

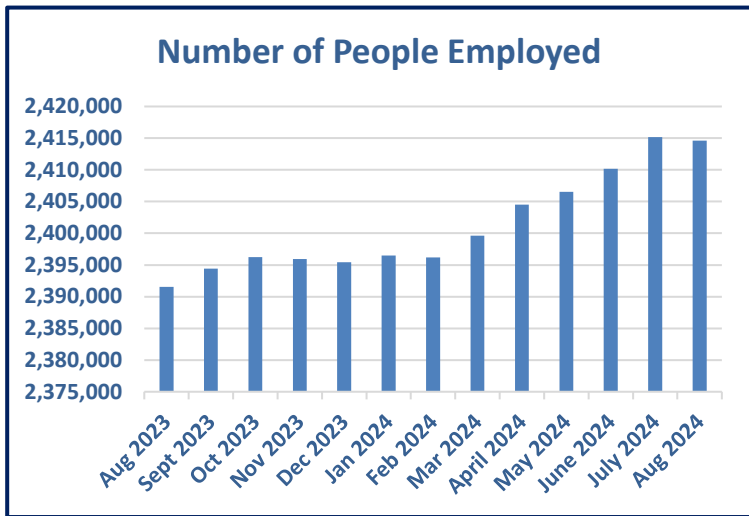


For Release
September 20, 2024

South Carolina’s Employment Situation: August 2024

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

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 substate geographies.



EMPLOYMENT:

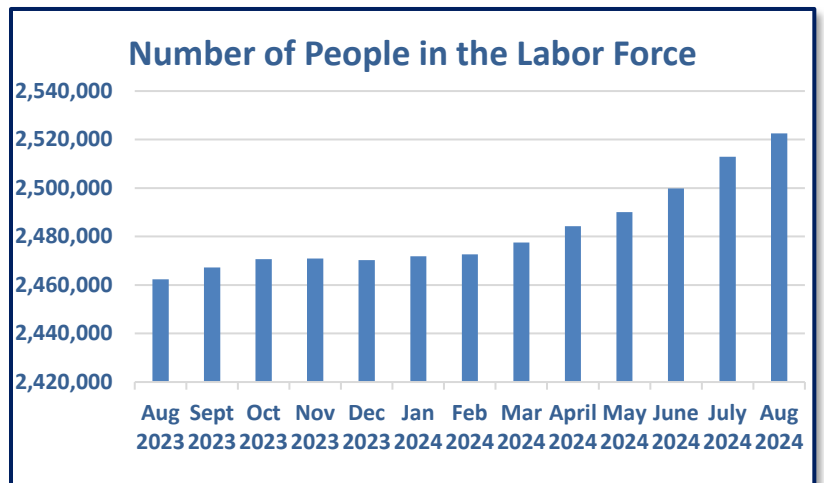
- The seasonally adjusted number of South Carolina workers decreased to 2,414,621.
- That is a decrease of 537 people over the July 2024 estimate.
- That is an increase of 23,102 people over the August 2023 estimate.

LABOR FORCE:

- The state’s estimated labor force (people working plus unemployed people looking for work) increased to 2,522,541 while the labor force participation rate increased to 57.6 percent.
- That is a significant increase of 9,619 people over the July 2024 estimate.
- That is a significant increase of 60,115 individuals over the August 2023 estimate.

