## South Carolina Data



MARCH 2022 ISSUE

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## NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Welcome back to the March 2022 issue of Trends. With the temperature heating up, so too are employment numbers. This is why, for Current Employment Statistics, we go out of our way to publish both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted numbers. As the Bureau of Labor Statistics puts it, "Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity undergo fluctuations due to seasonal events including changes in weather, harvests, major holidays, and school schedules. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by seasonally adjusting the statistics from month to month. These seasonal adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical, underlying trend, and other nonseasonal movements in the series."

For example, let's look at employment in the Grand Strand (or, to use the formal designation, the Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area). The not seasonally adjusted number of workers increased by 3,200 between February and March, from 172,600 to 175,800. However, we know that many businesses staff up every year in March as the tourism season kicks off, so an uptick in hiring doesn't really mean that the local economy has improved. This is why we have the seasonally adjusted numbers, which indeed show a slight decline of 300 jobs over the month, from 179,200 to 178,900. In other words, employment was stable after filtering out the seasonal effect.

This month's feature article looks at the industries that were hardest hit by the initial wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. In total, 20 industries saw the number of workers reduced by 20 percent or more in South Carolina between summer 2019 and summer 2020. What happened to those portions of our economy? Have all those jobs returned? What are their wages like? Read on to find out.
And if you enjoy reading Trends, maybe you or someone you know would like to come work for us! LMI is looking to hire four Workforce Intelligence Coordinators to help produce reports, publications, and other resources
 that will help make South Carolina a more prosperous place to live and work. For more information, or to fill out an application, click here: [link].

Seasonally yours,


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


## SHADOW OF THE PANDEMIC <br> Economic Recovery Among the Hardest Hit Industries

When the COVID-19 pandemic first arrived in South Carolina, the overall impact on the economy and labor market was dramatic. In a single month, the state's unemployment rate jumped from 3.0 percent in March 2020 to a staggering 11.6 percent in April 2020. However, as we know, these impacts were not equal across various types of work. Many white-collar businesses and workers were able to operate remotely, and construction activity generally continued unabated. Meanwhile, some service industries suffered severe disruptions. Demand for travel essentially collapsed, in-person events were canceled en masse, and many businesses were forced to close, either due to public health orders from state and local government or insufficient customer volume to keep their doors open.

Overall, statewide, there were 20 industries-as defined by four-digit codes in the North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS-that had more than 1,000 private sector workers in the third quarter of 2019 and had at least 20 percent fewer employees one year later. A list of these industries, sorted by magnitude of decline, is provided below.
exhibit 1: Largest percent decreases in private employment by industry, q3 2019 AND q3 2020

| INDUSTRY | NAICS | Q3 2019 JOBS | Q3 2020 JOBS | DECREASE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Motion picture and video industries | 5121 | 2,169 | 722 | -66.7\% |
| Spectator sports | 7112 | 1,639 | 578 | -64.7\% |
| Performing arts companies | 7111 | 1,415 | 584 | -58.7\% |
| Promoters of performing arts and sports | 7113 | 1,770 | 790 | -55.4\% |
| Amusement parks and arcades | 7131 | 2,295 | 1,079 | -53.0\% |
| Private households | 8141 | 3,916 | 2,055 | -47.5\% |
| Book stores and news dealers | 4512 | 1,249 | 708 | -43.3\% |
| Travel arrangement and reservation services | 5615 | 3,342 | 2,255 | -32.5\% |
| Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks | 7121 | 2,735 | 1,884 | -31.1\% |
| Traveler accommodation | 7211 | 33,387 | 23,841 | -28.6\% |
| Special food services | 7223 | 11,461 | 8,407 | -26.6\% |
| Support activities for water transportation | 4883 | 2,555 | 1,923 | -24.7\% |
| Textile furnishings mills | 3141 | 1,219 | 924 | -24.2\% |
| Glass and glass product manufacturing | 3272 | 1,804 | 1,372 | -23.9\% |
| Civic and social organizations | 8134 | 2,908 | 2,212 | -23.9\% |
| Drinking places, alcoholic beverages | 7224 | 4,598 | 3,508 | -23.7\% |
| Fiber, yarn, and thread mills | 3131 | 2,851 | 2,192 | -23.1\% |
| Commercial and service industry machinery | 3333 | 1,224 | 950 | -22.4\% |
| School and employee bus transportation | 4854 | 1,008 | 804 | -20.2\% |
| Clothing stores | 4481 | 16,776 | 13,402 | -20.1\% |

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), DEW/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Half of these industries fall within the Leisure and Hospitality (7xxx) or Other Services ( 8 xxx ) super-sectors, which generally have low wages and are heavily reliant on in-person engagement. Perhaps surprisingly, several manufacturing (3xxx) industries made the list, while restaurants (7225) and personal care services (8121, including barbers, salons, etc.) did not, despite being seen as some of the most negatively affected businesses in the pandemic's first wave.

Some of the declines are exceptionally stark. Employment in motion picture and video industries (5121) plummeted by two thirds between 2019 and 2020, since nearly all movie theaters
were closed and many video productions were placed on hold due to the pandemic. The other four industries that saw the number of employees cut by more than half were all in the in-person entertainment space-sports, arts, and amusement-which were similarly shut down to a great extent that year.

So, have these industries recovered? If so, to what extent? The most recent data available at this level of detail are for the third quarter of 2021. Data on the number of employees, as well as the average weekly earnings per worker, are listed below for each industry.

EXHIBIT 2: EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN HARDEST HIT INDUSTRIES, Q3 2019 AND Q3 2021

| Industry | NAICS | Q3 2019 |  | Q3 2021 |  | Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jobs | AWE | Jobs | AWE | Jobs | AWE |
| Motion picture and video industries | 5121 | 2,169 | \$491 | 1,626 | \$1,039 | -25.0\% | +111.6\% |
| Spectator sports | 7112 | 1,639 | \$431 | 1,670 | \$372 | +1.9\% | -13.7\% |
| Performing arts companies | 7111 | 1,415 | \$484 | 1,158 | \$559 | -18.2\% | +15.5\% |
| Promoters of performing arts and sports | 7113 | 1,770 | \$397 | 1,687 | \$494 | -4.7\% | +24.4\% |
| Amusement parks and arcades | 7131 | 2,295 | \$322 | 1,973 | \$422 | -14.0\% | +31.1\% |
| Private households | 8141 | 3,916 | \$319 | 1,840 | \$508 | -53.0\% | +59.2\% |
| Book stores and news dealers | 4512 | 1,249 | \$328 | 900 | \$427 | -27.9\% | +30.2\% |
| Travel arrangement and reservation services | 5615 | 3,342 | \$975 | 2,351 | \$1,280 | -29.7\% | +31.3\% |
| Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks | 7121 | 2,735 | \$510 | 2,279 | \$600 | -16.7\% | +17.6\% |
| Traveler accommodation | 7211 | 33,387 | \$494 | 28,076 | \$618 | -15.9\% | +25.1\% |
| Special food services | 7223 | 11,461 | \$419 | 10,552 | \$536 | -7.9\% | +27.9\% |
| Support activities for water transportation | 4883 | 2,555 | \$842 | 2,372 | \$1,088 | -7.2\% | +29.2\% |
| Textile furnishings mills | 3141 | 1,219 | \$771 | 908 | \$923 | -25.5\% | +19.7\% |
| Glass and glass product manufacturing | 3272 | 1,804 | \$1,170 | 1,485 | \$1,315 | -17.7\% | +12.4\% |
| Civic and social organizations | 8134 | 2,908 | \$461 | 2,440 | \$572 | -16.1\% | +24.1\% |
| Drinking places, alcoholic beverages | 7224 | 4,598 | \$372 | 4,568 | \$473 | -0.7\% | +27.2\% |
| Fiber, yarn, and thread mills | 3131 | 2,851 | \$736 | 2,443 | \$844 | -14.3\% | +14.7\% |
| Commercial and service industry machinery | 3333 | 1,224 | \$1,013 | 934 | \$1,143 | -23.7\% | +12.8\% |
| School and employee bus transportation | 4854 | 1,008 | \$515 | 889 | \$550 | -11.8\% | +6.8\% |
| Clothing stores | 4481 | 16,776 | \$368 | 12,515 | \$433 | -25.4\% | +17.7\% |

[^0]As of Q3 2021, 19 of the 20 industries employed fewer workers than Q3 2019, but 19 of 20 were also paying higher wages on a weekly basis. (Spectator sports were the exception for both.) Some of the results are exceptional in scale. In the most extreme case from Exhibit 1, employment in motion picture and video industries (5121) was still down by a quarter, but average weekly earnings more than doubled, suggesting that movie theaters and other employers in this space have had to radically increase pay just to bring back some of the workers lost. This is unsurprising in a time of high labor market churn and low unemployment, and it is likely that many workers located employment opportunities that they preferred elsewhere.
Another industry with a similar pattern is private households (8141), which includes cooks, maids, butlers, gardeners, caretakers, and other people employed in a domestic setting. It is understandable that the demand for these workers dried up early in the pandemic.

Notably, however, employment in this industry continued to decline further, with the number of such jobs falling by another 10 percent between Q3 2020 and Q3 2021 for a total two-year drop of 53 percent. Again, this is the case even though wages have increased 59 percent in that same span.

What are the geographic differences in these patterns within South Carolina? QCEW data are reported down to the county level, which makes it possible to investigate this question. However, due to federal rules to protect confidentiality of businesses, data are often not available at the county level for industries, as there may only be one or two firms in a particular line of work. For the largest industry on our list, however-traveler accommodation (7211), meaning hotels, motels, and resorts-records are available for nearly all counties. Let's look at the 15 counties with more than 20 such businesses:

EXHIBIT 3: EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN TRAVELER ACCOMMODATION BY COUNTY, Q3 2019 AND Q3 2021

| County | Q3 2019 |  | Q3 2021 |  | Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jobs | AWE | Jobs | AWE | Jobs | AWE |
| Horry | 9,100 | \$528 | 7,244 | \$726 | -20.4\% | +37.5\% |
| Charleston | 8,026 | \$574 | 6,950 | \$701 | -13.4\% | +22.1\% |
| Beaufort | 3,241 | \$648 | 2,858 | \$796 | -11.8\% | +22.8\% |
| Greenville | 2,230 | \$482 | 1,837 | \$575 | -17.6\% | +19.3\% |
| Richland | 2,054 | \$377 | 1,571 | \$448 | -23.5\% | +18.8\% |
| Florence | 1,480 | \$346 | 1,326 | \$405 | -10.4\% | +17.1\% |
| Spartanburg | 937 | \$517 | 782 | \$565 | -16.5\% | +9.3\% |
| Lexington | 794 | \$342 | 598 | \$414 | -24.7\% | +21.1\% |
| York | 757 | \$358 | 693 | \$425 | -8.5\% | +18.7\% |
| Anderson | 458 | \$398 | 383 | \$467 | -16.4\% | +17.3\% |
| Orangeburg | 414 | \$283 | 429 | \$316 | +3.6\% | +11.7\% |
| Pickens | 414 | \$329 | 323 | \$419 | -22.0\% | +27.4\% |
| Berkeley | 407 | \$404 | 354 | \$464 | -13.0\% | +14.9\% |
| Aiken | 388 | \$284 | 407 | \$320 | +4.9\% | +12.7\% |
| Sumter | 335 | \$348 | 257 | \$391 | -23.3\% | +12.4\% |

Source: QCEW, DEW/BLS. Note: AWE stands for average weekly earnings.

Horry County has the most employees in this industry, thanks to the popularity of Grand Strand tourism, with Charleston a close second and others well behind. This table is quite like the last; every county saw an increase in wages over this two-year span, while all but two (Aiken and Orangeburg) experienced employment declines. Indeed, Horry has seen the greatest wage growth in this industry ( 37.5 percent), which lines up with the analysis in our December issue that showed Myrtle Beach has led the state's metropolitan areas in pandemic-era pay increases. Lexington and Pickens experienced similar shifts, with decreased employment and increased earnings of more than 20 percent in both counties.

With so many low-wage service industries seeing massive increases in wages needed to attract workers, it is unsurprising that there has been inflationary pressure. On the other hand, workers in these industries have seen anemic wage growth for much of this century, so there is a clear social benefit in the private sector providing greater earnings to individuals most likely to spend those gains back into the economy. The disruptions to the state, national, and global labor market caused by the COVID-19 pandemic will no doubt be a topic of great study among economists for many years to come.


## SOUTH CAROLINA'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION [MARCH 2022]

## Household Survey' ${ }^{1}$ Local Area Unemployment Statistics]

EMPLOYMENT: The seasonally adjusted, monthly survey of households estimated the number of South Carolinians working increased to 2,303,592..

- That is a significant increase of 7,859 people over the February estimate.
- That is a significant increase of 49,944 people over the March 2021 estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The estimate of unemployed people decreased to 80,772.

- That is a decrease of 1,842 people from February's estimate and a significant decrease of 20,586 over the March 2021 estimate.
- The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased to 3.4 percent from February's estimate of 3.5 percent.
- Nationally, the unemployment rate decreased to 3.6 percent in March from 3.8 percent in February, according to the Current Population Survey.
LABOR FORCE: The state's estimated labor force (people working plus unemployed people looking for work) increased to 2,384,364 from February's level of $2,378,347$.
- That is an increase of 6,017 people over the February estimate.
- That is an increase of 29,358 individuals over the March 2021 estimate.


## Employer Survey ${ }^{2}$ (Current Employment Statistics]

## NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY [SEASONALLY ADJUSTED³]

The monthly survey of businesses in South Carolina marked an estimated decrease of 7,400 nonfarm payroll jobs over the month to a level of 2,191,000.

- Industries that reported gains were the Information(+200); Construction (+100); and Financial Activities (+100).
- Decreases were observed in Professional and Business Services (-5,200); Leisure and Hospitality (-1,500); Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-400); Government (-400); Other Services (-200); and Education and Health Services (-100) industries.
- Manufacturing showed no change.

From March 2021 to March 2022, South Carolina's economy has picked up 57,400 seasonally adjusted, nonfarm jobs.

- Industries with strong growth were reported in the Leisure and Hospitality ( $+17,800$ ); Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+16,900); Manufacturing (+6,600); Professional and Business Services $(+5,400)$; Financial Activities $(+5,200)$; Other Services (+3,700); Information (+1,500); and Construction (+600).
- Education and Health Services industry marked no change.
- Government (-500) industry declined over the year.



## NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY [NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED³]

Not seasonally adjusted, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 1,700 from February 2022 to March 2022 for a total of 2,185,100.

- Increases were reported in the Leisure and Hospitality (+5,400); Government (+1,500); Trade, Transportation and Utilities (+400); Construction (+300); Manufacturing (+300); and Educational and Health Services ( +200 ) industries.
- Mining and Logging, as well as Information industries remained flat.
- Decreases were reported in Professional and Business Services (-5,800); Other Services (-500); and Financial Activities (-100) industries.

Since March 2021, not seasonally adjusted, nonfarm jobs were up 64,500 in South Carolina.

- Industries making strong annual gains were Leisure and Hospitality (+18,900); Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+18,600); Manufacturing (+6,900); Professional and Business Services (+6,600); Financial Activities (+5,800); Other Services (+3,200); Government (+2,600); Information (+1,500); Construction (+1,100); and Mining and Logging (+200).
- Educational and Health Services industry (-900) showed a decline over the year.



## LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS



| CIVILIANNON-INSTITUTIONALPOPULATION | LAUS EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES [SEASONALLY ADJUSTED] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | GIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | PERCENT OF POPULATION | EMPLOYMENT |  | UNEMPLOYMENT |  |
|  |  |  | TOTAL | PERCENT OF POPULATION | TOTAL | RATE |
| 4,167,199 | 2,384,364 | 57.2 | 2,303,592 | 55.3 | 80,772 | 3.4 |

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 <br> LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY COUNTY <br> [NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MARCH 2022 |  |  |  |  | FEBRUARY 2022 |  |  |  | MARCH 2021** |  |  |  |
| AREA |  | $\begin{aligned} & \angle A B O R \\ & \text { FORCE } \end{aligned}$ | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT |  | LABOR <br> FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT |  | LABOR <br> FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT |  |
|  |  |  |  | LEVEL | RATE [\%] |  |  | LEVEL | RATE [\%] |  |  | LEVEL | RATE [\%] |
| Abbeville County | $\downarrow$ | 9,608 | 9,249 | 359 | 3.7 | 9,604 | 9,160 | 444 | 4.6 | 9,755 | 9,260 | 495 | 5.1 |
| Aiken County | $\downarrow$ | 75,087 | 72,819 | 2,268 | 3.0 | 74,512 | 71,714 | 2,798 | 3.8 | 74,282 | 71,499 | 2,783 | 3.7 |
| Allendale County | $\downarrow$ | 2,423 | 2,261 | 162 | 6.7 | 2,380 | 2,196 | 184 | 7.7 | 2,515 | 2,289 | 226 | 9.0 |
| Anderson County | $\downarrow$ | 92,363 | 89,689 | 2,674 | 2.9 | 92,301 | 88,886 | 3,415 | 3.7 | 90,150 | 86,422 | 3,728 | 4.1 |
| Bamberg County | - | 4,689 | 4,406 | 283 | 6.0 | 4,692 | 4,352 | 340 | 7.2 | 4,663 | 4,284 | 379 | 8.1 |
| Barnwell County | $\downarrow$ | 7,505 | 7,082 | 423 | 5.6 | 7,455 | 6,956 | 499 | 6.7 | 7,653 | 7,121 | 532 | 7.0 |
| Beaufort County | $\downarrow$ | 76,982 | 74,645 | 2,337 | 3.0 | 76,640 | 73,612 | 3,028 | 4.0 | 75,245 | 72,374 | 2,871 | 3.8 |
| Berkeley County | $\downarrow$ | 109,852 | 106,620 | 3,232 | 2.9 | 109,470 | 105,422 | 4,048 | 3.7 | 105,792 | 101,541 | 4,251 | 4.0 |
| Calhoun County | $\downarrow$ | 6,375 | 6,152 | 223 | 3.5 | 6,410 | 6,121 | 289 | 4.5 | 6,436 | 6,119 | 317 | 4.9 |
| Charleston County | $\downarrow$ | 215,821 | 209,643 | 6,178 | 2.9 | 214,861 | 207,198 | 7,663 | 3.6 | 208,156 | 199,700 | 8,456 | 4.1 |
| Cherokee County | $\downarrow$ | 24,919 | 23,900 | 1,019 | 4.1 | 24,873 | 23,649 | 1,224 | 4.9 | 25,110 | 23,719 | 1,391 | 5.5 |
| Chester County | $\downarrow$ | 13,580 | 12,915 | 665 | 4.9 | 13,460 | 12,683 | 777 | 5.8 | 13,221 | 12,375 | 846 | 6.4 |
| Chesterfield County | $\downarrow$ | 21,761 | 20,934 | 827 | 3.8 | 21,560 | 20,563 | 997 | 4.6 | 21,413 | 20,381 | 1,032 | 4.8 |
| Clarendon County | $\downarrow$ | 12,151 | 11,654 | 497 | 4.1 | 12,025 | 11,412 | 613 | 5.1 | 12,566 | 11,908 | 658 | 5.2 |
| Colleton County | $\downarrow$ | 16,200 | 15,621 | 579 | 3.6 | 16,060 | 15,344 | 716 | 4.5 | 16,032 | 15,246 | 786 | 4.9 |
| Darlington County | $\downarrow$ | 29,709 | 28,625 | 1,084 | 3.6 | 29,637 | 28,299 | 1,338 | 4.5 | 29,872 | 28,406 | 1,466 | 4.9 |
| Dillon County | $\downarrow$ | 13,202 | 12,538 | 664 | 5.0 | 13,104 | 12,316 | 788 | 6.0 | 13,241 | 12,435 | 806 | 6.1 |
| Dorchester County | $\downarrow$ | 79,701 | 77,424 | 2,277 | 2.9 | 79,390 | 76,534 | 2,856 | 3.6 | 76,816 | 73,743 | 3,073 | 4.0 |
| Edgefield County | $\downarrow$ | 10,504 | 10,197 | 307 | 2.9 | 10,395 | 9,998 | 397 | 3.8 | 10,400 | 10,014 | 386 | 3.7 |
| Fairfield County | $\downarrow$ | 9,249 | 8,740 | 509 | 5.5 | 9,287 | 8,712 | 575 | 6.2 | 9,280 | 8,697 | 583 | 6.3 |
| Florence County | $\downarrow$ | 65,737 | 63,541 | 2,196 | 3.3 | 65,703 | 62,993 | 2,710 | 4.1 | 65,899 | 63,009 | 2,890 | 4.4 |
| Georgetown County | $\downarrow$ | 26,060 | 25,004 | 1,056 | 4.1 | 25,598 | 24,298 | 1,300 | 5.1 | 25,481 | 24,104 | 1,377 | 5.4 |
| Greenville County | $\downarrow$ | 262,737 | 255,429 | 7,308 | 2.8 | 262,398 | 253,236 | 9,162 | 3.5 | 255,677 | 246,109 | 9,568 | 3.7 |
| Greenwood County | $\downarrow$ | 30,280 | 29,175 | 1,105 | 3.6 | 30,208 | 28,845 | 1,363 | 4.5 | 30,782 | 29,228 | 1,554 | 5.0 |
| Hampton County | $\downarrow$ | 8,045 | 7,815 | 230 | 2.9 | 7,928 | 7,653 | 275 | 3.5 | 8,039 | 7,710 | 329 | 4.1 |
| Horry County | $\downarrow$ | 150,604 | 144,169 | 6,435 | 4.3 | 148,600 | 140,420 | 8,180 | 5.5 | 145,071 | 136,699 | 8,372 | 5.8 |
| Jasper County | $\downarrow$ | 13,221 | 12,832 | 389 | 2.9 | 13,123 | 12,636 | 487 | 3.7 | 12,936 | 12,434 | 502 | 3.9 |
| Kershaw County | $\downarrow$ | 29,184 | 28,245 | 939 | 3.2 | 29,315 | 28,160 | 1,155 | 3.9 | 29,279 | 28,103 | 1,176 | 4.0 |
| Lancaster County | $\downarrow$ | 44,117 | 42,432 | 1,685 | 3.8 | 43,745 | 41,698 | 2,047 | 4.7 | 42,656 | 40,654 | 2,002 | 4.7 |
| Laurens County | $\downarrow$ | 30,439 | 29,385 | 1,054 | 3.5 | 30,382 | 29,088 | 1,294 | 4.3 | 29,727 | 28,322 | 1,405 | 4.7 |
| Lee County | $\downarrow$ | 6,568 | 6,249 | 319 | 4.9 | 6,514 | 6,151 | 363 | 5.6 | 6,627 | 6,228 | 399 | 6.0 |
| Lexington County | $\downarrow$ | 150,197 | 146,203 | 3,994 | 2.7 | 150,965 | 145,967 | 4,998 | 3.3 | 150,392 | 145,444 | 4,948 | 3.3 |
| McCormick County | $\downarrow$ | 3,304 | 3,172 | 132 | 4.0 | 3,285 | 3,132 | 153 | 4.7 | 3,296 | 3,109 | 187 | 5.7 |
| Marion County | $\downarrow$ | 12,866 | 12,112 | 754 | 5.9 | 12,724 | 11,864 | 860 | 6.8 | 13,081 | 12,188 | 893 | 6.8 |
| Marlboro County | $\downarrow$ | 8,803 | 8,143 | 660 | 7.5 | 8,709 | 7,934 | 775 | 8.9 | 8,933 | 8,222 | 711 | 8.0 |
| Newberry County | $\downarrow$ | 19,358 | 18,841 | 517 | 2.7 | 19,195 | 18,531 | 664 | 3.5 | 19,209 | 18,530 | 679 | 3.5 |
| Oconee County | $\downarrow$ | 34,339 | 33,287 | 1,052 | 3.1 | 34,119 | 32,739 | 1,380 | 4.0 | 34,115 | 32,794 | 1,321 | 3.9 |
| Orangeburg County | $\downarrow$ | 34,112 | 32,109 | 2,003 | 5.9 | 34,064 | 31,731 | 2,333 | 6.8 | 33,641 | 31,210 | 2,431 | 7.2 |
| Pickens County | $\downarrow$ | 58,438 | 56,750 | 1,688 | 2.9 | 58,431 | 56,262 | 2,169 | 3.7 | 56,852 | 54,676 | 2,176 | 3.8 |
| Richland County | $\downarrow$ | 196,001 | 189,480 | 6,521 | 3.3 | 197,519 | 189,551 | 7,968 | 4.0 | 197,466 | 188,556 | 8,910 | 4.5 |
| Saluda County | $\downarrow$ | 8,397 | 8,164 | 233 | 2.8 | 8,318 | 8,024 | 294 | 3.5 | 8,427 | 8,127 | 300 | 3.6 |
| Spartanburg County | $\downarrow$ | 158,525 | 153,633 | 4,892 | 3.1 | 158,232 | 152,153 | 6,079 | 3.8 | 156,816 | 150,074 | 6,742 | 4.3 |
| Sumter County | $\downarrow$ | 42,447 | 40,828 | 1,619 | 3.8 | 42,442 | 40,471 | 1,971 | 4.6 | 43,156 | 41,013 | 2,143 | 5.0 |
| Union County | $\downarrow$ | 11,585 | 10,970 | 615 | 5.3 | 11,575 | 10,864 | 711 | 6.1 | 11,532 | 10,716 | 816 | 7.1 |
| Williamsburg County | $\downarrow$ | 10,913 | 10,350 | 563 | 5.2 | 10,829 | 10,171 | 658 | 6.1 | 11,268 | 10,528 | 740 | 6.6 |
| York County | $\downarrow$ | 149,732 | 144,819 | 4,913 | 3.3 | 148,373 | 142,481 | 5,892 | 4.0 | 144,477 | 138,710 | 5,767 | 4.0 |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.
$\uparrow$ Unemployment Rate Up
$\downarrow$ Unemployment Rate Down

- Unemployment Rate =

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MSA
[NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED]

|  | MARCH 2022 |  |  |  |  | FEBRUARY २०२2 |  |  |  | MARCH 2021 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LABOR } \\ & \text { FORCE } \end{aligned}$ |  | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT |  | LABOR <br> FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT |  | LABOR <br> FORCE | $\begin{gathered} \text { EMPLOY- } \\ \text { MENT } \end{gathered}$ | UNEMPLOYMENT |  |
|  |  |  | LEVEL | RATE [\%] | LEVEL |  |  | RATE [\%] | LEVEL |  |  | RATE [\%] |
| Charleston-North Charleston | $\downarrow$ | 405,374 |  | 393,687 | 11,687 | 2.9 | 403,721 | 389,154 | 14,567 | 3.6 | 390,764 | 374,984 | 15,780 | 4.0 |
| Columbia | $\downarrow$ | 399,403 | 386,984 | 12,419 | 3.1 | 401,814 | 386,535 | 15,279 | 3.8 | 401,280 | 385,046 | 16,234 | 4.0 |
| Florence | $\downarrow$ | 95,446 | 92,166 | 3,280 | 3.4 | 95,340 | 91,292 | 4,048 | 4.2 | 95,771 | 91,415 | 4,356 | 4.5 |
| Greenville -Ander-son-Mauldin | $\downarrow$ | 443,977 | 431,253 | 12,724 | 2.9 | 443,512 | 427,472 | 16,040 | 3.6 | 432,406 | 415,529 | 16,877 | 3.9 |
| Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort | $\downarrow$ | 90,203 | 87,477 | 2,726 | 3.0 | 89,763 | 86,248 | 3,515 | 3.9 | 88,181 | 84,808 | 3,373 | 3.8 |
| Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach | $\downarrow$ | 205,694 | 196,605 | 9,089 | 4.4 | 202,735 | 191,806 | 10,929 | 5.4 | 197,713 | 185,785 | 11,928 | 6.0 |
| Spartanburg | $\downarrow$ | 170,110 | 164,603 | 5,507 | 3.2 | 169,807 | 163,017 | 6,790 | 4.0 | 168,348 | 160,790 | 7,558 | 4.5 |
| Sumter | $\downarrow$ | 42,447 | 40,828 | 1,619 | 3.8 | 42,442 | 40,471 | 1,971 | 4.6 | 43,156 | 41,013 | 2,143 | 5.0 |
| Augusta-Richmond County, GA (SC portion) | $\downarrow$ | 85,591 | 83,016 | 2,575 | 3.0 | 84,907 | 81,712 | 3,195 | 3.8 | 84,682 | 81,513 | 3,169 | 3.7 |
| Charlotte-Con-cord-Gastonia, NC (SC portion) | $\downarrow$ | 207,429 | 200,166 | 7,263 | 3.5 | 205,578 | 196,862 | 8,716 | 4.2 | 200,354 | 191,739 | 8,615 | 4.3 |


| LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MUNICIPALITY <br> [NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CITIES AND TOWNS ABOVE 25,000 POPULATON | MARCH 2022 |  |  |  |  | FEBRUARY २०२2 |  |  |  | MARCH 2021 |  |  |  |
|  |  | LABOR <br> FORCE | $\begin{gathered} \text { EMPLOY- } \\ \text { MENT } \end{gathered}$ | UNEMPLOYMENT |  | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYMENT | UNEMPLOYMENT |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LABOR } \\ & \text { FORCE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EMPLOY- } \\ \text { MENT } \end{gathered}$ | UNEMPLOYMENT |  |
|  |  |  |  | LEVEL | RATE [\%] |  |  | LEVEL | RATE [\%] |  |  | LEVEL | RATE [\%] |
| Aiken | $\downarrow$ | 13,187 | 12,737 | 450 | 3.4 | 13,088 | 12,544 | 544 | 4.2 | 13,125 | 12,506 | 619 | 4.7 |
| Anderson | $\downarrow$ | 11,648 | 11,268 | 380 | 3.3 | 11,642 | 11,167 | 475 | 4.1 | 11,436 | 10,858 | 578 | 5.1 |
| Bluffton | $\downarrow$ | 13,044 | 12,736 | 308 | 2.4 | 75,758 | 73,108 | 2,650 | 3.5 | 12,785 | 12,349 | 436 | 3.4 |
| Charleston | $\downarrow$ | 76,182 | 73,968 | 2,214 | 2.9 | 57,159 | 54,692 | 2,467 | 4.3 | 73,164 | 70,459 | 2,705 | 3.7 |
| Columbia | $\downarrow$ | 56,672 | 54,672 | 2,000 | 3.5 | 10,004 | 9,484 | 520 | 5.2 | 57,137 | 54,405 | 2,732 | 4.8 |
| Conway | $\downarrow$ | 10,106 | 9,738 | 368 | 3.6 | 19,287 | 18,523 | 764 | 4.0 | 9,864 | 9,233 | 631 | 6.4 |
| Florence | $\downarrow$ | 19,292 | 18,684 | 608 | 3.2 | 20,752 | 19,974 | 778 | 3.7 | 19,372 | 18,528 | 844 | 4.4 |
| Goose Creek | $\downarrow$ | 20,812 | 20,201 | 611 | 2.9 | 37,594 | 36,260 | 1,334 | 3.5 | 19,980 | 19,239 | 741 | 3.7 |
| Greenville | $\downarrow$ | 37,665 | 36,574 | 1,091 | 2.9 | 18,525 | 17,919 | 606 | 3.3 | 36,698 | 35,239 | 1,459 | 4.0 |
| Greer | $\downarrow$ | 18,597 | 18,079 | 518 | 2.8 | 14,419 | 14,017 | 402 | 2.8 | 18,056 | 17,476 | 580 | 3.2 |
| Hanahan | $\downarrow$ | 14,484 | 14,176 | 308 | 2.1 | 13,896 | 13,454 | 442 | 3.2 | 13,878 | 13,501 | 377 | 2.7 |
| Hilton Head Island | $\downarrow$ | 17,286 | 16,792 | 494 | 2.9 | 15,579 | 14,577 | 1,002 | 6.4 | 16,819 | 16,281 | 538 | 3.2 |
| Mauldin | $\downarrow$ | 13,918 | 13,570 | 348 | 2.5 | 56,848 | 54,529 | 2,319 | 4.1 | 13,575 | 13,075 | 500 | 3.7 |
| Mount Pleasant | $\downarrow$ | 50,827 | 49,664 | 1,163 | 2.3 | 40,273 | 38,425 | 1,848 | 4.6 | 48,664 | 47,308 | 1,356 | 2.8 |
| Myrtle Beach | $\downarrow$ | 15,705 | 14,966 | 739 | 4.7 | 16,980 | 16,153 | 827 | 4.9 | 15,256 | 14,190 | 1,066 | 7.0 |
| North Charleston | $\downarrow$ | 57,054 | 55,171 | 1,883 | 3.3 | 15,142 | 14,411 | 731 | 4.8 | 55,374 | 52,552 | 2,822 | 5.1 |
| Rock Hill | $\downarrow$ | 40,583 | 39,055 | 1,528 | 3.8 | 40,273 | 38,425 | 1,848 | 4.6 | 39,391 | 37,408 | 1,983 | 5.0 |
| Spartanburg | $\downarrow$ | 16,995 | 16,310 | 685 | 4.0 | 16,980 | 16,153 | 827 | 4.9 | 17,015 | 15,932 | 1,083 | 6.4 |
| Summerville | $\downarrow$ | 25,591 | 24,851 | 740 | 2.9 | 25,441 | 24,566 | 875 | 3.4 | 24,688 | 23,669 | 1,019 | 4.1 |
| Sumter | $\downarrow$ | 15,164 | 14,538 | 626 | 4.1 | 15,142 | 14,411 | 731 | 4.8 | 15,402 | 14,604 | 798 | 5.2 |

Current month's estimates are preliminary. February data not yet available for municipalities. All data are subject to revision.

## MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT SINCE JANUARY 2020



MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SINCE JANUARY 2020


MONTH

## MONTHLY LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE SINCE JANUARY 2020



MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SINCE JANUARY 2020


MONTH

## CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Seasonally Adjusted


NONFARM PAYROLL BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MARGH 2022

| AREA | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH <br> 2021 | FEBRUARY 2022 TO MARCH $2 О २ 2$ |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH $2 О 22$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Statewide | 2,191,000 | 2,198,400 | 2,133,600 | -7,400 | -0.3\% | +57,400 | +2.7\% |
| Charleston-North Charleston | 381,700 | 381,800 | 366,000 | -100 | -0.0\% | +15,700 | +4.3\% |
| Columbia | 393,900 | 398,300 | 395,500 | -4,400 | -1.1\% | -1,600 | -0.4\% |
| Florence | 89,700 | 90,300 | 89,300 | -600 | -0.7\% | +400 | +0.4\% |
| Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin | 437,200 | 437,200 | 423,500 | +00 | 0\% | +13,700 | +3.2\% |
| Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort | 83,900 | 84,200 | 81,500 | -300 | -0.4\% | +2,400 | +2.9\% |
| Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach | 178,900 | 179,200 | 170,700 | -300 | -0.2\% | +8,200 | +4.8\% |
| Spartanburg | 166,000 | 166,200 | 163,200 | -200 | -0.1\% | +2,800 | +1.7\% |
| Sumter | 38,200 | 38,200 | 38,500 | +00 | 0\% | -300 | -0.8\% |

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

MARGH 2022

|  | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY 2022 TO MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 2,191.0 | 2,198.4 | 2133.6 | -7.4 | -0.3\% | +57.4 | +2.7\% |
| Total Private | 1,826.0 | 1,833.0 | 1768.1 | -7.0 | -0.4\% | +57.9 | +3.3\% |
| Goods Producing | 364.6 | 364.5 | 357.2 | +0.1 | +0.0\% | +7.4 | +2.1\% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 109.6 | 109.5 | 108.8 | +0.1 | +0.1\% | +0.8 | +0.7\% |
| Mining and Logging | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | +0.0 | +0.0\% | +0.2 | +4.7\% |
| Construction | 105.1 | 105.0 | 104.5 | +0.1 | +0.1\% | +0.6 | +0.6\% |
| Manufacturing | 255.0 | 255.0 | 248.4 | +0.0 | +0.0\% | +6.6 | +2.7\% |
| Durable Goods | 152.8 | 153.1 | 147.9 | -0.3 | -0.2\% | +4.9 | +3.3\% |
| Non-Durable Goods | 102.2 | 101.9 | 100.5 | +0.3 | +0.3\% | +1.7 | +1.7\% |
| Service-Providing | 1,826.4 | 1,833.9 | 1776.4 | -7.5 | -0.4\% | +50.0 | +2.8\% |
| Private Service Providing | 1,461.4 | 1,468.5 | 1410.9 | -7.1 | -0.5\% | +50.5 | +3.6\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 429.4 | 429.8 | 412.5 | -0.4 | -0.1\% | +16.9 | +4.1\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 76.2 | 75.4 | 73.1 | +0.8 | +1.1\% | +3.1 | +4.2\% |
| Retail Trade | 259.1 | 259.4 | 252 | -0.3 | -0.1\% | +7.1 | +2.8\% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 94.1 | 95.0 | 87.4 | -0.9 | -0.9\% | +6.7 | +7.7\% |
| Information | 28.1 | 27.9 | 26.6 | +0.2 | +0.7\% | +1.5 | +5.6\% |
| Financial Activities | 113.6 | 113.5 | 108.4 | +0.1 | +0.1\% | +5.2 | +4.8\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 80.8 | 80.7 | 77.5 | +0.1 | +0.1\% | +3.3 | +4.3\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 32.8 | 32.8 | 30.9 | +0.0 | +0.0\% | +1.9 | +6.1\% |
| Professional and Business Services | 298.6 | 303.8 | 293.2 | -5.2 | -1.7\% | +5.4 | +1.8\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 108.1 | 107.5 | 103.7 | +0.6 | +0.6\% | +4.4 | +4.2\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 24.5 | 24.3 | 23.7 | +0.2 | +0.8\% | +0.8 | +3.4\% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 166.0 | 172.0 | 165.8 | -6.0 | -3.5\% | +0.2 | +0.1\% |
| Education and Health Services | 254.7 | 254.8 | 254.7 | -0.1 | -0.0\% | +0.0 | +0.0\% |
| Educational Services | 42.6 | 42.2 | 40.4 | +0.4 | +0.9\% | +2.2 | +5.4\% |
| Health Care Services | 212.1 | 212.6 | 214.3 | -0.5 | -0.2\% | -2.2 | -1.0\% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 257.1 | 258.6 | 239.3 | -1.5 | -0.6\% | +17.8 | +7.4\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 32.0 | 32.3 | 28.3 | -0.3 | -0.9\% | +3.7 | +13.1\% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 225.1 | 226.3 | 211 | -1.2 | -0.5\% | +14.1 | +6.7\% |
| Other Services | 79.9 | 80.1 | 76.2 | -0.2 | -0.2\% | +3.7 | +4.9\% |
| Government | 365.0 | 365.4 | 365.5 | -0.4 | -0.1\% | -0.5 | -0.1\% |
| Federal Government | 36.0 | 35.9 | 36 | +0.1 | +0.3\% | +0.0 | +0.0\% |
| State Government | 108.6 | 108.5 | 106.9 | +0.1 | +0.1\% | +1.7 | +1.6\% |
| Local Government | 220.4 | 221.0 | 222.6 | -0.6 | -0.3\% | -2.2 | -1.0\% |

## CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Not Seasonally Adjusted


NONFARM PAYROLL BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED MARCH 2022

| AREA | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY २०२2 TO MARCH २O२२ |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH $2 О २ 2$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Statewide | 2,185,100 | 2,183,400 | 2,120,600 | +1,700 | +0.1\% | +64,500 | +3.0\% |
| Charleston-North Charleston | 380,200 | 378,500 | 362,900 | +1,700 | +0.5\% | +17,300 | +4.8\% |
| Columbia | 394,500 | 397,900 | 394,800 | -3,400 | -0.9\% | -300 | -0.1\% |
| Florence | 89,400 | 89,600 | 89,100 | -200 | -0.2\% | +300 | +0.3\% |
| Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin | 436,600 | 436,400 | 422,300 | +200 | +0.1\% | +14,300 | +3.4\% |
| Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort | 82,700 | 82,300 | 80,600 | +400 | +0.5\% | +2,100 | +2.6\% |
| Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach | 175,800 | 172,600 | 166,900 | +3,200 | +1.9\% | +8,900 | +5.3\% |
| Spartanburg | 166,000 | 165,800 | 163,200 | +200 | +0.1\% | +2,800 | +1.7\% |
| Sumter | 38,100 | 38,100 | 38,600 | 0 | 0\% | -500 | -1.3\% |

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.


TOTAL PRIVATE NSA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS BY MSA
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS [AWE]

| AREA | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY 2022 TO MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Charleston | \$1,042.76 | \$1,030.10 | \$1,001.30 | +\$12.66 | +1.2\% | +\$41.46 | +4.1\% |
| Columbia | \$887.04 | \$883.53 | \$889.36 | +\$3.51 | +0.4\% | -\$2.32 | -0.3\% |
| Florence | \$731.79 | \$730.29 | \$750.74 | +\$1.50 | +0.2\% | -\$18.95 | -2.5\% |
| Greenville | \$971.57 | \$977.20 | \$1,014.92 | -\$5.63 | -0.6\% | -\$43.35 | -4.3\% |
| Hilton Head | \$837.20 | \$824.30 | \$836.16 | +\$12.90 | +1.6\% | +\$1.04 | +0.1\% |
| Myrtle Beach | \$803.75 | \$790.88 | \$711.84 | +\$12.87 | +1.6\% | +\$91.91 | +12.9\% |
| Spartanburg | \$1,015.20 | \$1,031.14 | \$971.97 | -\$15.94 | -1.5\% | +\$43.23 | +4.4\% |
| Sumter | \$710.04 | \$699.05 | \$680.52 | +\$10.99 | +1.6\% | +\$29.52 | +4.3\% |

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS [AWH]

| AREA | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY 2022 TO <br> MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Charleston | 33.9 | 34.2 | 34.0 | -0.3 | -0.9\% | -0.10 | -0.3\% |
| Columbia | 33.6 | 33.8 | 34.7 | -0.2 | -0.6\% | -1.10 | -3.2\% |
| Florence | 33.4 | 33.0 | 33.5 | +0.4 | +1.2\% | -0.10 | -0.3\% |
| Greenville | 34.6 | 35.0 | 36.6 | -0.4 | -1.1\% | -2.00 | -5.5\% |
| Hilton Head | 31.7 | 31.9 | 33.3 | -0.2 | -0.6\% | -1.60 | -4.8\% |
| Myrtle Beach | 32.9 | 32.4 | 31.4 | +0.5 | +1.5\% | +1.50 | +4.8\% |
| Spartanburg | 36.0 | 36.8 | 36.2 | -0.8 | -2.2\% | -0.20 | -0.6\% |
| Sumter | 30.5 | 31.0 | 31.8 | -0.5 | -1.6\% | -1.30 | -4.1\% |

## AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS [AHE]

| AREA | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY 2022 TO MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Charleston | \$30.76 | \$30.12 | \$29.45 | +\$0.64 | +2.1\% | +\$1.31 | +4.4\% |
| Columbia | \$26.40 | \$26.14 | \$25.63 | +\$0.26 | +1.0\% | +\$0.77 | +3.0\% |
| Florence | \$21.91 | \$22.13 | \$22.41 | -\$0.22 | -1.0\% | -\$0.50 | -2.2\% |
| Greenville | \$28.08 | \$27.92 | \$27.73 | +\$0.16 | +0.6\% | +\$0.35 | +1.3\% |
| Hilton Head | \$26.41 | \$25.84 | \$25.11 | +\$0.57 | +2.2\% | +\$1.30 | +5.2\% |
| Myrtle Beach | \$24.43 | \$24.41 | \$22.67 | +\$0.02 | +0.1\% | +\$1.76 | +7.8\% |
| Spartanburg | \$28.20 | \$28.02 | \$26.85 | +\$0.18 | +0.6\% | +\$1.35 | +5.0\% |
| Sumter | \$23.28 | \$22.55 | \$21.40 | +\$0.73 | +3.2\% | +\$1.88 | +8.8\% |

[^1]NSA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS [AWE]

| PUBLISH INDUSTRY TITLE | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY २O२२ TO MARCH 2022 |  | $\text { MARCH } 2021 \text { TO }$$\text { MARCH } 2 О २ 2$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Private | \$937.04 | \$936.74 | \$922.95 | +\$0.30 | +0.0\% | +\$14.09 | +1.5\% |
| Goods Producing | \$1,218.41 | \$1,196.48 | \$1,165.82 | +\$21.93 | +1.8\% | +\$52.59 | +4.5\% |
| Construction | \$1,220.07 | \$1,188.56 | \$1,146.57 | +\$31.51 | +2.7\% | +\$73.50 | +6.4\% |
| Manufacturing | \$1,224.50 | \$1,205.28 | \$1,162.80 | +\$19.22 | +1.6\% | +\$61.70 | +5.3\% |
| Private Service Providing | \$868.00 | \$872.05 | \$860.64 | -\$4.05 | -0.5\% | +\$7.36 | +0.9\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | \$835.60 | \$845.30 | \$796.67 | -\$9.70 | -1.1\% | +\$38.93 | +4.9\% |
| Financial Activities | \$1,142.94 | \$1,157.33 | \$1,265.62 | -\$14.39 | -1.2\% | -\$122.68 | -9.7\% |
| Professional and Business Services | \$1,190.99 | \$1,202.33 | \$1,016.65 | -\$11.34 | -0.9\% | +\$174.34 | +17.1\% |
| Education and Health Services | \$974.78 | \$981.35 | \$903.06 | -\$6.57 | -0.7\% | +\$71.72 | +7.9\% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | \$419.98 | \$405.37 | \$382.50 | +\$14.61 | +3.6\% | +\$37.48 | +9.8\% |
| Other Services | \$770.87 | \$766.58 | \$812.21 | +\$4.29 | +0.6\% | -\$41.34 | -5.1\% |

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (AWH)

| PUBLISH INDUSTRY TITLE | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY २O२2 TO <br> MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Private | 34.0 | 34.2 | 34.4 | -0.2 | -0.6\% | -0.4 | -1.2\% |
| Goods Producing | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 0 | 0\% | -0.8 | -1.9\% |
| Construction | 40.2 | 40.1 | 41.8 | +0.1 | +0.2\% | -1.6 | -3.8\% |
| Manufacturing | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.8 | +0.1 | +0.2\% | -0.2 | -0.5\% |
| Private Service Providing | 32.4 | 32.0 | 32.6 | +0.4 | +1.3\% | -0.2 | -0.6\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 32.4 | 32.7 | 33.7 | -0.3 | -0.9\% | -1.3 | -3.9\% |
| Financial Activities | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.6 | -0.2 | -0.5\% | -0.2 | -0.5\% |
| Professional and Business Services | 39.1 | 39.1 | 36.4 | 0 | 0\% | +2.7 | +7.4\% |
| Education and Health Services | 31.7 | 31.8 | 31.4 | -0.1 | -0.3\% | +0.3 | +1.0\% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 23.5 | 25.1 | 25.0 | -1.6 | -6.4\% | -1.5 | -6.0\% |
| Other Services | 34.2 | 33.8 | 33.8 | +0.4 | +1.2\% | +0.4 | +1.2\% |

## AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (AHE)

| PUBLISH INDUSTRY TITLE | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY २०२२ TO MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Private | \$27.56 | \$27.39 | \$26.83 | +\$0.17 | +0.6\% | +\$0.73 | +2.7\% |
| Goods Producing | \$30.01 | \$29.47 | \$28.16 | +\$0.54 | +1.8\% | +\$1.85 | +6.6\% |
| Private Service Providing | \$26.79 | \$26.75 | \$26.40 | +\$0.04 | +0.1\% | +\$0.39 | +1.5\% |
| Construction | \$30.35 | \$29.64 | \$27.43 | +\$0.71 | +2.4\% | +\$2.92 | +10.6\% |
| Manufacturing | \$30.16 | \$29.76 | \$28.50 | +\$0.40 | +1.3\% | +\$1.66 | +5.8\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | \$25.79 | \$25.85 | \$23.64 | -\$0.06 | -0.2\% | +\$2.15 | +9.1\% |
| Financial Activities | \$30.56 | \$30.78 | \$33.66 | -\$0.22 | -0.7\% | -\$3.10 | -9.2\% |
| Professional and Business Services | \$30.46 | \$30.75 | \$27.93 | -\$0.29 | -0.9\% | +\$2.53 | +9.1\% |
| Education and Health Services | \$30.75 | \$30.86 | \$28.76 | -\$0.11 | -0.4\% | +\$1.99 | +6.9\% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | \$16.60 | \$16.15 | \$15.30 | +\$0.45 | +2.8\% | +\$1.30 | +8.5\% |
| Other Services | \$22.54 | \$22.68 | \$24.03 | -\$0.14 | -0.6\% | -\$1.49 | -6.2\% |


|  | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY 2022 TO MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 380,200 | 378,500 | 362,900 | +1,700 | +0.45\% | +17,300 | +4.77\% |
| Total Private | 310,100 | 308,800 | 296,100 | +1,300 | +0.42\% | +14,000 | +4.73\% |
| Goods Producing | 50,200 | 49,900 | 49,300 | +300 | +0.60\% | +900 | +1.83\% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 330,000 | 328,600 | 313,600 | +1,400 | +0.43\% | +16,400 | +5.23\% |
| Manufacturing | 259,900 | 258,900 | 246,800 | +1,000 | +0.39\% | +13,100 | +5.31\% |
| Service-Providing | 21,800 | 21,500 | 21,300 | +300 | +1.40\% | +500 | +2.35\% |
| Private Service Providing | 28,400 | 28,400 | 28,000 | 0 | 0\% | +400 | +1.43\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 68,300 | 68,700 | 67,200 | -400 | -0.58\% | +1,100 | +1.64\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 11,200 | 11,100 | 10,700 | +100 | +0.90\% | +500 | +4.67\% |
| Retail Trade | 41,100 | 41,300 | 41,100 | -200 | -0.48\% | 0 | 0\% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,600 | 0 | 0\% | +100 | +1.32\% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 16,000 | 16,300 | 15,400 | -300 | -1.84\% | +600 | +3.90\% |
| Information | 7,400 | 7,400 | 6,800 | 0 | 0\% | +600 | +8.82\% |
| Financial Activities | 16,400 | 16,300 | 16,000 | +100 | +0.61\% | +400 | +2.50\% |
| Professional and Business Services | 57,900 | 58,800 | 56,700 | -900 | -1.53\% | +1,200 | +2.12\% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 25,200 | 26,100 | 25,700 | -900 | -3.45\% | -500 | -1.95\% |
| Education and Health Services | 43,300 | 43,000 | 42,800 | +300 | +0.70\% | +500 | +1.17\% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 51,500 | 49,500 | 42,700 | +2,000 | +4.04\% | +8,800 | +20.61\% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 46,400 | 44,500 | 37,900 | +1,900 | +4.27\% | +8,500 | +22.43\% |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 37,800 | 36,400 | 31,900 | +1,400 | +3.85\% | +5,900 | +18.50\% |
| Other Services | 15,100 | 15,200 | 14,600 | -100 | -0.66\% | +500 | +3.42\% |
| Government | 70,100 | 69,700 | 66,800 | +400 | +0.57\% | +3,300 | +4.94\% |
| Federal Government | 11,700 | 11,600 | 11,800 | +100 | +0.86\% | -100 | -0.85\% |
| State Government | 30,200 | 29,900 | 27,000 | +300 | +1.00\% | +3,200 | +11.85\% |
| Local Government | 28,200 | 28,200 | 28,000 | 0 | 0\% | +200 | +0.71\% |

[^2]NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR COLUMBIA MSA
MARGH 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED]

|  | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY 2022 TO MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 394,500 | 397,900 | 394,800 | -3,400 | -0.85\% | -300 | -0.08\% |
| Total Private | 316,200 | 320,100 | 312,400 | -3,900 | -1.22\% | +3,800 | +1.22\% |
| Goods Producing | 48,500 | 48,400 | 48,000 | +100 | +0.21\% | +500 | +1.04\% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 346,000 | 349,500 | 346,800 | -3,500 | -1.00\% | -800 | -0.23\% |
| Manufacturing | 267,700 | 271,700 | 264,400 | -4,000 | -1.47\% | +3,300 | +1.25\% |
| Service-Providing | 16,400 | 16,300 | 16,700 | +100 | +0.61\% | -300 | -1.80\% |
| Private Service Providing | 32,100 | 32,100 | 31,300 | 0 | 0\% | +800 | +2.56\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 74,800 | 75,200 | 73,300 | -400 | -0.53\% | +1,500 | +2.05\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 15,400 | 15,300 | 14,600 | +100 | +0.65\% | +800 | +5.48\% |
| Retail Trade | 43,100 | 43,200 | 42,200 | -100 | -0.23\% | +900 | +2.13\% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 16,300 | 16,700 | 16,500 | -400 | -2.40\% | -200 | -1.21\% |
| Information | 5,100 | 5,100 | 4,800 | 0 | 0\% | +300 | +6.25\% |
| Financial Activities | 34,100 | 34,900 | 32,500 | -800 | -2.29\% | +1,600 | +4.92\% |
| Credit Intermediation and Related <br> Activities including Monetary <br> Authorities - Central Bank | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,300 | 0 | 0\% | +200 | +2.74\% |
| Professional and Business Services | 49,500 | 51,700 | 52,100 | -2,200 | -4.26\% | -2,600 | -4.99\% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 27,600 | 29,100 | 30,000 | -1,500 | -5.15\% | -2,400 | -8.00\% |
| Education and Health Services | 50,400 | 50,800 | 51,500 | -400 | -0.79\% | -1,100 | -2.14\% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 37,600 | 37,700 | 34,700 | -100 | -0.27\% | +2,900 | +8.36\% |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 31,500 | 31,600 | 30,000 | -100 | -0.32\% | +1,500 | +5.00\% |
| Other Services | 16,200 | 16,300 | 15,500 | -100 | -0.61\% | +700 | +4.52\% |
| Government | 78,300 | 77,800 | 82,400 | +500 | +0.64\% | -4,100 | -4.98\% |
| Federal Government | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,200 | 0 | 0\% | -200 | -1.79\% |
| State Government | 33,400 | 32,800 | 34,400 | +600 | +1.83\% | -1,000 | -2.91\% |
| Local Government | 33,900 | 34,000 | 36,800 | -100 | -0.29\% | -2,900 | -7.88\% |

[^3]|  | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY 2022 TO MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 436,600 | 436,400 | 422,300 | +200 | +0.05\% | +14,300 | +3.39\% |
| Total Private | 375,100 | 374,800 | 361,000 | +300 | +0.08\% | +14,100 | +3.91\% |
| Goods Producing | 79,500 | 79,300 | 76,000 | +200 | +0.25\% | +3,500 | +4.61\% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 357,100 | 357,100 | 346,300 | 0 | 0\% | +10,800 | +3.12\% |
| Manufacturing | 295,600 | 295,500 | 285,000 | +100 | +0.03\% | +10,600 | +3.72\% |
| Service-Providing | 19,600 | 19,700 | 19,600 | -100 | -0.51\% | 0 | 0\% |
| Private Service Providing | 59,900 | 59,600 | 56,400 | +300 | +0.50\% | +3,500 | +6.21\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 80,800 | 80,300 | 77,000 | +500 | +0.62\% | +3,800 | +4.94\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 19,200 | 19,100 | 18,400 | +100 | +0.52\% | +800 | +4.35\% |
| Retail Trade | 47,800 | 47,200 | 45,500 | +600 | +1.27\% | +2,300 | +5.05\% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 13,800 | 14,000 | 13,100 | -200 | -1.43\% | +700 | +5.34\% |
| Information | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,600 | 0 | 0\% | +100 | +1.52\% |
| Financial Activities | 21,700 | 21,400 | 19,900 | +300 | +1.40\% | +1,800 | +9.05\% |
| Professional and Business Services | 75,300 | 76,700 | 73,400 | -1,400 | -1.83\% | +1,900 | +2.59\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 25,300 | 25,400 | 23,300 | -100 | -0.39\% | +2,000 | +8.58\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 5,800 | 5,900 | 5,500 | -100 | -1.69\% | +300 | +5.45\% |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 44,200 | 45,400 | 44,600 | -1,200 | -2.64\% | -400 | -0.90\% |
| Education and Health Services | 53,800 | 54,000 | 53,300 | -200 | -0.37\% | +500 | +0.94\% |
| Educational Services | 12,000 | 11,800 | 11,100 | +200 | +1.69\% | +900 | +8.11\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 41,800 | 42,200 | 42,200 | -400 | -0.95\% | -400 | -0.95\% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 42,600 | 41,600 | 40,700 | +1,000 | +2.40\% | +1,900 | +4.67\% |
| Other Services | 14,700 | 14,800 | 14,100 | -100 | -0.68\% | +600 | +4.26\% |
| Government | 61,500 | 61,600 | 61,300 | -100 | -0.16\% | +200 | +0.33\% |
| Federal Government | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,900 | 0 | 0\% | +100 | +3.45\% |
| State Government | 14,900 | 14,800 | 14,800 | +100 | +0.68\% | +100 | +0.68\% |
| Local Government | 43,600 | 43,800 | 43,600 | -200 | -0.46\% | 0 | 0\% |

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

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

|  | MARCH 2022 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { FEBRUARY } \\ 2022 \end{array}$ | MARCH 2021 | FEBRUARY २O२2 TO <br> MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH २O21 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 175,800 | 172,600 | 166,900 | +3,200 | +1.85\% | +8,900 | +5.33\% |
| Total Private | 151,700 | 148,600 | 143,700 | +3,100 | +2.09\% | +8,000 | +5.57\% |
| Goods Producing | 15,900 | 15,700 | 15,500 | +200 | +1.27\% | +400 | +2.58\% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 159,900 | 156,900 | 151,400 | +3,000 | +1.91\% | +8,500 | +5.61\% |
| Manufacturing | 135,800 | 132,900 | 128,200 | +2,900 | +2.18\% | +7,600 | +5.93\% |
| Service-Providing | 11,000 | 10,800 | 10,900 | +200 | +1.85\% | +100 | +0.92\% |
| Private Service Providing | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,600 | 0 | 0\% | +300 | +6.52\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 41,200 | 40,500 | 37,700 | +700 | +1.73\% | +3,500 | +9.28\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 3,500 | 3,400 | 3,300 | +100 | +2.94\% | +200 | +6.06\% |
| Retail Trade | 33,000 | 32,400 | 29,800 | +600 | +1.85\% | +3,200 | +10.74\% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,600 | 0 | 0\% | +100 | +2.17\% |
| Information | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,300 | 0 | 0\% | +100 | +4.35\% |
| Financial Activities | 10,200 | 9,900 | 9,000 | +300 | +3.03\% | +1,200 | +13.33\% |
| Professional and Business Services | 17,100 | 17,300 | 16,400 | -200 | -1.16\% | +700 | +4.27\% |
| Education and Health Services | 19,900 | 19,800 | 19,800 | +100 | +0.51\% | +100 | +0.51\% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 38,300 | 36,300 | 36,600 | +2,000 | +5.51\% | +1,700 | +4.64\% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 32,300 | 30,400 | 31,300 | +1,900 | +6.25\% | +1,000 | +3.19\% |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 24,600 | 23,000 | 24,700 | +1,600 | +6.96\% | -100 | -0.40\% |
| Other Services | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,400 | 0 | 0\% | +300 | +4.69\% |
| Government | 24,100 | 24,000 | 23,200 | +100 | +0.42\% | +900 | +3.88\% |
| Federal Government | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 0 | 0\% | 0 | 0\% |
| State Government | 5,100 | 5,100 | 4,800 | 0 | 0\% | +300 | +6.25\% |
| Local Government | 17,600 | 17,500 | 17,000 | +100 | +0.57\% | +600 | +3.53\% |

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

|  | MARCH 2022 | FEBRUARY 2022 | MARCH <br> 2021 | FEBRUARY 2022 TO MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH २O२२ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 166,000 | 165,800 | 163,200 | +200 | +0.12\% | +2,800 | +1.72\% |
| Total Private | 138,700 | 138,800 | 136,900 | -100 | -0.07\% | +1,800 | +1.31\% |
| Goods Producing | 45,200 | 44,900 | 44,300 | +300 | +0.67\% | +900 | +2.03\% |
| Mining, Logging and Construction | 120,800 | 120,900 | 118,900 | -100 | -0.08\% | +1,900 | +1.60\% |
| Manufacturing | 93,500 | 93,900 | 92,600 | -400 | -0.43\% | +900 | +0.97\% |
| Durable Goods | 7,300 | 7,200 | 7,400 | +100 | +1.39\% | -100 | -1.35\% |
| Non-Durable Goods | 37,900 | 37,700 | 36,900 | +200 | +0.53\% | +1,000 | +2.71\% |
| Service-Providing | 26,500 | 26,300 | 25,400 | +200 | +0.76\% | +1,100 | +4.33\% |
| Private Service Providing | 11,400 | 11,400 | 11,500 | 0 | 0\% | -100 | -0.87\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 36,400 | 36,500 | 36,000 | -100 | -0.27\% | +400 | +1.11\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,200 | 0 | 0\% | -100 | -1.22\% |
| Retail Trade | 15,900 | 16,000 | 16,100 | -100 | -0.63\% | -200 | -1.24\% |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 12,400 | 12,400 | 11,700 | 0 | 0\% | +700 | +5.98\% |
| Information | 700 | 700 | 600 | 0 | 0\% | +100 | +16.67\% |
| Financial Activities | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0\% | 0 | 0\% |
| Professional and Business Services | 18,000 | 18,400 | 17,500 | -400 | -2.17\% | +500 | +2.86\% |
| Education and Health Services | 14,700 | 14,700 | 15,100 | 0 | 0\% | -400 | -2.65\% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 13,500 | 13,400 | 13,300 | +100 | +0.75\% | +200 | +1.50\% |
| Other Services | 5,200 | 5,200 | 5,100 | 0 | 0\% | +100 | +1.96\% |
| Government | 27,300 | 27,000 | 26,300 | +300 | +1.11\% | +1,000 | +3.80\% |
| Federal Government | 600 | 600 | 600 | 0 | 0\% | 0 | 0\% |
| State Government | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 0 | 0\% | 0 | 0\% |
| Local Government | 22,700 | 22,400 | 21,700 | +300 | +1.34\% | +1,000 | +4.61\% |

[^4]
## NONFARM PAYROLL BY ECONOMIC SECTOR FLORENCE MSA <br> MARGH 2022 [NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED]

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MARCH } \\ 2022 \end{array}$ | FEBRUARY 2022 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARCH } \\ & 2021 \end{aligned}$ | FEBRUARY २O२2 TO MARCH 2022 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MARCH } 2021 \text { TO } \\ & \text { MARCH } 20 २ 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 89,400 | 89,600 | 89,100 | -200 | -0.22\% | +300 | +0.34\% |
| Total Private | 72,600 | 72,900 | 71,900 | -300 | -0.41\% | +700 | +0.97\% |
| Goods Producing | 13,800 | 13,700 | 13,900 | +100 | +0.73\% | -100 | -0.72\% |
| Service-Providing | 75,600 | 75,900 | 75,200 | -300 | -0.40\% | +400 | +0.53\% |
| Private Service Providing | 58,800 | 59,200 | 58,000 | -400 | -0.68\% | +800 | +1.38\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 19,000 | 19,500 | 19,100 | -500 | -2.56\% | -100 | -0.52\% |
| Government | 16,800 | 16,700 | 17,200 | +100 | +0.60\% | -400 | -2.33\% |
| Federal Government | 700 | 700 | 700 | +00 | 0\% | +00 | 0\% |
| State Government | 4,400 | 4,300 | 4,600 | +100 | +2.33\% | -200 | -4.35\% |
| Local Government | 11,700 | 11,700 | 11,900 | +00 | 0\% | -200 | -1.68\% |

## HILTON HEAD ISLAND-BLUFFTON MSA <br> MARGH 2022 [NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED]


## SUMTER MSA

MARGH 2022 [NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED]

|  | MARCH | FEBRUARY 2022 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MARCH } \\ 2021 \end{array}$ | FEBRUARY २०२२ TO MARCH 2022 |  | MARCH 2021 TO MARCH 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE | \# CHANGE | \% CHANGE |
| Total Nonfarm | 38,100 | 38,100 | 38,600 | 0 | 0\% | -500 | -1.30\% |
| Total Private | 31,900 | 31,900 | 32,200 | 0 | 0\% | -300 | -0.93\% |
| Goods Producing | 9,200 | 9,100 | 9,300 | +100 | +1.10\% | -100 | -1.08\% |
| Service-Providing | 28,900 | 29,000 | 29,300 | -100 | -0.34\% | -400 | -1.37\% |
| Private Service Providing | 22,700 | 22,800 | 22,900 | -100 | -0.44\% | -200 | -0.87\% |
| Manufacturing | 6,500 | 6,500 | 6,700 | 0 | 0\% | -200 | -2.99\% |
| Government | 6,200 | 6,200 | 6,400 | 0 | 0\% | -200 | -3.13\% |
| Federal Government | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 0 | 0\% | -100 | -7.14\% |
| State Government | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 0 | 0\% | -100 | -6.67\% |
| Local Government | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 0 | 0\% | 0 | 0\% |

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Not Seasonally Adjusted: Effects of regular or seasonal patterns have not been removed from these data.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

$\left.$| Data is published by <br> Industry | Data is published by County |
| :--- | :--- |
| Counts Jobs | Counts People |
| Utilizes an Establishment <br> Survey | The Current Population <br> Survey (CPS), which is a <br> Household Survey, is used <br> to calculate LAUS |
| Reference week is the Pay <br> Period that includes the 12 |  |
| of the month |  |$\quad$| Reference week is the |
| :--- |
| Calendar Week that includes |
| the 12 th of the month | \right\rvert\, | A job held by a person on |
| :--- |
| unpaid leave during the |
| reference week is not |
| counted since they are not |
| receiving pay |
| is counted as employed |
| because they will return to |
| their job |



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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.


[^0]:    Source: QCEW, DEW/BLS. Note: AWE stands for average weekly earnings.

[^1]:    Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

[^2]:    Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

[^3]:    Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

[^4]:    Current month's estimates are preliminary. All data are subject to revision.

