

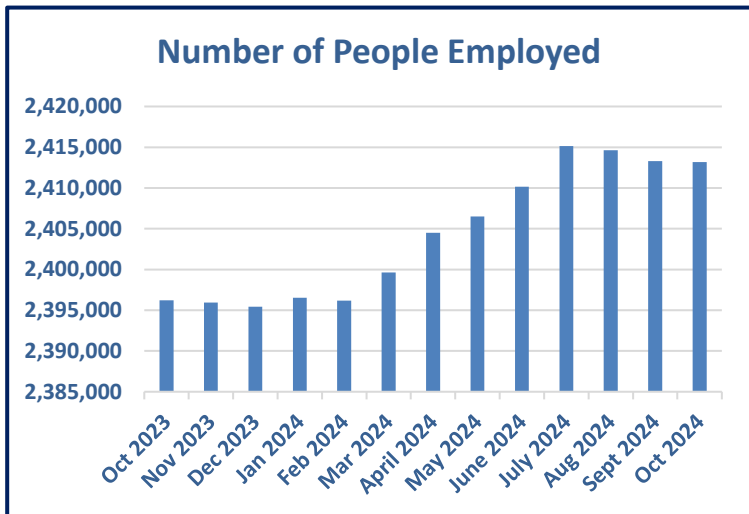


For Release  
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## South Carolina's Employment Situation: October 2024

### 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:

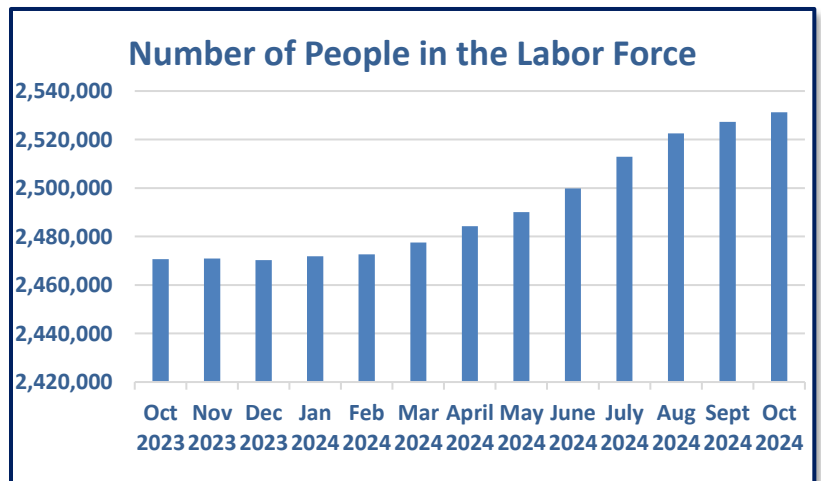
- The seasonally adjusted number of South Carolina workers decreased to 2,413,189.
- That is a decrease of 111 people over the September 2024 estimate.
- That is an increase of 16,971 people over the October 2023 estimate.

#### LABOR FORCE:

- The state's estimated labor force (people working plus unemployed people looking for work) increased to 2,531,314 while the labor force participation rate was unchanged at 57.6 percent.
- That is an increase of 4,039 people over the September 2024 estimate.
- That is a significant increase of 60,585 individuals over the October 2023 estimate.

