



South Carolina Economic Update

October 20, 2015

Summary

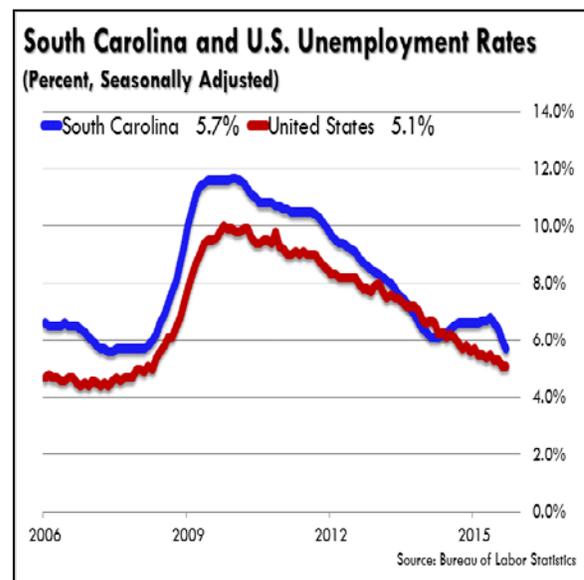
Nonfarm payroll employment in South Carolina increased by 6,300 jobs and the unemployment rate fell to 5.7 percent in September according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

South Carolina Unemployment Rate

During September, the unemployment rate in South Carolina declined by 0.3 percentage point to 5.7 percent. The number of people counted as unemployed fell by 6,607 in September to 128,508, while the labor force grew by 485 to 2,249,834. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 36 posted lower unemployment rates for the month than South Carolina. A year earlier, the unemployment rate in South Carolina stood at 6.6 percent.

The 10 year peak for the unemployment rate in South Carolina was 11.7 percent in January 2010. The series high for the unemployment rate in South Carolina occurred in January 1983 when the unemployment rate reached 11.8 percent. The 10 year low for the unemployment rate in South Carolina was 5.6 percent in June 2007. The series low for the unemployment rate in South Carolina occurred in April 1998 when the unemployment rate reached 3.5 percent. BLS began publishing the state unemployment rate series in 1976.

The national unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.1 percent in September. September's unemployment rate was 0.8 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The ten year high for the national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in October 2009. The ten year low was 4.4 percent in May 2007.



South Carolina Payroll Employment

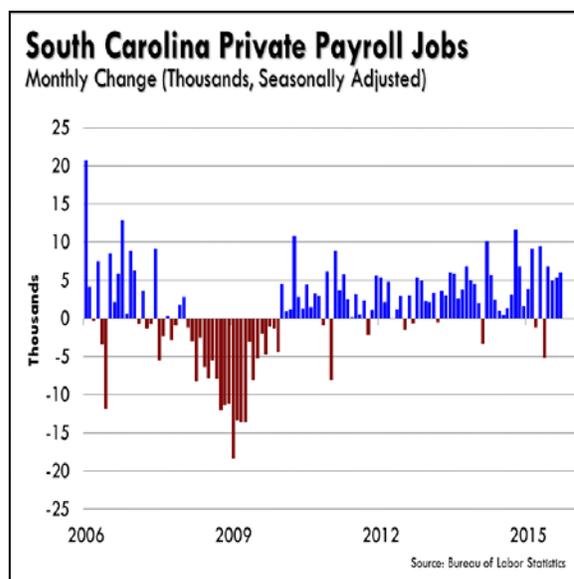
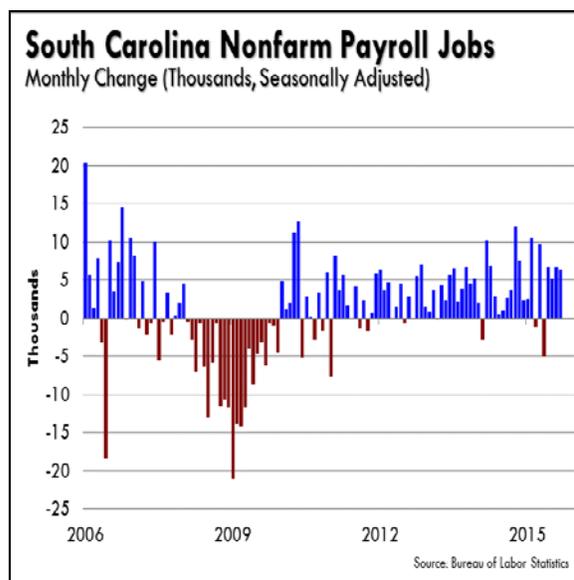
South Carolina nonfarm payrolls increased by 6,300 jobs, or 0.31 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during September. In the prior month, nonfarm payrolls increased by 6,800. Over the past 12 months nonfarm payrolls in South Carolina increased by 63,400, or 3.25 percent. South Carolina nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 10 of the past 12 months.

Nationally nonfarm payrolls increased by 142,000 jobs in September, or 0.10 percent. Over the 12 month period ending in September 2015 nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,752,000 jobs, or 1.97 percent. South Carolina posted the second highest percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment among the 50 states and the District of Columbia over the past 12 months.

During September, South Carolina private sector payrolls increased by 6,100, or 0.37 percent. Private sector payrolls increased by 5,400 jobs in the prior month. Over the past 12 months, private sector payrolls in South Carolina increased by 59,300, or 3.72 percent. South Carolina private sector payroll employment has increased in 10 of the past 12 months.

Nationally private-sector payroll jobs increased by 118,000 jobs in September, or 0.10 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,603,000 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 2.21 percent. South Carolina posted the second highest percentage gain in private sector payroll employment among the 50 states and the District of Columbia over the past 12 months.

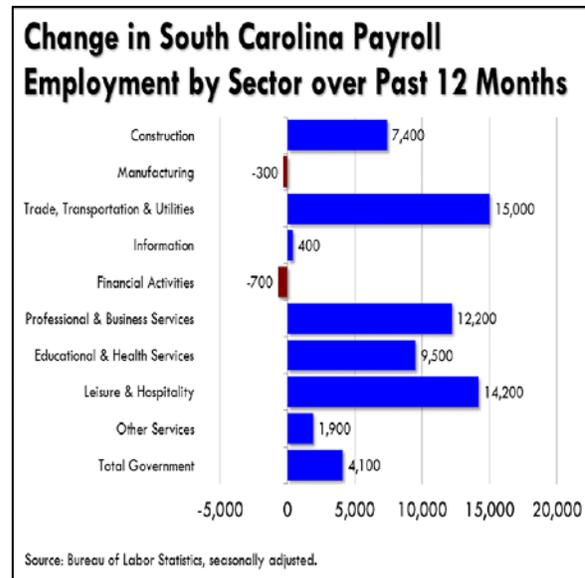
During September, total government payroll employment in South Carolina increased by 200, or 0.06 percent. Federal government payroll employment increased by 200, or 0.60 percent. State government payroll employment declined by 300, or 0.28 percent, while local government payroll employment increased by 300, or 0.13 percent.



Over the past year, total government payroll employment increased by 4,100, or 1.14 percent. State government payroll employment increased by 600, or 0.57 percent. Local government payroll employment increased by 2,100, or 0.95 percent.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during September were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+2,200) and Professional & Business Services (+1,800). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Manufacturing (-1,300) and Financial Activities (-900).

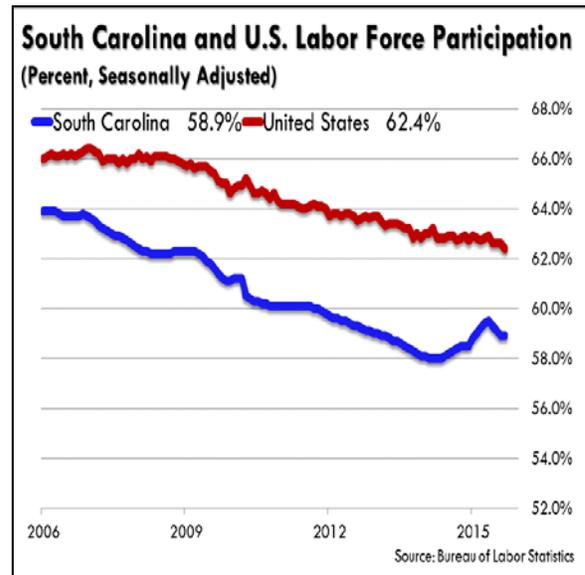
The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+15,000) and Leisure & Hospitality (+14,200). The poorest performing sectors for the year were Financial Activities (-700) and Manufacturing (-300).



Other South Carolina Labor Force Statistics

The labor force participation rate in South Carolina was unchanged at 58.9 percent in September. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 42 have a higher labor force participation rate than South Carolina. The labor force participation rate in South Carolina is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10 year high for the labor force participation rate in South Carolina was 64.0 percent in November 2005. The series high for the labor force participation rate in South Carolina occurred in July 1993 when the labor force participation rate hit 67.0 percent. The 10 year low for the labor force participation rate was 58.0 percent in May 2014. This also represents the series low for the labor force participation rate in South Carolina.



The national labor force participation rate declined by 0.2 percentage point to 62.4 percent in September. That rate was 0.3 percentage point lower than a year earlier. At 62.4 percent, the labor force participation rate is at its lowest level since September 1977.

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the South Carolina civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 55.5 percent in September from 55.4 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 42 have higher employment-to-population ratios than South Carolina. The employment-to-population ratio in South Carolina is 0.9 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10 year high for the employment-to-population ratio in South Carolina was 59.8 percent in February 2007. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in South Carolina occurred in May 1990 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 63.8 percent. The 10 year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 53.6 percent in April 2010. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in May 2010 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 53.6 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio declined by 0.2 percentage point to 59.2 percent in September. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The employment-to-population ratio stood at 59.4 percent when the recession ended in June 2009 and at 62.7 percent when it began in December 2007. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 percent in April 2000. The 10 year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

State employment and unemployment data for October is scheduled for release on Friday, November 20. The national employment situation report for October will be released on Friday, November 6.

