

2023 Accommodations Tax Funds Request Application

Organization Name: Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade

Project/Event Name: Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade

Executive Summary

An ATAX Effectiveness Measurement form has been attached to this application.

Our effectiveness is measured by the reviews we receive publicly and privately. A safe, entertaining community event is our goal and we have repeatedly achieved that goal.

2023 Accommodations Tax Funds Request Application

Date Received: 09/02/2022	Time Received: 11:21 AM	By: Online Submittal
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Applications will not be accepted if submitted after 4 pm on September 2, 2022

A. SUMMARY OF GRANT REQUEST:

ORGANIZATION NAME: Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade

Project/Event Name: Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade

Contact Name: Kim Capin Title: Past Chair

Address: PO Box 5428, Hilton Head Island, SC 29938

Email Address: kimberly.capin@gmail.com Contact Phone: 843-384-4035

Event Date: 3/11/23-3/12/23 Event Location: Celebration Community Park - Pope Ave

Total Budget: \$120,072.00 **Grant Requested:** \$86,000.00

Provide a brief summary on the intended use of the grant and how the money would be used. (100 words or less)

The Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade is an annual event drawing thousands of participants and spectators to our Island. The 2023 Event will officially mark the beginning of Hilton Head Irishfest which will incorporate the historic parade and the second annual Irish music concert. Funds requested will be used to secure additional entertainment to enhance the experience of spectators; increase our marketing efforts with a professional presence and assist with the cost to provide

mandatory Beaufort County Sheriff's support with traffic, crowd control and facilities needed to control and provide for the crowd.

How does the organization/event either drive tourism to Hilton Head Island or enhance the visitor experience on Hilton Head Island? How is this impact being measured? (100 words or less)

The Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade highlights the beginning of spring on the Island. By offering a family oriented experience we attract tourists wanting to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in a safe, fun environment. The visibility to participating organizations and business unlike any other offered in our community. For the businesses along the parade route, it marks the single largest day of the year for them in revenue.

A. Total Number of Physical Tourists Served: 14000

A Tourist is considered a non-resident, traveling more than 50 miles to the Town of Hilton Head Island.

B. Total Number of Physical Visitors Served: 8000

A Visitor is considered a non-resident, who travels 50 miles or less to visit the Town of Hilton Head Island.

C. Total Number of Physical Residents Served: 12000

A Resident is considered any person who claims their property address within the limits of the Town of Hilton Head Island as their primary residence.

D. Total Number of Physical Patrons Served (A+B+C=D): 34000

How was the Number of Visitors/Tourists Documented? (250 words or less)

In prior years we have conducted surveys of the crowd and in 2019 we hired a professional to conduct an economic study of the parade which is included in this application.

B. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS:

- 1. For state reporting purposes, give a brief description of the organization. *(250 words or less)*

The Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade is on our 38th Parade after celebrating the 37th for three years according to "covid math". Hilton Head Irishfest 2023 will incorporate Irish Heritage with the welcoming of spring in the lowcountry while offering a weekend of arts and entertainment for residents and visitors alike. Through our excellent reputation as the oldest St. Patrick's Parade in South Carolina we have become the destination for the best of the best Pipe and Drum bands. They are the highlight of our 2nd Irish concert at Celebration Park.

- 2. Describe in detail how the requested grant funding would be used? *(250 words or less)*

The accommodation tax funds we are requesting would be used for expenses related to participation by marching bands, Irish dancers and the cost of the traffic control provided by the Beaufort County Sheriff's Department. The request is based on the estimated percentage of tourists from the past USCB survey. 41% of budgeted cost for these two categories are requested to be funded by ATAX. We have also created a marketing plan with Triad Design Group which would be 100% funded by ATAX funds.

All funds are used for the purpose of producing the event with no paid employees. The only overhead expenses are website hosting, phone,

post office box and a small storage unit.

\$11,000 ATAX request for a portion of BCSO services

\$35,000 for marketing

\$47,000 ATAX request for band/ cultural attendee costs

We are currently working on obtaining participant commitments and will provide a list at the ATAX interview.

3. What impact would partial funding have on the activities, if full funding were not received? What would the organization change to account for partial funding? *(100 words or less)*

Partial funding could have a negative impact by reducing the amount of entertainment from Pipe and Drum bands from Boston, NY, NJ, Atlanta, Charleston and Myrtle Beach.

If funding were not to be received the committee would need to reach out to local business's for financial support or in kind trades to have the entertainment portion stay intact. Other options would be increase the costs to enter the parade would have a negative effect. The final option would be to reduce the quality and size of the parade an loose the status we have built over the years.

4. What is expected economic impact and benefit to the Island's tourism? *(100 words or less)*

Per the economic study completed in 2019 starting on page 28
Calculating Economic Impacts: - Total and indirect spending from the parade committee is \$79,200 (based on a 42k budget).

Total Direct and Indirect spending from spectators is \$2.316 million.
Page 37 of Economic Study

5. In order to comply with the State's Tourism Expenditure Review Committee annual reporting requirements, **please classify your current grant request into the following authorized categories:**

1 - Destination Advertising/Promotion <i>Advertising and promotion of tourism so as to develop and increase tourist attendance through the generation of publicity.</i>	22 %
2 - Tourism-Related Events <i>Promotion of the arts and cultural events.</i>	56 %
3 - Tourism-Related Facilities <i>Construction, maintenance and operation of facilities for civic and cultural activities including construction and maintenance of access and other nearby roads and utilities for the facilities.</i>	0 %
4 - Tourism-Related Public Services <i>The criminal justice system, law enforcement, fire protection, solid waste collection and health facilities when required to serve tourists and tourist facilities. This is based on the estimated percentage of costs directly attributed to tourist. Also includes public facilities such as restrooms, dressing rooms, parks and parking lots.</i>	22 %
5 - Tourist Public Transportation <i>Tourist shuttle transportation.</i>	0 %
6 - Waterfront Erosion/Control/Repair <i>Control and repair of waterfront erosion.</i>	0 %
7 - Operation of Visitor Information Centers <i>Operating visitor information centers.</i>	0 %
Total:	100 %

6. If not covered elsewhere in the application, please describe (a) how the organization will collaborate with other organizations to enhance tourism efforts, and (b) provide a venue or service not otherwise available to visitors to the Town of Hilton Head Island. (250 words or less)

The Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade is the largest free event on the island and the oldest St. Patrick's Day Parade in South

Carolina. Hotels benefit from guests staying locally to enjoy the festivities. The restaurants and business along the parade route enjoy their largest day of the year in sales. The commercial participants in the parade have a unique marketing opportunity to a crowd of 25,000 plus spectators to promote future visits. The addition of the Irishfest concert in Celebration Park creates exposure for sponsors and entertains the visitors and residents who make it their destination or happy to discover the event by the central location on the south end.

Our event has the unique ability to showcase Hilton Head Island as businesses can participate and gain exposure which can increase return visits by spectators.

7. Additional comments. *(250 words or less)*

Over the years the Parade Committee has worked diligently to continue the tradition of this parade and grow the entertainment value and spectators while keeping it family friendly. For 2023 we are greatly expanding the value to the community with the creation of Hilton Head Irishfest. This effort will be one that will grow and become one the best destination events in the area. We pride ourselves on the fact that The Pipe and Drum entertainment will be the best ensemble ever for a Parade. These groups would rather be here to celebrate than in any other area hosting St. Patrick's Day Parade.

C. FUNDING:

1. Please describe how the organization is currently funded. *(100 words or less)*

The parade is funded through entry fees, sponsorships and town ATAX funding.

2. Please also estimate, as a percentage, the source of the organization's total annual funding.

<u>71</u>	Government Sources	_____	Private Contributions, Donations and Grants
17	Corporate Support, Sponsors	_____	Membership, Dues, Subscriptions
<u>12</u>	Ticket Sales, or Sales and Services	_____	Other

3. Has the organization requested other ATAX or any other funding from other public sources or organizations?

Yes No **X**

If so, please list top 3 sources and amounts.

D. FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

Fiscal Year Disclosure: Start Month: January End Month: December

Financial Statement Requirements:

1. The upcoming year's **operating budget** for the organization.

Budget Years Provided:

2023
2023

2. The previous two years and current year **profit and loss reports** for the organization.

3. The previous two years and current year **balance sheets**.

Balance Sheet Years Provided:

2022

4. The previous two years and current year **IRS Form 990 or 990T**.

IRS Form 990 or 990T Years Provided:

2018

2021

E. FINANCIAL GUARANTEES AND PROCEDURES:

1. Provide a copy of the **official minutes** wherein the organization approves the submission of this application.

An official set of minutes have been attached to this application.

2. Indicate whether your organization follows Town procurement guidelines or has its own procurement guidelines which are utilized and followed in the expenditure of ATAX grant funds.

- Follow Town procurement guidelines
- Utilize and follow organization's own procurement guidelines
- Our organization does not have or follow procurement guidelines

F. MEASURING EFFECTIVENESS:

If you received 2021 or 2022 HHI ATAX funds

1. List any ATAX award amounts received in 2021 and/or 2022.

2019	\$20,000.00	Entertainment and Public Services
2020	\$22,000.00	Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade
2022	\$41,235.00	Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade

2. How were the ATAX funds used? To what extent were the objectives achieved? The ATAX Effectiveness Measurement spreadsheet available in the application portal will show the numerics. Use the space below for verbal comments. *(200 words or less)*

Funds were used to attract additional pipe and drum bands and marching bands. A portion of the funds were used for crowd control to pay the Beaufort Sheriff's Department overtime.

3. What impact did this have on the success of the organization/event and how did it benefit the community? *(200 words or less)*

We were able to attract superior bands to participate in the parade. Especially the pipe and drum bands which add to the cultural aspect of our event. A parade is not a parade without quality bands.

BCSO's support is critical to the safety and success of our event. Traffic and crowd control enables us to hold the event on public roads.

4. How does the organization measure the effectiveness of both the overall activity and of individual programs? *(200 words or less)*

Our effectiveness is measured by the reviews we receive publicly and privately. A safe, entertaining community event is our goal and we have repeatedly achieved that goal.

Signature: Kim Capin

Title/Position: Past Chair

Mailing Address: PO Box 5428, Hilton Head Island, SC 29938

Email Address: kimberly.capin@gmail.com

Office Phone Number: 843-341-0128

Home Phone Number: 843-384-4035

ECONOMIC IMPACTS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE 2019
HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK'S
DAY PARADE,
HILTON HEAD, S.C.

entrepreneurial efficient dynamic versatile responsive trusted creative progressive visionary

PRESENTED BY:

Don Klepper-Smith
Chief Economist & Director of Research
DataCore Partners LLC
(860) 922-5967

December 2020

Don Klepper-Smith, 12 Tall Pines Rd, Hilton Head SC

-) Chief Economist and Director of Research, DataCore Partners, Inc., a consulting firm specializing in economic & demographic analysis, market research, and fiscal impact analysis (1996-present)
-) Economic Advisor, Liberty Bank, Middletown CT (2018 to present)
-) Long-Term Economics Commentator With Media, WTNH Television, New Haven (2000 to present), Wall Street Journal, Bloomberg, Boston Globe, Hartford Courant, New Haven Register, New London Day
-) SNET's Corporate Economist, specializing in economic analysis, economic modeling, demographics & forecasting- 1982-1996
-) Over 35 years of experience as a professional economist involving issues of economic importance to CT, having been involved with multiple economic impact analyses, specializing in consumer fundamentals, telecommunications, electric utilities and retail. Fiscal impact analyses. 1982-present
-) Chairman, CT Governor M. Jodi Rell's Council of Economic Advisors, State of Connecticut, (2007-2010)
-) Economic Advisor to Governor of State of Connecticut (Rell and Weicker Administrations)
-) Past President: Southern CT Business Economists, Hartford Area Business Economists, longtime member of NABE, 1984-2006
-) Represented State of CT before multiple Bond Rating agencies on Wall Street, trying to improve State's bond rating- 1996
-) MPA from S.U.N.Y at Stony Brook focusing on economics, econometric modeling, statistics & forecasting theory-1978. B.S. in Applied Mathematics from S.U.N.Y at Stony Brook- 1975
-) Clients now include AT&T, CBIA, United Illuminating, Liberty Bank, Farmington Bank, CERC, State of CT, CT Development Authority, The Workforce Alliance, U.S Small Business Admin., and many CT municipalities.

ANALYSIS OVERVIEW:

-) 1. INTRODUCTION**
-) 2. BACKGROUND: MACROECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE U.S. AND HILTON HEAD/BEAUFORT COUNTY AREA ECONOMIES**
-) 3. IDENTIFYING PRIMARY ECONOMIC DRIVERS WITHIN THE HILTON HEAD/BEAUFORT COUNTY AREA ECONOMIES**
-) 4. RIMS II ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND HOW THEY WORK**
-) 5. THE HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE: THE FOUR PRIMARY SOURCES OF DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS**
-) 6. TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS: SPENDING AND JOB CREATION**
-) 7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**
-) 8. APPENDIX- SUPPORTING DATA**

1. INTRODUCTION:

The following study sets out to estimate the direct and indirect economic effects associated with the Hilton Head St. Patrick's Day Parade, a premier event held each March on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, that has an illustrious 38-year history. Over the years, both residents and non-residents have come to see the parade, creating a unique social and economic history.

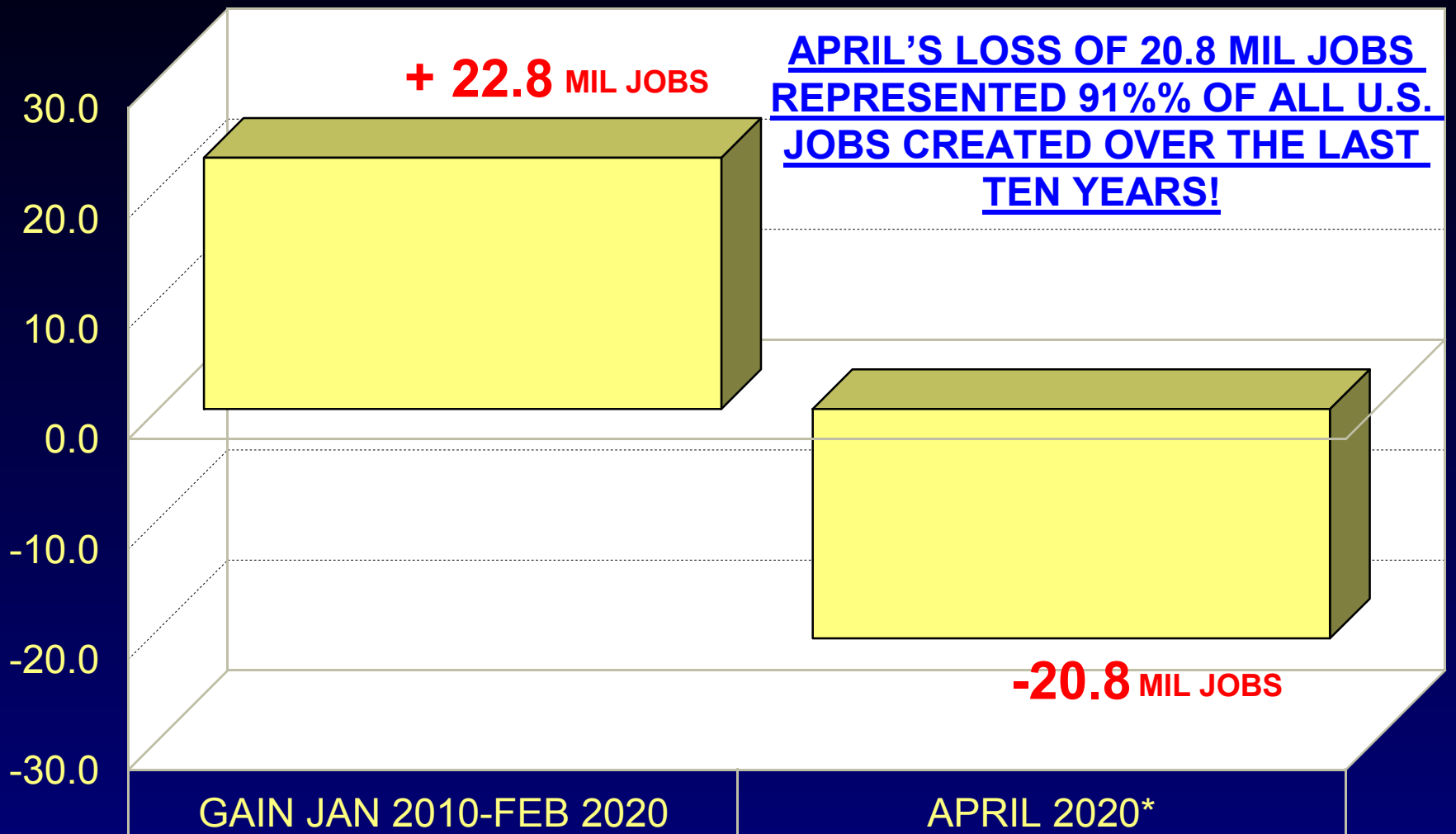
The study year is 2019, roughly one year before the emergence of Covid-19, and comes at the tail end of the longest economic expansion in post-war history, which officially dated between February 2010 and February 2020 according to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Specifically, this analysis sets out to quantify the direct and indirect economic impacts associated with both planning and actually staging the event, which takes place along a one-mile parade route on Pope Avenue. Over the years, the event has garnered much attention, and is now seen as a “high-profile event with national reach”. In the process, the regional Beaufort County/Hilton Head economy has clearly benefited due to direct investments made by the Parade Committee itself, the generous donations of local and national sponsors, the dedication of many volunteers who devote untold hours, and personal consumption from the estimated 35,000 spectators who attend.

