

S.C. Employers Training Their Own

Last fall, Computer Sciences Corp. (CSC) in Blythewood needed more employees who specialized in a computer operating system called Unix. But the company had trouble finding them.

“We’d pretty much tapped out this market,” said Gary Adams, managing director for CSC’s South Carolina Onshore Delivery Center in Blythewood.

So, CSC tapped into Apprenticeship Carolina. Through the program, CSC has recruited 55 apprentices. Forty are learning Unix under the guidance of professionals at CSC. The other 15 are training to become Oracle software developers. “We grew our own,” Adams said.

For years, the state’s business community has said the S.C. workforce lacks the skills needed in today’s job

market. That skills gap has shared part of the blame for the state’s unemployment rate, which hovers around 12%. And, economic development officials say a better-trained workforce will help recruit new industry.

For Samuel McClain, the apprenticeship meant he received computer programming training at CSC that would have cost nearly \$5,000, if he had paid for it himself. Plus, he’s got a sure-fire career path.

“Trying to build your own career is a lot harder than when it’s laid out before you,” he said. “It’s there for you, if you accept it and work hard.”

McClain, a University of South Carolina graduate, was working at a Verizon Call Center last year, when a CSC recruiter contacted him. After he accepted the offer, CSC sent McClain



to Midlands Tech for three months, where he spent eight hours a day in a classroom to learn about Oracle software.

After passing the class, he went to work at CSC under the guidance of a mentor. At the end of the year, McClain will be a senior developer, who can write codes, maintain databases and provide the technical support CSC’s customers need. “I love every minute of this,” he said.

KEEPING TALENT IN STATE

Apprenticeship Carolina came together in 2006 after the S.C. Chamber of Commerce asked the S.C. Technical College System to create a statewide program, said Ann Marie Stieritz, Apprenticeship Carolina’s director.

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Other states, including Georgia and North Carolina, had statewide programs, Stieritz said.

“They recognized a registered apprenticeship was something South Carolina had never latched on to,” she said. The Legislature approved \$1 million for the program.

Today, the technical college system’s program has 201 registered apprenticeships with 1,637 participants, Stieritz said.

Through the apprenticeships, companies are training the workers they need, and receive a tax break while they do it.

The employees are gaining job skills that bring higher wages and a brighter career future.

The apprenticeship program also keeps talented workers in South Carolina.

Mitch Cantrell, another CSC apprentice, said he wanted to stay in South Carolina this year, after graduating from Clemson University. But he was looking for jobs in North Carolina, too.

The CSC apprenticeship allowed him to stay near his family and paid for his Unix certification, which would have cost about \$2,000.

“In my mind, it was too good to be true,” Cantrell said.

PASSING ON BEST PRACTICES

Retaining that talent was just one goal the state’s business community had in mind when it asked the technical colleges to create an apprenticeship program, said Robbie Barnett, associate vice president for workforce and education policy at the S.C. Chamber of Commerce.

Apprenticeships have been around for centuries. The tradition started in the Middle Ages in Europe as a way for young people to learn a trade.

In the United States, apprenticeships were formalized in 1937, when Congress passed the National Apprenticeship Act. The law created registered apprenticeships recognized across the country.



While Apprenticeship Carolina is new, some South Carolina-based companies have run their own federally recognized programs for years.

For example, Roche Carolina, which makes ingredients for pharmaceuticals, has hired apprentices since it arrived in the state, said Pete Mazzaroni, the company spokesman.

Roche uses a three-year apprenticeship to train chemical process technicians. The starting wage is \$14 to \$15 an hour, and increases incrementally over the three years, Mazzaroni said.

The apprenticeship brings consistency to Roche’s production line, he said.

Businesses benefit by having experienced workers train the next generation of employees, Barnett said.

“You’re passing on the best practices and the institutional knowledge of that particular profession,” he said. “Not every manufacturing facility is the same. You’re going to have a different level of knowledge in each one that is specific to that unique business.”

For Andy Burgess, a chemical operator at WeylChem in Elgin, the apprenticeship has given him a chance to earn college credits while working. He had been at WeylChem for two years when the company enrolled him in its apprenticeship program to become a higher-level chemical operator.

How to Participate

- You have to be hired into a company’s apprenticeship program. Companies hire on the basis of need, so stay on top of job openings in your area.
- The U.S. Department of Labor maintains a database of employers who sponsor registered apprenticeships.
- Even though a company is listed as a sponsor of apprenticeships, it might not be hiring at the moment. To search the database, go to <http://oa.doleta.gov/bat.cfm>.
- Local technical colleges and One-Stop career centers might have additional information. You can visit a virtual One-Stop at www.sconestop.org.

“There’s no other way I would have been able to afford to do this on my own,” he said. “And with my schedule, where I work swing shifts — two weeks of days and two week of nights — I wouldn’t have had the time. I couldn’t have fit that college stuff in and raise a family, too.”

COMPANY TAX BREAK

One of the biggest incentives for businesses is the financial savings. Companies receive a \$1,000 state tax credit per apprentice, per year, for up to four years, Stieritz said.

The tax credit is one of the main reasons Agape Senior, a company that operates nursing homes and hospice care across the state, decided to participate, said Jimmy Williamson, Agape’s regional president for the Pee Dee and Grand Strand. He described it as “huge.”



Agape’s first class of apprentices included 21 certified nursing assistants (CNAs), hired to work for its Agape Hospice in the Pee Dee.

That means Agape would receive a \$21,000 tax credit each year for four years.

At Agape Hospice, the apprentices already had their CNA licenses because of federal requirements. They spent six weeks in the program to learn the ins and outs of caring for hospice patients, Williamson said.

“We wanted to give them a skill set they wouldn’t have with regular CNA training,” he said. “We wanted our CNAs to understand a little bit more of what was going on with these types of patients.”

For example, many hospice patients are on pain medication that causes digestive problems. Hospice CNAs are trained to look for the signs, and then refer the problem to the registered nurse who also works with the patient.

Agape’s patients and their families have praised the program, and now the company plans to use it for hospice CNAs across South Carolina, he said.

Jacqueline Rogers of Bennettsville will complete Agape’s apprenticeship program in December, even though she has been a CNA for nearly 13 years. When she finishes, she will earn \$1 more per hour.

