

Waccamaw Regional Economic Outlook

Winter 2018

February 7, 2018 Robert F. Salvino, Ph.D. Coastal Carolina University



Executive Summary

The Economic Outlook Board of the Waccamaw Council of Governments met on February 7, 2018. CCU economist, Robert Salvino, Ph.D., delivered the forecasts followed by an informational presentation detailing the growth and strategic initiatives of the Myrtle Beach International Airport and its impact and relevance to the Grand Strand region. Kirk Lovell, director of air service and business development, led the discussion.

Employment in the Waccamaw Region, comprised of Horry, Georgetown, and Williamsburg Counties, showed continued growth in the recent quarters. Overall projections are for the year-over-year growth trends to continue. Future projections are limited to two advanced quarters and are reassessed on a quarterly basis.

Employment growth in the spring quarter, year-over-year, was roughly even across the three counties in percentage change terms, at 2.6 percent for Georgetown and Williamsburg and 2.5 percent for Horry. Unemployment rates declined year-over-year for each county comparing the fall quarter of 2017 to the fall quarter of 2016, declining to 4.4 percent in Horry, 4.8 percent in Georgetown, and 5.5 percent in Williamsburg. Tourism indicators showed a return to stability after last summer and fall experienced disruptions due to two unrelated, impactful episodes, the shooting attack on the boulevard and the hurricane respectively. Positive growth was reflected in retail spending and another closely watched indicator of the tourism economy, the 1.5% Horry County Hospitality Fee, which increased 4.1 percent in the fall quarter, year-over-year. Residential construction activity is showing little sign of slowing, as fall quarter permits were up 27 percent to 1,453 permits for Horry and Georgetown combined. The pace is largely driven by major builders converting large tracts with favorable lot prices from the median buyer's perspective, a healthy indicator compared to the boom years ending in 2006.

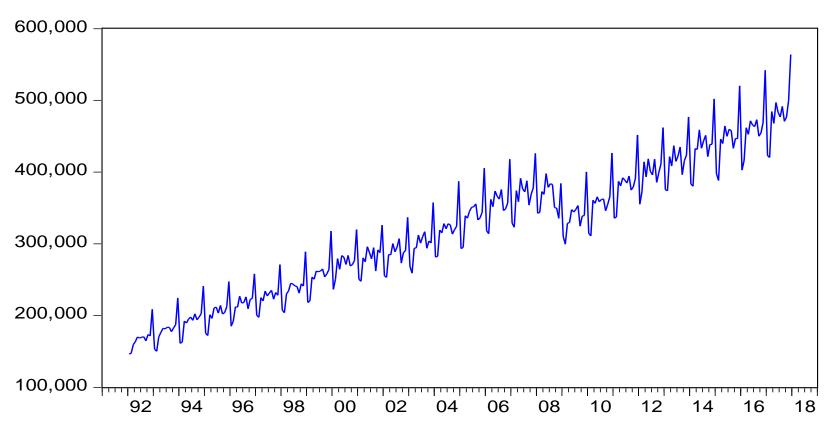
Helpful Notes and Reminders

- Tourism Quarters: To reflect the importance of the seasons, offset by 1 month so that Q1 (Winter) is December, January, February, Q2 (Spring) is March, April, May, Q3 (Summer) is June, July, August and Q4 (Fall) is September, October, November.
- National data is based on normal calendar year, e.g. GDP 1st quarter is for January, February, March.
- All data reflect the period of business activity, unless otherwise noted.
- Receipts and collections of tax revenue by SC DOR may not coincide with period of business activity, e.g. retail sales business activity shows quarterly spikes; however the actual business activity may not resemble this periodic behavior.
- Reported and estimated changes in rate measures are reported as unit changes rather than percent changes, for example the unemployment rate movement from 6% to 6.5% is shown as a movement of one-half of a point (0.5).



U.S. Retail Sales (\$Millions/Month – nominal, unadjusted)

