

South Carolina Data

TRENDS



SEPTEMBER 2022 ISSUE



Labor Market
Information

SC Department of Employment and Workforce
Labor Market Information Division
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

dew.sc.gov
scworkforceinfo.com



AT A GLANCE

Mental Health Care and Employee Retention in the Workforce
By: Ashlyn Chastain, Workforce Insights Analyst – SC DEW 4

South Carolina’s Employment Situation (September 2022) 8

Local Area Unemployment Statistics 10

Current Employment Statistics – Seasonally Adjusted 16

Current Employment Statistics – Not Seasonally Adjusted 18

Long Run Trends 28

Technical Notes 30



***Interested in receiving the latest issue of Trends in your inbox every month?
Click here to subscribe to our Trends mailing list!***





NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Welcome to the September 2022 issue of Trends! What metropolitan area in South Carolina puts in the longest work week? Find out on page 20...

As the leaves change colors and the chill of fall settles in, we have exciting news to share! The new website that we previewed in last month's issue is now live, so check it out! Just click over to scworkforceinfo.com. If you want to learn more about it, we'll be hosting a webinar at 2:00 pm on November 30 to provide a live demo, so save the date and follow DEW social media for more details. We also have a new agency dashboard, which features the Tableau platform for interactive data visualizations. Click [here](#) to take a look, and you can check out how to use the dashboard [here](#).

As we all know, lots of businesses across South Carolina are struggling to hire workers. However, that task gets even harder if a company is having trouble keeping the workers that they already have. Sure, paying them more helps, but that's not always an option. That's where workforce retention strategies come in. Ashlyn Chastain, LMI Workforce Insights Analyst, wrote this month's feature article on the importance of employees' mental health in maintaining a motivated and productive workforce and reducing the expenses that come with labor turnover. That piece starts on the next page.

Speaking of labor turnover, LMI is still staffing up! Click [here](#) for more information. Don't hesitate to contact us anytime at Imicustomerservice@dew.sc.gov for all your workforce data needs...or just to let us know what you think.



Bryan P. Grady

Bryan P. Grady, Ph.D.
Labor Market Information Director
SC Department of Employment and Workforce



MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND EMPLOYEE RETENTION IN THE WORKFORCE

Ashlyn Chastain, Workforce Insights Analyst – SC DEW

Over the past few years, the nation’s workforce has experienced a noticeable increase in employee turnover and *occupational burnout* due to the COVID-19 pandemic. *Occupational Burnout*, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), is “a syndrome conceptualized as resulting from chronic workplace stress that has not been successfully managed.” Often, this condition is characterized by three dimensions: feelings of exhaustion and/or loss of energy, increased feelings of cynicism related to one’s occupation, and reduced professional efficacy. This phenomenon has left employers understaffed and their remaining employees overworked, potentially resulting in a vicious cycle. These challenges persist globally, including in South Carolina, despite years of research to identify solutions.

As of April of 2022, 33% of South Carolina’s small businesses reported they experienced a difficulty hiring employees, as well as 12% stating they were having production delays and decreased revenue as a result.¹ The Society of Human Resources estimates that, at the very least, the cost to replace a minimum wage hourly worker averages around \$1,500, whereas most HR firms estimate replacing an hourly employee to be between \$3,500 and \$10,000.² This cost is primarily based on lost productivity, overtime, recruiting, background checks, training, among other measurable costs but does **not** account for other, often unmeasured, significant costs such as:

- Reduced customer satisfaction and potential loss of customers;
- Lost organization knowledge;
- Over burdening remaining employees;
- Decreased morale, feeding into a cycle of ever-increasing rates of turnover;
- Poor reputation trying to hire new employees.

Before examining a closer look at South Carolina’s mental health crisis over the recent years, it is pertinent to look at the bigger picture. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 44.7 million individuals in the United States reported having some mental health issue.³ Studies show that 20 percent of a person’s ability to complete physical tasks, as well as 35 percent of a person’s cognitive performance, is affected by depression alone.⁴ By acknowledging mental health concerns and integrating mental/behavioral health care with an individual’s regular medical care, the United States could save between \$37.6 billion and \$67.8 billion. These savings would be due to finding that many people with mental health disorders often need additional care for other physical health conditions such as respiratory illnesses, diabetes, heart disease, and other illnesses that directly affect an individual’s bones, muscles, and joints. A study conducted by the *National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)* showed that individuals who suffer from depression are 40% more likely to develop a cardiovascular or metabolic disease.⁵ Since mental health tends to be comorbid with other physical illnesses, the costs for treating these individuals are two to three times higher than those in the unaffected, general population.⁶

Given this context, it may be worth exploring ways to better equip employers with the tools needed to provide adequate support for their employees. Employees in industries such as hospitality, healthcare, and teaching have been overwhelmed with high rates of anxiety, stress, and burn-out. More specifically, by the end of 2019, it was seen that more than half of the current healthcare workforce reported high burnout and low job satisfaction. According to Dr. Teresa Stephens, when looking at recent nurse attrition trends, nearly 60% of

¹The United States Census Bureau. (2022, October 6). Small Business Pulse Survey. Retrieved October 31, 2022, from <https://portal.census.gov/pulse/data/#data>

²Midlands Technical College. (2022, March 3). Measuring the real cost of employee turnover. Retrieved October 31, 2022, from <https://www.midlandstech.edu/news/measuring-real-cost-employee-turnover>

³American Psychological Association. Stress in America: Coping with Change, Part 1. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association; 2017.

⁴Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, April 10). Mental health in the Workplace. Retrieved October 31, 2022, from <https://www.cdc.gov/workplacehealthpromotion/tools-resources/workplace-health/mental-health/index.html>

⁵National Alliance on Mental Illness. (2022, June). Mental health by the numbers. National Alliance on Mental Illness. Retrieved October 31, 2022, from <https://nami.org/mhstats>

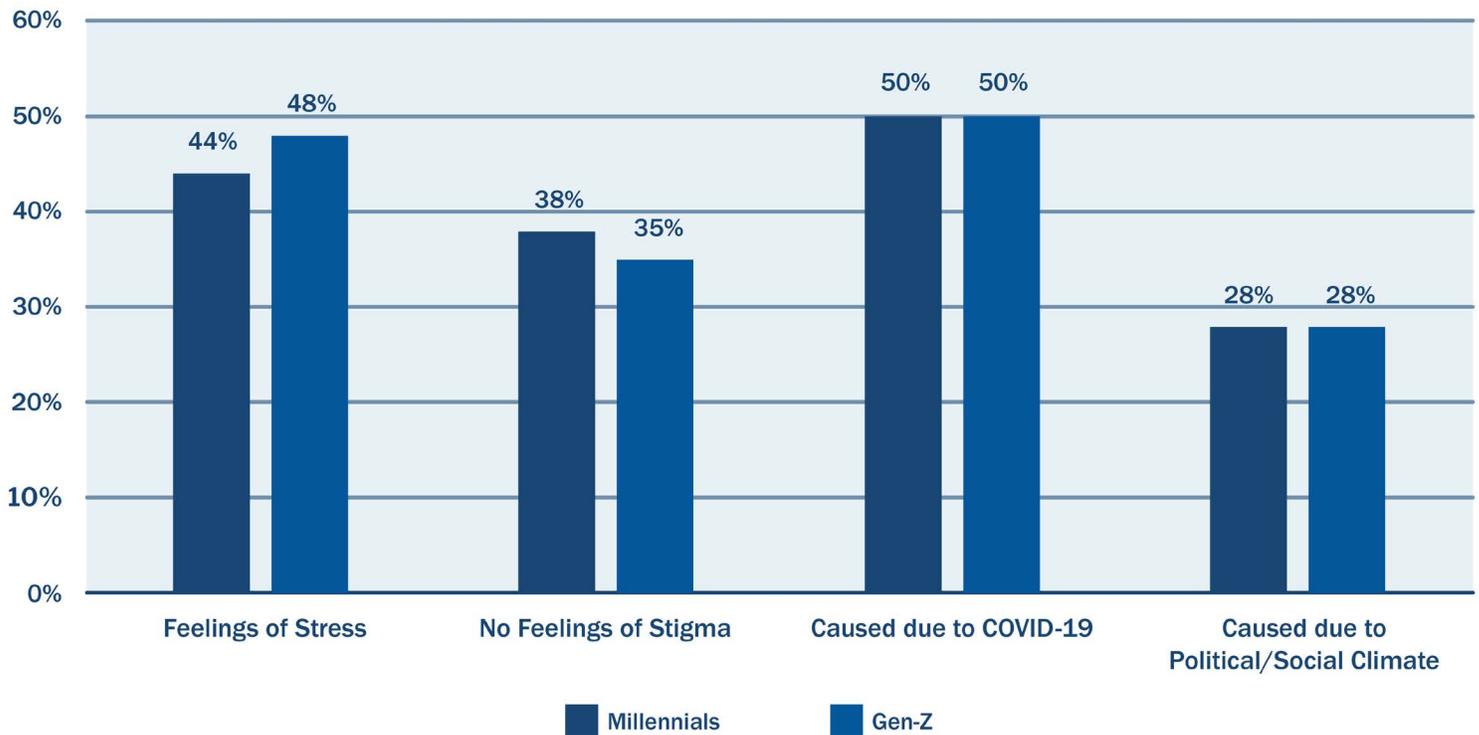
⁶Melek SP, Norris DT, Paulus J, Matthews K, Weaver A, Davenport S. Potential Economic Impact of Integrated Medical-Behavioral Healthcare: Updated Projections for 2017. Milliman Research Report. Seattle, WA: Milliman, Inc.; 2018.

newly graduated nurses were leaving their first post graduate job within two years.⁷ When compared to other states across the nation, South Carolina has been named #42 regarding mental health funding, #45 regarding access to care, #40 in overall workforce need, and #17 regarding the prevalence of mental health illness.

When it comes to the workforce, it is often assumed that younger generations are “softer” or otherwise less able to adapt to stress and change. This preconception stems from stigma surrounding mental health. Although individuals of any age can be impacted negatively by work conditions or environments that strain mental health, the two most vocal generations have been *millennials* (individuals born between 1981 and 1996) and *Gen-Zers* (individuals born between 1997 and 2012). Recent studies have shown that 68% of millennials and 81% of Gen-Zers, have left a job for mental health reasons (either voluntarily or involuntarily). As seen in **Figure 1**, these two generations are similar regarding their first-hand experiences with mental health issues in the workplace.

Deloitte Global’s Millennial and Gen-Z Survey revealed notable findings including that half of respondents, regardless of generation, admitted that due to the stigma surrounding mental health they reported a false reason when they took an absence for stress or their mental health. This is of no surprise when looking at Figure 1 and seeing that 38% and 35% of respondents felt they could openly speak with their supervisor regarding their stress. Approximately 40% stated their employers have done an inadequate job of supporting their mental health throughout the pandemic. Additionally, respondents of both generations brought to light an often-unacknowledged mental stressor, the political and social climate. Since this stressor takes place outside of the workplace and is not within the scope of something an employer can easily fix, employers don’t realize that this, too, effects their employee’s productivity and morale. This 2021 report solicited the views of 14,655 Millennials and 8,273 Gen-Zers (22,928 total respondents) from 45 countries across North America, Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia Pacific.⁸

FIGURE 1



⁷South Carolina Hospital Association. (2020, February 4). Fighting burnout. South Carolina Hospital Association. Retrieved October 31, 2022, from <https://scha.org/news/fighting-burnout/>

⁸Deloitte Global Millennial and Gen Z survey reveals two generations pushing for Social Change and accountability. Deloitte. (2021, July 12). Retrieved October 31, 2022, from <https://www2.deloitte.com/cn/en/pages/about-deloitte/articles/pr-millennialsurvey-2021.html>

Many employment studies, such as the Workplace Health in America Survey and Wellbeing Diagnostic Surveys, have been done to assess the effects of *occupational burnout*, resulting in employers across the nation working towards fostering healthier work environments for their employees. These studies, executed in various workplaces and industries, have identified that poor mental health and stress can negatively impact employee job performance, engagement with one's work, communication with coworkers, and physical capability and daily functioning. Of the workplaces studied from the October 2021 Wellbeing Diagnostic Survey, **86% of employers stated that mental health, stress, and burnout are a top priority; however, 49% have not yet formally articulated, nor executed, a wellbeing strategy to improve their workforce.** The table below breaks down the main categories of wellbeing employers plan to focus on improving for their employees moving forward as well as the top two action steps they plan to take.⁹

| Category | Action Steps |
|---------------------|--|
| Emotional Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an organization-wide behavioral health strategy and action plan • Redesign employee assistance program benefits, including increasing limits on visits and expanding services |
| Physical Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider programs that target specific conditions for high-cost cases such as maternity, diabetes, and depression • Promote the use of mobile apps for physical wellbeing |
| Financial Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set objectives and track financial wellbeing programs at pivotal financial decision points such as new family, young children, and first-time home buying • Assess financial wellbeing programs for consistency with inclusion and diversity values |
| Social Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine onsite perks to support new work arrangements • Incorporate inclusion and diversity priorities in benefits program design |

It has been seen continuously in the literature that to truly move the needle and see significant change, employers must recognize that circumstances affect their employees. The first step toward change is **awareness**. Once employers can properly acknowledge the impact that both internal and external factors can have on their employee's mental health, employers can continue to be the catalyst for change by exhibiting **transparency, accountability, and leadership**.

Programs such as *Working Well*, "a proven, strategic solution for employers to create thriving workplaces that optimize employee wellbeing and professional fulfillment to enhance organization performance," have begun to be utilized within hospitals in South Carolina. This program focuses on 11 dimensions of workplace wellbeing:

- Wellness Culture and Environment
- Risk Assessment and Outreach
- Nutrition and Food Environment
- Physical Activity
- Tobacco-Free
- Emotional and Mental Wellbeing
- Financial Wellbeing
- Engagement Strategies
- Evaluation
- Workplace Health and Safety
- Professional Fulfillment

⁹Miller, S. (2022, January 26). Employers identify Workforce Mental Health Priorities for 2022. SHRM. Retrieved October 31, 2022, from <https://www.shrm.org/resourcesandtools/hr-topics/benefits/pages/employers-identify-workforce-mental-health-priorities-for-2022.aspx>

Jen Wright, the program director of *Working Well*, found that wellness programs that are comprehensive in nature produce significantly higher success rates. Comprehensive employee wellbeing programs reduce medical costs by an average of \$3.27 for every dollar invested and reduce absenteeism costs by \$2.73 for every dollar invested.¹⁰ Furthermore, when analyzing the 2017 Workforce Health in America Survey data, which was released in 2019, organizations who actively engaged in *Working Well* **significantly** outperformed national benchmarks in many areas; these areas include: policies; environmental support; and benefits to foster employee wellbeing. Since 2010, *Working Well* has worked with 240 worksites of all sizes and sectors, impacting well over 240,000 employee lives in South Carolina.¹¹

Many work environments don't foster a robust culture of health. This is particularly surprising because the workplace is an optimal setting to create this culture. The workplace provides formal and informal communication structures, programs and policies that come from a central team, available social support networks, the ability for employers to offer incentives to reinforce healthy behaviors, and access to data that can be used to track progress and measure the effects. Many employers have taken note of their prior attempts to promote a healthy work environment and are actively looking for ways to set their work environments apart to, hopefully, grow and rebuild their workforce. Regina Irhke, Senior Director of Health and Benefits with WTW, suggests that due to many failed attempts at financially incentivizing their employees, employers should begin seeking new avenues to engage and incent employees to take charge of their own wellbeing.

Based on data gathered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), some of the most effective action steps employers can take to begin this culture change are:

- Making mental health self-assessment tools available to all employees;
- Offering free or subsidized clinical screenings for depression from qualified mental health professionals, followed by direct feedback and clinical referral when appropriate;
- Offering health insurance with low out-of-pocket costs for depression medications and mental health counseling;
- Providing free or subsidized lifestyle coaching, counseling, and self-management programs;
- Hosting seminars or workshops that address depression and stress management techniques;
- Providing managers with training to help recognize the signs and symptoms of stress, depression, and occupational burnout in team members and encourage them to seek help; and
- Giving employees opportunities to participate in decisions about issues that affect job stress.

Though for years success and the rebuilding of a workforce has been seen as an unattainable goal for many employers, businesses of all varieties have begun rewriting the narrative to ignite change. Successful employers have identified the key to acknowledging and prioritizing employee wellbeing through initiatives, business strategies, and partnerships which address mental health concerns within their respected workforce. Some notable employers who have achieved success are Prudential Finance, Beehive PR, TIER1 Performance Solutions, Tripler Army Medical Center, Certified Angus Beef, as well as the National Football League team Houston Texans from utilizing and implementing some of the previously stated action steps.

Success regarding the acknowledgement of mental health disorders can also be seen here, in South Carolina, as a result of *NAMI* working directly with agencies such as South Carolina's Criminal Justice Academy, where they provide mental illness training for incoming officers. *SC Thrive* is another program that offers training for employers on how to identify, recognize, and appropriately respond to the signs of mental health illnesses as well as substance abuse disorders. This mental health first aid (MHFA) training is **free** and is sponsored by *BlueCross BlueShield South Carolina Foundation*. *SC Thrive's* training accessibility has allowed over 900 individuals to receive MHFA certifications. An unnamed Aiken County Police Officer, who received this free MHFA training, stated, *'The instructors were right; I used this within the first week after the training while working on the street.'*

In closing, these findings suggest that employers ought to evaluate the mental health of their workforce. In an era where talk of labor shortages is ubiquitous, workplaces that work to maintain their employee's overall mental and physical health, may well see a significant increase in workforce retention, motivation, and productivity.

¹⁰South Carolina Hospital Association. (2021, March 2). Working Well. Retrieved October 31, 2022, from <https://scha.org/initiatives/workforce-development/working-well/>

¹¹South Carolina Hospital Association. (2021, March 2). Working Well Outperforms National Benchmarks. Retrieved October 31, 2022, from <https://scha.org/initiatives/workforce-development/working-well/>



SOUTH CAROLINA'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION (SEPTEMBER 2022)

Household Survey¹ (Local Area Unemployment Statistics)

EMPLOYMENT: The seasonally adjusted, monthly survey of households estimated the number of South Carolinians working decreased to 2,315,768.

- That is a decrease of 4,431 people over the August estimate.
- That is an increase of 35,534 people over the September 2021 estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The estimate of unemployed people increased to 75,424.

- That is an increase of 903 people from August's estimate and a decrease of 13,958 over the September 2021 estimate.
- The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 3.2 percent from August's estimate of 3.1 percent.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate decreased to 3.5 percent from August's estimate of 3.7 percent, according to the Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE: The state's estimated labor force (people working plus unemployed people looking for work) decreased to 2,391,192 from August's level of 2,394,720.

- That is a decrease of 3,528 people over the August estimate.
- That is an increase of 21,576 individuals over the September 2021 estimate.

Employer Survey² (Current Employment Statistics)

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED³)

The monthly survey of businesses in South Carolina marked an estimated decrease of 1,400 nonfarm payroll jobs over the month to a level of 2,240,900.

- Industries that reported gains were Professional and Business Services (+1,600); Information (+600); Education and Health Services (+600); Financial Activities (+500); and Manufacturing (+100).
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-3,400); Construction (-800); Government (-400); and Other Services (-200) industries declined.
- Leisure and Hospitality marked no change.

From September 2021 to September 2022, South Carolina's economy has picked up 91,100 seasonally adjusted, nonfarm jobs.

- Industries with strong growth were Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+23,100); Leisure and Hospitality (+17,900); Professional and Business Services (+13,300); Manufacturing (+12,400); Education and Health Services (+8,100); Financial Activities (+6,900); Other Services (+5,800); Government (+3,200); and Information (+2,900).
- The Construction industry declined (-2,900).



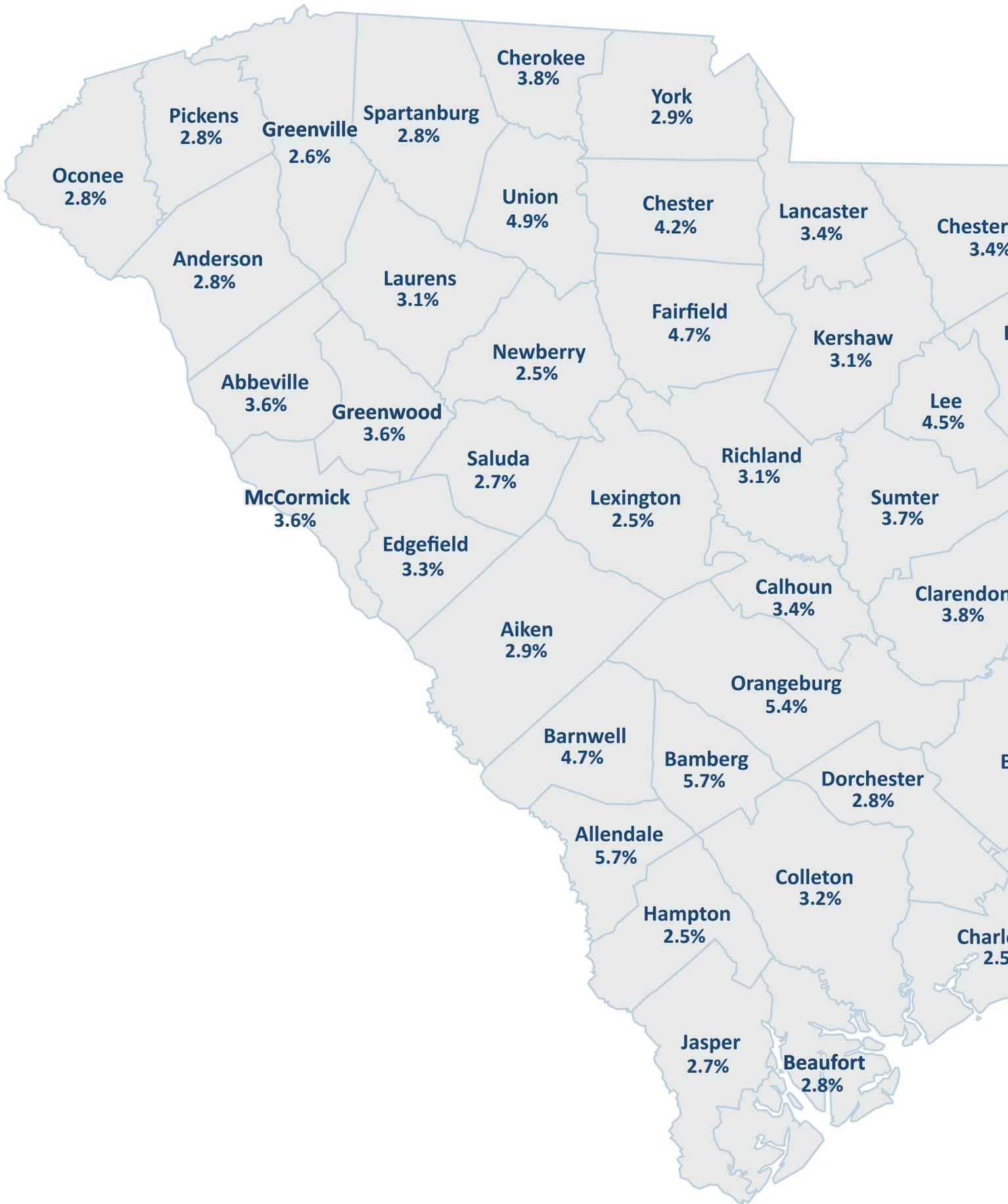
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED⁴)

Not seasonally adjusted, nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 3,900 from August 2022 to September 2022 for a total of 2,239,900.

- Industries that reported gains were Government (+12,300); Education and Health Services (+1,500); Professional and Business Services (+1,300); and Information (+300).
- Leisure and Hospitality (-11,200); Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-5,000); Construction (-2,200); Manufacturing (-500); Other Services (-300); and Financial Activities (-100); industries marked declines.
- The Mining and Logging industry showed no change over the month.

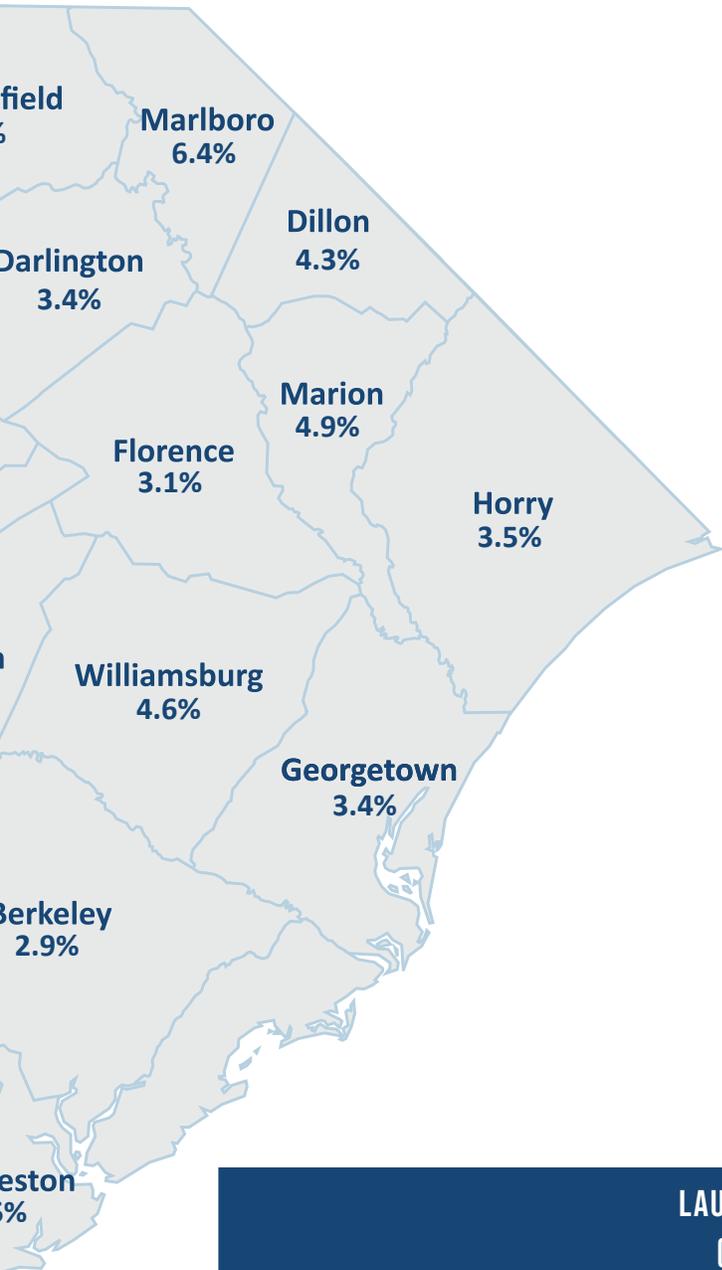
Since September 2021, not seasonally adjusted, nonfarm jobs were up 93,700 in South Carolina.

- Industries making strong annual gains were Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+23,300); Leisure and Hospitality (+19,000); Professional and Business Services (+13,600); Manufacturing (+12,300); Educational and Health Services (+9,500); Financial Activities (+7,500); Other Services (+6,400); Information (+2,900); Government (+2,500); and Mining and Logging (+400).
- The Construction (-3,700) industry showed a decline over the year.



LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Unemployment Rate by County



| LAUS EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------|
| CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | PERCENT OF POPULATION | EMPLOYMENT | | UNEMPLOYMENT | |
| | | | TOTAL | PERCENT OF POPULATION | TOTAL | RATE (%) |
| 4,204,728 | 2,391,192 | 56.9 | 2,315,768 | 55.1 | 75,424 | 3.2 |

NOTE: Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision. Civilian non-institutional population (age 16+) is not seasonally adjusted.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY COUNTY
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

| AREA | SEPTEMBER 2022 | | | | | AUGUST 2022 | | | | | SEPTEMBER 2021 | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|-----|--|--|
| | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY- MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY- MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY- MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | |
| | | | LEVEL | RATE (%) | | | LEVEL | RATE (%) | | | LEVEL | RATE (%) | | | |
| Abbeville County | ↓ | 9,372 | 9,030 | 342 | 3.6 | 9,354 | 8,970 | 384 | 4.1 | 9,525 | 9,148 | 377 | 4.0 | | |
| Aiken County | ↓ | 73,249 | 71,124 | 2,125 | 2.9 | 73,904 | 71,712 | 2,192 | 3.0 | 73,631 | 71,629 | 2,002 | 2.7 | | |
| Allendale County | ↓ | 2,305 | 2,173 | 132 | 5.7 | 2,284 | 2,147 | 137 | 6.0 | 2,415 | 2,258 | 157 | 6.5 | | |
| Anderson County | ↓ | 91,184 | 88,639 | 2,545 | 2.8 | 91,423 | 88,629 | 2,794 | 3.1 | 89,600 | 86,978 | 2,622 | 2.9 | | |
| Bamberg County | ↓ | 4,383 | 4,134 | 249 | 5.7 | 4,399 | 4,127 | 272 | 6.2 | 4,672 | 4,371 | 301 | 6.4 | | |
| Barnwell County | ↓ | 7,439 | 7,093 | 346 | 4.7 | 7,497 | 7,113 | 384 | 5.1 | 7,524 | 7,100 | 424 | 5.6 | | |
| Beaufort County | ↓ | 76,117 | 73,959 | 2,158 | 2.8 | 77,697 | 75,357 | 2,340 | 3.0 | 75,520 | 73,442 | 2,078 | 2.8 | | |
| Berkeley County | - | 110,613 | 107,388 | 3,225 | 2.9 | 111,438 | 108,261 | 3,177 | 2.9 | 106,878 | 103,757 | 3,121 | 2.9 | | |
| Calhoun County | ↓ | 6,352 | 6,133 | 219 | 3.4 | 6,344 | 6,116 | 228 | 3.6 | 6,367 | 6,102 | 265 | 4.2 | | |
| Charleston County | ↓ | 217,108 | 211,644 | 5,464 | 2.5 | 218,616 | 212,709 | 5,907 | 2.7 | 210,418 | 204,293 | 6,125 | 2.9 | | |
| Cherokee County | ↓ | 24,368 | 23,433 | 935 | 3.8 | 24,312 | 23,303 | 1,009 | 4.2 | 24,600 | 23,565 | 1,035 | 4.2 | | |
| Chester County | ↓ | 13,457 | 12,896 | 561 | 4.2 | 13,528 | 12,896 | 632 | 4.7 | 13,184 | 12,501 | 683 | 5.2 | | |
| Chesterfield County | ↓ | 21,249 | 20,519 | 730 | 3.4 | 21,235 | 20,439 | 796 | 3.7 | 21,499 | 20,634 | 865 | 4.0 | | |
| Clarendon County | ↓ | 12,229 | 11,762 | 467 | 3.8 | 12,267 | 11,760 | 507 | 4.1 | 12,065 | 11,571 | 494 | 4.1 | | |
| Colleton County | ↓ | 15,820 | 15,310 | 510 | 3.2 | 15,890 | 15,340 | 550 | 3.5 | 16,094 | 15,542 | 552 | 3.4 | | |
| Darlington County | ↓ | 28,956 | 27,982 | 974 | 3.4 | 29,088 | 28,039 | 1,049 | 3.6 | 29,724 | 28,605 | 1,119 | 3.8 | | |
| Dillon County | ↓ | 12,666 | 12,119 | 547 | 4.3 | 12,862 | 12,239 | 623 | 4.8 | 12,974 | 12,296 | 678 | 5.2 | | |
| Dorchester County | - | 80,212 | 78,002 | 2,210 | 2.8 | 80,828 | 78,603 | 2,225 | 2.8 | 77,644 | 75,356 | 2,288 | 2.9 | | |
| Edgefield County | ↑ | 10,311 | 9,974 | 337 | 3.3 | 10,351 | 10,037 | 314 | 3.0 | 10,302 | 10,031 | 271 | 2.6 | | |
| Fairfield County | ↓ | 9,130 | 8,704 | 426 | 4.7 | 9,168 | 8,692 | 476 | 5.2 | 9,142 | 8,667 | 475 | 5.2 | | |
| Florence County | ↓ | 64,313 | 62,299 | 2,014 | 3.1 | 64,440 | 62,259 | 2,181 | 3.4 | 65,817 | 63,588 | 2,229 | 3.4 | | |
| Georgetown County | ↓ | 25,892 | 25,024 | 868 | 3.4 | 26,319 | 25,335 | 984 | 3.7 | 25,941 | 24,935 | 1,006 | 3.9 | | |
| Greenville County | ↓ | 259,168 | 252,429 | 6,739 | 2.6 | 259,541 | 252,421 | 7,120 | 2.7 | 254,880 | 247,701 | 7,179 | 2.8 | | |
| Greenwood County | ↓ | 29,436 | 28,390 | 1,046 | 3.6 | 29,383 | 28,284 | 1,099 | 3.7 | 29,980 | 28,816 | 1,164 | 3.9 | | |
| Hampton County | ↓ | 7,929 | 7,731 | 198 | 2.5 | 8,024 | 7,805 | 219 | 2.7 | 7,973 | 7,744 | 229 | 2.9 | | |
| Horry County | ↓ | 150,911 | 145,638 | 5,273 | 3.5 | 153,577 | 147,796 | 5,781 | 3.8 | 149,608 | 143,605 | 6,003 | 4.0 | | |
| Jasper County | ↓ | 13,172 | 12,819 | 353 | 2.7 | 13,328 | 12,928 | 400 | 3.0 | 13,010 | 12,667 | 343 | 2.6 | | |
| Kershaw County | ↓ | 29,036 | 28,132 | 904 | 3.1 | 29,052 | 28,089 | 963 | 3.3 | 28,919 | 28,014 | 905 | 3.1 | | |
| Lancaster County | ↓ | 43,924 | 42,441 | 1,483 | 3.4 | 43,959 | 42,365 | 1,594 | 3.6 | 42,767 | 41,111 | 1,656 | 3.9 | | |
| Laurens County | ↓ | 29,999 | 29,064 | 935 | 3.1 | 30,026 | 29,033 | 993 | 3.3 | 29,552 | 28,510 | 1,042 | 3.5 | | |
| Lee County | ↓ | 6,315 | 6,029 | 286 | 4.5 | 6,357 | 6,040 | 317 | 5.0 | 6,538 | 6,215 | 323 | 4.9 | | |
| Lexington County | ↓ | 149,435 | 145,727 | 3,708 | 2.5 | 149,351 | 145,428 | 3,923 | 2.6 | 148,822 | 145,069 | 3,753 | 2.5 | | |
| Marion County | ↓ | 12,729 | 12,101 | 628 | 4.9 | 12,785 | 12,106 | 679 | 5.3 | 12,906 | 12,149 | 757 | 5.9 | | |
| Marlboro County | ↓ | 8,437 | 7,900 | 537 | 6.4 | 8,491 | 7,881 | 610 | 7.2 | 8,786 | 8,142 | 644 | 7.3 | | |
| McCormick County | ↓ | 3,301 | 3,181 | 120 | 3.6 | 3,313 | 3,171 | 142 | 4.3 | 3,270 | 3,139 | 131 | 4.0 | | |
| Newberry County | ↓ | 19,028 | 18,550 | 478 | 2.5 | 19,041 | 18,551 | 490 | 2.6 | 19,047 | 18,546 | 501 | 2.6 | | |
| Oconee County | ↓ | 33,985 | 33,027 | 958 | 2.8 | 34,050 | 32,982 | 1,068 | 3.1 | 33,986 | 33,002 | 984 | 2.9 | | |
| Orangeburg County | ↓ | 32,385 | 30,649 | 1,736 | 5.4 | 32,270 | 30,426 | 1,844 | 5.7 | 33,860 | 31,653 | 2,207 | 6.5 | | |
| Pickens County | ↓ | 57,763 | 56,146 | 1,617 | 2.8 | 57,742 | 56,079 | 1,663 | 2.9 | 56,638 | 55,066 | 1,572 | 2.8 | | |
| Richland County | ↓ | 194,700 | 188,694 | 6,006 | 3.1 | 195,050 | 188,552 | 6,498 | 3.3 | 194,752 | 187,991 | 6,761 | 3.5 | | |
| Saluda County | - | 8,335 | 8,109 | 226 | 2.7 | 8,331 | 8,102 | 229 | 2.7 | 8,274 | 8,075 | 199 | 2.4 | | |
| Spartanburg County | ↓ | 157,044 | 152,593 | 4,451 | 2.8 | 156,594 | 151,747 | 4,847 | 3.1 | 154,883 | 149,794 | 5,089 | 3.3 | | |
| Sumter County | ↓ | 40,860 | 39,358 | 1,502 | 3.7 | 41,035 | 39,443 | 1,592 | 3.9 | 42,097 | 40,461 | 1,636 | 3.9 | | |
| Union County | ↓ | 11,468 | 10,906 | 562 | 4.9 | 11,451 | 10,836 | 615 | 5.4 | 11,351 | 10,702 | 649 | 5.7 | | |
| Williamsburg County | ↓ | 10,685 | 10,191 | 494 | 4.6 | 10,807 | 10,231 | 576 | 5.3 | 11,055 | 10,477 | 578 | 5.2 | | |
| York County | ↓ | 149,323 | 144,948 | 4,375 | 2.9 | 149,347 | 144,618 | 4,729 | 3.2 | 145,024 | 140,358 | 4,666 | 3.2 | | |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.
 Substate estimates are not seasonally adjusted and may diverge from state-level figures.

↑ Unemployment Rate Up
 ↓ Unemployment Rate Down
 - Unemployment Rate =

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MSA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

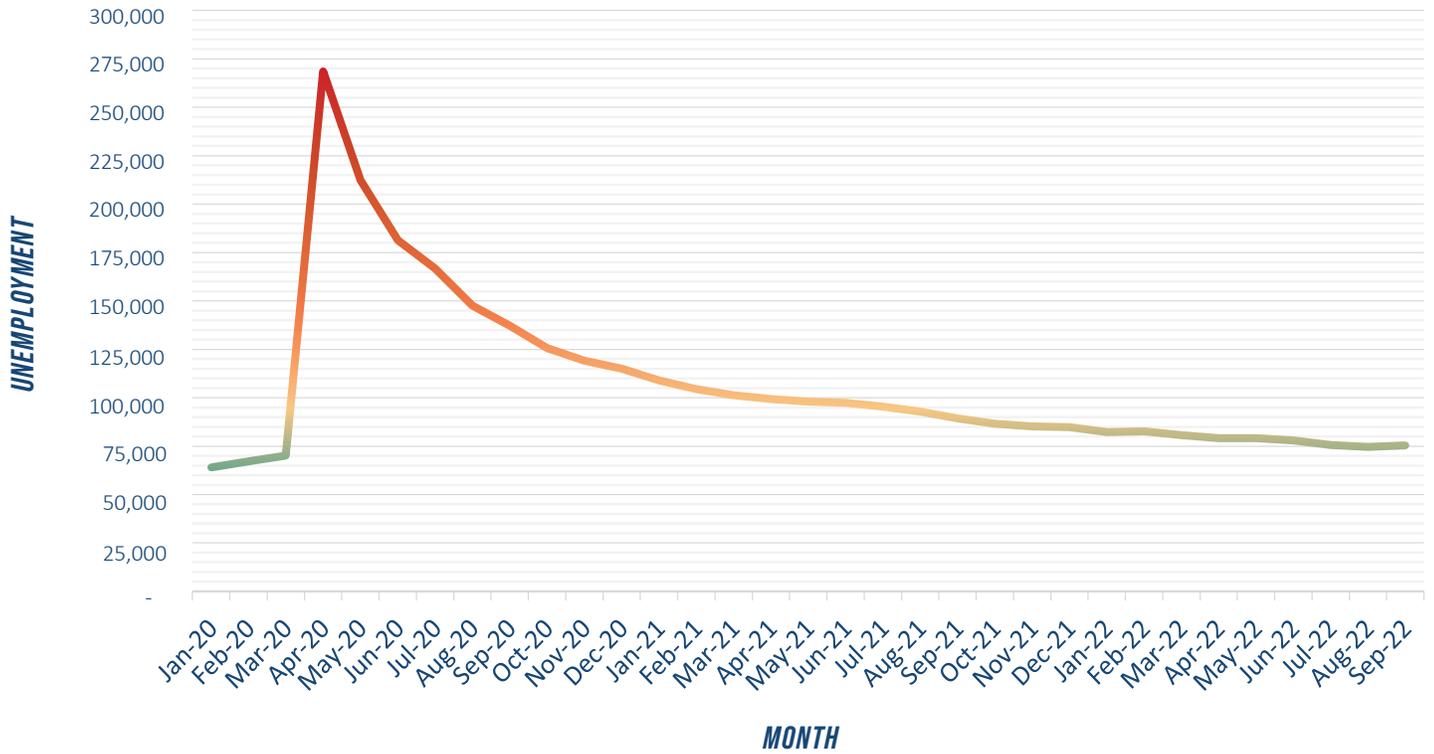
| METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA | SEPTEMBER 2022 | | | | | AUGUST 2022 | | | | SEPTEMBER 2021 | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|-----|
| | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY- MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY- MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY- MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | | |
| | | | LEVEL | RATE (%) | | | LEVEL | RATE (%) | | | LEVEL | RATE (%) | |
| Charleston-North Charleston | ↓ | 407,933 | 397,034 | 10,899 | 2.7 | 410,882 | 399,573 | 11,309 | 2.8 | 394,940 | 383,406 | 11,534 | 2.9 |
| Columbia | ↓ | 396,988 | 385,499 | 11,489 | 2.9 | 397,296 | 384,979 | 12,317 | 3.1 | 396,276 | 383,918 | 12,358 | 3.1 |
| Florence | ↓ | 93,269 | 90,281 | 2,988 | 3.2 | 93,528 | 90,298 | 3,230 | 3.5 | 95,541 | 92,193 | 3,348 | 3.5 |
| Greenville - Ander- son-Mauldin | ↓ | 438,114 | 426,278 | 11,836 | 2.7 | 438,732 | 426,162 | 12,570 | 2.9 | 430,670 | 418,255 | 12,415 | 2.9 |
| Hilton Head Island- Bluffton-Beaufort | ↓ | 89,289 | 86,778 | 2,511 | 2.8 | 91,025 | 88,285 | 2,740 | 3.0 | 88,530 | 86,109 | 2,421 | 2.7 |
| Myrtle Beach- Conway-North Myrtle Beach | ↓ | 207,241 | 199,612 | 7,629 | 3.7 | 210,888 | 202,359 | 8,529 | 4.0 | 204,602 | 195,914 | 8,688 | 4.2 |
| Spartanburg | ↓ | 168,512 | 163,499 | 5,013 | 3.0 | 168,045 | 162,583 | 5,462 | 3.3 | 166,234 | 160,496 | 5,738 | 3.5 |
| Sumter | ↓ | 40,860 | 39,358 | 1,502 | 3.7 | 41,035 | 39,443 | 1,592 | 3.9 | 42,097 | 40,461 | 1,636 | 3.9 |
| Augusta-Richmond County, GA (SC portion) | ↓ | 83,560 | 81,098 | 2,462 | 2.9 | 84,255 | 81,749 | 2,506 | 3.0 | 83,933 | 81,660 | 2,273 | 2.7 |
| Charlotte-Con- cord-Gastonia, NC (SC portion) | ↓ | 206,704 | 200,285 | 6,419 | 3.1 | 206,834 | 199,879 | 6,955 | 3.4 | 200,975 | 193,970 | 7,005 | 3.5 |