After learning more about illnesses, ranging from diabetes to Parkinson’s disease, she feels more confident in her job. And that helps her deal with the challenges of working with terminally ill patients.

“You see them in good spirits, and, after a while, they start to fade away,” Rogers said. “It was something that I really had to pray about. Lord, just give me the strength to get through working with dying patients.”

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For more information visit <http://www.sctechsystem.edu/ApprenticeshipCarolina/>

Learning More

APPRENTICESHIP CAROLINA

- The program operates through the S.C. Technical College System.
- Focus is on advanced manufacturing, construction, health care, energy, information technology, and tourism and hospitality.
- Consultants help businesses navigate the federal requirements for a registered apprenticeship program. They also connect businesses with others in the community that can assist with employee training.
- Year started: 2007
- Number of participating companies: 201
- Number of apprentices: 1,637
- Counties where it is available: 41 of 46
- Average starting wage: \$12.30 per hour
- Average finishing wage: \$17.46 per hour

TOP FIVE FIELDS

- Electrician: 270
- Maintenance mechanic: 180
- Line installer-repairer: 147
- Computer programmer: 106
- Chemical operator III: 72



August 2009

Employment continues to decline . . .

The national unemployment rate rose from 9.4% in July, to 9.7% in August. The number of unemployed persons increased from 14.5 million to 14.9 million. Since the recession began in December 2007, the number of unemployed has risen by 7.4 million, and the unemployment rate has grown by 4.8 percentage points. The unemployment rates for adult men (10.1%), whites (8.9%), and Hispanics (13.0%) rose in August. The jobless rates for adult women (7.6%), teenagers (25.5%), and blacks (15.1%) showed little change for the month.

Regional and State Rates...In August, the West reported the highest regional jobless rate, 10.6%, followed by the Midwest at 10.0%. The Northeast recorded the lowest rate, 9.0%. All four regions experienced significant rate increases from August 2008, the largest of which was in the West (+4.1 percentage points). Michigan continued to have the highest unemployment rate, 15.2%. Nevada recorded the next highest rate 13.2%, followed by Rhode Island, 12.8%, and California and Oregon, 12.2% each. The rates in California, Nevada, and Rhode Island set new series highs. **South Carolina's** unemployment rate was **11.5%**, down from 11.7% in July. North Dakota again registered the lowest unemployment rate, 4.3%, followed by South Dakota, 4.9%, and Nebraska, 5.0%.

Employment Continues Down...Total nonfarm payroll employment declined

by 216,000 in August. Since December 2007, employment has fallen by 6.9 million. In August, Construction declined by 65,000. In Mining, employment declined by 9,000. Manufacturing continued to trend downward, with a decline of 63,000. Motor Vehicles and Parts lost 15,000 jobs, partly offsetting an increase of 31,000 in July. Financial Activities shed 28,000 jobs in August. Since the start of the recession, employment in Financial Activities has declined by 537,000. Wholesale Trade fell by 17,000. Health Care continued to rise in August (28,000), with gains in Ambulatory Care and in Nursing and Residential Care. Health Care has added 544,000 jobs since the start of the recession.



Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings...In August, average hourly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 6 cents, or 0.3%, to \$18.65. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.6%, while average weekly earnings have risen by only 0.8% due to declines in the average workweek. In August, the average workweek for production and non-supervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.1 hours.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Increases...The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods, which measures the cost of a basket of goods and services from the perspective of the seller, advanced 1.7% in August, seasonally adjusted. This

decrease followed advances of 1.8% in June and 0.2% in May. This increase followed a 0.9% decline in July and a 1.8% advance in June. In August, at the earlier stages of processing, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods rose 1.8% and the crude goods index moved up 3.8%. On an unadjusted basis, prices for finished goods fell 4.3% from August 2008 to August 2009, following a record 6.8% 12-month decline in July. Movements in the PPI tend to forecast movements in the CPI.

Consumer Prices Up...The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures the average change in prices over time of goods and services from the purchaser's perspective, rose 0.4% in August, seasonally adjusted. This increase was driven by a 9.1% rise in the gasoline index. It also accounted for almost the entire advance in the energy index and over 80% of the overall increase. Despite the August increase, the gasoline index has fallen 30% over the last 12 months. The indices for food and all items less food and energy, both posted slight increases in August. The food index rose 0.1% following a 0.3% decline in July. The food at home index, which fell 0.5% in July, was unchanged in August. Of the six major grocery store food group indices, three rose in August and three declined. The index for all items less food and energy also rose 0.1% in August. Growth in the indices for used cars and trucks, medical care, public transportation, and lodging away from home, offset a decline in the new vehicle index. The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.4% over the last 12 months, the smallest 12-month increase in the index since February 2004.

edited by J. Moon

Sources:

- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- U.S. Department of Labor

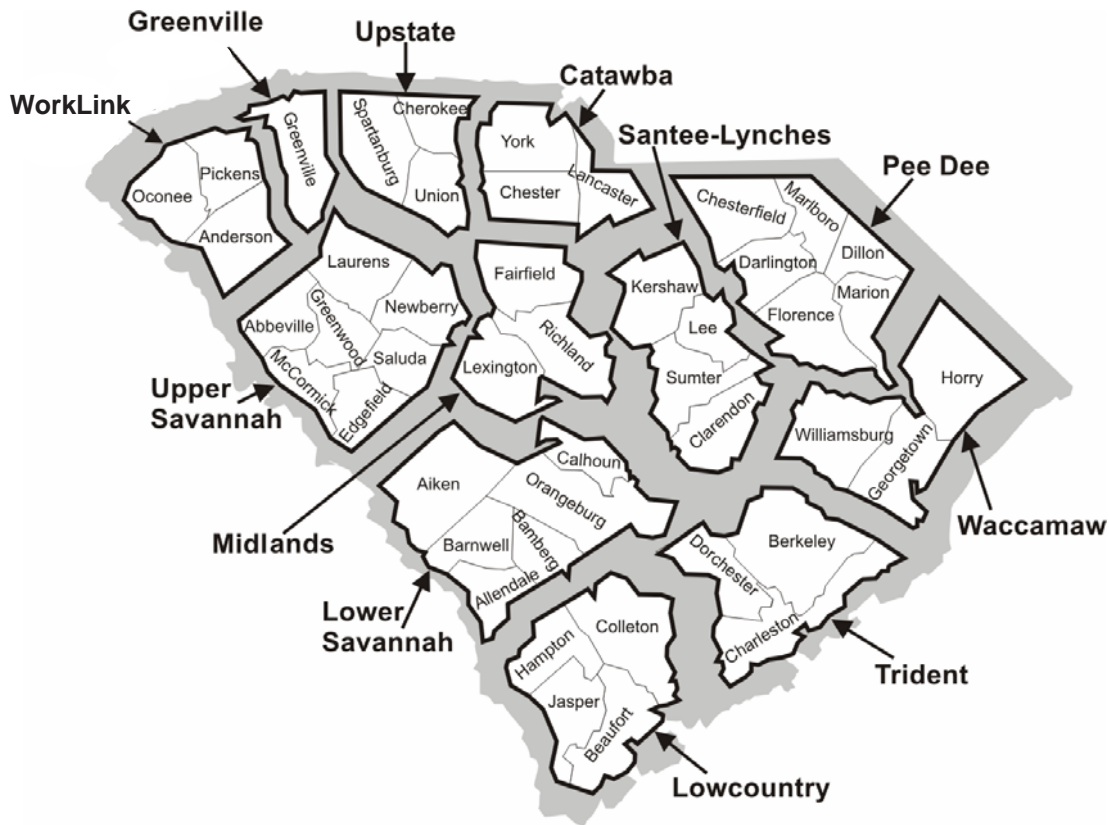
Labor Force and Unemployment by County and Metropolitan Area (MA) August 2009