2. BACKGROUND: MACROECONOMIC
ASSESSMENT OF THE U.S. AND
HILTON HEAD/BEAUFORT COUNTY
AREA ECONOMIES

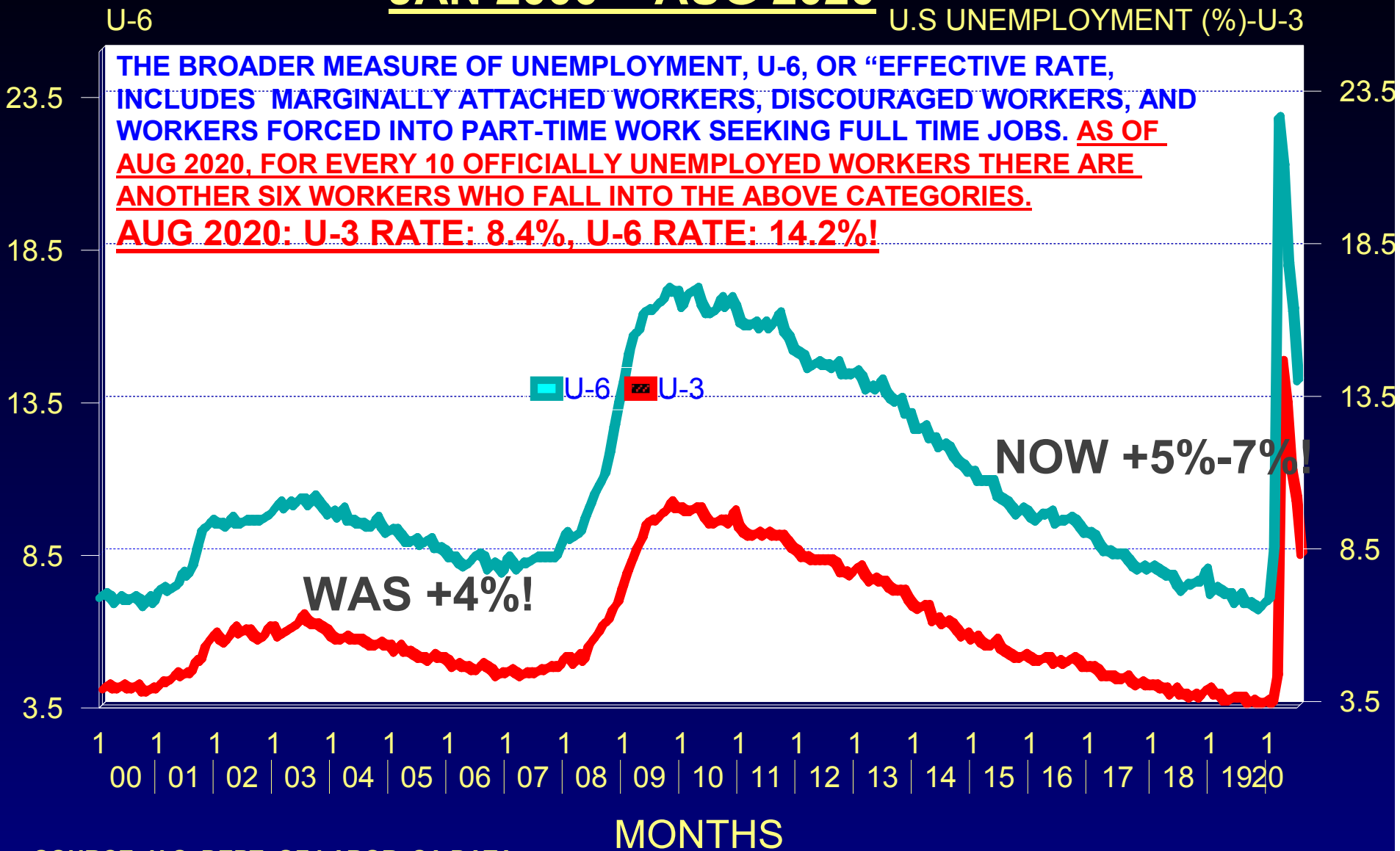
THE U.S. ECONOMY
ENCOUNTERS
A COVID-INDUCED
RECESSION

U.S. TOTAL NON-FARM JOBS GAINED OVER 10-YR PERIOD vs ONE-MONTH LOSS IN APRIL 2020, (MILLIONS JOBS)



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
* ONE MONTH JOB LOSS

THE "OFFICIAL" U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (U-3) VS. THE MORE COMPREHENSIVE "U-6" CALCULATION JAN 2000 - AUG 2020



SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR, SA DATA

2019 MACROECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE U.S., SOUTH CAROLINA, AND HILTON HEAD/ BEAUFORT COUNTY ECONOMIES

“ In 2019, the U.S., South Carolina, and Beaufort County area economies were enjoying one of the best economic environments since WWII. The business expansion was nine years in at the time, almost twice the length of the average post-war recovery. Consumers were benefiting from record low unemployment, all-time highs in the stock market, and a robust labor market that eventually created over 22 million jobs.

However, since that time the U.S economy formally went into recession in early 2020, the result of a Covid-induced economic downturn, what economists refer to as an “exogenous shock”. I have been a professional economist for over 40 years now and the economic developments seen thus far in the U.S. And regional economies are far beyond the scope of any previous recession I've studied. The degree of economic weakness and displacement has been mind-boggling with numbers I never thought I'd see. In fact, I believe this pronounced erosion in economic activity has been underappreciated by most people.

I mention this because consumer fundamentals have been challenged like never before, and I expect that it will take some time to return to the overall level of economic health enjoyed in 2019, thereby affecting economic impacts from future parades in coming years”.

**- Don Klepper-Smith
Chief Economist and Director of Research
DataCore Partners**

THE HILTON HEAD/BEAUFORT COUNTY AREA ECONOMIES

The good news is that the Hilton Head/Bluffton Labor Market area (LMA) has held up very well in recession thus far, outperforming every other LMA in South Carolina, both in absolute and relative terms! Over the last twenty years, the region has created nearly 22,000 new jobs. In the process, its employment base has surged rather dramatically, up 35%.

DataCore has been evaluating labor markets all over the country for clients, and these are very strong numbers, speaking to pronounced in-migration, housing growth, and concerted economic development initiatives.

To put this performance in context, data just released by the U.S. Census Bureau shows that as of 2019, the State of South Carolina was adding 1,020 each week due to domestic net migration. In sharp contrast, Connecticut is now losing 424 people on a net basis each week to other states.

DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS:

In late 2020, the Census Bureau released 2019 data on state by state migration, speaking to numbers of parade attendees.

Good news! The data for 2019 shows that South Carolina now has the 4th highest rate of domestic net in-migration per capita of all fifty states. Specifically, the new data shows that South Carolina added a total of 53,034 people on a net basis between July 1, 2018 to July 1, 2019, or 1,020 people per week. The 2019 total population base was reported at 5,092,727.

Continued net in-migration will clearly benefit South Carolina's tax base in coming years. The data released by the Census Bureau also shows that 367,227 people have come to South Carolina from other states for the period between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2019.

DataCore monitors State to State migration data because it represents the flow of people, jobs, and tax revenue, which lies at the core of fiscal health.

The data is produced by the U.S. Census Bureau and is reported on a lagged basis. Population change in the aggregate also factors in two other components: foreign migration and net births, or births minus deaths.

EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON BY SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET AREA, % CHANGE, OCT 2019-OCT 2020

HILTON HEAD LMA

GREENVILLE LMA

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA LMA

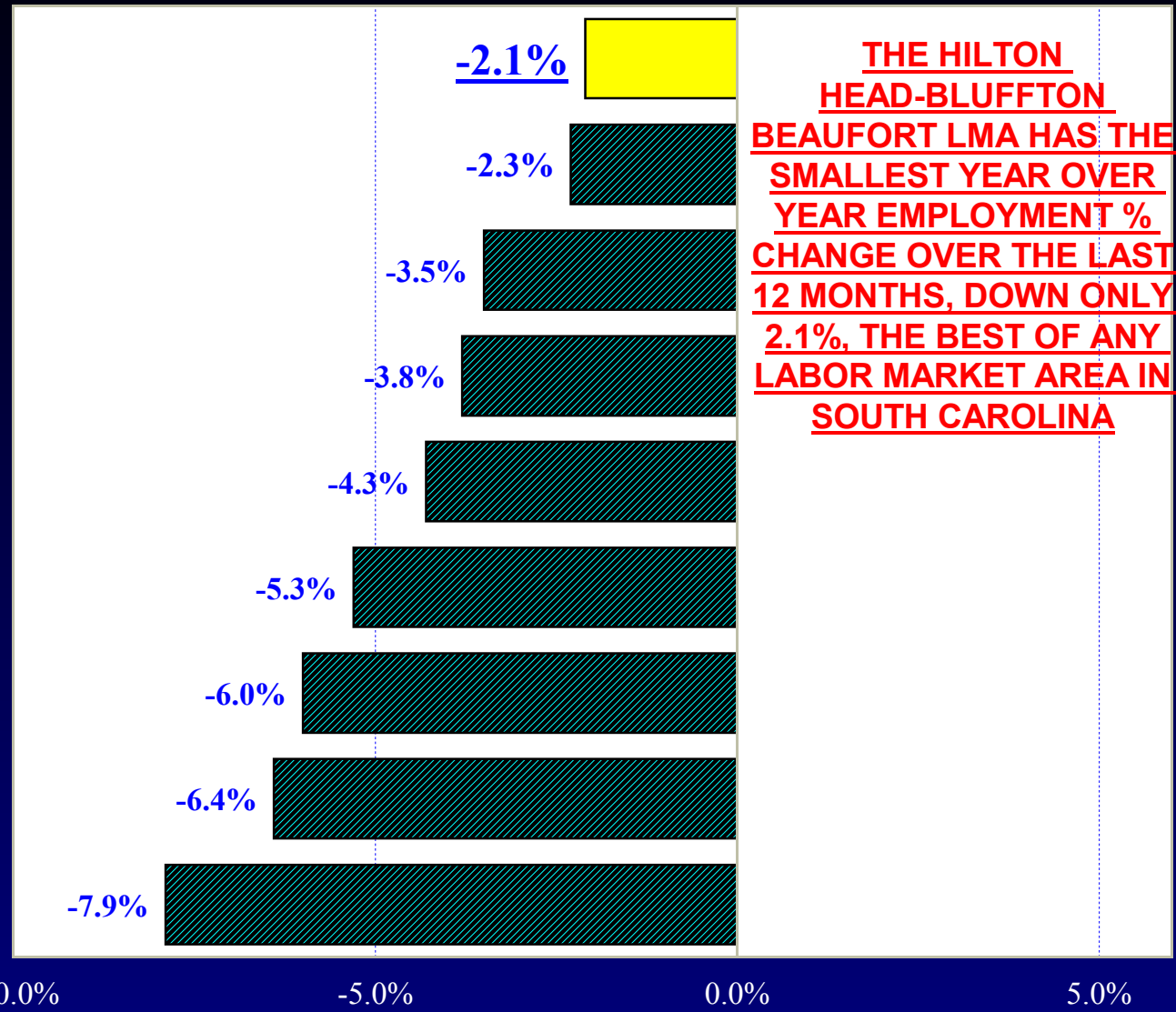
FLORENCE LMA

SUMTER LMA

CHARLESTON LMA

SPARTANBURG LMA

MYRTLE BEACH LMA



Sources: BLS

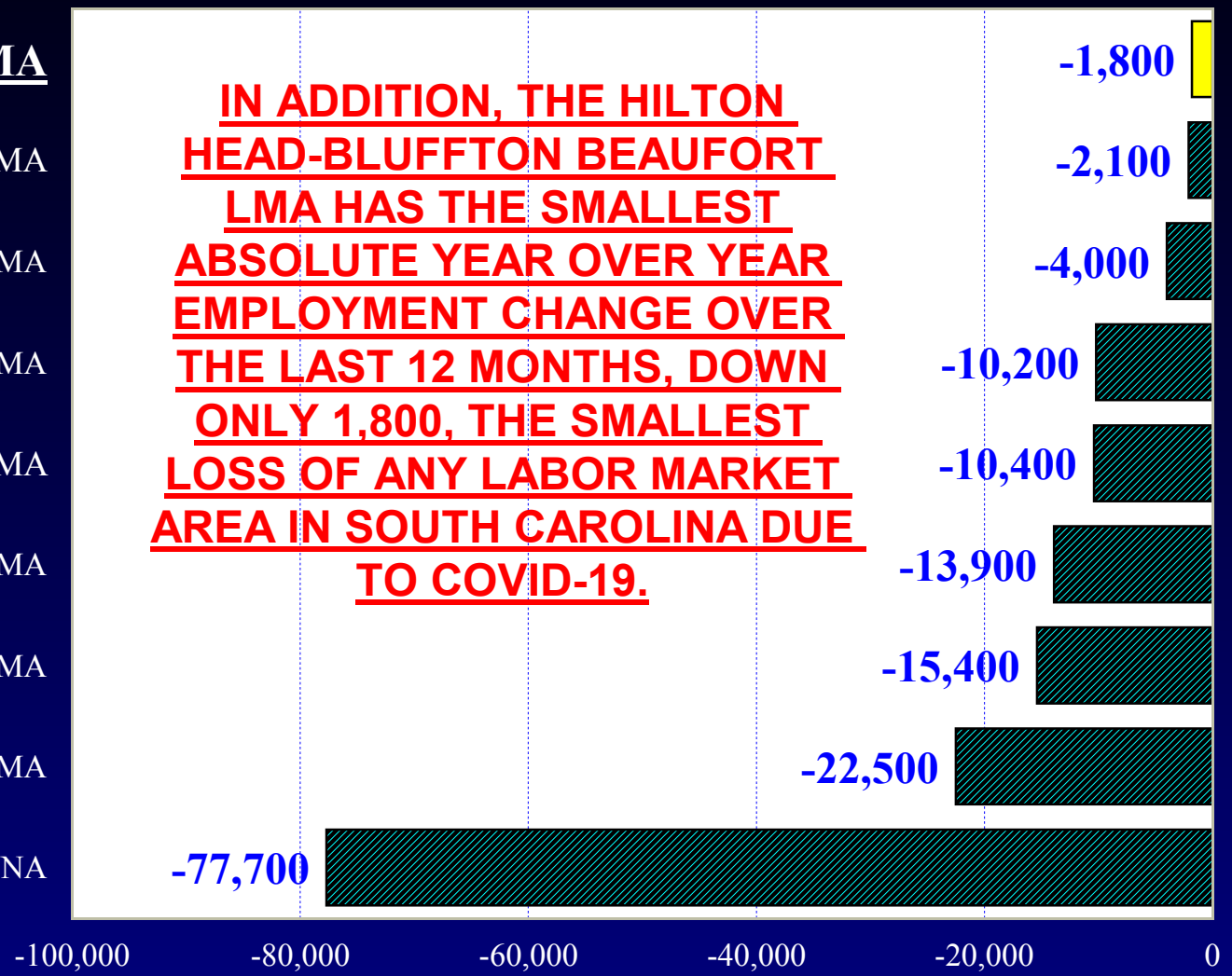
Note: seasonally adjusted data

EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON BY SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET AREA, ABSOLUTE CHANGE (JOBS), OCT 2019-OCT 2020

HILTON HEAD LMA

- SUMTER LMA
- FLORENCE LMA
- GREENVILLE LMA
- SPARTANBURG LMA
- MYRTLE BEACH LMA
- COLUMBIA LMA
- CHARLESTON LMA
- SOUTH CAROLINA

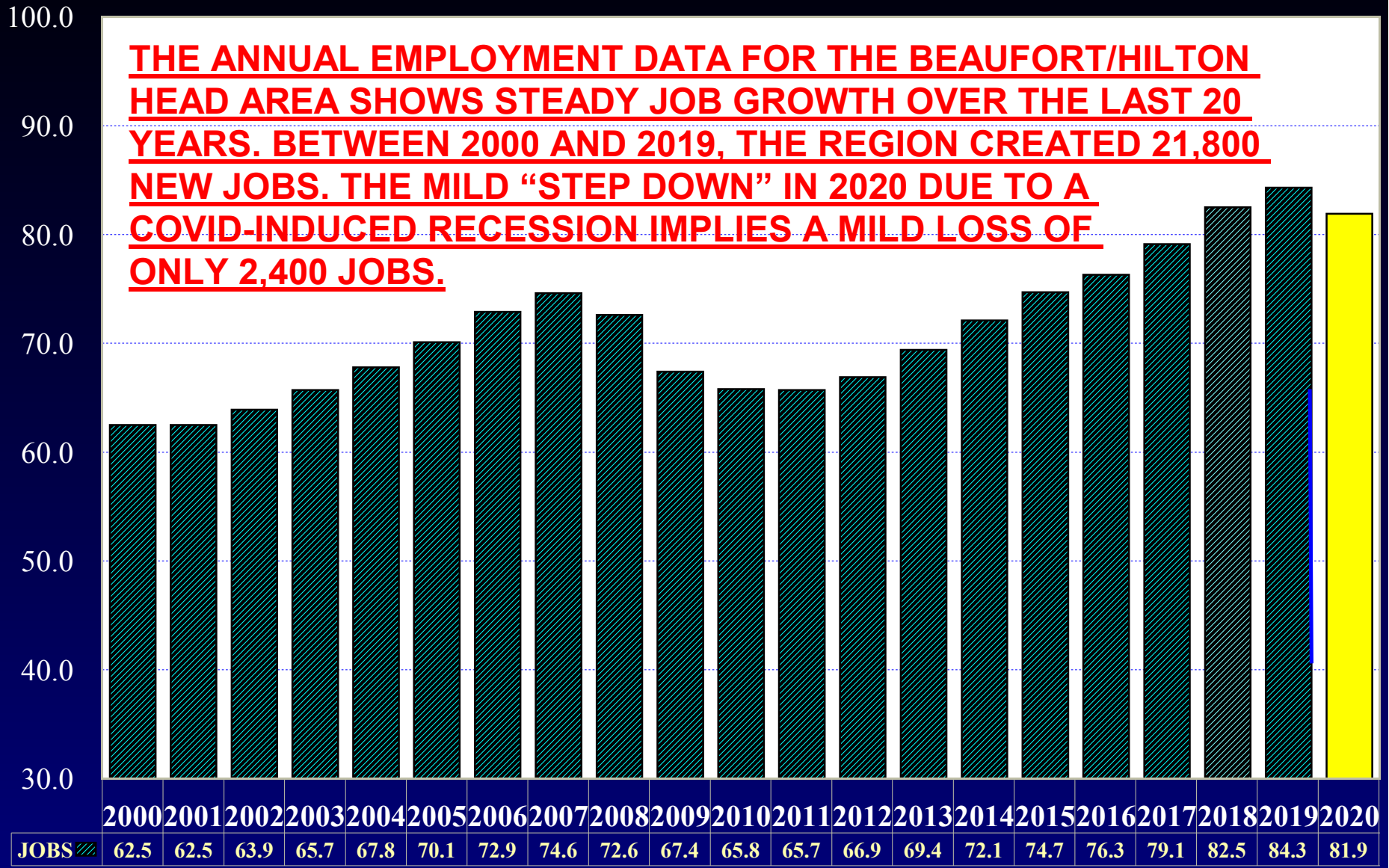
**IN ADDITION, THE HILTON
HEAD-BLUFFTON BEAUFORT
LMA HAS THE SMALLEST
ABSOLUTE YEAR OVER YEAR
EMPLOYMENT CHANGE OVER
THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DOWN
ONLY 1,800, THE SMALLEST
LOSS OF ANY LABOR MARKET
AREA IN SOUTH CAROLINA DUE
TO COVID-19.**



