



## Economic and Fiscal Impact Analysis

# The Impact of Mitchelville Freedom Park on Beaufort County, South Carolina

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## I. Introduction

Mitchelville Freedom Park is a proposed museum and park to be developed at the historical location of Mitchelville. Mitchelville was a haven for escaped slaves constructed on Hilton Head Island, located in modern-day Beaufort County, South Carolina, in 1862, following the Union occupation of the island during the American Civil War. The project, occurring in three phases, would include the construction of a museum and an outdoor meeting area in the first phase, with the restoration and addition of historical buildings and replicas thereof in the following two phases.

Regional Transactions Concepts, LLC, in association with Dr. Bob Brookover and Dr. John Salazar, was requested to estimate the impact that the construction and subsequent tourist activity associated with the park will have on Beaufort County.

## II. Model and Assumptions

In estimating the economic impact of visitor spending and construction associated with Mitchelville Freedom Park, Regional Transactions Concepts, LLC utilized the Regional Dynamics (REDYN) Input-Output (I/O) and Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) modeling engine. REDYN is currently the largest computer

come, or demand for products or services by either the private or the public sector can be inputted to the model. Based on these inputs, the model generates a county level estimate of the resultant variation from the projected baseline, as well as the effects on every industry resulting from changes in prices of inputs and the relative profitability of the industry.

This study estimated the economic and fiscal impact of Mitchelville Freedom Park by modeling construction expenditures and visitor spending separately. The impacts estimated by the two models, which will be presented in the following sections of this report, are additive.

The cost and timetable of construction of the park were derived from data provided by the client. Total construction cost in each year is presented in Table 1. Construction is projected to occur in three phases. Phase I is assumed to begin construction in 2013, following two years of archaeological excavation and planning. The first phase will involve construction of a museum and store, a meeting house, and landscaping; construction is expected to occur over two years (through 2014). Starting dates for Phase II and III are not yet set, but for purposes of the model, Phase II is assumed to begin in 2015 and to continue for one calendar year; Phase III is assumed to begin in 2016 and is likewise assumed to continue for one

Table 1 – Projected Construction & Excavation Costs by Year

| 2011    | 2012    | 2013      | 2014      | 2015    | 2016      |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| \$3,000 | 203,000 | 1,612,000 | 2,002,000 | 224,800 | 1,771,400 |

model of the United States economy ever built. The model utilizes the most current data available (currently 7.6 terabytes) in order to forecast a baseline level of activity within over 800 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) and 703 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors. It also considers distance-to-market and transportation costs in determining the supply and demand of commodities across geographic regions. Changes to employment, in-

calendar year. Phase II entails construction on replicas of one-room residence cottages; in Phase III, five replica group cottages will be constructed.

Visitor spending impacts were based upon a survey of 169 visitors to museums and historical tours on Hilton Head Island. Respondents reported spending in 22 categories; the number of respondents reporting spending in each category

| Table 2 – Survey Results:<br>Museum/Historical Tour Visitors, All Expenditures |     |            |                |
|--|-----|------------|----------------|
| Question   | N   | Mean       | Std. Deviation |
| Approximately how many NIGHTS was your trip?                                   | 169 | 7.36       | 3.46           |
| Transportation (around the area) - Round up to the nearest amount              | 149 | \$262.25   | 364.31         |
| Lodging - Round up to the nearest amount                                       | 141 | \$1,407.98 | 1358.18        |
| Food - dining out - Round up to the nearest amount                             | 167 | \$654.49   | 647.86         |
| Food - groceries - Round up to the nearest amount                              | 150 | \$324.83   | 368.58         |
| Beaches - Round up to the nearest amount                                       | 30  | \$100.83   | 94.57          |
| Shopping - Round up to the nearest amount                                      | 155 | \$468.06   | 557.17         |
| Golf - Round up to the nearest amount  | 48  | \$356.77   | 400.79         |
| Biking - Round up to the nearest amount  | 54  | \$116.67   | 106.84         |
| Parks - Round up to the nearest amount   | 22  | \$62.50    | 60.13          |
| Performance/visual arts - Round up to the nearest amount                       | 19  | \$144.74   | 112.29         |
| Festivals - Round up to the nearest amount                                     | 21  | \$100.00   | 95.20          |
| Museum/historical tours - Round up to the nearest amount                       | 169 | \$123.37   | 112.74         |
| Boating/sailing - Round up to the nearest amount                               | 27  | \$197.22   | 166.75         |
| Nature-based activities - Round up to the nearest amount                       | 27  | \$71.30    | 47.89          |
| Dolphin tours - Round up to the nearest amount                                 | 33  | \$118.94   | 105.52         |
| Tennis - Round up to the nearest amount  | 5   | \$30.00    | 11.18          |
| Fishing - Round up to the nearest amount                                       | 12  | \$258.33   | 273.31         |
| Sporting events - Round up to the nearest amount                               | 5   | \$40.00    | 33.54          |
| Other cultural activities - Round up to the nearest amount                     | 22  | \$152.27   | 166.89         |
| Other sports activities - Round up to the nearest amount                       | 8   | \$137.50   | 136.93         |
| Other outdoor activities - Round up to the nearest amount                      | 23  | \$161.96   | 134.18         |
| Other expenses - Round up to the nearest amount                                | 48  | \$364.06   | 440.02         |

