0	66.0	5.0

[1]Handbook estimates.

Source: S. C. Employment Security Commission

TABLE A-6

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1967-1977

(In Thousands)

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total	754.4	782.9	819.8	842.0	862.6	920.3	984.0	1015.5	982.7	1038.1	1078.8
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8
Contract Construction	49.2	50.1	49.1	51.9	54.0	61.8	71.2	76.0	61.8	61.5	65.9
Manufacturing	319.0	327.3	341.5	340.3	337.2	354.3	374.9	375.9	339.9	371.0	379.9
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	31.2	33.1	35.6	37.5	38.4	40.4	42.4	42.5	40.5	42.7	45.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	124.4	131.2	137.4	140.1	147.3	160.1	172.1	177.6	175.6	187.6	198.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	25.9	26.7	28.2	29.5	31.1	33.6	36.5	38.8	39.1	39.7	41.2
Services	74.5	78.7	85.4	91.0	96.2	102.6	114.4	120.7	123.9	130.5	133.9
Government	128.4	134.0	140.8	149.9	156.7	165.6	170.7	182.2	199.8	203.3	212.0

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TABLE A-7

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING --- DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1967-1977

(In Thousands)

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total Durable Goods	76.3	79.4	86.4	84.1	81.4	88.3	99.5	103.7	91.2	99.7	108.4
Lumber & Wood Products	16.1	16.1	16.4	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.3	15.5	13.3	14.6	15.0
Furniture & Fixtures	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.2	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	10.0	11.2	12.1	10.9	10.3	11.0	12.1	12.3	10.7	10.8	11.5
Fabricated Metal Products	6.2	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.7	10.2	10.8	10.0	11.7	13.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	14.3	14.2	15.7	15.7	16.4	19.2	22.3	24.4	22.9	24.8	27.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.1	11.3	13.0	16.8	18.1	15.0	15.9	18.1
Instruments & Related Supplies	3.8	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.4	5.1	5.5
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.3	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.8
Other Durable[1]	-	-	-	-	8.9	7.9	7.8	8.3	7.3	8.0	8.3

[1] Includes transportation equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TABLE A-8

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING---- NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1967-1977

(In Thousands)

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total Nondurable Goods	242.7	247.9	255.1	256.2	255.8	266.0	275.4	272.2	248.7	271.3	271.5
Food & Kindred Products	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.6	12.9	13.7	14.0
Textile Mill Products	146.8	140.2	151.1	148.8	147.6	154.0	158.0	155.5	137.3	149.5	146.3
Apparel & Other Products	42.0	41.6	43.1	44.3	44.5	45.5	47.0	44.3	41.8	46.2	45.7
Paper & Allied Products	10.5	11.0	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.8	13.4	12.8	13.5	13.8
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	20.6	22.5	24.2	25.1	25.8	28.1	30.5	30.9	28.8	30.7	31.4
Other Nondurable[1]	4.7	5.2	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.1	8.1	8.9	11.3	13.6

[1]Includes tobacco manufacturer; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TABLE A-9

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1974-1977

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total Durable Goods	$136.61	$148.27	$163.94	$179.28	40.9	40.4	41.4	41.5	$3.34	$3.67	$3.96	$4.32
Lumber & Wood Products	117.29	129.37	145.52	159.71	41.3	41.2	42.8	43.4	2.84	3.14	3.40	3.68
Furniture & Fixtures	107.36	117.41	134.81	137.59	38.9	39.4	41.1	39.2	2.76	2.98	3.28	3.51
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	160.88	172.14	188.68	204.48	42.9	42.4	42.4	42.6	3.75	4.06	4.45	4.80
Fabricated Metals	140.27	153.26	166.74	178.88	41.5	41.2	42.0	41.6	3.38	3.72	3.97	4.30
Nonelectrical Machinery	151.89	159.99	179.66	196.88	41.5	40.3	41.3	41.8	3.66	3.97	4.35	4.71
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	122.71	132.60	146.77	163.60	40.1	39.0	40.1	40.0	3.06	3.40	3.66	4.09
Instruments & Related Products	121.28	129.88	139.43	157.60	38.5	38.2	38.2	39.9	3.15	3.40	3.65	3.95

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission

TABLE A-10

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1974-1977

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total Nondurable Goods	$130.81	$138.84	$155.60	$171.68	39.4	39.0	40.0	40.3	$3.32	$3.56	$3.89	$4.26
Food & Kindred Products	113.08	125.45	139.20	149.67	39.4	39.7	40.0	39.7	2.87	3.16	3.48	3.77
Textile Mill Products	128.80	134.80	152.68	167.69	40.0	39.3	40.5	40.8	3.22	3.43	3.77	4.11
Apparel & Other Finished Products	92.09	99.01	108.70	115.07	36.4	36.4	37.1	37.0	2.53	2.72	2.93	3.11
Paper & Allied Products	200.08	214.13	242.17	262.12	41.0	41.1	43.4	42.9	4.88	5.21	5.58	6.11
Printing & Publishing	151.00	160.27	172.93	185.11	37.6	37.8	38.6	37.7	4.04	4.24	4.48	4.91
Chemicals & Allied Products	174.84	194.00	215.59	237.46	40.1	40.0	40.6	40.8	4.36	4.85	5.31	5.82

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission

TABLE A-11

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH CAROLINA*

Calendar Years

1968-1976

(In Millions of Dollars)

Calendar Year	United States	Southeast	South Carolina	Percent Change Over the Year in South Carolina	S. C. Personal Income As A Percent Of	
					Personal Income in the U. S.	Personal Income in Southeast
1968	$ 677,789	$117,418	$ 6,423	11.00	.95	5.47
1969	738,239	129,504	7,064	10.00	.96	5.45
1970	793,491	141,036	7,675	8.65	.97	5.44
1971	851,952	154,600	8,369	9.00	.98	5.41
1972	935,463	174,157	9,431	12.69	1.01	5.42
1973	1,045,098	198,014	10,716	13.63	1.03	5.41
1974	1,147,257	220,714	12,203	13.88	1.06	5.53
1975	1,246,501	239,396	13,093	7.29	1.05	5.47
1976	1,373,511	266,190	14,662	11.98	1.07	5.51

*Revised

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

TABLE A-12

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH CAROLINA*

Calendar Years

1968-1976

(In Dollars)

