

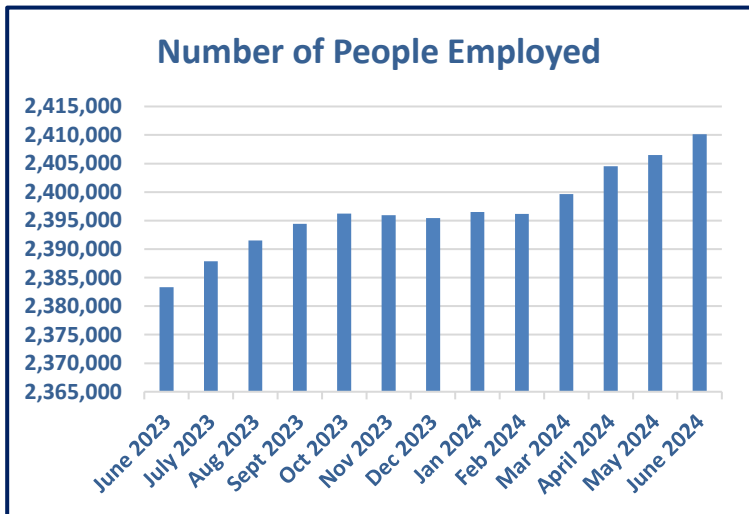


For Release
July 19, 2024

South Carolina's Employment Situation: June 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:

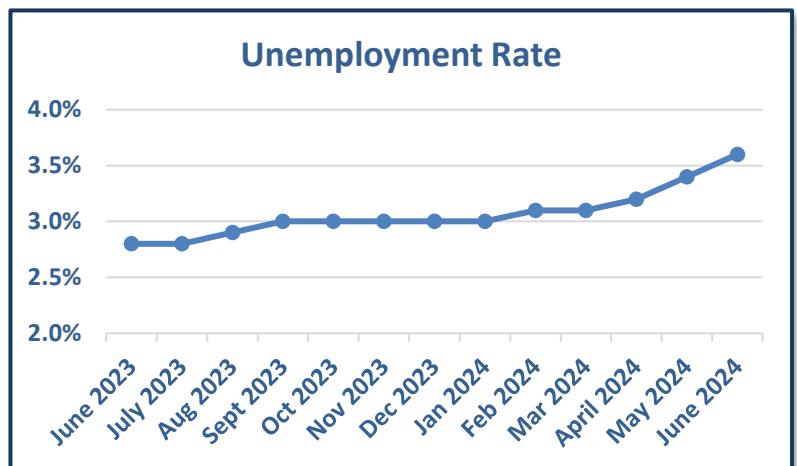
- The seasonally adjusted number of South Carolina workers increased to 2,410,144.
- That is an increase of 3,632 people over the May 2024 estimate.
- That is an increase of 26,816 people over the June 2023 estimate.

LABOR FORCE:

- The state's estimated labor force (people working plus unemployed people looking for work) increased to 2,499,877, while the labor force participation rate increased to 57.3 percent.
- That is a significant increase of 9,776 people over the May 2024 estimate.
- That is a significant increase of 47,360 individuals over the June 2023 estimate.