and the mean amount spent for an average 7.36 night visit is presented in Table 2.

The numbers reported in the following include direct, indirect, and induced impacts. Direct impacts are the most immediate effects that an economic activity has on the local economy; for example, direct impacts would be the jobs created by retailers, restaurants, and so forth directly resulting from visitor spending, as

well as those workers’ incomes and payments remitted by those businesses to their suppliers. Indirect impacts are the jobs, income, and output created as a result of spending by the businesses’ suppliers. Induced impacts are the “ripples” that expand out into the local economy as a result of consumer spending of wage income by employees whose jobs resulted either directly or indirectly from visitor spending. All dollar amounts are stated in current (2010) dollars.

**III. Results: Construction Phase**

Construction expenditures include the hiring of contractors and laborers, purchase/rental of equipment for site preparation and landscaping, and materials. In this analysis, the purchase of signage and furnish-

of 1.16, which means that every ten construction jobs associated with the park will generate one to two additional jobs in the broader Beaufort County economy. These jobs will be temporary in nature and will only persist until the construction phase is completed.

| Concept                      | 2011    | 2012    | 2013      | 2014      | 2015    | 2016      | 2017   | 2018   |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Employment                   | 0       | 2       | 27        | 28        | 3       | 23        | 0      | 0      |
| Output                       | \$3,500 | 171,600 | 1,862,500 | 1,981,400 | 259,000 | 1,653,700 | 0      | 0      |
| Disposable Income            | \$2,400 | 128,400 | 1,291,800 | 1,342,400 | 172,500 | 1,138,300 | 0      | 0      |
| Net Local Government Revenue | \$300   | 14,700  | 147,000   | 144,500   | 2,700   | 121,100   | -8,200 | -7,000 |

ing/office equipment and activities associated with the archaeological excavation of the site were also included in the construction phase. The estimates in the following assume that the developers will favor local (Beaufort County) contractors. Although non-local contractors will also generate commerce within the county (due for example to the purchasing of food and fuel by laborers), the impacts will be diminished to the extent that contractors from outside of the county are used. Nonetheless, because much of the materials used in the construction of the facilities originate from outside of Beaufort County, some of the economic and fiscal impact from construction expenditures will necessarily “leak” out of the county.

*Output*

Output is defined as the dollar value of all goods and services produced in the county in a given year. This metric is roughly analogous to county gross domestic product (GDP). As with employment above, the projected increases in output resulting from construction will only persist so long as construction is taking place. During the peak of construction expenditures, total output is estimated to increase by approximately \$2 million in the county. The output multiplier for construction is approximately **1.04**; every \$100 spent on constructing the Park will result in a total of \$104 in output in the broader county economy. (On a year-by-year basis, the output multiplier ranges from a high

| Concept                          | 2011    | 2012    | 2013      | 2014      | 2015    | 2016      | Total            |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| Direct Spending                  | \$3,000 | 203,000 | 1,612,000 | 2,002,000 | 224,800 | 1,771,400 | <b>5,708,200</b> |
| Total Estimated Impact on Output | \$3,500 | 171,600 | 1,862,500 | 1,981,400 | 259,000 | 1,653,700 | <b>5,931,748</b> |

*Employment*

Impacts from the construction phase of the Mitchelville Freedom Park project are presented in Table 3. The model estimates that as many as 31 jobs will be created in the county through direct, indirect, and induced impacts. These results indicate a jobs multiplier

of 1.16 to a low of 0.85.) This indicates a positive overall return on investment to the county, despite the necessity of purchasing construction materials, equipment, and furnishings from outside of the county. Direct construction expenditures are compared to the estimated impact on county output in Table 4. As stated previously, this assumes the use of local contractors.