Calendar Year	United States	Southeast	South Carolina	Percent Change Over the Preceding Year in South Carolina	S. C. Per Capita Income As A Percent Of	
					Per Capita Income in the U. S.	Per Capita Income in the Southeast
1968	3,401	2,728	2,510	9.8	74	92
1969	3,667	2,981	2,749	9.5	75	92
1970	3,894	3,207	2,955	7.5	76	92
1971	4,132	3,461	3,164	7.1	77	91
1972	4,493	3,828	3,511	11.0	78	92
1973	4,980	4,278	3,936	12.1	79	92
1974	5,428	4,690	4,397	11.7	81	94
1975	5,852	5,021	4,650	5.8	80	93
1976	6,399	5,526	5,147	10.7	80	93

*Revised

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

TABLE A-13

SOUTH CAROLINA

PERSONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN CONSTANT DOLLARS*

Calendar Years

1968-1976

Year	Real Personal Income (In Millions)	Real Per Capita Personal Income
1968	7,592	2,967
1969	7,982	3,106
1970	8,297	3,195
1971	8,664	3,275
1972	9,431	3,511
1973	10,157	3,731
1974	10,439	3,761
1975	10,350	3,676
1976	11,008	3,864

*Revised

Note: The income data were deflated by the Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures. 1972 = 1.0.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

RATES OF CHANGE

(In Percent)

1968-1976

Year	Real Personal Income	Real Per Capita Personal Income
1968	6.7%	5.5%
1969	5.1	4.7
1970	3.9	2.9
1971	4.4	2.5
1972	8.9	7.2
1973	7.7	6.3
1974	2.8	.8
1975	-.9	-2.3
1976	6.4	5.1

TABLE A-14

SOUTH CAROLINA PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES*
Calendar Years
1968-1976
(In Millions of Dollars)

Source	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wage & Salary Disbursements	4,612	5,088	5,496	5,916	6,646	7,516	8,397	8,659	9,582
Farm	48	50	54	53	54	63	76	89	78
Mining	10	10	11	12	13	15	18	18	18
Contract Construction	276	290	321	358	416	521	622	549	581
Manufacturing	1,760	1,944	2,016	2,120	2,381	2,696	2,931	2,896	3,484
Wholesale & Retail Trade	577	650	711	775	868	995	1,121	1,189	1,349
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	149	165	187	212	234	279	323	338	363
Transportation, Communication & Public Util.	215	248	278	307	352	401	438	446	520
Services	456	517	569	611	665	751	847	900	1,016
Government	1,109	1,198	1,333	1,451	1,644	1,771	1,995	2,208	2,415
Other Industries	14	16	16	17	20	24	27	27	29
Other Labor Income	217	257	292	334	394	466	534	609	745
Proprietor's Income	582	607	599	653	754	830	877	824	864
Total Labor & Proprietor's Income by Place of Work	5,411	5,952	6,387	6,903	7,794	8,812	9,808	10,092	11,461
LESS: Contributions for Social Insurance by Place of Work	222	260	290	329	375	466	514	540	612
PLUS: Residence Adjustment	73	84	91	99	114	124	134	138	152
Net Labor & Proprietor's Income by Place of Residence	5,262	5,775	6,188	6,673	7,533	8,471	9,428	9,689	11,001
PLUS: Dividends, Interest & Rent	629	688	734	820	909	1,068	1,296	1,433	1,593
PLUS: Transfer Payments	531	602	753	876	989	1,178	1,479	1,971	2,068
Personal Income by Place of Residence	6,423	7,064	7,675	8,369	9,431	10,716	12,203	13,093	14,662

*Revised.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

TABLE A-15

CONSUMER PRICES INDICES, MAJOR COMPONENTS
UNITED STATES AND ATLANTA
Calendar Years
1976-1977
(1967 = 100.0)

Selected Items	United States			Atlanta, Georgia		
	1976	1977	Percent Change	1976	1977	Percent Change
All Items	170.5	181.5	6.5	169.2	179.6	6.2
Food	181.0	192.2	6.2	185.8	206.6	11.2
Housing	177.2	189.6	7.0	175.2	186.7	6.6
Shelter	179.0	191.1	6.8	178.5	187.9	5.3
Rent	144.7	153.5	6.1	131.2	135.3	3.1
Homeownership	191.7	204.9	6.9	192.5	203.4	5.7
Fuel & Utilities	182.7	202.2	10.7	171.5	197.9	15.4
Gas & Electricity	189.0	213.4	12.9	182.2	209.3	14.9
Household Furnishings & Operation	168.5	177.0	5.1	169.1	179.1	5.9
Apparel & Upkeep	147.6	154.2	4.5	143.9	153.9	7.0
Men's & Boy's	147.2	154.0	4.6	155.0	163.8	5.7
Women's & Girl's	141.9	146.4	3.2	135.3	147.0	8.7
Footwear	149.9	156.9	4.7	128.6	135.9	5.7
Transportation	165.5	177.2	7.1	153.9	162.6	5.7
Private	164.6	176.6	7.3	158.4	167.5	5.7
Public	174.2	182.4	4.7	95.7	98.1	2.5
Health & Recreation	163.3	173.7	6.4	167.1	177.1	6.0
Medical Care	184.7	202.4	9.6	197.2	214.0	8.5
Personal Care	160.5	170.9	6.5	164.4	175.1	6.5
Reading & Recreation	151.2	157.9	4.4	151.6	158.0	4.2
Other Goods & Services	153.3	159.2	3.9	140.9	144.5	2.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U. S. Department of Labor

TABLE A-16

U. S. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX BY GROUP OF COMMODITIES

Calendar Years

1976-1977

(1967 = 100.0 unless otherwise specified)

	1976	1977	Percent Change
All Commodities	183.0	194.2	6.1
Farm Products			
Processed Food & Feeds	183.1	188.8	3.1
Farm Products	191.1	192.5	.7
Processed Food & Feeds	178.0	186.1	4.6
Industrial Commodities	182.4	198.1	7.0
Textile Products & Apparel	148.2	154.0	3.9
Hides, Skins & Leather	167.8	179.5	7.0
Fuels & Related Products and Power	265.6	302.2	13.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	187.2	192.7	2.9
Rubber & Plastic Products	159.2	167.5	5.2
Lumber & Wood Products	205.6	236.2	14.9
Pulp, Paper & Allied Products	179.4	186.4	3.9
Metals & Metal Products	195.9	209.0	6.7
Machinery & Equipment	171.0	181.7	6.3
Furniture & Household Durables	145.6	151.4	4.0
Non-metallic Mineral Products	186.3	200.4	7.6
Transportation Equipment*	151.1	161.3	6.8
Miscellaneous Products	153.7	164.4	7.0