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MUNICIPALITY (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

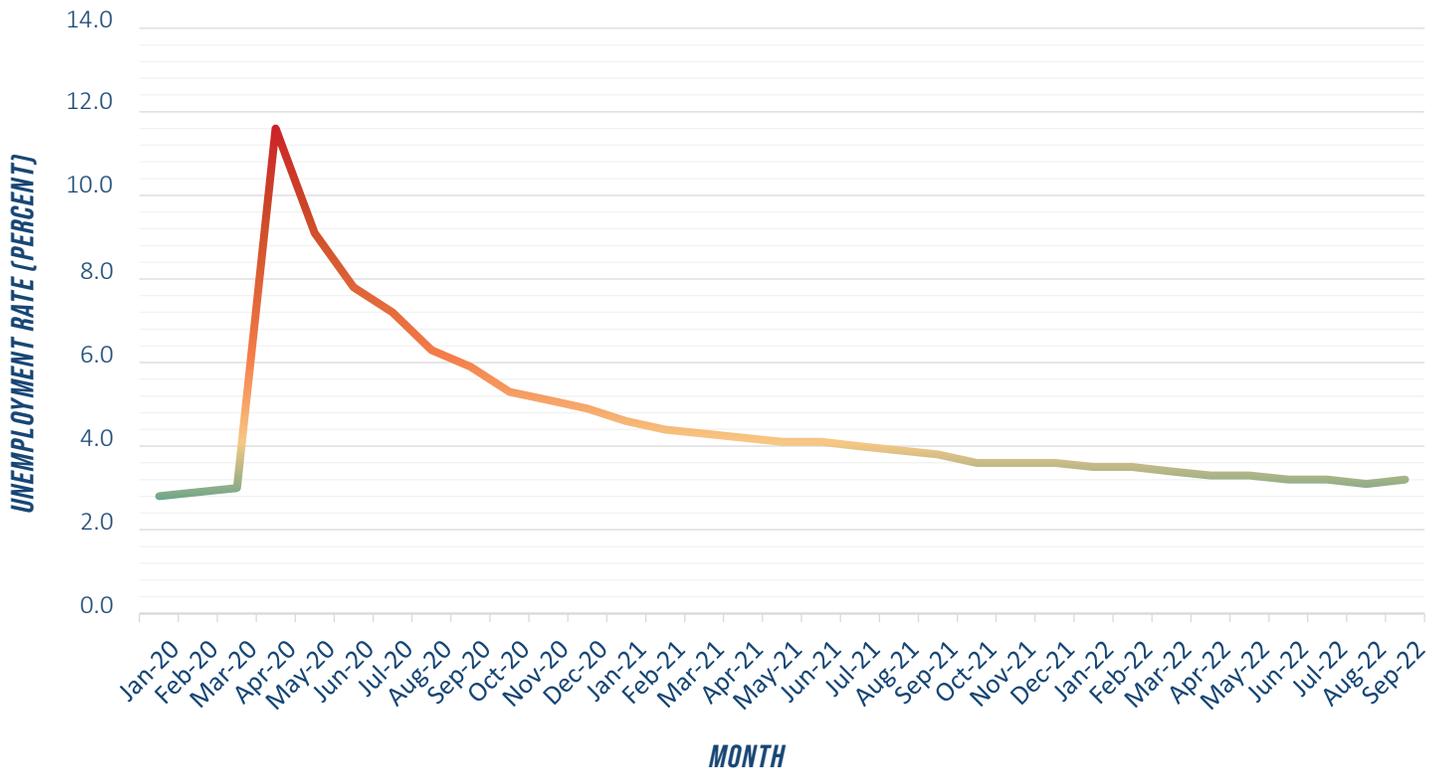
| CITIES AND TOWNS ABOVE 25,000 POPULATION | SEPTEMBER 2022 | | | | | AUGUST 2022 | | | | SEPTEMBER 2021 | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|-----|
| | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY- MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY- MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY- MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | | |
| | | | LEVEL | RATE (%) | | | LEVEL | RATE (%) | | | LEVEL | RATE (%) | |
| Aiken | - | 12,853 | 12,441 | 412 | 3.2 | 12,959 | 12,544 | 415 | 3.2 | 12,986 | 12,529 | 457 | 3.5 |
| Anderson | ↓ | 11,506 | 11,136 | 370 | 3.2 | 11,523 | 11,135 | 388 | 3.4 | 11,316 | 10,928 | 388 | 3.4 |
| Bluffton | - | 12,939 | 12,619 | 320 | 2.5 | 13,193 | 12,858 | 335 | 2.5 | 12,815 | 12,531 | 284 | 2.2 |
| Charleston | ↓ | 76,480 | 74,663 | 1,817 | 2.4 | 77,031 | 75,053 | 1,978 | 2.6 | 74,140 | 72,074 | 2,066 | 2.8 |
| Columbia | ↓ | 56,352 | 54,446 | 1,906 | 3.4 | 56,476 | 54,404 | 2,072 | 3.7 | 56,258 | 54,242 | 2,016 | 3.6 |
| Conway | ↓ | 10,268 | 9,837 | 431 | 4.2 | 10,468 | 9,983 | 485 | 4.6 | 10,199 | 9,700 | 499 | 4.9 |
| Florence | ↓ | 18,886 | 18,319 | 567 | 3.0 | 19,008 | 18,308 | 700 | 3.7 | 19,372 | 18,698 | 674 | 3.5 |
| Goose Creek | ↓ | 20,942 | 20,347 | 595 | 2.8 | 21,144 | 20,512 | 632 | 3.0 | 20,186 | 19,659 | 527 | 2.6 |
| Greenville | ↓ | 37,109 | 36,144 | 965 | 2.6 | 37,184 | 36,143 | 1,041 | 2.8 | 36,491 | 35,467 | 1,024 | 2.8 |
| Greer | ↓ | 18,303 | 17,887 | 416 | 2.3 | 18,326 | 17,864 | 462 | 2.5 | 17,984 | 17,555 | 429 | 2.4 |
| Hanahan | ↓ | 14,585 | 14,278 | 307 | 2.1 | 14,725 | 14,394 | 331 | 2.2 | 14,115 | 13,796 | 319 | 2.3 |
| Hilton Head Island | - | 17,038 | 16,638 | 400 | 2.3 | 17,359 | 16,952 | 407 | 2.3 | 16,917 | 16,521 | 396 | 2.3 |
| Mauldin | - | 13,747 | 13,411 | 336 | 2.4 | 13,739 | 13,410 | 329 | 2.4 | 13,520 | 13,160 | 360 | 2.7 |
| Mount Pleasant | ↓ | 51,186 | 50,138 | 1,048 | 2.0 | 51,523 | 50,390 | 1,133 | 2.2 | 49,305 | 48,396 | 909 | 1.8 |
| Myrtle Beach | ↑ | 15,659 | 15,118 | 541 | 3.5 | 15,882 | 15,342 | 540 | 3.4 | 15,607 | 14,907 | 700 | 4.5 |
| North Charleston | ↓ | 57,392 | 55,671 | 1,721 | 3.0 | 57,816 | 55,985 | 1,831 | 3.2 | 55,859 | 53,748 | 2,111 | 3.8 |
| Rock Hill | ↓ | 40,465 | 39,090 | 1,375 | 3.4 | 40,531 | 39,001 | 1,530 | 3.8 | 39,560 | 37,852 | 1,708 | 4.3 |
| Spartanburg | ↓ | 16,773 | 16,200 | 573 | 3.4 | 16,766 | 16,110 | 656 | 3.9 | 16,688 | 15,903 | 785 | 4.7 |
| Summerville | ↓ | 25,771 | 25,038 | 733 | 2.8 | 25,986 | 25,229 | 757 | 2.9 | 24,858 | 24,187 | 671 | 2.7 |
| Sumter | ↓ | 14,592 | 14,015 | 577 | 4.0 | 14,654 | 14,045 | 609 | 4.2 | 15,063 | 14,408 | 655 | 4.3 |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.
Substate estimates are not seasonally adjusted and may diverge from state-level figures.

MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT SINCE JANUARY 2020



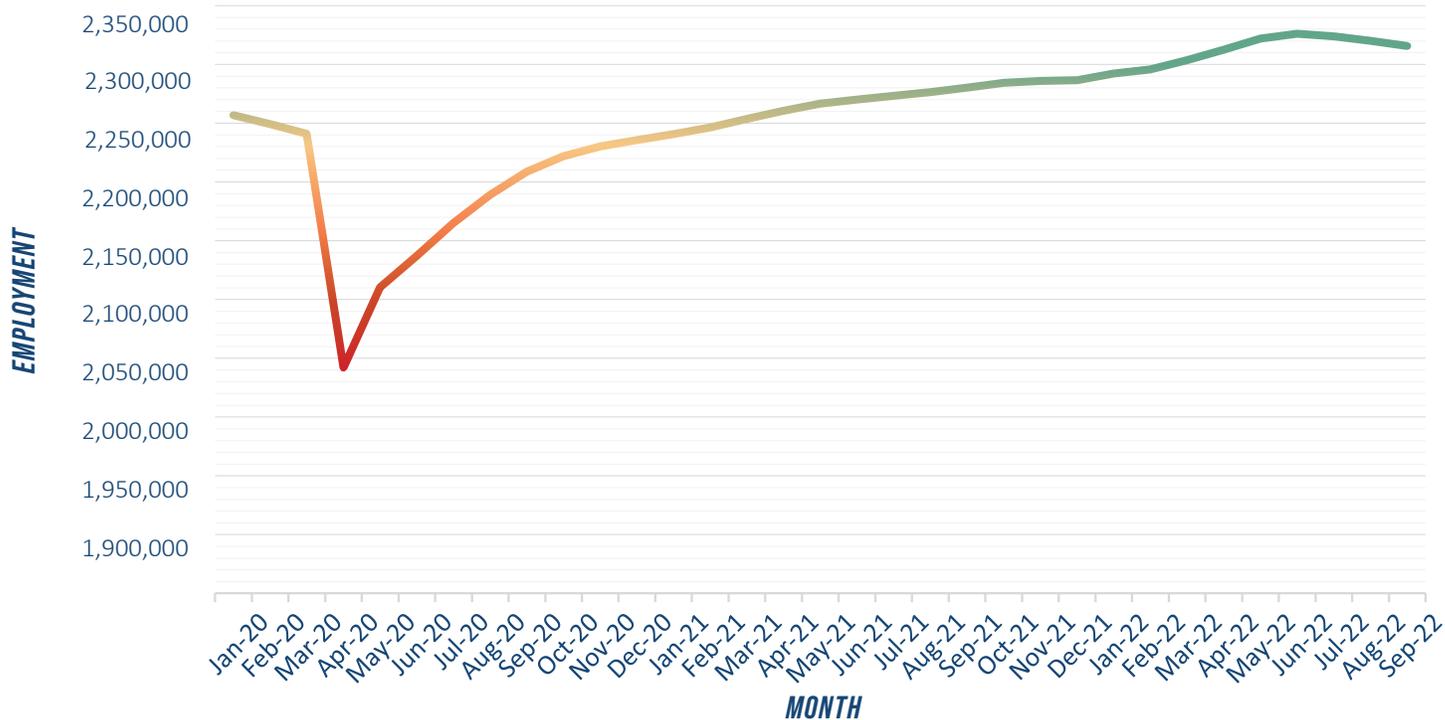
MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SINCE JANUARY 2020



MONTHLY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE SINCE JANUARY 2020

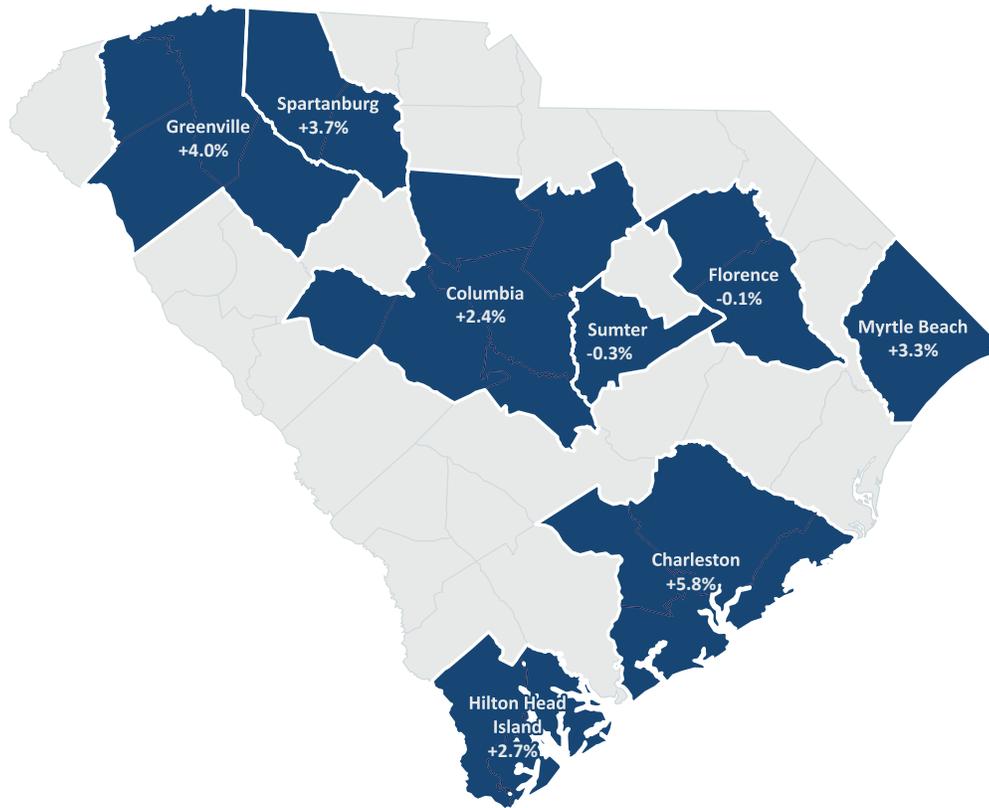


MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SINCE JANUARY 2020



CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Seasonally Adjusted – Year-Over-Year Change



NONFARM PAYROLL BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SEPTEMBER 2022

| AREA | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Statewide | 2,240,900 | 2,242,300 | 2,149,800 | -1,400 | -0.1% | 91,100 | 4.2% |
| Charleston-North Charleston | 396,000 | 396,400 | 374,300 | -400 | -0.1% | 21,700 | 5.8% |
| Columbia | 406,100 | 404,800 | 396,400 | 1,300 | 0.3% | 9,700 | 2.4% |
| Florence | 90,200 | 90,200 | 90,300 | 0 | 0.0% | -100 | -0.1% |
| Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin | 444,100 | 444,600 | 427,200 | -500 | -0.1% | 16,900 | 4.0% |
| Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort | 84,300 | 84,200 | 82,100 | 100 | 0.1% | 2,200 | 2.7% |
| Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach | 181,500 | 181,100 | 175,700 | 400 | 0.2% | 5,800 | 3.3% |
| Spartanburg | 169,300 | 169,100 | 163,300 | 200 | 0.1% | 6,000 | 3.7% |
| Sumter | 38,100 | 38,100 | 38,200 | 0 | 0.0% | -100 | -0.3% |

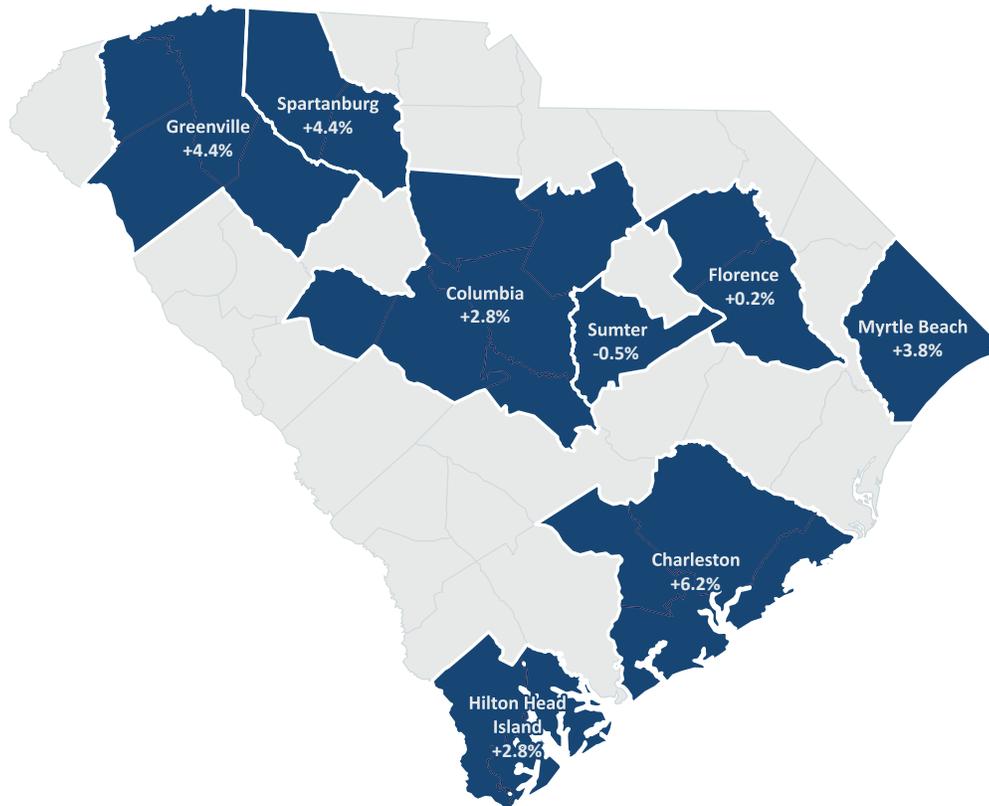
NOTE: Employment estimates have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Sum of detail may not equal totals due to rounding or the exclusion of certain industries from publication. All data are subject to revision.

NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (IN THOUSANDS)
SEPTEMBER 2022

| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 2,240.9 | 2,242.3 | 2,149.8 | -1.4 | -0.1% | +91.1 | +4.2% |
| Total Private | 1,870.1 | 1,871.1 | 1,782.2 | -1.0 | -0.1% | +87.9 | +4.9% |
| Goods Producing | 367.2 | 367.9 | 357.3 | -0.7 | -0.2% | +9.9 | +2.8% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 106.4 | 107.2 | 108.9 | -0.8 | -0.7% | -2.5 | -2.3% |
| Mining and Logging | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | +0.0 | +0.0% | +0.4 | +9.3% |
| Construction | 101.7 | 102.5 | 104.6 | -0.8 | -0.8% | -2.9 | -2.8% |
| Manufacturing | 260.8 | 260.7 | 248.4 | +0.1 | +0.0% | +12.4 | +5.0% |
| Durable Goods | 153.6 | 153.8 | 148.5 | -0.2 | -0.1% | +5.1 | +3.4% |
| Non-Durable Goods | 107.2 | 106.9 | 99.9 | +0.3 | +0.3% | +7.3 | +7.3% |
| Service-Providing | 1,873.7 | 1,874.4 | 1,792.5 | -0.7 | -0.0% | +81.2 | +4.5% |
| Private Service Providing | 1,502.9 | 1,503.2 | 1,424.9 | -0.3 | -0.0% | +78.0 | +5.5% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 435.6 | 439.0 | 412.5 | -3.4 | -0.8% | +23.1 | +5.6% |
| Wholesale Trade | 79.4 | 79.4 | 73.8 | +0.0 | +0.0% | +5.6 | +7.6% |
| Retail Trade | 259.9 | 263.0 | 250.1 | -3.1 | -1.2% | +9.8 | +3.9% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 96.3 | 96.6 | 88.6 | -0.3 | -0.3% | +7.7 | +8.7% |
| Information | 30.7 | 30.1 | 27.8 | +0.6 | +2.0% | +2.9 | +10.4% |
| Financial Activities | 117.1 | 116.6 | 110.2 | +0.5 | +0.4% | +6.9 | +6.3% |
| Finance and Insurance | 82.7 | 82.7 | 79.0 | +0.0 | +0.0% | +3.7 | +4.7% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 34.4 | 33.9 | 31.2 | +0.5 | +1.5% | +3.2 | +10.3% |
| Professional and Business Services | 307.4 | 305.8 | 294.1 | +1.6 | +0.5% | +13.3 | +4.5% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 113.2 | 111.9 | 105.9 | +1.3 | +1.2% | +7.3 | +6.9% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 24.0 | 24.0 | 23.9 | +0.0 | +0.0% | +0.1 | +0.4% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 170.2 | 169.9 | 164.3 | +0.3 | +0.2% | +5.9 | +3.6% |
| Education and Health Services | 260.9 | 260.3 | 252.8 | +0.6 | +0.2% | +8.1 | +3.2% |
| Educational Services | 46.4 | 46.0 | 40.7 | +0.4 | +0.9% | +5.7 | +14.0% |
| Health Care Services | 214.5 | 214.3 | 212.1 | +0.2 | +0.1% | +2.4 | +1.1% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 268.3 | 268.3 | 250.4 | +0.0 | +0.0% | +17.9 | +7.1% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 33.4 | 33.0 | 30.6 | +0.4 | +1.2% | +2.8 | +9.2% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 234.9 | 235.3 | 219.8 | -0.4 | -0.2% | +15.1 | +6.9% |
| Other Services | 82.9 | 83.1 | 77.1 | -0.2 | -0.2% | +5.8 | +7.5% |
| Government | 370.8 | 371.2 | 367.6 | -0.4 | -0.1% | +3.2 | +0.9% |
| Federal Government | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.3 | +0.2 | +0.6% | +0.1 | +0.3% |
| State Government | 111.4 | 112.2 | 107.9 | -0.8 | -0.7% | +3.5 | +3.2% |
| Local Government | 223.0 | 222.8 | 223.4 | +0.2 | +0.1% | -0.4 | -0.2% |

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Not Seasonally Adjusted – Year-Over-Year Change



NONFARM PAYROLL BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SEPTEMBER 2022

| AREA | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Statewide | 2,239,900 | 2,243,800 | 2,146,200 | -3,900 | -0.2% | +93,700 | +4.4% |
| Charleston-North Charleston | 394,800 | 397,100 | 371,800 | -2,300 | -0.6% | +23,000 | +6.2% |
| Columbia | 405,100 | 403,700 | 394,000 | +1,400 | +0.4% | +11,100 | +2.8% |
| Florence | 90,200 | 90,100 | 90,000 | +100 | +0.1% | +200 | +0.2% |
| Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin | 444,100 | 443,600 | 425,200 | +500 | +0.1% | +18,900 | +4.4% |
| Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort | 84,100 | 86,000 | 81,800 | -1,900 | -2.2% | +2,300 | +2.8% |
| Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach | 182,800 | 185,700 | 176,200 | -2,900 | -1.6% | +6,600 | +3.8% |
| Spartanburg | 169,900 | 168,700 | 162,800 | +1,200 | +0.7% | +7,100 | +4.4% |
| Sumter | 37,800 | 37,800 | 38,000 | +0 | 0% | -200 | -0.5% |

NOTE: Employment estimates have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Sum of detail may not equal totals due to rounding or the exclusion of certain industries from publication. All data are subject to revision.

NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SEPTEMBER 2022

| | | | | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 2,239,900 | 2,243,800 | 2,146,200 | -3,900 | -0.2% | +93,700 | +4.4% |
| Total Private | 1,867,600 | 1,883,800 | 1,776,400 | -16,200 | -0.9% | +91,200 | +5.1% |
| Goods Producing | 366,300 | 369,000 | 357,300 | -2,700 | -0.7% | +9,000 | +2.5% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 105,200 | 107,400 | 108,500 | -2,200 | -2.0% | -3,300 | -3.0% |
| Mining and Logging | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,300 | +0 | +0.0% | +400 | +9.3% |
| Construction | 100,500 | 102,700 | 104,200 | -2,200 | -2.1% | -3,700 | -3.6% |
| Construction of Buildings | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,600 | +0 | +0.0% | -600 | -2.4% |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction | 15,700 | 15,700 | 15,900 | +0 | +0.0% | -200 | -1.3% |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 60,800 | 63,000 | 63,700 | -2,200 | -3.5% | -2,900 | -4.6% |
| Manufacturing | 261,100 | 261,600 | 248,800 | -500 | -0.2% | +12,300 | +4.9% |
| Durable Goods | 154,100 | 154,600 | 149,200 | -500 | -0.3% | +4,900 | +3.3% |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 24,500 | 24,400 | 23,200 | +100 | +0.4% | +1,300 | +5.6% |
| Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | 51,400 | 51,400 | 48,300 | +0 | +0.0% | +3,100 | +6.4% |
| Non-Durable Goods | 107,000 | 107,000 | 99,600 | +0 | +0.0% | +7,400 | +7.4% |
| Textile Mills | 13,200 | 13,200 | 12,700 | +0 | +0.0% | +500 | +3.9% |
| Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing | 26,100 | 25,800 | 23,800 | +300 | +1.2% | +2,300 | +9.7% |
| Service-Providing | 1,873,600 | 1,874,800 | 1,788,900 | -1,200 | -0.1% | +84,700 | +4.7% |
| Private Service Providing | 1,501,300 | 1,514,800 | 1,419,100 | -13,500 | -0.9% | +82,200 | +5.8% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 432,800 | 437,800 | 409,500 | -5,000 | -1.1% | +23,300 | +5.7% |
| Wholesale Trade | 79,500 | 79,600 | 73,500 | -100 | -0.1% | +6,000 | +8.2% |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | 43,900 | 44,100 | 39,200 | -200 | -0.5% | +4,700 | +12.0% |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods | 22,300 | 22,100 | 21,000 | +200 | +0.9% | +1,300 | +6.2% |
| Retail Trade | 257,300 | 262,200 | 248,000 | -4,900 | -1.9% | +9,300 | +3.8% |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 34,100 | 34,200 | 32,300 | -100 | -0.3% | +1,800 | +5.6% |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 49,500 | 51,300 | 48,400 | -1,800 | -3.5% | +1,100 | +2.3% |
| Health and Personal Care Stores | 15,800 | 15,800 | 15,100 | +0 | +0.0% | +700 | +4.6% |
| Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores | 17,200 | 17,600 | 16,300 | -400 | -2.3% | +900 | +5.5% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 55,900 | 56,500 | 56,300 | -600 | -1.1% | -400 | -0.7% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 96,000 | 96,000 | 88,000 | +0 | +0.0% | +8,000 | +9.1% |
| Utilities | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | +0 | +0.0% | +0 | +0.0% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 85,000 | 85,000 | 77,000 | +0 | +0.0% | +8,000 | +10.4% |
| Information | 30,600 | 30,300 | 27,700 | +300 | +1.0% | +2,900 | +10.5% |
| Financial Activities | 117,000 | 117,100 | 109,500 | -100 | -0.1% | +7,500 | +6.8% |
| Finance and Insurance | 82,700 | 83,100 | 78,500 | -400 | -0.5% | +4,200 | +5.4% |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities including Monetary Authorities | 39,300 | 39,500 | 37,100 | -200 | -0.5% | +2,200 | +5.9% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 34,300 | 34,000 | 31,000 | +300 | +0.9% | +3,300 | +10.6% |
| Professional and Business Services | 305,600 | 304,300 | 292,000 | +1,300 | +0.4% | +13,600 | +4.7% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 111,600 | 110,900 | 104,100 | +700 | +0.6% | +7,500 | +7.2% |
| Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services | 22,000 | 21,900 | 20,600 | +100 | +0.5% | +1,400 | +6.8% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 23,900 | 24,100 | 23,800 | -200 | -0.8% | +100 | +0.4% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 170,100 | 169,300 | 164,100 | +800 | +0.5% | +6,000 | +3.7% |
| Administrative and Support Services | 156,800 | 155,900 | 151,800 | +900 | +0.6% | +5,000 | +3.3% |
| Employment Services | 69,800 | 71,100 | 72,600 | -1,300 | -1.8% | -2,800 | -3.9% |
| Services to Buildings and Dwellings | 40,000 | 39,300 | 37,000 | +700 | +1.8% | +3,000 | +8.1% |
| Education and Health Services | 261,400 | 259,900 | 251,900 | +1,500 | +0.6% | +9,500 | +3.8% |
| Educational Services | 46,900 | 44,400 | 40,800 | +2,500 | +5.6% | +6,100 | +15.0% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 214,500 | 215,500 | 211,100 | -1,000 | -0.5% | +3,400 | +1.6% |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 104,000 | 104,900 | 100,900 | -900 | -0.9% | +3,100 | +3.1% |
| Hospitals | 36,200 | 36,200 | 35,800 | +0 | +0.0% | +400 | +1.1% |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 37,000 | 37,200 | 37,400 | -200 | -0.5% | -400 | -1.1% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 270,400 | 281,600 | 251,400 | -11,200 | -4.0% | +19,000 | +7.6% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 33,200 | 35,800 | 30,600 | -2,600 | -7.3% | +2,600 | +8.5% |
| Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries | 26,400 | 28,500 | 24,100 | -2,100 | -7.4% | +2,300 | +9.5% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 237,200 | 245,800 | 220,800 | -8,600 | -3.5% | +16,400 | +7.4% |
| Accommodation | 32,000 | 33,700 | 28,800 | -1,700 | -5.0% | +3,200 | +11.1% |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 205,200 | 212,100 | 192,000 | -6,900 | -3.3% | +13,200 | +6.9% |
| Other Services | 83,500 | 83,800 | 77,100 | -300 | -0.4% | +6,400 | +8.3% |
| Repair and Maintenance | 23,400 | 23,700 | 21,700 | -300 | -1.3% | +1,700 | +7.8% |
| Personal and Laundry Services | 19,900 | 19,900 | 18,000 | +0 | +0.0% | +1,900 | +10.6% |
| Government | 372,300 | 360,000 | 369,800 | +12,300 | +3.4% | +2,500 | +0.7% |
| Federal Government | 36,300 | 36,000 | 36,100 | +300 | +0.8% | +200 | +0.6% |
| State Government | 113,000 | 106,700 | 110,000 | +6,300 | +5.9% | +3,000 | +2.7% |
| State Government Educational Services | 56,700 | 50,400 | 53,300 | +6,300 | +12.5% | +3,400 | +6.4% |
| State Government Excluding Education | 56,300 | 56,300 | 56,700 | +0 | +0.0% | -400 | -0.7% |
| Local Government | 223,000 | 217,300 | 223,700 | +5,700 | +2.6% | -700 | -0.3% |
| Local Government Educational Services | 108,800 | 102,700 | 107,700 | +6,100 | +5.9% | +1,100 | +1.0% |
| Local Government excluding Educational Services | 114,200 | 114,600 | 116,000 | -400 | -0.3% | -1,800 | -1.6% |

TOTAL PRIVATE NSA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS BY MSA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (AWE)

| AREA | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Charleston-North Charleston | \$1,110.30 | \$1,100.75 | \$1,025.39 | +\$9.55 | +0.9% | +\$84.91 | +8.3% |
| Columbia | \$889.67 | \$888.42 | \$837.17 | +\$1.25 | +0.1% | +\$52.50 | +6.3% |
| Florence | \$763.90 | \$759.94 | \$771.56 | +\$3.96 | +0.5% | -\$7.66 | -1.0% |
| Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin | \$1,044.06 | \$1,046.42 | \$980.66 | -\$2.36 | -0.2% | +\$63.40 | +6.5% |
| Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort | \$831.95 | \$820.19 | \$833.49 | +\$11.76 | +1.4% | -\$1.54 | -0.2% |
| Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach | \$848.93 | \$836.65 | \$762.62 | +\$12.28 | +1.5% | +\$86.31 | +11.3% |
| Spartanburg | \$948.01 | \$966.18 | \$968.80 | -\$18.17 | -1.9% | -\$20.79 | -2.2% |
| Sumter | \$720.64 | \$739.69 | \$663.48 | -\$19.05 | -2.6% | +\$57.16 | +8.6% |

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (AWH)

| AREA | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Charleston-North Charleston | 34.1 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Columbia | 34.1 | 34.0 | 33.5 | +0.1 | +0.3% | +0.6 | +1.8% |
| Florence | 33.3 | 33.7 | 33.1 | -0.4 | -1.2% | +0.2 | +0.6% |
| Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin | 35.5 | 35.4 | 34.8 | +0.1 | +0.3% | +0.7 | +2.0% |
| Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort | 31.3 | 30.4 | 31.5 | +0.9 | +3.0% | -0.2 | -0.6% |
| Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach | 34.3 | 33.9 | 31.5 | +0.4 | +1.2% | +2.8 | +8.9% |
| Spartanburg | 35.4 | 35.6 | 35.0 | -0.2 | -0.6% | +0.4 | +1.1% |
| Sumter | 32.0 | 32.4 | 29.1 | -0.4 | -1.2% | +2.9 | +10.0% |

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (AHE)

| AREA | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Charleston-North Charleston | \$32.56 | \$32.28 | \$30.07 | +\$0.28 | +0.9% | +\$2.49 | +8.3% |
| Columbia | \$26.09 | \$26.13 | \$24.99 | -\$0.04 | -0.2% | +\$1.10 | +4.4% |
| Florence | \$22.94 | \$22.55 | \$23.31 | +\$0.39 | +1.7% | -\$0.37 | -1.6% |
| Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin | \$29.41 | \$29.56 | \$28.18 | -\$0.15 | -0.5% | +\$1.23 | +4.4% |
| Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort | \$26.58 | \$26.98 | \$26.46 | -\$0.40 | -1.5% | +\$0.12 | +0.5% |
| Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach | \$24.75 | \$24.68 | \$24.21 | +\$0.07 | +0.3% | +\$0.54 | +2.2% |
| Spartanburg | \$26.78 | \$27.14 | \$27.68 | -\$0.36 | -1.3% | -\$0.90 | -3.3% |
| Sumter | \$22.52 | \$22.83 | \$22.80 | -\$0.31 | -1.4% | -\$0.28 | -1.2% |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

NSA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (AWE)

| INDUSTRY TITLE | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Private | \$997.79 | \$978.95 | \$913.27 | +\$18.84 | +1.9% | +\$84.52 | +9.3% |
| Goods Producing | \$1,305.82 | \$1,274.29 | \$1,174.83 | +\$31.53 | +2.5% | +\$130.99 | +11.2% |
| Construction | \$1,309.89 | \$1,275.63 | \$1,149.98 | +\$34.26 | +2.7% | +\$159.91 | +13.9% |
| Manufacturing | \$1,299.86 | \$1,270.10 | \$1,196.51 | +\$29.76 | +2.3% | +\$103.35 | +8.6% |
| Private Service Providing | \$923.74 | \$906.43 | \$845.57 | +\$17.31 | +1.9% | +\$78.17 | +9.2% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | \$835.78 | \$813.62 | \$828.01 | +\$22.16 | +2.7% | +\$7.77 | +0.9% |
| Financial Activities | \$1,216.34 | \$1,184.78 | \$1,137.65 | +\$31.56 | +2.7% | +\$78.69 | +6.9% |
| Professional and Business Services | \$1,221.50 | \$1,216.34 | \$1,043.83 | +\$5.16 | +0.4% | +\$177.67 | +17.0% |
| Education and Health Services | \$989.18 | \$1,007.76 | \$995.72 | -\$18.58 | -1.8% | -\$6.54 | -0.7% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | \$439.25 | \$447.02 | \$390.53 | -\$7.77 | -1.7% | +\$48.72 | +12.5% |
| Other Services | \$807.02 | \$816.35 | \$772.37 | -\$9.33 | -1.1% | +\$34.65 | +4.5% |

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (AWH)

| INDUSTRY TITLE | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Private | 34.9 | 34.9 | 33.9 | +0.0 | +0.0% | +1.0 | +3.0% |
| Goods Producing | 41.6 | 41.4 | 40.4 | +0.2 | +0.5% | +1.2 | +3.0% |
| Construction | 42.2 | 42.1 | 39.6 | +0.1 | +0.2% | +2.6 | +6.6% |
| Manufacturing | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.3 | +0.4 | +1.0% | +0.9 | +2.2% |
| Private Service Providing | 33.3 | 33.3 | 32.2 | +0.0 | +0.0% | +1.1 | +3.4% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 33.1 | 32.9 | 33.2 | +0.2 | +0.6% | -0.1 | -0.3% |
| Financial Activities | 38.7 | 37.6 | 37.3 | +1.1 | +2.9% | +1.4 | +3.8% |
| Professional and Business Services | 38.4 | 39.3 | 36.6 | -0.9 | -2.3% | +1.8 | +4.9% |
| Education and Health Services | 32.2 | 32.3 | 31.5 | -0.1 | -0.3% | +0.7 | +2.2% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 25.0 | 25.5 | 24.5 | -0.5 | -2.0% | +0.5 | +2.0% |
| Other Services | 33.5 | 34.1 | 34.1 | -0.6 | -1.8% | -0.6 | -1.8% |

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (AHE)

| INDUSTRY TITLE | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Private | \$28.59 | \$28.05 | \$26.94 | +\$0.54 | +1.9% | +\$1.65 | +6.1% |
| Goods Producing | \$31.39 | \$30.78 | \$29.08 | +\$0.61 | +2.0% | +\$2.31 | +7.9% |
| Private Service Providing | \$31.04 | \$30.30 | \$29.04 | +\$0.74 | +2.4% | +\$2.00 | +6.9% |
| Construction | \$31.55 | \$31.13 | \$29.69 | +\$0.42 | +1.4% | +\$1.86 | +6.3% |
| Manufacturing | \$27.74 | \$27.22 | \$26.26 | +\$0.52 | +1.9% | +\$1.48 | +5.6% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | \$25.25 | \$24.73 | \$24.94 | +\$0.52 | +2.1% | +\$0.31 | +1.2% |
| Financial Activities | \$31.43 | \$31.51 | \$30.50 | -\$0.08 | -0.3% | +\$0.93 | +3.1% |
| Professional and Business Services | \$31.81 | \$30.95 | \$28.52 | +\$0.86 | +2.8% | +\$3.29 | +11.5% |
| Education and Health Services | \$30.72 | \$31.20 | \$31.61 | -\$0.48 | -1.5% | -\$0.89 | -2.8% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | \$17.57 | \$17.53 | \$15.94 | +\$0.04 | +0.2% | +\$1.63 | +10.2% |
| Other Services | \$24.09 | \$23.94 | \$22.65 | +\$0.15 | +0.6% | +\$1.44 | +6.4% |

NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON MSA
SEPTEMBER 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 394,800 | 397,100 | 371,800 | -2,300 | -0.6% | +23,000 | +6.2% |
| Total Private | 323,600 | 326,900 | 301,800 | -3,300 | -1.0% | +21,800 | +7.2% |
| Goods Producing | 51,300 | 51,400 | 49,100 | -100 | -0.2% | +2,200 | +4.5% |
| Service-Providing | 343,500 | 345,700 | 322,700 | -2,200 | -0.6% | +20,800 | +6.5% |
| Private Service Providing | 272,300 | 275,500 | 252,700 | -3,200 | -1.2% | +19,600 | +7.8% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 21,600 | 21,900 | 21,300 | -300 | -1.4% | +300 | +1.4% |
| Manufacturing | 29,700 | 29,500 | 27,800 | +200 | +0.7% | +1,900 | +6.8% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 68,800 | 69,700 | 66,800 | -900 | -1.3% | +2,000 | +3.0% |
| Wholesale Trade | 11,600 | 11,600 | 10,800 | 0 | 0% | +800 | +7.4% |
| Retail Trade | 40,800 | 41,800 | 40,300 | -1,000 | -2.4% | +500 | +1.2% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 7,300 | 7,500 | 7,300 | -200 | -2.7% | 0 | 0% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 16,400 | 16,300 | 15,700 | +100 | +0.6% | +700 | +4.5% |
| Information | 8,000 | 7,900 | 7,300 | +100 | +1.3% | +700 | +9.6% |
| Financial Activities | 17,200 | 17,200 | 16,100 | 0 | 0% | +1,100 | +6.8% |
| Professional and Business Services | 64,300 | 64,300 | 57,400 | 0 | 0% | +6,900 | +12.0% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 29,300 | 29,300 | 26,100 | 0 | 0% | +3,200 | +12.3% |
| Education and Health Services | 44,900 | 44,200 | 43,100 | +700 | +1.6% | +1,800 | +4.2% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 53,400 | 56,400 | 47,300 | -3,000 | -5.3% | +6,100 | +12.9% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 47,400 | 50,300 | 41,700 | -2,900 | -5.8% | +5,700 | +13.7% |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 38,700 | 41,200 | 34,300 | -2,500 | -6.1% | +4,400 | +12.8% |
| Other Services | 15,700 | 15,800 | 14,700 | -100 | -0.6% | +1,000 | +6.8% |
| Government | 71,200 | 70,200 | 70,000 | +1,000 | +1.4% | +1,200 | +1.7% |
| Federal Government | 11,700 | 11,600 | 12,000 | +100 | +0.9% | -300 | -2.5% |
| State Government | 31,200 | 30,200 | 30,000 | +1,000 | +3.3% | +1,200 | +4.0% |
| Local Government | 28,300 | 28,400 | 28,000 | -100 | -0.4% | +300 | +1.1% |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
COLUMBIA MSA
SEPTEMBER 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 405,100 | 403,700 | 394,000 | +1,400 | +0.4% | +11,100 | +2.8% |
| Total Private | 327,000 | 328,200 | 313,700 | -1,200 | -0.4% | +13,300 | +4.2% |
| Goods Producing | 48,400 | 48,400 | 48,300 | 0 | 0% | +100 | +0.2% |
| Service-Providing | 356,700 | 355,300 | 345,700 | +1,400 | +0.4% | +11,000 | +3.2% |
| Private Service Providing | 278,600 | 279,800 | 265,400 | -1,200 | -0.4% | +13,200 | +5.0% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 15,800 | 15,900 | 16,700 | -100 | -0.6% | -900 | -5.4% |
| Manufacturing | 32,600 | 32,500 | 31,600 | +100 | +0.3% | +1,000 | +3.2% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 75,600 | 76,500 | 73,700 | -900 | -1.2% | +1,900 | +2.6% |
| Wholesale Trade | 16,100 | 16,200 | 14,900 | -100 | -0.6% | +1,200 | +8.1% |
| Retail Trade | 43,000 | 43,800 | 42,400 | -800 | -1.8% | +600 | +1.4% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 16,500 | 16,500 | 16,400 | 0 | 0% | +100 | +0.6% |
| Information | 5,400 | 5,400 | 5,100 | 0 | 0% | +300 | +5.9% |
| Financial Activities | 34,200 | 34,900 | 32,600 | -700 | -2.0% | +1,600 | +4.9% |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities including Monetary Authorities - Central Bank | 7,500 | 7,600 | 7,200 | -100 | -1.3% | +300 | +4.2% |
| Professional and Business Services | 52,000 | 51,200 | 51,600 | +800 | +1.6% | +400 | +0.8% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 28,900 | 27,700 | 29,400 | +1,200 | +4.3% | -500 | -1.7% |
| Education and Health Services | 52,700 | 53,000 | 49,800 | -300 | -0.6% | +2,900 | +5.8% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 41,800 | 41,800 | 36,900 | 0 | 0% | +4,900 | +13.3% |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 34,500 | 34,400 | 31,000 | +100 | +0.3% | +3,500 | +11.3% |
| Other Services | 16,900 | 17,000 | 15,700 | -100 | -0.6% | +1,200 | +7.6% |
| Government | 78,100 | 75,500 | 80,300 | +2,600 | +3.4% | -2,200 | -2.7% |
| Federal Government | 11,100 | 11,000 | 11,200 | +100 | +0.9% | -100 | -0.9% |
| State Government | 33,400 | 31,300 | 32,600 | +2,100 | +6.7% | +800 | +2.5% |
| Local Government | 33,600 | 33,200 | 36,500 | +400 | +1.2% | -2,900 | -8.0% |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

**NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
GREENVILLE-ANDERSON-MAULDIN MSA
SEPTEMBER 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**

| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 444,100 | 443,600 | 425,200 | +500 | +0.1% | +18,900 | +4.4% |
| Total Private | 381,600 | 383,900 | 363,900 | -2,300 | -0.6% | +17,700 | +4.9% |
| Goods Producing | 80,800 | 80,800 | 77,300 | 0 | 0% | +3,500 | +4.5% |
| Service-Providing | 363,300 | 362,800 | 347,900 | +500 | +0.1% | +15,400 | +4.4% |
| Private Service Providing | 300,800 | 303,100 | 286,600 | -2,300 | -0.8% | +14,200 | +5.0% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 19,200 | 19,200 | 19,900 | 0 | 0% | -700 | -3.5% |
| Manufacturing | 61,600 | 61,600 | 57,400 | 0 | 0% | +4,200 | +7.3% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 82,100 | 82,500 | 76,600 | -400 | -0.5% | +5,500 | +7.2% |
| Wholesale Trade | 20,100 | 20,000 | 18,400 | +100 | +0.5% | +1,700 | +9.2% |
| Retail Trade | 48,200 | 48,700 | 44,900 | -500 | -1.0% | +3,300 | +7.4% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 13,800 | 13,800 | 13,300 | 0 | 0% | +500 | +3.8% |
| Information | 7,200 | 7,100 | 6,600 | +100 | +1.4% | +600 | +9.1% |
| Financial Activities | 22,000 | 22,000 | 20,200 | 0 | 0% | +1,800 | +8.9% |
| Professional and Business Services | 73,000 | 74,300 | 72,400 | -1,300 | -1.8% | +600 | +0.8% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 25,300 | 25,600 | 23,400 | -300 | -1.2% | +1,900 | +8.1% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 5,700 | 5,800 | 5,600 | -100 | -1.7% | +100 | +1.8% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management | 42,000 | 42,900 | 43,400 | -900 | -2.1% | -1,400 | -3.2% |
| Education and Health Services | 54,500 | 54,000 | 52,800 | +500 | +0.9% | +1,700 | +3.2% |
| Educational Services | 12,600 | 12,000 | 11,000 | +600 | +5.0% | +1,600 | +14.6% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 41,900 | 42,000 | 41,800 | -100 | -0.2% | +100 | +0.2% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 46,500 | 47,600 | 43,600 | -1,100 | -2.3% | +2,900 | +6.7% |
| Other Services | 15,500 | 15,600 | 14,400 | -100 | -0.6% | +1,100 | +7.6% |
| Government | 62,500 | 59,700 | 61,300 | +2,800 | +4.7% | +1,200 | +2.0% |
| Federal Government | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,900 | 0 | 0% | +100 | +3.5% |
| State Government | 15,500 | 13,300 | 14,800 | +2,200 | +16.5% | +700 | +4.7% |
| Local Government | 44,000 | 43,400 | 43,600 | +600 | +1.4% | +400 | +0.9% |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
MYRTLE BEACH-CONWAY-NORTH MYRTLE BEACH MSA
SEPTEMBER 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 182,800 | 185,700 | 176,200 | -2,900 | -1.6% | +6,600 | +3.8% |
| Total Private | 158,700 | 162,600 | 152,700 | -3,900 | -2.4% | +6,000 | +3.9% |
| Goods Producing | 15,700 | 15,800 | 15,900 | -100 | -0.6% | -200 | -1.3% |
| Service-Providing | 167,100 | 169,900 | 160,300 | -2,800 | -1.7% | +6,800 | +4.2% |
| Private Service Providing | 143,000 | 146,800 | 136,800 | -3,800 | -2.6% | +6,200 | +4.5% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 10,700 | 10,800 | 11,000 | -100 | -0.9% | -300 | -2.7% |
| Manufacturing | 5,000 | 5,000 | 4,900 | 0 | 0% | +100 | +2.0% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 40,800 | 41,700 | 38,600 | -900 | -2.2% | +2,200 | +5.7% |
| Wholesale Trade | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,400 | 0 | 0% | +200 | +5.9% |
| Retail Trade | 32,400 | 33,300 | 30,500 | -900 | -2.7% | +1,900 | +6.2% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 0 | 0% | +100 | +2.1% |
| Information | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 0 | 0% | +100 | +4.2% |
| Financial Activities | 10,500 | 10,400 | 10,100 | +100 | +1.0% | +400 | +4.0% |
| Professional and Business Services | 17,500 | 17,700 | 17,100 | -200 | -1.1% | +400 | +2.3% |
| Education and Health Services | 20,500 | 20,300 | 19,600 | +200 | +1.0% | +900 | +4.6% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 44,300 | 47,200 | 42,500 | -2,900 | -6.1% | +1,800 | +4.2% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 37,200 | 40,200 | 36,200 | -3,000 | -7.5% | +1,000 | +2.8% |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 28,000 | 30,600 | 27,900 | -2,600 | -8.5% | +100 | +0.4% |
| Other Services | 6,900 | 7,000 | 6,500 | -100 | -1.4% | +400 | +6.2% |
| Government | 24,100 | 23,100 | 23,500 | +1,000 | +4.3% | +600 | +2.6% |
| Federal Government | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,400 | +100 | +7.1% | +100 | +7.1% |
| State Government | 4,900 | 4,700 | 4,800 | +200 | +4.3% | +100 | +2.1% |
| Local Government | 17,700 | 17,000 | 17,300 | +700 | +4.1% | +400 | +2.3% |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
SPARTANBURG MSA
SEPTEMBER 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 169,900 | 168,700 | 162,800 | +1,200 | +0.7% | +7,100 | +4.4% |
| Total Private | 142,300 | 142,300 | 136,100 | 0 | 0% | +6,200 | +4.6% |
| Goods Producing | 46,100 | 46,000 | 43,800 | +100 | +0.2% | +2,300 | +5.3% |
| Service-Providing | 123,800 | 122,700 | 119,000 | +1,100 | +0.9% | +4,800 | +4.0% |
| Private Service Providing | 96,200 | 96,300 | 92,300 | -100 | -0.1% | +3,900 | +4.2% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 7,200 | 7,300 | 7,300 | -100 | -1.4% | -100 | -1.4% |
| Manufacturing | 38,900 | 38,700 | 36,500 | +200 | +0.5% | +2,400 | +6.6% |
| Durable Goods | 27,000 | 26,800 | 25,400 | +200 | +0.8% | +1,600 | +6.3% |
| Non-Durable Goods | 11,900 | 11,900 | 11,100 | 0 | 0% | +800 | +7.2% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 37,400 | 37,300 | 35,700 | +100 | +0.3% | +1,700 | +4.8% |
| Wholesale Trade | 8,400 | 8,400 | 8,000 | 0 | 0% | +400 | +5.0% |
| Retail Trade | 16,500 | 16,400 | 16,000 | +100 | +0.6% | +500 | +3.1% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 12,500 | 12,500 | 11,700 | 0 | 0% | +800 | +6.8% |
| Information | 700 | 700 | 700 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Financial Activities | 5,000 | 5,000 | 4,900 | 0 | 0% | +100 | +2.0% |
| Professional and Business Services | 18,600 | 18,300 | 17,800 | +300 | +1.6% | +800 | +4.5% |
| Education and Health Services | 14,900 | 14,900 | 14,600 | 0 | 0% | +300 | +2.1% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 14,200 | 14,600 | 13,500 | -400 | -2.7% | +700 | +5.2% |
| Other Services | 5,400 | 5,500 | 5,100 | -100 | -1.8% | +300 | +5.9% |
| Government | 27,600 | 26,400 | 26,700 | +1,200 | +4.6% | +900 | +3.4% |
| Federal Government | 600 | 600 | 600 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| State Government | 4,000 | 3,600 | 3,900 | +400 | +11.1% | +100 | +2.6% |
| Local Government | 23,000 | 22,200 | 22,200 | +800 | +3.6% | +800 | +3.6% |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

**NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR
FLORENCE MSA
SEPTEMBER 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**

| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 90,200 | 90,100 | 90,000 | +100 | +0.1% | +200 | +0.2% |
| Total Private | 73,400 | 73,600 | 72,800 | -200 | -0.3% | +600 | +0.8% |
| Goods Producing | 14,100 | 14,100 | 14,100 | +00 | 0% | +00 | 0% |
| Service-Providing | 76,100 | 76,000 | 75,900 | +100 | +0.1% | +200 | +0.3% |
| Private Service Providing | 59,300 | 59,500 | 58,700 | -200 | -0.3% | +600 | +1.0% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 18,800 | 19,100 | 19,200 | -300 | -1.6% | -400 | -2.1% |
| Government | 16,800 | 16,500 | 17,200 | +300 | +1.8% | -400 | -2.3% |
| Federal Government | 700 | 700 | 700 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| State Government | 4,400 | 4,200 | 4,600 | +200 | +4.8% | -200 | -4.4% |
| Local Government | 11,700 | 11,600 | 11,900 | +100 | +0.9% | -200 | -1.7% |

**HILTON HEAD ISLAND-BLUFFTON MSA
SEPTEMBER 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**

| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 84,100 | 86,000 | 81,800 | -1,900 | -2.2% | +2,300 | +2.8% |
| Total Private | 72,500 | 74,400 | 70,300 | -1,900 | -2.6% | +2,200 | +3.1% |
| Goods Producing | 6,700 | 6,800 | 6,900 | -100 | -1.5% | -200 | -2.9% |
| Service-Providing | 77,400 | 79,200 | 74,900 | -1,800 | -2.3% | +2,500 | +3.3% |
| Private Service Providing | 65,800 | 67,600 | 63,400 | -1,800 | -2.7% | +2,400 | +3.8% |
| Government | 11,600 | 11,600 | 11,500 | 0 | 0% | +100 | +0.9% |

**SUMTER MSA
SEPTEMBER 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**

| | SEPTEMBER 2022 | AUGUST 2022 | SEPTEMBER 2021 | AUGUST 2022 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | | SEPTEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022 | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | # CHANGE | % CHANGE | # CHANGE | % CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 37,800 | 37,800 | 38,000 | 0 | 0% | -200 | -0.5% |
| Total Private | 31,700 | 32,000 | 31,800 | -300 | -0.9% | -100 | -0.3% |
| Goods Producing | 9,100 | 9,100 | 9,200 | 0 | 0% | -100 | -1.1% |
| Service-Providing | 28,700 | 28,700 | 28,800 | 0 | 0% | -100 | -0.4% |
| Private Service Providing | 22,600 | 22,900 | 22,600 | -300 | -1.3% | 0 | 0% |
| Manufacturing | 6,500 | 6,500 | 6,600 | 0 | 0% | -100 | -1.5% |
| Government | 6,100 | 5,800 | 6,200 | +300 | +5.2% | -100 | -1.6% |
| Federal Government | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 0 | 0% | -100 | -7.1% |
| State Government | 1,400 | 1,300 | 1,400 | +100 | +7.7% | 0 | 0% |
| Local Government | 3,400 | 3,200 | 3,400 | +200 | +6.3% | 0 | 0% |

LONG-RUN TRENDS

ANNUAL LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS DATA 1976-2021

| YEAR | CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION | LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (PERCENT) | EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO (PERCENT) | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENT) |
|------|--|---|--|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1976 | 2,007,417 | 64.7 | 60.2 | 1,299,241 | 1,207,662 | 91,579 | 7.0 |
| 1977 | 2,061,250 | 64.4 | 60.0 | 1,327,423 | 1,237,495 | 89,928 | 6.8 |
| 1978 | 2,117,667 | 64.1 | 60.5 | 1,356,921 | 1,281,597 | 75,324 | 5.6 |
| 1979 | 2,169,417 | 63.4 | 60.2 | 1,375,201 | 1,306,773 | 68,428 | 5.0 |
| 1980 | 2,221,250 | 62.8 | 58.6 | 1,395,675 | 1,301,796 | 93,879 | 6.7 |
| 1981 | 2,266,583 | 63.2 | 58.0 | 1,432,219 | 1,314,907 | 117,312 | 8.2 |
| 1982 | 2,307,333 | 64.2 | 57.3 | 1,482,373 | 1,322,883 | 159,490 | 10.8 |
| 1983 | 2,341,083 | 63.2 | 56.9 | 1,479,137 | 1,333,162 | 145,975 | 9.9 |
| 1984 | 2,378,500 | 62.9 | 58.5 | 1,495,188 | 1,391,286 | 103,902 | 6.9 |
| 1985 | 2,426,500 | 63.8 | 59.5 | 1,548,924 | 1,443,612 | 105,312 | 6.8 |
| 1986 | 2,455,333 | 64.9 | 60.7 | 1,592,306 | 1,491,069 | 101,237 | 6.4 |
| 1987 | 2,495,333 | 65.4 | 61.8 | 1,631,897 | 1,542,170 | 89,727 | 5.5 |
| 1988 | 2,533,000 | 65.6 | 62.5 | 1,660,533 | 1,583,928 | 76,605 | 4.6 |
| 1989 | 2,566,000 | 66.0 | 62.9 | 1,693,438 | 1,615,009 | 78,429 | 4.6 |
| 1990 | 2,611,843 | 66.5 | 63.3 | 1,737,831 | 1,652,949 | 84,882 | 4.9 |
| 1991 | 2,663,759 | 66.3 | 62.3 | 1,767,123 | 1,659,196 | 107,927 | 6.1 |
| 1992 | 2,699,745 | 66.7 | 62.2 | 1,799,677 | 1,678,803 | 120,874 | 6.7 |
| 1993 | 2,739,480 | 66.7 | 61.8 | 1,826,650 | 1,693,483 | 133,167 | 7.3 |
| 1994 | 2,775,049 | 66.4 | 62.3 | 1,841,428 | 1,727,714 | 113,714 | 6.2 |
| 1995 | 2,813,952 | 66.2 | 62.8 | 1,864,221 | 1,768,540 | 95,681 | 5.1 |
| 1996 | 2,851,104 | 66.2 | 62.4 | 1,886,064 | 1,779,221 | 106,843 | 5.7 |
| 1997 | 2,897,839 | 66.3 | 63.3 | 1,920,244 | 1,834,337 | 85,907 | 4.5 |
| 1998 | 2,945,825 | 65.9 | 63.5 | 1,940,846 | 1,870,270 | 70,576 | 3.6 |
| 1999 | 2,989,560 | 65.5 | 62.8 | 1,958,598 | 1,877,345 | 81,253 | 4.1 |
| 2000 | 3,027,367 | 64.9 | 62.5 | 1,965,481 | 1,892,559 | 72,922 | 3.7 |
| 2001 | 3,064,191 | 63.4 | 60.0 | 1,941,956 | 1,839,246 | 102,710 | 5.3 |
| 2002 | 3,098,739 | 63.1 | 59.0 | 1,954,548 | 1,828,735 | 125,813 | 6.4 |
| 2003 | 3,133,915 | 63.8 | 59.2 | 1,999,485 | 1,855,599 | 143,886 | 7.2 |
| 2004 | 3,178,645 | 64.3 | 59.5 | 2,043,864 | 1,891,722 | 152,142 | 7.4 |
| 2005 | 3,234,049 | 64.0 | 59.4 | 2,071,111 | 1,919,644 | 151,467 | 7.3 |
| 2006 | 3,305,437 | 65.0 | 60.5 | 2,148,698 | 2,001,245 | 147,453 | 6.9 |
| 2007 | 3,374,548 | 63.9 | 60.0 | 2,155,198 | 2,024,493 | 130,705 | 6.1 |
| 2008 | 3,439,974 | 62.8 | 58.2 | 2,160,084 | 2,002,903 | 157,181 | 7.3 |
| 2009 | 3,490,448 | 62.1 | 55.0 | 2,166,737 | 1,919,307 | 247,430 | 11.4 |
| 2010 | 3,564,619 | 61.0 | 54.1 | 2,174,535 | 1,928,442 | 246,093 | 11.3 |
| 2011 | 3,612,048 | 60.5 | 54.2 | 2,185,171 | 1,957,493 | 227,678 | 10.4 |
| 2012 | 3,655,515 | 59.9 | 54.5 | 2,190,203 | 1,992,957 | 197,246 | 9.0 |
| 2013 | 3,704,281 | 59.3 | 54.9 | 2,197,876 | 2,034,404 | 163,472 | 7.4 |
| 2014 | 3,759,002 | 59.1 | 55.4 | 2,222,426 | 2,082,941 | 139,485 | 6.3 |
| 2015 | 3,822,409 | 59.3 | 55.8 | 2,267,837 | 2,134,087 | 133,750 | 5.9 |
| 2016 | 3,888,005 | 58.8 | 55.9 | 2,286,054 | 2,174,301 | 111,753 | 4.9 |
| 2017 | 3,897,645 | 58.0 | 55.6 | 2,261,766 | 2,166,708 | 95,058 | 4.2 |
| 2018 | 3,948,448 | 57.7 | 55.8 | 2,279,431 | 2,202,377 | 77,054 | 3.4 |
| 2019 | 4,002,601 | 58.0 | 56.4 | 2,321,189 | 2,256,313 | 64,876 | 2.8 |
| 2020 | 4,058,279 | 57.4 | 54.0 | 2,330,863 | 2,191,331 | 139,532 | 6.0 |
| 2021 | 4,117,555 | 57.4 | 55.1 | 2,364,366 | 2,269,813 | 94,553 | 4.0 |

ANNUAL CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS NONFARM PAYROLL 1939-2021

| YEAR | EMPLOYMENT | YEAR | EMPLOYMENT | YEAR | EMPLOYMENT | YEAR | EMPLOYMENT |
|------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|------------|
| 1939 | 310,100 | 1960 | 582,500 | 1981 | 1,196,500 | 2002 | 1,795,400 |
| 1940 | 328,600 | 1961 | 587,000 | 1982 | 1,162,300 | 2003 | 1,799,100 |
| 1941 | 387,500 | 1962 | 609,800 | 1983 | 1,189,000 | 2004 | 1,826,600 |
| 1942 | 416,500 | 1963 | 630,600 | 1984 | 1,262,500 | 2005 | 1,862,900 |
| 1943 | 428,500 | 1964 | 651,500 | 1985 | 1,296,200 | 2006 | 1,905,700 |
| 1944 | 408,600 | 1965 | 686,000 | 1986 | 1,338,000 | 2007 | 1,945,000 |
| 1945 | 396,000 | 1966 | 734,900 | 1987 | 1,392,200 | 2008 | 1,926,300 |
| 1946 | 411,600 | 1967 | 754,500 | 1988 | 1,449,000 | 2009 | 1,814,400 |
| 1947 | 436,200 | 1968 | 782,900 | 1989 | 1,499,700 | 2010 | 1,811,300 |
| 1948 | 456,400 | 1969 | 819,800 | 1990 | 1,527,600 | 2011 | 1,832,500 |
| 1949 | 443,100 | 1970 | 842,000 | 1991 | 1,497,300 | 2012 | 1,864,300 |
| 1950 | 461,400 | 1971 | 862,600 | 1992 | 1,511,800 | 2013 | 1,901,000 |
| 1951 | 505,800 | 1972 | 920,300 | 1993 | 1,553,000 | 2014 | 1,951,300 |
| 1952 | 544,300 | 1973 | 984,000 | 1994 | 1,592,000 | 2015 | 2,006,700 |
| 1953 | 543,900 | 1974 | 1,015,800 | 1995 | 1,636,300 | 2016 | 2,055,300 |
| 1954 | 519,700 | 1975 | 982,600 | 1996 | 1,669,400 | 2017 | 2,096,100 |
| 1955 | 533,000 | 1976 | 1,038,100 | 1997 | 1,718,800 | 2018 | 2,154,800 |
| 1956 | 542,900 | 1977 | 1,081,700 | 1998 | 1,779,800 | 2019 | 2,189,600 |
| 1957 | 545,000 | 1978 | 1,137,500 | 1999 | 1,826,300 | 2020 | 2,081,600 |
| 1958 | 545,900 | 1979 | 1,176,000 | 2000 | 1,854,000 | 2021 | 2,146,300 |
| 1959 | 566,900 | 1980 | 1,188,800 | 2001 | 1,814,800 | | |

ANNUAL CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS NONFARM PAYROLL 2007-2021

| | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS |
|------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2007 | \$675.36 | 36.0 | \$18.76 |
| 2008 | \$669.28 | 35.6 | \$18.80 |
| 2009 | \$665.55 | 34.7 | \$19.18 |
| 2010 | \$692.17 | 34.8 | \$19.89 |
| 2011 | \$716.18 | 34.8 | \$20.58 |
| 2012 | \$705.16 | 35.1 | \$20.09 |
| 2013 | \$716.15 | 34.9 | \$20.52 |
| 2014 | \$726.23 | 34.5 | \$21.05 |
| 2015 | \$743.27 | 34.7 | \$21.42 |
| 2016 | \$762.80 | 34.5 | \$22.11 |
| 2017 | \$791.99 | 34.6 | \$22.89 |
| 2018 | \$829.36 | 34.6 | \$23.97 |
| 2019 | \$852.84 | 34.5 | \$24.72 |
| 2020 | \$888.31 | 34.1 | \$26.05 |
| 2021 | \$925.41 | 34.3 | \$26.98 |

TECHNICAL NOTES

- Household Survey:** Nationally, there is a monthly Current Population Survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to determine employment status of the civilian population. This information, along with other inputs, are used by DEW to operate the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, which estimates the number of individuals employed and those not employed, but actively seeking employment for statewide and a variety of sub-state geographies.
- Employer Survey:** BLS conducts a monthly Current Employment Statistics survey of about 44,000 employers which yields national estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, and earnings by industry. These data are processed by DEW to generate comparable data for the state and its metropolitan statistical areas.
- Seasonally Adjusted:** Seasonal adjustment removes the effects of events that follow a regular pattern each year (i.e. tourist-related hiring and school closings in the summer). These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in data over time.
- Not Seasonally Adjusted:** Effects of regular or seasonal patterns have not been removed from these data.

| CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) | LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) |
|---|--|
| Data is published by Industry | Data is published by County |
| Counts Jobs | Counts People |
| Utilizes an Establishment Survey | The Current Population Survey (CPS), which is a Household Survey , is used to calculate LAUS |
| Reference week is the Pay Period that includes the 12 th of the month | Reference week is the Calendar Week that includes the 12 th of the month |
| A job held by a person on unpaid leave during the reference week is not counted since they are not receiving pay | A person on unpaid leave is counted as employed because they will return to their job |
| Does not count self-employed workers | Does count self-employed workers |
| Does not include agricultural workers | Includes both agricultural and non-agricultural workers |
| Does not count unpaid family workers | Counts unpaid family workers if they worked at least 15 unpaid hours for a family business or family farm during the reference week |
| Workers on strike during the entire reference period are not counted | Workers on strike during the reference week are counted as employed in LAUS |



Find more information at
scworkforceinfo.com



Do you need some help finding the data you need? Have a great idea for a research project you'd like to discuss with someone? We love to collaborate!

DATA TRENDS is prepared by the LMI Division of the S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce with funding provided by the US Department of Labor. Featured data is prepared in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and current month estimates are always preliminary, with all previous data subject to revision.

*Interested in staying up to date with Trends as it's released?
 Subscribe by clicking here!*



**Labor Market
 Information**

SC Department of Employment and Workforce
 Labor Market Information Division
 Columbia, South Carolina 29202

dew.sc.gov
 scworkforceinfo.com