*Disposable Income*

Disposable income is aggregated household income after taxes and transfer payments. This metric is primarily wage-driven, but also includes income from dividends, interest, and rent resulting from the expected increase in business activity. Income in the county is estimated to increase by nearly \$1.5 million in 2013 through wages paid to construction workers, wages to food and retail workers, and so forth. Again, this effect will only continue for the duration of construction. (Note that wages for purposes of the model include any fringe benefits.) The ratio of direct wages to total impact on disposable income in the construction phase is approximately **1.26**; this means that every \$100 spent on construction generates a total increase of \$126 in aggregate income in the county.

*Fiscal Impact*

Impact to local (county and municipal) government revenues is expected to be positive due to increased revenues from hospitality taxes, property taxes, licensing, and fees. However an increased demand on local

**IV. Results: Visitor Spending**

Tourism at the site is assumed to commence following completion of Phase I of the construction; therefore, in the following tables, estimated visitor spending impacts are presented beginning in 2015. For purposes of generating inputs to the economic and fiscal impact model, the mean amount spent in each category was weighted according to the proportion of survey respondents reporting spending in that category. This was then divided by the average length of stay, 7.36, and then multiplied by 1,000. The product is the weighted average spending per day of visit per 1,000 visitors. The estimates generated by this model are scalable for any number of visitors and length of stay. For example, if 10,000 visitors are projected in a given year, with an average stay of seven days, the model results would be multiplied by ten, then by seven in order to provide the total estimated impact.

*Employment*

The model estimates that 1,000 visitors staying for one night generate a total of 7 jobs in Beaufort County. A

| Concept                      | 2015      | 2016    | 2017    | 2018    | 2019    | 2020    |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Employment                   | 6.61      | 6.51    | 6.40    | 6.30    | 6.21    | 6.11    |
| Output                       | \$368,520 | 368,530 | 368,610 | 368,640 | 368,650 | 368,620 |
| Disposable Income            | \$202,510 | 202,480 | 202,420 | 202,320 | 202,190 | 202,040 |
| Net Local Government Revenue | \$20,600  | 20,700  | 20,700  | 20,800  | 20,800  | 20,900  |

government services (public safety, waste disposal, road maintenance, and water and sewer) will also temporarily increase expenditures. Some of these increased demands are expected to continue for a brief period following completion of the construction phase, leading to a negative net fiscal impact for the years 2017 and 2018. However, these negative impacts are small relative to the overall positive impact on net revenues in the preceding years.

slight downward trend in employment can be observed in the estimates presented in Table 5 due to improvements in worker productivity that the model assumes will occur over time. The jobs multiplier estimated by the model is approximately **1.08**; this means that every 10 jobs directly created by visitor spending generates approximately one additional job in the broader county economy.

*Output*

Output in Beaufort County is projected to increase due to the increase in demand coming directly from visi-

tors and through resulting indirect and induced effects. The output multiplier estimated by the model is approximately **1.12**, which means that every dollar spent by visitors to Mitchelville will generate an *additional* 12 cents of output in Beaufort County.

*Disposable Income*

Increases in disposable income estimated to occur in this model primarily result from the wage income (direct impact) from workers who are employed by the jobs created by visitor spending. Disposable income can be seen to trend very slightly upward in Table 5 over time; this is again due to the expected increase in worker productivity, which the model assumes will be reflected in wages. The ratio of total impact on disposable income to the direct impact from wages is approximately **1.26**. In other words, every dollar earned by workers employed as a direct result of demand from visitors to Mitchelville will a total impact of \$1.26 to households in the county through direct, indirect, and induced effects.

*Fiscal Impact*

The economic activity generated by visitors to Mitchelville is expected to generate a positive impact on local (county and municipal) government revenues due to increased demand for goods and services in the

private sector, enhancing property values, leading to an increase in property tax revenues, and an increase in revenue from accommodations and hospitality taxes as well as revenue from business licensing and other fees. Expenditures are expected to increase as well due to the increased demand on government services, particularly infrastructure, associated with potential new businesses and added traffic flows. The model estimates that the impact on revenues will outweigh the impact on expenditures, generating a net positive impact on local governments’ fiscal situation.