*December, 1968 = 100

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U. S. Department of Labor

TABLE A-17

VALUE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT, ANNUAL PRODUCT, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND WAGES OF REPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MINING, MANUFACTURING, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA*

Fiscal Years

1968-1977

Fiscal Year	Number of Firms	Value of Capital Investment (Millions)	Value of Annual Product (Millions)	Total Production Workers	Total Wages of Production Workers (Millions)
1967-1968	2,540	$2,949.6	$ 6,299.1	268,950	$1,180.8
1968-1969	2,567	3,207.3	7,170.9	279,361	1,320.2
1969-1970	2,650	3,455.7	7,555.7	283,429	1,379.8
1970-1971	2,715	3,944.9	7,967.8	275,803	1,434.2
1971-1972	2,652	4,120.9	9,722.3	290,829	1,572.9
1972-1973	2,556	4,129.5	11,269.6	308,374	1,768.6
1973-1974	2,506	4,833.3	13,063.8	312,950	1,945.5
1974-1975	2,569	5,085.8	13,301.9	280,526	1,869.9
1975-1976	2,670	6,060.7	15,356.6	291,985	2,139.3
1976-1977	2,850	6,746.5	17,289.8	303,327	2,482.0

*Excludes logging camps, saw mills, and planing mills.

Source: South Carolina Department of Labor, Annual Report.

TABLE A-18

VALUE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1967-1977

(Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Foreign Investments	Total Industrial Investments	Foreign Investments Percent of Total
1967	$ 17,750	$ 305,797	5.8
1968	184,500	635,617	29.0
1969	48,400	706,289	6.9
1970	72,300	319,456	22.6
1971	4,635	473,391	1.0
1972	61,900	502,563	12.3
1973	340,660	1,229,690	27.7
1974	313,053	666,055	46.9
1975	58,800	511,445	11.5
1976	186,005	487,685	38.1
1977	408,162	1,235,171	33.0

Source: Planning and Research Division
South Carolina State Development Board

TABLE A-19

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL GROWTH FROM NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS
BY INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1968-1977

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	Food	Textiles	Ap-parel	Wood and Furn.	Paper and Print.	Chem. and Allied	Metal-Work.	Misc.*	Totals
1968	2.5	109.5	13.5	8.2	23.9	327.5	136.3	14.2	635.6
1969	2.7	83.9	15.6	31.8	21.3	355.3	179.5	15.9	706.3
1970	8.0	74.8	2.7	14.6	12.3	93.1	110.7	3.4	319.5
1971	5.7	148.7	6.9	9.3	2.4	187.9	100.7	11.8	473.4
1972	3.2	47.9	6.1	24.6	67.3	195.8	81.2	76.5	502.6
1973	12.3	80.7	8.0	16.8	23.8	738.4	108.9	240.9	1,229.7
1974	10.3	44.4	2.2	11.6	22.2	474.2	83.4	17.8	666.1
1975	44.5	24.2	2.3	4.4	5.8	239.0	122.7	68.4	511.4
1976	10.8	46.1	4.3	1.5	49.6	133.9	123.9	117.7	487.7
1977	19.7	159.1	14.7	18.0	43.9	243.4	579.6	156.8	1,235.2

*Includes rubber and plastics, stone, clay, glass and concrete, and miscellaneous industries.

Source: Planning and Research Division
South Carolina State Development Board

TABLE A-20

SOUTH CAROLINA NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS

Calendar Years

1967-1977

	NEW			EXPANDED			TOTAL		
Year	No. Pl.	No. Jobs	Investment ($000's)	No. Pl.	No. Jobs	Investment ($000's)	No. Pl.	No. Jobs	Investment ($000's)
1967	45	5,680	$203,876	104	5,496	$101,921	149	11,176	$ 305,797
1968	80	10,371	359,140	121	9,400	276,477	201	19,771	635,617
1969	87	12,384	392,280	136	7,834	314,009	223	20,218	706,289
1970	53	5,917	121,835	82	4,613	197,621	135	10,530	319,456
1971	32	3,773	149,534	112	8,499	323,857	144	12,272	473,391
1972	77	7,306	180,763	85	6,143	321,800	162	13,449	502,563
1973	68	10,429	705,485	97	5,233	524,205	165	15,662	1,229,690
1974	62	6,568	273,220	101	6,086	392,835	163	12,654	666,055
1975	53	4,537	246,314	80	1,483	265,131	133	6,020	511,445
1976	50	5,221	209,840	101	4,311	277,845	151	9,532	487,685
1977	54	7,127	596,373	594	10,475	638,798	648	17,602	1,235,171

Source: Planning and Research Division
South Carolina State Development Board

TABLE A-21

HOUSING UNITS AUTHORIZED IN PERMIT-ISSUING PLACES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1968-1977

Year	Total	Public	Private			
			Total	One Unit	2-4 Units	5 or More Units
1968	16,183	670	15,513	12,463	685	2,365
1969	16,808	1,244	15,564	11,818	920	2,826
1970	21,935	550	21,385	15,878	1,309	4,198
1971	26,822	1,029	25,793	16,592	1,231	7,970
1972	34,107	726	33,381	21,394	1,639	10,348
1973	25,878	805	25,073	16,659	1,026	7,388
1974	15,882	450	15,432	12,533	632	2,267
1975	15,358	512	14,846	12,166	598	2,082
1976	16,212	348	15,864	13,786	553	1,525
1977	22,139	0	22,139	18,532	622	2,985

Source: Bureau of the Census
U. S. Department of Commerce

TABLE A-22

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1968-1977

(Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Residential	Nonresidential	Total
1968	$345,863	$280,590	$ 626,453
1969	342,764	279,815	622,579
1970	379,126	259,018	638,144
1971	527,387	315,633	843,020
1972	801,728	336,018	1,137,746
1973	814,435	386,618	1,201,053
1974	615,088	471,940	1,087,028
1975	542,687	296,693	839,380
1976	677,732	518,772	1,196,504
1977	799,608	474,793	1,274,401