USRETAILSALES

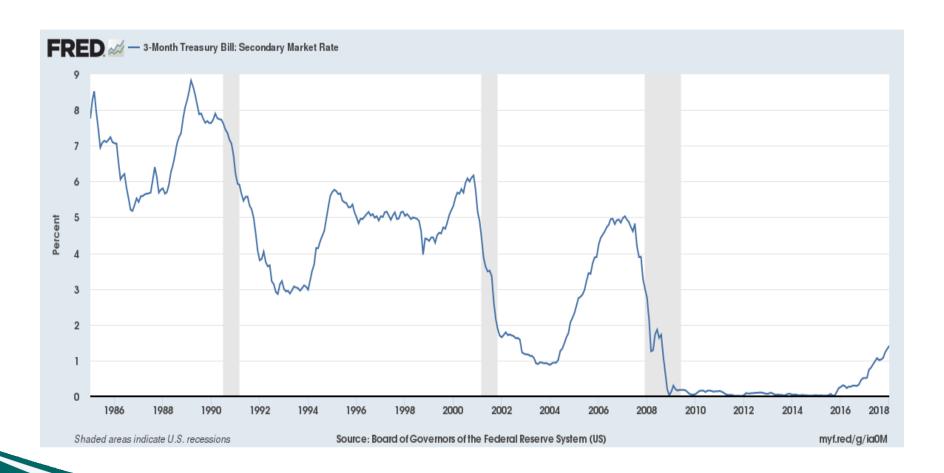


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce





U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill (monthly)





U.S. 30-Year Fixed Rate Mortgage Average (monthly)

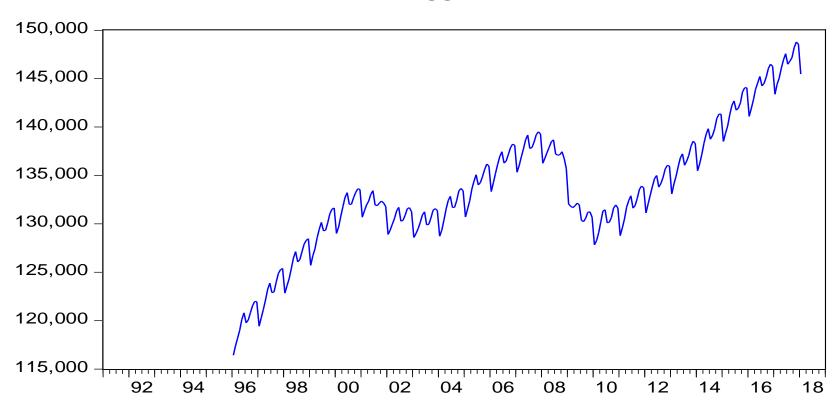






U.S. Private Non-farm Employment (unadjusted)





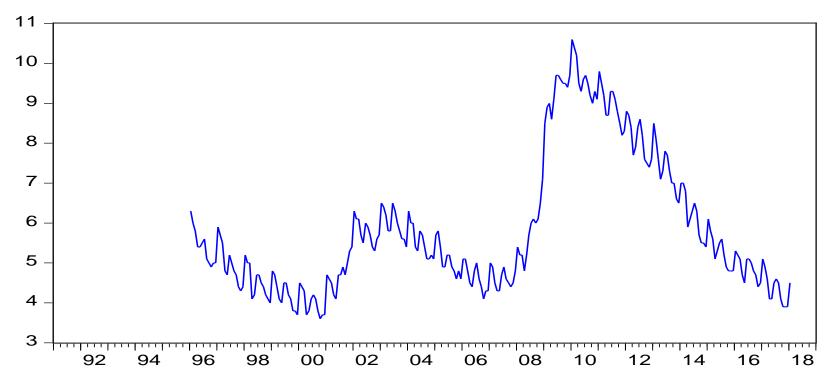
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics





U.S. Unemployment Rate - Private Non-farm (unadjusted)





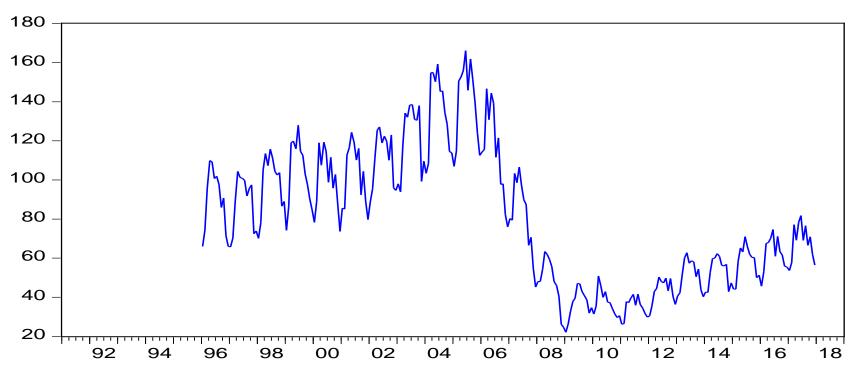
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics





U.S. Single Family Building Permits

US Single Family Real Private Fixed Investment

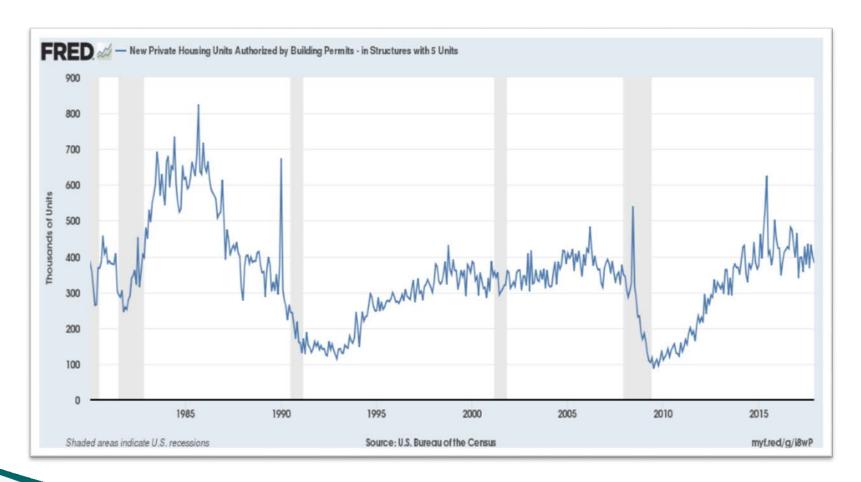


Source: U.S. Census, Department of Commerce





U.S. Multi-Family Building Permits

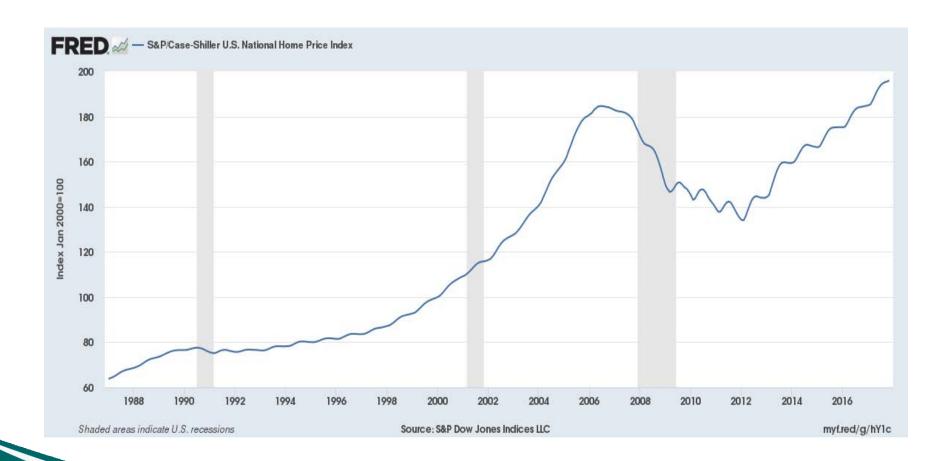


Source: U.S. Census, Department of Commerce





U.S. National Home Price Index (S&P/Case-Shiller)

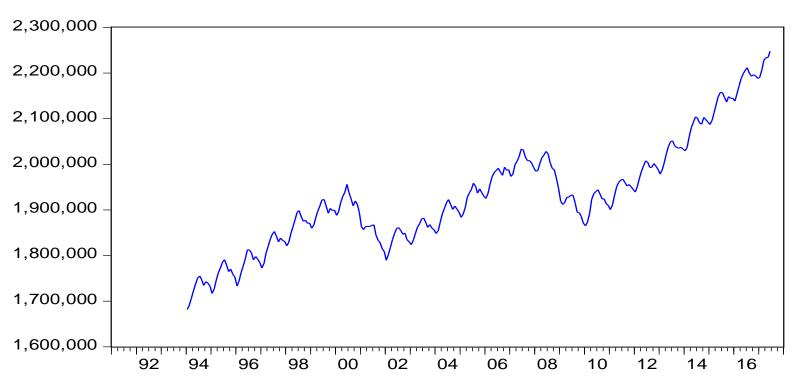






South Carolina Employment (Millions)





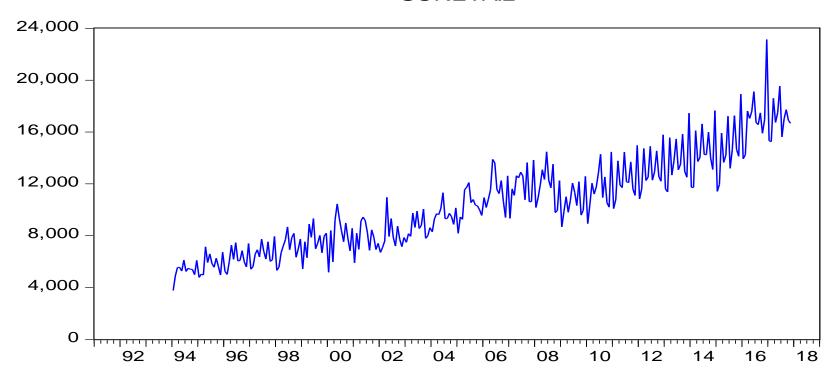
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics





South Carolina Retail Sales (Billions)

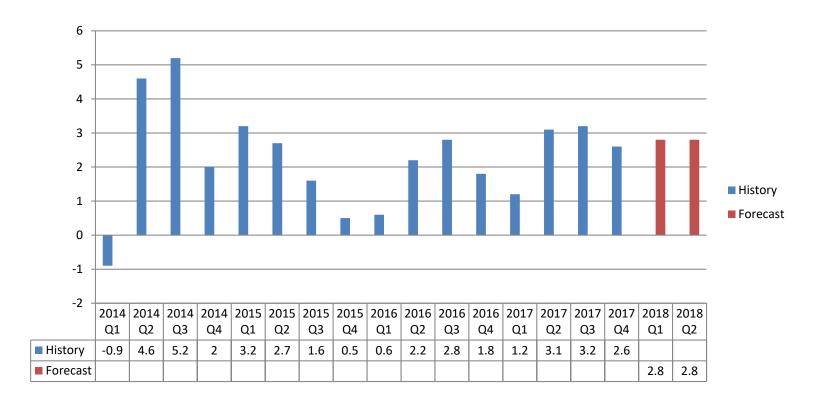
SCRETAIL







Annualized Real GDP Growth (%)

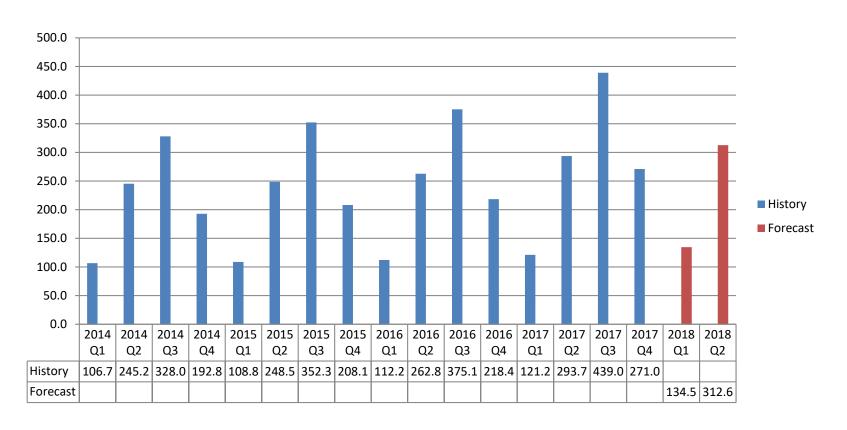


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis





MYR Airport Deplanements (Thousands)