Sources: BLS

Note: Non-seasonally adjusted data

TOTAL NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS WITHIN THE BEAUFORT/HILTON HEAD LMA (000, 2000-2020)

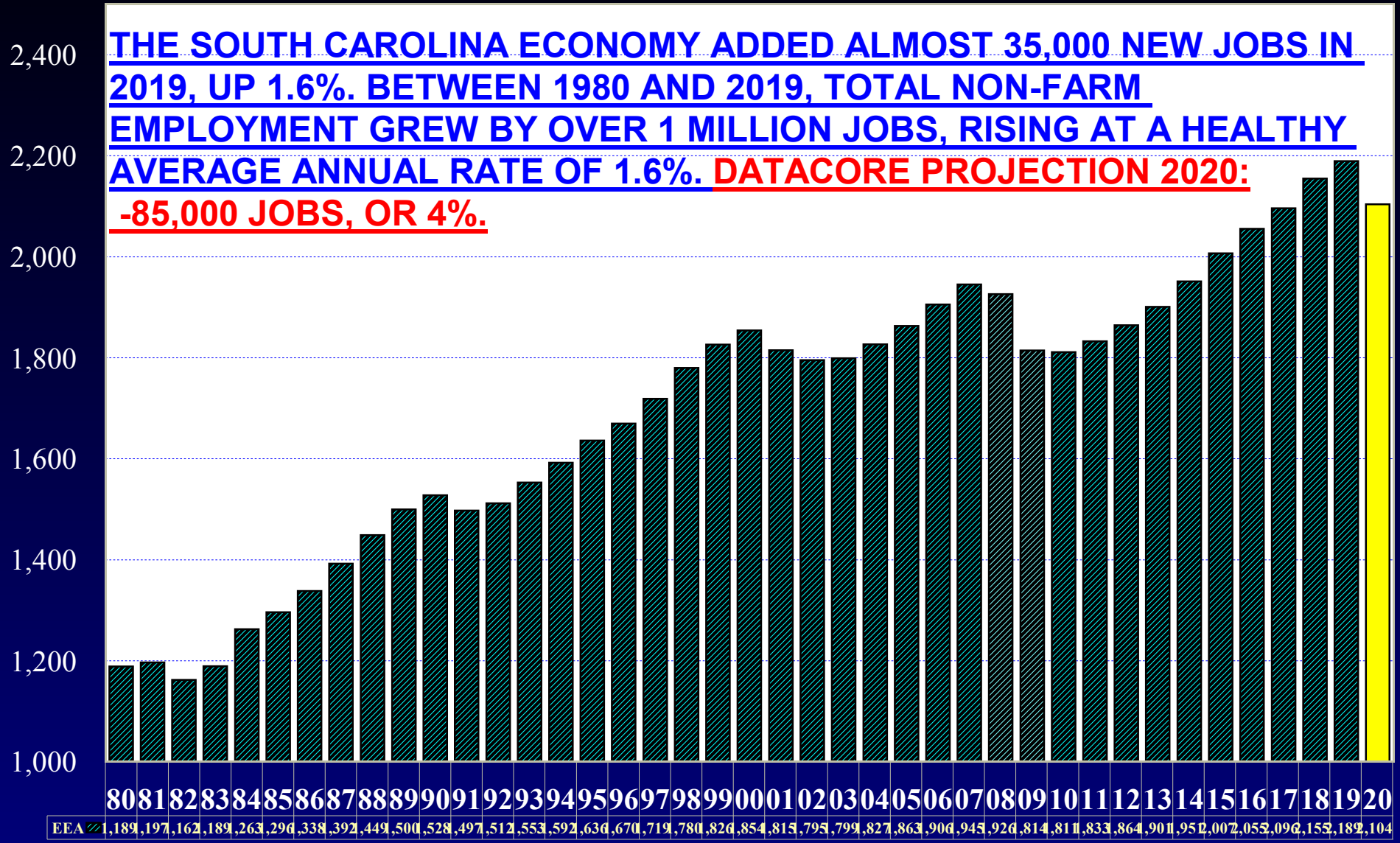


Source: BLS

2020 Projections from DataCore Partners LLC, assuming Oct 2020 job levels held constant

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT ANNUAL LEVELS, (THOUSANDS, 1980-2020)

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMY ADDED ALMOST 35,000 NEW JOBS IN 2019, UP 1.6%. BETWEEN 1980 AND 2019, TOTAL NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT GREW BY OVER 1 MILLION JOBS, RISING AT A HEALTHY AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 1.6%. DATACORE PROJECTION 2020: -85,000 JOBS, OR 4%.



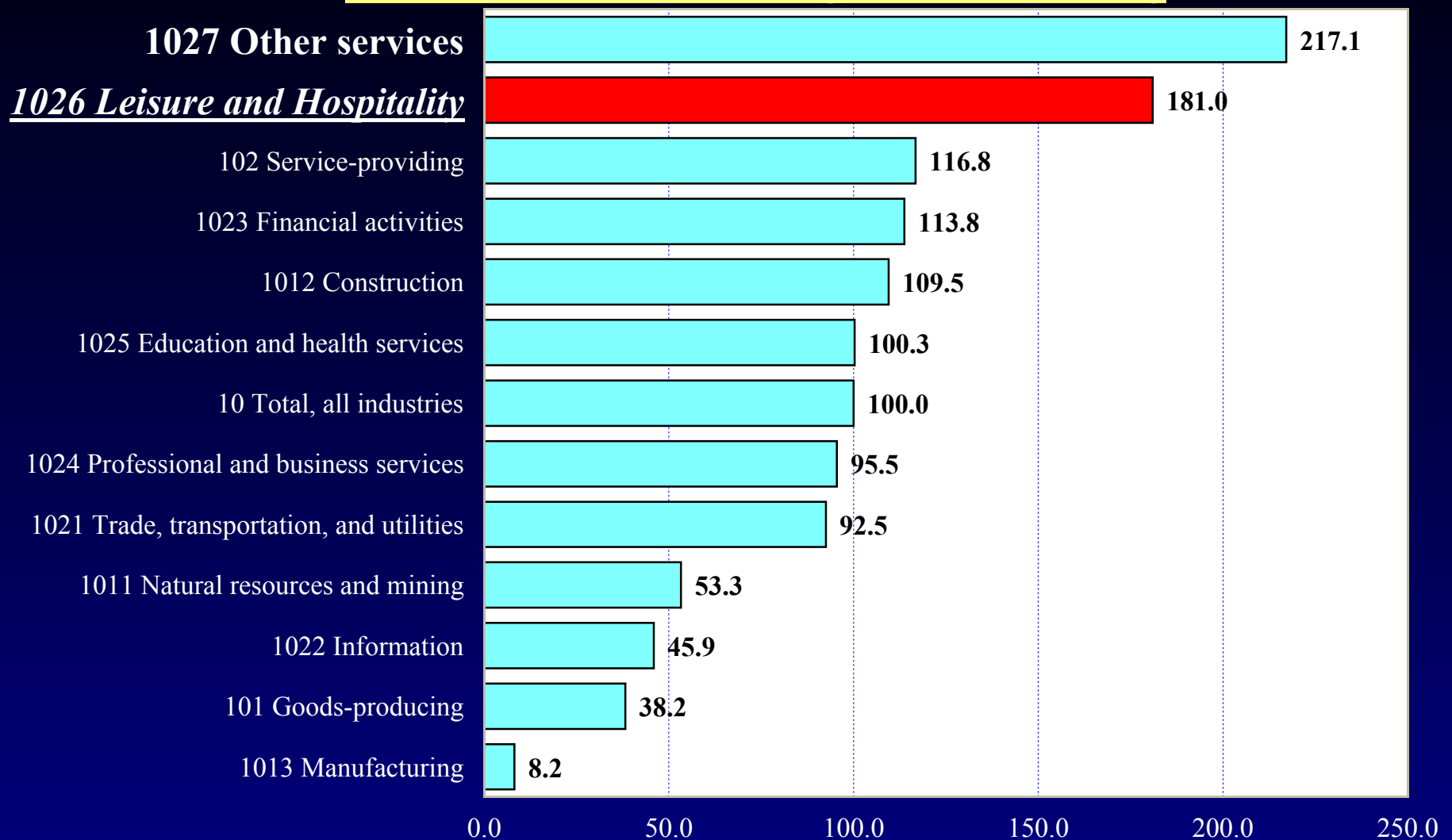
Source: BLS, 2020 projection from DataCore Partners LLC

3. IDENTIFYING PRIMARY ECONOMIC
DRIVERS WITHIN THE HILTON
HEAD/BEAUFORT COUNTY AREA
ECONOMIES

LOCATION QUOTIENTS DEFINED:

-) LOCATION QUOTIENTS (LQ) ARE MATHEMATICAL TOOLS THAT HELP DETERMINE “KEY ECONOMIC DRIVERS” FOR ANY GIVEN REGION. THEY REPRESENT THE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SHARE OF ANY GIVEN INDUSTRY SEGMENT RELATIVE TO A STATE OR NATIONAL AVERAGE, AND SPEAK TO ABOVE-AVERAGE OR BELOW-AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.
-) A LQ ABOVE 100.0 IMPLIES GREATER RELATIVE SHARES OF LOCAL EMPLOYMENT, WHILE A LQ BELOW 100.0 DENOTES LESSER SHARES OF LOCAL EMPLOYMENT.
-) FOR INSTANCE, A REGION WITH AN LQ OF 120.0 FOR A GIVEN INDUSTRY SEGMENT MEANS THAT THE LOCAL SHARES OF EMPLOYMENT ARE 120% OF BENCHMARK EMPLOYMENT SHARES ESTABLISHED AT EITHER THE STATE OR NATIONAL LEVEL.
-) *Q: SO GIVEN THIS REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT DATA FROM THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, WHAT ARE THE REGION’S “PRIMARY ECONOMIC DRIVERS?”*

ORDERED LOCATION QUOTIENTS
ALL NAICS SECTORS
HILTON HEAD/BLUFFTON LMA VS
SOUTH CAROLINA (MARCH 2019)



SOURCE: DATACORE PARTNERS LLC, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

THE HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE SUPPORTS THE REGION'S TOP ECONOMIC DRIVER!

"DataCore strongly suspects that Hilton Head leaders and area businesses have known about the importance of the Hilton Head St. Patrick's Day Parade to the local economy for many years, even though those economic benefits had not been formally quantified prior to today.

These "economic injections" generated by the Parade are important because they feed and support the largest economic driver in the region, namely Leisure & Hospitality, with a documented location quotient of 181.

Bottom line: More Parades means continued health within Leisure and Hospitality, which in turn supports other sectors of the economy, such as retail trade, housing, and construction to name a few, because of economic multipliers".

*Don Klepper-Smith
Chief Economist, DataCore Partners*

4. RIMS II ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS
FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND HOW
THEY WORK

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC IMPACTS: DATACORE'S APPROACH TO RIMS II ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS

-) IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE PROCESS OF HOW ECONOMIC IMPACTS ARE ASSESSED, IT HAS BEEN DATACORE'S EXPERIENCE THAT FIRST HAVING A FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ECONOMIC CONCEPTS OF "INJECTIONS AND LEAKAGES" IS OFTEN HELPFUL.
-) "INJECTIONS": REPRESENT LEVELS OF SPENDING AND ASSOCIATED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DERIVED FROM CONSUMERS, BUSINESSES, & GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE ADDED OR INTRODUCED INTO A LOCAL ECONOMY FROM OUTSIDE A GIVEN REGION.
-) "LEAKAGES": CORRESPOND TO LEVELS OF SPENDING AND ASSOCIATED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DERIVED FROM CONSUMERS, BUSINESSES AND GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE LOST OR SUBTRACTED FROM THE LOCAL ECONOMY AS THEY ARE REDIRECTED ELSEWHERE OUTSIDE A GIVEN REGION.

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC IMPACTS: DATACORE'S APPROACH TO RIMS II ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS

-) GENERALLY SPEAKING, WHEN THE SUM TOTAL OF INJECTIONS IN A GIVEN ECONOMY EXCEEDS THE SUM TOTAL OF LEAKAGES, THERE IS A NET INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF OVERALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. CONVERSELY, WHEN THE SUM TOTAL OF LEAKAGES EXCEEDS INJECTIONS, THERE IS A NET LOSS.
-) ONCE INJECTIONS AND LEAKAGES AND HOW THEY COME TO BEAR ON LOCAL ECONOMIES ARE UNDERSTOOD, WE REALIZE THAT THERE ARE NOT ONLY DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS TO CONSIDER, BUT ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS AROUND SPENDING AND JOB CREATION TO CONSIDER AS WELL.
-) IMPORTANTLY, THESE SECONDARY OR INDIRECT IMPACTS CAN BE SIGNIFICANT AND VARY CONSIDERABLY ACROSS INDUSTRY SEGMENTS. THIS IS WHY ECONOMISTS OFTEN TOUT THE OVERALL BENEFITS OF GROWTH IN SECTORS SUCH AS MANUFACTURING OR CONSTRUCTION, BECAUSE OF THE HIGH MULTIPLIERS AND POSITIVE INDIRECT EFFECTS THAT RESULT.

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC IMPACTS: DATACORE'S APPROACH TO RIMS II ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS

-) OVER THE YEAR DATACORE HAS SUCCESSFULLY USED RIMS II ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS ISSUED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN ALL OF ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDIES.
-) THESE MULTIPLIERS ARE STATE-SPECIFIC AND HELP ECONOMISTS ASSESS DIRECT AND INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS EMANATING FROM SPENDING, JOB CREATION, AND DOLLAR OUTPUT.
-) IMPORTANTLY, DATACORE HAS ALWAYS TAKEN A CONSERVATIVE APPROACH IN THE APPLICATION OF ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS BECAUSE IT IS OUR STRONG BELIEF THAT CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES ARE BEST USED FOR PLANNING PURPOSES.
-) OVER THE YEARS, DATACORE HAS: 1) EMPHASIZED QUALITY CONTROLS, AND 2) SIMPLIFIED DATA CONVENTIONS WHERE POSSIBLE, WHICH HELPS IN REACHING THE BROADEST POSSIBLE AUDIENCE. THEREFORE, THIS STUDY FOCUSES ON "TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS AROUND JOB CREATION AND SPENDING", WHICH CARRY THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE IN ANY ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY.

TWO TYPES OF RIMS II MULTIPLIERS: FINAL DEMAND AND DIRECT EFFECT

-) FINAL DEMAND MULTIPLIERS: RATIOS OF A TOTAL CHANGE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY TO A DOLLAR OR MILLION DOLLAR CHANGE IN FINAL DEMAND. THESE MULTIPLIERS CAN BE USED TO ESTIMATE TOTAL CHANGES IN OUTPUT, VALUE-ADDED, EARNINGS, AND EMPLOYMENT.**
-) DIRECT EFFECT MULTIPLIERS: FOR EARNINGS AND WAGES, THE RATIO OF THE TOTAL CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS PER DOLLAR CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS IN THE FINAL DEMAND INDUSTRY. FOR EMPLOYMENT, THE RATIO OF TOTAL CHANGE IN JOBS PER CHANGE IN JOB IN THE FINAL DEMAND INDUSTRY.**

) Source: Definitions per RIMS II Users Guide, Regional Input-Output Modeling System

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC IMPACTS: DATA CORE'S APPROACH TO RIMS II ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS

-) RIMS II MULTIPLIERS SPECIFIC TO THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE INDIVIDUAL SECTORS WITHIN "LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY" WERE USED IN THIS STUDY.
-) IN REVIEWING THE MULTIPLIERS USED IN THIS STUDY, DATA CORE FINDS THEM TO BE BOTH REASONABLE AND CONSERVATIVE, AND IN LINE WITH MULTIPLIERS USED BY DATA CORE AND OTHERS IN SIMILAR STUDIES.

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC IMPACTS: DATACORE'S APPROACH TO RIMS II ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS

-) “LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY” INCLUDE:
 -) Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and related activities
 -) Accommodation services
 -) Food services and drinking places
-) AN AVERAGE OF ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS FROM EACH OF THESE THREE CATEGORIES WAS USED IN THIS STUDY AND APPEAR TO BE “CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES” WHEN IT COMES TO CALCULATING INDIRECT EFFECTS.
-) **BOTTOM LINE: ACCORDING TO RIMS II MULTIPLIERS, FOR EACH DOLLAR DIRECTLY SPENT IN THESE AREAS, THERE IS ANOTHER 82 CENTS SPENT ELSEWHERE IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY. ADDITIONALLY, FOR EACH FTE JOB DIRECTLY CREATED, THERE ARE ANOTHER .58 JOBS CREATED IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY. IN DATACORE'S ESTIMATION, THESE REPRESENT CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES OF INDIRECT EFFECTS.**

5. THE HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK'S
DAY PARADE: THE FOUR PRIMARY
SOURCES OF DIRECT ECONOMIC
IMPACTS

CALCULATING ECONOMIC IMPACTS:

We believe that every study we do for our clients provides us with a learning experience as well. Our clients have included national developers and Fortune 500 companies, but this is the first chance that DataCore Partners LLC has had to assess economic impacts associated with a parade.