Source: F. W. Dodge Corporation

TABLE A-23

COMPOSITE FIGURES FOR NATIONAL BANKS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Fiscal Years
1972-1977
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
ASSETS						
Cash & Due From Banks	332,955	344,376	477,471	433,282	357,693	383,280
Securities	449,218	428,333	545,766	550,198	658,143	669,458
Federal Funds Sold	75,406	94,516	179,510	187,217	132,975	145,755
Loans*	1,034,518	1,300,225	1,700,048	1,293,338	1,337,218	1,541,394
Direct Lease Financing	-	-	-	-	4,216	5,475
Bank Premises, Furniture & Fixtures	43,133	48,120	65,685	63,211	71,894	74,845
Real Estate Owned, Excl. Bank Prem.	276	270	1,921	1,917	7,065	6,625
Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries & Associated Companies	-	-	425	-	-	-
Customers Liability on Accept. Out.	870	4,246	8,331	6,376	1,215	3,239
Other Assets	12,620	19,348	28,487	24,629	30,845	34,680
TOTAL ASSETS	1,948,996	2,239,434	3,007,644	2,560,168	2,601,264	2,864,751
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL						
Business & Personal Deposits	1,416,577	1,647,023	2,139,878	1,895,811	1,996,556	2,153,809
Government Deposits	187,403	190,826	254,199	185,598	177,712	191,801
Domestic Interbank Deposits	25,112	22,878	38,459	38,268	30,722	54,528
Foreign Government & Bank Deposits	475	1,248	843	822	1,075	-
Miscellaneous Liabilities	159,096	194,915	331,437	216,655	177,861	230,605
Reserves on Loans & Securities*	18,342	20,852	29,103	22,037	-	-
Subordinated Notes & Debentures*	-	-	-	-	7,600	7,600
Capital*	141,991	161,692	213,725	200,977	209,738	226,408
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY CAPITAL	1,948,996	2,239,434	3,007,644	2,560,168	2,601,264	2,864,751

*1972-1975, loans refer to gross loans which includes reserves on loans and securities; 1976-1977, loans refer to net loans which exclude reserves on loans and securities; 1972-1975, capital includes subordinated notes and debentures; 1976-1977, reserves on loans and securities is not reported.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding

Source: Federal Deposits Insurance Corporation, Assets and Liabilities - Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks

TABLE A-24

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF STATE BANKS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Fiscal Years
1972-1977
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
ASSETS:						
Cash & Due From Banks	$ 141,553	$ 179,256	$ 138,387	$ 231,368	$ 193,386	$ 230,635
Securities	460,511	477,183	447,023	657,556	789,759	778,075
Federal Funds Sold	38,350	78,185	86,475	72,820	46,990	92,040
Loans & Discounts	755,002	956,160	804,509	1,079,868	1,121,330	1,266,293
Bank Premises, Furn. & Fix.	26,332	33,182	30,586	52,047	55,571	58,619
Other Real Estate	956	1,041	2,247	2,458	4,653	8,578
Investments in Subsidiaries not Consolidated	1,700	-	-	605	905	905
Customers Liability on Acceptances Outstanding	594	2,056	2,425	117	75	147
Other Assets	13,815	19,369	18,571	28,160	34,652	37,402
TOTAL	$1,438,813	$1,746,431	$1,530,224	$2,124,998	$2,247,321	$2,472,694
LIABILITIES:						
Deposits	$1,242,622	$1,486,186	$1,314,329	$1,820,760	$1,971,735	$2,157,823
Federal Funds Purchased	10,358	33,496	15,883	34,698	47,667	64,308
Liabilities for Borrowed Money	3,138	14,656	2,727	5,761	2,708	846
Mortgage Indebtedness	236	787	135	374	325	200
Acceptances Outstanding	507	2,056	2,425	117	75	147
Other Liabilities	37,950	44,821	41,310	56,981	19,416	21,282
Reserves on Loans & Securities	12,480	14,207	13,910	19,284	-	-
Capital Notes & Debentures	10,386	12,114	8,665	10,943	13,868	25,746
Preferred & Common Stock	48,222	52,959	46,458	63,112	64,124	66,634
Surplus	45,125	50,630	53,424	68,829	73,904	78,067
Undivided Profits	25,595	32,268	28,324	41,928	48,030	53,183
Reserve for Contingencies	2,194	2,252	2,635	2,209	5,469	4,458
TOTAL	$1,438,813	$1,746,431	$1,530,224	$2,124,998	$2,247,321	$2,472,694

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: S. C. Board of Bank Control, Examining Division Annual Reports

TABLE A-25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Fiscal Years

1970-1977

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Category	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
ASSETS								
Mortgage Loan	383,714	425,358	517,065	632,518	687,734	752,629	840,861	1,003,819
Other Loans	5,787	8,611	16,672	31,445	33,454	32,691	34,941	44,978
Real Estate Sold on Contract	421	377	160	281	90	104	107	85
Real Estate Owned	163	177	140	79	341	356	4,178	3,167
Investments	25,213	37,763	44,786	53,825	54,505	78,689	83,645	86,323
Cash	13,648	22,556	18,552	11,993	9,844	12,092	7,613	12,409
Office Buildings	4,929	5,612	6,080	9,451	10,312	11,659	11,530	12,689
Furniture & Fixtures	1,023	1,068	1,044	1,111	1,566	2,034	2,158	2,365
Other Assets	4,938	4,826	5,354	5,812	7,740	8,423	9,831	10,337
Total	439,836	506,347	609,854	746,515	805,585	898,676	994,864	1,176,172
LIABILITIES								
Shares	388,917	453,159	539,436	635,692	694,222	789,424	873,438	1,031,035
Borrowed Money	11,679	3,588	3,940	30,107	34,709	25,800	29,556	34,335
Loans in Process	5,739	12,711	22,856	28,128	18,600	20,118	25,708	34,794
Reserves, Undivided Profits and Net Current Income	32,481	34,854	39,156	44,471	49,924	53,833	57,399	63,694
Other Liabilities	1,019	2,036	4,466	8,117	8,131	9,501	8,764	12,313
Total	439,836	506,347	609,854	746,515	805,585	898,676	994,864	1,176,172

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: S. C. Board of Bank Control, Examing Division, Annual Reports