**V. Total Impact**

Based upon visitor data from the Coastal Discovery Museum, tourist patterns for those currently visiting Hilton Head Island, and corroborating data from other attractions around the nation related to African-American history and culture, annual visitation for Mitchelville Freedom Park is for this illustration assumed to be 11,500 unique visitors in 2015, increasing to 35,000 by 2018. The average length of stay in the region, in keeping with the findings from the survey of visitors to museums and historical tours on Hilton Head Island, is assumed to be 7.36 days. Note that the site may not see this number of visitors for some time, depending largely on how quickly knowledge about the park disseminates, but these calculations are provided primarily for illustrative purposes.

**Table 6 – Estimated Combined Impact of Mitchelville Freedom Park (Beaufort County)  
Assuming 11,500-35,000 Unique Visitors per Year and 7.36 Day Length of Stay**

| Concept                      | 2011         | 2012       | 2013       | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Employment                   | 0            | 2          | 27         | 28         | 563        | 945        | 1,273      | 1,624      |
| Output                       | \$3,478      | 171,575    | 1,862,495  | 1,981,442  | 31,450,885 | 53,881,057 | 73,276,534 | 94,962,785 |
| Disposable Income            | \$2,416      | 128,424    | 1,291,791  | 1,342,442  | 17,313,193 | 29,833,746 | 40,239,681 | 52,117,614 |
| Net Local Government Revenue | \$276        | 14,674     | 147,046    | 144,524    | 1,747,790  | 3,052,313  | 4,115,510  | 5,350,542  |
| Concept                      | 2019         | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       | 2023       | 2024       | 2025       |            |
| Employment                   | 1,599        | 1,575      | 1,551      | 1,528      | 1,506      | 1,485      | 1,464      |            |
| Output                       | \$94,963,794 | 94,956,041 | 94,968,655 | 94,973,591 | 94,971,167 | 94,960,961 | 94,977,372 |            |
| Disposable Income            | \$52,084,384 | 52,044,886 | 52,000,785 | 51,952,245 | 51,900,336 | 51,845,887 | 51,790,457 |            |
| Net Local Government Revenue | \$5,370,094  | 5,381,395  | 5,391,576  | 5,400,623  | 5,408,649  | 5,415,759  | 5,422,127  |            |

Using these assumptions, the estimated visitor impacts can be added to the estimated construction impact to provide the approximate total economic and fiscal impact of Mitchelville Freedom Park on Beaufort County. These impacts are presented in Table 6. The estimated ratio of the total amount that will be invested in construction to the estimated annual impacts on output presented in Table 6 is **5.41** in 2015, the first year in which the Park is expected to receive visitors, assuming the number of first-year visitors outlined above. If visitation to the park increases over time as assumed, the return on investment will also increase.

**VI. Potential Additional Impacts**

The client anticipates that some visitors who are already visiting Hilton Head Island for other purposes may elect to add an additional day to their trip in order to visit the park. Whether visitors will be prone to adjust their travel plans in such a manner is uncertain from the data used for the visitor projections in this study. However, the estimated impacts that these visitors would have on Beaufort County should they

choose to add one day to their visit are presented in Table 7. The number of visitors used to calculate these impacts assumed that a number equivalent to 12 percent of the number of projected visitors in Table 6 will choose to add a day to their visit. These impacts may be in addition to or in lieu of a portion of the impacts presented in Table 6.

**VII. Conclusion**

Mitchelville Freedom Park will provide an additional tourist destination on Hilton Head Island. Economic and fiscal benefits will be accrued to the region first through the economic activity generated by construction on the park. Ongoing benefits will be generated by visitors drawn to the historic site who will, during their visit, spend at local hotels, restaurants, and retail establishments. While the additional demands on local infrastructure associated with construction and the increase in visitation will increase costs to local governments, this is predicted to be far outweighed by the boost in revenue resulting from increased commerce and property values.

