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# SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD



## ANNUAL REPORT

**1985-1986**

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STATE DOCUMENTS

Printed Under The Direction Of The  
State Budget And Control Board

Columbia, South Carolina

November 13, 1986

To: His Excellency Richard W. Riley, Governor, and Members of the General Assembly

On behalf of the South Carolina State Development Board, I have the honor to transmit herewith its Annual Report, which outlines the activities of the Board and its staff during the 1985-86 fiscal year ending June 30, 1986.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MAC HOLLADAY

Director

Table of Contents listing various sections and page numbers, including: Business Development and Assistance, Entrepreneurial Development, Financial, Existing Business and Industry, Finance and Administration, Communications and Public Relations, Research and Information Resources, Tables, and Publications.

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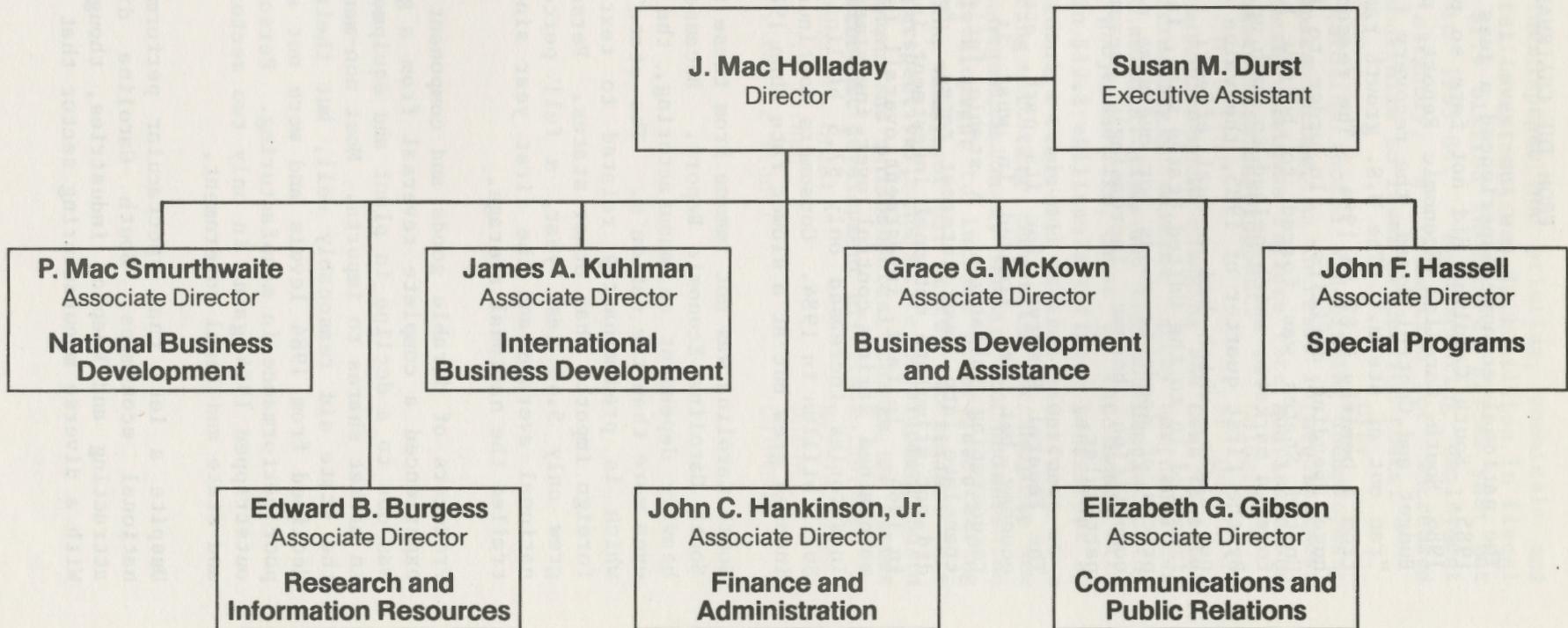
SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEMBERS

<u>Judicial Circuit</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>
Chairman	Joseph D. Sapp	Columbia
At Large	C. C. Goodwin	Sumter
At Large	Samuel T. Tenebaum	Columbia
1st	T. M. Nelson	St. Matthews
2nd	O. Ronald Wood	Graniteville
3rd	J. Wesley Kennedy	Hemingway
4th	Charles R. Jackson	Cheraw
5th	John H. Lumpkin, Jr.	Columbia
6th	Roosevelt Gilliam	Lancaster
7th	Robert C. Carroll	Gaffney
8th	Thomas E. Hite, Jr.	Abbeville
9th	Harry M. Hallman, Jr.	Charleston
10th	T. R. Evatt	Seneca
11th	John Wheeler	Saluda
12th	David W. Keller, Jr.	Florence
13th	Garnet A. Barnes	Easley
14th	Harry Hill	Walterboro
15th	James P. Creel	Myrtle Beach
16th	Louis Jordan	Union
State Commissioner of Agriculture	D. Leslie Tindal	Columbia

MANAGEMENT STAFF

J. Mac Holladay	Director
John C. Hankinson, Jr.	Associate Director Finance and Administration
P. M. Smurthwaite	Associate Director National Business Development
Grace G. McKown	Associate Director Business Development and Assistance
Edward B. Burgess	Associate Director Research and Information Resources
John F. Hassell	Associate Director Special Programs
Elizabeth G. Gibson	Associate Director Communications and Public Relations
Dr. James A. Kuhlman	Associate Director International Business Development

# S.C. STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD EXECUTIVE STAFF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE 1986



#### FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The national economy experienced a less than spectacular year in 1985. South Carolina did not fare so poorly. According to the 1986 South Carolina Economic Report, published by the state's Budget and Control Board, the recovery from the 1980-82 recession "ran out of steam." The U.S. growth rate slowed to 2.2% in 1985 from a healthy 6.8% in 1984. The reason appears to be, in part, huge spending deficits. In order to finance the deficit, the United States was forced to borrow billions of dollars from foreign markets, which helped to push up the value of the dollar. By the first quarter of 1985, the value of the dollar had reached new highs, which had a dual effect: prices of foreign goods imported in to the United States were, in effect, reduced, and the prices of domestic goods for overseas markets went up. Foreign competition became increasingly severe, in agriculture in particular.

The Federal Reserve, for its part, attempted to stimulate the economy but was limited in what it could do by fears of regenerating inflation. A stable inflation rate, however, did translate into lower interest rates. But falling interest rates did not stimulate national investment in 1985 the same as it did in 1984. In fact, investment overall fell 1.9%. Companies also maintained strict control over investment in inventory buildup. Inventories increased only \$7.5 billion in 1985, compared with \$67.1 billion in 1984. Consumers continued to spend more as their incomes grew but at a slower rate than 1984.

South Carolina was not immune from these trends, according to the South Carolina Economic Report. Because South Carolina is more heavily dependent on manufacturing, the state's growth declined even more than the nation's. The state's manufacturing sector, which is predominantly related to textiles, was hurt more by foreign imports than other states. Personal income in the state grew only 5.4% last year, a full percentage point behind the national average and the first year since 1977 where the state trailed the national average.

Producers of durable goods and component parts for durable goods experienced a complete reversal from a good year in 1984. This was due to a decline in plant and equipment investment and a loss in market shares to imports. Most non-manufacturing industries in the state did reasonably well, but their growth rates generally declined from 1984 levels and were not sufficient to offset the poor performance in manufacturing. Personal income gains in 1985 outstripped 1984 gains in only two sectors: service industries, and state and local government.

Despite a less than spectacular performance for the state and national economies, South Carolina did reasonably well in attracting and keeping industries, though not as well as 1984. With a diverse manufacturing sector that includes food, textiles,

apparel, wood and furniture, paper and printing, chemicals and metalworking, total capital investment was \$1.3 billion in fiscal year 1985-86, down from \$1.9 billion in 1984-85 fiscal year but the same as invested in 1983-84. Manufacturing employment continued to decline slightly, a reflection of increased mechanization as plants modernize to lower production costs.