In the process of conducting this study, it became apparent that most people probably lack a full appreciation for just how much TIME and EFFORT go into the making of this one event that lasts just a few hours. It requires the commitment of thousands of people and over 22,000 man-hours to produce. Without question, the Parade is a one-of-a-kind event that makes Hilton Head a better place to live and produces economic benefits that are impressive given its size.

*Don Klepper-Smith
Chief Economist, DataCore Partners*

ASSUMPTIONS:

-) PARADE COMMITTEE, 11 MEMBERS, PLANNING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR: 1500 HOURS**
-) VOLUNTEERS, 40 TOTAL, AVERAGING 7 HOURS EACH, INCLUDING SECURITY: 280 HOURS**
-) PARADE PARTICIPANTS DURING THE DAY OF THE PARADE (2000 PEOPLE AT 5 HOURS EACH):10,000 HOURS**
-) TRAVEL TIME & PRACTICE FROM PARADE PARTICIPANTS (2000 AT 5 HOURS EACH): 10,000 HOURS**
-) SPONSORS AND DONATED TIME, 16 PRIMARY SPONSORS AT 2 HOURS EACH: 32 HOURS**
-) FLOAT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 120 ENTRIES, WITH 8 HOURS EACH: 960 HOURS**
-) 35%-40% OF SPECTATORS FROM OUTSIDE HILTON HEAD (NON-RESIDENTS)**
-) FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS: 40 HOURS A WEEK FOR 50 WEEKS: 2000 HOURS**

PARADE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

-) Alan Perry-----Co-Chair
-) Gabrielle Muething ---- Co-Chair
-) Kim Capin ----- Past Chairman
-) Laura Reilley----- Treasurer
-) Jim Laferriere----- Marching Band Chair
-) Erin Reilley Booth---- Band Co- Chair
-) Lynne Hummel-----Media
-) Mike Taylor---- MC
-) Dana Millen---Volunteers
-) Brad Hanna----Parade operations

2019 DIRECT SPONSORSHIPS:
PARADE SPONSORS DONATED \$12,800 WITH
\$6,700 MORE IN "IN-KIND" CONTRIBUTIONS

-)) Carolina Coffee
-)) Coligny Merchants
-)) Crab Group
-)) ERA Evergreen
-)) Fish Restaurant
-)) HH Ice Cream
-)) Hinchey's Restaurant
-)) Its Classics
-)) Lee Distributors
-)) Mortgage Network
-)) Pepsi
-)) Reichenbach Chevy
-)) Sand Bar Restaurant
-)) South State Band
-)) Southern Eagle
-)) TD Bank

THE FOUR PRIMARY SOURCES OF DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS:

-) **COMMITTEE SPENDING** : including direct expenses for security, safety, insurance, travel and accommodations for parade participants, and other expenses involved in the planning and staging of the parade itself. The region's Accommodations Tax (ATAX) is a source of revenue for the Parade Committee and is allocated on a need basis.
-) **DIRECT SPONSORSHIPS** : including financial and non-financial contributions made directly from parade sponsors to support parade activities, including floats, advertising, etc. These sponsorship funds get allocated by the Parade Committee as needed.
-) **CONSUMER SPENDING FROM PARADE ATTENDEES OR SPECTATORS**: direct expenses associated with social activities the day of the parade, including meals at restaurants, area retailers, local hotels, souvenirs and other miscellaneous expenses incurred within the local business community.
-) **PAYMENTS IN KIND**: These are primarily contributions of time made by volunteers who support the parade planning process and the staging of the event itself. This includes time donated by members of the Parade Committee with 11 members, volunteers who donate time the day of the parade, parade participants themselves, and those who help with float design and construction.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SPONSORS AND VOLUNTEERS

DataCore has been conducting fiscal impact and economic studies for over 41 years, and there are often strict protocols that one needs to adhere to. This is particularly true in fiscal impact studies for municipalities, which are designed to assess the net impact of municipal tax revenues and municipal expenses on any given proposed residential or commercial development. Double-counting often becomes a problem, as does the inclusion of indirect economic impacts.

That said, when it comes to “in-kind contributions”, there is no clear consensus as to what constitutes a direct vs indirect economic effect. In fact, in the Journal of Regional Analysis, a 2007 article entitled “Determining Economic Contributions and Impacts”, it is argued that economic benefits are defined as a “net increase in total social welfare that can be market or non-market values”.

Therefore, DataCore argues that in-kind contributions from sponsors and volunteers constitute real and tangible economic value as they relate to total dollar economic output and job creation. They are there considered to be direct economic impacts for the purposes of this study. (NOTE: In recommended RIMS II methods, in-kind impacts are specifically excluded.)

DIRECT SPENDING BY THE PARADE COMMITTEE:

	<u>AMOUNT</u>
OPENING BALANCE	\$1,527.59
SPONSORS	\$12,800.00
ENTRY FEES	
FLOATS, VEHICLES	\$7,895.70
ATAF FUNDS RECEIVED (2018)	\$7,708.01
ATAF FUNDS RECEIVED (2019)	\$10,788.00
ATAF FUNDS RECEIVED (2019)	\$751.75
TOTAL INCOME	\$41,471.05
EXPENSES-DEBITS	\$154.00
PO BOX RENTAL	\$754.00
ADVERTISING POSTERS, ETC	\$1,527.00
INSURANCE	\$9,603.00
TOWN OF HILTON HEAD (TRAFFIC/CROWD CONTROL)	\$2,446.00
PORTABLE TOILET RENTALS	\$471.70
VOLUNTEER SHIRTS	\$458.19
GM SASH	\$1,956.00
PUBLIC STORAGE RENTAL	\$2,447.84
REVIEWING STAND (SET UP, BREAK DOWN)	\$1,390.00
PRODUCTION SERVICES (MC, SOUND, MIKES)	\$2,353.90
F&B (DIGNITARIES AND VOLUNTEERS)	\$3,338.16
F&B (BANDS)	\$2,541.00
BAND ACCOMMODATIONS	\$9,540.00
BAND HONORARIUMS AND PERFORMANCE FEES	\$872.63
COMMITTEE MEMBERS PARADE JACKETS	\$326.00
GOLF CARTS AND FLYOVER	\$500.00
COASTAL SECURITY	\$255.50
PHONE	\$613.75
CREDIT CARD FEES	\$533.11
MISCELLANEOUS FEES AND EXPENSES	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$42,081.78
TOTAL CREDIT BALANCE	(\$610.73)

SOURCE: HILTON HEAD PARADE COMMITTEE

ECONOMIC IMPACTS FROM SPENDING BY THE PARADE COMMITTEE:

EMPLOYING RIMS II MULTIPLIERS ON DIRECT SPENDING BY THE PARADE
COMMITTEE FOR THE 2019 HH PARADE, THE CALCULATIONS SHOW A TOTAL
OF \$42,100 IN DIRECT SPENDING AND ANOTHER \$37,100 IN INDIRECT
SPENDING

TOTAL DIRECT & INDIRECT SPENDING FROM
PARADE COMMITTEE: \$79,200

6. TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS: **SPENDING AND JOB CREATION**

CONSUMER SPENDING FROM PARADE ATTENDEES/SPECTATORS:

DataCore was able to employ secondary research on consumer spending at other St. Patrick's Day parades from around the U.S. We then developed a mathematical algorithm to account for income differentials that were present in the Hilton Head/Bluffton area, as well as inflation to derive proxys for TOTAL DIRECT SPENDING PER ADULT SPECTATOR.

THE CALCULATIONS FOR THE 2019 HH PARADE, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR INFLATION-ADJUSTED LODGING, FOOD AND BEVERAGES, GIFTS, SOUVENIRS, GROCERY ITEMS, RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT, SHOW THAT ADULTS OVER THE AGE OF 18 SPENT AN AVERAGE OF \$46.79 PER CAPITA.

EMPLOYING DATA ON THE 18+ YEARS OF AGE COHORT GROUP, AND ASSUMING THAT 95% OF ALL ECONOMIC IMPACTS TOOK PLACE WITHIN SOUTH CAROLINA, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE TURNOUT OF 35,000 TOTAL SPECTATORS GENERATED \$1.273 MILLION IN DIRECT CONSUMER SPENDING AND ANOTHER \$1.043 MILLION IN INDIRECT SPENDING.

TOTAL DIRECT & INDIRECT SPENDING FROM
SPECTATORS: \$2.316 MILLION

JOB CREATION RESULTING FROM THE PARADE:

DataCore was also able to employ secondary research on job creation resulting from consumer spending at other St. Patrick's Day parades from around the U.S. We developed a mathematical algorithm to calculate direct and indirect job growth on a FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT BASIS (FTE).

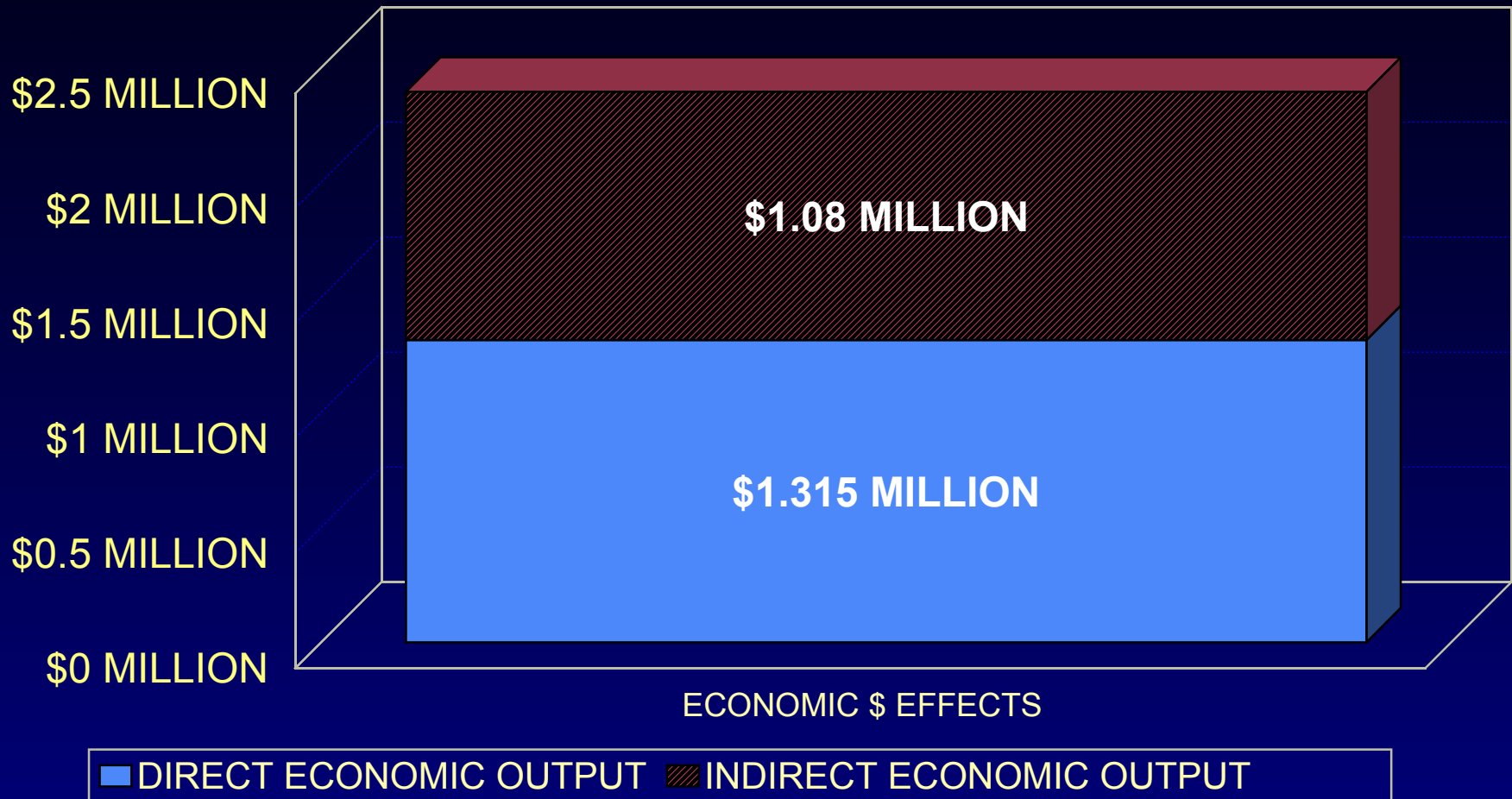
THE CALCULATIONS FOR THE 2019 HH PARADE SHOW THAT CONSUMER SPENDING IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY GENERATED 18 DIRECT JOBS AND ANOTHER 10 INDIRECT JOBS. TOTAL JOBS DERIVED FROM CONSUMER SPENDING BY SPECTATORS: 28 JOBS.

VOLUNTEER HOURS WERE ALSO IMPORTANT IN JOB CREATION. THE 22,700 HOURS CONTRIBUTED IN-KIND REPRESENTS 11 DIRECT FTE JOBS AND ANOTHER 7 INDIRECT JOBS DUE TO MULTIPLIERS. TOTAL OF 18 JOBS

TOTAL DIRECT & INDIRECT JOBS FROM SPECTATORS, PARADE COMMITTEE, & IN-KIND VOLUNTEER HOURS:
46 TOTAL FTE JOBS

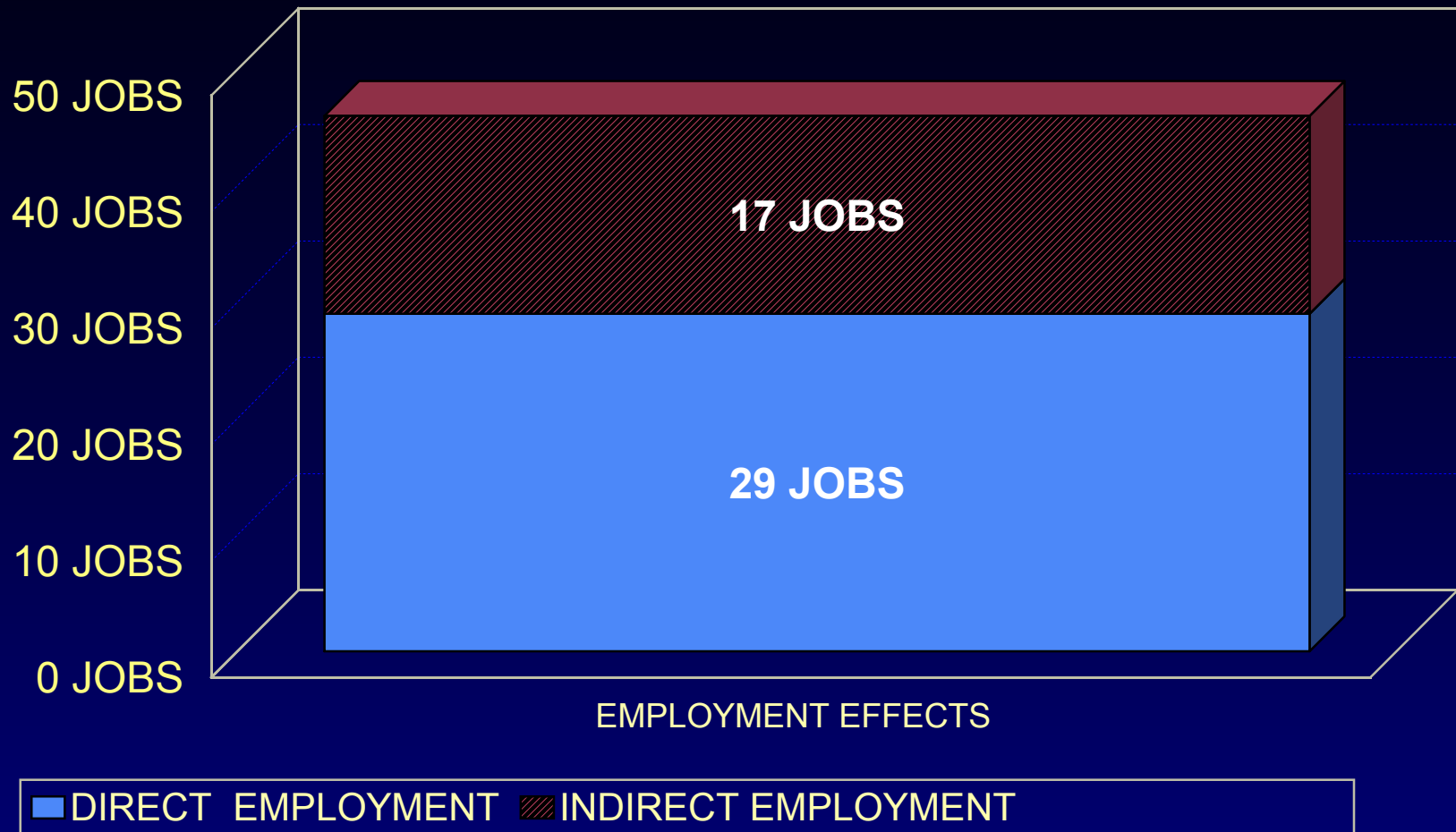
Note: totals may not add due to rounding

**TOTAL DOLLAR ECONOMIC IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH
THE 2019 HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE:
\$2.395 MILLION (BOTH DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS,
2019 DOLLARS**



Source: DataCore Partners LLC

**TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT FTE JOBS ASSOCIATED
WITH THE 2019 HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE:
46 FTE POSITIONS**



Source: DataCore Partners LLC

THE PARADE BENEFITED FROM “WEALTH EFFECTS” IN 2019

"There are basically two types of wealth effects, namely those associated with gains in the stock market, and secondly, those associated with home appreciation. According to Moody's economy.com, for every dollar gained in portfolio value, consumers will spend \$0.05 in the near-term economy as a result. In addition, every dollar in home appreciation results in an additional \$0.07 due to increased home equity and perceived wealth.