| Table 7 – Estimated Potential Additional Visitor Impact (Beaufort County)<br>Assuming 12% of Heritage Visitors Stay Additional Day |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Concept  | 2015      | 2016      | 2017      | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      |
| Employment   | 9         | 15        | 21        | 27        | 26        | 26        |
| Output   | 510,682   | 855,081   | 1,199,704 | 1,554,758 | 1,554,774 | 1,554,647 |
| Disposable Income  | 280,632   | 469,810   | 658,815   | 853,284   | 852,740   | 852,094   |
| Net Local Government Revenue   | 28,570    | 47,990    | 67,514    | 87,715    | 87,921    | 88,106    |
| Concept  | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      | 2024      | 2025      |           |
| Employment   | 25        | 25        | 25        | 24        | 24        |           |
| Output   | 1,554,854 | 1,554,934 | 1,554,895 | 1,554,728 | 1,554,996 |           |
| Disposable Income  | 851,372   | 850,577   | 849,727   | 848,836   | 847,928   |           |
| Net Local Government Revenue   | 88,272    | 88,421    | 88,552    | 88,668    | 88,773    |           |

Appendix

| Table A-1 – Estimated Gross Local Governments Revenue from Visitor Spending, Beaufort County<br>Per 1,000 Visitors per Day |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Revenue Source (thousands of current dollars)  | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  |
| <b>All Revenue</b>   | 24.55 | 24.55 | 24.54 | 24.53 | 24.51 |
| <b>-General revenue</b>  | 22.07 | 22.07 | 22.06 | 22.05 | 22.04 |
| <b>--Intergovernmental revenue</b>   | 8.19  | 8.18  | 8.18  | 8.18  | 8.17  |
| <b>---From federal government</b>  | 0.62  | 0.62  | 0.62  | 0.62  | 0.62  |
| <b>---From state government</b>  | 7.57  | 7.57  | 7.57  | 7.56  | 7.56  |
| <b>---From local government</b>  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| <b>--General revenue from own sources</b>  | 13.89 | 13.88 | 13.88 | 13.87 | 13.86 |
| <b>---Taxes</b>  | 7.41  | 7.41  | 7.41  | 7.40  | 7.40  |
| <b>----Property</b>  | 6.24  | 6.24  | 6.24  | 6.23  | 6.23  |
| <b>----Sales and gross receipts</b>  | 0.54  | 0.54  | 0.54  | 0.54  | 0.54  |
| <b>-----General sales</b>  | 0.20  | 0.20  | 0.20  | 0.20  | 0.20  |
| <b>-----Selective sales</b>  | 0.34  | 0.34  | 0.34  | 0.34  | 0.34  |
| <b>-----Motor fuel</b>   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| <b>-----Alcoholic beverage</b>   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| <b>-----Tobacco products</b>   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| <b>-----Public utilities</b>   | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.15  |
| <b>-----Other selective sales</b>  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.19  |
| <b>----Individual income</b>   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| <b>----Corporate income</b>  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| <b>----License taxes</b>   | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  |
| <b>-----Motor vehicle license</b>  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  |
| <b>-----Other license taxes</b>  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| <b>----Other taxes</b>   | 0.60  | 0.60  | 0.59  | 0.59  | 0.59  |
| <b>---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue</b>  | 6.47  | 6.47  | 6.47  | 6.47  | 6.46  |
| <b>----Current charges</b>   | 4.94  | 4.94  | 4.94  | 4.94  | 4.93  |
| <b>-----Education</b>  | 0.41  | 0.41  | 0.41  | 0.41  | 0.41  |
| <b>-----Institutions of higher education</b>   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00  |
| <b>-----School lunch sales (gross)</b>   | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  |

