



## A Snapshot of South Carolina State Regulation in 2019

78,676 Restrictions, 4.7 Million Words, and 6.5 Weeks to Read

*James Broughel*

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It would take an ordinary person more than two and a half years to read the entire *US Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), which contained nearly 104 million words in 2017.<sup>1</sup> The sheer size of the CFR poses a problem not just for the individuals and businesses that want to stay in compliance with the law but also for anyone interested in understanding the consequences of this massive system of rules. States also have sizable regulatory codes, which add an additional layer to the large body of federal regulation. A prime example is the online version of the *2019 South Carolina Code of State Regulations* (SCCSR).<sup>2</sup>

Researchers at the Mercatus Center at George Mason University developed State RegData, a platform for analyzing and quantifying state regulatory text.<sup>3</sup> State RegData captures information in minutes that would take hours, weeks, or even years to obtain by reading and counting. For example, the tool allows researchers to identify the industries that state regulation targets most by connecting text relevant to those industries with restrictive word counts. These regulatory restrictions are instances of the words and phrases *shall*, *must*, *may not*, *prohibited*, and *required*, and they can signify legal constraints and obligations.<sup>4</sup> As shown in figure 1, the three industries with the highest estimates of industry-relevant restrictions in the 2019 SCCSR are waste management and remediation services; petroleum and coal products manufacturing; and paper manufacturing.

State RegData also reveals that the 2019 SCCSR contains 78,676 restrictions and 4.7 million words. It would take an individual about 263 hours—or about six and a half weeks—to read the entire SCCSR. That’s assuming the reader spends 40 hours per week reading and reads at a rate of 300 words per minute. By comparison, there are 1.09 million additional restrictions in the federal code.<sup>5</sup> Individuals and businesses in South Carolina must navigate these different layers of restrictions to remain in compliance.

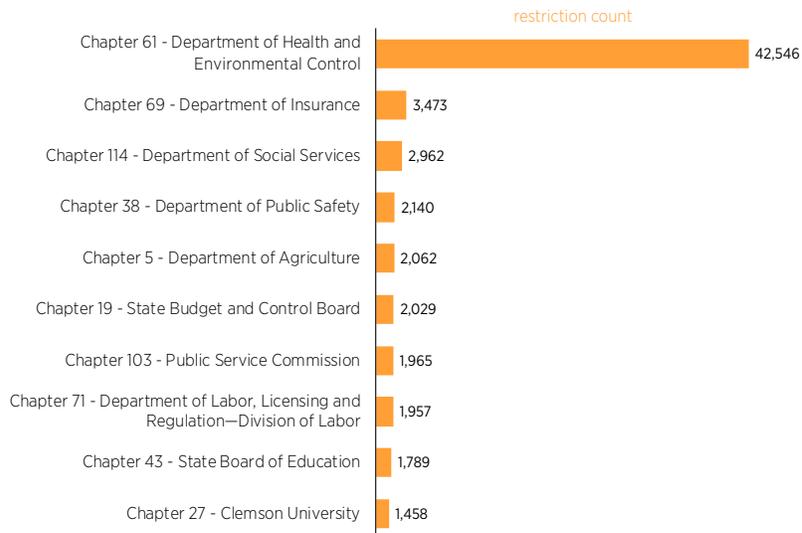
Figure 1. Top 10 Industries Targeted by South Carolina State Regulation in 2019



Source: State RegData (South Carolina data), <https://quantgov.org/state-regdata/>.

The chapters in the SCCSR are organized by the department, commission, board, or other entity that oversees particular rules. Figure 2 shows that chapter 61 of the SCCSR, associated with the Department of Health and Environmental Control, contains 42,546 restrictions. By this measure, this is the biggest chapter in the SCCSR. Coming in second is chapter 69, associated with the Department of Insurance, with 3,473 restrictions.

Figure 2. Top 10 Chapters in the SCCSR by Number of Restrictions in 2019



Source: State RegData (South Carolina data), <https://quantgov.org/state-regdata/>.

Federal regulation tends to attract the most headlines, but it is important to remember that the nearly 104 million words and 1.09 million restrictions in the federal code significantly understate the true scope of regulation in the United States. States like South Carolina write millions of additional words of regulation and tens of thousands of additional restrictions. State-level requirements carry the force of law to restrict individuals and businesses just as federal ones do.

Researchers are only beginning to understand the consequences of the massive and growing federal regulatory system on economic growth and well-being in the United States.<sup>6</sup> Meanwhile, the effects of state regulation remain largely unknown. If this snapshot of South Carolina regulation in 2019 is a good indicator, then the states are also active regulators, suggesting that the full impact of regulation on society is far greater than that of federal regulation alone.

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## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

James Broughel is a senior research fellow at the Mercatus Center at George Mason University. Broughel has a PhD in economics from George Mason University. He is also an adjunct professor in the economics department and the law school at George Mason University.



**QuantGov**

This regulatory snapshot was produced in part using **QuantGov**, a policy analytics platform that facilitates analysis of the causes and effects of various government actions. The QuantGov project treats policy text as data, allowing researchers to quickly and effectively examine broad policies (as articulated in bodies of text) by using some of the latest advances from data science, such as machine learning and other artificial intelligence technology. The Mercatus Center's team of data engineers, analysts, and developers created this platform and continually utilize and update it to produce data that support a variety of research products and to provide policymakers with data that inform positive policy change. More information is available at [quantgov.org](https://quantgov.org).

Patrick A. McLaughlin  
Policy Analytics Director

Stephen Strosko  
Data Engineer

Jonathan Nelson  
Software Developer

Thurston Powers  
Data Analyst

## NOTES

1. This assumes the person reads 300 words per minute for 40 hours per week with two weeks of vacation per year. See Patrick A. McLaughlin and Oliver Sherouse, RegData US 3.1 Annual (dataset), QuantGov, Mercatus Center at George Mason University, Arlington, VA, <https://quantgov.org/state-regdata/>; Patrick A. McLaughlin, Oliver Sherouse, Daniel Francis, Michael Gasvoda, Jonathan Nelson, Stephen Strosko, and Tyler Richards, “RegData 3.0 User’s Guide,” accessed February 15, 2018, <https://quantgov.org/regdata/users-guide/>.
2. South Carolina Legislature, “South Carolina Code of State Regulations,” accessed February 20, 2019, <https://www.scstatehouse.gov/coderegs/statmast.php>.
3. State RegData is part of a broader project called QuantGov, which seeks to quantify legal text. See Patrick A. McLaughlin and Oliver Sherouse, “QuantGov—A Policy Analytics Platform,” QuantGov, December 20, 2017. Data for South Carolina are available at <https://quantgov.org/state-regdata/>.
4. Restrictions can also occur in legal text for other purposes, such as for definitional purposes. At times, restrictions may relate to government employees rather than the private sector.
5. McLaughlin and Sherouse, RegData US 3.1 Annual (dataset); McLaughlin et al., “RegData 3.0 User’s Guide.”
6. See, for example, Bentley Coffey, Patrick A. McLaughlin, and Pietro Peretto, “The Cumulative Cost of Regulations” (Mercatus Working Paper, Mercatus Center at George Mason University, Arlington, VA, 2016).