County/MA	Labor Force			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008
Abbeville	11,563	11,568	11,595	1,739	1,751	1,084	15.0	15.1	9.3
Aiken	76,338	77,673	75,815	7,209	7,743	5,170	9.4	10.0	6.8
Allendale	3,309	3,324	3,406	722	745	633	21.8	22.4	18.6
Anderson MA	87,785	88,553	86,214	10,948	10,946	6,696	12.5	12.4	7.8
Bamberg	6,210	6,245	6,394	1,089	1,145	875	17.5	18.3	13.7
Barnwell	9,153	9,171	9,059	1,705	1,729	1,100	18.6	18.9	12.1
Beaufort	62,713	62,583	65,573	5,503	5,599	3,833	8.8	8.9	5.8
Berkeley	81,743	83,399	80,656	8,638	9,059	5,794	10.6	10.9	7.2
Calhoun	7,257	7,371	7,116	876	894	649	12.1	12.1	9.1
Charleston	180,564	183,558	178,964	16,431	16,652	10,887	9.1	9.1	6.1
Cherokee	25,706	25,773	25,522	4,199	4,359	2,442	16.3	16.9	9.6
Chester	15,801	15,706	15,312	3,367	3,342	1,967	21.3	21.3	12.8
Chesterfield	19,093	19,211	18,822	3,264	3,489	1,896	17.1	18.2	10.1
Clarendon	12,491	12,516	12,608	1,972	1,999	1,373	15.8	16.0	10.9
Colleton	16,785	16,807	17,085	2,374	2,405	1,672	14.1	14.3	9.8
Darlington	33,092	32,640	31,807	4,407	4,427	3,013	13.3	13.6	9.5
Dillon	13,096	13,093	13,064	2,257	2,325	1,498	17.2	17.8	11.5
Dorchester	65,458	66,479	64,259	6,697	6,725	4,086	10.2	10.1	6.4
Edgefield	11,276	11,379	11,141	1,205	1,191	849	10.7	10.5	7.6
Fairfield	11,575	11,794	11,641	1,533	1,601	1,463	13.2	13.6	12.6
Florence	66,245	65,206	63,995	7,620	7,545	5,146	11.5	11.6	8.0
Georgetown	30,334	30,465	31,111	3,656	3,692	2,355	12.1	12.1	7.6
Greenville	229,388	232,134	225,686	23,107	23,123	14,289	10.1	10.0	6.3
Greenwood	30,004	29,855	30,641	4,131	4,078	2,661	13.8	13.7	8.7
Hampton	7,686	7,711	7,801	1,210	1,262	812	15.7	16.4	10.4
Horry/Myrtle Beach MA	134,262	138,821	138,340	14,039	14,234	9,198	10.5	10.3	6.6
Jasper	10,033	10,073	10,379	1,045	1,120	679	10.4	11.1	6.5
Kershaw	30,975	31,385	30,249	3,292	3,287	2,193	10.6	10.5	7.2
Lancaster	29,519	29,633	29,746	5,368	5,613	3,803	18.2	18.9	12.8
Laurens	34,591	35,096	33,795	4,241	4,344	2,692	12.3	12.4	8.0
Lee	8,339	8,354	8,208	1,302	1,296	851	15.6	15.5	10.4
Lexington	135,653	137,475	133,501	11,149	11,106	7,322	8.2	8.1	5.5
McCormick	13,316	13,356	13,199	2,782	2,826	1,973	20.9	21.2	14.9
Marion	11,919	12,012	11,692	2,435	2,591	1,561	20.4	21.6	13.4
Marlboro	3,381	3,365	3,474	543	531	424	16.1	15.8	12.2
Newberry	18,369	18,423	18,723	2,187	2,239	1,546	11.9	12.2	8.3
Oconee	30,882	31,163	30,673	4,416	4,684	2,473	14.3	15.0	8.1
Orangeburg	40,601	40,600	41,391	6,922	6,978	5,195	17.0	17.2	12.6
Pickens	60,502	61,364	59,730	6,418	6,564	4,304	10.6	10.7	7.2
Richland	185,842	188,110	183,159	17,950	17,703	13,008	9.7	9.4	7.1
Saluda	9,415	9,506	9,244	895	858	609	9.5	9.0	6.6
Spartanburg MA	141,367	141,660	138,708	17,515	17,761	10,983	12.4	12.5	7.9
Sumter MSA	43,115	43,972	43,321	5,771	5,905	4,008	13.4	13.4	9.3
Union	12,406	12,384	11,901	2,586	2,590	1,451	20.8	20.9	12.2
Williamsburg	15,573	15,637	15,807	2,418	2,503	1,805	15.5	16.0	11.4
York	108,242	109,158	107,593	14,754	16,358	8,340	13.6	15.0	7.8
Multi-County MAs									
Charleston MA	327,764	333,435	323,879	31,766	32,436	20,767	9.7	9.7	6.4
Columbia MA	380,718	385,639	374,910	35,695	35,448	25,245	9.4	9.2	6.7
Florence MA	99,337	97,846	95,802	12,027	11,972	8,159	12.1	12.2	8.5
Greenville MA	324,482	328,594	319,212	33,766	34,031	21,286	10.4	10.4	6.7
South Carolina*	2,175.1	2,183.0	2,161.9	249.8	255.9	157.3	11.5	11.7	7.3
United States*	154,580	154,500	154,820	14,930	14,460	9,550	9.7	9.4	6.2