TABLE A-26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITION FOR FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOANS ASSOCIATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Fiscal Years
1970-1977
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
ASSETS								
Mortgage Loans Outstanding	1,020,260	1,154,792	1,406,004	1,700,230	1,862,738	2,054,641	2,336,628	2,836,976
Real Estate Acquired	775	686	753	746	1,891	4,741	11,410	12,237
Mortgages, Insured or Guaranteed by an Agency or Instrumentally of the U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,089
Improvement, Education, Retail Mobile Home, Equipping & Other Loans	16,255	23,252	47,016	-	-	-	-	48,377
Cash & Investment Securities	108,818	161,227	167,428	152,767	149,038	215,700	255,012	283,829
Other Assets	29,685	49,748	67,040	132,717	145,746	150,620	207,746	95,055
TOTAL	1,175,793	1,389,705	1,688,241	1,986,460	2,159,413	2,425,703	2,810,796	3,308,564
LIABILITIES & NET WORTH								
Savings in Accounts Earnings	1,015,300	1,194,633	1,432,696	1,659,422	1,821,221	2,090,245	2,440,359	2,870,461
FHLB Advances*	49,270	31,848	33,207	81,468	120,663	109,585	125,390	95,700
Other Borrowed Money	-	-	-	3,567	1,572	1,497	7,913	6,050
Loans in Process	16,208	39,389	64,935	87,071	51,776	48,303	65,910	91,333
Other Liabilities	6,850	31,102	53,626	33,707	25,618	25,706	18,393	55,810
Total Net Worth	88,165	92,733	103,777	121,225	138,564	150,369	152,831	189,210
TOTAL	1,175,793	1,389,705	1,688,241	1,986,460	2,159,413	2,425,703	2,810,796	3,308,564

*Other borrowed money is included for years 1969-1972

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding

Source: Examing Division, Annual Reports
S. C. Board of Bank Control

TABLE A-27

NUMBER OF LICENSEES, RESOURCES & ANALYSIS OF LOANS BY CONSUMER FINANCE INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1968-1976

Year	Number of Licensees	Total Resources (Thousands)	Loans Receivable (Thousands)	Number of Loans Made	Amount of Loans Made (Thousands)	Average Amount of Loans Made	Average Balance End of Year
1968	703	$225,823	$179,501	597,637	$233,472	$390.66	$446.14
1969	696	246,056	200,093	572,621	249,486	435.69	493.84
1970	688	270,192	215,207	558,882	256,284	458.57	532.40
1971	681	302,224	236,723	572,478	284,439	496.86	514.62
1972	690	355,607	268,721	586,397	321,878	548.91	617.35
1973	716	411,786	303,400	579,214	347,970	600.76	708.13
1974	698	440,713	311,014	567,987	344,209	606.01	721.37
1975	638	417,899	306,564	539,787	331,260	613.69	754.41
1976	635	458,859	348,219	573,479	392,668	684.71	850.48

Source: State Board of Bank Control, Consumer Finance Division Annual Reports

TABLE A-28

MARKET INTEREST RATES

Calendar Years

1970-1977

(In Percent)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
3-Month Treasury Bills (Market Yield)	6.39	4.33	4.07	7.03	7.84	5.80	4.98	5.27
Federal Funds Rate	7.18	4.66	4.43	8.73	10.51	5.82	5.05	5.54
Prime Commercial Paper (4-6 Months)	7.71	5.11	4.73	8.15	9.87	6.33	5.35	5.60
Average Prime Rate	7.91	5.70	5.25	8.02	10.80	7.86	6.84	6.82
AAA Corporate Bonds	8.04	7.39	7.22	7.44	8.57	8.83	8.43	8.02
Domestic Municipal Bonds	6.34	5.46	5.25	5.22	6.26	7.10	6.56	5.68
Mortgages	8.45	7.74	7.60	7.95	8.92	9.01	8.99	9.01

Source: Average Prime Rate: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

All Other Rates: Federal Reserve Bulletin
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

TABLE A-29

INSURER LICENSING AND TAXATION DIVISION ACTIVITY REPORT

Number of Companies Licensed as of January 1, 1976 908

Number of Companies Admitted During the Year 38

Number of Companies Withdrawn 9

Number of Companies Licensed as of December 31, 1976 937

Total Securities Deposited Under the Authority of the
Chief Insured Commissioner $59,551,220

Source: S. C. Department of Insurance, Seventieth Annual Report

TABLE A-30

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1960-1976

Year	Amount Insurance In Force	Premiums Received	Claims Paid
1960	$ 5,650,501,735	$135,765,021	$ 48,160,867
1961	5,921,494,132	127,324,635	51,566,421
1962	6,749,795,623	138,908,856	54,882,239
1963	7,316,239,012	146,985,153	61,326,631
1964	7,811,832,516	156,004,858	68,297,172
1965	8,901,316,344	168,953,281	77,257,565
1966	9,785,333,043	179,973,774	81,594,433
1967	10,663,633,397	186,091,350	84,503,498
1968	11,971,506,263	203,168,204	94,948,410
1969	13,141,762,973	216,586,020	99,922,633
1970	14,485,231,503	237,808,977	113,355,406
1971	16,169,725,825	244,917,443	119,231,059
1972	18,169,664,914	286,782,800	128,958,643
1973	19,557,555,701	313,400,948	136,544,623
1974	22,948,905,490	331,751,079	153,293,808
1975	23,926,283,308	348,400,816	162,163,334
1976	26,818,149,641	378,529,603	166,220,641

Source: S. C. Department of Insurance, Seventieth Annual Report

TABLE A-31

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE BUSINESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1960-1976

Year	Premiums and Contract Fees Received	Losses and Claims Paid
1960	$ 52,538,891	$ 33,249,712
1961	73,838,453	49,916,783
1962	80,466,038	52,406,795
1963	87,536,496	59,033,421
1964	95,115,368	67,427,785
1965	106,165,898	73,095,275
1966	115,002,747	78,592,061
1967	124,323,984	84,365,641
1968	137,193,189	93,510,812
1969	156,275,768	110,445,300
1970	175,790,177	123,719,018
1971	200,663,235	140,074,306
1972	234,897,152	162,995,173
1973	270,298,754	194,709,040
1974	306,630,187	226,974,475
1975	343,066,193	275,353,477
1976	384,342,158	300,489,080

Source: S. C. Department of Insurance, Seventieth Annual Report

TABLE A-32

INSURANCE PROPERTY, CASUALTY & ALLIED LINES OF BUSINESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1960-1976

Year	Premiums Written	Claims Paid
1960	$ 97,677,169	$ 48,401,180
1961	119,847,791	62,411,942
1962	132,388,968	62,061,001
1963	142,026,528	72,565,869
1964	150,964,087	80,740,963
1965	171,319,068	87,707,766
1966	195,088,448	96,668,802
1967	211,156,686	104,424,055
1968	226,121,486	120,023,408
1969	252,843,296	141,185,575
1970	290,878,246	164,819,706
1971	338,354,787	172,474,855
1972	395,927,948	187,373,027
1973	431,849,147	217,174,508
1974	438,944,861	240,665,105
1975	464,578,140	282,576,858
1976	581,282,451	331,659,428

