



Vital Signs 2007

*Economic & Workforce
Trends in South Carolina*



The SC Employment Security Commission





Vital Signs 2007

Economic & Workforce Trends in South Carolina



*Developed by the
Labor Market Information Department
of the SC Employment Security Commission*

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June 2007



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1550 Gadsden Street
Post Office Box 995
Columbia, SC 29202

June 15, 2007

The Honorable Mark C. Sanford
Governor of South Carolina
Post Office Box 12267
Columbia, SC 29211

Dear Governor Sanford:

We are pleased to present "*Vital Signs 2007: Economic & Workforce Trends in South Carolina.*" This comprehensive annual report provides highlights of the state economy and workforce for calendar year 2006. The focus is on accomplishments we can celebrate, as well as on opportunities for collaboration to meet the needs of our changing economy and workforce.

As reflected in this report, South Carolina is experiencing record levels of job growth and capital investment. Simultaneously, the state is continuing a major transition from the predominance of manufacturing to a more service-based economy. As part of this transition, our once-thriving textile industry is suffering drastic declines. Subsequently, we are seeing a growing mismatch between the skill sets of dislocated workers and the requirements for many of the jobs in our new economy.

We look forward to working closely with your office and our partners around the state to address these current challenges and those of the future. It is clearly critical that we work together to promote economic and workforce development in our local communities, in order to make South Carolina a better place to live, work and raise our families.

Sincerely,

Roosevelt T. Halley
Executive Director

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June 15, 2007

Mr. J. Patrick Hudson, Chair
SC Workforce Investment Board
SCANA Corporation
1426 Main Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Dear Mr. Hudson:

We are pleased to submit to the State Workforce Investment Board, "*Vital Signs 2007: Economic & Workforce Trends in South Carolina.*" This comprehensive annual report provides highlights of the state economy and workforce for calendar year 2006. The information was gathered through collaboration with the SC Department of Commerce and other partners across the state. We especially acknowledge the valuable input from four well-known economists in our state, whose insights and comments are included. An economic overview for the year was contributed by economist Dr. Donald Schunk, a regular feature writer for our monthly "South Carolina Workforce Trends" magazine.

The Labor Market Information Department has a long history of working closely with state and local workforce development boards and administrators. Over the past year, we have maintained monthly communication with the state workforce development deputy secretary and staff on matters related to our state Workforce Information Core Products and Services Grant. Our primary focus under the grant continues to be meeting the workforce information needs of local WIA administrators and One-Stop operators, and their customers.

We hope this report will be useful to the State WIB and others who guide our workforce development system in South Carolina. We look forward to continuing our close partnerships in the future as we strive to make our state a better place to live for all South Carolinians.

Sincerely,

Roosevelt T. Halley
Executive Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Economic and workforce trends indicate that the South Carolina economy continued to prosper in 2006.

- South Carolina's economy continued to gain momentum as the most recent data trends show net gains in job growth, employment, and personal income.
- The state's economic impetus was fueled by a 1.9% increase in total nonfarm employment coupled with growth in total personal income of 6.2% (its fastest pace since 2000).
- The state's unemployment rate declined from 6.7% to 6.5% over the year. A major factor in the relatively high unemployment rate is the large and rapid influx of people into the labor force from outside the state.
- South Carolina posted average job growth close to that of the nation in 2006, with 1.3% and 1.1% respectively. This was the fastest rate of net job growth in the state since 1999.
- The rate of labor force growth from the previous year, at 2.3%, was nearly double the rate for the U.S. as a whole. South Carolina's 2006 annual average labor force of 2,126,400 represents the highest level in the state's history.
- Small businesses (less than 100 employees) continue to employ the majority of workers in the state, with mid-sized and large businesses ranked second and third, respectively. Latest figures report more than 37,500 minority-owned businesses in the state, generating an estimated \$4.6 billion in receipts. Businesses owned by women increased by 20% between 1997 and 2002, accounting for over 26% of the state's total businesses in 2002.
- Skills gaps associated with manufacturing layoffs and low educational attainment continue to be major factors in workforce development in South Carolina.

In summary, South Carolina's economy is strong and getting stronger, boosted by record-setting job growth along with significant growth in personal income. There are also signs that the state's labor market is beginning to absorb some of the job seekers that have had trouble finding jobs over the last few years.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMY IN 2006

By Dr. Don Schunk, Research Economist
Coastal Carolina University
Conway, SC



The South Carolina and national economies demonstrated a great deal of resilience during 2006. Potential obstacles to growth during 2006 included the effects of high energy prices, rising interest rates, and a significant slowdown in the housing market. Despite these obstacles, the national economy posted real GDP growth of 3.3 percent. The South Carolina economy saw the fastest rate of net job growth since 1999 while total state personal income grew at its fastest pace since 2000.

These economic gains occurred at a time when several factors could have worked to derail economic expansion. Oil prices averaged just over \$66 per barrel in 2006. This was the highest annual average price ever, and represented a 17.1 percent increase over the already high level of \$56.50 during 2005. Yet, personal consumption expenditures nationally and in South Carolina remained strong throughout 2006. Preliminary data suggest that total gross sales in South Carolina rose by 12 percent in 2006, perhaps the fastest growth since the late 1970s.

This strong growth in spending despite higher energy prices was largely supported by a strong job market. The resiliency of household spending is not without concern, however, to the extent that spending is supported by reduced savings and higher debt levels. This behavior could pose longer-term problems for the economy as low personal savings rates reduce the availability of funds for private investment.

The Federal Reserve raised its target for the federal funds rate four times in 2006, from 4.25 percent at the beginning of the year to its current level of 5.25 percent as of June 2006. Despite the rise in short-term rates, longer term interest rates posted little change in 2006. The 30-year fixed mortgage rate, for example, began 2006 at around 6.15 percent, rose to about 6.8 percent by July, but then retreated back towards 6.15 percent by the end of 2006. While the 30-year fixed rate was relatively unchanged for the year, the impact of rising short-term rates over the last few years began to become apparent in U.S. and state housing markets, particularly during the last half of 2006.

At the national level, real residential investment fell by 4.2 percent in 2006 after rising by more than 8 percent each of the three previous years. New housing starts in the U.S. began to plummet in the last half of the year. During the fourth quarter of 2006, the number of single family starts nationwide was about 25 percent less than the level of the fourth quarter of 2005. For the full year, U.S. housing starts were down more than 12 percent.

New construction slowed in South Carolina also, but not as substantially as for the nation. Single family building permits in South Carolina declined by 6.8 percent in 2006. However, it is important to note that permits had risen by between 10 and 23 percent annually during each of the previous four years.

The number of single family building permits issued in South Carolina in 2006, though down from 2005, was still the second highest level ever recorded in the state.

Despite these potentially negative factors, South Carolina's economy managed to post a 1.9 percent increase in the level of total nonfarm employment in 2006. This was the fastest rate of net new job growth since the state saw jobs grow by 2.7 percent in 1999. The job growth in 2006 represented a gain of about 36,000 net new jobs for the state. South Carolina's job growth slightly outpaced the national average in 2006 where jobs grew by just less than 1.9 percent. This strong job growth was accompanied by a 6.2 percent increase in total state personal income in 2006. This was the fastest income growth in South Carolina since a 7.2 percent gain during 2000.

The solid job gains are notable given the fact that the state continued to post a net decline in manufacturing jobs during 2006. For the full year, the state lost 8,700 jobs in nondurable goods manufacturing, and about 500 jobs in durable goods manufacturing. Therefore, the state managed to add more than 45,000 net new jobs outside of the manufacturing sector.

Despite this positive performance in terms of jobs, income, retail sales, and other indicators, South Carolina saw only slight improvement in its measured unemployment rate. The state's jobless rate averaged 6.5 percent in 2006, down from 6.7 percent in 2005. However, the unemployment rate can be a misleading statistic. The state's jobless rate appears to be remaining relatively high in part due to the rapid influx of people into the labor force. Since 2003, South Carolina has posted average job growth close to that of the U.S., however, the rate of labor force growth in the state has been nearly double the rate for the U.S. as a whole. With such rapid labor force growth, even solid job gains have not been enough to fully digest all of the new available workers, causing the unemployment rate to remain elevated. Because there is some upper limit to the labor force participation rate, it is likely that the rate of labor force growth will slow in the coming year, allowing the jobless rate to fall more notably. Already in 2007 the state's jobless rate has posted several declines.

Overall, 2006 saw the South Carolina economy perform very well despite numerous headwinds working to dampen economic growth. Of course, significant long-term challenges remain in terms of, for example, per capita income levels relative to the U.S., and the disparities between urban and rural economic conditions. Yet, in terms of most indicators of short-term or cyclical performance, the state's economy demonstrated strength and resilience in 2006.

SC POPULATION SOARS

South Carolina's population totaled 4,012,012 in 2000, a 15.1% increase over the 1990 figure and nearly 29% above the 1980 figure. By comparison, the nation as a whole grew 14.7% between 1990 and 2000.



Population Change, 1990-2000 Top 10 Counties

County	1990 Population	2000 Population	1990-2000 Change
Greenville	320,127	379,616	59,489
Horry	144,053	196,629	52,576
Lexington	167,526	216,014	48,488
Beaufort	86,425	120,937	34,512
Richland	286,321	320,677	34,356
York	131,497	164,614	33,117
Spartanburg	226,793	253,791	26,998
Aiken	120,991	142,552	21,561
Anderson	145,177	165,740	20,563
Pickens	93,896	110,757	16,861

Source: US Census Bureau

"Our state is growing at a robust rate. The U.S. Census Bureau ranked South Carolina as the 10th fastest growing state in the nation in 2006."
Joe Taylor, South Carolina Department of Commerce

Among the 12 Southeastern states, South Carolina ranked fifth in population growth between the two census periods.

In 2005, the state's population was estimated at 4,255,083, a jump of just over 6% since the 2000 Census count. People moving into the state (immigration) accounted for 60% of the growth between 2000 and 2005. Females (51%) slightly outnumber males (49%) in the population, and whites outnumber nonwhites 67% to 33%.

A significant and growing trend in the state is the rapid expansion of the Hispanic population. This group has grown 279% since 1970, and has grown 211% over the 1990-2000 period.

Hispanic Population, Top 10 Counties

July 2005

County	Total	Hispanic/Latino
Saluda	18,895	12.5%
Jasper	21,398	10.0%
Beaufort	137,849	8.6%
Newberry	37,250	6.8%
Greenville	407,383	5.7%
Spartanburg	266,809	4.2%
Horry	226,992	3.6%
Oconee	69,577	3.2%
Berkeley	151,673	3.1%
Charleston	330,368	3.1%

South Carolina	4,255,083	3.3%
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Source: US Census Bureau

"Workers from Mexico are the new face of the South Carolina labor force."
Dr. Douglas Woodward, University of South Carolina

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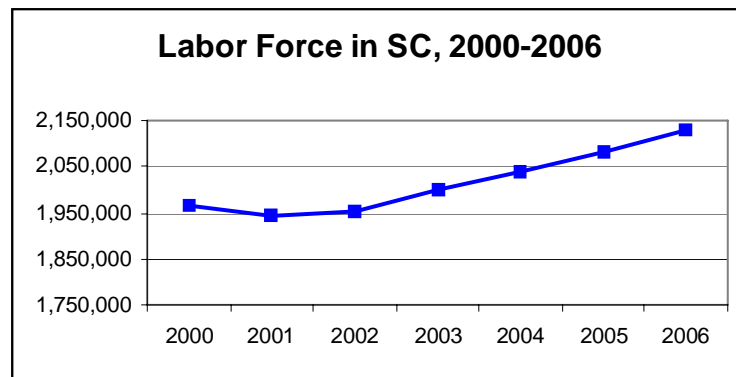


LABOR FORCE AT HIGHEST LEVEL EVER

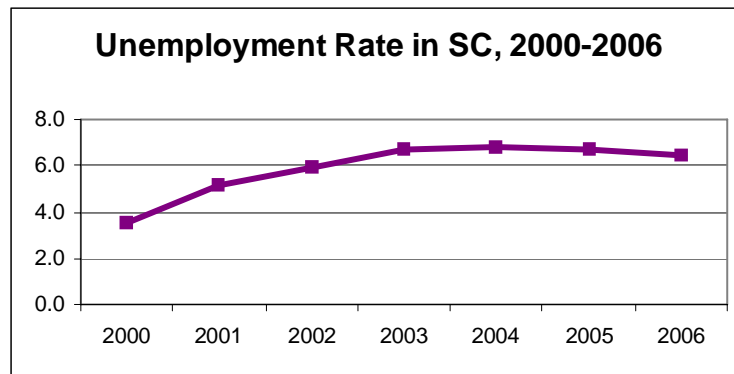
South Carolina's labor force reached its highest level ever at 2,126,400 in 2006, an increase of nearly 2.3% over the 2005 level. It is this rapid labor force growth that has kept the state's unemployment rate among the highest in the nation over the last few years. Unemployment averaged 6.5% in 2006, slightly down from the 6.7% rate in 2005. As noted earlier, South Carolina's population base has expanded rapidly over the last ten years, primarily through in-migration.

"Much of the lingering high unemployment rate is a function of industry transformation, poorly skilled workers...and a deterioration of work ethic."

Gary Crossley,
LovetoWork.org



Source: SC Employment Security Commission



Source: SC Employment Security Commission

The population boom has contributed to the large number of job seekers in the labor force, keeping unemployment well above the national average. Also adding to jobless rolls is the continuing downward spiral in the state's manufacturing sector, particularly the textile industry. Quite often, displaced workers do not have the skill sets to compete for the higher-skilled jobs emerging in the state.

EDUCATION: KEY TO SUCCESS

One of the primary keys to success in the labor market is education. Educational attainment directly correlates to higher wages and greater job security.

According to the 2000 Census, roughly one-fourth of persons 18 years old and older in South Carolina had less than a high school education. More recent figures from the American Community Survey (2005) show that 81.7% of the state's population 25 years old and older had a high school diploma. Only five states scored lower than South Carolina. The national average was 84.2%.

These facts can be directly linked with the high unemployment rates the state has experienced over the last few years. Many of the students who now enter the workforce cannot compete for the most desirable jobs coming into the state because these jobs require increasingly higher skill levels. As stated earlier, manufacturing layoffs and closures are forcing more and more workers into the job market without the necessary skills to qualify for available job opportunities.



“South Carolina’s lower growth position relative to other states is linked to the lower percentage of the adult population with a high school education.”
*Dr. Bruce Yandle,
 Clemson University*

“The unemployment gap is related to the education gap.”
*Dr. Frank Hefner,
 College of Charleston*

Educational Attainment, 2000							
<i>As a percentage of the population 18 years and over</i>							
	< 9th Grade	9-12th	HS Grad/	Some	Assoc.	Bachelor's	Graduate
		No Diploma	GED	College	Degree	Degree	Degree
SC	7.6	16.3	30.0	21.2	6.2	12.6	6.0
Counties With Highest in Each Category							
Dillon	14.4						
Allendale		28					
Marion			38				
Pickens				26.2			
Lexington					7.6		
Beaufort						18.9	
Beaufort							9.9

Source: US Census Bureau



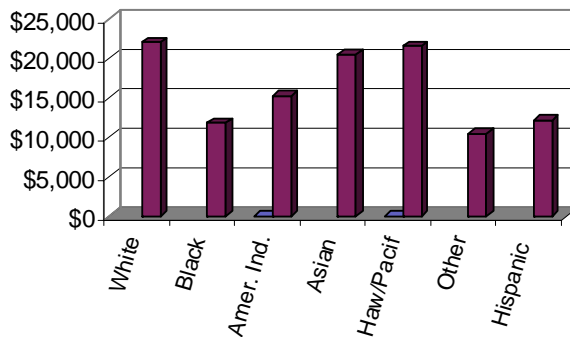
SHOW ME THE MONEY: INCOME IN SC

According to the 2000 Census, Per Capita Income in South Carolina was \$18,795. Income for Whites (\$22,095), Asians (\$20,541), and Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (\$21,638) were above the statewide average. Per Capita Income for Blacks (\$11,776), American Indians (\$15,235), Hispanics (\$12,143), and other races (\$10,473) fell below the statewide average.

“...strong job growth was accompanied by a 6.2% increase in total state personal income in 2006. This was the fastest income growth in South Carolina since 2000.”

*Dr. Don Schunk,
Coastal Carolina
University*

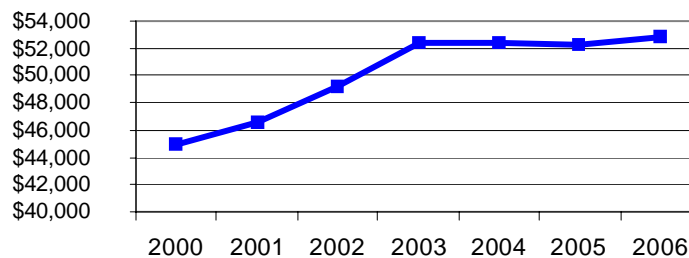
Per Capita Income by Race, 2000



Source: US Census Bureau

Median Family Income totaled \$52,900 in 2006. This was an increase of \$7,900, or 18%, above the 2000 level.

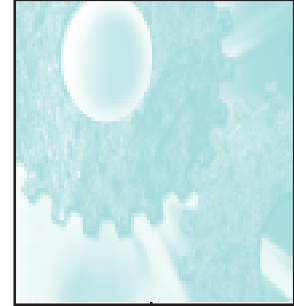
Median Family Income in SC, 2000-2006



Source: US Department of Urban Development

In Total Personal Income, the state tallied \$114,121,015 in 2004, reflecting a 24% increase over the last five years.

SC INDUSTRY MIX



Trade, Transportation, and Utilities is the largest industry in South Carolina, accounting for nearly 20% of all nonfarm jobs in the state. The next largest sector is Manufacturing at 14.4%. The dominance of manufacturing partially accounts for the high unemployment rates in the state. Layoffs and plant closures, particularly in the textile industry, have kept South Carolina ranked among the top three or four states in the nation in terms of unemployment.

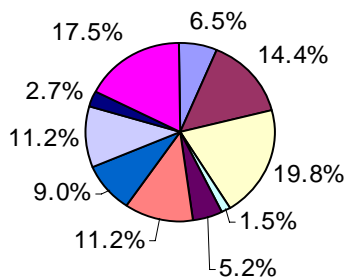
Industry Employment for SC, 2005

Industry	Avg. Monthly Employment
Construction	117,598
Manufacturing	262,708
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	360,130
Information	27,015
Financial Activities	93,870
Professional and Business Services	203,233
Education and Health Services	163,903
Leisure and Hospitality	202,896
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	48,467
Government	318,815

Source: SC Employment Security Commission

"The state's economic structure is currently in the midst of a fundamental transition."
 "...gradual shift away from manufacturing and towards service and trade industries."
Dr. Douglas Woodward & Dr. Don Schunk (A Profile of the Diversified SC Economy)

Industry Employment Distribution in SC, 2005



Construction	Manufacturing
Trade/Transport./Utilities	Information
Financial Activities	Professional/Business Services
Ed./Health Services	Leisure/Hospitality
Other Services	Government

Source: SC Employment Security Commission

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HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS: “HOT JOBS”

Approximately 295,000 job openings are projected for the 2004-2014 time span. Professional and Related occupations show the largest percentage increase (26.2%), followed by Construction and Extraction occupations (20.7%) and Management, Business and Financial occupations (20.3%).

Goods-Producing industries are projected to grow by 11.1% while Service-Providing industries are expected to increase by 17.8%.

Goods-Producing industries are expected to decline from 22% of the total statewide employment in 2004 to 21% in 2014, while Service-Providing industries are projected to increase from 78% to 79%.

Nine of the ten largest declining industries are in the Manufacturing sector, with six being textile-related industries.

“It’s not your father’s (or your mother’s) workforce anymore. The imminent wave of baby-boomer retirements will create opportunities for youth with the technical and other skills needed for 21st-century jobs.”
Edward E. Gordon, author of The 2010 Meltdown: Solving the Impending Jobs Crisis

SOUTH CAROLINA TOP 10 HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS FOR 2004-2014

Occup. Code	Occupational Title	Education Level	Avg. Hourly Wage
00-0000	Total, All Occupations		\$16.06
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	Short-Term OJT	\$11.23
29-1111	Registered Nurses	Associate	\$25.58
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	Moderate OJT	\$13.51
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Exc. Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	Short-Term OJT	\$8.55
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	Short-Term OJT	\$7.06
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	Bachelor's Degree + exp	\$39.93
51-2092	Team Assemblers	Moderate OJT	\$13.47
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	Bachelor's	\$41,400*
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	Short-Term OJT	\$10.72
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	Short-Term OJT	\$9.44

DECLINING OCCUPATIONS IN SC, 2004-2014

Occup. Code	Occupational Title	Education Level	Avg. Hourly Wage
51-6063	Textile Knitting and Weaving Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	Long-term OJT	\$12.54
51-6064	Textile Winding/Twisting/Drawing Out Machine Setters/Operators/Tenders	Moderate OJT	\$11.02
51-6031	Sewing Machine Operators	Moderate OJT	\$10.07
51-6061	Textile Bleaching and Dyeing Machine Operators and Tenders	Moderate OJT	\$11.76
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	Short-Term OJT	\$10.10
43-4151	Order Clerks	Short-Term OJT	\$12.91
43-5041	Meter Readers, Utilities	Short-Term OJT	\$13.10
53-7063	Machine Feeders and Offbearers	Short-Term OJT	\$11.62
43-9011	Computer Operators	Moderate OJT	\$15.47
43-9051	Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service	Short-Term OJT	\$11.34

*Annual wage given; workers typically work fewer than 2,080 hours.

Average hourly wages are for South Carolina, May 2006.

Source: SC Employment Security Commission

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT IN OUR PRO-BUSINESS STATE

South Carolina has the highest percentage of citizens working for internationally-owned companies in the nation.

Since 1990, international companies have invested more than \$25 billion in South Carolina and created tens of thousands of new jobs.

A study by Pollina Estate, Inc., a leading corporate site relocation expert, named South Carolina among "America's Top Ten Pro-Business States" for 2007.



International Facilities and Employment in South Carolina

Country	Facilities	Employment	Country	Facilities	Employment
Total	2,015	97,257	Finland	8	406
Germany	261	21,961	Norway	4	376
United Kingdom	344	13,157	Netherlands Antilles	4	357
Japan	188	11,890	Colombia	12	189
France	172	11,530	South Africa	4	105
Belgium	121	6,345	Chile	1	100
Sweden	55	6,197	Austria	4	92
Canada	292	6,095	Korea	1	92
Netherlands	137	3,628	Singapore	2	67
Bermuda	45	2,727	China	4	42
Switzerland	94	2,440	Brazil	6	35
Hong Kong	5	1,328	Slovenia	1	35
Taiwan	5	1,304	Israel	2	17
Luxembourg	13	1,202	New Zealand	1	17
Italy	88	1,076	Iceland	3	12
British Virgin Islands	23	1,045	Liechtenstein	2	8
Denmark	17	792	Panama	2	7
Mexico	32	713	Malaysia	2	6
Spain	12	678	India	1	4
Ireland	23	613	Indonesia	1	3
Australia	22	566	Greece	1	-

NOTE: Country based on location of ultimate parent company

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, February 2007

"As we work to compete in a global economy, our ability to maintain and improve conditions for business growth is critical."
Governor Mark Sanford



SMALL BUSINESS IN SC: KEY PLAYERS IN THE ECONOMY

The commonly-used term “small business” generally refers to a company that employs less than 100 people. At the end of 2005, 57.4% of workers in South Carolina were employed by small businesses. Mid-sized businesses (those having between 100 and 499 employees) accounted for 27.8%, and 14.3% of workers were employed by large businesses (more than 500 employees).

“Entrepreneurs, innovators, and small businesses are key players in the economy of South Carolina. They make up most of the employer firms in the state, and their contribution is indispensable.”
Small Business Profile: South Carolina

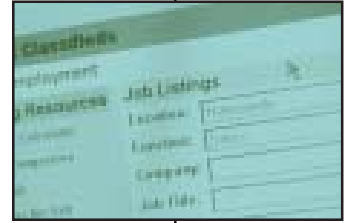


Source: SC Employment Security Commission

According to *Small Business Profile: South Carolina* by the U.S. Small Business Administration, South Carolina businesses in 2003 employing less than 100 people were mostly in retail trade, construction, and other services.

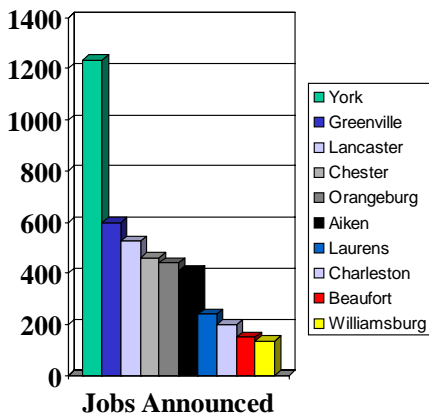
In 2002, minorities owned 37,520 firms, which generated \$4.6 billion in receipts in that same year. Firms owned by women increased 20% between 1997 and 2002; they represented 26.2% of the state’s total businesses in 2002.

JOB GROWTH OUTPACES NATION



South Carolina has experienced tremendous job growth over the last five years. Since 2001, the nonfarm job count in the state has grown by nearly 80,000, an average of 1.3% per year. This outpaces the job growth of the nation as a whole, which averaged 1.1% growth per year over the same time period. The industry showing the most growth over the five-year period was Professional and Business Services (+30,300). Educational and Health Services followed with a gain of 28,900 positions. The state's ever-growing tourism industry boosted Leisure and Hospitality by 22,800 jobs. On the down side, Manufacturing continued to trend downward with a loss of 62,000 jobs since 2001.

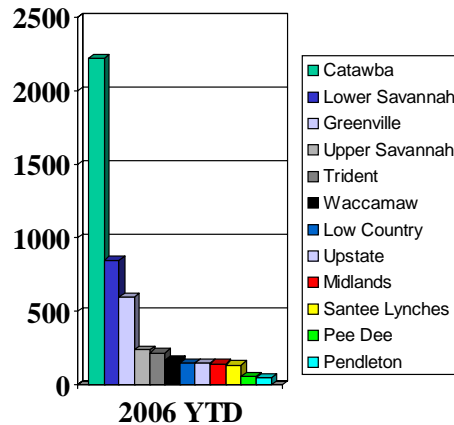
"...the South Carolina economy saw the fastest rate of net job growth since 1999..."
Dr. Don Schunk,
Coastal Carolina University



Source: SC Department of Commerce

- New jobs were announced for 21 counties in 2006.
- York County led all counties in the state with 1,235 new announced jobs.
- Greenville County followed with 600 new announced jobs.
- A total of 525 new jobs were announced for Lancaster County.

- By a significant margin, the Catawba WIA led the state with announced job creation in 2006 as compared to the other Workforce Investment Areas.
- Poly America LP and CitiFinancial accounted for 1,200 new jobs announced in the Catawba WIA.
- The Lower Savannah WIA followed with announcements by Allied Air Enterprises, GlaxoSmithKline, and Kimberly Clark.



Source: SC Department of Commerce



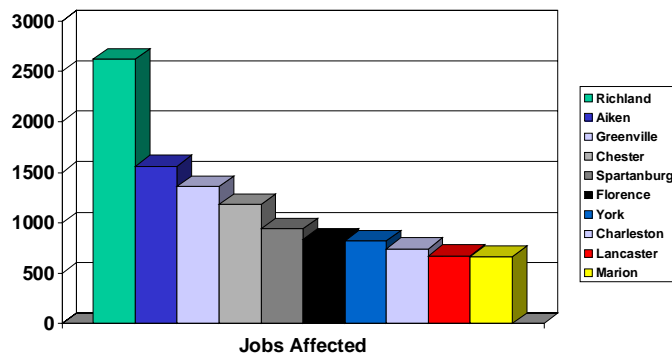
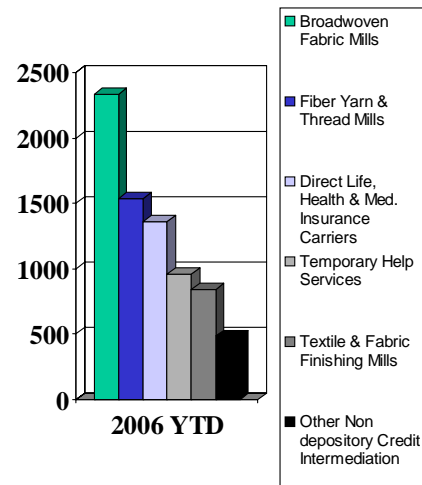
LAYOFFS & CLOSINGS: MANUFACTURING STILL DECLINING

During the last half of the 20th century, South Carolina's economy was in a state of transition from an agriculture-based economy to a manufacturing-based economy. Since the arrival of the new millennium, a stronger emphasis on the state's service-providing sector has become evident. The resulting changes are related to a number of factors including global competition and the off-shoring of manufacturing operations. Off-shoring involves the transfer of jobs to locations outside the country with abundant and less costly labor, as well as less stringent regulatory requirements. Meanwhile, the new and evolving state economy brings with it different kinds of jobs requiring different sets of skills and education.

The events of September 11, 2001 have, of course, had economic impact across the nation. It is likely that the impact in South Carolina has accelerated the decline of manufacturing, while possibly contributing to layoffs in other sectors. Since September 11, more than 91,000 jobs in South Carolina have been affected by business closures or layoffs. Almost two-thirds of these jobs have been in the manufacturing sector, with the majority in textile manufacturing. The education levels and skill sets of many of these displaced workers do not match the requirements of other available jobs in the state.

"South Carolina has experienced a difficult transformation from an intense non-durable goods manufacturing economy to a more diverse information, manufacturing services-based economy."
*Dr. Bruce Yandle,
Clemson University*

- South Carolina had 16,153 jobs affected by business layoffs or closures in 2006.
- Businesses associated with textile manufacturing accounted for 35% of affected jobs.
- Finance & Insurance businesses accounted for 11% of affected jobs.



Source:
SC Department
of Commerce

COMPARISON TO OUR SOUTHEASTERN NEIGHBORS

South Carolina's unemployment rate averaged 6.5% in 2006, well above the national average of 4.6%. The state's jobless rate was the third highest in the nation. Among the Southeastern states, only Mississippi ranked higher at 6.8%.

South Carolina's industrial mix reflects similarities to other states in the Southeast. However, a large concentration of textile and apparel manufacturing plants in the state has contributed greatly to the high unemployment recorded in recent years.

Rank	State	Rate
	UNITED STATES	4.6
42	FLORIDA	3.3
39	ALABAMA	3.6
23	GEORGIA	4.6
18	NORTH CAROLINA	4.8
9	TENNESSEE	5.2
5	KENTUCKY	5.7
3	SOUTH CAROLINA	6.5
2	MISSISSIPPI	6.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

"South Carolina has been, and will continue to be, according to current studies, one of the fastest growing states in the Southeast."
Labor Availability in South Carolina, SC Department of Commerce

	AL	FL	GA	KY	MS	NC	SC	TN
Total Nonfarm (thousands)	1,982.4	8,007.1	4,086.4	1,845.1	1,142.4	4,020.5	1,902.5	2,783.1
Construction	5.6%	8.0%	5.4%	4.5%	5.1%	6.1%	6.5%	4.7%
Manufacturing	15.3%	5.0%	11.0%	14.2%	15.4%	13.8%	13.2%	14.4%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	19.5%	19.9%	21.2%	20.6%	19.9%	18.8%	19.3%	21.8%
Information	1.5%	2.1%	2.8%	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.8%
Financial Activities	5.0%	6.8%	5.6%	4.9%	4.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.2%
Professional & Business Services	10.8%	16.8%	13.5%	9.7%	8.2%	11.8%	11.4%	11.5%
Education & Health Services	10.3%	12.1%	10.7%	12.9%	10.7%	12.1%	10.2%	12.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	8.6%	11.3%	9.4%	9.1%	10.4%	9.2%	10.9%	9.7%
Other Services	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%	4.1%	3.2%	4.4%	4.0%	3.6%
Government	18.7%	13.7%	16.2%	17.2%	21.0%	16.8%	17.4%	14.9%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Vital Signs 2007

WIA AREAS



WIA AREA PROFILES

CATAWBA

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
261,254	286,438	10.2%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
286,438	74.6%	23.2%	2.2%	2.7%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
148,280	10,950	7.4

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$17,174

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
8.1	18.0	31.2	20.9	6.3	10.5	4.9

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	20.0%
Manufacturing	19.6%
Government	15.8%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Cashiers
Retail Salespersons
Combined Food Prep/Serving Workers

GREENVILLE

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
381,103	407,383	7.3%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
407,383	78.5%	18.5%	2.9%	5.7%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
216,800	11,730	5.4

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$22,081

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
6.5	14.7	26.3	21.8	6.7	16.8	7.2

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	22.3%
Professional and Business Services	16.7%
Manufacturing	15.2%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Retail Salespersons
Registered Nurses
Cashiers

LOWCOUNTRY

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
202,456	220,181	9.4%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
220,181	66.6%	31.4%	1.9%	7.0%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
95,140	5,260	5.5

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$16,375

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
6.3	14.3	30.9	21.6	5.5	14.1	7.2

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	18.0%
Government	16.9%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Waiters and Waitresses
Combined Food Prep./Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food
Retail Salespersons

LOWER SAVANNAH

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
300,850	307,590	2.3%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
307,590	55.5%	42.8%	1.7%	2.2%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
142,970	11,270	7.9

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$15,170

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
8.5	18.3	31.7	20.1	5.8	10.3	5.3

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Government	24.8%
Manufacturing	19.7%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	17.2%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Cashiers
Team Assemblers
Combined Food Prep./Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food

MIDLANDS

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
561,737	599,397	7.0%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
599,397	62.5%	34.3%	3.1%	3.0%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
322,200	17,560	5.5

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$18,923

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
4.8	12.2	26.2	24.2	7.0	17.2	8.4

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Government	23.4%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18.9%
Professional and Business Services	12.1%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Retail Salespersons
Cashiers
Elementary School Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.

PEE DEE

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
331,212	335,777	1.5%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
335,777	55.2%	43.0%	1.8%	1.7%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
153,040	13,190	8.6

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$14,821

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
10.6	21.1	33.1	17.4	5.2	8.6	4.0

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Manufacturing	22.7%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	19.8%
Government	19.5%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Cashiers
Retail Salespersons
Waiters and Waitresses

PENDLETON

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
343,749	358,666	4.7%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
358,666	86.2%	12.0%	1.8%	2.2%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
175,420	12,300	7.0

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$18,255

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
8.7	17.0	31.3	21.0	6.3	10.4	5.4

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Manufacturing	23.0%
Government	20.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18.3%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Retail Salespersons
Cashiers
Registered Nurses

SANTEE-LYNCHES

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
210,248	216,004	2.9%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
216,004	54.4%	44.0%	1.7%	2.2%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
97,880	7,610	7.8

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$15,478

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
9.2	19.3	32.8	19.9	5.7	9.2	4.0

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Manufacturing	21.8%
Government	20.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	17.8%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Cashiers
Waiters and Waitresses
Combined Food Prep./Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food

TRIDENT

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
550,519	594,899	8.4%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
594,899	66.8%	30.0%	3.3%	3.0%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
306,290	15,990	5.2

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$19,037

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
5.5	13.5	27.5	24.2	6.4	15.4	7.5

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	20.5%
Government	19.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	12.8%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Waiters and Waitresses
Combined Food Prep./Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food
Cashiers

UPPER SAVANNAH

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
185,778	188,207	1.5%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
188,207	67.8%	31.2%	1.1%	4.2%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
121,080	9,090	7.5

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$15,615

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
11.6	20.2	34.3	16.6	5.6	8.2	3.5

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Government	22.8%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	14.4%
Education and Health Services	8.3%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Registered Nurses
Cashiers
Combined Food Prep./Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food

UPSTATE

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
336,992	349,192	3.9%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
349,192	75.8%	21.7%	2.5%	3.7%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
173,150	12,380	7.1

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$17,012

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
9.9	18.8	31.5	18.8	6.0	9.9	5.1

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Manufacturing	26.6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	19.5%
Government	15.3%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Team Assemblers
Retail Salespersons
Cashiers

WACCAMAW

Total Population 2000-2005

2000	2005	Change
291,319	323,370	11.6%

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin (2005)

Total	White	African Amer.	Other	Hispanic
323,370	73.7%	24.5%	1.8%	3.0%

Labor Force Data (2006)

Labor Force	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate
174,220	10,770	6.2

Per Capita Income (2000):

\$17,516

Educational Attainment (2000)

Less Than 9th Grade	9-12th Grade No Diploma	HS Grad/ GED	Some College	Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
6.5	16.2	32.3	22.2	6.1	11.5	5.2

Top 3 Industries (2005)

Leisure and Hospitality	24.8%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	19.4%
Government	13.7%

Top 3 Demand Occupations

Cashiers
Retail Salespersons
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners

APPENDIX

SC & US Population 1980, 1990, 2000 & 2005				
County	1980	1990	2000	2005
Catawba	190,229	218,183	260,033	286,438
Chester	30,148	32,170	34,068	33,228
Lancaster	53,361	54,516	61,351	63,113
York	106,720	131,497	164,614	190,097
Greenville	287,913	320,127	379,616	407,383
Greenville	287,913	320,127	379,616	407,383
Lowcountry	129,803	154,475	201,265	220,181
Beaufort	65,364	86,425	120,937	137,849
Colleton	31,776	34,377	38,264	39,605
Hampton	18,159	18,186	21,386	21,329
Jasper	14,504	15,487	20,678	21,398
Lower Savannah	248,793	267,470	300,666	307,590
Aiken	105,625	120,991	142,552	150,181
Allendale	10,700	11,727	11,211	10,917
Bamberg	18,118	16,902	16,658	15,880
Barnwell	19,868	20,293	23,478	23,345
Calhoun	12,206	12,753	15,185	15,100
Orangeburg	82,276	84,804	91,582	92,167
Midlands	430,788	476,142	560,145	599,397
Fairfield	20,700	22,295	23,454	24,047
Lexington	140,353	167,526	216,014	235,272
Richland	269,735	286,321	320,677	340,078
Pee Dee	307,937	307,499	330,929	335,777
Chesterfield	38,161	38,575	42,768	43,435
Darlington	62,717	61,851	67,394	67,346
Dillon	31,083	29,114	30,722	30,974
Florence	110,163	114,344	125,761	131,097
Marion	34,179	33,899	35,466	34,904
Marlboro	31,634	29,716	28,818	28,021
Pendleton	261,138	296,567	342,712	358,666
Anderson	133,235	145,177	165,740	175,514
Oconee	48,611	57,494	66,215	69,577
Pickens	79,292	93,896	110,757	113,575
Santee-Lynches	173,651	191,762	209,914	216,004
Clarendon	27,464	28,450	32,502	33,363
Kershaw	39,015	43,599	52,647	56,486
Lee	18,929	18,437	20,119	20,638
Sumter	88,243	101,276	104,646	105,517
Trident	430,462	506,877	549,033	594,899
Berkeley	94,727	128,658	142,651	151,673
Charleston	276,974	295,159	309,969	330,368
Dorchester	58,761	83,060	96,413	112,858
Upper Savannah	147,558	158,835	185,576	188,207
Abbeville	22,627	23,862	26,167	26,133
Edgefield	17,528	18,360	24,595	25,528
Laurens	52,214	58,132	69,567	70,293
McCormick	7,797	8,868	9,958	10,108
Newberry	31,242	33,172	36,108	37,250
Saluda	16,150	16,441	19,181	18,895
Upstate	273,595	301,636	336,209	349,192
Cherokee	40,983	44,506	52,537	53,844
Spartanburg	201,861	226,793	253,791	266,809
Union	30,751	30,337	29,881	28,539
Waccamaw	182,106	227,170	289,643	323,370
Georgetown	42,461	46,302	55,797	60,983
Horry	101,419	144,053	196,629	226,992
Williamsburg	38,226	36,815	37,217	35,395
South Carolina	3,121,820	3,486,310	4,012,012	4,255,083
United States	226,546,000	248,710,000	285,230,000	296,410,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

South Carolina Population by Sex and Race (2000)

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		OTHER RACES 1/	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Catawba	126,513	133,520	93,542	97,613	28,786	32,393	4,185	3,514
Chester	16,369	17,699	10,017	10,399	6,104	7,064	248	236
Lancaster	30,393	30,958	21,424	22,153	8,178	8,301	791	504
York	79,751	84,863	62,101	65,061	14,504	17,028	3,146	2,774
Greenville	184,782	194,834	143,691	150,633	32,621	36,834	8,470	7,367
Greenville	184,782	194,834	143,691	150,633	32,621	36,834	8,470	7,367
Lowcountry	101,292	99,973	63,530	61,105	32,755	35,191	5,007	3,677
Beaufort	61,193	59,744	43,702	41,749	13,782	15,223	3,709	2,772
Colleton	18,327	19,937	10,379	10,866	7,481	8,659	467	412
Hampton	10,894	10,492	4,792	4,381	5,931	5,975	171	136
Jasper	10,878	9,800	4,657	4,109	5,561	5,334	660	357
Lower Savannah	143,434	157,232	80,656	84,830	59,027	68,905	3,742	3,497
Aiken	68,667	73,885	49,606	52,139	16,820	19,622	2,241	2,124
Allendale	5,837	5,374	1,664	1,404	4,060	3,900	113	70
Bamberg	7,831	8,827	2,956	3,119	4,793	5,618	82	90
Barnwell	11,293	12,185	6,363	6,593	4,619	5,371	311	221
Calhoun	7,196	7,989	3,723	3,874	3,380	4,013	84	102
Orangeburg	42,610	48,972	16,344	17,701	25,355	30,381	911	890
Midlands	270,881	289,264	172,204	180,198	87,492	98,450	11,185	10,616
Fairfield	11,167	12,287	4,517	4,765	6,494	7,365	156	157
Lexington	104,977	111,037	88,558	93,286	12,708	14,566	3,711	3,185
Richland	154,737	165,940	79,129	82,147	68,290	76,519	7,318	7,274
Pee Dee	156,465	174,464	88,267	94,498	64,146	76,172	4,061	3,794
Chesterfield	20,631	22,137	13,476	14,039	6,546	7,660	609	438
Darlington	31,881	35,513	18,517	19,885	12,910	15,194	454	434
Dillon	14,329	16,393	7,389	8,092	6,299	7,633	641	668
Florence	59,099	66,662	35,448	38,312	22,377	27,097	1,274	1,253
Marion	16,388	19,078	7,161	7,626	8,832	11,152	395	300
Marlboro	14,137	14,681	6,276	6,544	7,182	7,436	688	701
Pendleton	167,906	174,806	144,611	149,569	18,986	21,614	4,309	3,623
Anderson	80,076	85,664	65,707	69,470	12,798	14,693	1,571	1,501
Oconee	32,554	33,661	29,088	29,937	2,611	2,939	855	785
Pickens	55,276	55,481	49,816	50,162	3,577	3,982	1,883	1,337
Santee-Lynches	102,189	107,725	55,546	56,267	43,967	48,783	2,676	2,675
Clarendon	15,957	16,545	7,322	7,280	8,259	9,014	376	251
Kershaw	25,424	27,223	18,440	19,261	6,420	7,420	564	542
Lee	10,128	9,991	3,618	3,430	6,353	6,434	157	127
Sumter	50,680	53,966	26,166	26,296	22,935	25,915	1,579	1,755
Trident	269,433	279,600	178,617	178,806	79,275	89,804	11,541	10,990
Berkeley	72,462	70,189	49,987	47,010	18,567	19,418	3,908	3,761
Charleston	149,787	160,182	94,796	97,132	49,083	57,835	5,908	5,215
Dorchester	47,184	49,229	33,834	34,664	11,625	12,551	1,725	2,014
Upper Savannah	91,467	94,109	60,281	61,547	28,694	30,762	2,492	1,800
Abbeville	12,544	13,623	8,787	9,094	3,579	4,347	178	182
Edgefield	13,039	11,556	7,184	6,778	5,617	4,592	238	186
Laurens	33,641	35,926	24,339	25,450	8,405	9,840	897	636
McCormick	5,299	4,659	2,392	2,067	2,845	2,520	62	72
Newberry	17,421	18,687	11,287	11,828	5,531	6,427	603	432
Saluda	9,523	9,658	6,292	6,330	2,717	3,036	514	292
Upstate	162,836	173,373	122,141	129,099	33,996	38,858	6,699	5,416
Cherokee	25,423	27,114	19,733	20,676	4,935	5,866	755	572
Spartanburg	123,338	130,453	92,832	97,737	24,722	28,053	5,784	4,663
Union	14,075	15,806	9,576	10,686	4,339	4,939	160	181
Waccamaw	140,643	149,000	100,480	104,374	35,587	41,082	4,576	3,544
Georgetown	26,700	29,097	16,289	17,018	9,872	11,669	539	410
Horry	96,534	100,095	78,242	81,121	14,442	16,026	3,850	2,948
Williamsburg	17,409	19,808	5,949	6,235	11,273	13,387	187	186
South Carolina	1,948,929	2,063,083	1,324,199	1,371,361	554,842	630,374	69,888	61,348

1/: Other Race is a sum of American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, and Two or More Races.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. SF1, Tables P12 and P12A-G.

S.C. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin (July 1, 2005 Estimates)

Percent Distribution

County/Area	Total	White	African American	Amer. Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic/Latino
Catawba	286,438	74.6%	23.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	2.7%
Chester	33,228	60.8%	38.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Lancaster	63,113	72.0%	26.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	2.8%
York	190,097	77.9%	19.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	2.9%
Greenville	407,383	78.5%	18.5%	0.2%	1.6%	0.1%	1.0%	5.7%
Greenville	407,383	78.5%	18.5%	0.2%	1.6%	0.1%	1.0%	5.7%
Lowcountry	220,181	66.6%	31.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.8%	7.0%
Beaufort	137,849	75.7%	21.9%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%	1.1%	8.6%
Colleton	39,605	57.6%	41.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	1.9%
Hampton	21,329	43.5%	55.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	2.9%
Jasper	21,398	48.2%	50.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	10.0%
Lower Savannah	307,590	55.5%	42.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	2.2%
Aiken	150,181	71.8%	25.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Allendale	10,917	27.2%	72.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	2.3%
Bamberg	15,880	37.1%	62.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%
Barnwell	23,345	56.0%	42.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%
Calhoun	15,100	53.9%	45.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%
Orangeburg	92,167	35.5%	62.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%
Midlands	599,397	62.5%	34.3%	0.3%	1.6%	0.1%	1.1%	3.0%
Fairfield	24,047	41.5%	57.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%
Lexington	235,272	83.3%	14.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	3.0%
Richland	340,078	49.7%	46.6%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	1.4%	3.0%
Pee Dee	335,777	55.2%	43.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	1.7%
Chesterfield	43,435	65.1%	33.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	3.0%
Darlington	67,346	57.2%	42.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%
Dillon	30,974	50.9%	45.8%	2.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	2.6%
Florence	131,097	57.7%	40.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%
Marion	34,904	43.0%	56.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	2.4%
Marlboro	28,021	43.8%	51.6%	3.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Pendleton	358,666	86.2%	12.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	2.2%
Anderson	175,514	81.5%	16.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	1.6%
Oconee	69,577	90.6%	8.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	3.2%
Pickens	113,575	90.8%	6.7%	0.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.7%	2.3%
Santee-Lynches	216,004	54.4%	44.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	2.2%
Clarendon	33,363	48.1%	51.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.2%
Kershaw	56,486	72.7%	26.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	2.4%
Lee	20,638	36.2%	63.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	2.7%
Sumter	105,517	50.0%	47.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%
Trident	594,899	66.8%	30.0%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	1.3%	3.0%
Berkeley	151,673	68.2%	27.6%	0.5%	2.0%	0.1%	1.6%	3.1%
Charleston	330,368	64.5%	32.7%	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%	1.1%	3.1%
Dorchester	112,858	71.4%	25.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.1%	1.2%	2.5%
Upper Savannah	188,207	67.8%	31.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	4.2%
Abbeville	26,133	69.7%	29.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%
Edgefield	25,528	57.9%	41.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	2.4%
Laurens	70,293	72.9%	25.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	3.0%
McCormick	10,108	48.0%	51.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
Newberry	37,250	67.1%	31.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	6.8%
Saluda	18,895	71.1%	28.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	12.5%
Upstate	349,192	75.8%	21.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%	3.7%
Cherokee	53,844	78.1%	20.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	2.8%
Spartanburg	266,809	76.2%	20.9%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	4.2%
Union	28,539	67.6%	31.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Waccamaw	323,370	73.7%	24.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	3.0%
Georgetown	60,983	64.2%	34.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	2.2%
Horry	226,992	82.7%	15.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.9%	3.6%
Williamsburg	35,395	32.3%	67.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
South Carolina	4,255,083	68.4%	29.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	3.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

**Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment For SC
1980-2006**

Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
1980	1,394,241	1,301,576	92,665	6.6
1981	1,440,562	1,325,929	114,633	8.0
1982	1,503,634	1,342,557	161,077	10.7
1983	1,505,474	1,361,533	143,941	9.6
1984	1,506,521	1,405,232	101,289	6.7
1985	1,583,357	1,479,200	104,157	6.6
1986	1,616,594	1,516,970	99,624	6.2
1987	1,636,264	1,550,593	85,671	5.2
1988	1,657,922	1,581,786	76,136	4.6
1989	1,689,867	1,611,486	78,381	4.6
1990	1,722,150	1,638,580	83,570	4.9
1991	1,760,801	1,653,770	107,031	6.1
1992	1,792,544	1,673,620	118,924	6.6
1993	1,827,755	1,696,068	131,687	7.2
1994	1,840,416	1,729,363	111,053	6.0
1995	1,849,866	1,754,633	95,233	5.1
1996	1,892,377	1,785,646	106,731	5.6
1997	1,903,857	1,819,508	84,349	4.4
1998	1,918,305	1,849,075	69,230	3.6
1999	1,956,674	1,876,895	79,779	4.1
2000	1,972,850	1,902,029	70,821	3.6
2001	1,943,102	1,842,291	100,811	5.2
2002	1,956,803	1,840,598	116,205	5.9
2003	2,002,076	1,868,309	133,767	6.7
2004	2,039,060	1,900,122	138,938	6.8
2005	2,079,339	1,939,646	139,693	6.7
2006	2,126,439	1,988,378	138,061	6.5

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission

WIA Labor Force Data, 2006			
	Labor Force	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Catawba	148,280	10,950	7.4
Chester	16,370	1,690	10.3
Lancaster	30,950	2,810	9.1
York	100,960	6,450	6.4
Greenville	216,800	11,730	5.4
Greenville	216,800	11,730	5.4
Lowcountry	95,140	5,260	5.5
Beaufort	60,710	3,040	5.0
Colleton	16,600	1,130	6.8
Hampton	7,890	590	7.4
Jasper	9,940	500	5.1
Lower Savannah	142,970	11,270	7.9
Aiken	75,720	4,910	6.5
Allendale	3,520	410	11.5
Bamberg	6,670	660	9.9
Barnwell	9,340	950	10.2
Calhoun	7,360	520	7.0
Orangeburg	40,360	3,820	9.5
Midlands	322,200	17,560	5.5
Fairfield	11,910	1,050	8.8
Lexington	132,510	6,180	4.7
Richland	177,780	10,330	5.8
Pee Dee	153,040	13,190	8.6
Chesterfield	18,670	1,810	9.7
Darlington	31,470	2,430	7.7
Dillon	13,370	1,270	9.5
Florence	63,150	4,610	7.3
Marion	13,540	1,650	12.2
Marlboro	12,840	1,420	11.1
Pendleton	175,420	12,300	7.0
Anderson	85,480	5,830	6.8
Oconee	30,920	2,790	9.0
Pickens	59,020	3,680	6.2
Santee-Lynches	97,880	7,610	7.8
Clarendon	13,010	1,220	9.4
Kershaw	30,110	1,900	6.3
Lee	8,510	820	9.7
Sumter	46,250	3,670	7.9
Trident	306,290	15,990	5.2
Berkeley	74,570	4,200	5.6
Charleston	172,910	8,740	5.1
Dorchester	58,810	3,050	5.2
Upper Savannah	121,080	9,090	7.5
Abbeville	12,320	1,090	8.8
Edgefield	11,380	880	7.7
Greenwood	31,860	2,570	8.1
Laurens	34,410	2,370	6.9
McCormick	3,630	400	11.1
Newberry	17,870	1,180	6.6
Saluda	9,610	600	6.2
Upstate	173,150	12,380	7.1
Cherokee	25,200	1,970	7.8
Spartanburg	135,370	9,040	6.7
Union	12,580	1,370	10.9
Waccamaw	174,220	10,770	6.2
Georgetown	28,760	2,140	7.5
Horry	129,710	7,060	5.4
Williamsburg	15,750	1,570	9.9
S. Carolina	2,079,300	139,700	6.7

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Per Capita Income by Race and Hispanic Origin (1999)

COUNTY	TOTAL, ALL RACES	WHITE	BLACK	AMER. INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	ASIAN	HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER RACE	HISPANIC ORIGIN 1/
Catawba	\$17,174	\$19,439	\$11,695	\$11,445	\$14,692	\$12,705	\$9,744	\$11,296
Chester	\$14,709	\$17,260	\$10,850	\$8,137	\$18,691	\$0	\$10,022	\$10,809
Lancaster	\$16,276	\$18,309	\$11,355	\$13,931	\$8,401	\$16,881	\$8,536	\$10,149
York	\$20,536	\$22,747	\$12,881	\$12,267	\$16,984	\$21,235	\$10,675	\$12,931
Greenville	\$22,081	\$24,406	\$13,705	\$19,906	\$22,430	\$38,706	\$11,597	\$12,898
Greenville	\$22,081	\$24,406	\$13,705	\$19,906	\$22,430	\$38,706	\$11,597	\$12,898
Lowcountry	\$16,375	\$21,609	\$10,325	\$19,101	\$21,385	\$20,019	\$10,419	\$9,863
Beaufort	\$23,377	\$30,784	\$11,895	\$19,378	\$26,772	\$61,538	\$10,092	\$11,872
Colleton	\$14,831	\$18,753	\$9,707	\$5,619	\$15,653	\$11,260	\$10,828	\$12,490
Hampton	\$13,129	\$17,536	\$9,841	\$24,745	\$23,288	\$0	\$8,892	\$4,475
Jasper	\$14,161	\$19,361	\$9,856	\$26,660	\$19,828	\$7,277	\$11,863	\$10,614
Lower Savannah	\$15,170	\$20,741	\$10,502	\$16,765	\$12,988	\$15,609	\$8,324	\$10,113
Aiken	\$18,772	\$21,259	\$12,474	\$12,952	\$18,299	\$0	\$10,585	\$11,242
Allendale	\$11,293	\$19,021	\$8,449	\$14,600	\$2,714	\$0	\$5,769	\$7,882
Bamberg	\$12,584	\$19,574	\$8,492	\$5,128	\$14,392	\$35,000	\$16,186	\$16,602
Barnwell	\$15,870	\$19,514	\$11,011	\$43,839	\$14,730	\$0	\$1,069	\$8,251
Calhoun	\$17,446	\$23,644	\$11,331	\$12,577	\$12,548	\$52,400	\$9,024	\$8,037
Orangeburg	\$15,057	\$21,432	\$11,256	\$11,491	\$15,245	\$6,253	\$7,309	\$8,666
Midlands	\$18,923	\$23,625	\$12,500	\$22,301	\$22,026	\$16,597	\$12,771	\$12,616
Fairfield	\$14,911	\$20,955	\$10,909	\$29,161	\$28,000	\$0	\$15,330	\$11,225
Lexington	\$21,063	\$22,558	\$12,640	\$17,803	\$17,232	\$33,210	\$10,989	\$12,751
Richland	\$20,794	\$27,363	\$13,951	\$19,939	\$20,845	\$16,581	\$11,994	\$13,871
Pee Dee	\$14,821	\$18,699	\$10,296	\$9,164	\$38,089	\$347	\$10,989	\$11,509
Chesterfield	\$14,233	\$16,851	\$9,448	\$9,096	\$16,537	\$0	\$12,185	\$11,760
Darlington	\$16,283	\$20,655	\$10,470	\$7,642	\$31,831	\$0	\$7,383	\$12,180
Dillon	\$13,272	\$17,033	\$9,471	\$8,692	\$8,139	\$2,080	\$4,913	\$6,420
Florence	\$17,876	\$21,929	\$11,722	\$13,623	\$38,297	\$0	\$8,505	\$11,073
Marion	\$13,878	\$19,261	\$9,846	\$5,419	\$107,487	\$0	\$9,943	\$8,932
Marlboro	\$13,385	\$16,466	\$10,819	\$10,513	\$26,241	\$0	\$23,004	\$18,691
Pendleton	\$18,255	\$18,997	\$12,947	\$14,323	\$23,983	\$35,497	\$13,811	\$13,314
Anderson	\$18,365	\$19,579	\$12,769	\$10,406	\$19,938	\$19,141	\$18,241	\$16,987
Oconee	\$18,965	\$19,515	\$14,040	\$18,152	\$31,033	\$82,100	\$12,363	\$11,173
Pickens	\$17,434	\$17,897	\$12,033	\$14,411	\$20,978	\$5,250	\$10,828	\$11,782
Santee-Lynches	\$15,478	\$19,900	\$10,841	\$10,122	\$13,219	\$11,460	\$8,463	\$11,776
Clarendon	\$13,998	\$19,422	\$9,648	\$8,974	\$13,823	\$8,750	\$8,321	\$6,696
Kershaw	\$18,360	\$20,947	\$11,499	\$14,995	\$14,257	\$18,756	\$8,149	\$15,895
Lee	\$13,896	\$19,467	\$10,768	\$0	\$7,947	\$0	\$8,689	\$13,697
Sumter	\$15,657	\$19,762	\$11,448	\$16,520	\$16,850	\$18,333	\$8,691	\$10,817
Trident	\$19,037	\$22,444	\$11,995	\$19,721	\$20,907	\$10,646	\$10,929	\$14,336
Berkeley	\$16,879	\$19,213	\$11,466	\$16,535	\$18,308	\$15,839	\$12,309	\$12,821
Charleston	\$21,393	\$26,956	\$11,787	\$23,725	\$20,671	\$16,099	\$9,329	\$14,201
Dorchester	\$18,840	\$21,163	\$12,732	\$18,904	\$23,743	\$0	\$11,150	\$15,986
Upper Savannah	\$15,615	\$18,808	\$10,829	\$12,364	\$20,481	\$7,817	\$7,273	\$8,357
Abbeville	\$15,370	\$17,464	\$10,914	\$6,700	\$13,338	\$0	\$5,057	\$8,023
Edgefield	\$15,415	\$18,923	\$10,720	\$14,390	\$18,641	\$0	\$7,312	\$15,931
Laurens	\$15,761	\$17,530	\$11,286	\$14,403	\$10,220	\$38,000	\$10,945	\$8,677
McCormick	\$14,770	\$20,815	\$9,951	\$0	\$36,200	\$0	\$1,888	\$3,510
Newberry	\$16,045	\$18,670	\$11,500	\$13,323	\$8,613	\$8,900	\$9,912	\$5,789
Saluda	\$16,328	\$19,443	\$10,603	\$25,369	\$35,872	\$0	\$8,523	\$8,210
Upstate	\$17,012	\$18,917	\$11,866	\$18,101	\$13,965	\$18,533	\$6,984	\$10,346
Cherokee	\$16,421	\$17,681	\$12,344	\$14,607	\$5,792	\$0	\$8,760	\$11,693
Spartanburg	\$18,738	\$20,988	\$12,047	\$14,514	\$14,194	\$15,142	\$9,055	\$10,906
Union	\$15,877	\$18,083	\$11,208	\$25,182	\$21,909	\$40,457	\$3,137	\$8,440
Waccamaw	\$17,516	\$22,086	\$10,288	\$20,933	\$19,322	\$10,404	\$10,419	\$9,664
Georgetown	\$19,805	\$26,293	\$10,178	\$37,120	\$12,107	\$0	\$7,770	\$8,950
Horry	\$19,949	\$22,044	\$10,390	\$13,750	\$21,612	\$11,404	\$9,919	\$12,534
Williamsburg	\$12,794	\$17,920	\$10,295	\$11,928	\$24,248	\$19,809	\$13,567	\$7,507
SC	\$18,795	\$22,095	\$11,776	\$15,325	\$20,541	\$21,638	\$10,473	\$12,143

1/: Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

Median Family Income Estimates for WIA Areas (2000-2006)

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005	2006**	% Change 2000-2006
Catawba	\$48,233	\$50,200	\$52,833	\$51,700	\$51,933	\$51,950	\$53,033	10%
Chester	\$42,200	\$43,700	\$45,100	\$45,200	\$45,200	\$45,200	\$45,600	8%
Lancaster	\$45,400	\$46,500	\$49,300	\$48,100	\$48,100	\$48,150	\$48,900	8%
York	\$57,100	\$60,400	\$64,100	\$61,800	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$64,600	13%
Greenville	\$48,700	\$50,400	\$53,200	\$54,900	\$55,200	\$55,900	\$56,500	16%
Greenville	\$48,700	\$50,400	\$53,200	\$54,900	\$55,200	\$55,900	\$56,500	16%
Lowcountry	\$40,025	\$41,725	\$44,500	\$47,650	\$47,850	\$47,888	\$47,500	19%
Beaufort	\$53,400	\$55,300	\$58,800	\$62,000	\$62,000	\$62,150	\$63,000	18%
Colleton	\$37,500	\$38,700	\$41,500	\$40,800	\$40,800	\$40,800	\$40,600	8%
Hampton	\$34,700	\$36,300	\$37,700	\$42,100	\$42,900	\$42,900	\$41,600	20%
Jasper	\$34,500	\$36,600	\$40,000	\$45,700	\$45,700	\$45,700	\$44,800	30%
Lower Savannah	\$38,617	\$39,767	\$42,400	\$40,217	\$42,817	\$43,925	\$43,800	13%
Aiken	\$46,600	\$48,000	\$49,900	\$51,000	\$51,600	\$53,400	\$52,200	12%
Allendale	\$29,800	\$29,900	\$31,000	\$33,800	\$33,800	\$33,800	\$33,800	13%
Bamberg	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$33,700	\$34,100	\$34,100	\$34,500	\$34,500	11%
Barnwell	\$48,400	\$53,200	\$58,500	\$36,300	\$38,400	\$41,100	\$40,100	-17%
Calhoun	\$38,200	\$38,200	\$40,700	\$45,000	\$57,300	\$58,100	\$58,900	54%
Orangeburg	\$37,700	\$38,300	\$40,600	\$41,100	\$41,700	\$42,650	\$43,300	15%
Midlands	\$48,500	\$50,400	\$53,767	\$54,833	\$57,300	\$58,100	\$58,900	21%
Fairfield	\$43,300	\$44,800	\$48,500	\$43,300	\$57,300	\$58,100	\$58,900	36%
Lexington	\$51,100	\$53,200	\$56,400	\$60,600	\$57,300	\$58,100	\$58,900	15%
Richland	\$51,100	\$53,200	\$56,400	\$60,600	\$57,300	\$58,100	\$58,900	15%
Pee Dee	\$37,150	\$38,133	\$39,550	\$42,450	\$42,283	\$42,533	\$42,250	14%
Chesterfield	\$37,800	\$39,300	\$41,900	\$42,700	\$42,700	\$42,700	\$43,200	14%
Darlington	\$40,000	\$41,700	\$42,300	\$45,400	\$46,700	\$47,450	\$45,100	13%
Dillon	\$31,200	\$31,700	\$32,100	\$38,700	\$38,700	\$38,700	\$39,400	26%
Florence	\$43,100	\$44,600	\$47,200	\$49,000	\$46,700	\$47,450	\$48,000	11%
Marion	\$33,300	\$33,800	\$35,400	\$40,300	\$40,300	\$40,300	\$39,500	19%
Marlboro	\$37,500	\$37,700	\$38,400	\$38,600	\$38,600	\$38,600	\$38,300	2%
Pendleton	\$47,433	\$49,400	\$51,467	\$53,567	\$52,567	\$52,933	\$53,400	13%
Anderson	\$48,700	\$50,400	\$53,200	\$54,900	\$51,600	\$52,000	\$52,700	8%
Oconee	\$44,900	\$47,400	\$48,000	\$50,900	\$50,900	\$50,900	\$51,300	14%
Pickens	\$48,700	\$50,400	\$53,200	\$54,900	\$55,200	\$55,900	\$56,200	15%
Santee-Lynches	\$35,425	\$36,575	\$37,975	\$45,225	\$46,475	\$46,688	\$45,550	29%
Clarendon	\$30,800	\$32,200	\$34,200	\$41,500	\$41,500	\$41,500	\$41,000	33%
Kershaw	\$44,000	\$46,200	\$47,600	\$52,300	\$57,300	\$58,100	\$53,700	22%
Lee	\$29,100	\$29,700	\$30,200	\$41,200	\$41,200	\$41,200	\$40,900	41%
Sumter	\$37,800	\$38,200	\$39,900	\$45,900	\$45,900	\$45,950	\$46,600	23%
Trident	\$44,600	\$46,300	\$49,200	\$55,900	\$55,900	\$55,900	\$56,400	26%
Berkeley	\$44,600	\$46,300	\$49,200	\$55,900	\$55,900	\$55,900	\$56,400	26%
Charleston	\$44,600	\$46,300	\$49,200	\$55,900	\$55,900	\$55,900	\$56,400	26%
Dorchester	\$44,600	\$46,300	\$49,200	\$55,900	\$55,900	\$55,900	\$56,400	26%
Upper Savannah	\$41,667	\$43,017	\$44,883	\$47,617	\$50,433	\$51,175	\$49,967	20%
Abbeville	\$43,000	\$45,100	\$45,100	\$45,500	\$45,500	\$45,700	\$46,400	8%
Edgefield	\$46,600	\$48,000	\$49,900	\$51,000	\$51,600	\$53,400	\$52,200	12%
Laurens	\$43,000	\$43,900	\$46,600	\$47,500	\$55,200	\$55,900	\$47,300	10%
McCormick	\$34,100	\$34,600	\$37,000	\$44,700	\$44,700	\$45,650	\$46,400	36%
Newberry	\$42,000	\$43,400	\$45,700	\$47,800	\$48,300	\$48,300	\$48,600	16%
Saluda	\$41,300	\$43,100	\$45,000	\$49,200	\$57,300	\$58,100	\$58,900	43%
Upstate	\$45,733	\$46,967	\$49,133	\$51,267	\$47,533	\$48,067	\$48,633	6%
Cherokee	\$48,700	\$50,400	\$53,200	\$54,900	\$45,800	\$46,300	\$46,900	-4%
Spartanburg	\$48,700	\$50,400	\$53,200	\$54,900	\$52,800	\$53,650	\$54,200	11%
Union	\$39,800	\$40,100	\$41,000	\$44,000	\$44,000	\$44,250	\$44,800	13%
Waccamaw	\$37,033	\$38,400	\$40,900	\$45,900	\$45,900	\$45,900	\$45,833	24%
Georgetown	\$36,500	\$37,600	\$40,500	\$49,100	\$49,100	\$49,100	\$49,700	36%
Horry	\$42,100	\$44,400	\$47,100	\$51,500	\$51,500	\$51,500	\$51,300	22%
Williamsburg	\$32,500	\$33,200	\$35,100	\$37,100	\$37,100	\$37,100	\$36,500	12%
SC	\$45,000	\$46,600	\$49,200	\$52,400	\$52,400	\$52,250	\$52,900	18%

*Metropolitan Statistical Areas changed in June 2003

**HUD selected three MSA counties (Darlington, Kershaw and Laurens) as separate MSA subgroups

Source: U.S. Department of Urban Development, Economic & Market Analysis Divisions.

Total Personal Income (In Thousands) in WIA Areas (1999-2004)

County	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change 1999-2004
Catawba	\$5,779,533	\$6,243,985	\$6,465,696	\$6,787,892	\$7,054,969	\$7,494,049	30%
Chester	\$641,743	\$680,591	\$709,751	\$739,615	\$749,030	\$785,977	22%
Lancaster	\$1,188,199	\$1,264,342	\$1,295,310	\$1,301,962	\$1,353,442	\$1,435,222	21%
York	\$3,949,591	\$4,299,052	\$4,460,635	\$4,746,315	\$4,952,497	\$5,272,850	34%
Greenville	\$10,460,796	\$11,314,486	\$11,306,645	\$11,434,581	\$11,772,677	\$12,357,058	18%
Greenville	\$10,460,796	\$11,314,486	\$11,306,645	\$11,434,581	\$11,772,677	\$12,357,058	18%
Lowcountry	\$5,116,009	\$5,455,363	\$5,822,012	\$5,927,246	\$6,182,269	\$6,662,019	30%
Beaufort	\$3,710,276	\$3,959,857	\$4,269,797	\$4,347,437	\$4,537,123	\$4,896,118	32%
Colleton	\$691,493	\$732,655	\$763,946	\$770,826	\$796,678	\$855,701	24%
Hampton	\$376,622	\$396,270	\$410,144	\$415,155	\$423,578	\$445,763	18%
Jasper	\$337,618	\$366,581	\$378,125	\$393,828	\$424,890	\$464,437	38%
Lower Savannah	\$6,352,016	\$6,681,037	\$6,924,743	\$7,110,787	\$7,300,225	\$7,676,564	21%
Aiken	\$3,312,297	\$3,546,350	\$3,759,047	\$3,874,445	\$3,948,418	\$4,153,918	25%
Allendale	\$177,040	\$181,724	\$184,516	\$183,642	\$188,460	\$197,996	12%
Bamberg	\$284,427	\$289,229	\$291,442	\$293,671	\$302,811	\$317,741	12%
Barnwell	\$545,610	\$521,403	\$438,035	\$440,414	\$448,569	\$462,296	-15%
Calhoun	\$311,107	\$338,589	\$354,722	\$357,775	\$385,124	\$409,292	32%
Orangeburg	\$1,721,535	\$1,803,742	\$1,896,981	\$1,960,840	\$2,026,843	\$2,135,321	24%
Midlands	\$14,401,738	\$15,453,581	\$15,791,036	\$16,202,394	\$16,736,720	\$17,897,181	24%
Fairfield	\$449,003	\$472,008	\$490,074	\$502,133	\$510,225	\$543,822	21%
Lexington	\$5,818,531	\$6,268,383	\$6,302,039	\$6,466,495	\$6,726,151	\$7,221,851	24%
Richland	\$8,134,204	\$8,713,190	\$8,998,923	\$9,233,766	\$9,500,344	\$10,131,508	25%
Pee Dee	\$6,595,602	\$6,999,164	\$7,279,865	\$7,403,811	\$7,677,278	\$8,041,479	22%
Chesterfield	\$797,870	\$839,358	\$864,930	\$864,001	\$899,846	\$937,829	18%
Darlington	\$1,402,249	\$1,492,502	\$1,548,010	\$1,568,947	\$1,602,834	\$1,659,810	18%
Dillon	\$526,602	\$551,792	\$575,174	\$574,850	\$604,124	\$633,502	20%
Florence	\$2,800,598	\$2,993,679	\$3,131,252	\$3,230,094	\$3,347,536	\$3,548,086	27%
Marion	\$606,217	\$636,549	\$651,321	\$661,654	\$696,043	\$714,558	18%
Marlboro	\$462,066	\$485,284	\$509,178	\$504,265	\$526,895	\$547,694	19%
Pendleton	\$7,446,863	\$7,976,971	\$8,385,390	\$8,545,850	\$8,801,140	\$9,190,974	23%
Anderson	\$3,772,717	\$4,037,282	\$4,217,892	\$4,260,209	\$4,370,040	\$4,555,501	21%
Oconee	\$1,483,647	\$1,601,384	\$1,686,129	\$1,745,466	\$1,818,678	\$1,913,004	29%
Pickens	\$2,190,499	\$2,338,305	\$2,481,369	\$2,540,175	\$2,612,422	\$2,722,469	24%
Santee-Lynches	\$4,059,515	\$4,314,129	\$4,453,099	\$4,610,167	\$4,802,440	\$5,099,608	26%
Clarendon	\$550,936	\$582,735	\$611,304	\$612,945	\$643,573	\$684,460	24%
Kershaw	\$1,140,336	\$1,234,383	\$1,310,118	\$1,358,643	\$1,411,156	\$1,506,371	32%
Lee	\$318,795	\$346,919	\$357,023	\$355,183	\$379,759	\$400,320	26%
Sumter	\$2,049,448	\$2,150,092	\$2,174,654	\$2,283,396	\$2,367,952	\$2,508,457	22%
Trident	\$12,861,262	\$13,933,215	\$14,533,655	\$15,140,862	\$15,853,966	\$16,990,888	32%
Berkeley	\$2,617,413	\$2,884,166	\$3,079,402	\$3,313,301	\$3,519,462	\$3,764,160	44%
Charleston	\$8,289,886	\$8,924,061	\$9,220,256	\$9,449,358	\$9,832,078	\$10,505,666	27%
Dorchester	\$1,953,963	\$2,124,988	\$2,233,997	\$2,378,203	\$2,502,426	\$2,721,062	39%
Upper Savannah	\$3,597,143	\$3,805,842	\$3,934,961	\$3,872,640	\$3,937,991	\$4,185,401	16%
Abbeville	\$558,598	\$602,204	\$609,479	\$563,111	\$525,749	\$552,394	-1%
Edgefield	\$431,585	\$464,905	\$491,036	\$496,018	\$510,971	\$541,383	25%
Laurens	\$1,355,129	\$1,420,552	\$1,468,933	\$1,461,725	\$1,487,483	\$1,580,099	17%
McCormick	\$162,985	\$172,923	\$180,028	\$181,150	\$186,735	\$195,789	20%
Newberry	\$703,769	\$742,568	\$775,672	\$762,784	\$797,344	\$857,718	22%
Saluda	\$385,077	\$402,690	\$409,813	\$407,852	\$429,709	\$458,018	19%
Upstate	\$7,381,485	\$7,862,617	\$8,036,427	\$8,278,471	\$8,432,550	\$8,781,814	19%
Cherokee	\$997,260	\$1,070,077	\$1,089,687	\$1,105,456	\$1,142,779	\$1,210,544	21%
Spartanburg	\$5,804,801	\$6,189,645	\$6,310,404	\$6,525,690	\$6,634,635	\$6,896,993	19%
Union	\$579,424	\$602,895	\$636,336	\$647,325	\$655,136	\$674,277	16%
Waccamaw	\$6,214,970	\$6,698,098	\$6,975,011	\$7,155,742	\$7,538,710	\$8,058,581	30%
Georgetown	\$1,239,725	\$1,360,845	\$1,467,244	\$1,518,970	\$1,584,737	\$1,681,993	36%
Horry	\$4,415,823	\$4,739,959	\$4,870,738	\$5,011,034	\$5,297,698	\$5,695,572	29%
Williamsburg	\$559,422	\$597,294	\$637,029	\$625,738	\$656,275	\$681,016	22%
SC	\$91,715,570	\$98,270,171	\$101,468,025	\$104,046,481	\$107,700,896	\$114,121,015	24%

Note: All state and local area dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Table CA1-3, May 2006.

Industry Employment, 2005

Industry	Lower										Upper		
	Catawba	Greenville	Lowcountry	Savannah	Midlands	Pee Dee	Pendleton	Santee-Lynches	Trident	Savannah	Upstate	Waccamaw	
Construction	5.4%	5.7%	10.1%	6.0%	5.5%	4.0%	6.0%	6.6%	7.0%	4.4%	5.6%	9.0%	
Manufacturing	19.6%	15.2%	4.8%	19.7%	8.0%	22.7%	23.0%	21.8%	8.0%		26.6%	6.0%	
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	20.0%	22.3%	18.4%	17.2%	18.9%	19.8%	18.3%	17.8%	20.5%	14.4%	19.5%	19.4%	
Information	2.0%	2.5%			1.8%		0.9%		1.7%		0.8%	1.2%	
Financial Activities	5.2%	5.0%	5.4%	3.2%	6.8%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.4%	2.3%	3.6%	6.7%	
Professional/Business Services	9.1%	16.7%	9.1%	14.2%	12.1%	6.0%	5.9%	6.3%	12.0%	7.4%	8.5%	8.1%	
Education and Health Services	9.8%	8.7%	8.6%		10.7%		8.1%	10.3%	9.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.2%	
Leisure and Hospitality	10.2%	9.2%	18.0%	8.3%	9.3%	8.3%	11.9%	8.1%	12.8%	7.2%	9.2%	24.8%	
Other Services	2.0%	2.6%	5.4%	3.3%	2.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.7%	3.0%		2.3%	2.5%	
Government	15.8%	11.4%	16.9%	24.8%	23.4%	19.5%	20.3%	20.2%	19.9%	22.8%	15.3%	13.7%	

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission

SOUTH CAROLINA TOP 50 HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS FOR 2004-2014

Ranked by number of openings

Occup. Code	Occupational Title	2004	2014	Numerical	Percent
		Estimate	Projected	Difference	Change
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	1,809,218	2,103,859	294,641	16.3
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	59,417	71,442	12,025	20.2
29-1111	Registered Nurses	32,114	42,564	10,450	32.5
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	24,212	30,984	6,772	28.0
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	30,503	37,173	6,670	21.9
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	38,659	45,032	6,373	16.5
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	30,472	36,560	6,088	20.0
51-2092	Team Assemblers	31,131	37,176	6,045	19.4
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	16,393	21,606	5,213	31.8
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	43,476	48,558	5,082	11.7
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	19,403	23,853	4,450	22.9
53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	25,165	29,564	4,399	17.5
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food	30,133	34,526	4,393	14.6
49-9042	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	25,817	29,867	4,050	15.7
41-2011	Cashiers	56,628	60,539	3,911	6.9
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	13,677	17,543	3,866	28.3
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Vocational Education	12,376	15,979	3,603	29.1
31-1011	Home Health Aides	8,901	12,102	3,201	36.0
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	6,173	9,305	3,132	50.7
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	34,942	37,900	2,958	8.5
41-4012	Sales Reps., Wholesale & Mfg., Exc. Technical & Scientific Products	14,933	17,848	2,915	19.5
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	15,604	18,420	2,816	18.0
47-2031	Carpenters	10,730	13,431	2,701	25.2
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	12,631	15,285	2,654	21.0
53-3033	Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	13,292	15,939	2,647	19.9
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	11,659	14,040	2,381	20.4
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	9,161	11,537	2,376	25.9
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	11,640	14,003	2,363	20.3
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	21,954	24,237	2,283	10.4
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	17,661	19,878	2,217	12.6
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	9,354	11,549	2,195	23.5
43-3011	Bill and Account Collectors	6,952	9,093	2,141	30.8
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	17,856	19,892	2,036	11.4
23-1011	Lawyers	5,060	6,980	1,920	37.9
53-3022	Bus Drivers, School	6,196	8,071	1,875	30.3
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	12,207	14,073	1,866	15.3
43-6011	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	13,175	15,037	1,862	14.1
51-9198	Helpers--Production Workers	10,661	12,491	1,830	17.2
47-2061	Construction Laborers	11,359	13,171	1,812	16.0
11-1011	Chief Executives	8,127	9,938	1,811	22.3
33-9032	Security Guards	12,598	14,387	1,789	14.2
31-9092	Medical Assistants	4,476	6,229	1,753	39.2
23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	3,343	5,065	1,722	51.5
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	13,498	15,184	1,686	12.5
53-7051	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	11,813	13,499	1,686	14.3
41-2021	Counter and Rental Clerks	6,392	8,071	1,679	26.3
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	10,478	12,137	1,659	15.8
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	18,481	20,137	1,656	9.0
53-7064	Packers and Packers, Hand	11,960	13,606	1,646	13.8
49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	5,062	6,611	1,549	30.6
31-9091	Dental Assistants	2,985	4,513	1,528	51.2

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission

International Companies in South Carolina

Country	TOTAL			MANUFACTURING		
	# of Companies	# of Facilities	Employment	# of Companies	# of Facilities	Employment
Australia	9	22	566	7	17	478
Austria	3	4	92	2	3	91
Belgium	9	121	6,345	8	10	647
Bermuda	6	45	2,727	3	11	1,945
Brazil	2	6	35	1	5	-
British Virgin Islands	2	23	1,045			
Canada	56	292	6,095	31	38	2,699
Chile	1	1	100	1	1	100
China	2	4	42			
Colombia	1	12	189	1	12	189
Denmark	6	17	792	3	4	170
Finland	6	8	406	5	6	401
France	41	172	11,530	22	58	6,913
Germany	92	261	21,961	51	94	17,417
Greece	1	1	-	1	1	-
Hong Kong	1	5	1,328	1	1	299
Iceland	1	3	12			
India	1	1	4			
Indonesia	1	1	3			
Ireland	2	23	613	1	10	416
Israel	2	2	17			
Italy	13	88	1,076	8	9	627
Japan	62	188	11,890	30	54	9,691
Korea	1	1	92	1	1	92
Liechtenstein	2	2	8	2	2	8
Luxembourg	5	13	1,202	4	9	1,155
Malaysia	1	2	6			
Mexico	5	32	713	3	16	608
Netherlands	28	137	3,628	9	14	1,249
Netherlands Antilles	3	4	357			
New Zealand	1	1	17	1	1	17
Norway	3	4	376	2	3	371
Panama	1	2	7			
Singapore	2	2	67	1	1	62
Slovenia	1	1	35	1	1	35
South Africa	1	4	105			
Spain	2	12	678	2	6	481
Sweden	17	55	6,197	11	20	5,136
Switzerland	29	94	2,440	18	27	1,688
Taiwan	4	5	1,304	1	1	905
United Kingdom	79	344	13,157	30	50	6,730
Totals	505	2,015	97,257	262	486	60,620

NOTE: Country based on location of ultimate parent company

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, February 2007

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY BY SIZE, DECEMBER 2005

	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 - 499	500 - 999	1000 +
Construction	13,686	16,045	20,269	26,655	16,840	14,161	6,726	2,492	1,785
Manufacturing	2,958	5,117	9,142	20,865	24,095	58,611	56,587	38,740	43,252
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,218	38,055	48,357	68,232	60,404	62,919	39,821	16,342	10,726
Information	1,118	1,299	1,944	3,557	4,026	4,325	3,082	6,862	1,065
Financial Activities	12,375	13,980	13,123	12,432	9,605	8,664	7,793	4,782	11,265
Professional and Business Services	17,624	16,338	20,377	27,917	22,469	35,669	29,151	12,219	23,529
Education and Health Services	6,967	13,485	18,260	25,022	21,265	32,261	13,377	11,548	23,584
Leisure and Hospitality	5,402	11,103	26,708	63,502	44,311	25,433	9,963	2,678	3,766
Other Services	11,121	9,236	8,400	8,868	3,895	4,231	1,414	652	0

Source: South Carolina Employment Security Commission

**South Carolina Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information Department
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