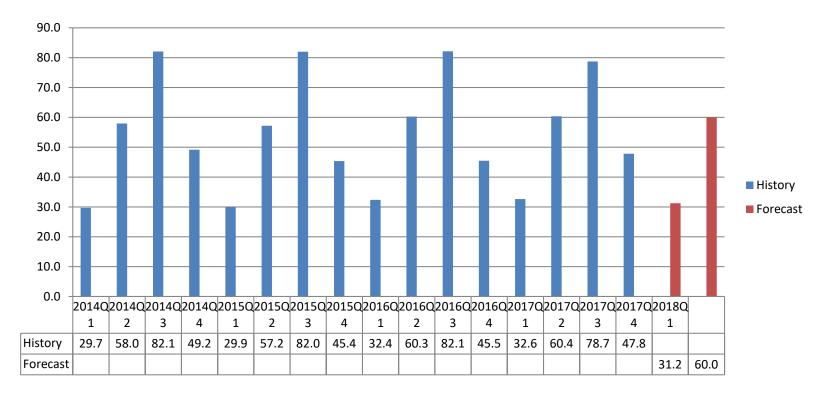


Source: Myrtle Beach International Airport





Hotel-Condotel-Campground Occupancy Rate

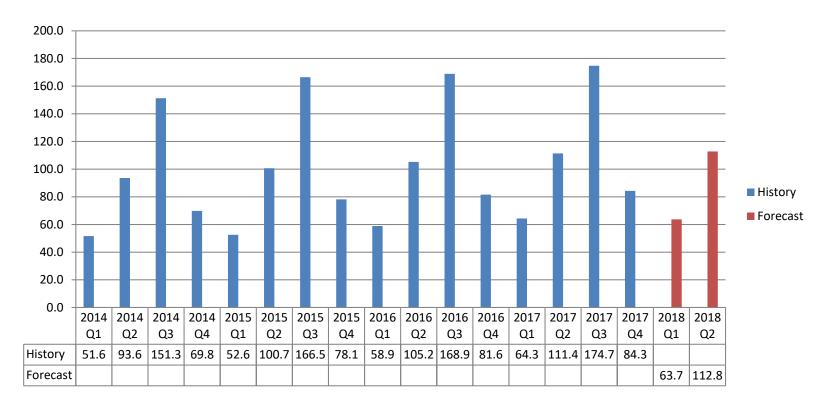


Source: Clay Brittain Jr. Center for Resort Tourism





Hotel-Condotel-Campground Average Daily Rate

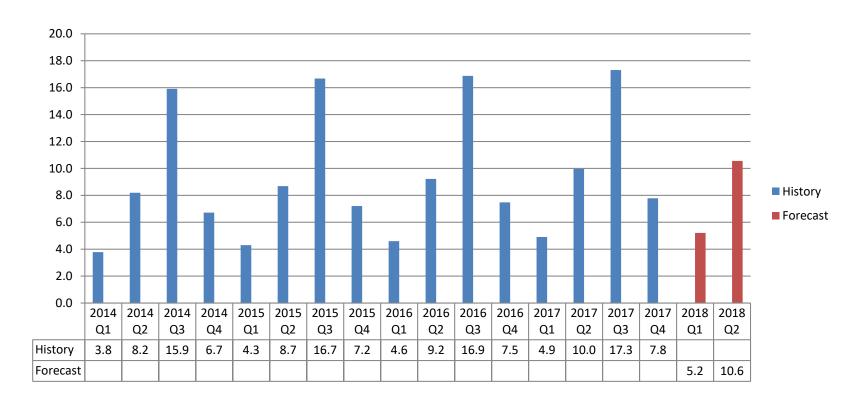


Source: Clay Brittain Jr. Center for Resort Tourism





Horry 1.5% Hospitality Fee Revenue (\$Millions) (County-wide fees on accommodations, prepared foods, beverages, admissions)

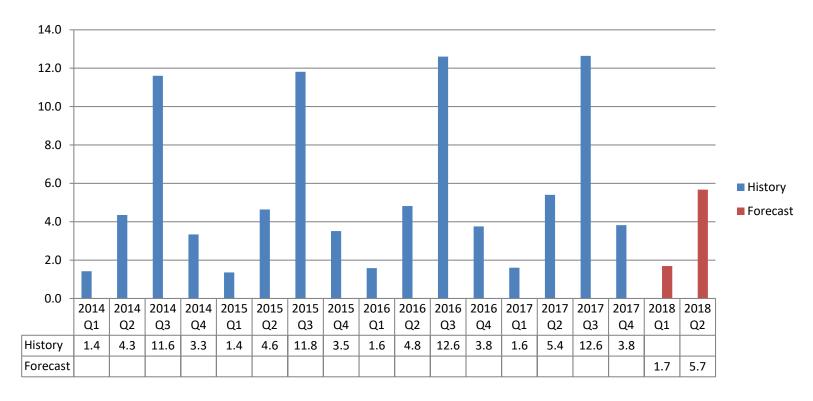


Source: Horry County Government





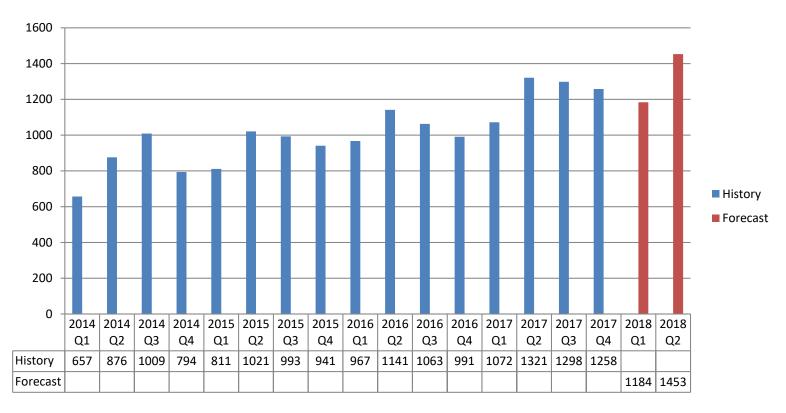
Accommodations Tax Revenue (\$Millions)







Regional Single Family Permits

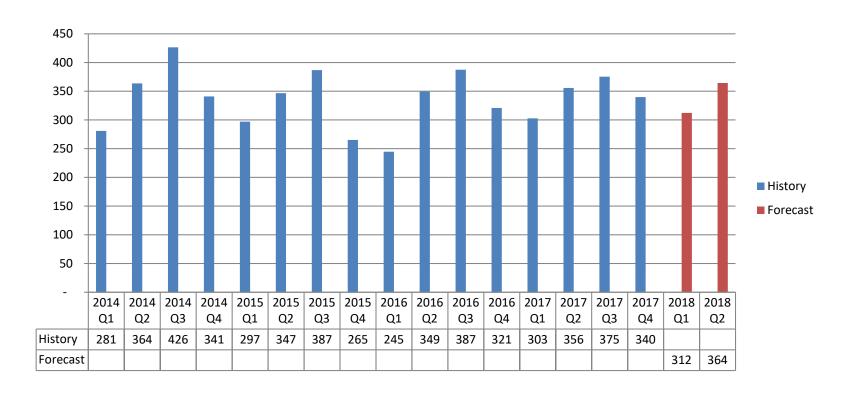


Source: HUD State of the Cities Data System





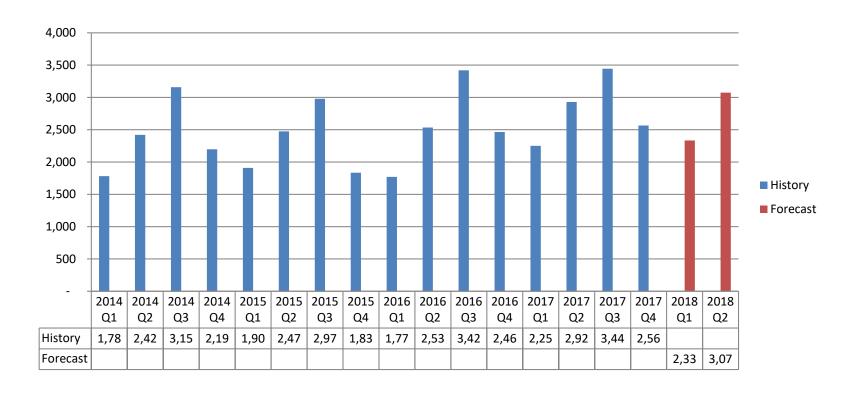
Georgetown Retail Sales (\$ Millions)







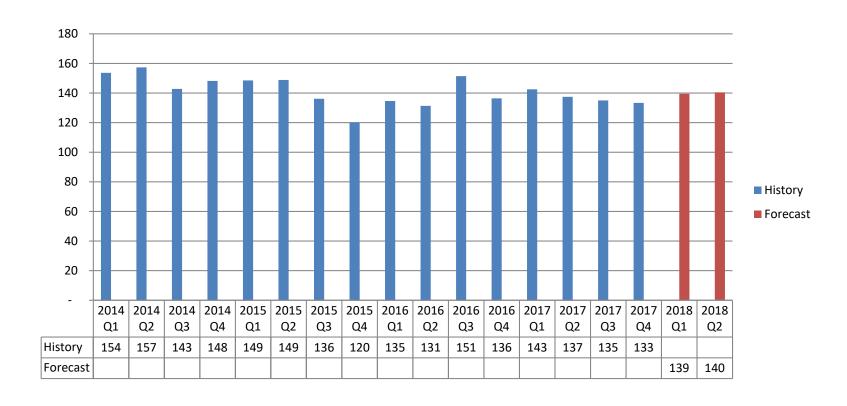
Horry Retail Sales (\$ Millions)







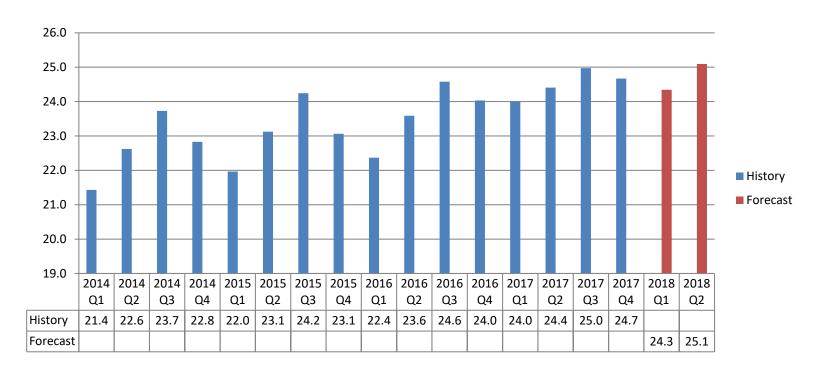
Williamsburg Retail Sales (\$ Millions)