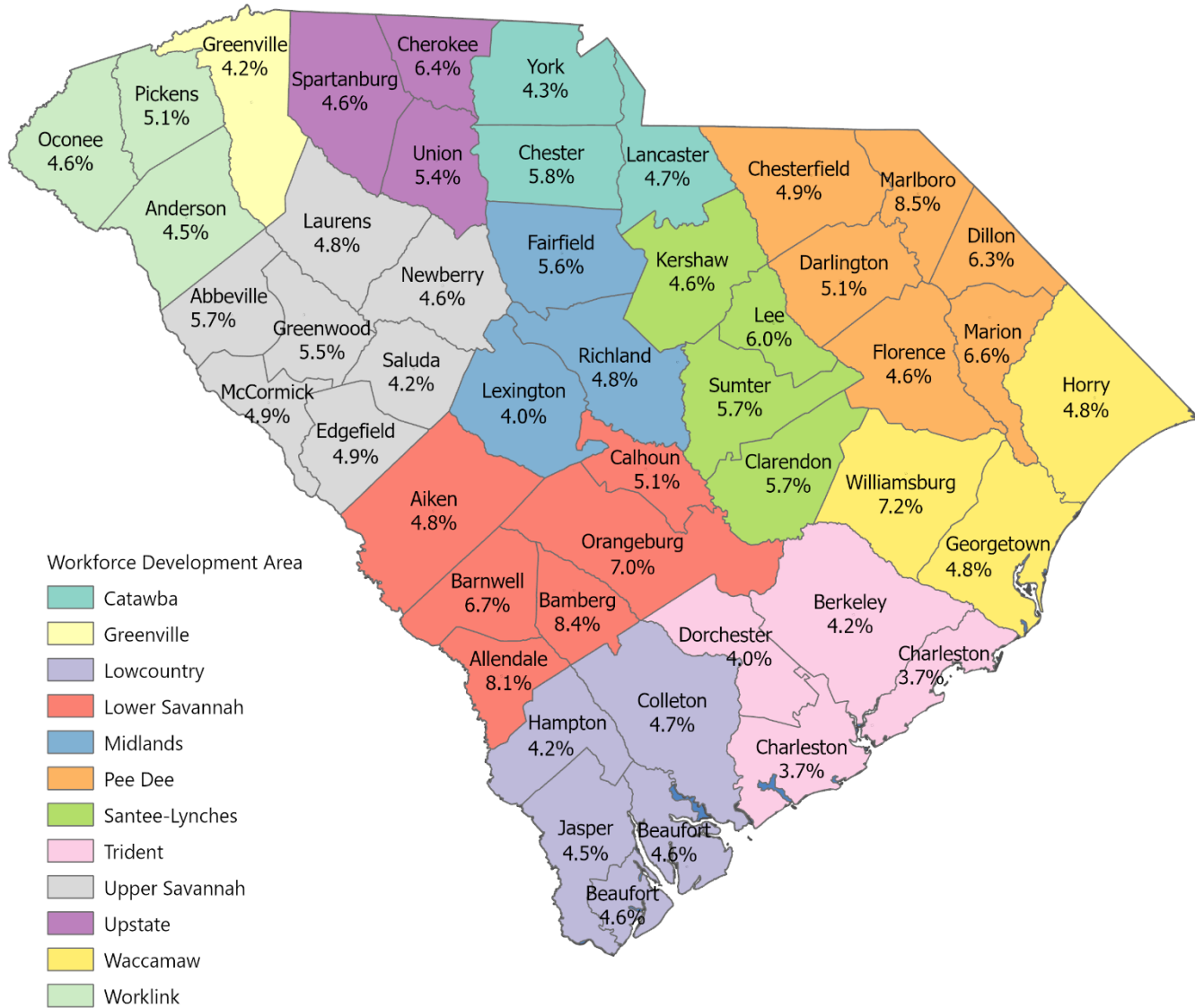
UNEMPLOYED:

- The estimate of unemployed people increased to 89,733.
- That is a significant increase of 6,144 people from May's estimate and a significant increase of 20,544 from the June 2023 estimate.
- The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 3.4 percent to 3.6 percent. The national unemployment rate increased to 4.1 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	3.9%	↑ 0.9 pts	↑ 1.2 pts
Columbia	Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Richland, Saluda	4.5%	↑ 1.0 pts	↑ 1.5 pts
Florence	Darlington, Florence	4.8%	↑ 1.1 pts	↑ 1.4 pts
Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin	Anderson, Greenville, Laurens, Pickens	4.4%	↑ 0.9 pts	↑ 1.4 pts
Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort	Beaufort, Jasper	4.6%	↑ 1.2 pts	↑ 1.6 pts
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach	Horry, Brunswick (NC)	4.8%	↑ 0.9 pts	↑ 1.2 pts
Spartanburg	Spartanburg, Union	4.7%	↑ 1.1 pts	↑ 1.4 pts
Sumter	Sumter	5.7%	↑ 1.1 pts	↑ 1.7 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	June 2024				May 2024				June 2023				
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT LEVEL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT LEVEL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT LEVEL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
Marlboro County	↑	7,637	6,990	647	8.5	7,455	6,965	490	6.6	7,667	7,095	572	7.5
Bamberg County	↑	4,848	4,440	408	8.4	4,749	4,419	330	6.9	4,597	4,336	261	5.7
Allendale County	↑	2,519	2,314	205	8.1	2,439	2,276	163	6.7	2,363	2,232	131	5.5
Williamsburg County	↑	10,891	10,112	779	7.2	10,588	10,006	582	5.5	10,559	10,035	524	5.0
Orangeburg County	↑	34,128	31,740	2,388	7.0	33,646	31,777	1,869	5.6	33,483	31,871	1,612	4.8
Barnwell County	↑	7,653	7,137	516	6.7	7,489	7,073	416	5.6	7,744	7,406	338	4.4
Marion County	↑	13,313	12,438	875	6.6	12,978	12,327	651	5.0	12,900	12,294	606	4.7
Cherokee County	↑	23,123	21,637	1,486	6.4	22,718	21,593	1,125	5.0	23,905	22,905	1,000	4.2
Dillon County	↑	13,655	12,798	857	6.3	13,206	12,535	671	5.1	13,354	12,743	611	4.6
Lee County	↑	6,914	6,498	416	6.0	6,748	6,414	334	4.9	6,583	6,321	262	4.0
Chester County	↑	14,292	13,458	834	5.8	13,936	13,272	664	4.8	14,007	13,404	603	4.3
Abbeville County	↑	9,686	9,132	554	5.7	9,604	9,189	415	4.3	9,671	9,239	432	4.5
Clarendon County	↑	12,847	12,112	735	5.7	12,609	12,050	559	4.4	12,241	11,703	538	4.4
Sumter County	↑	43,135	40,680	2,455	5.7	42,314	40,379	1,935	4.6	41,511	39,853	1,658	4.0
Fairfield County	↑	9,855	9,301	554	5.6	9,662	9,233	429	4.4	9,514	9,107	407	4.3
Greenwood County	↑	30,496	28,820	1,676	5.5	30,189	28,889	1,300	4.3	30,458	29,094	1,364	4.5
Union County	↑	11,849	11,214	635	5.4	11,667	11,167	500	4.3	11,519	11,003	516	4.5
Calhoun County	↑	6,921	6,566	355	5.1	6,793	6,516	277	4.1	6,640	6,404	236	3.6
Darlington County	↑	32,224	30,583	1,641	5.1	31,484	30,233	1,251	4.0	30,605	29,497	1,108	3.6
Pickens County	↑	61,672	58,549	3,123	5.1	60,821	58,385	2,436	4.0	59,948	58,041	1,907	3.2
Chesterfield County	↑	21,862	20,793	1,069	4.9	21,552	20,739	813	3.8	21,578	20,782	796	3.7
Edgefield County	↑	10,755	10,228	527	4.9	10,549	10,153	396	3.8	10,450	10,099	351	3.4
McCormick County	↑	3,554	3,380	174	4.9	3,498	3,373	125	3.6	3,512	3,379	133	3.8
Aiken County	↑	75,943	72,311	3,632	4.8	74,726	71,944	2,782	3.7	74,617	72,178	2,439	3.3
Georgetown County	↑	28,457	27,083	1,374	4.8	27,553	26,535	1,018	3.7	27,140	26,245	895	3.3
Horry County	↑	169,052	160,869	8,183	4.8	164,088	157,821	6,267	3.8	163,391	157,908	5,483	3.4
Laurens County	↑	31,918	30,393	1,525	4.8	31,461	30,266	1,195	3.8	31,096	30,030	1,066	3.4
Richland County	↑	210,675	200,593	10,082	4.8	207,517	199,545	7,972	3.8	204,404	197,834	6,570	3.2
Colleton County	↑	17,297	16,480	817	4.7	16,968	16,355	613	3.6	16,311	15,749	562	3.4
Lancaster County	↑	46,405	44,209	2,196	4.7	45,366	43,686	1,680	3.7	45,647	44,062	1,585	3.5
Beaufort County	↑	84,105	80,242	3,863	4.6	82,315	79,554	2,761	3.4	81,673	79,215	2,458	3.0
Florence County	↑	70,938	67,678	3,260	4.6	69,700	67,213	2,487	3.6	67,809	65,607	2,202	3.2
Kershaw County	↑	31,495	30,046	1,449	4.6	30,940	29,834	1,106	3.6	30,402	29,435	967	3.2
Newberry County	↑	19,466	18,574	892	4.6	19,071	18,379	692	3.6	19,090	18,487	603	3.2
Oconee County	↑	36,542	34,849	1,693	4.6	35,826	34,633	1,193	3.3	36,138	35,025	1,113	3.1
Spartanburg County	↑	164,453	156,885	7,568	4.6	161,841	156,123	5,718	3.5	159,148	154,026	5,122	3.2
Anderson County	↑	96,936	92,540	4,396	4.5	95,492	92,161	3,331	3.5	94,534	91,691	2,843	3.0
Jasper County	↑	14,501	13,853	648	4.5	14,304	13,828	476	3.3	13,992	13,597	395	2.8
York County	↑	157,449	150,647	6,802	4.3	154,373	149,070	5,303	3.4	155,144	150,497	4,647	3.0
Berkeley County	↑	121,680	116,578	5,102	4.2	118,987	115,097	3,890	3.3	116,620	113,250	3,370	2.9
Greenville County	↑	275,019	263,376	11,643	4.2	271,363	262,355	9,008	3.3	268,916	261,175	7,741	2.9
Hampton County	↑	8,674	8,306	368	4.2	8,458	8,179	279	3.3	8,317	8,075	242	2.9
Saluda County	↑	9,248	8,855	393	4.2	8,992	8,693	299	3.3	8,715	8,436	279	3.2
Dorchester County	↑	88,253	84,687	3,566	4.0	86,396	83,625	2,771	3.2	84,536	82,219	2,317	2.7
Lexington County	↑	161,689	155,252	6,437	4.0	159,278	154,397	4,881	3.1	156,672	152,494	4,178	2.7
Charleston County	↑	238,348	229,433	8,915	3.7	233,784	227,058	6,726	2.9	228,565	222,576	5,989	2.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
South Carolina	↑	2,499,877	2,410,144	89,733	3.6	2,490,101	2,406,512	83,589	3.4	2,452,517	2,383,328	69,189	2.8

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 6,900 nonfarm payroll jobs over the month to a level of 2,381,500.

Jobs by Industry	June 2024	May 2024	June 2023	May 2024 to June 2024		June 2023 to June 2024	
				# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total Nonfarm Employment	2,381,500	2,374,600	2,301,900	↑ 6,900	↑ 0.3%	↑ 79,600	↑ 3.5%
Construction	115,700	116,200	111,400	↓ -500	↓ -0.4%	↑ 4,300	↑ 3.9%
Manufacturing	270,300	268,900	263,900	↑ 1,400	↑ 0.5%	↑ 6,400	↑ 2.4%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	450,100	449,900	442,600	↑ 200	↑ 0.0%	↑ 7,500	↑ 1.7%
Information	29,300	29,300	29,100	No Change	No Change	↑ 200	↑ 0.7%
Financial Activities	125,000	124,800	122,200	↑ 200	↑ 0.2%	↑ 2,800	↑ 2.3%
Professional and Business Services	324,800	322,200	312,500	↑ 2,600	↑ 0.8%	↑ 12,300	↑ 3.9%
Education and Health Services	298,100	296,000	281,500	↑ 2,100	↑ 0.7%	↑ 16,600	↑ 5.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	291,700	291,900	277,900	↓ -200	↓ -0.1%	↑ 13,800	↑ 5.0%
Other Services	90,300	91,000	85,900	↓ -700	↓ -0.8%	↑ 4,400	↑ 5.1%
Government	381,500	379,800	370,400	↑ 1,700	↑ 0.4%	↑ 11,100	↑ 3.0%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The monthly survey of businesses in South Carolina marked an estimated increase of 6,900 nonfarm payroll jobs over the month to a level of 2,381,500.

Area	June 2024	May 2024	June 2023	May 2024 to June 2024		June 2023 to June 2024	
				# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Statewide	2,381,500	2,374,600	2,301,900	↑ 6,900	↑ 0.3%	↑ 79,600	↑ 3.5%
Charleston/North Charleston	432,300	429,700	412,800	↑ 2,600	↑ 0.6%	↑ 19,500	↑ 4.7%
Columbia	437,400	435,300	424,300	↑ 2,100	↑ 0.5%	↑ 13,100	↑ 3.1%
Florence	98,600	98,400	94,900	↑ 200	↑ 0.2%	↑ 3,700	↑ 3.9%
Greenville/Anderson/Mauldin	468,300	467,600	459,000	↑ 700	↑ 0.1%	↑ 9,300	↑ 2.0%
Hilton Head-Bluffton-Beaufort	91,100	91,300	88,700	↓ -200	↓ -0.2%	↑ 2,400	↑ 2.7%
Myrtle Beach	197,700	197,800	191,500	↓ -100	↓ -0.1%	↑ 6,200	↑ 3.2%
Spartanburg	176,400	175,700	170,200	↑ 700	↑ 0.4%	↑ 6,200	↑ 3.6%
Sumter	39,200	39,000	38,000	↑ 200	↑ 0.5%	↑ 1,200	↑ 3.2%

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.