In other sectors, South Carolina showed a declining unemployment rate, a growth in per capita income, an increase in new business starts coupled with a lowered business failure rate and increased interest in commercial and tourism development.

We have come to realize our economy is changing and that it's our duty to pursue an increasingly diverse array of business developments in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing sectors. Whether it's projects like those of the State Film Office — which brought in \$12.8 million last fiscal year — or an increased commitment to foreign trade and reverse investment or a renewed focus on expanding existing industries or helping new businesses develop, our organization is working to broaden the definition of economic development to include other job-creating enterprises that add to the wealth of our state. To reflect this broadening of economic perspectives, the State Development Board underwent an organizational and philosophical change to better serve the state and its economic development efforts.

Joseph P. Sapp  
Chairman

## HISTORY

The South Carolina State Development Board originally was created in 1942 as the Preparedness for Peace Commission. In 1945 enabling legislation was amended and the agency's name changed to the Department of Research, Planning and Development. Under the 1945 amendment, the State Development Board assumed the responsibilities of the State Board of Housing, the Building Council of South Carolina, the South Carolina Commerce Department Board, the South Carolina Inter-Coastal Waterway Commission, the State Commission of Port Development, the South Carolina Board for Promotion of External Trade and the Natural Resources Commission.

Since the 1945 amendment, some of the responsibilities of the State Development Board have been transferred to other agencies by executive order and legislative amendments. Under Act 682, passed in 1954, the name of the agency was changed from Department of Research, Planning and Development to the State Development Board.

The organization of the State Development Board has changed over the years, with duties and responsibilities of the agency shifting with the needs and priorities of the state. Although organizational changes have occurred, the agency's intent and overall goals have remained constant: to enhance the standard of living by encouraging development through improved employment opportunities for South Carolinians.

### THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND THE BOARD

In consultation with the board, the director is responsible for the overall management of the agency, which includes policy development, long-range planning and resource development. The director's office is the focal point for the agency's accountability to the public.

The governing and policymaking body for the activities of the agency is its board. Each year, the board adopts objectives and programs for achievement in consultation with the director and the executive staff.

The 19 members of the agency's board are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. One member is appointed from each of the 16 judicial circuits, and three members are appointed from the state at large. The commissioner of Agriculture is also a member of the board. One of the at-large members is appointed by the governor to serve as chairman.

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the State Development Board underwent organizational and philosophical change. The agency was reorganized into four operational divisions — National Business Development, International Business Development, Business Assistance and Development and Special Programs — and three support divisions — Finance and Administration, Communications and Public Relations, and Research and Information Resources. The

reorganization was done to help the agency reexamine its programs to reflect the broader scope of economic development.

The director also was involved in the development of a plan to computerize internal operations and research. In addition, a time-consuming but rewarding activity of the director during the first few months of the year was personal interviews with 200 business leaders and policymakers on visits to the state's 46 counties.

During the next fiscal year, the director and his office will continue refining programs, stressing the diversification of economic development as a survival technique for the future.

THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE  
VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE STATE DEVELOPMENT  
BOARD AND THE PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES  
OF EACH FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

NATIONAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, this division focused on making the transition from a heretofore massive, unfocused economic development department to a separate and distinct division, concentrating on identifying and managing job-creating projects originating in firms based in the other forty-nine states.

While the elimination of inventory taxes brought several distribution projects to South Carolina, the development projects conducted by the division were broadened to bring more attention to the diverse array of business functions in the economic development arena.

At the end of the fiscal year, the division's new organizational plan was operative. Four teams — each consisting of a project manager and an associate project manager — were given specific responsibilities to provide communication, consultation and assistance to assigned counties and regions.

Team trips with ally participation were made to the Northeast corridor of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

After several major efforts over the last few years, South Carolina succeeded in locating a major automotive manufacturer. In addition to the major investment and new jobs gained, numerous satellite supplier projects are expected to follow.

Significant improvement was made to establish a most productive rapport with site location consultants from all over the United States. This group of about 130 consultants was kept current on all positive changes in South Carolina's economic development resources.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, this division stressed personnel development, functional objectives and the information network of its three departments — Investment, Trade and Regional Offices. The division focused primarily on coordination with other State Development Board divisions and cooperation with other state agencies and national advisory councils, as well as international firms and organizations based principally in Atlanta, New York and Washington, D.C.

Considerable attention was devoted to the personnel and administration of the overseas offices in conjunction with the

agency's Division of Finance and Administration, the State Ports Authority and the Department of Agriculture. Also, the division began formulating a specific strategic plan to link budget and objectives to the end of the 1987-88 fiscal year.

The division's Trade Department outlined an optimal overseas objective for the next fiscal year, with plans to continue concentrating on the Atlantic and Pacific communities and extend beyond the immediate area of the office sites. For instance, the department hopes to focus on Southern Europe in addition to Central Europe with the Brussels office, and Southeast Asia in addition to Japan with the Tokyo office.

To coordinate more fully trade efforts of the Columbia office and the overseas offices, the staff developed a catalog program that now includes 150 firms. Also, the division now assists the state's Trade Department in the preparation of a bimonthly trade newsletter sent to about 2,000 organizations in the state. In addition a new trade directory has gone to press, and a new series of Exporter Workshops has started.

The division's Investment Department outlined an optimal investment objective for the next fiscal year, focusing on several special events on behalf of investment that would feature the Atlantic and Pacific communities.

The Regional Offices underwent chiefly personnel changes. It was decided to put both the Brussels and Tokyo offices under consulting contracts rather than continuing their direction by state employees. A new Brussels director was appointed effective the next fiscal year.

#### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

This division's work includes non-traditional economic development activities.

##### Community Analysis and Development

This program is designed primarily to assist the rural areas of the state but can be applied to any area, rural or metropolitan.

The Community Analysis and Development staff is responsible for planning and conducting analyses of multicounty areas of the state. These studies point out the positive and negative aspects of the counties and provide direction to county and community leaders to help enhance the area's economic development potential. The studies, which cover all aspects of life in the area, take four to six months to complete. During that time, Community Analysis and Development staff live in the area.

The initial Community Analysis and Development project began in April in Chesterfield and Marlboro counties and will end next fiscal year.

#### State Film Office

This office promotes the state as an attractive locale for film and television productions and assists production companies in all aspects of the industry from preparation to completion.

During the fiscal year, two feature films were shot in the state, as well as a 12-hour mini-series and two television movies. A mini-series on public television and several national commercials were also filmed in South Carolina. Revenues generated from these productions totaled more than \$12.8 million.

#### Special Projects

This office, which became functional in April 1986, concerns itself with a wide variety of subjects. Its objective is to furnish blueprints for proactive planning that will aid the economic development efforts of the agency and of South Carolina.

The first project is an evaluation of the agribusiness potential in the state, and this project will run into the next fiscal year. One aim is to supply existing agricultural markets in the state with South Carolina products.

Other ongoing projects deal with commercial air service, development banking, competitive tax incentives and short-term projects in support of the agency.

#### Washington Office

This office's objective is to secure for South Carolina more federal contracts. An experienced contract consultant with close ties to the state is located in Washington and provides on-site liaison with government officials and the defense contracting industry. The consultant also has ready access to our congressional delegation and their staff members to discuss matters affecting South Carolina's economy.

#### Economic Development Institute

The Economic Development Institute has been created to deliver statewide programs on issues, ideas and trends in economic development. A manager for the institute will be appointed early next fiscal year.

## BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE

This division is responsible for stimulating economic activity by focusing attention on the potential for business growth within South Carolina. To accomplish this goal, the division focuses on entrepreneurial and small business development and the retention and expansion of existing business and industry.

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, division programs incorporated a wide range of services provided by the agency, as well as other economic development agencies and organizations.

### Entrepreneurial Development

Through the cooperation of state and municipal governments, private investors and the Control Data Corporation, Business and Technology Centers opened in Rock Hill, North Augusta, Spartanburg and Florence to nurture new and growing businesses. These centers provide not only facilities, but also counseling, marketing and financial services to business ventures. The division continues to coordinate activities with the centers, as well as with the Business Formation Network.

A statewide teleconference for entrepreneurial development originated at South Carolina Educational Television studios in Columbia and aired at the state's 16 technical colleges. The focus of the teleconference was on successful South Carolina entrepreneurs and the services available for entrepreneur development. A total of 214 prospective entrepreneurs and 284 technical college students participated.

Through the joint efforts of Educational Television, Educational Resources Foundation and the division, a 30-minute film, "Entrepreneurship — The Start of Something Big," was produced. This promotional and training presentation is available throughout South Carolina and is being used by public and private organizations engaged in business development assistance.

With cooperation from the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, the division coordinated a business start-up and management series for entrepreneurs and small-business owners. The sessions were presented at the technical colleges throughout the state with more than 700 participants during the 1985-86 fiscal year.

The division addressed the rapidly growing field of women business owners by coordinating a statewide women's conference on business ownership. The one-day event drew more than 400 women from across the state and offered a slate of seminars geared toward entrepreneurs and prospective entrepreneurs.

The South Carolina Business Formation and Expansion Manual was published to provide assistance to prospective business owners and expanding businesses. Information is included on regulations and

taxation, general management assistance, marketing and financial assistance, and samples of regulatory forms.

### Financial

Up-to-date information was maintained on financial programs available on state and federal levels. The division assisted in the financing of businesses by serving as a resource and referral center for the agencies and private institutions that make funds available for business projects.

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, South Carolina contracted with the National Development Council of Washington, D.C., to provide in-depth training and technical assistance in financial packaging for economic development professionals statewide.

### Existing Business and Industry

A Buyer/Supplier Match Program encourages manufacturers to advise the division of major procurement needs so suppliers in South Carolina can respond to these needs. A computerized database was developed to match companies' procurement needs with providers of industrial services and supplies. A field agent visited more than 400 South Carolina firms during the fiscal year and made more than 300 on-spot sourcing referrals.

As part of Buyer/Supplier Program, the division produced EXPO 86, a trade show providing South Carolina companies an opportunity to promote intrastate commerce among manufacturers, suppliers and distributors. About 375 booths were reserved for the two-day event, which attracted more than 4,500 people representing business, industry and government.

A government procurement conference was held in Columbia to teach small-business owners how to do business with state, federal and local government procurement offices. More than 200 small-business owners participated in the one-day conference.

Also in the fiscal year, Business Development and Assistance provided financial, management, marketing and technical assistance to individuals and companies throughout South Carolina. Other specific services included providing information guides covering industry support; providing data on joint venture and selling interests; and providing up-to-date details on South Carolina's supporting services.

## FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

This division provides internal administrative support and control services for the entire agency.

Its functions include budgeting, accounting, personnel, procurement/supplies, fixed asset inventory/control, office services, switchboard and receptionist services, and the assignment and maintenance of the agency's state automobiles. The division is also responsible for the maintenance and use of the agency's aircraft.

## COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The division's primary role is to project effectively a positive image of South Carolina and the State Development Board to state, national and international business communities. This task is accomplished through designing and carrying out the agency's marketing/promotional strategy and by providing information to the media on the State Development Board and its programs.

The division has evaluated all State Development Board publications and assessed the need for promotional brochures. The new literature will support the operational divisions of the Development Board, stressing incentives for doing business in South Carolina.

The national advertising campaign has been redesigned to reflect a new economic environment. Ads on the quality of the state's cultural life, the productivity of the work force and excellence found in the classroom began in June 1986 a three-month run in national business magazines. Ads targeted for the defense industry and warehousing and distribution firms also are scheduled to run in the next fiscal year.

The division also has plans to produce "Economic Developments," a monthly newsletter designed to inform the agency's numerous constituencies, which will begin in the next fiscal year.

## RESEARCH AND INFORMATION RESOURCES

This division's primary role is to research and manage business and economic information to support the development strategies of the agency's four operational divisions — National Business Development, International Business Development, Special Programs and Business Development and Assistance.

The division conducts research projects and provides information to businesses considering operations in the state. The division also conducts strategic research and serves as a liaison with

universities and other organizations concerning agency and community plans for development.

During the fiscal year, the division managed the procurement and installation of an integrated computer system for the entire agency. When fully developed, the system will provide an electronic inventory on the availability of resources in a community and the state. Data currently in printed form on industrial sites, available industrial buildings, education, labor and other factors affecting economic growth will eventually be on a statewide electronic network for use by the agency and its economic development allies.

The computer system will also serve as the basis for the agency's automated word processing, which will generate customized reports for business clients and will aid in our efforts to respond to inquiries from the business community.

Table 1

ANNOUNCED CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND NEW JOBS  
BY MANUFACTURING  
BY FISCAL YEAR

<u>Year</u>	<u>Capital Investment (\$000)</u>	<u>Employment</u>
1976/77	\$ 1,119,394	12,636
1977/78	735,463	15,511
1978/79	1,021,251	17,624
1979/80	1,732,202	19,967
1980/81	2,012,431	13,280
1981/82	2,635,719	13,521
1982/83	1,243,936	12,263
1983/84	1,357,482	12,153
1984/85	1,949,019	15,073
1985/86	<u>1,327,143</u>	<u>13,306</u>
Total	\$15,134,040	145,334

Source: Research and Information Resources Division  
South Carolina State Development Board

Table 2

ANNOUNCED CAPITAL INVESTMENT  
BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1976/1977--1985/86

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Capital Investment (\$000)</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Food	\$ 388,472	2.5
Textiles	2,049,664	13.2
Apparel	216,453	1.3
Wood & Furniture	299,438	1.9
Paper & Printing	2,831,141	18.3
Chemicals & Allied	4,019,721	25.9
Metalworking	4,103,860	26.5
Remaining*	<u>1,553,746</u>	<u>10.0</u>
Total	\$15,462,495	100.0

\*Includes: Tobacco; Petroleum; Rubber and Plastics; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; and Miscellaneous.

Source: Research and Information Resources Division  
South Carolina State Development Board

Table 3

ANNOUNCED CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY  
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

FISCAL YEAR 1985-86

Industry	Number of Firms		Employment		Investment	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Dollars (\$000)%	of Total
Food	43	5.7	604	4.5	52,950	3.9
Textiles	73	9.8	1,151	8.6	154,793	11.6
Apparel	54	7.2	1,386	10.4	23,254	1.7
Wood and Furniture	61	8.2	590	4.4	30,587	2.3
Paper and Printing	84	11.3	365	2.7	97,089	7.3
Chemical	51	6.8	449	3.3	458,982	34.5
Metalworking	281	37.8	7,683	57.7	412,653	31.0
Miscellaneous*	96	12.9	1,078	8.1	96,835	7.2
TOTALS	743	100.0	13,306	100.0	1,327,143	100.0

\*Represents Tobacco; Petroleum; Rubber and Plastics; Leather; Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete; and Miscellaneous.

Source: Research and Information Resources Division, South Carolina State Development Board

Table 4

CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING AND  
NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

1975 - 1985

<u>Employment</u>	<u>Years</u>				
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Manufacturing	339,900	371,000	380,200	391,100	399,500
Nonmanufacturing	642,700	667,100	701,500	746,400	776,500
	982,600	1,038,100	1,081,700	1,137,500	1,176,000
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Manufacturing	391,900	390,200	364,500	362,000	377,600
Nonmanufacturing	796,900	806,300	797,700	820,400	884,900
	1,188,800	1,196,500	1,162,200	1,182,400	1,262,500
	<u>1985</u>				
Manufacturing	365,100				
Nonmanufacturing	934,000				
	1,299,100				

Source: South Carolina Manpower in Industry, 1979 and 1984;  
South Carolina's Labor Force & Industry 1978-1984,  
South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

Table 5

VALUE OF ANNOUNCED FOREIGN MANUFACTURING INVESTMENTS AS A  
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MANUFACTURING INVESTMENTS  
IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1960-1985

(\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Foreign Investments</u>	<u>Total Industrial Investments</u>	<u>Foreign Investments Percent of Total</u>
1960	\$ 32,083	\$ 209,759	15.3
1961	500	217,677	0.2
1962	485	210,795	0.2
1963	40,182	264,208	15.2
1964	29,506	281,214	10.5
1965	79,250	600,006	13.2
1966	152,800	509,012	30.0
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
1978	208,205	857,233	24.3
1979	392,535	1,541,135	25.5
1980	348,908	1,515,643	23.0
1981	492,816	2,394,152	20.6
1982	450,460	2,394,244	18.8
1983	130,695	1,286,645	10.2
1984	136,379	1,912,696	7.1
1985	188,259	1,400,229	13.4

Source: Research and Information Resources Division  
South Carolina State Development Board

Table 6

FOREIGN INVESTMENT BY MANUFACTURING PLANTS  
BY COUNTRY

(\$000)

	Prior to 1980	1980-1984	1985	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total
Belgium & Luxembourg	12,905	27,510	3,500	1.9	43,915	1.0
Canada	59,829	14,735	7,750	4.1	82,314	1.9
France	562,892	41,015	7,100	3.8	611,007	13.7
Germany	884,030	467,099	54,587	29.0	1,405,716	31.5
Great Britain	556,214	524,203	14,059	7.5	1,094,476	24.5
Japan	258,425	198,600	20,200	10.7	477,225	10.7
Netherlands & Antilles	186,575	48,066	11,513	6.1	246,154	5.5
Switzerland	180,401	214,640	68,300	36.3	463,341	10.4
Other*	7,000	3,000	1,250	0.7	34,640	0.8
TOTALS	<u>2,708,271</u>	<u>1,530,868</u>	<u>188,259</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,458,788</u>	<u>100.0</u>

\*Others includes Australia, Austria, Italy, Mexico, South Africa, Sweden and Taiwan.

Source: Research and Information Resources Division, South Carolina State Development Board

Table 7

VALUE OF ANNOUNCED FOREIGN MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT  
BY INDUSTRY

(\$000)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1985 Investment</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total Investment</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Textiles & Apparel	40,350	21.4	322,310	7.2
Paper & Printing	6,750	3.6	377,352	8.5
Chemicals	51,809	27.5	1,732,506	38.9
Metalworking	52,650	28.0	1,192,514	26.7
Others*	36,700	19.5	834,106	18.7
TOTAL	188,259	100.0	4,458,788	100.0

\*Includes Food Products; Stone, Clay & Glass; Lumber and Wood Products; Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

Source: Research and Information Resources Division  
South Carolina State Development Board



PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Advantages for a Robotics Manufacturer in South Carolina  
 BASIC Issues  
 Business Formation and Expansion Manual  
 Existing Business and Industry Services  
 South Carolina Advantages for Defense Industry (Brochure)  
 South Carolina Advantages for Defense Industry (Booklet)  
 South Carolina Advantages for Warehousing and Distribution  
 South Carolina Community Data Sheets  
 South Carolina Industrial Directory  
 South Carolina Map  
 South Carolina Metalworking Directory  
 South Carolina Production Manual  
 South Carolina: Profile for Profit  
 South Carolina State Development Board Annual Report  
 Supportive Services--State of South Carolina  
 Taxes in South Carolina  
 TEMPO  
 Turning Heads/Changing Minds  
 Where the Entrepreneur Thrives