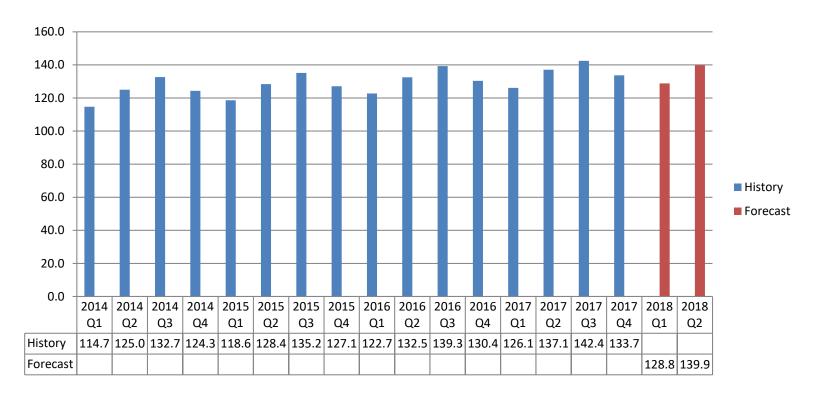
Georgetown Employment (Thousands)







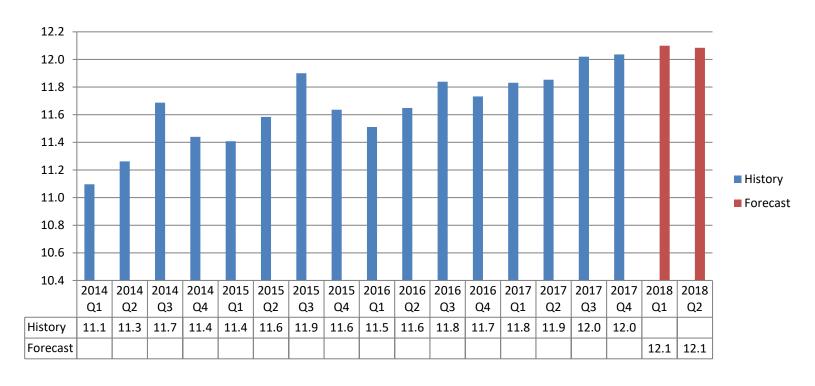
Horry Employment (Thousands)







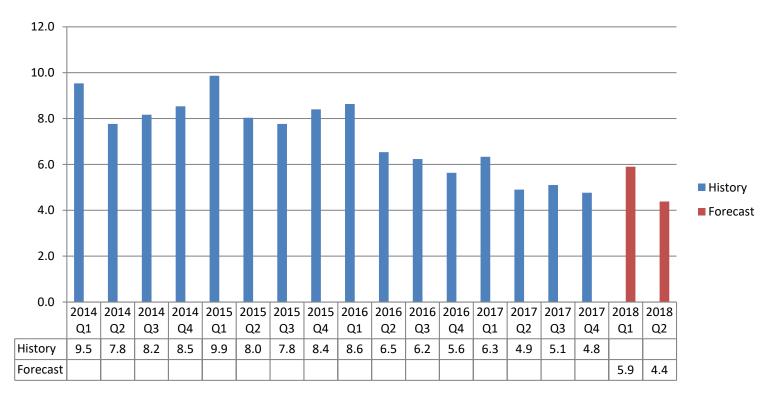
Williamsburg Employment (Thousands)