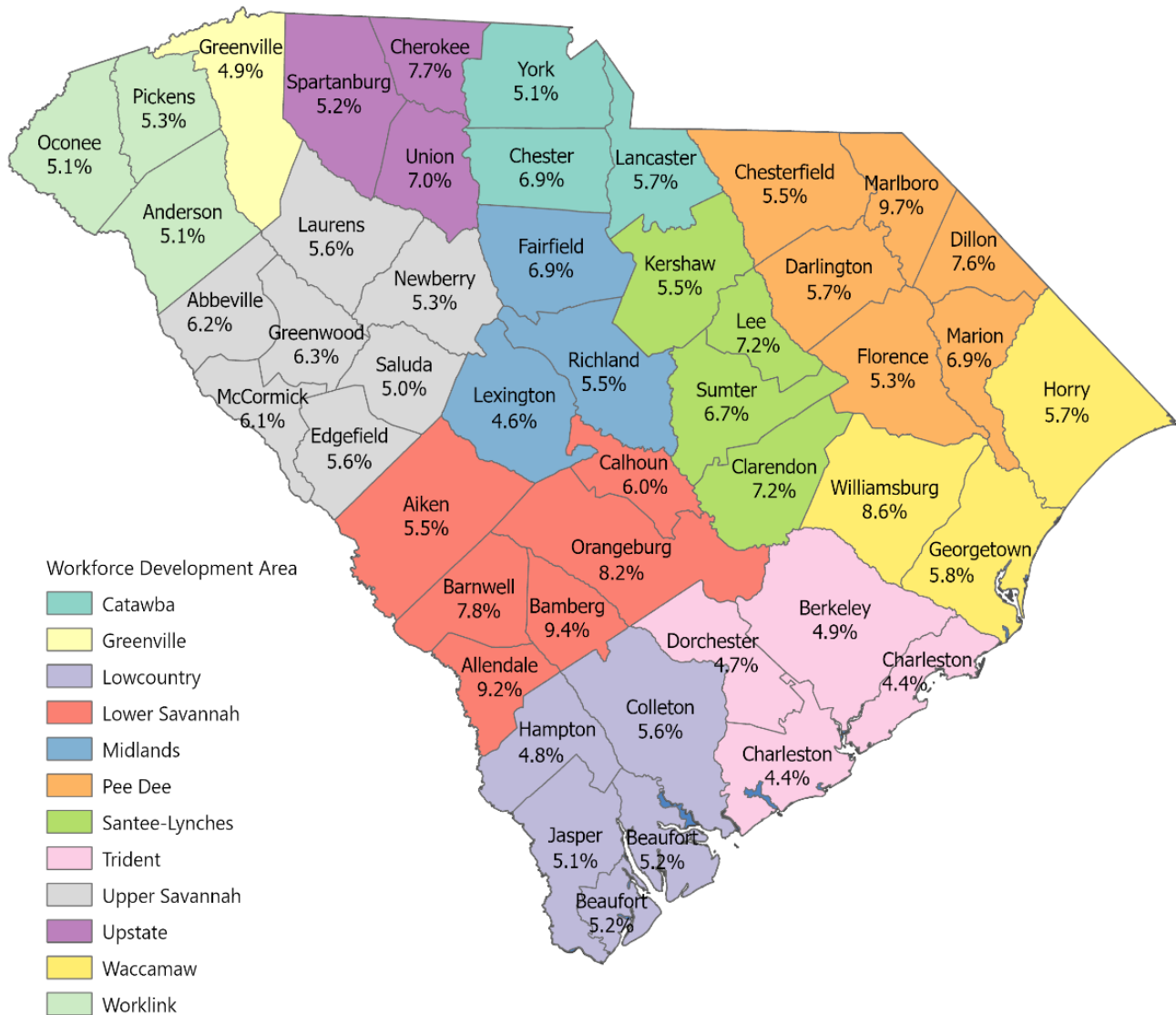
UNEMPLOYED:

- The estimate of unemployed people increased to 107,920.
- That is a significant increase of 10,156 people from July’s estimate and a significant increase of 37,013 from the August 2023 estimate.
- The state’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased significantly from 3.9 percent to 4.3 percent. The national unemployment rate decreased to 4.2 percent, according to the Current Population Survey.



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.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

Name	Counties	Rate	Monthly Change	Annual Change
Charleston-North Charleston	Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester	4.6%	↑ 0.4 pts	↑ 2.2 pts
Columbia	Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Richland, Saluda	5.2%	↑ 0.5 pts	↑ 2.6 pts
Florence	Darlington, Florence	5.4%	↑ 0.4 pts	↑ 2.6 pts
Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin	Anderson, Greenville, Laurens, Pickens	5.1%	↑ 0.4 pts	↑ 2.6 pts
Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort	Beaufort, Jasper	5.2%	↑ 0.4 pts	↑ 2.6 pts
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach	Horry, Brunswick (NC)	5.5%	↑ 0.6 pts	↑ 2.2 pts
Spartanburg	Spartanburg, Union	5.4%	↑ 0.2 pts	↑ 2.6 pts
Sumter	Sumter	6.7%	↑ 0.8 pts	↑ 3.2 pts

Not Seasonally Adjusted: Effects of regular or seasonal patterns have not been removed from these data.

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY COUNTY, MSA, AND STATE
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**