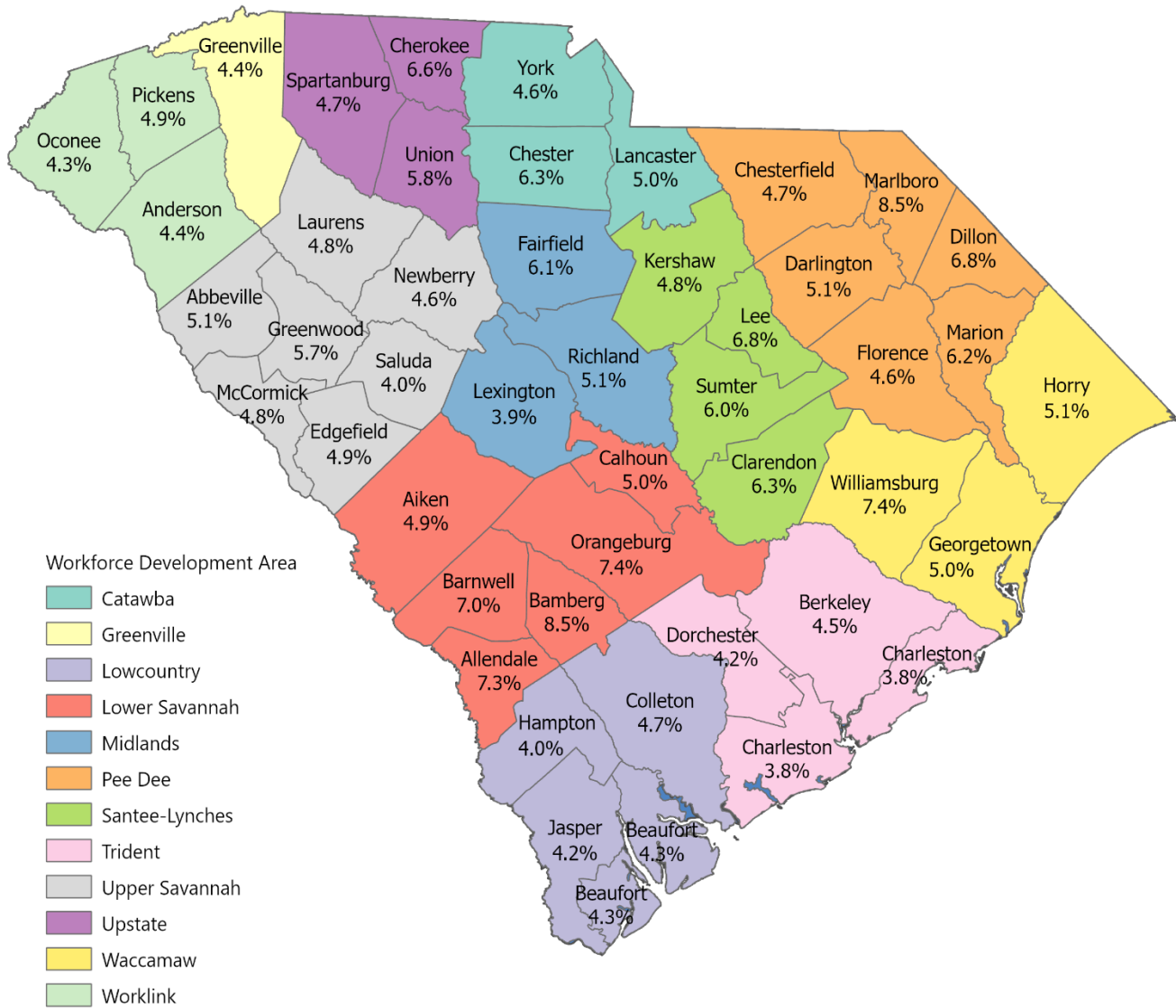
#### UNEMPLOYED:

- The estimate of unemployed people increased to 118,125.
- That is an increase of 4,150 people from the September estimate and a significant increase of 43,614 from the October 2023 estimate.
- The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 4.5 percent to 4.7 percent. The national unemployment rate marked no change at 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	4.1%	↑ 0.2 pts	↑ 1.5 pts
Columbia	Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Richland, Saluda	4.6%	↑ 0.2 pts	↑ 1.6 pts
Florence	Darlington, Florence	4.8%	↑ 0.3 pts	↑ 1.6 pts
Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin	Anderson, Greenville, Laurens, Pickens	4.5%	↑ 0.3 pts	↑ 1.6 pts
Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort	Beaufort, Jasper	4.3%	↓ -0.1 pts	↑ 1.5 pts
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach	Horry, Brunswick (NC)	4.8%	↑ 0.2 pts	↑ 1.3 pts
Spartanburg	Spartanburg, Union	4.8%	↑ 0.3 pts	↑ 1.7 pts
Sumter	Sumter	6.0%	↑ 0.2 pts	↑ 2.1 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	October 2024				September 2024				October 2023				
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT		
			LEVEL	RATE (%)			LEVEL	RATE (%)			LEVEL	RATE (%)	
Bamberg County	↑	4,700	4,302	398	8.5	4,653	4,292	361	7.8	4,642	4,383	259	5.6
Marlboro County	↑	7,765	7,108	657	8.5	7,635	7,010	625	8.2	7,431	6,960	471	6.3
Orangeburg County	↑	34,146	31,608	2,538	7.4	33,778	31,408	2,370	7.0	33,600	32,089	1,511	4.5
Williamsburg County	↑	10,152	9,402	750	7.4	10,160	9,429	731	7.2	10,362	9,882	480	4.6
Allendale County	↑	2,470	2,289	181	7.3	2,473	2,296	177	7.2	2,347	2,219	128	5.5
Barnwell County	↑	7,678	7,143	535	7.0	7,615	7,117	498	6.5	7,623	7,257	366	4.8
Dillon County	↑	13,409	12,496	913	6.8	13,307	12,452	855	6.4	12,981	12,427	554	4.3
Lee County	↑	6,744	6,288	456	6.8	6,698	6,287	411	6.1	6,557	6,311	246	3.8
Cherokee County	↑	22,903	21,397	1,506	6.6	22,759	21,304	1,455	6.4	23,247	22,170	1,077	4.6
Chester County	↑	14,260	13,362	898	6.3	14,160	13,310	850	6.0	13,768	13,216	552	4.0
Clarendon County	↑	12,389	11,611	778	6.3	12,350	11,608	742	6.0	12,357	11,873	484	3.9
Marion County	↑	13,424	12,586	838	6.2	13,402	12,620	782	5.8	12,822	12,282	540	4.2
Fairfield County	↑	9,837	9,238	599	6.1	9,759	9,180	579	5.9	9,508	9,150	358	3.8
Sumter County	↑	42,983	40,402	2,581	6.0	42,478	40,010	2,468	5.8	41,223	39,603	1,620	3.9
Union County	-	11,885	11,193	692	5.8	11,812	11,128	684	5.8	11,526	11,083	443	3.8
Greenwood County	↑	30,829	29,067	1,762	5.7	30,529	28,939	1,590	5.2	30,098	29,056	1,042	3.5
Abbeville County	↑	9,739	9,246	493	5.1	9,654	9,189	465	4.8	9,599	9,243	356	3.7
Darlington County	↑	32,092	30,440	1,652	5.1	31,845	30,294	1,551	4.9	30,708	29,680	1,028	3.3
Horry County	↑	161,318	153,136	8,182	5.1	161,690	153,778	7,912	4.9	159,383	154,256	5,127	3.2
Richland County	↑	210,377	199,714	10,663	5.1	208,152	198,404	9,748	4.7	204,484	197,931	6,553	3.2
Calhoun County	↑	6,861	6,520	341	5.0	6,810	6,476	334	4.9	6,670	6,454	216	3.2
Georgetown County	-	27,376	26,009	1,367	5.0	27,475	26,110	1,365	5.0	26,523	25,678	845	3.2
Lancaster County	↑	46,318	43,985	2,333	5.0	46,023	43,768	2,255	4.9	45,005	43,505	1,500	3.3
Aiken County	↑	75,453	71,787	3,666	4.9	75,072	71,593	3,479	4.6	74,058	71,723	2,335	3.2
Edgefield County	↑	10,651	10,129	522	4.9	10,587	10,099	488	4.6	10,451	10,105	346	3.3
Pickens County	↑	61,328	58,321	3,007	4.9	60,603	57,967	2,636	4.3	60,453	58,453	2,000	3.3
Kershaw County	↑	31,355	29,854	1,501	4.8	31,110	29,661	1,449	4.7	30,510	29,567	943	3.1
Laurens County	↑	31,768	30,231	1,537	4.8	31,553	30,055	1,498	4.7	31,310	30,285	1,025	3.3
McCormick County	↓	3,651	3,474	177	4.8	3,653	3,470	183	5.0	3,479	3,374	105	3.0
Chesterfield County	↑	21,696	20,685	1,011	4.7	21,600	20,608	992	4.6	21,505	20,797	708	3.3
Colleton County	-	17,009	16,202	807	4.7	16,874	16,076	798	4.7	16,602	16,117	485	2.9
Spartanburg County	↑	164,226	156,482	7,744	4.7	162,870	155,651	7,219	4.4	159,811	154,985	4,826	3.0
Florence County	↑	70,979	67,691	3,288	4.6	70,309	67,237	3,072	4.4	68,158	66,027	2,131	3.1
Newberry County	↑	18,960	18,093	867	4.6	18,871	18,039	832	4.4	19,095	18,523	572	3.0
York County	↑	157,282	150,109	7,173	4.6	155,939	149,301	6,638	4.3	153,010	148,500	4,510	2.9
Berkeley County	↑	120,872	115,485	5,387	4.5	119,800	114,790	5,010	4.2	116,214	112,962	3,252	2.8
Anderson County	↑	96,294	92,053	4,241	4.4	95,639	91,554	4,085	4.3	95,020	92,268	2,752	2.9
Greenville County	↑	273,982	262,055	11,927	4.4	271,898	260,631	11,267	4.1	270,190	262,699	7,491	2.8
Beaufort County	↓	82,678	79,100	3,578	4.3	82,082	78,470	3,612	4.4	80,330	78,062	2,268	2.8
Oconee County	↑	36,196	34,644	1,552	4.3	36,040	34,514	1,526	4.2	35,882	34,864	1,018	2.8
Dorchester County	↑	87,613	83,903	3,710	4.2	86,854	83,386	3,468	4.0	84,356	82,069	2,287	2.7
Jasper County	↓	14,360	13,759	601	4.2	14,197	13,590	607	4.3	13,958	13,569	389	2.8
Hampton County	↑	8,498	8,162	336	4.0	8,473	8,158	315	3.7	8,257	8,015	242	2.9
Saluda County	-	9,048	8,690	358	4.0	9,019	8,658	361	4.0	8,846	8,583	263	3.0
Lexington County	↑	160,829	154,518	6,311	3.9	159,553	153,442	6,111	3.8	157,095	153,064	4,031	2.6
Charleston County	↑	236,892	227,817	9,075	3.8	234,757	226,114	8,643	3.7	228,541	222,841	5,700	2.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
South Carolina	↑	2,531,314	2,413,189	118,125	4.7	2,527,275	2,413,300	113,975	4.5	2,470,729	2,396,218	74,511	3.0

**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 decrease of 3,500 nonfarm payroll jobs over the month to a level of 2,390,400.

Jobs by Industry	October 2024	September 2024	October 2023	September 2024 to October 2024		October 2023 to October 2024	
				# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	2,390,400	2,393,900	2,328,600	↓ -3,500	↓ -0.1%	↑ 61,800	↑ 2.7%
Construction	123,300	122,000	115,200	↑ 1,300	↑ 1.1%	↑ 8,100	↑ 7.0%
Manufacturing	266,800	268,200	265,600	↓ -1,400	↓ -0.5%	↑ 1,200	↑ 0.5%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	450,300	451,100	445,200	↓ -800	↓ -0.2%	↑ 5,100	↑ 1.1%
Information	30,400	30,200	28,700	↑ 200	↑ 0.7%	↑ 1,700	↑ 5.9%
Financial Activities	123,100	123,600	123,600	↓ -500	↓ -0.4%	↓ -500	↓ -0.4%
Professional and Business Services	323,600	326,000	312,700	↓ -2,400	↓ -0.7%	↑ 10,900	↑ 3.5%
Education and Health Services	305,200	302,200	289,500	↑ 3,000	↑ 1.0%	↑ 15,700	↑ 5.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	290,600	292,700	284,500	↓ -2,100	↓ -0.7%	↑ 6,100	↑ 2.1%
Other Services	89,600	90,400	87,100	↓ -800	↓ -0.9%	↑ 2,500	↑ 2.9%
Government	382,700	382,700	372,000	No Change	No Change	↑ 10,700	↑ 2.9%

### NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The monthly survey of businesses in South Carolina marked an estimated decrease of 3,500 nonfarm payroll jobs over the month to a level of 2,390,400.

Area	October 2024	September 2024	October 2023	September 2024 to October 2024		October 2023 to October 2024	
				# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
<b>Statewide</b>	2,390,400	2,393,900	2,328,600	↓ -3,500	↓ -0.1%	↑ 61,800	↑ 2.7%
Charleston/North Charleston	433,800	432,600	419,600	↑ 1,200	↑ 0.3%	↑ 14,200	↑ 3.4%
Columbia	435,700	435,500	427,000	↑ 200	↑ 0.0%	↑ 8,700	↑ 2.0%
Florence	99,800	100,000	96,300	↓ -200	↓ -0.2%	↑ 3,500	↑ 3.6%
Greenville/Anderson/Mauldin	467,700	467,700	464,300	No Change	No Change	↑ 3,400	↑ 0.7%
Hilton Head-Bluffton-Beaufort	92,200	92,000	90,000	↑ 200	↑ 0.2%	↑ 2,200	↑ 2.4%
Myrtle Beach	196,400	197,100	195,800	↓ -700	↓ -0.4%	↑ 600	↑ 0.3%
Spartanburg	176,800	176,900	172,800	↓ -100	↓ -0.1%	↑ 4,000	↑ 2.3%
Sumter	39,500	39,400	38,300	↑ 100	↑ 0.3%	↑ 1,200	↑ 3.1%

**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.