Bottom line: the 2019 Hilton Head St. Patrick's Day parade benefits from wealth effects on both these fronts, and therefore boosted consumption from parade attendees, as well as contributions from sponsors because of the "primed economic environment".

*Don Klepper-Smith
Chief Economist, DataCore Partners*

7. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS: **MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT**

-) In 2019, the U.S., South Carolina, and Beaufort County area economies were enjoying one of the best economic environments since WWII. The business expansion was nine years in at the time, almost twice the length of the average post-war recovery. Consumers were benefiting from record low unemployment, all-time highs in the stock market, and a robust labor market that eventually created over 22 million jobs.**
-) However, since that time the U.S economy formally went into recession in early 2020, the result of a Covid-induced economic downturn, what economists refer to as an "exogenous shock". I have been a professional economist for over 40 years now and the economic developments seen thus far in the U.S. And regional economies are far beyond the scope of any previous recession I've studied. The degree of economic weakness and displacement has been mind-boggling with numbers I never thought I'd see. In fact, I believe this pronounced erosion in economic activity has been underappreciated by most people.**
-) I mention this because consumer fundamentals have been challenged like never before, and I expect that it will take some time to return to the overall level of economic health enjoyed in 2019, thereby affecting economic impacts from future parades in coming years.**

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS: **MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT**

-) The good news is that the Hilton Head/Bluffton Labor Market area (LMA) has held up very well in recession thus far, outperforming every other LMA in South Carolina, both in absolute and relative terms! Over the last twenty years, the region has created nearly 22,000 new jobs. In the process, its employment base has surged rather dramatically, up 35%.**
-) DataCore has been evaluating labor markets all over the country for clients, and these are very strong numbers, speaking to pronounced in-migration, housing growth, and concerted economic development initiatives.**
-) To put this performance in context, data just released by the U.S. Census Bureau shows that as of 2019, the State of South Carolina was adding 1,020 each week due to domestic net migration. In sharp contrast, Connecticut is now losing 424 people on a net basis each week to other states.**

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS: MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

-) THE HILTON HEAD-BLUFFTON BEAUFORT LMA HAS THE SMALLEST YEAR OVER YEAR EMPLOYMENT % CHANGE OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DOWN ONLY 2.1%, THE BEST OF ANY LABOR MARKET AREA IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
-) IN ADDITION, THE HILTON HEAD-BLUFFTON BEAUFORT LMA HAS THE SMALLEST ABSOLUTE YEAR OVER YEAR EMPLOYMENT CHANGE OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DOWN ONLY 1,800, THE SMALLEST LOSS OF ANY LABOR MARKET AREA IN SOUTH CAROLINA DUE TO COVID-19.
-) THE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE BEAUFORT/HILTON HEAD AREA SHOWS STEADY JOB GROWTH OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS. BETWEEN 2000 AND 2019, THE REGION CREATED 21,800 NEW JOBS. THE MILD “STEP DOWN” IN 2020 DUE TO A COVID-INDUCED RECESSION IMPLIES A MILD LOSS OF ONLY 2,400 JOBS.
-) THE SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMY ADDED ALMOST 35,000 NEW JOBS IN 2019, UP 1.6%. BETWEEN 1980 AND 2019, TOTAL NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT GREW BY OVER 1 MILLION JOBS, RISING AT A HEALTHY AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 1.6%. DATACORE PROJECTION 2020: -85,000 JOBS, OR 4%.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS:

-) FOR THIS STUDY, IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE PROCESS OF HOW ECONOMIC IMPACTS ARE ASSESSED, IT HAS BEEN DATACORE'S EXPERIENCE THAT FIRST HAVING A FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ECONOMIC CONCEPTS OF "INJECTIONS AND LEAKAGES" IS OFTEN HELPFUL.
-) "INJECTIONS": REPRESENT LEVELS OF SPENDING AND ASSOCIATED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DERIVED FROM CONSUMERS, BUSINESSES, & GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE ADDED OR INTRODUCED INTO A LOCAL ECONOMY FROM OUTSIDE A GIVEN REGION.
-) "LEAKAGES": CORRESPOND TO LEVELS OF SPENDING AND ASSOCIATED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DERIVED FROM CONSUMERS, BUSINESSES AND GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE LOST OR SUBTRACTED FROM THE LOCAL ECONOMY AS THEY ARE REDIRECTED ELSEWHERE OUTSIDE A GIVEN REGION.
-) ONCE WE UNDERSTAND THE CONCEPTS OF INJECTIONS AND LEAKAGES AND HOW THEY COME TO BEAR ON LOCAL ECONOMIES, WE REALIZE THAT THERE ARE NOT ONLY DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS TO CONSIDER, BUT ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS AROUND SPENDING AND JOB CREATION TO CONSIDER AS WELL.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS:

-) OVER THE YEAR DATACORE HAS SUCCESSFULLY USED RIMS II ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS ISSUED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN ALL OF ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDIES.
-) THESE MULTIPLIERS ARE STATE-SPECIFIC AND HELP ECONOMISTS ASSESS DIRECT AND INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS EMANATING FROM SPENDING AND JOB CREATION.
-) IMPORTANTLY, DATACORE HAS ALWAYS TAKEN A CONSERVATIVE APPROACH IN THE APPLICATION OF ECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS BECAUSE IT IS OUR STRONG BELIEF THAT CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES ARE BEST USED FOR PLANNING PURPOSES.
-) OVER THE YEARS, DATACORE HAS: 1) EMPHASIZED QUALITY CONTROLS, AND 2) SIMPLIFIED DATA CONVENTIONS WHERE POSSIBLE, WHICH HELPS IN REACHING THE BROADEST POSSIBLE AUDIENCE. THEREFORE, THIS STUDY FOCUSES ON “TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS AROUND JOB CREATION AND SPENDING”, WHICH CARRY THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE IN ANY ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS: **FOUR PRIMARY SOURCES OF** **ECONOMIC IMPACTS**

-) **COMMITTEE SPENDING** : including direct expenses for security, safety, insurance, travel and accommodations for parade participants, and other expenses involved in the planning and staging of the parade itself. The region's Accommodations Tax (ATAX) is a source of revenue for the Parade Committee and is allocated on a need basis.
-) **DIRECT SPONSORSHIPS** : including financial and non-financial contributions made directly from parade sponsors to support parade activities, including floats, advertising, etc. These sponsorship funds get allocated by the Parade Committee as needed.
-) **CONSUMER SPENDING FROM PARADE ATTENDEES OR SPECTATORS**: direct expenses associated with social activities the day of the parade, including meals at restaurants, area retailers, local hotels, souvenirs and other miscellaneous expenses incurred within the local business community.
-) **PAYMENTS IN KIND**: These are primarily contributions of time made by volunteers who support the parade planning process and the staging of the event itself. This includes time donated by members of the Parade Committee with 11 members, volunteers who donate time the day of the parade, parade participants themselves, and those who help with float design and construction.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS: **IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS**

DataCore has been conducting fiscal impact and economic studies for over 41 years, and there are often strict protocols that one needs to adhere to. This is particularly true in fiscal impact studies for municipalities, which are designed to assess the net impact of municipal tax revenues and municipal expenses on any given proposed residential or commercial development. Double-counting often becomes a problem, as does the inclusion of indirect economic impacts.

That said, when it comes to “in-kind contributions”, there is no clear consensus as to what constitutes a direct vs indirect economic effect. In fact, in the Journal of Regional Analysis, a 2007 article entitled “Determining Economic Contributions and Impacts”, it is argued that economic benefits are defined as a “net increase in total social welfare that can be market or non-market values”.

Therefore, DataCore argues that in-kind contributions from sponsors and volunteers constitute real and tangible economic value as they relate to total dollar economic output and job creation. They are there considered to be direct economic impacts for the purposes of this study, even though RIMS II multipliers and associated methods typically exclude them.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS: BOTTOM LINE

-) USING “CONSERVATIVE MULTIPLIERS” AROUND SPENDING AND JOB CREATION, DATACORE CALCULATIONS FOR THE 2019 HH PARADE, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR INFLATION-ADJUSTED LODGING, FOOD AND BEVERAGES, GIFTS, SOUVENIRS, GROCERY ITEMS, RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT, SHOW THAT ADULTS OVER THE AGE OF 18 SPENT AN AVERAGE OF \$46.79 PER CAPITA.
-) EMPLOYING DATA ON THE 18+ YEARS OF AGE COHORT GROUP, AND ASSUMING THAT 95% OF ALL ECONOMIC IMPACTS TOOK PLACE WITHIN SOUTH CAROLINA, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE TURNOUT OF 35,000 TOTAL SPECTATORS GENERATED \$1.273 MILLION IN DIRECT CONSUMER SPENDING AND ANOTHER \$1.043 MILLION IN INDIRECT SPENDING.
-) EMPLOYING RIMSII MULTIPLIERS ON DIRECT SPENDING BY THE PARADE COMMITTEE FOR THE 2019 HH PARADE, THE CALCULATIONS SHOW A TOTAL OF \$42,100 IN DIRECT SPENDING AND ANOTHER \$37,100 IN INDIRECT SPENDING
-) TOTAL DIRECT & INDIRECT SPENDING FROM ALL SOURCES: \$2.395 MILLION

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS: **BOTTOM LINE**

-) **THE CALCULATIONS FOR THE 2019 HH PARADE SHOW THAT CONSUMER SPENDING IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY GENERATED 18 DIRECT JOBS AND ANOTHER 10 INDIRECT JOBS. TOTAL JOBS DERIVED FROM CONSUMER SPENDING BY SPECTATORS: 28 JOBS.**
-) **VOLUNTEER HOURS WERE ALSO IMPORTANT IN JOB CREATION. THE 22,700 HOURS CONTRIBUTED IN-KIND REPRESENTS 11 DIRECT FTE JOBS AND ANOTHER 7 INDIRECT JOBS DUE TO MULTIPLIERS. TOTAL OF 18 JOBS**
-) **TOTAL DIRECT & INDIRECT JOBS FROM SPECTATORS, PARADE COMMITTEE, & IN-KIND VOLUNTEER HOURS: 46**
TOTAL FTE JOBS

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS:

-) THERE ARE LARGER ST. PATRICK DAY PARADES ACROSS THE U.S., BUT THE DATA HERE SHOWS THAT NONE ARE MORE IMPORTANT TO THEIR LOCAL ECONOMY THAN THE HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE. *DataCore strongly suspects that Hilton Head leaders and area businesses have known about the importance of the Hilton Head St. Patrick's Day Parade to the local economy for many years, even though those economic benefits had not been formally quantified prior to today.*

These “economic injections” generated by the Parade are important because they feed and support the largest economic driver in the region, namely Leisure & Hospitality, with a documented location quotient of 181.

-) *In conducting this study, it became apparent that most people probably lack a full appreciation for just how much TIME and EFFORT go into the making of this one event that lasts just a few hours. It requires the commitment of thousands of people and over 22,000 man-hours to produce. Without question, the Parade is a one of a kind event that produces economic benefits that are impressive given its size.*
-) *Continued support for the Parade in turn supports other sectors of the economy, such as retail trade, real estate, housing, & construction to name a few, because of economic multipliers on spending and job creation”.*

BOTTOM LINE ON TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS:

"The data is pretty conclusive: The Hilton Head St. Patrick's Day Parade provides tangible and considerable economic benefits for the local economy, creating \$2.4 million in total dollar impacts and 46 FTE jobs in aggregate economic activity. These are conservative estimates and represent direct and indirect economic impacts not only within the Hilton Head/Beaufort County region, but throughout portions of South Carolina, with residual benefits even being realized up and down the Eastern Seaboard because of multipliers.

These "economic injections" are important because they feed and support the largest economic driver in the region, namely Leisure & Hospitality, with a documented location quotient of 181.

Therefore, the parade promotes economic vitality for the region at large, while also providing a stronger sense of community and higher quality of life. This is particularly important given the backdrop of a U.S. recession, which officially began in Feb 2020. Going forward, these numbers strongly suggest that funding for future parades is of critical importance if the Hilton Head/Beaufort County economy is to reach its full potential in the long run".

*Don Klepper-Smith
Chief Economist, DataCore Partners*

8. APPENDIX- SUPPORTING DATA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

State: South Carolina

Area: Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort, SC

Supersector: Total Nonfarm

Industry: Total Nonfarm

Data Type: All Employees, In Thousands

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	58.6	59.8	61.8	63.7	65	66.3	62	62.3	62.4	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.5
2001	59.5	60.3	61.6	62.6	63.4	64.3	63.7	64.8	63.5	62.9	62.3	61.7	62.5
2002	59.9	60.5	62.3	64.4	65.5	66.5	64.9	65.9	65.1	64.3	64	63.9	63.9
2003	62.4	63	64.2	66	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.6	66.2	65.5	65.3	65.2	65.7
2004	63.5	64.2	65.8	68.1	68.9	70	69.5	69.7	69.1	68.4	68.5	68.4	67.8
2005	66.4	67.3	68.1	70.7	71.3	72.1	71.5	72.9	71.5	70.1	70	69	70.1
2006	69.2	69.6	70.2	73.3	74.4	74.7	73.8	75.3	74.3	73.3	73.2	73.1	72.9
2007	71.5	71.9	73.6	74.8	75.4	77.2	75.4	76.5	75.1	74.7	74.7	73.9	74.6
2008	71.5	71.6	73	73.9	74.6	74.9	73	73.9	72.4	71.5	70.8	69.5	72.6
2009	66.1	66.1	66.9	68.2	69	69.6	68.7	68.5	67.1	66.9	66	65.3	67.4
2010	63.1	63.5	64.7	66.8	68.1	66.7	68.1	67.8	66.2	65	64.9	64.3	65.8
2011	62.3	62.9	64.3	66.3	67.1	68	67.9	67.7	66.3	65.5	65.3	65	65.7
2012	64	64.4	65.9	67.2	67.8	69.2	68.7	68.3	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.5	66.9
2013	64.9	65.4	67	69.5	70.5	71.7	71.7	71.4	70.1	70.3	70.3	70.1	69.4
2014	68.2	69	70.4	72	73.3	74.4	74.1	73.8	72.6	72.6	72.5	72.5	72.1
2015	71	71.7	73	74.4	75.6	76.8	77.2	76.6	75.2	74.9	74.9	74.6	74.7
2016	73	73.8	75.1	76.4	77.5	78.5	78.8	78.4	77.2	74.4	76.4	76.5	76.3
2017	75.8	76.6	78	79.2	80.3	81.5	81.4	81	77.9	79.2	79.5	78.5	79.1
2018	78.7	79.5	80.4	83	83.8	85.1	84.5	84.3	82.1	82.8	83.1	82.3	82.5
2019	80.9	81.4	82.6	84.1	84.9	86.1	86.2	86.1	84.3	85.3	85	84.6	84.3
2020	83.9	84.5	85.2	72.5	76.8	82.4	81	84	81.9	83.6	83.6	83.6	81.9

P : Preliminary

Series Id: SMU450000000000000001

Not Seasonally Adjusted

State: South Carolina

Area: Statewide

Supersector: Total Nonfarm

Industry: Total Nonfarm

Data Type: All Employees, In Thousands

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000	1817.4	1830.7	1856.4	1862.7	1880.9	1893.3	1840.7	1845.6	1845.9	1855.4	1858.5	1860.4	1854
2001	1799.9	1809.1	1825.3	1829.5	1834.4	1832.1	1810.2	1816.1	1815.7	1801.5	1803.7	1800.5	1814.8
2002	1750	1762.5	1783.9	1802.9	1814.1	1818.7	1790	1802.8	1804.3	1805.3	1805.1	1805	1795.4
2003	1766.2	1780.3	1797.1	1803.8	1813.2	1811.3	1791.4	1801.4	1805.5	1805.4	1805.5	1808.9	1799.2
2004	1770.7	1781.3	1806.5	1827.2	1839.4	1842.2	1824.9	1834.4	1839.8	1847.2	1853.1	1853.3	1826.7
2005	1815.5	1830.4	1843.2	1863.8	1874.4	1862.9	1863	1874.7	1874.5	1881.9	1890.5	1880	1862.9
2006	1856.6	1875.7	1896.2	1913.5	1922.6	1902.4	1890.7	1899.5	1908.2	1929.1	1933.1	1940.4	1905.7
2007	1903.2	1914.8	1938.4	1946.2	1959.2	1966.2	1939	1948.6	1955.7	1953.7	1958.7	1956.5	1945
2008	1916.5	1927.8	1942.9	1946.6	1960.3	1953.2	1918.7	1919.8	1923.4	1912.5	1905	1888.8	1926.3
2009	1826.4	1822.4	1826.6	1830.3	1834.7	1825.7	1802.6	1803.9	1801.1	1800.6	1802.7	1795.7	1814.4
2010	1760	1771.1	1789.5	1816.5	1837.4	1832.4	1816.6	1821.1	1817.8	1822	1826.1	1825.2	1811.3
2011	1779.2	1798.9	1819.5	1842.5	1851.3	1850.8	1833.8	1839.5	1841	1840.4	1847.4	1846.1	1832.5
2012	1813.6	1830	1851.6	1866	1877.6	1881.9	1859.9	1866.9	1870.4	1874.8	1891	1887.4	1864.3
2013	1844.4	1860.5	1878.2	1897	1911.5	1917.2	1899.7	1906.2	1912.8	1919	1932.7	1933	1901
2014	1891.7	1898.9	1928.9	1951.2	1966.5	1968	1945.9	1953.3	1960.9	1972.6	1987.9	1990	1951.3
2015	1944.8	1960.1	1979.2	1998.3	2016.7	2021.1	2008.6	2014.7	2016.7	2031	2042.7	2046.4	2006.7
2016	1997.4	2015	2033.4	2057	2068.2	2068.8	2058.8	2063.3	2068.3	2063	2084.5	2085.5	2055.3
2017	2046.4	2064	2080.5	2093.8	2107.4	2114.2	2098.6	2098.4	2093.3	2107.8	2125	2124.5	2096.2
2018	2105.5	2123.8	2135.8	2158.4	2170.2	2176.7	2155.1	2160.2	2147.8	2164.7	2181.9	2179	2154.9
2019	2142.9	2155.1	2168.3	2187.1	2199.6	2202.9	2189.8	2196.8	2191.6	2204.1	2217.4	2217.4	2189.4
2020	2182.2	2195.8	2190	1930.1	2002.7	2081	2078	2096	2108.3	2128.4(P)	Ä	Ä	Ä

P : Preliminary

CALCULATED LOCATION QUOTIENTS
QCEW REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROFILE
BEAUFORT COUNTY/ SOUTH CAROLINA

Private, High-Level Industries, Beaufort County, South Carolina
 2019 First Quarter, All establishment sizes

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - Bureau of Labor Statistics

PREPARED BY: Don Klepper-Smith, Chief Economist and Director of Research, DataCore Partners LLC, (860) 922-5967

UPDATED AS OF:

November 19, 2020

<u>Beaufort County Employment by High-Level Industry</u>	<u>Beaufort County March 2019 Employment</u>	<u>Beaufort County % share</u>	<u>South Carolina March 2019 Employment</u>	<u>South Carolina % share</u>	<u>Calculated Location Quotient-Mar 2019</u>
10 Total, all industries	57,349	100.0	1,752,237	100.0	100.0
102 Service-providing	52,848	91.8	1,376,653	78.6	116.8
101 Goods-producing	4,701	8.2	375,584	21.4	38.2
1011 Natural resources and mining	213	0.4	12,206	0.7	53.3
1012 Construction	3,800	6.6	106,007	6.0	109.5
1013 Manufacturing	688	1.2	257,371	14.7	8.2
1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	12,166	21.2	401,923	22.9	92.5
1022 Information	407	0.7	27,119	1.5	45.9
1023 Financial activities	3,711	6.5	99,630	5.7	113.8
1024 Professional and business services	9,221	16.1	295,144	16.8	95.5
1025 Education and health services	7,753	13.5	236,276	13.5	100.3
1026 Leisure and hospitality	15,548	27.1	262,479	15.0	181.0
1027 Other services	3,842	6.7	54,082	3.1	217.1
TOTALS	57349	100.0	1,752,237	100.0	

RANK ORDERED LOCATION QUOTIENTS
QCEW REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROFILE
BEAUFORT COUNTY/ SOUTH CAROLINA

Private, High-Level Industries, Beaufort County, South Carolina
2019 First Quarter, All establishment sizes

Source: **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - Bureau of Labor Statistics**

PREPARED BY: Don Klepper-Smith, Chief Economist and Director of Research, DataCore Partners LLC, (860) 922-5967

UPDATED AS OF: November 19, 2020

<u>Beaufort County Employment by High-Level Industry</u>	<u>Beaufort County Calculated Location Quotient-Mar 2019</u>
1027 Other services	217.1
1026 Leisure and hospitality	181.0
102 Service-providing	116.8
1023 Financial activities	113.8
1012 Construction	109.5
1025 Education and health services	100.3
10 Total, all industries	100.0
1024 Professional and business services	95.5
1021 Trade, transportation, and utilities	92.5
1011 Natural resources and mining	53.3
1022 Information	45.9
101 Goods-producing	38.2
1013 Manufacturing	8.2

**DATAcore ESTIMATES OF DIRECT EXPENSES FOR ALL PARADE ATTENDEES
BASED ON SECONDARY RESEARCH FROM UMASS DONAHUE INSTITUTE**

UPDATED AS OF: DECEMBER 2020
PREPARED BY: DATAcore PARTNERS LLC

	AMOUNT
<u>1. 2011 INCOME PER CAPITA (BEAUFORT COUNTY, SC)</u>	\$43,207
<u>2. 2011 INCOME PER CAPITA (HAMPDEN COUNTY, MA)</u>	\$40,933
<u>3. 2011 INCOME RATIO (BEAUFORT COUNTY/HAMPDEN COUNTY)</u>	1.0556
<u>4. TOTAL 2011 ESTIMATE OF DIRECT PARADE EXPENDITURES (MASS) *</u>	\$12,174,083
<u>5. TOTAL 2011 ESTIMATED DIRECT PARADE EXPENDITURES PER ATTENDEE AT PARADE (MASS)*</u>	\$39.00
<u>6. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U, 1982-84=100.0) 2011 ANNUAL AVERAGE</u>	224.939
<u>7. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U, 1982-84=100.0) 2019 ANNUAL AVERAGE</u>	255.657
<u>8. INFLATION CALCULATION, 2011 TO 2019, % CHANGE</u>	13.66
<u>9. TOTAL ESTIMATED DIRECT EXPENDITURES PER PARADE ATTENDEE AT HILTON HEAD ST PATRICK'S DAY PARADE (2011 DOLLARS BASED ON INCOME RATIOS) *</u>	\$41.17
<u>9. TOTAL ESTIMATED DIRECT EXPENDITURES PER PARADE ATTENDEE AT HILTON HEAD ST PATRICK'S DAY PARADE (2019 - INFLATION ADJUSTED & BASED ON INCOME RATIOS) *</u>	\$46.79
<u>10. TOTAL ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE OF 2019 HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICKS(NON-PARTICIPANTS)</u>	35,000
<u>11. ESTIMATED SHARE OF ATTENDANCE OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE (ADULTS)</u>	81.8%
<u>12. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARADE ATTENDEES IN 2019 OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE</u>	28,630
<u>13. TOTAL ESTIMATED DIRECT SPENDING FROM ADULT ATTENDEES, 2019 PARADE</u>	\$1,339,552
<u>14. ASSUMED % OF BENEFITS TAKING PLACE IN SOUTH CAROLINA ONLY (NOT OUT OF STATE)</u>	95%
<u>15. TOTAL ESTIMATED DIRECT SPENDING FROM ADULT ATTENDEES, 2019 PARADE, IN-STATE SPENDING ONLY)</u>	\$1,272,574
<u>16. RIMS II DIRECT EFFECT SPENDING MULTIPLIER</u>	1.820
<u>17. TOTAL ESTIMATED DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPENDING FROM ADULT ATTENDEES, 2019 PARADE, (SOUTH CAROLINA, TOTAL DOLLAR ECONOMIC IMPACTS FROM PARADE ATTENDEES)</u>	\$2,316,085
<u>18. TOTAL ESTIMATED INDIRECT SPENDING FROM ADULT ATTENDEES, 2019 PARADE, (SOUTH CAROLINA, TOTAL DOLLAR ECONOMIC IMPACTS FROM PARADE ATTENDEES)</u>	\$1,043,511

* note: calculation of direct parade expenditures include lodging, food and beverages, gifts and souvenirs, grocery convenienc, recreation and entertainment, and other shopping expenses per UMASS Donahue Institute

ESTIMATES OF DIRECT REVENUES & EXPENSES
HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

UPDATED AS OF:
 PREPARED BY:

DECEMBER 2020
 HILTON HEAD PARADE COMMITTEE

	AMOUNT
OPENING BALANCE	\$1,527.59
SPONSORS	\$12,800.00
ENTRY FEES	
FLOATS, VEHICLES	\$7,895.70
ATAX FUNDS RECEIVED (2018)	\$7,708.01
ATAX FUNDS RECEIVED (2019)	\$10,788.00
ATAX FUNDS RECEIVED (2019)	\$751.75
TOTAL INCOME	\$41,471.05
EXPENSES-DEBITS	\$154.00
PO BOX RENTAL	\$754.00
ADVERTISING POSTERS, ETC	\$1,527.00
INSURANCE	\$9,603.00
TOWN OF HILTON HEAD (TRAFFIC/CROWD CONTROL)	\$2,446.00
PORTABLE TIOLET RENTALS	\$471.70
VOLUNTEER SHIRTS	\$458.19
GM SASH	\$1,956.00
PUBLIC STORAGE RENTAL	\$2,447.84
REVIEWING STAND (SET UP, BREAK DOWN)	\$1,390.00
PRODUCTION SERVICES (MC, SOUND, MIKES)	\$2,353.90
F&B (DIGNITARIES AND VOLUNTEERS)	\$3,338.16
F&B (BANDS)	\$2,541.00
BAND ACCOMMODATIONS	\$9,540.00
BAND HONORARIUMS AND PERFORMANCE FEES	\$872.63
COMMITTEE MEMBERS PARADE JACKETS	\$326.00
GOLF CARTS AND FLYOVER	\$500.00
COASTAL SECURITY	\$255.50
PHONE	\$613.75
CREDIT CARD FEES	\$533.11
MISCELLANEOUS FEES AND EXPENSES	
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES	\$42,081.78
TOTAL CREDIT BALANCE	(\$610.73)
RIMS II SPENDING MULTIPLIER	1.882
TOTAL DIRECT & INDIRECT SPENDING	\$79,197.91
TOTAL INDIRECT SPENDING	\$37,116.13

DATACORE ESTIMATES OF JOBS CREATED AND VOLUNTEER HOURS INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING AND PRODUCTION OF THE HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK DAY

UPDATED AS OF: DECEMBER 2020
 PREPARED BY: DATACORE PARTNERS LLC

PART 1. DATACORE ESTIMATES OF DONATED HOURS SPENT IN PLANNING AND STAGING THE PARADE (CONTRIBUTIONS IN-KIND AND VOLUNTEER HOURS)

	TOTAL HOURS
1. PARADE COMMITTEE, 11 MEMBERS, PLANNING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR	1500
2. VOLUNTEERS, 40 TOTAL, AVERAGING 7 HOURS EACH, INCLUDING SECURITY	280
3. PARADE PARTICIPANTS DURING THE DAY OF THE PARADE (2000 PEOPLE AT 5 HOURS EACH)	10000
4. TRAVEL TIME & PRACTICE FROM PARADE PARTICIPANTS (2000 AT 5 HOURS EACH)	10000
5. SPONSORS AND DONATED TIME, 16 PRIMARY SPONSORS AT 2 HOURS EACH	32
6. FLOAT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 120 ENTRIES, WITH 8 HOURS EACH	960

TOTALS: SUM OF ALL HOURS IN PLANNING & STAGING THE HH ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE	22772
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7. FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES (FTE) AT 40 HOURS A WEEK FOR 50 WEEKS	2000
8. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FTE EQUIVALENTS, DIRECT JOB CREATION	11
9. RIMS II JOBS MULTIPLIER FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	1.582

TOTAL ESTIMATE OF DIRECT & INDIRECT JOB CREATION EMANATING FROM TIME DONATED BY THE PARADE COMMITTEE, VOLUNTEERS & PARADE PARTICIPANTS, CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND (typically not included in RIMS methods)	18
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PART 2. DATACORE ESTIMATES OF JOBS CREATED THROUGH CONSUMER SPENDING BY SPECTATORS/ATTENDEES

10. ESTIMATED DIRECT JOB CREATION DUE TO DIRECT CONSUMER SPENDING AMOUNT OF CONSUMER SPENDING REQUIRED TO PRODUCE 1 DIRECT FTE JOB PER UMASS STUDY OF HOLYOKE ST PATRICKS DAY PARADE IN 2011	\$63,407
11. INFLATION ADJUSTMENT: 2011 TO 2019	13.66
12. ESTIMATED DIRECT JOB CREATION DUE TO DIRECT CONSUMER SPENDING AMOUNT OF CONSUMER SPENDING REQUIRED TO PRODUCE 1 DIRECT FTE JOB PER UMASS STUDY OF HOLYOKE ST PATRICKS DAY PARADE IN 2019	\$72,068
13. DATACORE ESTIMATE OF DIRECT SPENDING FROM ALL SPECTATORS/ATTENDED, 2019 HH PARADE	\$1,272,574
14. DATACORE ESTIMATE OF DIRECT JOB CREATION DUE TO CONSUMER SPENDING	18
15. RIMS II JOBS MULTIPLIER FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	1.582

TOTAL ESTIMATE OF DIRECT & INDIRECT JOB CREATION EMANATING FROM SPECTATORS/ATTENDEES:	28
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PART 3. DATACORE ESTIMATES OF TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT JOBS CREATED, INCLUDING VOLUNTEER HOURS

TOTAL ESTIMATE OF ALL DIRECT JOBS:	29
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF ALL INDIRECT JOBS:	17
TOTAL JOB IMPACT, DIRECT AND INDIRECT, FROM ALL ABOVE SOURCES	46

NOTE TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

* Note: DataCore Study differs from 2011 UMass Study in that DataCore study accounts for and quantifies in-kind contributions made from volunteers as they have economic value without formal compensation

Opening Balance	\$1,527.59
Sponsors	\$12,800.00
Entry Fees:	
Floats, vehicles	\$7,895.70
ATax Funds received (2018)	\$7,708.01
ATax Funds received (2019)	\$10,788.00
ATax Funds received (2019)	\$751.75

Total Income	\$41,471.05
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Expenses - Debits

PO Box Rental	\$154.00
Advertising Posters, etc.	\$754.00
Insurance(Gen. Liability, Participants)	\$1,527.00
Town of HH (Traffic and Crowd Control)	\$9,603.00
Portable Toilets Rentals	\$2,446.00
Volunteer Shirts	\$471.70
GM Sash (make shift and gift)	\$458.19
Public Storage rental	\$1956.00
Reviewing Stand (set up, break down etc..)	\$2,447.84
Production Services. (MC, Sounds Radios Mics)	\$1,390.00
F&B (Dignitaries & Volunteers)	\$2,353.90
F&B (bands)	\$3,338.16
Band Accommodations	\$2,541.00
Band Honorariums and performance fees	\$9,540.00
Committee Members Parade Jackets	\$872.63
Golf Carts & Flyover	\$326.00
Coastal Security	\$500.00
Phone	\$255.50
Credit Card fees	\$613.75
Misc. Fees and expenses	\$533.11
Amazon, Staples, Paypal, Grayco	

Total Expenses	\$42,081.78
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Total Credit Balance	\$ -610.73
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ESTIMATES OF TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS
HILTON HEAD ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE
TOTAL DOLLAR IMPACTS & FTE JOB CREATION

UPDATED AS OF: DECEMBER 2020
 PREPARED BY: HILTON HEAD PARADE COMMITTEE

PART 1. TOTAL DOLLAR IMPACTS

<u>PARADE COMMITTEE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
DIRECT SPENDING	\$42,082
INDIRECT SPENDING	\$37,116
<u>SPECTATORS</u>	
DIRECT SPENDING	\$1,272,574
INDIRECT SPENDING	\$1,043,511
<u>TOTALS</u>	
DIRECT SPENDING	\$1,314,656
INDIRECT SPENDING	\$1,080,627
TOTAL DOLLAR IMPACTS FROM ALL SOURCES	\$2,395,283

PART 2. JOBS CREATED

<u>PARADE COMMITTEE & VOLUNTEERS, PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
DIRECT JOBS	11
INDIRECT JOBS	7
<u>SPECTATOR SPENDING</u>	
DIRECT JOBS	18
INDIRECT JOBS	10
<u>TOTALS</u>	
DIRECT JOBS	29
INDIRECT JOBS	17
TOTAL JOB CREATION FROM ALL SOURCES (FTE)	46

Note: totals may not add due to rounding

NOTE: In recommended RIMS II methods, in-kind impacts are specifically excluded.