Source: S. C. Department of Insurance, Seventieth Annual Report

TABLE A-33

NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS, AND AVERAGE FARM SIZE

UNITED STATES AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1965-1978

Year	Number of Farms		Land in Farms (000 Acres)		Average Farm Size (Acres)	
	United States	South Carolina	United States	South Carolina	United States	South Carolina
1965	3,340,000	65,000	1,141,536	9,100	342	140
1966	3,239,000	62,000	1,137,161	9,000	351	145
1967	3,162,000	58,000	1,123,456	8,800	355	152
1968	3,071,000	55,000	1,115,231	8,600	363	156
1969	3,000,000	53,000	1,107,811	8,400	369	158
1970	2,949,000	52,000	1,102,371	8,300	374	160
1971	2,902,000	51,000	1,096,863	8,200	378	161
1972	2,860,000	48,000	1,092,065	8,000	382	167
1973	2,823,000	46,000	1,087,923	7,800	385	170
1974	2,795,000	45,000	1,084,433	7,700	388	171
1975	2,767,000	45,000	1,081,448	7,700	391	171
1976	2,738,000	45,000	1,078,263	7,700	394	171
1977	2,706,000	45,000	1,075,003	7,700	397	171
1978p	2,680,000	45,000	1,072,333	7,700	400	171

p = preliminary

Source: South Carolina Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

TABLE A-34

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1965-1976

Year	Total Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings (In Thousands)*	Cash Receipts From Lifestock and Livestock Produce	Cash Receipts From Crops*
1965	$399,690	$118,320	$281,370
1966	391,877	137,555	254,322
1967	408,281	143,322	264,959
1968	377,113	144,860	232,253
1969	412,077	171,310	240,767
1970	448,488	171,882	276,606
1971	462,141	175,765	286,376
1972	539,375	214,302	325,073
1973	706,430	297,102	409,328
1974	861,110	257,417	603,693
1975	804,294	271,218	533,076
1976	842,765	285,482	557,283

*Sales of on-farm forest products included through 1974. Sales of all forest products excluded after 1974.

Source: Economic Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Income Situation.

TABLE A-35

REALIZED GROSS INCOME AND NET INCOME FROM FARMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1965-1976

(In Millions)

Year	Realized Gross Income	Farm Production Expenses*	Realized Net Income**	Net Change in Farm Inventories	Total Net Farm Income**
1965	480.3	339.9	140.4	+4.7	145.1
1966	508.3	343.9	164.4	+2.1	166.4
1967	526.7	368.5	158.2	+4.3	162.6
1968	491.3	365.6	125.7	-6.2	119.5
1969	530.5	388.2	142.3	+4.9	147.2
1970	554.8	404.5	150.4	-6.3	144.0
1971	562.3	429.0	133.3	+25.1	158.4
1972	653.6	460.4	193.2	-5.7	187.5
1973	815.5	554.2	261.2	+10.8	272.1
1974	948.3	666.6	281.7	+28.1	309.9
1975	915.3	711.5	203.8	+8.0	211.8
1976	940.5	737.9	202.7	-19.2	183.5

*1965-1972 are revised estimates only for total production expenses and not for components.

**of farm operators.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Economic Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture, State Farm Income Statistics, September, 1977.

TABLE A-36

SELECTED TRANSPORTATION INDICATORS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1968-1977

Year	New Car Sales (In Thousands)	Automobile Registrations (In Millions)	Vehicle Miles Traveled (In Millions)	Demand for Motor Gasoline (In Millions)
1968	100.3	.983	14,191	1,045
1969	101.9	1.026	15,512	1,117
1970	90.0	1.070	16,559	1,190
1971	108.3	1.117	17,764	1,277
1972	122.2	1.156	19,472	1,387
1973	129.9	1.233	20,428	1,454
1974	97.8	1.285	20,012	1,420
1975	88.8	1.324	20,603	1,471
1976	118.7	1.408	21,961	1,565
1977	132.8	1.468	22,689	1,617

Source: New Car Sales: South Carolina Automobile Dealers Association.

Automobile Registrations: South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

Vehicle Miles Traveled and Demand for Motor Gasoline: Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics.

TABLE A-37

CONSTRUCTION AWARDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Fiscal Years

1971-1977

(Thousands of Dollars)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
FEDERAL AID PROGRAMS							
Interstate	$ 30,169	$ 25,607	$ 28,200	$ 29,446	$ 49,311	$24,205	$28,043
Primary/Urban	28,762	24,852	18,579	22,038	18,834	22,384	34,227
Secondary	14,289	15,506	12,321	12,712	25,762	7,631	11,351
Defense Access	-	25	-	313	-	193	38
Forest Highways	600	42	216	80	633	-	-
Appalachian Access Road Program	156	218	4,008	703	2,207	2,972	479
Highway Planning Research	1,441	1,133	966	465	2,398	515	1,836
STATE PROGRAMS							
"C" Secondary	14,264	11,078	13,125	18,381	22,146	17,486	21,064
Primary/Urban	41,464	29,893	59,772	40,282	10,527	3,005	- 618
Special	549	1,372	1,102	299	173	1,657	132
TOTALS	$131,694	$109,726	$138,290	$124,722	$131,991	$80,048	$96,552

Source: Annual Report of the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation to the General Assembly.

TABLE A-38

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PORTS AUTHORITY
ACTIVITY IN OCEAN COMMERCE

Calendar Years

1968-1977

(In Tons)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1968	1,256,242	1,044,442	2,300,684
1969	1,271,556	794,477	2,066,033
1970	1,186,882	1,098,230	2,285,112
1971	1,384,401	932,569	2,316,970
1972	1,552,527	1,089,468	2,641,995
1973	1,429,642	1,334,346	2,763,988
1974	1,429,622	1,741,604	3,171,226
1975	1,188,480	1,803,067	2,991,547
1976	1,383,398	2,190,187	3,573,585
1977	1,469,293	2,006,811	3,476,104

Source: Kaiser Master Plan: October, 1969 (1965-1968).
Kaiser Updated Master Plan: October, 1973 (1969-1972).
State Ports Authority Records (1973-1976).