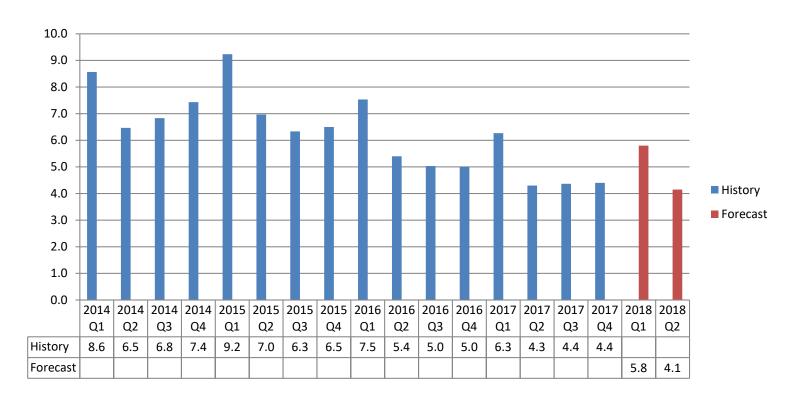
Georgetown Unemployment Rate







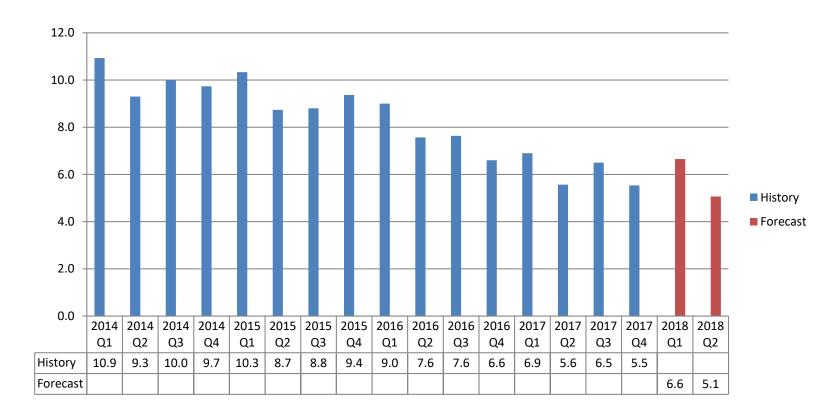
Horry Unemployment Rate







Williamsburg Unemployment Rate





Prepared and Presented by Robert F. Salvino, Ph.D. Associate Director, Grant Center for Real Estate and Economic Development E. Craig Wall Sr. College of Business Administration, Coastal Carolina University

Winter 2018

134.5

31.2

63.7

5.2

1.7

1,184

\$ 312.3

\$2,332.9

\$ 139.5

24,344

128,836

12,099

5.9

5.8

Admissions Tax Revenue represent the period of business activity. For example, Accommodations Taxes for Summer represent the business activity incurred during the Summer quarter. Percent change from previous year is relative to the same quarter from the previous year. For example, percent change for Summer 2016 is the percent change between Summer 2016 and Summer 2015. Rate given is absolute change for: Occupancy Rate, ADR and Unemployment Rates. For example, the given change for the Occupancy Rate during Summer 2016 is simply the

6.6

Notes: Spring quarter is March - May, Summer is June - August, Fall is September - November, Winter is December - February. Retail Sales, Accomodations Tax Revenue and

No update from SCDOR since April 2016

Analysis Pending Historical Reporting Analysis

February 2018

Value Percent Change from Previous Year

Spring 2018

312.6

112.8

10.6

1.453

\$ 364.4

\$3,074.6

\$ 140.0

25,094

139,853

12,084

4.4

4.1

5.1

5.7

60.0

Forecast Next

Quarter

6.4

-0.4

1.4

6.0

5.0

10.0

2.4

2.2

2.8

2.0

1.9

-0.5

-0.2 -0.5

Spring 2018

Current

Quarter

11.0

-1.4

-0.6

6.2

5.7

10.4

3.1

3.7

-2.1

1.4

2.2

2.3

-0.4

-0.5

-0.25

Winter 2018

No update from SCDOR since April 2016

Analysis Pending Historical Reporting Analysis

Previous

Quarter

24.1

2.3

2.8

4.1

1.8

27.0

5.9

4.1

-2.3

2.6

2.5

2.6

-0.9

-0.6

-1.1

Questions may be directed to Dr. Rob Salvino, 843-349-2719, rsalvino@coastal.edu

Fall 2017

Regional Economic Outlook Board: Winter 2018

Presented to: The Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments' Regional Economic Outlook Board

	Value		Percent Change from Previou	
History	Forecast	Forecast	History	Forecast

History	Forecast	Forecast
Previous	Current	Next
Quarter	Quarter	Quarter

Fall 2017

271.0

47.8

84.3

7.8

3.8

1,258

\$ 339.8

\$2,564.8

\$ 133.3

24,669

133,673

12,036

4.8

4.4

5.5

\$

Airport Deplanements (thousands)

Occupancy Rate (Full Week)

Regional SF Building Permits

Regional MF Building Permits

Retail Sales (\$millions)
Georgetown County

Employment (thousands)
Georgetown County

Williamsburg County

Williamsburg County

Williamsburg County

Regional Economic Outlook:

Unemployment RateGeorgetown County

Horry County

Horry County

Horry County

Average Daily Rate (Full Week)

Horry County 1.5% Hosp. Fee Revenue (\$millions)

Summer 2016 Occupancy Rate minus the Summer 2015 Occupancy Rate.

February 2018

Accommodations Tax Revenue (\$millions)

Admissions Tax Revenue (\$millions)