Table 2.5 Total Multipliers - industry aggregations
Region: State (Type II)
Series: 2012 U.S. Benchmark I-O data and 2018 Regional Data
SOUTH CAROLINA

	Final-demand multipliers			Direct-effect multipliers		
	Output 1 (dollars)	Earnings 2 (dollars)	Employment 3 (jobs)	Value-Added (dollars)	Earnings 4 (dollars)	Employment 5 (jobs)
1 Farms	2.1651	0.5155	20.0388	0.9801	2.423	1.7046
2 Forestry, fishing, and related activities	2.1522	0.8074	23.8903	1.3294	1.8202	1.7425
3 Oil and gas extraction	1.6328	0.4391	6.9935	0.9727	1.7144	2.8371
4 Mining (except oil and gas)	1.7949	0.376	6.0603	0.8714	2.4726	2.8471
5 Support activities for mining	1.9036	0.5372	11.3452	1.0576	2.0422	2.4609
6 Utilities*	1.5764	0.3178	5.8898	0.9182	2.2168	4.1639
7 Construction	2.2213	0.7546	16.7596	1.1895	1.8307	2.1294
8 Wood product manufacturing	2.3918	0.564	13.6767	1.0608	3.3059	3.79
9 Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	2.0982	0.4877	10.2774	1.0085	2.4567	2.9621
10 Primary metal manufacturing	2.1497	0.4361	6.3639	0.808	2.9015	4.2468
11 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	2.1632	0.5255	10.9834	0.9779	2.3343	2.7685
12 Machinery manufacturing	2.0506	0.4356	6.6028	0.8993	2.5991	3.3671
13 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	1.6521	0.4772	6.6505	1.0652	1.7085	2.3191
14 Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manuf	2.0511	0.449	6.9506	0.9441	2.4272	3.0013
15 Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufac	2.2859	0.4606	9.2159	0.8224	3.0777	3.9523
16 Other transportation equipment manufacturing	1.9074	0.3983	7.4129	0.8996	2.4046	3.5241
17 Furniture and related product manufacturing	2.2994	0.5597	13.8161	0.9952	2.6002	2.3784
48 Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.0165	0.5011	11.17	1.0547	2.1736	2.3895
19 Food and beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	2.2098	0.4534	11.6745	0.8244	3.0017	3.793
20 Textile mills and textile product mills	2.3603	0.5011	11.5875	0.974	2.873	3.0452
21 Apparel, leather, and allied product manufacturing	2.1001	0.7197	23.5563	1.1209	1.7636	1.5265
22 Paper manufacturing	2.3066	0.4798	9.5357	0.9429	3.1489	4.7543
23 Printing and related support activities	2.1244	0.5577	13.8035	1.0602	2.1925	2.2616
24 Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	1.5679	0.2993	5.4182	0.981	2.0446	3.0126
25 Chemical manufacturing	2.0677	0.4118	7.9124	0.8282	2.7319	3.6756
26 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	2.2479	0.4504	9.2961	0.9262	2.9384	3.5285
27 Wholesale trade	1.8686	0.5104	10.4929	1.1084	2.0576	2.9488
28 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1.8704	0.6489	15.4814	1.2266	1.8365	1.8014
29 Food and beverage stores	1.9829	0.6443	22.9106	1.2015	1.765	1.4986
30 General merchandise stores	1.8893	0.582	20.835	1.1506	1.817	1.4977
31 Other retail	1.9524	0.623	21.5284	1.1913	1.7833	1.535
32 Air transportation	1.6987	0.3867	8.7972	0.846	2.2693	3.0073
33 Rail transportation	1.8577	0.4607	8.3431	0.997	2.2412	3.8529
34 Water transportation	1.9837	0.461	10.8342	0.8326	3.1139	4.0772
35 Truck transportation	2.0722	0.6446	15.3161	1.0443	2.0264	2.3115
36 Transit and ground passenger transportation*	1.9961	0.6396	39.5268	0.9382	1.8131	1.2244
37 Pipeline transportation	2.1606	0.8955	15.4918	1.3652	1.6617	2.5765
38 Other transportation and support activities*	2.1372	0.7363	18.2958	1.1717	1.88	1.9934
39 Warehousing and storage	2.2458	0.6018	17.2692	1.1474	2.2343	2.0993
40 Publishing industries (except internet)	1.7962	0.5142	11.0631	1.142	1.8972	2.3366
41 Motion picture and sound recording industries	1.5022	0.3481	12.3585	0.9249	1.7485	1.503
42 Broadcasting (except internet) and telecommunications	1.8561	0.4274	9.2235	1.002	2.4538	3.4068
43 Data processing, hosting, and other information services	1.9217	0.4842	10.5178	1.012	2.6191	3.595
44 Monetary Authorities-central bank, credit intermediation	1.7301	0.4909	9.4813	1.1191	1.9363	2.6601
45 Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial inv	2.0675	0.7329	23.487	1.1237	1.815	1.5682
46 Insurance carriers and related activities	1.9377	0.4848	10.3159	1.0342	2.1141	2.5332
47 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	1.6616	0.4176	12.4484	0.9914	2.8013	2.4758
48 Real estate	1.5959	0.329	12.812	1.0947	2.185	1.573
49 Rental and leasing services and lessors of nonfinancial	1.9085	0.5013	11.4166	1.1094	2.1469	2.5546
50 Professional, scientific, and technical services	2.0294	0.7931	16.328	1.272	1.6735	2.1037
51 Management of companies and enterprises	1.9467	0.6954	12.7583	1.1959	1.6931	2.4333
52 Administrative and support services	2.0434	0.8061	25.5079	1.2603	1.6552	1.5175
53 Waste management and remediation services	1.9773	0.5206	10.8789	1.0665	2.1616	2.9009
54 Educational services	1.6276	0.7316	25.2269	1.2423	1.6657	1.4259
55 Ambulatory health care services	2.0756	0.8329	17.147	1.2915	1.626	2.0385
56 Hospitals	2.1053	0.7321	15.78	1.208	1.8388	2.2936
57 Nursing and residential care facilities	2.0939	0.7739	24.1438	1.2469	1.6939	1.5972
58 Social assistance	2.1361	0.7403	28.4309	1.2118	1.7605	1.4504
59 Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and relate	1.8155	0.6126	23.8468	1.1889	1.6591	1.4206
60 Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	1.9963	0.6118	26.0779	1.1881	1.667	1.4196
61 Accommodation	1.8461	0.5302	14.296	1.0894	1.9108	1.8766
62 Food services and drinking places	1.962	0.5905	23.3357	1.0891	1.8912	1.4473
63 Other services*	2.0706	0.6798	19.1574	1.1667	1.8696	1.7956
64 Households	1.1821	0.3528	10.0486	0.6549	0	0
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY						
59 Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and relate	1.8155	0.6126	23.8468	1.1889	1.6591	1.4206
61	1.8461	0.5302	14.296	1.0894	1.9108	1.8766
62 Food services and drinking places	1.962	0.5905	23.3357	1.0891	1.8912	1.4473
AVERAGES						
	1.882	0.578	20.683	1.122	1.820	1.582

* Includes Federal Government enterprises.

1. Each entry in column 1 measures the total dollar change in output in all row industries that results from a \$1 change in output delivered to final demand by the industry corresponding to the entry.
2. Each entry in column 2 measures the total dollar change in earnings of households employed by all row industries that results from a \$1 change in output delivered to final demand by the industry corresponding to the entry.
3. Each entry in column 3 measures the total change in number of jobs in all row industries that results from a \$1 million change in output delivered to final demand by the industry corresponding to the entry. Because the employment multiplier is based on a \$1 million change in output, the multiplier is scaled by 1,000.
4. Each entry in column 4 measures the total dollar change in earnings of households employed by all row industries that results from a \$1 change in earnings paid directly to households employed by the industry corresponding to it.
5. Each entry in column 5 measures the total change in number of jobs in all row industries that results from a change of one job in the industry corresponding to the entry.

St. Patrick's Day Parade 2014: Top 10 Largest Parades; Schedules And Route Maps For New York, Boston, Chicago And More

By Nadine DeNinno, @nadinedeninno, 03/14/14 AT 9:58 AM

link:

<https://www.ibtimes.com/st-patricks-day-parade-2014-top-10-largest-parades-schedules-route-maps-new-york-boston-chicago-more>

St. Patrick was known for centuries in Europe as the "Apostle of Ireland," but his legacy grew even larger in the U.S. after waves of mass immigration to America from Ireland began in the 1600s. Today, nearly 35 million Americans list their heritage as Irish, according to 2010 Census data, which is seven times the population of Ireland itself.

Out of a total U.S. population of 309 million, those who identify as having Irish ancestry comprise 11 percent of the population, making Irish-Americans the second largest group of Americans based on nationality or ancestry. German-Americans, who number nearly 48 million, are the largest such group of Americans.

However, for one day in March, the numbers above don't apply, because on St. Patrick's Day, "everyone's Irish," as the saying goes.

Mass celebration of St. Patrick's Day as a holiday has become a ritual in the U.S., and today the holiday celebrates not only the patron saint of Ireland, Saint Patrick, who was known for bringing Christianity to the country, but Ireland itself, including its rich history and culture.

Celebrating St. Patrick's Day is something that many Irish-Americans don't do lightly. According to Time, St. Patrick's Day is credited as the "drunkest holiday" in the U.S. after New Year's Eve. One theory that attempts to explain the connection between alcohol and St. Patrick's Day posits that, among his many other accomplishments, Saint Patrick brought the wonders of distillation to the Emerald Isle.

Perhaps the drinking associated with the holiday has something to do with the history of the masses of people who congregate at the many St. Patrick's Day parades that take place across the country. Parades are held in every major city, especially in urban areas with large Irish-American populations, such as Boston, which is in Massachusetts, a state where 23% of its residents claim Irish ancestry.

Boston has hosted its annual St. Patrick's Day Parade, the nation's longest-running public parade, since 1737. The second oldest annual St. Patrick's Day Parade is held in New York City, which had its first St. Patrick's Day Parade in 1762 (fourteen years before the Declaration of Independence.), and Philadelphia, which had its first in 1771.

While virtually every state, city, town and bar hosts its own St. Patrick's Day celebration, we've compiled data to determine the 10 largest parades based on attendance and city population. As a bonus, we've also included the date, time and route map for cities like New York, Boston, Chicago and more.

#1. New York, N.Y.

It's the most populous U.S. city, so it comes as no surprise that the Big Apple takes the cake on for hosting the country's largest St. Pat's celebration, even though only about 5 percent of its 8 million people are of Irish descent. Parade Website: <http://nycstpatricksparade.org>

First Parade: 1762

Spectators: Over 2 million

City Population: 8,175,133

Date And Time: Monday, March 17, 2014; 11:00 a.m.

#2. Chicago, Ill.

The parade is only one part of the big celebration for the Irish-themed weekend in Chicago; The city is famous for Dyeing The River, an event whose participants add dye to the Chicago River to temporarily turn it green.

Website: <http://www.chicagostpatricksparade.com>

First Parade: 1843

Spectators: 1 million

City Population: 2,695,598

#3. Boston, Mass.

With nearly one-quarter of its population claiming Irish ancestry, the "Southie" parade, named for its location in South Boston, should not be missed if you're a St. Patrick's Day enthusiast. It's also the oldest city parade in America, as it was first held in 1737. It has been held annually in its current form since 1901.

Website: <http://www.southbostonparade.org>

First Parade: 1737
Spectators: 600,000 to 1 million
City Population: 617,594

#4. Savannah, Ga.

Measuring parade size by number of spectators relative to a city's population, Savannah would home to the largest St. Patrick's Day parade in the U.S., with 750,000 estimated attendees.

Website: <http://savannahsaintpatricksdays.com>

First Parade: 1824
Spectators: 750,000
City Population: 136,286

#5. Kansas City, Mo.

Irish population in 19th century Kansas City exploded, so the parade on March 17 became a staple, as it continues to be today.

Website: <http://kcirishparade.com>

First Parade: 1973
Spectators: 200,000
City Population: 459,787

#6. Scranton, Pa.

A Scranton-native, I can attest the parade held in The Electric City, which bills itself as the country's second largest based on attendance to resident ratio, is quite the festival.

Website: <http://www.stpatparade.com>

First Parade: 1962
Spectators: 110,000
City Population: 76,089

#7. San Francisco, Calif.

Despite being more than 5,000 miles away from Ireland, the Irish population in the Bay Area as well as California is high, making St. Patrick's Day one of the biggest parades in the state.

Website: <http://uissf.org>

First Parade: 1852
Spectators: 105,000
City Population: 805,235

#8. Philadelphia, Pa.

The parade in Philadelphia is older than the nation itself, having been first celebrated five years before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Website: <http://www.philadelphiastpatsparade.com>

First Parade: 1771
Spectators: 100,000
City Population: 1,526,006

#9. Syracuse, N.Y.

It may not be the size of the New York City parade, but the Syracuse parade service the 2 million Irish-Americans in the state of New York.

Website: <http://www.syracusestpatrickspatrade.org>

First Parade: 1982
Spectators: at least 30,000
City Population: 145,170

#10. Hot Springs, Ark.

It may be known as the "Annual World's Shortest St. Patrick's Day Parade," but that doesn't mean it's the country's smallest at number 10. This year, Jim Belushi will be in attendance, too.

Website: <http://www.shorteststpats.com>

First Parade: 2004
Spectators: 30,000
City Population: 35,193

Let's do the numbers on St. Patrick's Day

<https://www.marketplace.org/2019/03/15/lets-do-numbers-st-patricks-day/>

Danielle Chiriguayo, Mar 15, 2019

Spectators dressed as leprechauns attend St. Patrick's Day parade in Dublin on March 17, 2014. PETER MUHLY/AFP/Getty Images

Grab yourself a pint of Guinness and a shot of Jameson — St. Patrick's Day is on the horizon.

The annual holiday brings in troves of beer drinkers and enthusiasts alike to local pubs around the world, including Doyle's Cafe in Boston. First opened in 1882, the bar has grown from a one-room establishment to a three-room bar. St. Patrick's Day is such a popular holiday for the bar, it won't be taking reservations for Sunday because revelers will "fill the joint," according to Chester Smith, a maitre d' at Doyle's.

Bars and restaurants across the country will be celebrating St. Patrick's Day, from hosting Guinness glass engraving events to celebrating the holiday with ... tiki drinks?

No matter how you're spending the holiday, how about we do the numbers, again, on St. Patrick's Day?

American consumers are expected to spend \$5.6 billion on the holiday — approximately \$40.1 per person — lower than last year's record-breaking spending of \$5.9 billion. Americans will spend money on items such as food, beverages and apparel.

Who plans to celebrate? Seventy-two percent of 18- to 34-year-olds, 56 percent of 25- to 54-year-olds, and 41 percent of those 55 and older, according to a survey by the National Retail Federation.

If you're braving the crowds this holiday, do you plan on drinking? If so, how much? According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, excessive drinking cost the United States \$249 billion in 2010. Lost workplace productivity accounted for 72 percent of the total cost, while health care, criminal justice expenses and losses from car crashes account for the rest.

More than 32 million Americans claim Irish ancestry. Broken down, the largest populations of Irish-Americans reside in New Hampshire and Massachusetts as of 2015.

Greeting card company Hallmark expects to sell about 7 million St. Patrick's Day-themed cards. The holiday ranks as the ninth-largest card-sending holiday in the United States, according to the Greeting Card Association.

St. Patrick's Day is a holiday heavily associated with green novelty items, including disposable top hats and beads. In an effort to reduce waste, Dublin's Irish Emigration Museum, the EPIC, is celebrating St. Patrick's Day, where the museum will give visitors one free ticket to the museum in exchange for hats, glasses, beards and other festive items. The museum will then recycle the items and donate proceeds to ReCreate, an organization who reuses products from local businesses.

And you can't have a party without music. Every year as the holiday approaches, Irish artists on YouTube experience a spike in views. According to data from 2018, songs from Irish folk band The Dubliners receive a 1,504 percent rise in views, while Celtic punk band Flogging Molly receives a 1,460 percent bump.

If you're hungry for more, check out the other numbers we crunched last year.

Let's do the numbers: St. Patrick's Day edition

Ireland invests in US St. Patrick's celebrations

Retail beer sales are up but that's not cutting it for many craft breweries

Running a mall, in a time of social distancing

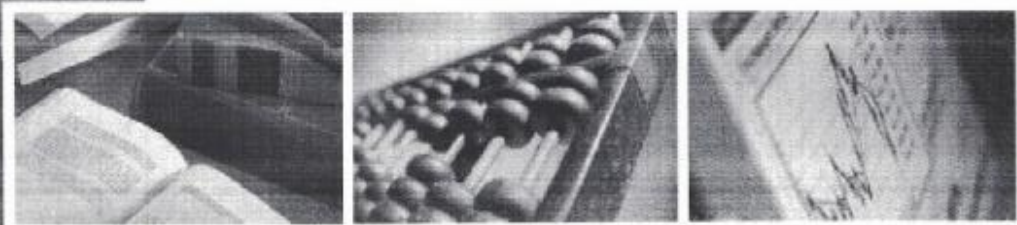


UMASS DONAHUE INSTITUTE

**Economic Contribution Analysis of the
2011 Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade**

February 2012

Raija Vaisanen and Hinlan Wong



Executive Summary

Every March, the Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade attracts hundreds of thousands of honorary guests, participants, visitors and spectators to the City of Holyoke and the region to participate in the festivities and celebrate Irish heritage. In 2011, 335 diverse groups, organizations, local businesses, musical acts and honorary guests marched in the parade that attracted over 400,000 spectators. From the expenditures of the committees on floats and parade coordination, to events like the Grand Colleen Pageant and the road race; and the spending of spectators and visitors in hotels, restaurants, pubs and other concessions, the parade makes significant contributions to the regional economy each year.

This economic contribution analysis, conducted by the UMass Donahue Institute (UMDI), confirms that the Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade contributes considerably to the local economy in a variety of ways. In 2011, committees from over half a dozen towns in Hampden and Hampshire Counties fundraised and spent well over a half million dollars to produce the parade, which in turn, along with the spending of spectators, generated a total contribution of \$20,507,149 in local economic activity.

- The Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade Committees spent \$574,389 on fundraising and promotional events leading up to the parade.
- In 2011, this includes spending by sixteen groups who designed and built floats for the parade at an estimated average cost of \$3,475 per float.
- Parade committees spent nearly \$58,000 to sponsor thirty-six local and world renowned bands to perform at the parade.
- In 2011 nearly 140 Holyoke Police and Western Massachusetts Auxiliary Police officers worked on parade day. The Road Race alone utilized an additional 73 officers, for a combined total of nearly \$86 thousand worth of in-kind support by local cities and towns.
- On average, an estimated 400,000 spectators attend the Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade each year.
- Spectators to the Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade spent an estimated total of \$12,174,083 or an average of \$39 per adult spectator on the day of the parade.
- The direct spending of parade committees and spectators generated more than \$7.7 million in additional indirect economic activity by businesses and households in the Hampden and Hampshire County region.

- Businesses who benefit from spectator spending include an estimated 246 businesses located along a one-block radius of the parade route, including 27 restaurant and beverage establishments.
- Parade committee and spectator spending also contribute to employment in the region. An estimated 254 jobs in the Hampden and Hampshire County region were supported by the spending associated with the parade.

Using approximations derived from similar events, UMDI estimates \$12.2 million was spent directly by spectators to the Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade in 2011, including \$1.3 million by overnight visitors (see Table 1). Spectator spending generated an additional \$7.4 million in indirect economic activity in the Hampshire and Hampden Counties of Massachusetts. This spending directly supported 192 jobs in local retail and food service industries and indirectly supported 54 jobs in other industries in the immediate and surrounding region. In total, spectators to the parade contributed \$19.6 million to the area.

Table 6: Spectator Spending Economic Contributions

	Direct Effects	Indirect Effects	Total
Spectator Spending Effects	\$12,174,083	\$7,440,644	\$19,614,728
Employment Effects	192	54	246

Source: Data from Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade Committees, Bernardia, Marilynne, & Daniel, 2010, Ofstedal & Schneider, 2011, 2010 Decennial Census, UMDI Analysis, IMPLAN.

Total Economic Contribution

The total economic contribution of the Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade, including spending by the parade committees and spectators was more than \$20.5 million dollars in the Hampden and Hampshire Counties. This economic activity supported more than 250 jobs throughout the region in 2011.