AREA	August 2024				July 2024				August 2023				
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		
			LEVEL	RATE (%)			LEVEL	RATE (%)			LEVEL	RATE (%)	
Marlboro County	↑	7,699	6,953	746	9.7	7,662	6,963	699	9.1	7,456	6,943	513	6.9
Bamberg County	↑	4,815	4,363	452	9.4	4,799	4,367	432	9.0	4,640	4,391	249	5.4
Allendale County	↑	2,478	2,250	228	9.2	2,489	2,284	205	8.2	2,333	2,217	116	5.0
Williamsburg County	↑	10,431	9,538	893	8.6	10,522	9,687	835	7.9	10,461	9,974	487	4.7
Orangeburg County	↑	34,643	31,796	2,847	8.2	34,754	32,035	2,719	7.8	33,531	32,069	1,462	4.4
Barnwell County	↑	7,613	7,021	592	7.8	7,716	7,151	565	7.3	7,609	7,296	313	4.1
Cherokee County	↓	22,982	21,218	1,764	7.7	22,807	20,925	1,882	8.3	23,062	22,119	943	4.1
Dillon County	↑	13,485	12,461	1,024	7.6	13,377	12,442	935	7.0	12,887	12,359	528	4.1
Clarendon County	↑	12,682	11,773	909	7.2	12,335	11,539	796	6.5	12,359	11,913	446	3.6
Lee County	↑	6,834	6,341	493	7.2	6,898	6,457	441	6.4	6,583	6,349	234	3.6
Union County	↑	11,912	11,076	836	7.0	12,020	11,226	794	6.6	11,442	10,996	446	3.9
Chester County	↑	14,293	13,302	991	6.9	14,394	13,459	935	6.5	13,860	13,343	517	3.7
Fairfield County	↑	9,857	9,176	681	6.9	9,931	9,331	600	6.0	9,474	9,105	369	3.9
Marion County	↓	13,472	12,540	932	6.9	13,632	12,679	953	7.0	12,920	12,366	554	4.3
Sumter County	↑	42,836	39,945	2,891	6.7	43,319	40,768	2,551	5.9	41,122	39,686	1,436	3.5
Greenwood County	↑	30,560	28,633	1,927	6.3	30,006	28,214	1,792	6.0	29,727	28,849	878	3.0
Abbeville County	↑	9,668	9,064	604	6.2	9,494	8,929	565	6.0	9,468	9,152	316	3.3
McCormick County	↑	3,591	3,372	219	6.1	3,585	3,387	198	5.5	3,471	3,367	104	3.0
Calhoun County	↑	6,884	6,472	412	6.0	6,973	6,589	384	5.5	6,602	6,401	201	3.0
Georgetown County	↑	28,547	26,885	1,662	5.8	29,035	27,521	1,514	5.2	27,067	26,266	801	3.0
Darlington County	↑	32,101	30,262	1,839	5.7	32,486	30,743	1,743	5.4	30,468	29,546	922	3.0
Horry County	↑	166,950	157,489	9,461	5.7	170,989	162,469	8,520	5.0	162,174	157,498	4,676	2.9
Lancaster County	↑	46,322	43,671	2,651	5.7	46,516	44,181	2,335	5.0	45,266	43,831	1,435	3.2
Colleton County	↑	17,147	16,179	968	5.6	17,437	16,530	907	5.2	16,468	15,996	472	2.9
Edgefield County	↑	10,706	10,110	596	5.6	10,870	10,332	538	4.9	10,354	10,078	276	2.7
Laurens County	↑	31,774	29,989	1,785	5.6	32,148	30,479	1,669	5.2	30,913	30,005	908	2.9
Aiken County	↑	75,792	71,609	4,183	5.5	76,744	72,966	3,778	4.9	74,075	72,026	2,049	2.8
Chesterfield County	↑	21,834	20,624	1,210	5.5	22,097	20,963	1,134	5.1	21,546	20,859	687	3.2
Kershaw County	↑	31,356	29,644	1,712	5.5	31,658	30,138	1,520	4.8	30,237	29,426	811	2.7
Richland County	↑	209,623	198,124	11,499	5.5	211,591	200,998	10,593	5.0	203,265	197,751	5,514	2.7
Florence County	↑	70,642	66,932	3,710	5.3	71,386	67,907	3,479	4.9	67,465	65,619	1,846	2.7
Newberry County	↑	19,301	18,285	1,016	5.3	19,524	18,597	927	4.7	18,971	18,466	505	2.7
Pickens County	↑	61,046	57,787	3,259	5.3	61,921	58,673	3,248	5.2	59,476	57,977	1,499	2.5
Beaufort County	↑	83,514	79,158	4,356	5.2	85,335	81,168	4,167	4.9	81,465	79,361	2,104	2.6
Spartanburg County	↑	163,621	155,042	8,579	5.2	165,605	157,094	8,511	5.1	158,309	153,980	4,329	2.7
Anderson County	↑	96,315	91,371	4,944	5.1	97,385	92,779	4,606	4.7	94,047	91,632	2,415	2.6
Jasper County	↑	14,347	13,609	738	5.1	14,662	13,980	682	4.7	13,920	13,577	343	2.5
Oconee County	↑	36,568	34,714	1,854	5.1	36,601	34,766	1,835	5.0	35,765	34,826	939	2.6
York County	↑	156,801	148,820	7,981	5.1	157,775	150,457	7,318	4.6	153,663	149,656	4,007	2.6
Saluda County	↑	9,166	8,712	454	5.0	9,345	8,931	414	4.4	8,674	8,453	221	2.5
Berkeley County	↑	121,109	115,150	5,959	4.9	122,877	117,421	5,456	4.4	116,241	113,356	2,885	2.5
Greenville County	↑	273,543	260,083	13,460	4.9	276,321	264,021	12,300	4.5	267,452	261,004	6,448	2.4
Hampton County	↓	8,654	8,238	416	4.8	8,708	8,283	425	4.9	8,257	8,056	201	2.4
Dorchester County	↑	87,758	83,632	4,126	4.7	89,146	85,298	3,848	4.3	84,265	82,288	1,977	2.3
Lexington County	↑	160,532	153,187	7,345	4.6	162,368	155,623	6,745	4.2	155,865	152,391	3,474	2.2
Charleston County	↑	236,812	226,312	10,500	4.4	240,441	230,929	9,512	4.0	227,820	222,547	5,273	2.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
South Carolina	↑	2,522,541	2,414,621	107,920	4.3	2,512,922	2,415,158	97,764	3.9	2,462,426	2,391,519	70,907	2.9

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

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted: Effects of regular or seasonal patterns have not been removed from these data.

EMPLOYER SURVEY: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

BLS conducts a monthly Current Employment Statistics survey of approximately 119,000 businesses and government agencies 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.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The monthly survey of businesses in South Carolina marked an estimated increase of 1,500 nonfarm payroll jobs over the month to a level of 2,388,600.

Jobs by Industry	August 2024	July 2024	August 2023	July 2024 to August 2024		August 2023 to August 2024	
				# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total Nonfarm Employment	2,388,600	2,387,100	2,313,100	↑ 1,500	↑ 0.1%	↑ 75,500	↑ 3.3%
Construction	119,000	118,200	112,900	↑ 800	↑ 0.7%	↑ 6,100	↑ 5.4%
Manufacturing	269,300	270,100	263,200	↓ -800	↓ -0.3%	↑ 6,100	↑ 2.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	448,500	449,700	443,800	↓ -1,200	↓ -0.3%	↑ 4,700	↑ 1.1%
Information	30,000	29,700	28,800	↑ 300	↑ 1.0%	↑ 1,200	↑ 4.2%
Financial Activities	124,400	123,700	122,900	↑ 700	↑ 0.6%	↑ 1,500	↑ 1.2%
Professional and Business Services	329,800	327,700	313,300	↑ 2,100	↑ 0.6%	↑ 16,500	↑ 5.3%
Education and Health Services	299,600	298,100	284,500	↑ 1,500	↑ 0.5%	↑ 15,100	↑ 5.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	291,900	293,800	280,400	↓ -1,900	↓ -0.6%	↑ 11,500	↑ 4.1%
Other Services	90,100	90,800	87,400	↓ -700	↓ -0.8%	↑ 2,700	↑ 3.1%
Government	381,200	380,500	371,400	↑ 700	↑ 0.2%	↑ 9,800	↑ 2.6%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The monthly survey of businesses in South Carolina marked an estimated increase of 1,500 nonfarm payroll jobs over the month to a level of 2,388,600.

Area	August 2024	July 2024	August 2023	July 2024 to August 2024		August 2023 to August 2024	
				# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Statewide	2,388,600	2,387,100	2,313,100	↑ 1,500	↑ 0.1%	↑ 75,500	↑ 3.3%
Charleston/North Charleston	433,500	432,800	415,500	↑ 700	↑ 0.2%	↑ 18,000	↑ 4.3%
Columbia	435,500	435,500	426,400	No Change	No Change	↑ 9,100	↑ 2.1%
Florence	99,800	99,000	95,100	↑ 800	↑ 0.8%	↑ 4,700	↑ 4.9%
Greenville/Anderson/Mauldin	468,000	470,000	461,700	↓ -2,000	↓ -0.4%	↑ 6,300	↑ 1.4%
Hilton Head-Bluffton-Beaufort	91,300	91,200	89,300	↑ 100	↑ 0.1%	↑ 2,000	↑ 2.2%
Myrtle Beach	198,900	199,000	193,300	↓ -100	↓ -0.1%	↑ 5,600	↑ 2.9%
Spartanburg	177,100	176,500	171,100	↑ 600	↑ 0.3%	↑ 6,000	↑ 3.5%
Sumter	39,200	39,200	38,200	No Change	No Change	↑ 1,000	↑ 2.6%

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.