*Seasonally adjusted; in thousands



Unemployment Rates by Workforce Investment Area (WIA) August 2009



WIA Areas	Aug. 2009	WIA Areas	Aug. 2009	WIA Areas	Aug. 2009
CATAWBA WIA	15.3	MIDLANDS WIA	9.2	UPPER SAVANNAH WIA	12.6
Chester County	21.3	Fairfield County	13.2	McCormick County	16.1
Lancaster County	18.2	Richland County	9.7	Abbeville County	15.0
York County	13.6	Lexington County	8.2	Greenwood County	13.8
				Laurens County	12.3
		PEE DEE WIA	14.5	Newberry County	11.9
GREENVILLE WIA	10.1	Marion County	20.9	Edgefield County	10.7
Greenville County	10.1	Marlboro County	20.4	Saluda County	9.5
		Dillon County	17.2		
		Chesterfield County	17.1	UPSTATE WIA	13.5
LOWCOUNTRY WIA	10.4	Darlington County	13.3	Union County	20.8
Hampton County	15.7	Florence County	11.5	Cherokee County	16.3
Colleton County	14.1			Spartanburg County	12.4
Jasper County	10.4	SANTEE-LYNCHES WIA	13.0		
Beaufort County	8.8	Clarendon County	15.8	WACCAMAW WIA	11.2
		Lee County	15.6	Williamsburg County	15.5
LOWER SAVANNAH WIA	13.0	Sumter County	13.4	Georgetown County	12.1
Allendale County	21.8	Kershaw County	10.6	Horry County	10.5
Barnwell County	18.6				
Bamberg County	17.5	TRIDENT WIA	9.7	WORKLINK WIA	12.2
Orangeburg County	17.0	Berkeley County	10.6	Oconee County	14.3
Calhoun County	12.1	Dorchester County	10.2	Anderson County	12.5
Aiken County	9.4	Charleston County	9.1	Pickens County	10.6

Statewide Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment August 2009

Industry				Net Change From:	
	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,849,600	1,835,300	1,928,500	14,300	-78,900
Total Private	1,521,800	1,523,900	1,597,700	-2,100	-75,900
Goods Producing	315,400	318,000	361,800	-2,600	-46,400
Service Providing	1,534,200	1,517,300	1,566,700	16,900	-32,500
Private Service Providing	1,206,400	1,205,900	1,235,900	500	-29,500
Mining & Logging	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
Construction	97,900	100,500	115,900	-2,600	-18,000
Construction of Buildings	24,200	25,100	29,400	-900	-5,200
Heavy & Civil Engineering	13,300	13,500	15,800	-200	-2,500
Specialty Trade Contractors	60,400	61,900	70,700	-1,500	-10,300
Manufacturing	213,400	213,400	241,700	0	-28,300
Durable Goods	117,300	116,800	134,500	500	-17,200
Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Products	33,100	33,300	33,800	-200	-700
Computer & Electronic Products, Electrical Equip., Appliance & Component	17,900	17,900	18,600	0	-700
Transportation Equipment	30,300	30,300	31,400	0	-1,100
Nondurable Goods	96,100	96,600	107,200	-500	-11,100
Food, Beverage & Tobacco Products	18,600	18,500	19,100	100	-500
Textile Mills, Textile Mills Products & Apparel	21,500	21,600	28,300	-100	-6,800
Petroleum, Coal Products & Chemical	20,200	20,300	21,100	-100	-900
Plastics & Rubber Products	19,900	20,100	20,500	-200	-600
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	355,900	356,400	373,400	-500	-17,500
Wholesale Trade	66,900	67,100	70,800	-200	-3,900
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	33,300	33,400	36,700	-100	-3,400
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	20,700	20,700	21,000	0	-300
Retail Trade	225,800	226,800	238,300	-1,000	-12,500
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	28,800	28,900	29,800	-100	-1,000
Food & Beverage Stores	42,900	43,000	43,300	-100	-400
Health & Personal Care Stores	15,800	15,900	15,800	-100	0
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	18,800	18,700	21,800	100	-3,000
General Merchandise Stores	45,900	46,100	49,800	-200	-3,900
Transportation, Warehouse & Utilities	63,200	62,500	64,300	700	-1,100
Utilities	13,000	13,000	12,900	0	100
Transportation & Warehousing	50,200	49,500	51,400	700	-1,200
Information	29,900	30,000	29,300	-100	600
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	6,700	6,800	6,900	-100	-200
Telecommunications	13,600	13,500	13,500	100	100
Financial Activities	103,800	103,800	107,600	0	-3,800
Finance & Insurance	74,000	73,900	76,100	100	-2,100
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	35,100	34,800	37,700	300	-2,600
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	29,800	29,900	31,500	-100	-1,700

Note: Due to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics restrictions, some industry employment estimates published in prior years will no longer be available.



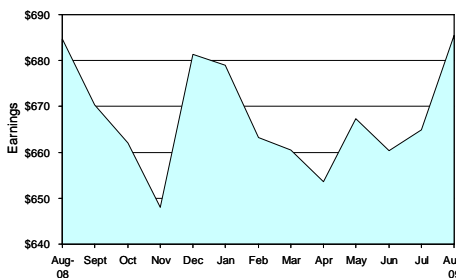
Statewide Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (continued from previous page)

Industry	Aug.	July	Aug.	Net Change From:	
	2009	2009	2008	July 2009	Aug. 2008
Professional and Business Services	220,100	216,100	220,200	4,000	-100
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	76,600	75,900	74,000	700	2,600
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	21,300	21,200	20,800	100	500
Management of Companies & Enterprises	15,700	15,500	15,800	200	-100
Administrative & Support, Waste Mgt. & Remediation Svcs	127,800	124,700	130,400	3,100	-2,600
Administrative & Support Services	114,300	112,200	119,400	2,100	-5,100
Employment Services	45,800	45,100	52,300	700	-6,500
Services to Buildings & Dwellings	34,200	34,100	33,400	100	800
Educational and Health Services	207,600	206,200	207,200	1,400	400
Health Care & Social Assistance	172,500	171,300	173,900	1,200	-1,400
Ambulatory Health Care Services	68,500	68,000	68,500	500	0
Hospitals	43,300	43,200	43,100	100	200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	36,600	36,400	36,300	200	300
Leisure and Hospitality	217,300	220,000	226,600	-2,700	-9,300
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	30,400	31,400	31,300	-1,000	-900
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	25,300	26,100	25,800	-800	-500
Accommodation & Food Services	186,900	188,600	195,300	-1,700	-8,400
Accommodation	28,600	29,400	32,600	-800	-4,000
Food Services & Drinking Places	158,300	159,200	162,700	-900	-4,400
Other Services (except Public Administration)	71,800	73,400	71,600	-1,600	200
Repair & Maintenance	16,000	16,300	17,000	-300	-1,000
Personal & Laundry Services	17,800	17,700	17,700	100	100
Total Government	327,800	311,400	330,800	16,400	-3,000
Federal Government	32,500	32,600	30,700	-100	1,800
State Government	94,600	95,300	97,500	-700	-2,900
State Government Education	39,500	39,800	42,300	-300	-2,800
Local Government	200,700	183,500	202,600	17,200	-1,900
Local Government Education	94,700	77,900	92,600	16,800	2,100

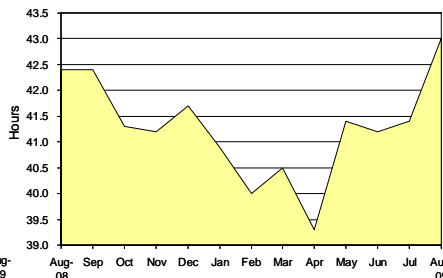
August 2009 Average Hours and Earnings

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings (\$)			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings (\$)		
	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008
Manufacturing	685.42	664.88	684.76	43.0	41.4	42.4	15.94	16.06	16.15
Durable Goods	694.55	684.16	688.44	43.6	42.6	43.6	15.93	16.06	15.79
Nondurable Goods	676.28	642.40	681.83	42.4	40.0	41.0	15.95	16.06	16.63

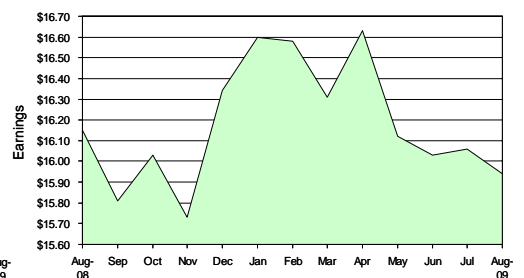
Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings



Manufacturing Average Weekly Hours



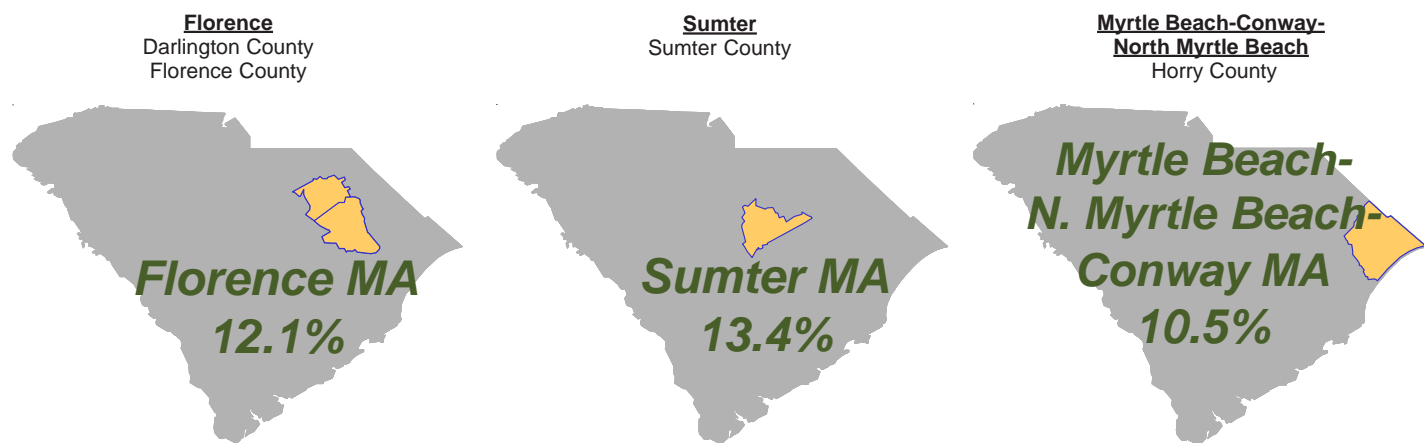
Manufacturing Average Hourly Earnings



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas August 2009

Industry	Florence			Sumter			Myrtle Beach		
	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	87,600	84,600	87,900	34,300	34,500	36,700	121,700	124,400	131,200
Total Private	71,600	71,000	71,700	27,100	28,000	29,500	109,300	112,400	118,700
Goods Producing	15,400	15,500	17,000	9,100	9,200	10,100	12,100	12,200	13,600
Service Providing	72,200	69,100	70,900	25,200	25,300	26,600	109,600	112,200	117,600
Private Service Providing	56,200	55,500	54,700	18,000	18,800	19,400	97,200	100,200	105,100
Manufacturing				6,300	6,300	7,200			
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	16,900	16,900	17,300				25,700	26,400	27,300
Retail Trade							21,400	21,600	22,400
Leisure & Hospitality							37,700	39,100	40,600
Accommodations & Food Services							31,300	32,500	33,100
Food Services & Drinking Places							16,900	17,100	21,700
Total Government	16,000	13,600	16,200	7,200	6,500	7,200	12,400	12,000	12,500
Federal Government	700	800	800	1,300	1,300	1,300	600	600	600
State Government	3,300	3,200	3,300	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,700	3,700	3,400
Local Government	12,000	9,600	12,100	4,300	3,600	4,300	8,100	7,700	8,500

August 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas



Palmetto Progress . . . News on Job Creation in South Carolina's Economy

Charleston County — BAE Systems is expanding its local operations by consolidating its three area facilities into one 74,000-square-foot building in North Charleston's Aviation Business Park. This is a necessary move to accommodate their growing electronics engineering program. As part of the expansion, the company plans to add about 75 new jobs this year, and up to an additional 100 jobs in 2010.

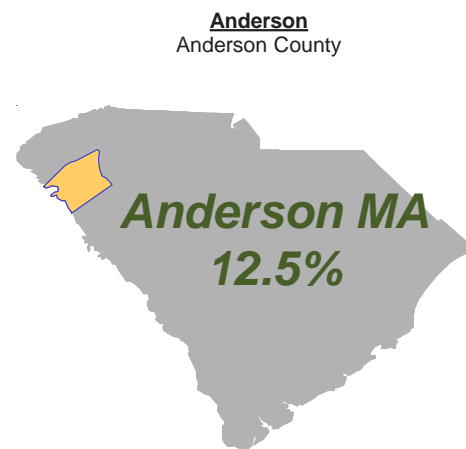
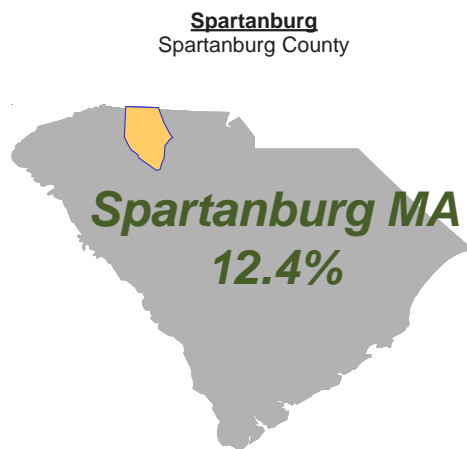
In the 1970s, BAE Systems' Charleston-based business focused primarily on the fabrication of shipboard simulators, access control security systems, and other

classified electronic systems for the Navy. Today, the operation designs, integrates, and sustains classified electronic systems, physical and electronic security systems, automated fuel-handling equipment, and communications and IT networks. Its leading customers include Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Atlantic, the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Homeland Security and other federal organizations. The global aerospace, security and defense contractor has grown to employ more than 400 people locally. *(The Charleston Regional Business Journal)*

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas August 2009

Industry	Spartanburg			Anderson		
	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	123,900	121,500	128,200	61,000	60,400	63,600
Total Private	105,700	105,900	109,800	49,200	49,300	51,700
Goods Producing	31,300	31,400	34,500	15,500	15,600	16,800
Service Providing	92,600	90,100	93,700	45,500	44,800	46,800
Private Service Providing	74,400	74,500	75,300	33,700	33,700	34,900
Manufacturing	25,500	25,500	26,800	12,000	11,900	13,000
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	24,700	24,900	26,600	11,300	11,400	11,700
Retail Trade	13,300	13,400	14,000	8,100	8,200	8,400
Total Government	18,200	15,600	18,400	11,800	11,100	11,900
Federal Government	500	500	500	300	300	300
State Government	3,600	3,800	3,700	2,100	2,100	2,100
Local Government	14,100	11,300	14,200	9,400	8,700	9,500

August 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas



Marion County — Georgia-based Softee Supreme Diaper Corp. said it would invest \$6 million and create 262 new jobs in the town of Mullins, over the next four years. Softee Supreme is taking over a 294,000-square-foot building on U.S. Highway 76, where the company will manufacture its lines of private label diapers. It expects to begin production by the end of October. Softee Supreme’s investment represents one of the largest single job creation efforts to be recruited to Marion County. The company is working with readySC™ to screen and train new employees. Softee Supreme has grown to be a major supplier of disposable baby diapers to grocery outlets, inner city markets and export markets. They

service customers throughout North America, South America and Central America. (*The Sun News and The Post and Courier*)

Dorchester County — A Summerville-based metal fabrication businesses plans to invest \$2.3 million and hire 25 workers during the next five years, as part of an expansion of its operations in Dorchester County. Metalworx, Inc., said it will build a 24,000-square-foot facility that will allow it to streamline its production processes and add new capabilities. (*The Post and Courier*)

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Major Metropolitan Areas August 2009

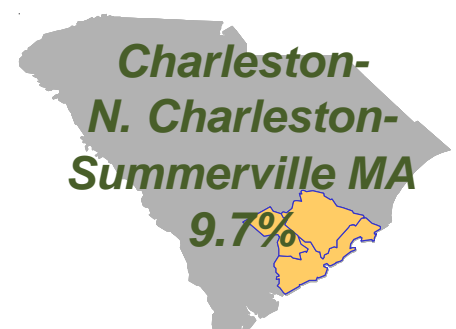
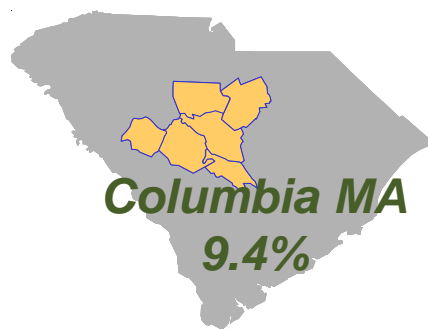
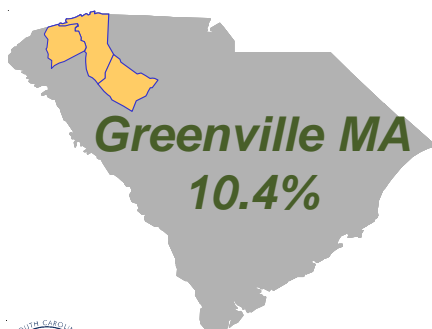
Industry	Greenville			Columbia			Charleston		
	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	309,800	308,800	317,700	359,900	359,200	365,000	293,600	293,500	301,200
Total Private	268,300	267,500	277,600	283,600	283,300	286,900	237,200	237,100	245,100
Goods Producing	56,600	56,800	60,600	48,500	48,600	51,000	39,200	39,300	43,000
Service Providing	253,200	252,000	257,100	311,400	310,600	314,000	254,400	254,200	258,200
Private Service Providing	211,700	210,700	217,000	235,100	234,700	235,900	198,000	197,800	202,100
Mining, Logging & Construction	16,200	16,400	18,000	19,100	19,200	20,200	18,200	18,400	20,300
Manufacturing	40,400	40,400	42,600	29,400	29,400	30,800	21,000	20,900	22,700
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	60,900	61,300	64,800	66,200	65,900	70,000	55,500	55,700	57,600
Wholesale Trade	14,600	14,600	14,800	16,100	16,100	16,400	8,900	8,900	9,000
Retail Trade	34,100	34,500	37,300	38,700	38,600	41,700	34,400	34,800	36,300
Food & Beverage Stores				6,200	6,200	6,500			
General Merchandise Stores				8,400	8,400	9,200	8,000	8,000	7,900
Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities	12,200	12,200	12,700	11,400	11,200	11,900	12,200	12,000	12,300
Information	7,300	7,300	7,100	6,200	6,200	6,100	6,000	6,000	5,700
Financial Activities	15,100	15,100	15,300	30,200	30,300	30,300	13,900	14,000	14,300
Credit Intermediation & Related Act.				7,900	7,900	8,100			
Professional & Business Services	53,700	53,100	55,300	41,400	40,900	40,300	43,800	42,700	43,000
Admin., Supp., Waste Mgt & Rem. Svc.	32,600	31,900	33,600	21,200	20,800	21,200	23,900	23,400	23,500
Educational & Health Services	32,000	31,900	32,000	44,900	44,900	43,800	32,600	32,300	31,800
Health Care & Social Assistance	24,200	24,100	23,500						
Leisure & Hospitality	31,000	30,100	30,700	31,800	32,000	31,400	34,700	35,500	38,200
Accommodations & Food Services							31,100	31,600	33,600
Food Services & Drinking Places				25,100	25,100	25,800	26,500	26,600	26,500
Other Services (except Pub. Adm.)	11,700	11,900	11,800	14,400	14,500	14,000	11,500	11,600	11,500
Total Government	41,500	41,300	40,100	76,300	75,900	78,100	56,400	56,400	56,100
Federal Government	2,200	2,200	2,200	10,600	10,500	9,900	8,800	8,800	8,500
State Government	9,800	9,800	9,300	32,300	32,400	33,700	21,700	21,900	22,300
Local Government	29,500	29,300	28,600	33,400	33,000	34,500	25,900	25,700	25,300

August 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas

Greenville
Greenville County
Laurens County
Pickens County

Columbia
Calhoun County
Fairfield County
Kershaw County
Lexington County
Richland County
Saluda County

Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville
Berkeley County
Charleston County
Dorchester County



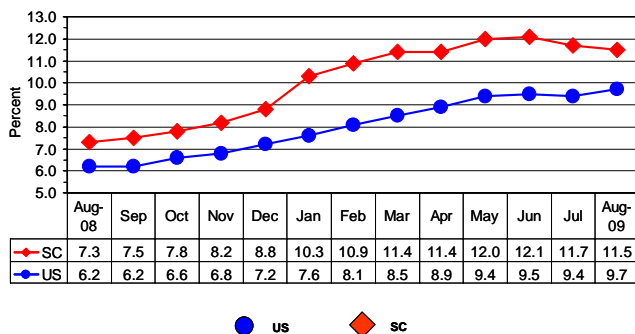
Estimated Number of Manufacturing Production Workers August 2009

Industry	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Net Change From:	
				July 2009	Aug. 2008
Manufacturing	155,800	155,500	184,900	300	-29,100
Durable Goods	82,300	81,700	102,500	600	-20,200
Nondurable Goods	73,500	73,800	82,400	-300	-8,900

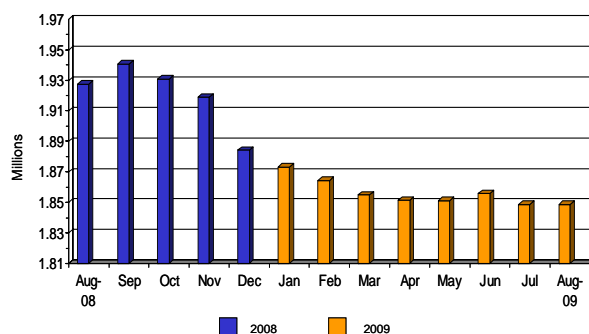
Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment August 2009

Industry	Aug. 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2008	Net Change From:	
				July 2009	Aug. 2008
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,848,600	1,848,700	1,927,300	-100	-78,700
Construction	96,800	99,400	114,600	-2,600	-17,800
Manufacturing	212,900	212,200	241,200	700	-28,300
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	356,500	356,000	374,200	500	-17,700
Retail Trade	226,600	227,100	239,200	-500	-12,600
Information	29,800	29,900	29,200	-100	600
Financial Activities	102,800	102,500	106,500	300	-3,700
Professional and Business Services	218,000	214,900	218,100	3,100	-100
Educational and Health Services	209,400	208,800	209,000	600	400
Leisure and Hospitality	206,600	206,900	215,600	-300	-9,000
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	28,300	28,600	29,200	-300	-900
Accommodation & Food Services	178,300	178,300	186,400	0	-8,100
Other Services	71,700	72,800	71,600	-1,100	100
Government	340,000	341,200	343,100	-1,200	-3,100
Federal Government	32,300	32,400	30,500	-100	1,800
State Government	98,900	98,900	102,000	0	-3,100
Local Government	208,800	209,900	210,600	-1,100	-1,800

US & SC Unemployment Rates
August 2008 through August 2009



SC Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment
August 2008 through August 2009



The **South Carolina Workforce TRENDS** is a monthly publication of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Department.

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GLOSSARY

Benchmark—A statistical technique applied to annual data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year, due to sampling error and statistical modeling.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)—BLS is part of the U.S. Department of Labor and functions as the principal data-gathering agency of the federal government in the field of labor economics. BLS collects, processes, analyzes and disseminates data relating to employment, unemployment, the labor force, productivity, prices, family expenditures, wages, industrial relations, and occupational safety and health.

Employment—A count of all persons who worked full or part-time or received pay from a nonagricultural employer for any part of the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. Because this count comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for two different companies would be counted twice. Therefore, nonfarm payroll employment is really a count of the number of jobs, rather than the number of persons employed. Persons may receive pay from a job if they are temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, vacations, or a labor-management dispute. This count is based on where the jobs are located, regardless of where the workers reside, and is sometimes referred to as employment "by place of work." Nonfarm payroll employment data are collected and compiled by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey.

Labor Market Information (LMI)—LMI is a body of knowledge that describes the nature, characteristics, and operation of those mechanisms, institutions, and participants involved in the matching of labor supply with demand. LMI is made up of a variety of economic, social, and demographic information. The information describes current conditions and forecasts conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data. LMI information can be used to determine policy and program needs, to allocate resources, and to establish program performance standards.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment—An estimate of all part- and full-time wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay from the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work.

Seasonal Adjustment—A statistical technique applied to monthly data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year due to seasonal events, such as changes in the weather, major holidays, shifts in production schedules, harvest times, and the opening and closing of schools.

Unemployment—An estimate of the number of persons who did not have a job, but were available for work and actively seeking work during the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA)—The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 provides the framework for a unique national workforce development system designed to meet the needs of both the nation's businesses and the needs of job seekers or those who want to further their careers. South Carolina has 12 Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIA). The Act requires that each local workforce investment area establish a One-Stop Delivery System including at least one full-service or comprehensive one-stop career center. The full-service one-stop career center must have universal access, including a host of mandatory human services, employment related programs and a partnership, inclusive of each mandatory program that exists in the local community.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept of Labor

TECHNICAL NOTES

South Carolina Workforce Trends is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. All estimates

are projected from a first quarter 2008 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION Statewide Workforce Centers

Abbeville
353 Highway 28 Bypass
Abbeville, SC 29620
(864) 459-5486

Aiken
1571 Richland Avenue, East
Aiken, SC 29802
(803) 641-7640

Anderson
309 West Whitner Street
Anderson, SC 29622
(864) 226-6273

Barnwell
248 Wall Street
Barnwell, SC 29812
(803) 259-7116

Beaufort
164 Castlerock Road
Beaufort, SC 29906
(843) 524-3351

Bennettsville
Highway 9-W Cheraw Hwy
Bennettsville, SC 29512
(843) 479-4081

Camden
205 East DeKalb Street
Camden, SC 29020
(803) 432-5153

Charleston
176 Lockwood Boulevard
Charleston, SC 29403
(843) 953-8400

Chester
764 Wilson Street
Chester, SC 29706
(803) 377-8147

Clinton
18 Hazel Drive
Clinton, SC 29325
(864) 833-0142

Coastal
200-A Victory Lane
Conway, SC 29526
(843) 234-9675

Columbia
700 Taylor Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 737-5627

Florence
1558 West Evans Street
Florence, SC 29501
(843) 669-4271

Gaffney
133 Wilmac Road
Gaffney, SC 29342
(864) 489-3112

Georgetown
2704 Highmarket Street
Georgetown, SC 29442
(843) 546-8581

Greenville
706 Pendleton Street
Greenville, SC 29602
(864) 242-3531

Greenwood
519 Monument Street
Greenwood, SC 29648
(864) 223-1681

Hampton
12 Walnut Street
Hampton, SC 29924
(803) 943-3291

Hartsville
1319 South Fourth Street
Hartsville, SC 29551
(843) 332-1554

Kingstree
530 Martin Luther King Jr.
Kingstree, SC 29556
(843) 354-7436

Lancaster
705 North White Street
Lancaster, SC 29720
(803) 285-6966

Lexington
714 South Lake Drive,
Suite 140
Lexington, SC 29071
(803) 359-6131

Liberty
317 Summit Drive
Liberty, SC 29657
(864) 843-9512

Marion
2413 East Highway 76
Marion, SC 29571
(843) 423-6900

Moncks Corner
107 East Main Street
Moncks Corner, SC 29461
(843) 761-4400

Myrtle Beach
Magnolia Town Centre
Suite 144
9714 North Kings Highway
Myrtle Beach, SC 29572
(843) 839-5900

Newberry
833 Main Street
Newberry, SC 29108
(803) 276-2110

Orangeburg
1804 Joe S. Jeffords Highway
Orangeburg, SC 29116
(803) 534-3336

Ridgeland
7774 West Main Street
Ridgeland, SC 29936
(843) 726-3750

Rock Hill
1228 Fincher Road
Rock Hill, SC 29731
(803) 328-3881

Seneca
11091 Radio Station Road
Seneca, SC 29679
(864) 882-5638

Spartanburg
364 South Church Street (ES)
440 South Church Street (UI)
Spartanburg, SC 29304
(864) 573-7525 ES
(864) 573-7231 UI

Summerville
2885 West 5th North Street
Summerville, SC 29484
(843) 821-0695

Sumter
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, SC 29151
(803) 773-7359

Union
440 Duncan Highway
Union, SC 29379
(864) 427-5672

Walterboro
101 Mable T. Willis Blvd
Walterboro, SC 29488
(843) 538-8980

Winnsboro
1009 Kincaid Bridge Road
Winnsboro, SC 29180
(803) 635-2292



Sites of Interest on the Internet

SC Employment Security Commission
www.sces.org

SC Labor Market Information
www.sces.org/lmi

SC Government
www.sc.gov

Federal Jobs
www.fedworld.gov

Career Voyages
www.careervoyages.gov

Job Bank USA
www.jobbankusa.com

Career One-Stop
www.careeronestop.org

Career Builder
www.careerbuilder.com

Job Fair Info
www.jobexpo.com
www.cfgcareerfaairs.com

Teaching Jobs
www.k-12jobs.com

Former Military
militarytransitiontimes.com
www.acap.army.mil

Jobs for Women
www.womenforhire.com

Hispanic Alliance & Career Enhancement
www.hace-usa.org

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October 2009

South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Labor Market Information

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Food For Thought



Top World Currencies = 1 U.S. Dollar

 USD	1.00000	UNITED STATES DOLLAR
 EUR	0.6817	EURO
 GBP	0.6274	UNITED KINGDOM POUND
 JPY	88.57	JAPANESE YEN
 CAD	1.0632	CANADIAN DOLLAR
 AUD	1.1266	AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR
 CHF	1.0344	SWISS FRANC
 HKD	7.7503	HONG KONG DOLLAR
 ZAR	7.4395	SOUTH AFRICAN RAND
 MXN	13.3909	MEXICAN PESO

Source: CNNMoney.com 10/07/2009