TABLE A-39

VALUE OF ALL FOREIGN CARGO THROUGH SOUTH CAROLINA PORTS

Calendar Years

1968-1977

(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Total	Imports	Exports
1968	512.2	344.6	167.6
1969	447.7	307.0	140.7
1970	476.1	309.6	166.5
1971	601.9	396.4	205.5
1972	954.0	618.6	335.4
1973	1,347.3	807.7	539.6
1974	1,585.1	782.9	802.2
1975	1,519.0	713.0	806.0
1976	2,365.2	1,028.1	1,337.1
1977	2,975.2	1,620.3	1,354.9

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE A-40

CUSTOMERS SERVED BY NATURAL GAS UTILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Fiscal Years*

1968-1977

Year	Residential	Commercial and Small Industrials	Large Industrials	Sale for Resale	Total Customers
1968	136,655	15,106	643	11	152,416
1969	148,942	16,225	696	13	165,876
1970	160,965	17,236	728	12	178,941
1971	172,463	18,237	736	12	191,448
1972	183,111	18,816	732	12	202,671
1973	191,457	19,147	705	12	211,321
1974	198,854	19,462	718	12	219,046
1975	203,914	19,360	725	12	224,011
1976	204,862	19,444	708	11	224,533
1977	207,540	19,544	759	15	227,858

*Figures based on fiscal year ending March 31 of following year

Source: South Carolina Public Service Commission

TABLE A-41

NATURAL GAS SERVICE* TO RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Fiscal Years**

1968-1977

Year	Residential Customers	Residential Gas Sales, MCF	Average Use per Customer, MCF
1968	136,655	12,033,465	91.9
1969	148,942	13,493,635	95.9
1970	160,965	13,956,964	90.6
1971	172,463	14,627,898	88.0
1972	183,111	14,185,462	84.5
1973	191,457	14,947,334	81.5
1974	198,854	13,417,727	67.5
1975	203,914	13,611,809	66.8
1976	204,862	16,620,249	81.1
1977	207,540	16,023,302	77.2

*Figures include five private utilities only

**Figures based on fiscal year ending March 31 of following year

Source: South Carolina Public Service Commission

TABLE A-42

ANNUAL KILOWATT HOUR SALES AND NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS OF PRIVATELY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITY COMPANIES OPERATING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1968-1977

Year	COMMERCIAL		INDUSTRIAL		RESIDENTIAL		Additional KW-HR Sales* (Millions)	Total KW-HR Sales** (Millions)
	Kilowatt Hours (Millions)	Number of Customers (Thousands)	Kilowatt Hours (Millions)	Number of Customers (Thousands)	Kilowatt Hours (Millions)	Number of Customers (Thousands)		
1968	2,645.3	80.0	8,853.1	2.4	4,155.0	496.7	2,719.5	18,372.9
1969	2,870.1	81.7	9,676.7	2.6	4,602.9	511.8	2,956.0	20,105.6
1970	3,240.5	84.5	10,035.3	2.7	5,167.9	528.2	3,554.1	21,997.8
1971	3,508.3	88.5	10,946.9	2.7	5,515.7	549.2	3,264.9	23,235.8
1972	3,842.8	89.1	12,049.4	2.7	5,765.8	561.9	4,839.3	26,497.2
1973	4,362.3	92.6	12,762.7	2.7	6,498.7	581.1	5,083.6	28,707.3
1974	4,363.9	93.7	12,423.6	2.7	6,523.9	602.7	4,516.7	27,828.1
1975	4,652.6	137.7	11,712.5	2.7	6,836.0	612.8	3,530.1	26,731.3
1976	4,937.8	142.5	13,179.1	2.7	7,198.7	628.8	3,730.5	29,010.0
1977	5,298.2	98.2	13,823.4	2.8	7,858.4	641.5	4,283.7	31,263.7

*Includes municipal use, sales to other electric utilities, REA cooperatives, etc.

**Does not include deficiency power provided SEPA preference customers

Note: Items may not add to totals due to rounding

Source: South Carolina Public Service Commission Annual Report

TABLE A-43

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

PRIVATELY-OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITIES OPERATING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1968-1977

Year	Revenue (Millions)	Number of Customers	Kilowatt Hours (Millions)	Average Rate (Cents per KW-Hr.)	KW-HR. per Customer	Average Annual Bill
1968	$ 74.8	496,719	4,155.0	1.800	8,365	150.61
1969	81.7	511,815	4,602.9	1.775	8,993	159.63
1970	92.4	528,219	5,167.9	1.787	9,784	174.93
1971	107.4	549,152	5,515.7	1.940	10,044	195.61
1972	119.7	561,928	5,765.8	2.077	10,261	213.10
1973	140.0	581,066	6,498.7	2.150	11,184	240.91
1974	181.5	602,661	6,523.9	2.780	10,825	301.09
1975	223.1	612,753	6,836.0	3.263	11,156	364.06
1976	246.1	628,761	7,198.7	3.419	11,449	391.43
1977	291.8	641,530	7,858.4	3.713	12,249	454.80

Source: South Carolina Public Service Commission

TABLE A-44

GROWTH OF TELEPHONE UTILITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Calendar Years

1971-1977

Year	Gross Operating Revenue (Millions of Dollars)	Gross Plant Investment (Millions of Dollars)	Total Number of Telephones (Thousands)
1971	194.6	683.3**	1,139.3
1972	168.4*	807.1***	1,250.6
1973	182.9*	934.4***	1,370.8
1974	213.9*	1,086.6***	1,451.9
1975	340.8	1,053.2****	1,529.2
1976	399.5	1,304.5****	1,600.9
1977	449.4	1,385.3****	1,708.2

*Includes only South Carolina portion of Toll Revenue
**Includes plant in service, held for future use
***Includes plant in service and under construction
****Plants in service

Source: South Carolina Public Service Commission

TABLE A-45

SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND REVENUE*

Fiscal Years

1968-1979

(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Amount	Net Change	Percent Change
1967-1968	393.8	22.8	6.15
1968-1969	441.9	48.1	12.21
1969-1970	472.2	30.3	6.86
1970-1971	510.4	38.2	8.09
1971-1972	584.8	74.4	14.58
1972-1973	679.4	94.6	16.18
1973-1974	786.6	107.2	15.78
1974-1975	848.3	61.7	7.84
1975-1976	918.6	70.3	8.29
1976-1977	1,050.7	132.1	14.38
1977-1978E	1,196.0	145.3	13.83
1978-1979E	1,316.3	120.3	10.06

E = Estimate

*Adjusted to current tax structure, excluding windfalls and Federal Revenue Sharing.

Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services
S. C. Budget and Control Board

TABLE A-46

SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL FUND REVENUES BY MAJOR CATEGORIES*

Fiscal Years

1968-1979

(In Millions of Dollars)

Category	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978E	1979E
General Fund Revenue (Regular Sources)	393.8	441.9	472.2	510.4	584.8	679.4	786.6	848.3	918.6	1,050.7	1,196.0	1,316.3
Sales Tax	162.5	182.0	192.6	213.7	245.5	280.4**	314.7	337.7	372.6	415.3	472.0	519.0
Income Taxes	110.3	131.4	144.5	150.4	178.2	220.1	267.0	290.5	322.0	394.5	467.0	527.0
Individual	71.3	84.4	95.4	108.4	127.7	159.4***	192.7	210.9	244.5	290.4	350.0	404.0
Corporation	39.0	47.0	49.1	42.0	50.5	60.7	74.3	79.6	77.8	104.1	117.0	123.0
All Other Revenues	121.0	128.5	135.1	146.3	161.0	178.9	204.9	220.1	223.7	240.9	257.0	270.3

E = Estimates

*General Fund Revenues adjusted to current tax structure, excluding windfalls and Federal Revenue Sharing.

**Excludes windfall of $5.8 million in advance payments under new collection system.

***First quarter adjusted (excluding windfall), second, third and fourth actual collections.

Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services
S. C. Budget and Control Board

TABLE A-47

ESTIMATED NET TAXABLE SALES,

SOUTH CAROLINA PERSONAL INCOME AND RATIO OF SALES TO PERSONAL INCOME

Fiscal Years

1968-1979

(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Sales Tax Calculated at 4%	Net Taxable Sales*			Personal Income***	Ratio (%) of Sales to Personal Income
			Change Over the Year			
		Amount	Net	Percent		
1967-1968	164.0	4,101	307	8.1	5,787	70.9
1968-1969	183.7	4,593	493	12.0	6,423	71.5
1969-1970	192.6	4,815	222	4.8	7,064	68.2
1970-1971	213.7	5,343	528	11.0	7,675	69.6
1971-1972	245.5	6,138	795	14.9	8,369	73.3
1972-1973	280.4**	7,010	872	14.2	9,431	74.3
1973-1974	314.7	7,868	858	12.2	10,716	73.4
1974-1975	337.7	8,443	575	7.3	12,203	69.2
1975-1976	372.6	9,315	872	10.3	13,093	71.1
1976-1977	415.3	10,383	1,068	11.5	14,662	70.8
1977-1978E	472.0	11,800	1,417	13.6	16,160+	73.0
1978-1979E	519.0	12,975	1,175	10.0	18,090+	72.0

*Calculated from sales tax collections.
**Excluding advance payments of $5.8 million.
***Previous full calendar year.

E = Estimates

+ = Office of Chief Economist, SCOPE Model, April, 1978.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

Division of Research and Statistical Services
S. C. Budget and Control Board

TABLE A-48

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME REPORTED ON SOUTH CAROLINA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS, RELATIONSHIP TO SOUTH CAROLINA PERSONAL INCOME AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Calendar Years

1968-1978

(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Adjusted Gross Income*	Personal Income+	Ratio (%) Adjusted Gross to Personal Income	Individual Income Tax± Amount	Individual Income Tax± Percent of Personal Income
1968	4,413	6,423	68.7	84.4	1.31
1969	5,112	7,064	72.4	95.4	1.35
1970	5,534	7,675	72.1	108.4	1.41
1971	6,068	8,369	72.5	127.7	1.53
1972	6,835	9,431	72.5	159.4**	1.69
1973	7,933	10,716	74.0	192.7	1.80
1974	8,828	12,203	72.3	210.9	1.73
1975	9,148	13,093	72.3	244.5	1.87
1976	10,508	14,662	71.7	290.4	1.98
1977E	11,791	16,160	73.0	350.0	2.17
1978E	13,240	18,090	73.2	404.0	2.23

*As reported on South Carolina individual income tax returns. Estimates were obtained by using a linear regression with Personal Income.

**Adjusted to new collection system.

+Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

±For fiscal year lagging calendar years by six months.

E = Estimates

Source: S. C. Tax Commission

Bureau of Economic Analysis
U. S. Department of Commerce

TABLE A-49

SOUTH CAROLINA CORPORATION INCOME TAXES
ESTIMATED NET INCOME AND RELATIONSHIPS
TO U. S. CORPORATE PROFITS BEFORE TAX
Fiscal Years
1968-1979

Year	Income Taxes* (Millions)	Effective Rate (%)	Net Taxable Income** (Millions)	U. S. Corporate Profits Before Tax*** (Billions)	Ratio (%) of S. C. Corporation Net Income to U. S. Corporate Profits
1967-1968	$ 32.5	.050	$ 650	$ 82.1	0.79
1968-1969	39.2	.050	784	86.3	0.91
1969-1970	40.9	.050	818	76.3	1.07
1970-1971	42.0	.055	764	75.1	1.02
1971-1972	50.5	.060	842	87.8	0.96
1972-1973	60.7	.060	1,012	108.8	0.93
1973-1974	74.3	.060	1,238	118.9	1.04
1974-1975	79.6	.060	1,327	119.4	1.11
1975-1976	77.8	.060	1,297	147.9	0.88
1976-1977	104.1	.060	1,735	162.6	1.07
1977-1978E	117.0	.060	1,950	178.1	1.09
1978-1979E	123.0	.060	2,050	192.5	1.06

*Less windfalls.
**Estimated by dividing income taxes by effective rate.
***Quarterly data averaged by the Division to fiscal year basis (excluding inventory valuation adjustments). Projections for 1978 and 1979 were made by the Division of Research and Statistical Services.

E = Estimates

Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services
S. C. Budget and Control Board

Data supplied by S. C. Tax Commission and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TABLE A-50

EMPLOYMENT BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1968-1976

(As of October Each Year)

Year	South Carolina Total	State	Local Totals	Counties	Municipalities	School Districts	Special Districts
1968	104,785	31,216	73,569	12,011	11,229	48,222	2,106
1969	112,976	34,991	77,985	12,203	12,299	51,244	2,239
1970	121,693	38,088	83,605	13,032	12,450	55,686	2,437
1971	128,169	40,181	87,988	13,377	12,877	59,353	2,381
1972	124,853	44,418	80,435	13,981	12,621	51,281	2,552
1973	138,516	48,686	89,830	16,517	13,892	56,588	2,833
1974	152,204	54,902	97,302	16,578	14,496	62,865	3,363
1975	160,192	58,184	102,008	17,844	15,765	65,007	3,392
1976	160,727	57,966	102,761	18,029	15,553	65,397	3,782

Note: Statistics for local governments are subject to sampling variation. Estimates for items of small magnitude in relation to state totals are subject to relatively high sampling variation. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Public Employment in 1976". Historical data derived from previous yearly reports.