| Table A-1 (Continued) – Estimated Gross Local Governments Revenue from Visitor Spending, Beaufort County<br>Per 1,000 Visitors per Day |      |      |      |      |      |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Revenue Source (thousands of current dollars)  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| -----Other education   | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| -----Hospitals   | 2.91 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 |
| -----Highways  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| -----Air transportation (airports)   | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| -----Parking facilities  | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| -----Sea and inland port facilities  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| -----Natural resources   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| -----Parks and recreation  | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| -----Housing and community development   | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| -----Sewerage  | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.53 |
| -----Solid waste management  | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 |
| -----Other charges   | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| ----Miscellaneous general revenue  | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| ----Interest earnings  | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| ----Special assessments  | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| ----Sale of property   | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| ----Other general revenue  | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 |
| -Other than general revenue  | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.47 |
| --Utility revenue  | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 |
| ---Water supply  | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 |
| ---Electric power  | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| ---Gas supply  | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 |
| ---Transit   | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| --Liquor store revenue   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| --Insurance trust revenue  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ---Unemployment compensation   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ---Employee retirement   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ---Workers' compensation   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ---Other insurance trust revenue   | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| Table A-1 (Continued) – Estimated Gross Local Governments Revenue from Visitor Spending, Beaufort County<br>Per 1,000 Visitors per Day |       |  |
|--|-------|--|
| Revenue Source (thousands of current dollars)  | 2020  |  |
| All Revenue  | 24.49 |  |
| -General revenue   | 22.02 |  |
| --Intergovernmental revenue  | 8.17  |  |
| ---From federal government   | 0.62  |  |
| ---From state government   | 7.55  |  |
| ---From local government   | 0.00  |  |
| --General revenue from own sources   | 13.85 |  |
| ---Taxes   | 7.39  |  |
| ----Property   | 6.22  |  |
| ----Sales and gross receipts   | 0.54  |  |
| -----General sales   | 0.20  |  |
| -----Selective sales   | 0.34  |  |
| -----Motor fuel  | 0.00  |  |
| -----Alcoholic beverage  | 0.00  |  |
| -----Tobacco products  | 0.00  |  |
| -----Public utilities  | 0.14  |  |
| -----Other selective sales   | 0.19  |  |
| ----Individual income  | 0.00  |  |
| ----Corporate income   | 0.00  |  |
| ----License taxes  | 0.04  |  |
| -----Motor vehicle license   | 0.04  |  |
| -----Other license taxes   | 0.00  |  |
| ----Other taxes  | 0.59  |  |
| ---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue   | 6.46  |  |
| ----Current charges  | 4.93  |  |
| -----Education   | 0.41  |  |
| -----Institutions of higher education  | 0.00  |  |
| -----School lunch sales (gross)  | 0.16  |  |

| Table A-1 (Continued) – Estimated Gross Local Governments Revenue from Visitor Spending, Beaufort County<br>Per 1,000 Visitors per Day |      |  |
|--|------|--|
| Revenue Source (thousands of current dollars)  | 2020 |  |
| -----Other education   | 0.25 |  |
| -----Hospitals   | 2.90 |  |
| -----Highways  | 0.00 |  |
| -----Air transportation (airports)   | 0.13 |  |
| -----Parking facilities  | 0.06 |  |
| -----Sea and inland port facilities  | 0.00 |  |
| -----Natural resources   | 0.00 |  |
| -----Parks and recreation  | 0.09 |  |
| -----Housing and community development   | 0.05 |  |
| -----Sewerage  | 0.53 |  |
| -----Solid waste management  | 0.28 |  |
| -----Other charges   | 0.50 |  |
| ----Miscellaneous general revenue  | 1.53 |  |
| ----Interest earnings  | 0.83 |  |
| ----Special assessments  | 0.05 |  |
| ----Sale of property   | 0.03 |  |
| ----Other general revenue  | 0.62 |  |
| -Other than general revenue  | 2.47 |  |
| --Utility revenue  | 2.47 |  |
| ---Water supply  | 1.14 |  |
| ---Electric power  | 0.81 |  |
| ---Gas supply  | 0.51 |  |
| ---Transit   | 0.02 |  |
| --Liquor store revenue   | 0.00 |  |
| --Insurance trust revenue  | 0.00 |  |
| ---Unemployment compensation   | 0.00 |  |
| ---Employee retirement   | 0.00 |  |
| ---Workers' compensation   | 0.00 |  |
| ---Other insurance trust revenue   | 0.00 |  |

| Table A-2 – Estimated Gross Local Governments Revenue from Construction, Beaufort County |        |        |       |        |
|--|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Revenue Source (thousands of current dollars)  | 2013   | 2014   | 2015  | 2016   |
| <b>All Revenue</b>   | 156.60 | 162.74 | 20.91 | 137.99 |
| <b>-General revenue</b>  | 140.79 | 146.31 | 18.80 | 124.06 |
| <b>--Intergovernmental revenue</b>   | 52.21  | 54.26  | 6.97  | 46.01  |
| <b>---From federal government</b>  | 3.93   | 4.09   | 0.53  | 3.47   |
| <b>---From state government</b>  | 48.28  | 50.17  | 6.45  | 42.54  |
| <b>---From local government</b>  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
| <b>--General revenue from own sources</b>  | 88.58  | 92.05  | 11.83 | 78.05  |
| <b>---Taxes</b>  | 47.28  | 49.13  | 6.31  | 41.66  |
| <b>----Property</b>  | 39.79  | 41.35  | 5.31  | 35.06  |
| <b>----Sales and gross receipts</b>  | 3.44   | 3.58   | 0.46  | 3.03   |
| <b>-----General sales</b>  | 1.29   | 1.34   | 0.17  | 1.14   |
| <b>-----Selective sales</b>  | 2.15   | 2.23   | 0.29  | 1.89   |
| <b>-----Motor fuel</b>   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
| <b>-----Alcoholic beverage</b>   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
| <b>-----Tobacco products</b>   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
| <b>-----Public utilities</b>   | 0.93   | 0.96   | 0.12  | 0.82   |
| <b>-----Other selective sales</b>  | 1.22   | 1.27   | 0.16  | 1.08   |
| <b>----Individual income</b>   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
| <b>----Corporate income</b>  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
| <b>----License taxes</b>   | 0.25   | 0.26   | 0.03  | 0.22   |
| <b>-----Motor vehicle license</b>  | 0.25   | 0.26   | 0.03  | 0.22   |
| <b>-----Other license taxes</b>  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
| <b>----Other taxes</b>   | 3.80   | 3.94   | 0.51  | 3.34   |
| <b>---Charges and miscellaneous general revenue</b>                                      | 41.30  | 42.92  | 5.52  | 36.39  |
| <b>----Current charges</b>   | 31.52  | 32.76  | 4.21  | 27.78  |
| <b>-----Education</b>  | 2.60   | 2.70   | 0.35  | 2.29   |
| <b>-----Institutions of higher education</b>   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00   |
| <b>-----School lunch sales (gross)</b>   | 1.00   | 1.04   | 0.13  | 0.88   |

| Table A-2 (Continued) – Estimated Gross Local Governments Revenue from Construction, Beaufort County |       |       |      |       |
|--|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Revenue Source (thousands of current dollars)  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015 | 2016  |
| -----Other education   | 1.60  | 1.66  | 0.21 | 1.41  |
| -----Hospitals   | 18.53 | 19.26 | 2.47 | 16.33 |
| -----Highways  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| -----Air transportation (airports)   | 0.82  | 0.85  | 0.11 | 0.72  |
| -----Parking facilities  | 0.40  | 0.41  | 0.05 | 0.35  |
| -----Sea and inland port facilities  | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| -----Natural resources   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| -----Parks and recreation  | 0.55  | 0.57  | 0.07 | 0.48  |
| -----Housing and community development   | 0.31  | 0.32  | 0.04 | 0.27  |
| -----Sewerage  | 3.38  | 3.52  | 0.45 | 2.98  |
| -----Solid waste management  | 1.77  | 1.84  | 0.24 | 1.56  |
| -----Other charges   | 3.17  | 3.29  | 0.42 | 2.79  |
| ----Miscellaneous general revenue  | 9.78  | 10.16 | 1.31 | 8.61  |
| ----Interest earnings  | 5.28  | 5.49  | 0.71 | 4.65  |
| ----Special assessments  | 0.34  | 0.35  | 0.05 | 0.30  |
| ----Sale of property   | 0.19  | 0.20  | 0.03 | 0.17  |
| ----Other general revenue  | 3.97  | 4.12  | 0.53 | 3.50  |
| -Other than general revenue  | 15.81 | 16.43 | 2.11 | 13.93 |
| --Utility revenue  | 15.82 | 16.44 | 2.11 | 13.94 |
| ---Water supply  | 7.27  | 7.55  | 0.97 | 6.40  |
| ---Electric power  | 5.18  | 5.39  | 0.69 | 4.57  |
| ---Gas supply  | 3.23  | 3.36  | 0.43 | 2.85  |
| ---Transit   | 0.14  | 0.15  | 0.02 | 0.13  |
| --Liquor store revenue   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| --Insurance trust revenue  | -0.01 | -0.01 | 0.00 | -0.01 |
| ---Unemployment compensation   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| ---Employee retirement   | -0.01 | -0.01 | 0.00 | -0.01 |
| ---Workers' compensation   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  |
| ---Other insurance trust revenue   | 0.00  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.00  |