Table 7: Total Economic Contributions of 2011 Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade

	Direct Effects	Indirect Effects	Total
Total Economic Effects	\$12,748,473	\$7,758,676	\$20,507,149
Total Employment Effects	198	56	254

Source: Data from Holyoke St. Patrick's Parade Committees, Bernardia, Marilynne, & Daniel, 2010, Ofstedal & Schneider, 2011, 2010 Decennial Census, UMDI Analysis, IMPLAN.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, S.C., DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE, JULY 2019

Source: United States Census Bureau

Beaufort County, South Carolina

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a population of 5,000 or more.

Beaufort County, South Carolina

People Population

Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019) 192,122

Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2019) 162,219

Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2019, (V2019) 18.4%

Population, Census, April 1, 2010 162,233

Age and Sex

Persons under 5 years, percent 5.0%

Persons under 18 years, percent 18.2%

Persons 65 years and over, percent 28.0%

Female persons, percent 51.0%

White alone, percent 78.2%

Black or African American alone, percent(a) 17.9%

American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a) 0.4%

Asian alone, percent(a) 1.5%

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent(a) 1.9%

Hispanic or Latino, percent(b) 11.1%

White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent 68.5%

Population Characteristics

Veterans, 2014-2018 18,418

Foreign born persons, percent, 2014-2018 8.3%

Housing

Housing units, July 1, 2019, (V2019) 102,705

Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2014-2018 71.6%

Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2014-2018 \$288,900

Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2014-2018 \$1,645

Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2014-2018 \$536

Median gross rent, 2014-2018 \$1,157

Building permits, 2019 2,311

Families & Living Arrangements

Households, 2014-2018 70,607

Persons per household, 2014-2018 2.51

Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2014-2018 82.0%

Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2014-2018 11.5%

Computer and Internet Use

Households with a computer, percent, 2014-2018 92.7%

Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2014-2018 84.7%

Education

High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2014-2018 92.9%

Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2014-2018 40.3%

Health

With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2014-2018 9.1%

Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent 14.3%

Economy

In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2014-2018 52.2%

In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2014-2018 49.4%

Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000)(c) 656,606

Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000)(c) 661,251

Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000)(c) 82,216

Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000)(c) 295,582

Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000)(c) 2,090,475

Total retail sales per capita, 2012(c) \$12,440

Transportation

Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2014-2018 22.8


Income & Poverty

Median household income (in 2018 dollars), 2014-2018	\$63,110
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2018 dollars), 2014-2018	\$36,306
Persons in poverty, percent	10.9%

Businesses

Total employer establishments, 2018	5,400
Total employment, 2018	56,489
Total annual payroll, 2018 (\$1,000)	2,043,840
Total employment, percent change, 2017-2018	2.8%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2018	17,222
All firms, 2012	16,653
Men-owned firms, 2012	8,833
Women-owned firms, 2012	5,512
Minority-owned firms, 2012	2,346
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	13,688
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	2,366
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	12,996
Geography	
Population per square mile, 2010	281.5
Land area in square miles, 2010	576.28
FIPS Code	45013

Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info  icon to the left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2019) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2019). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Fact Notes

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

Value Flags

-Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper interval of an open ended distribution.

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

F Fewer than 25 firms

FN Footnote on this item in place of data

N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.







NA Not available

SS Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

X Not applicable

Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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**DOMESTIC NET MIGRATION, 2019, PER CENSUS BUREAU AND
DOMESTIC NET MIGRATION PER AS % OF RESIDENT POPULATION**

DATE: NOV 17, 2020
 PREPARED BY: Don Klepper-Smith, Chief Economist and Director of Research, DataCore Partners LLC, (866) 922-5967
 SOURCES: <https://www.census.gov/topics/population/migration/data/tables.html>
 census per:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_and_territories_by_net_migration
<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-state-total.html>

	2019 RESIDENTIAL POPULATION	2019 DOMESTIC NET MIGRATION	2019 DOMESTIC NET MIGRATION PER CAPITA	2019 DOMESTIC NET MIGRATION PER WEEK
United States ²	324,665,523 +/- 30,094			
1 Alabama	4,849,509 +/- 3,840	Alabama 9,387	0.1936	Alabama 181
2 Alaska	722,063 +/- 1,360	Alaska (9,482)	-1.3132	Alaska (182)
3 Arizona	7,200,620 +/- 6,015	Arizona 91,017	1.2640	Arizona 1,750
4 Arkansas	2,989,054 +/- 2,800	Arkansas 2,515	0.0841	Arkansas 48
5 California	39,084,048 +/- 10,760	California (203,414)	-0.5205	California (3,912)
6 Colorado	5,701,658 +/- 4,038	Colorado 31,335	0.5496	Colorado 603
7 Connecticut	3,531,986 +/- 2,874	Connecticut (22,059)	-0.6245	Connecticut (424)
8 Delaware	964,817 +/- 1,555	Delaware 6,961	0.7215	Delaware 134
9 District of Colu	697,556 +/- 1,657	District of Col (2,203)	-0.3158	District of Colu (42)
10 Florida	21,269,409 +/- 9,193	Florida 133,910	0.6296	Florida 2,575
11 Georgia	10,499,808 +/- 6,442	Georgia 49,680	0.4732	Georgia 955
12 Hawaii	1,396,819 +/- 2,070	Hawaii (13,817)	-0.9882	Hawaii (266)
13 Idaho	1,764,327 +/- 2,658	Idaho 27,360	1.5507	Idaho 526
14 Illinois	12,536,539 +/- 5,997	Illinois (104,986)	-0.8374	Illinois (2,019)
15 Indiana	6,666,971 +/- 4,247	Indiana 3,997	0.0600	Indiana 77
16 Iowa	3,121,385 +/- 2,383	Iowa (5,011)	-0.1605	Iowa (96)
17 Kansas	2,879,518 +/- 2,733	Kansas (12,357)	-0.4291	Kansas (238)
18 Kentucky	4,421,512 +/- 3,469	Kentucky (1,541)	-0.0349	Kentucky (30)
19 Louisiana	4,595,111 +/- 4,260	Louisiana (26,045)	-0.5668	Louisiana (501)
20 Maine	1,331,656 +/- 1,983	Maine 6,613	0.4966	Maine 127
21 Maryland	5,979,602 +/- 4,528	Maryland (23,665)	-0.3958	Maryland (455)
22 Massachusetts	6,826,110 +/- 4,238	Massachusetts (30,274)	-0.4434	Massachusetts (582)
23 Michigan	9,880,758 +/- 5,117	Michigan (23,670)	-0.2396	Michigan (455)
24 Minnesota	5,575,235 +/- 3,626	Minnesota 65	0.0012	Minnesota 1
25 Mississippi	2,943,737 +/- 2,940	Mississippi (10,740)	-0.3648	Mississippi (207)
26 Missouri	6,069,697 +/- 3,822	Missouri -710	-0.0117	Missouri (14)
27 Montana	1,056,994 +/- 1,671	Montana 6,024	0.5699	Montana 116
28 Nebraska	1,910,711 +/- 2,177	Nebraska (4,220)	-0.2209	Nebraska (81)
29 Nevada	3,048,602 +/- 3,454	Nevada 43,207	1.4173	Nevada 831
30 New Hampshir	1,350,155 +/- 1,461	New Hampshi 4,469	0.3310	New Hampshire 86
31 New Jersey	8,791,672 +/- 5,050	New Jersey (48,946)	-0.5567	New Jersey (941)
32 New Mexico	2,073,628 +/- 2,569	New Mexico (2,136)	-0.1030	New Mexico (41)
33 New York	19,240,920 +/- 8,850	New York (180,649)	-0.9389	New York (3,474)
34 North Carolina	10,371,906 +/- 6,477	North Carolina 67,338	0.6492	North Carolina 1,295
35 North Dakota	750,501 +/- 1,733	North Dakota (1,267)	-0.1688	North Dakota (24)
36 Ohio	11,556,037 +/- 5,443	Ohio (12,916)	-0.1118	Ohio (248)
37 Oklahoma	3,907,258 +/- 3,062	Oklahoma 3,822	0.0978	Oklahoma 74
38 Oregon	4,178,578 +/- 4,124	Oregon 25,821	0.6179	Oregon 497
39 Pennsylvania	12,670,245 +/- 5,785	Pennsylvania (19,588)	-0.1546	Pennsylvania (377)
40 Rhode Island	1,050,602 +/- 1,636	Rhode Island (3,215)	-0.3060	Rhode Island (62)
41 South Carolina	5,092,727 +/- 4,254	South Carolin 53,034	1.0414	South Carolina 1,020
42 South Dakota	872,708 +/- 1,720	South Dakota 964	0.1105	South Dakota 19
43 Tennessee	6,754,461 +/- 5,775	Tennessee 36,009	0.5331	Tennessee 692
44 Texas	28,642,658 +/- 11,223	Texas 125,660	0.4387	Texas 2,417
45 Utah	3,162,102 +/- 3,623	Utah 15,588	0.4930	Utah 300
46 Vermont	617,999 +/- 1,139	vermont -664	-0.1109	vermont (13)
47 Virginia	8,439,982 +/- 5,417	Virginia (9,136)	-0.1082	Virginia (176)
48 Washington	7,527,366 +/- 5,600	Washington 37,476	0.4979	Washington 721
49 West Virginia	1,773,280 +/- 1,883	West Virginia (7,073)	-0.3989	West Virginia (136)
50 Wisconsin	5,760,481 +/- 3,237	Wisconsin (1,438)	-0.0250	Wisconsin (28)
51 Wyoming	572,684 +/- 1,076	Wyoming (1,012)	-0.1767	Wyoming (19)



The Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Day Parade

MINUTES: August 18, 2022

ATTENDANCE

- Meeting was called to order at 5:45 pm and adjourned at 7:2. In attendance were Alan Perry, Gabrielle Muething, Erin Reilley Booth, Laura Reilley, Dana Millen, Jim Laferriere, Lynne Hummell and Kim Capin. Members not in attendance: Michael Taylor and Brad Hanna. Guests in attendance: Triad Design Group.

OLD BUSINESS

- MARKETING:
 - Discussion continued from the previous meeting, with Triad taking the lead on extending our reach to markets with an interest in Hilton Head Island, the Lowcountry and the Southeast, advertising at the airport, and strengthening knowledge of this family friendly community wide event. Our new video was shown and will be utilized throughout our marketing efforts.
- BUDGET:
 - Budget items were listed in order of priority and need, to build a budget to add to our presentation for ATAX.
- SAFETY:
 - Discussion on improving security, with a future goal for fencing
- EVENTS:
 - Unanimous vote to continue with the Irish Concert as the Saturday portion of our now named Hilton Head Irishfest

NEW BUSINESS

- ATAX:
 - APPLICATION NOTES
 - Parade and Concert
 - Large entertainment lineup (including top Pipe & Drum companies in the country) price of travel and accommodations needs consideration
 - Triad Marketing has been hired - we acknowledged that a professional local company is needed to market this event, which has grown exponentially. This will affect our budget, but empower us to reach a bigger market to visit Hilton Head Island, while also encouraging the 2 hour drive market to visit, dine and shop.
 - Additional marketing is needed for social avenues and needs to be budgeted for
 - Additional Sheriff's Department support needs to be considered
 - The safety of participants and attendees including Covid protocols have to be taken in consideration for costs for sanitization, etc.
 - Due to the growth of the event and higher expenses, the committee voted unanimously to increase our request for funding to \$86,000

NEXT MEETING: September, date TBD

Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Parade 2023 Proposed Budget

EXPENSES	
	2023 Proposed
Golf carts	\$600.00
GM Sash & Awards	\$750.00
Signs/ Banners	\$1,000.00
Insurance	\$3,000.00
Performance Fees	\$13,000.00
Accommodations & travel	\$19,000.00
Bands - F&B	\$15,000.00
Dignitaries - F&B	\$3,000.00
Storage Rental	\$2,640.00
Port-O-Lets	\$4,500.00
BCSO	\$11,000.00
Security	\$500.00
Volunteer T-Shirts	\$750.00
Reviewing Stand Expenses	\$2,000.00
Audio & Broadcasting	\$1,000.00
PO Box	\$232.00
Marketing	\$35,000.00
Misc	\$1,500.00
Water parade	\$0.00
Concert	\$5,000.00
Accounting	\$600.00
Total	\$120,072.00
INCOME	
Sponsorships	\$20,000.00
Entries	\$10,000.00
ATAX	\$86,000.00
Concert	\$5,000.00
Total	\$121,000.00

Hilton Head Island St. Patrick's Parade 2022 Budget to Actual

EXPENSES		
	2022 Proposed	2022 Actual
Golf carts	\$600.00	
GM Sash & Awards	\$750.00	
Signs/ Banners		
Insurance	\$2,300.00	\$2,714.68
Performance Fees	\$14,500.00	\$10,250.00
Accommodations & travel	\$16,800.00	\$18,206.00
Bands - F&B	\$9,825.00	\$15,091.00
Dignitaries - F&B	\$3,500.00	\$2,127.00
Storage Rental	\$2,500.00	\$2,640.00
Port-O-Lets	\$3,500.00	\$4,186.00
BCSO	\$11,000.00	\$9,603.00
Security	\$500.00	\$110.00
Volunteer T-Shirts	\$750.00	\$567.00
Reviewing Stand Expenses	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
Audio & Broadcasting	\$1,600.00	\$625.00
PO Box	\$175.00	\$232.06
Marketing	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00
Misc	\$1,700.00	\$675.00
Water parade	\$500.00	\$0.00
Concert	\$3,000.00	\$3,242.00
Accounting	\$500.00	\$0.00
Total	\$79,000.00	\$68,526.74
INCOME		
Sponsorships	\$15,700.00	\$15,750.00
Entries	\$10,000.00	\$7,938.00
ATAx	\$50,000.00	\$41,235.00
Concert		
Total	\$75,700.00	\$64,923.00



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Hilton Head Island St Patricks Day Parade Foundation

EIN: 57-0905350 | Hilton Head Island, SC, United States

Form 990-N (e-Postcard) ⓘ

Organizations who have filed a 990-N (e-Postcard) annual electronic notice. Most small organizations that receive less than \$50,000 fall into this category.

> Tax Year 2021 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)

Tax Period:

2021 (01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021)

EIN:

57-0905350

Legal Name (Doing Business as):

Hilton Head Island St Patricks Day Parade Foundation

Mailing Address:

PO Box 5428
Hilton Head Island, SC 29938
United States

Principal Officer's Name and Address:

Laura Reilley

16 Nautilus Road
Hilton Head Island, SC 29938
United States

Gross receipts not greater than:

\$50,000

Organization has terminated:

No

Website URL:

hiltonheadireland.org

> **Tax Year 2018 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)**

> **Tax Year 2017 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)**

> **Tax Year 2015 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)**

> **Tax Year 2014 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)**

> **Tax Year 2013 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)**

> **Tax Year 2012 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)**

> **Tax Year 2011 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)**

> **Tax Year 2010 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)**

> **Tax Year 2009 Form 990-N (e-Postcard)**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

for Tax-Exempt Organization not Required to File Form 990 or 990-EZ

2018

Open to Public Inspection

A For the 2018 Calendar year, or tax year beginning **2018-01-01** and ending **2018-12-31****B** Check if available

-
- Terminated for Business
-
-
- Gross receipts are normally \$50,000 or less

C Name of Organization: **HILTON HEAD ISLAND ST PATRICKS****DAY PARADE FOUNDATION****PO Box 5428, Hilton Head
Island, SC, US, 29938****D** Employee IdentificationNumber **57-0905350****E** Website:**www.hiltonheadireland.org****F** Name of Principal Officer: **Laura Reilley****16 Nautilus Road, Hilton
Head Island, SC, US, 29928**

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice: We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws.

The organization is not required to provide information requested on a form that is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless the form displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a form or its instructions must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any Internal Revenue law. The rules governing the confidentiality of the Form 990-N is covered in code section 6104.

The time needed to complete and file this form and related schedules will vary depending on the individual circumstances. The estimated average times is 15 minutes.

Note: This image is provided for your records only. Do Not mail this page to the IRS. The IRS will not accept this filing via paper. You must file your Form 990-N (e-Postcard) electronically.

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
C - 1130
ATLANTA, GA 30301

Date: MAY 20 1993

THE HILTON HEAD ISLAND ST PATRICKS
DAY PARADE FOUNDATION
C/O ROCKWELL O SHEILL
19 TIMBER LN MOSS CREEK PLANTATION
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SC 29926-1080

Employer Identification Number:
57-0905350

Contact Person:
STEPHONIE HOUSTON
Contact Telephone Number:
(404) 331-0169

Internal Revenue Code
Section 501(c)(4)
Accounting Period Ending:
December 31
Form 990 Required:
Yes
Addendum Applies:
No

Dear Applicant:

Based on information supplied, and assuming your operations will be as stated in your application for recognition of exemption, we have determined you are exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in the section indicated above.

Unless specifically excepted, you are liable for taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) for each employee to whom you pay \$100 or more during a calendar year. And, unless excepted, you are also liable for tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for each employee to whom you pay \$50 or more during a calendar quarter if, during the current or preceding calendar year, you had one or more employees at any time in each of 20 calendar weeks or you paid wages of \$1,500 or more in any calendar quarter. If you have any questions about excise, employment, or other Federal taxes, please address them to this office.

If your sources of support, or your purposes, character, or method of operation change, please let us know so we can consider the effect of the change on your exempt status. In the case of an amendment to your organizational document or bylaws, please send us a copy of the amended document or bylaws. Also, you should inform us of all changes in your name or address.

In the heading of this letter we have indicated whether you must file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax. If Yes is indicated, you are required to file Form 990 only if your gross receipts each year are normally more than \$25,000. However, if you receive a Form 990 package in the mail, please file the return even if you do not exceed the gross receipts test. If you are not required to file, simply attach the label provided, check the box in the heading to indicate that your annual gross receipts are normally \$25,000 or less, and sign the return.

If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth