



Boeing Lands in North Charleston

North Charleston will be home to a new Boeing 787 jet assembly plant, ending a hotly sought-after deal that thrusts the state into the front lines of aircraft manufacturing.

North Charleston won the fiercely fought battle for a Boeing 787 aircraft assembly plant, thrusting South Carolina onto the world stage of aircraft manufacturing.

The Boeing Company will build the new line at its Charleston International Airport property instead of Everett, Washington, the nation's aviation nerve center and longtime home of the company's commercial airplane business.

The decision was announced after state lawmakers wrapped up a two-day special session in which they approved a rich basket of financial incentives for Boeing valued at \$450

million by state Sen. Hugh Leatherman, a Florence Republican who heads the Senate Finance Committee.

The aerospace giant would have to create at least 3,800 jobs and invest more than \$750 million within seven years to take advantage of the various inducements.

Tim Coyle, vice president of Boeing Charleston, said the company plans to break ground on the 584,000-square-foot expansion near its existing factory within the next few weeks. Work on the first locally made 787 Dreamliner is expected to begin in 2011.



Boeing had said previously that its stormy relationship with the International Association of Machinists was a key factor in its decision to look beyond its highly unionized operation in Washington. Last year, the union staged a damaging eight-week strike in the Seattle area that compounded the delays that have been dogging the 787 program for two years.

The company began taking a hard look at building the second line for its newest jet in North Charleston in August, meaning that the Dreamliner plant went from a dream to a reality in less than three months, said Senate President Pro Tem Glenn McConnell, R-Charleston.

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It wasn't South Carolina's low unionization rate, the incentive deal or any other single factor that sold Boeing, McConnell and Leatherman said. Coyle agreed, saying Boeing considered the business environment, logistics and the infrastructure in North Charleston and Everett.

"Being able to deliver on schedule, the company decided two sites were better than one," Coyle said.

Leatherman said he expects the company to exceed its job and capital investment projections, not fall short.

Gov. Mark Sanford said he will sign the incentive legislation.

The deal comes at a time when unemployment is near a record high in South Carolina, with manufacturing particularly hit hard by the recession.

Boeing also could give a big kick to a small but promising industry for South Carolina, with many officials likening the prize to the BMW car plant that opened in the Upstate 15 years ago.

"Just as the similarly monumental BMW investment catalyzed a now

extensive automotive presence across South Carolina more than 15 years ago, we believe Boeing landing decisively in North Charleston will spur on an already growing aerospace hub in our state," Sanford said in a statement.

North Charleston Mayor Keith Summey called the Boeing deal wonderful.

"It's the reversal of the shipyard closing," Summey said, referring to the gradual shutdown of the Charleston Naval Base and Shipyard in the 1990s.

Doug Woodward, director of research and an economics professor at the University of South Carolina's Moore School of Business, said the Boeing expansion will have a huge impact on the state by raising its global profile.

"Boeing is one of those rarefied companies which everyone knows and recognizes as a leader in the field, and to have that in South Carolina is an intangible benefit aside from jobs and income generated," Woodward said. "It will help sell our state to other companies ... and I think it will put Charleston on

a lot of people's lists of the hottest places to be in 2010."

The launch of the cutting-edge 787 — Boeing's first new jet in more than a decade — is being closely watched within the aviation world. Unlike most large commercial airplanes, which are made from aluminum, about half of the Dreamliner's structural components are a mix of epoxies and strong lightweight composite materials, such as graphite and carbon, to cut fuel consumption

Also, the major sections of the plane are being made by suppliers around the world and then flown to the Seattle area on giant cargo jets for final assembly. When the new line opens, some of those parts will be put together off International Boulevard.

Boeing needs a second production line for its long-delayed but fast-selling Dreamliner jet to ensure production gets back on track and to minimize penalties incurred from late deliveries.

After six delays in two years, the first test flight for the lightweight, all-composite jet is expected before the end of 2009. The first deliveries are expected in late 2010.

To date, 55 airlines have placed orders for 840 of the wide-body aircraft totaling \$140 billion, "making this the most successful launch of a new commercial airplane in Boeing's history," according to the company.

One reason Washington state did not win the line was an impasse between Boeing and the machinists union, which represents thousands of the manufacturer's production workers in Everett. As the company evaluated where to build a second new production line, it sought a 10-year no-strike guarantee from the





union. But those talks collapsed and efforts to revive them were too late.

Production workers at Boeing’s local plant recently severed their ties with the union, which likely tilted the 787 line in South Carolina’s favor.

Boeing already makes rear fuselages for the Dreamliner in North Charleston, a factory it acquired over the summer from Vought Aircraft Industries Inc. in a deal valued at \$1 billion. Boeing also owns half of a neighboring 787 supplier, Global Aeronautica, that works on mid-fuselage sections.

“Establishing a second 787 assembly line in Charleston will expand our production capability to meet the market demand for the airplane,” said Jim Albaugh, president and chief executive of Boeing Commercial Airplanes. “This

decision allows us to continue building on the synergies we have established in South Carolina with Boeing Charleston and Global Aeronautica.”

The idea of losing the 787 line to South Carolina triggered panic in the Seattle area, where officials are still stinging from Boeing’s decision to move its corporate headquarters to Chicago in 2001. The concern in the Pacific Northwest now is that the company will be more likely to move more manufacturing jobs beyond Washington as it develops new planes or replaces existing jets.

State Rep. Chip Limehouse, R-Charleston, vowed Wednesday that South Carolina will be ready when that time comes.

“There will be potential for other aircraft to be built here.” Limehouse said.

| County Unemployment Rates October 2009 (Not Seasonally Adjusted) | |
|--|-------|
| Counties | Rates |
| Allendale | 22.2 |
| Chester | 21.6 |
| Marlboro | 21.0 |
| Marion | 20.7 |
| Union | 20.6 |
| Barnwell | 19.4 |
| Lancaster | 19.2 |
| Bamberg | 17.8 |
| Orangeburg | 17.8 |
| Dillon | 17.7 |
| Chesterfield | 17.4 |
| Cherokee | 16.8 |
| McCormick | 16.7 |
| Hampton | 16.3 |
| Clarendon | 16.2 |
| Williamsburg | 16.0 |
| Lee | 15.8 |
| York | 15.7 |
| Abbeville | 15.2 |
| Colleton | 14.3 |
| Oconee | 14.3 |
| Greenwood | 14.2 |
| Sumter | 13.9 |
| Calhoun | 13.1 |
| Darlington | 13.0 |
| Georgetown | 13.0 |
| Anderson | 12.9 |
| Spartanburg | 12.5 |
| Horry | 12.2 |
| Fairfield | 12.1 |
| Florence | 12.1 |
| Newberry | 11.9 |
| Laurens | 11.8 |
| Jasper | 11.4 |
| Edgefield | 11.2 |
| Pickens | 11.0 |
| Berkeley | 10.9 |
| Greenville | 10.6 |
| Kershaw | 10.5 |
| Dorchester | 10.3 |
| Aiken | 10.0 |
| Richland | 9.8 |
| Saluda | 9.8 |
| Charleston | 9.4 |
| Beaufort | 9.0 |
| Lexington | 8.6 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



The Boeing 787 rollout on July 8, 2007

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by John McDermott, Yvonne Wenger,
The Post and Courier*

*Allyson Bird, Glenn Smith and Warren Wise
contributed to this report.*



October 2009

Unemployment Rate Jumps. . . .

Unemployment Surges...The number of unemployed persons increased by 558,000 to 15.7 million in October. The unemployment rate rose by 0.4% to 10.2%. Since the recession began in December 2007, the number of unemployed has risen by 8.2 million, and the unemployment rate has grown by 5.3%. The jobless rates for adult men (10.7%) and whites (9.5%) rose in October. The unemployment rates for adult women (8.1%), teenagers (27.6%), blacks (15.7%), and Hispanics (13.1%) showed only slight increases.

Regional and State Rates...In October, the West reported the highest regional jobless rate, 10.8%, followed by the Midwest, 10.0%. The rate in the West was the highest in its series. The Northeast and South recorded the lowest rates, 9.0% and 9.5%, respectively.

Michigan again recorded the highest unemployment rate among the states, 15.1%, in October. The states with the next highest rates were Nevada, 13.0%; Rhode Island, 12.9%; California, 12.5%, and **South Carolina, 12.1%**. The rate in California set a new series high, as did the rates in Delaware, 8.7%, and Florida, 11.2%. North Dakota continued to register the lowest jobless rate, 4.2%, followed by Nebraska, 4.9% and South Dakota, 5.0%.

Employment Down...Nonfarm payroll employment continued its downturn in October (-190,000). In the

past 90 days, job losses averaged 188,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 357,000 per month during the prior 90-day period. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 7.3 million. In October, the largest job losses were in Construction, Manufacturing, and Retail Trade.

Construction declined by 62,000. Monthly job losses averaged 67,000 during the past 6 months, compared with an average decline of 117,000 per month during the prior 6 months. October job cuts were concentrated in Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors (-30,000) and in Heavy Construction (-14,000). Since December 2007, Construction has fallen by 1.6 million. Manufacturing dropped by 61,000 in October. Over the past 4 months, job losses have averaged 51,000 per month, compared with an average monthly loss of 161,000 from October 2008 to June 2009. Manufacturing has been reduced by 2.1 million, since the onset of the recession. Jobs in Retail Trade fell by 40,000 in October. Declines were concentrated in Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music stores (-16,000) and in Department stores (-11,000). Transportation and Warehousing decreased by 18,000. Health Care continued to increase in October (29,000). Health Care has added 597,000 jobs, since the beginning of the recession. Temporary Help Services has added 44,000 jobs since July, including 34,000 in October. From January 2008 through July 2009, Temporary Help Services had lost an average of 44,000 jobs per month.

Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings...In October, average hourly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 5 cents, or 0.3%, to \$18.72. Over the past 12

months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.4%, while average weekly earnings have risen by only 0.9% due to declines in the average workweek. The average workweek for production and non-supervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls in October remained unchanged at 33.0 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 0.3% in October, seasonally adjusted. This growth followed a 0.6% decrease in September and a 1.7% increase in August. In October, at the earlier stages of processing, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods rose 0.3% and the crude goods index climbed 5.4%. On an unadjusted basis, prices for finished goods fell 1.9% from October 2008 to October 2009, the eleventh consecutive month of year-to-year declines. Movements in the PPI tend to forecast movements in the CPI.

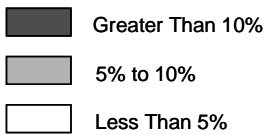
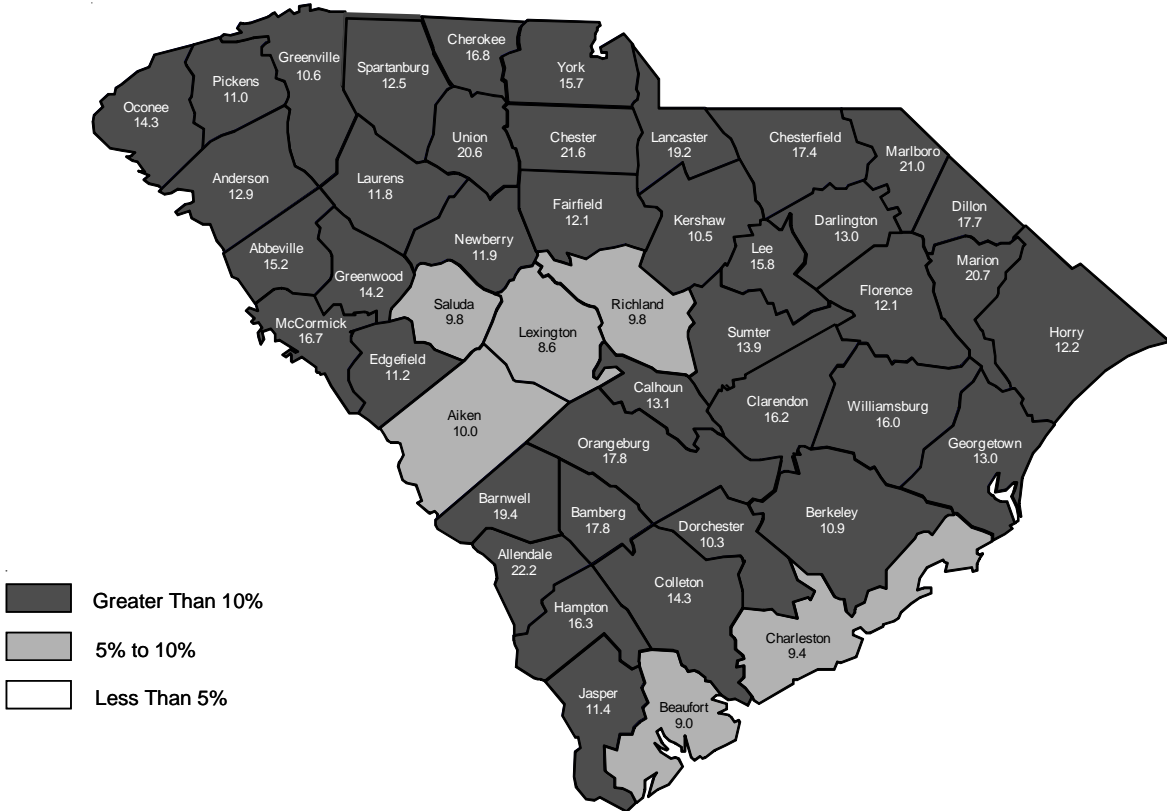
Consumer Prices Up...The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures the average change in prices over time of goods and services from the purchaser's perspective, rose 0.3% in October, seasonally adjusted. The index has dropped 0.2% over the last 12 months on a not seasonally adjusted basis. The all items less food and energy index increased 0.2% in October, the same increase as in September. The indices for used cars and trucks and for new vehicles rose sharply, and together they accounted for over 90% of the growth in the index for all items less food and energy.

edited by J. Moon

Source: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics

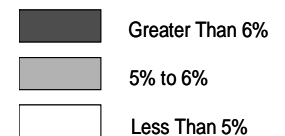
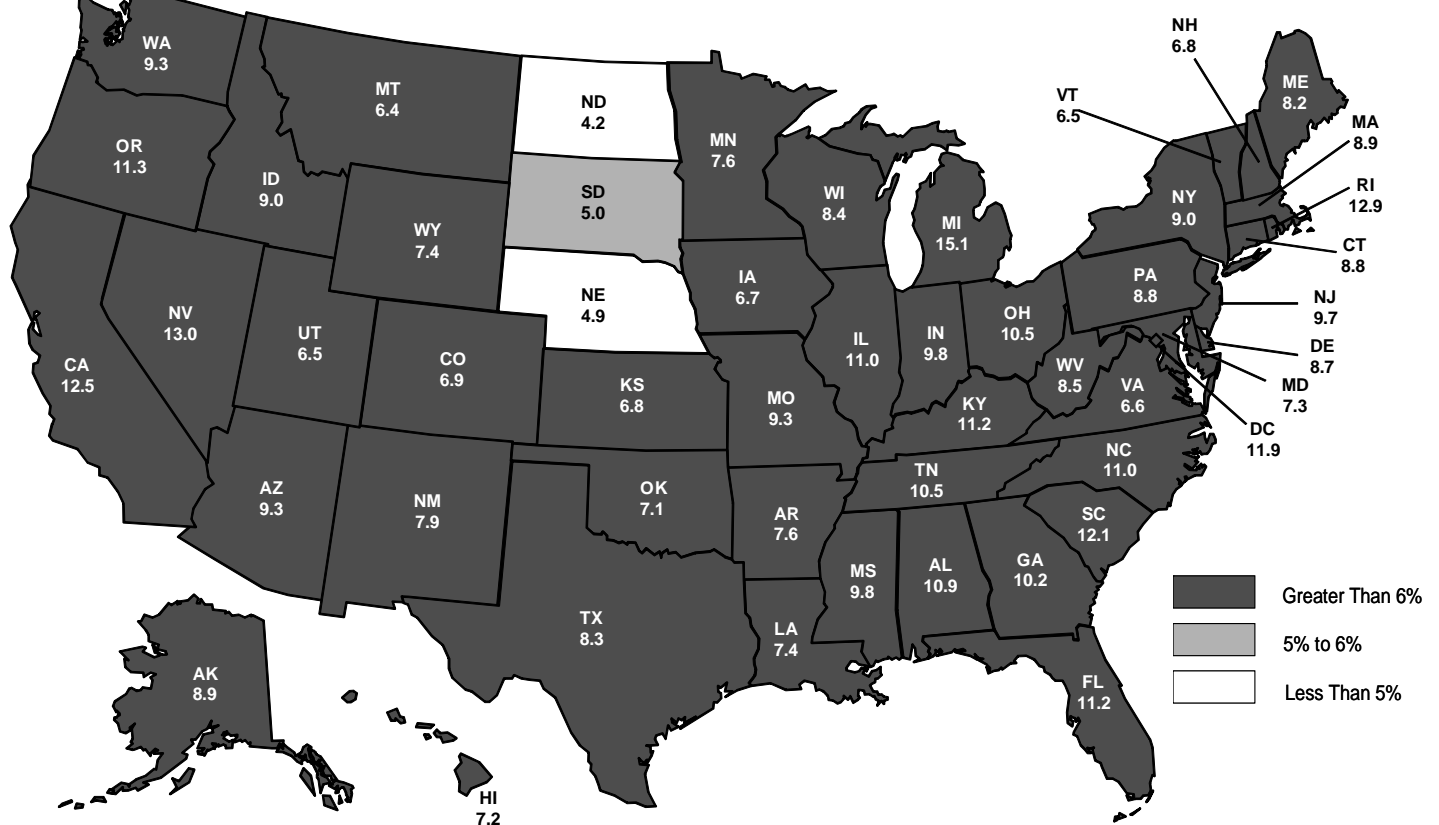
South Carolina Unemployment Rates by County

October 2009 State Unemployment Rate = 12.1%



United States Unemployment Rates by State

October 2009 National Unemployment Rate = 10.2%



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



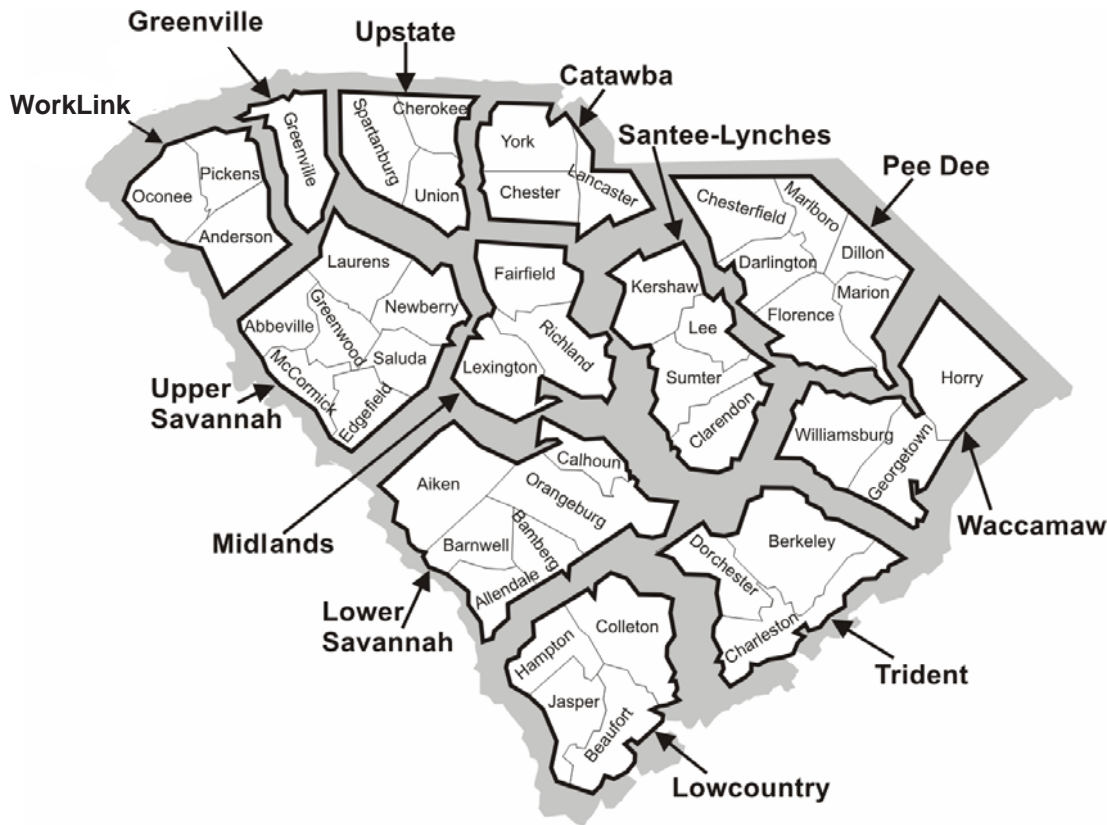
Labor Force and Unemployment by County and Metropolitan Area (MA) October 2009

| County/MA | Labor Force | | | Unemployment | | | Unemployment Rate (%) | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 |
| Abbeville | 11,494 | 11,378 | 11,405 | 1,751 | 1,668 | 1,039 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 9.1 |
| Aiken | 75,161 | 74,968 | 75,545 | 7,499 | 7,387 | 5,235 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 6.9 |
| Allendale | 3,286 | 3,261 | 3,371 | 730 | 725 | 633 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 18.8 |
| Anderson MA | 87,227 | 86,152 | 85,565 | 11,252 | 10,604 | 6,700 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 7.8 |
| Bamberg | 6,180 | 6,175 | 6,297 | 1,101 | 1,108 | 874 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 13.9 |
| Barnwell | 9,146 | 9,053 | 8,958 | 1,773 | 1,704 | 1,103 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 12.3 |
| Beaufort | 62,376 | 61,998 | 64,644 | 5,636 | 5,309 | 3,977 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 6.2 |
| Berkeley | 80,438 | 79,907 | 80,090 | 8,767 | 8,446 | 5,654 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 7.1 |
| Calhoun | 7,281 | 7,343 | 7,157 | 952 | 1,042 | 693 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 9.7 |
| Charleston | 177,651 | 176,288 | 178,134 | 16,737 | 15,846 | 11,012 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| Cherokee | 25,640 | 25,634 | 25,757 | 4,297 | 4,284 | 2,933 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 11.4 |
| Chester | 15,740 | 15,690 | 15,251 | 3,395 | 3,360 | 2,014 | 21.6 | 21.4 | 13.2 |
| Chesterfield | 18,980 | 18,995 | 18,787 | 3,310 | 3,362 | 2,055 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 10.9 |
| Clarendon | 12,413 | 12,344 | 12,507 | 2,015 | 1,967 | 1,440 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 11.5 |
| Colleton | 16,628 | 16,507 | 16,867 | 2,379 | 2,314 | 1,672 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 9.9 |
| Darlington | 32,244 | 32,404 | 31,628 | 4,184 | 4,147 | 3,073 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 9.7 |
| Dillon | 13,034 | 12,951 | 12,989 | 2,308 | 2,247 | 1,596 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 12.3 |
| Dorchester | 64,257 | 63,992 | 64,157 | 6,649 | 6,552 | 4,326 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 6.7 |
| Edgefield | 11,094 | 11,011 | 11,155 | 1,237 | 1,165 | 912 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 8.2 |
| Fairfield | 11,335 | 11,382 | 11,501 | 1,375 | 1,466 | 1,328 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 11.5 |
| Florence | 65,272 | 65,254 | 63,612 | 7,923 | 7,502 | 5,252 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 8.3 |
| Georgetown | 30,062 | 29,933 | 30,509 | 3,898 | 3,691 | 2,576 | 13.0 | 12.3 | 8.4 |
| Greenville | 226,729 | 226,861 | 227,334 | 23,942 | 23,245 | 14,993 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 6.6 |
| Greenwood | 29,948 | 29,681 | 30,309 | 4,239 | 4,014 | 2,768 | 14.2 | 13.5 | 9.1 |
| Hampton | 7,666 | 7,601 | 7,703 | 1,249 | 1,217 | 815 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 10.6 |
| Horry/Myrtle Beach MA | 128,818 | 130,864 | 129,801 | 15,745 | 14,215 | 11,243 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 8.7 |
| Jasper | 10,065 | 9,982 | 10,265 | 1,150 | 1,075 | 733 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 7.1 |
| Kershaw | 30,694 | 30,493 | 30,506 | 3,238 | 3,157 | 2,463 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 8.1 |
| Lancaster | 29,696 | 29,550 | 29,522 | 5,708 | 5,586 | 3,825 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 13.0 |
| Laurens | 33,823 | 33,917 | 33,939 | 3,987 | 3,959 | 2,697 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 7.9 |
| Lee | 8,254 | 8,202 | 8,234 | 1,303 | 1,272 | 953 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 11.6 |
| Lexington | 135,144 | 134,004 | 133,922 | 11,661 | 11,063 | 7,799 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 5.8 |
| Marion | 13,042 | 13,079 | 13,059 | 2,699 | 2,727 | 2,079 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 15.9 |
| Marlboro | 11,817 | 11,835 | 11,921 | 2,486 | 2,503 | 1,884 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 15.8 |
| McCormick | 3,382 | 3,347 | 3,423 | 566 | 536 | 421 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 12.3 |
| Newberry | 18,160 | 18,010 | 18,622 | 2,152 | 2,101 | 1,564 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 8.4 |
| Oconee | 30,575 | 30,469 | 30,662 | 4,365 | 4,302 | 2,775 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 9.1 |
| Orangeburg | 40,670 | 40,875 | 40,798 | 7,219 | 7,521 | 5,174 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 12.7 |
| Pickens | 59,725 | 59,665 | 59,959 | 6,557 | 6,279 | 4,286 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 7.1 |
| Richland | 184,661 | 183,061 | 182,823 | 18,145 | 17,276 | 12,747 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 7.0 |
| Saluda | 9,372 | 9,268 | 9,313 | 922 | 855 | 682 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 7.3 |
| Spartanburg MA | 139,902 | 139,589 | 139,085 | 17,462 | 16,871 | 10,949 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 7.9 |
| Sumter MA | 42,948 | 43,116 | 42,941 | 5,958 | 5,930 | 4,234 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 9.9 |
| Union | 12,274 | 12,221 | 11,797 | 2,530 | 2,492 | 1,435 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 12.2 |
| Williamsburg | 15,422 | 15,240 | 15,545 | 2,475 | 2,316 | 1,791 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 11.5 |
| York | 109,819 | 109,847 | 107,611 | 17,271 | 16,887 | 8,408 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 7.8 |
| Multi-County MAs | | | | | | | | | |
| Charleston MA | 322,346 | 320,186 | 322,382 | 32,153 | 30,844 | 20,993 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 6.5 |
| Columbia MA | 378,488 | 375,551 | 375,224 | 36,293 | 34,859 | 25,713 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 6.9 |
| Florence MA | 97,516 | 97,658 | 95,240 | 12,107 | 11,649 | 8,325 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 8.7 |
| Greenville MA | 320,277 | 320,443 | 321,232 | 34,486 | 33,483 | 21,976 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 6.8 |
| South Carolina* | 2,173.5 | 2,171.6 | 2,172.7 | 263.0 | 253.2 | 170.2 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 7.8 |
| United States* | 153,980 | 154,010 | 154,880 | 15,700 | 15,140 | 10,220 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 6.6 |

*Seasonally adjusted; in thousands



Unemployment Rates by Workforce Investment Area (WIA) October 2009



| WIA Areas | Oct. 2009 | WIA Areas | Oct. 2009 | WIA Areas | Oct. 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <u>CATAWBA WIA</u> | 17.0 | <u>MIDLANDS WIA</u> | 9.4 | <u>UPPER SAVANNAH WIA</u> | 12.7 |
| Chester County | 21.6 | Fairfield County | 12.1 | McCormick County | 16.7 |
| Lancaster County | 19.2 | Richland County | 9.8 | Abbeville County | 15.2 |
| York County | 15.7 | Lexington County | 8.6 | Greenwood County | 14.2 |
| | | | | Newberry County | 11.9 |
| | | <u>PEE DEE WIA</u> | 14.8 | Laurens County | 11.8 |
| <u>GREENVILLE WIA</u> | 10.6 | Marlboro County | 21.0 | Edgefield County | 11.2 |
| Greenville County | 10.6 | Marion County | 20.7 | Saluda County | 9.8 |
| | | Dillon County | 17.7 | | |
| | | Chesterfield County | 17.4 | <u>UPSTATE WIA</u> | 13.7 |
| <u>LOWCOUNTRY WIA</u> | 10.8 | Darlington County | 13.0 | Union County | 20.6 |
| Hampton County | 16.3 | Florence County | 12.1 | Cherokee County | 16.8 |
| Colleton County | 14.3 | | | Spartanburg County | 12.5 |
| Jasper County | 11.4 | <u>SANTEE-LYNCHES WIA</u> | 13.3 | | |
| Beaufort County | 9.0 | Clarendon County | 16.2 | <u>WACCAMAW WIA</u> | 12.7 |
| | | Lee County | 15.8 | Williamsburg County | 16.0 |
| <u>LOWER SAVANNAH WIA</u> | 13.6 | Sumter County | 13.9 | Georgetown County | 13.0 |
| Allendale County | 22.2 | Kershaw County | 10.5 | Horry County | 12.2 |
| Barnwell County | 19.4 | | | | |
| Orangeburg County | 17.8 | <u>TRIDENT WIA</u> | 10.0 | <u>WORKLINK WIA</u> | 12.5 |
| Bamberg County | 17.8 | Berkeley County | 10.9 | Oconee County | 14.3 |
| Calhoun County | 13.1 | Dorchester County | 10.3 | Anderson County | 12.9 |
| Aiken County | 10.0 | Charleston County | 9.4 | Pickens County | 11.0 |

Statewide Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment October 2009

| Industry | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Net Change From: | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2009 | 2008 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 1,853,600 | 1,852,500 | 1,914,100 | 1,100 | -60,500 |
| Total Private | 1,504,400 | 1,506,800 | 1,566,000 | -2,400 | -61,600 |
| Goods Producing | 311,600 | 314,500 | 355,200 | -2,900 | -43,600 |
| Service Providing | 1,542,000 | 1,538,000 | 1,558,900 | 4,000 | -16,900 |
| Private Service Providing | 1,192,800 | 1,192,300 | 1,210,800 | 500 | -18,000 |
| Mining & Logging | 4,100 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 0 | -100 |
| Construction | 96,600 | 97,900 | 113,500 | -1,300 | -16,900 |
| Construction of Buildings | 24,400 | 24,500 | 28,100 | -100 | -3,700 |
| Heavy & Civil Engineering | 13,300 | 13,500 | 14,800 | -200 | -1,500 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 58,900 | 59,900 | 70,600 | -1,000 | -11,700 |
| Manufacturing | 210,900 | 212,500 | 237,500 | -1,600 | -26,600 |
| Durable Goods | 115,400 | 116,300 | 133,300 | -900 | -17,900 |
| Primary Metal & Fabricated Metal Products | 33,000 | 33,100 | 33,700 | -100 | -700 |
| Computer & Electronic Products, Electrical Equip., Appliance & Component | 17,800 | 17,900 | 18,700 | -100 | -900 |
| Transportation Equipment | 30,100 | 30,200 | 31,400 | -100 | -1,300 |
| Nondurable Goods | 95,500 | 96,200 | 104,200 | -700 | -8,700 |
| Food, Beverage & Tobacco Products | 19,000 | 19,100 | 18,900 | -100 | 100 |
| Textile Mills, Textile Mills Products & Apparel | 21,700 | 22,100 | 26,300 | -400 | -4,600 |
| Petroleum, Coal Products & Chemical | 20,100 | 20,200 | 20,900 | -100 | -800 |
| Plastics & Rubber Products | 19,900 | 19,900 | 20,500 | 0 | -600 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 356,900 | 355,600 | 368,200 | 1,300 | -11,300 |
| Wholesale Trade | 68,400 | 68,200 | 70,800 | 200 | -2,400 |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | 34,000 | 33,700 | 36,900 | 300 | -2,900 |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods | 20,700 | 20,800 | 21,000 | -100 | -300 |
| Retail Trade | 226,900 | 224,600 | 233,600 | 2,300 | -6,700 |
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | 28,500 | 28,700 | 29,200 | -200 | -700 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | 42,700 | 42,900 | 43,000 | -200 | -300 |
| Health & Personal Care Stores | 16,200 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 200 | 200 |
| Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores | 18,700 | 18,300 | 21,400 | 400 | -2,700 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 45,800 | 45,600 | 48,800 | 200 | -3,000 |
| Transportation, Warehouse & Utilities | 61,600 | 62,800 | 63,800 | -1,200 | -2,200 |
| Utilities | 12,500 | 12,800 | 12,700 | -300 | -200 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 49,100 | 50,000 | 51,100 | -900 | -2,000 |
| Information | 29,600 | 29,600 | 29,100 | 0 | 500 |
| Publishing Industries (except Internet) | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,800 | 0 | -100 |
| Telecommunications | 13,400 | 13,500 | 13,400 | -100 | 0 |
| Financial Activities | 102,000 | 102,500 | 105,200 | -500 | -3,200 |
| Finance & Insurance | 73,800 | 73,800 | 75,900 | 0 | -2,100 |
| Credit Intermediation & Related Activities | 35,000 | 35,100 | 36,500 | -100 | -1,500 |
| Real Estate, Rental & Leasing | 28,200 | 28,700 | 29,300 | -500 | -1,100 |

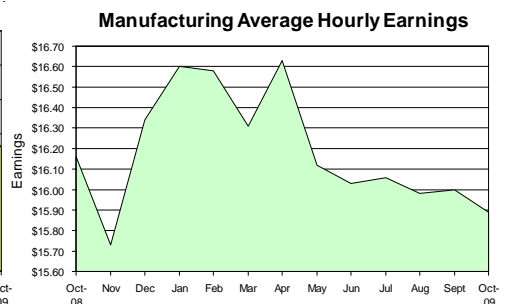
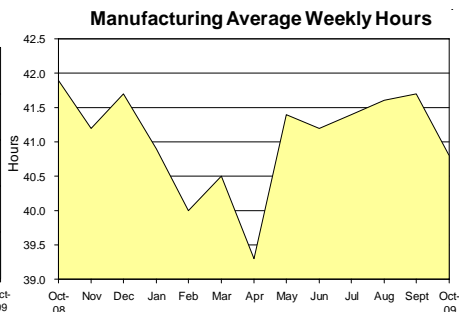
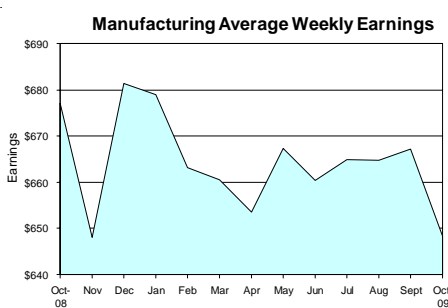
Note: Due to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics restrictions, some industry employment estimates published in prior years will no longer be available.

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

| Industry | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. | Net Change From: | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| | 2009 | 2009 | 2008 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 |
| Professional and Business Services | 223,400 | 218,800 | 219,000 | 4,600 | 4,400 |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 80,000 | 77,900 | 74,700 | 2,100 | 5,300 |
| Architectural, Engineering & Related Services | 21,700 | 21,600 | 21,000 | 100 | 700 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises | 15,500 | 15,800 | 15,500 | -300 | 0 |
| Administrative & Support, Waste Mgt. & Remediation Svcs | 127,900 | 125,100 | 128,800 | 2,800 | -900 |
| Administrative & Support Services | 116,500 | 113,500 | 118,000 | 3,000 | -1,500 |
| Employment Services | 49,800 | 46,300 | 51,700 | 3,500 | -1,900 |
| Services to Buildings & Dwellings | 32,600 | 33,300 | 32,100 | -700 | 500 |
| Educational and Health Services | 209,200 | 209,200 | 210,200 | 0 | -1,000 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 173,200 | 173,400 | 174,200 | -200 | -1,000 |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 69,200 | 68,700 | 67,700 | 500 | 1,500 |
| Hospitals | 43,500 | 43,300 | 43,200 | 200 | 300 |
| Nursing & Residential Care Facilities | 36,800 | 36,700 | 36,300 | 100 | 500 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 200,800 | 206,400 | 208,800 | -5,600 | -8,000 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 27,800 | 27,900 | 28,400 | -100 | -600 |
| Amusement, Gambling & Recreation | 20,700 | 22,700 | 23,600 | -2,000 | -2,900 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 173,000 | 178,500 | 180,400 | -5,500 | -7,400 |
| Accommodation | 25,600 | 26,900 | 29,200 | -1,300 | -3,600 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | 147,400 | 151,600 | 151,200 | -4,200 | -3,800 |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 70,900 | 70,200 | 70,300 | 700 | 600 |
| Repair & Maintenance | 15,900 | 15,800 | 16,600 | 100 | -700 |
| Personal & Laundry Services | 17,500 | 17,700 | 17,500 | -200 | 0 |
| Total Government | 349,200 | 345,700 | 348,100 | 3,500 | 1,100 |
| Federal Government | 32,400 | 32,500 | 30,700 | -100 | 1,700 |
| State Government | 99,800 | 99,100 | 101,900 | 700 | -2,100 |
| State Government Education | 44,100 | 43,800 | 46,700 | 300 | -2,600 |
| Local Government | 217,000 | 214,100 | 215,500 | 2,900 | 1,500 |
| Local Government Education | 116,400 | 113,000 | 113,900 | 3,400 | 2,500 |

October 2009 Average Hours and Earnings

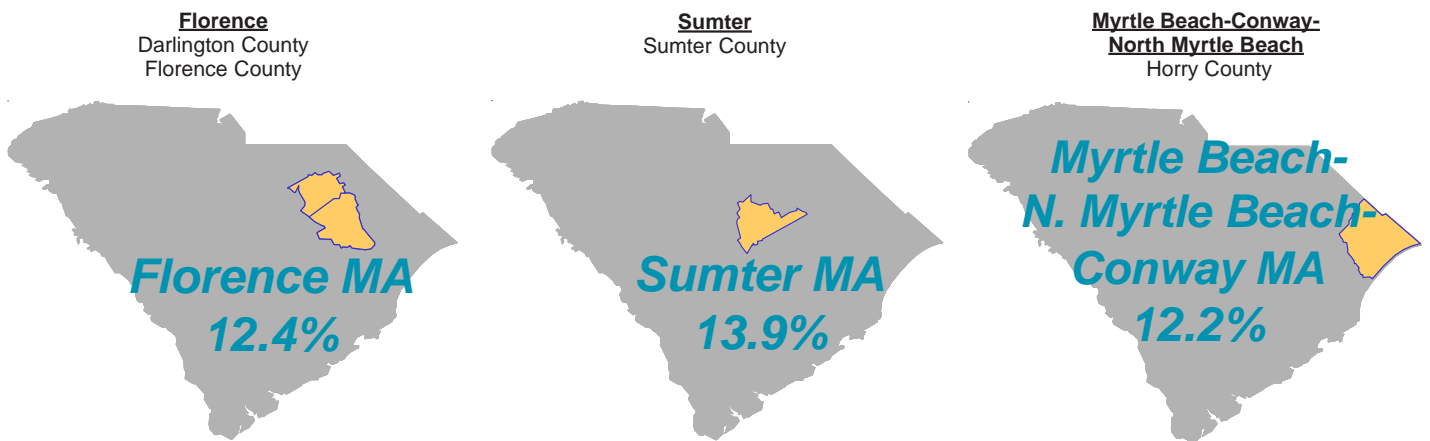
| Industry | Average Weekly Earnings (\$) | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings (\$) | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 |
| Manufacturing | 648.31 | 667.20 | 677.10 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 15.89 | 16.00 | 16.16 |
| Durable Goods | 662.44 | 671.30 | 695.90 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 44.1 | 15.81 | 15.87 | 15.78 |
| Nondurable Goods | 633.20 | 663.77 | 652.97 | 39.6 | 41.1 | 39.1 | 15.99 | 16.15 | 16.70 |



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

| Industry | Florence | | | Sumter | | | Myrtle Beach | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 87,200 | 87,600 | 87,900 | 34,700 | 34,900 | 36,000 | 116,100 | 119,600 | 120,700 |
| Total Private | 70,500 | 71,000 | 70,700 | 27,000 | 27,200 | 28,800 | 100,700 | 104,200 | 105,200 |
| Goods Producing | 15,300 | 15,400 | 16,700 | 9,000 | 9,100 | 10,000 | 12,000 | 12,100 | 13,300 |
| Service Providing | 71,900 | 72,200 | 71,200 | 25,700 | 25,800 | 26,000 | 104,100 | 107,500 | 107,400 |
| Private Service Providing | 55,200 | 55,600 | 54,000 | 18,000 | 18,100 | 18,800 | 88,700 | 92,100 | 91,900 |
| Manufacturing | | | | 6,300 | 6,300 | 6,900 | | | |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 16,800 | 16,900 | 17,300 | | | | 25,100 | 25,300 | 26,700 |
| Retail Trade | | | | | | | 21,100 | 21,200 | 21,700 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | | | | | | | 31,800 | 33,800 | 32,600 |
| Accommodations & Food Services | | | | | | | 25,900 | 27,700 | 26,300 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | | | | | | | 15,100 | 15,900 | 17,200 |
| Total Government | 16,700 | 16,600 | 17,200 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,200 | 15,400 | 15,400 | 15,500 |
| Federal Government | 700 | 700 | 900 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| State Government | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,600 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,600 | 4,100 | 3,900 | 3,500 |
| Local Government | 12,600 | 12,500 | 12,700 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,400 | 10,700 | 10,900 | 11,400 |

October 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas



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

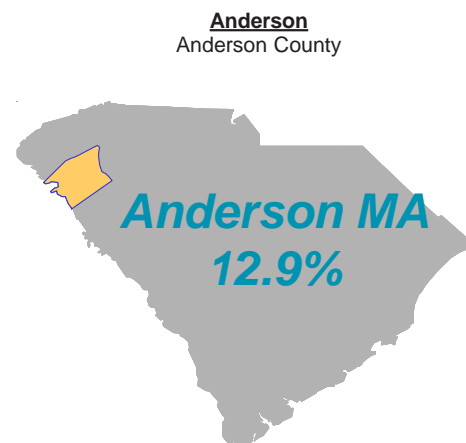
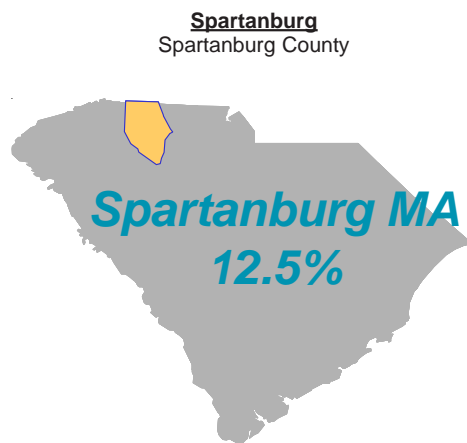
Greenville County — Kemet Corp. said a federal stimulus grant is helping to expand its Greenville County facility. The expansion, made possible by a \$15.1 million Department of Energy grant to be matched by the company, will add 113 jobs. Company officials said the expansion will enable the company to annually produce capacitors for up to 100,000 electric-drive vehicles. The company also will be able to supply similar components for wind, tidal, geothermal and solar energy generation from the South Carolina facility. Kemet officials said they anticipate the local expansion will be completed within nine months. (*Greenvilleonline.com*)

Greenville County — A new partnership between Fiberweb and Fitesa will bring at least 67 jobs and a \$100 million investment to Fiberweb's Simpsonville facility. The new venture, FitesaFiberweb Simpsonville Inc., will construct two manufacturing lines at the Main Street plant to produce lightweight nonwoven fabrics for hygiene products. Fiberweb is a London-based company that has operated a nonwoven manufacturing facility in Simpsonville for more than 20 years. The joint venture with Fitesa also includes manufacturing facilities in Washington state, Mexico and Brazil. (*The Charleston Regional Business Journal*)

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

| Industry | Spartanburg | | | Anderson | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 124,700 | 124,800 | 129,000 | 61,400 | 60,800 | 62,800 |
| Total Private | 105,400 | 105,600 | 109,700 | 49,000 | 48,500 | 50,500 |
| Goods Producing | 31,000 | 31,200 | 33,700 | 15,400 | 15,500 | 16,400 |
| Service Providing | 93,700 | 93,600 | 95,300 | 46,000 | 45,300 | 46,400 |
| Private Service Providing | 74,400 | 74,400 | 76,000 | 33,600 | 33,000 | 34,100 |
| Manufacturing | 25,400 | 25,500 | 26,500 | 11,900 | 11,900 | 12,700 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 24,800 | 24,600 | 26,700 | 11,300 | 11,300 | 11,600 |
| Retail Trade | 13,300 | 13,300 | 13,900 | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,300 |
| Total Government | 19,300 | 19,200 | 19,300 | 12,400 | 12,300 | 12,300 |
| Federal Government | 500 | 500 | 500 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| State Government | 3,900 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,100 |
| Local Government | 14,900 | 14,800 | 14,800 | 9,900 | 9,800 | 9,900 |

October 2009 Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas



Lexington County — DHL, one of the world’s largest shipping companies, is opening a processing center in Lexington County that will employ 200 jobs initially, a number that could rise to 700, Lexington County officials said.

Officials for DHL confirmed the center will open early next year. The center will handle customs documentation for the company’s international air and ocean freight service, said Candace Bouchard, the company’s manager of North American communication. The freight service is handled by DHL Global Forwarding’s division.

DHL was founded in San Francisco almost 40 years ago by three entrepreneurs — Adrian Dalsey, Larry Hillblom and Robert Lynn. The first letter of their last names gave the company its moniker.

The company started in 1969 by personally shipping documents by airplane from San Francisco to Honolulu. Deutsche Post, which began as the first German postal service in 1400s, purchased DHL in 2002. Today, DHL ships to more than 220 countries and territories worldwide and employs some 300,000 workers. (*The State*)

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

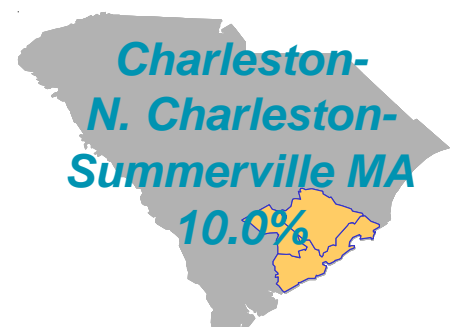
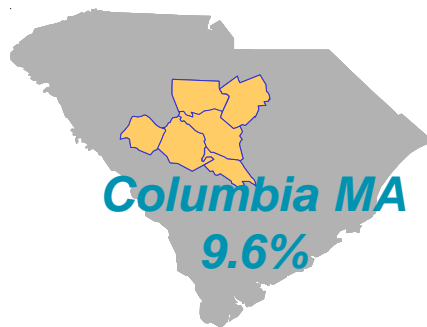
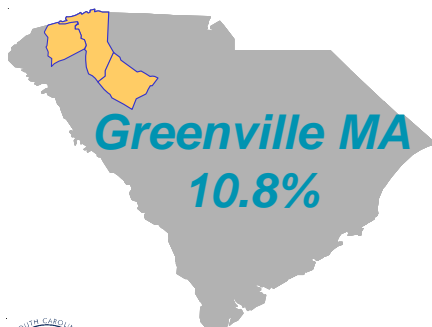
| Industry | Greenville | | | Columbia | | | Charleston | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 309,500 | 310,500 | 320,100 | 363,000 | 361,100 | 366,000 | 292,900 | 291,600 | 300,800 |
| Total Private | 266,500 | 268,000 | 275,200 | 282,800 | 282,100 | 284,800 | 233,900 | 233,100 | 242,400 |
| Goods Producing | 55,900 | 56,400 | 59,500 | 47,800 | 48,100 | 50,300 | 38,800 | 39,000 | 42,200 |
| Service Providing | 253,600 | 254,100 | 260,600 | 315,200 | 313,000 | 315,700 | 254,100 | 252,600 | 258,600 |
| Private Service Providing | 210,600 | 211,600 | 215,700 | 235,000 | 234,000 | 234,500 | 195,100 | 194,100 | 200,200 |
| Mining, Logging & Construction | 15,900 | 16,100 | 17,500 | 18,700 | 18,900 | 19,700 | 18,000 | 18,100 | 20,000 |
| Manufacturing | 40,000 | 40,300 | 42,000 | 29,100 | 29,200 | 30,600 | 20,800 | 20,900 | 22,200 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 61,300 | 61,200 | 64,400 | 65,300 | 65,700 | 69,000 | 54,600 | 54,300 | 56,800 |
| Wholesale Trade | 14,700 | 14,600 | 14,700 | 16,200 | 16,200 | 16,400 | 9,000 | 8,900 | 9,000 |
| Retail Trade | 34,500 | 34,400 | 37,100 | 38,100 | 38,200 | 40,700 | 33,600 | 33,300 | 35,500 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | | | | 6,200 | 6,200 | 6,300 | | | |
| General Merchandise Stores | | | | 8,300 | 8,300 | 9,000 | 7,900 | 7,800 | 7,700 |
| Transportation, Warehouse, Utilities | 12,100 | 12,200 | 12,600 | 11,000 | 11,300 | 11,900 | 12,000 | 12,100 | 12,300 |
| Information | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,100 | 6,200 | 6,200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 5,700 |
| Financial Activities | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,100 | 30,200 | 30,100 | 30,400 | 13,800 | 13,900 | 14,100 |
| Credit Intermediation & Related Act. | | | | 7,900 | 7,900 | 8,000 | | | |
| Professional & Business Services | 53,700 | 53,800 | 54,700 | 43,000 | 40,900 | 40,600 | 43,100 | 42,800 | 43,200 |
| Admin., Supp., Waste Mgt & Rem. Svc. | 33,000 | 32,400 | 33,700 | 21,100 | 20,900 | 21,400 | 23,600 | 23,600 | 23,600 |
| Educational & Health Services | 32,000 | 32,100 | 32,200 | 45,300 | 45,300 | 44,400 | 33,000 | 32,900 | 32,500 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 24,300 | 24,300 | 23,700 | | | | | | |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 29,700 | 30,500 | 30,500 | 30,700 | 31,500 | 30,100 | 33,400 | 33,000 | 36,600 |
| Accommodations & Food Services | | | | | | | 29,800 | 29,800 | 32,100 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | | | | 24,300 | 24,700 | 24,400 | 25,500 | 25,700 | 26,400 |
| Other Services (except Pub. Adm.) | 11,600 | 11,700 | 11,700 | 14,300 | 14,300 | 14,000 | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,300 |
| Total Government | 43,000 | 42,500 | 44,900 | 80,200 | 79,000 | 81,200 | 59,000 | 58,500 | 58,400 |
| Federal Government | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,100 | 10,500 | 10,600 | 9,900 | 9,000 | 8,800 | 8,400 |
| State Government | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 34,500 | 33,800 | 34,900 | 21,800 | 21,800 | 22,200 |
| Local Government | 30,000 | 29,500 | 32,000 | 35,200 | 34,600 | 36,400 | 28,200 | 27,900 | 27,800 |

October 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



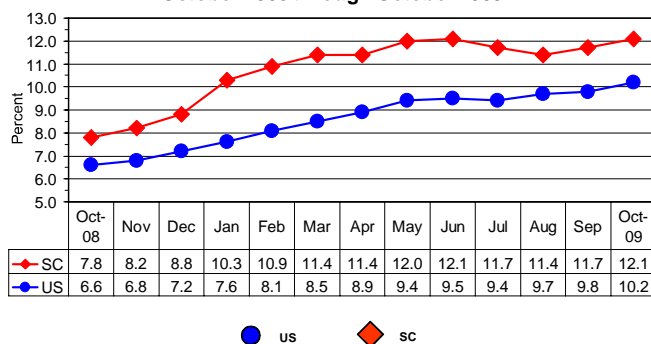
Estimated Number of Manufacturing Production Workers October 2009

| Industry | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Net Change From: | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 |
| Manufacturing | 154,800 | 155,800 | 180,800 | -1,000 | -26,000 |
| Durable Goods | 81,100 | 81,700 | 101,300 | -600 | -20,200 |
| Nondurable Goods | 73,700 | 74,100 | 79,500 | -400 | -5,800 |

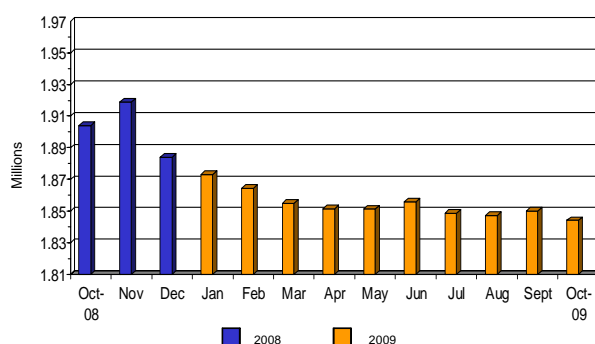
Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment October 2009

| Industry | Oct. 2009 | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 | Net Change From: | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Sept. 2009 | Oct. 2008 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 1,844,200 | 1,850,000 | 1,904,200 | -5,800 | -60,000 |
| Construction | 95,800 | 97,400 | 112,600 | -1,600 | -16,800 |
| Manufacturing | 211,400 | 212,200 | 237,900 | -800 | -26,500 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 356,900 | 356,900 | 368,200 | 0 | -11,300 |
| Retail Trade | 227,400 | 225,800 | 234,100 | 1,600 | -6,700 |
| Information | 29,700 | 29,800 | 29,200 | -100 | 500 |
| Financial Activities | 102,400 | 102,700 | 105,500 | -300 | -3,100 |
| Professional and Business Services | 219,600 | 217,700 | 215,200 | 1,900 | 4,400 |
| Educational and Health Services | 207,800 | 208,900 | 208,700 | -1,100 | -900 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 201,300 | 204,000 | 209,200 | -2,700 | -7,900 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 27,600 | 27,400 | 28,200 | 200 | -600 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 173,700 | 176,600 | 181,000 | -2,900 | -7,300 |
| Other Services | 71,100 | 70,800 | 70,500 | 300 | 600 |
| Government | 344,100 | 345,500 | 343,000 | -1,400 | 1,100 |
| Federal Government | 32,300 | 32,500 | 30,600 | -200 | 1,700 |
| State Government | 97,900 | 98,600 | 99,900 | -700 | -2,000 |
| Local Government | 213,900 | 214,400 | 212,500 | -500 | 1,400 |

US & SC Unemployment Rates
October 2008 through October 2009



SC Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment
October 2008 through October 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
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Walterboro, SC 29488
(843) 538-8980

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

* Please note that these are physical addresses of the offices; mailing addresses may differ.



Sites of Interest on the Internet

S.C. Employment Security Commission
www.sces.org

S.C. Labor Market Information
www.sces.org/lmi

S.C. 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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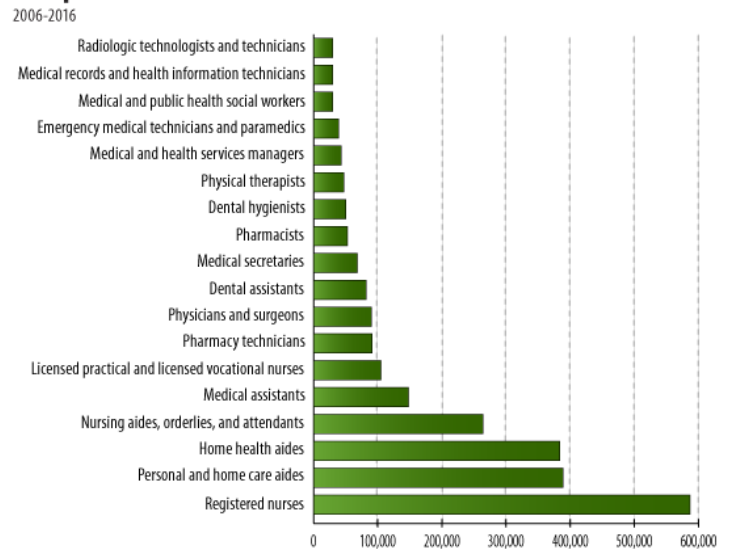
A Future in Health Care Looks...Healthy

Employment in occupations related to health care is projected to increase in coming years. Employment growth is expected to be driven by technological advances in patient care, which permit a greater number of health problems to be treated, and by an increasing emphasis on preventive care. In addition, the number of older people, who are much more likely than younger people to need nursing care, is projected to grow rapidly. The health care occupations with the largest projected employment increases are registered nurses; personal and home care aides; home health aides; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; medical assistants; and licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.

Rising Health Care Employment

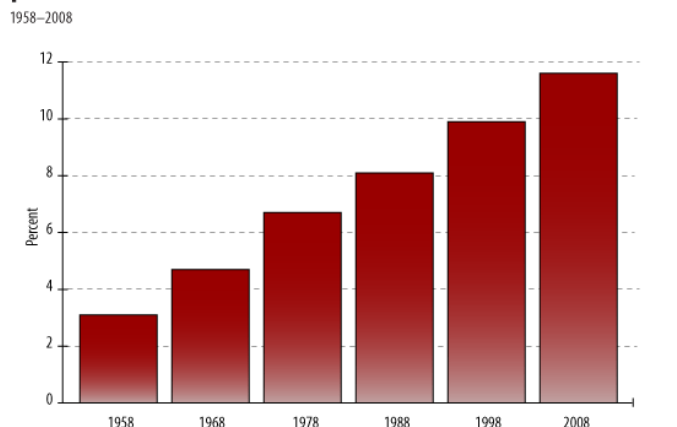
Employment in the health care industry has been growing for decades. Not only has the number of workers employed in health care increased, but the percentage of the nation's private-sector workforce employed in health care has increased as well. Before 1960, about 3 percent of private-sector workers were employed in health care establishments. In recent years, the proportion of workers employed in private-sector health services has exceeded 11 percent. Employment in health care has continued to grow even during the current recession: health care has added 559,000 jobs since the beginning of the recession in December 2007.

Projected change in total employment, selected health care occupations



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov

Percentage of total private-sector employment in private-sector health care industries



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov