



Occupation Report

Building Construction

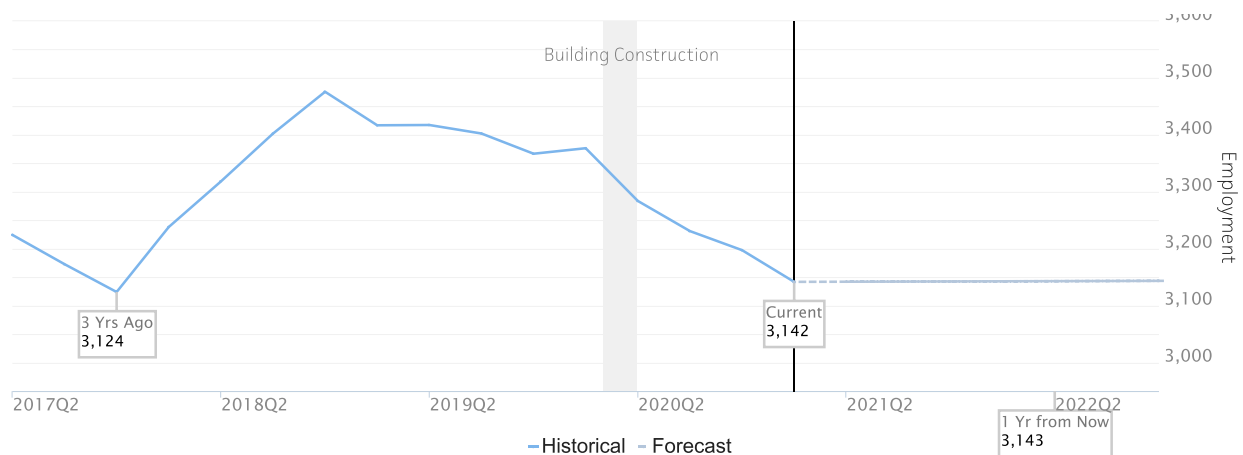
Florence, SC MSA



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Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Construction Laborers	652	\$38,900	0.82	10	73	0.1%
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	343	\$68,900	0.88	-9	36	0.1%
Electricians	335	\$55,200	0.81	-73	40	0.2%
Carpenters	330	\$44,800	0.57	-51	33	-0.3%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	278	\$44,400	1.01	61	31	0.1%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	233	\$49,800	0.97	15	27	0.1%
Construction Managers	179	\$94,500	0.66	-9	14	0.5%
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	153	\$30,500	0.73	16	15	-0.3%
Civil Engineers	116	\$68,400	0.62	10	9	-0.1%
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	99	\$81,500	0.56	-18	11	0.2%
Remaining Component Occupations	426	\$52,600	0.63	-49	42	-0.3%
Building Construction	3,142	\$52,900	0.73	-96	330	0.0%



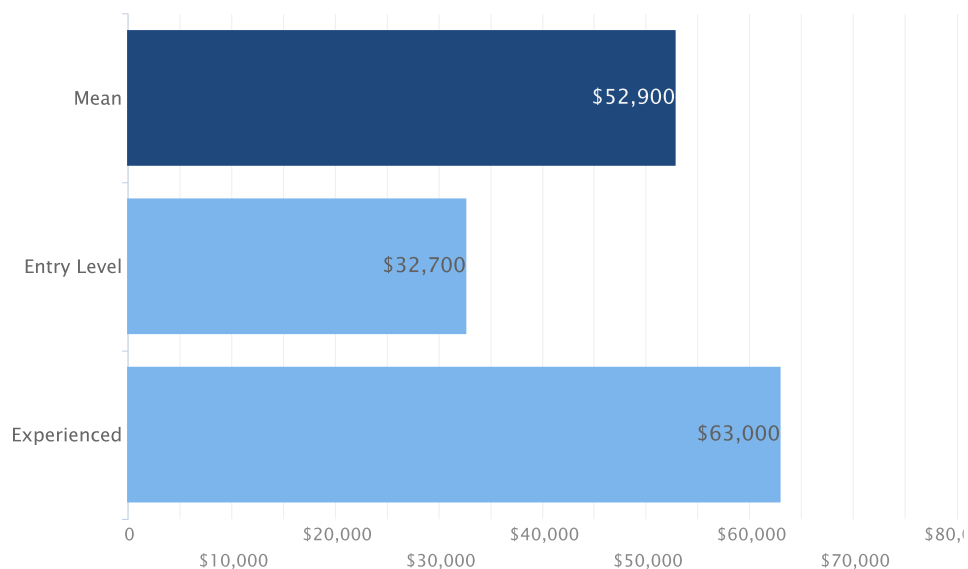
- “Annual Demand” is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.
- “Forecast Ann Growth” is the expected change in jobs due to national, long-term trend projections (per the BLS) as well as local factors such as industry mix and population growth (as computed and modeled by Chmura).

Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Building Equipment Contractors	18.4%	579	647	24	671
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	9.4%	297	323	0	323
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9.3%	292	315	6	321
Building Finishing Contractors	9.2%	289	292	-9	283
Nonresidential Building Construction	5.9%	187	189	5	194
Residential Building Construction	5.2%	163	153	-4	149
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	4.7%	147	160	5	165
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	4.6%	144	149	-2	147
Employment Services	3.3%	105	114	1	115
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	3.3%	103	112	4	116
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	3.1%	99	84	-6	78
Utility System Construction	2.6%	80	88	2	90
Administration of Human Resource Programs	1.7%	55	51	-1	50
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	1.0%	33	31	-7	24
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	1.0%	31	38	1	39
Ship and Boat Building	1.0%	31	31	-5	26
Administration of Economic Program	0.8%	24	22	-1	21
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	0.6%	19	21	-2	19
Software Publishers	0.6%	18	20	3	23
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.6%	18	17	1	18
All Others	13.7%	430	438	-7	431

-  The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.
-  “10-Year Empl Growth” may show industries with positive as well as negative growth; this would indicate that the occupation(s) being examined are expected to expand within some industries while contracting in others.

Wages



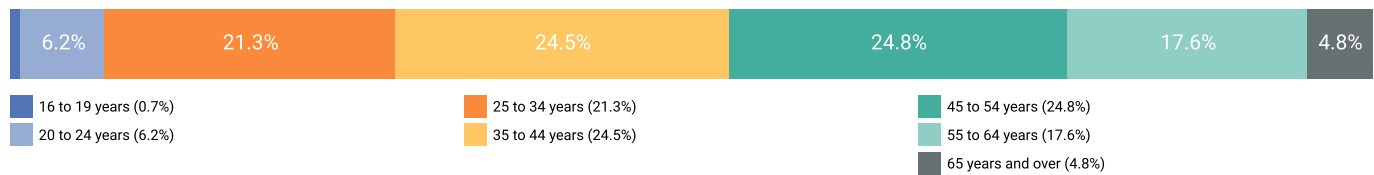
Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Building Construction	\$52,900	\$47,300	\$32,700	\$63,000

💡 Occupation wages here are based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, OES program, and imputed by Chmura where necessary.

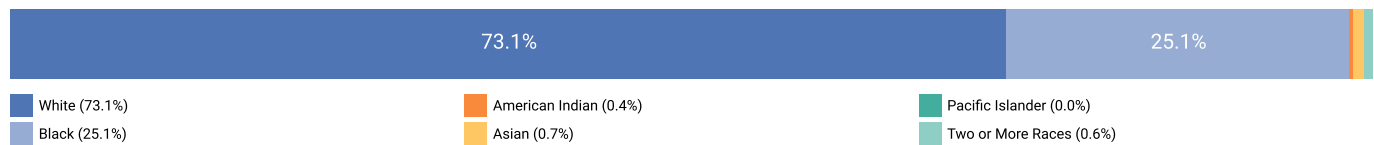
💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

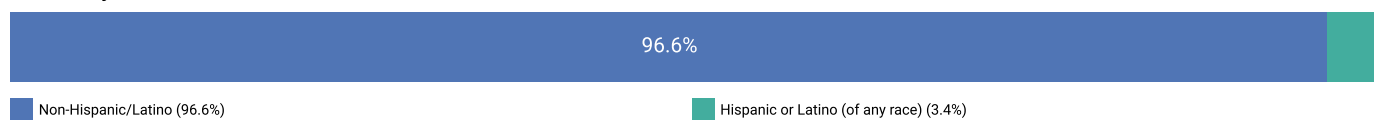
Age



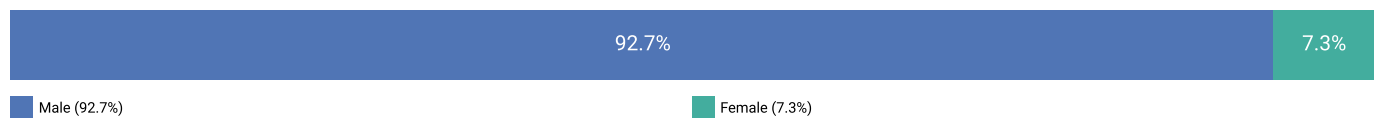
Race



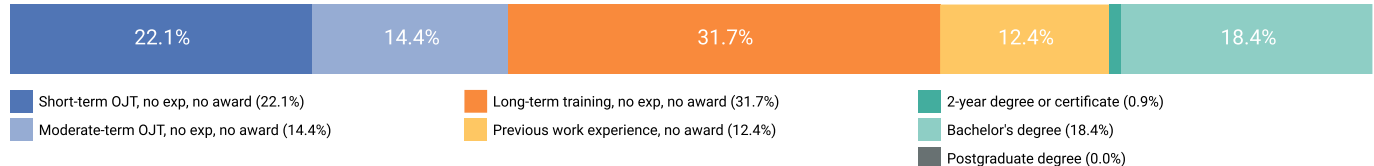
Ethnicity



Gender

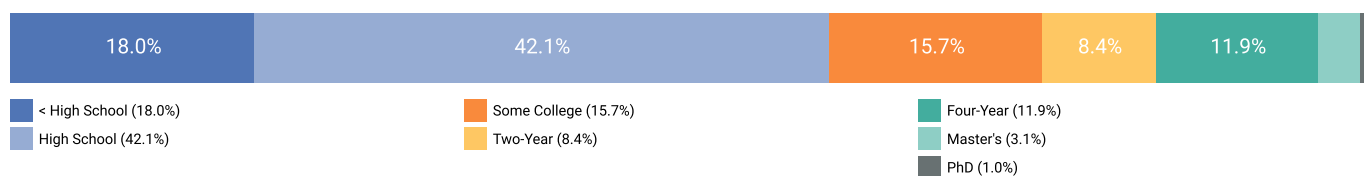


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment



Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Construction Laborers	None	None	Short-term on-the-job training
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None
Electricians	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
Carpenters	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Construction Managers	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	None	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Civil Engineers	Bachelor's degree	None	None
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training

 The stacked bar chart here illustrates the estimated mix of educational attainment of the workers in this occupation(s) in aggregate.

 The table indicates typical education and training requirements rather than the mix of attainment of workers in such positions.

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Building Construction

Program	Awards
Coker University	
Business Administration and Management, General	33
Business/Commerce, General	31
Florence-Darlington Technical College	
Business Administration and Management, General	44
Francis Marion University	
Business Administration and Management, General	49
Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields, Other	1
Mechanical Engineering	0

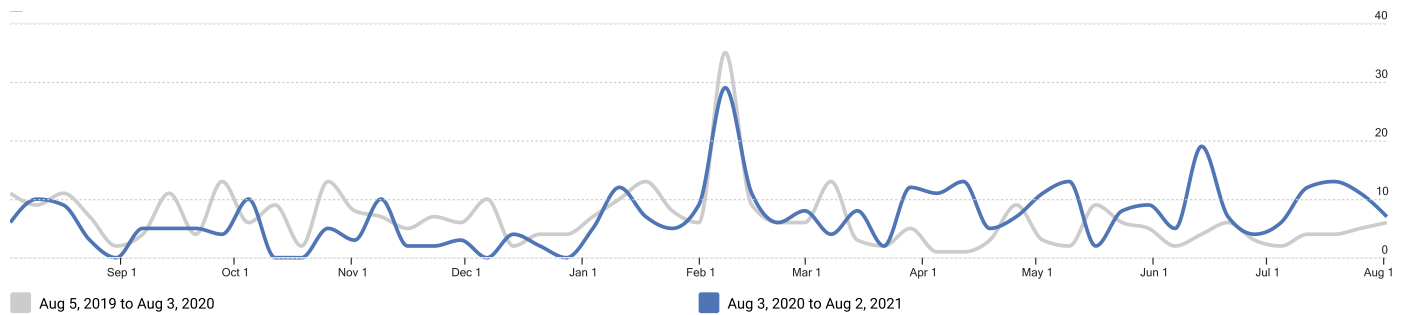


The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.



Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Florence, SC MSA, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Remote Jobs. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

RTI (Job Postings)



💡 Online job ads are a timely indicator of local demand. Occupation assignments shown below are made by Chmura based upon analysis of job titles and job descriptions. Top employers and listed job requirements are shown on the following pages.

Occupations

SOC	Occupation	Total Ads
25- 1194.00	Career/Technical Education Teachers, Postsecondary	75
47- 2061.00	Construction Laborers	64
41- 4011.00	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	49
47- 1011.00	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	41
47- 2111.00	Electricians	39
47- 2073.00	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	31
47- 4011.00	Construction and Building Inspectors	22
11- 9021.00	Construction Managers	18
41- 4011.07	Solar Sales Representatives and Assessors	15
47- 2031.00	Carpenters	14

Locations

Location	Total Ads	
Florence, South Carolina	155	
Florence County, SC 29501-0548	59	
Florence, SC 29501	35	
Florence, South Carolina 29501	14	
Hartsville, South Carolina	11	
Darlington, South Carolina	10	
Darlington, SC 29532	8	
Florence County, South Carolina	7	
Florence, South Carolina 29506	7	
Florence, SC 29505	6	

Employers

Employer Name	Total Ads	
State of South Carolina	77	
gpac	26	
Peopleready	21	
Olsten	10	
City of Florence	8	
AnSCO & Associates	7	
Florence County Government	6	
Carpenter Technology	5	
McLeod Health	5	
PRS USA Jobs	5	

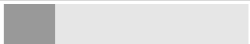
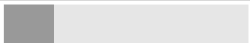
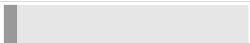
Hard Skills

Skill Name	Total Ads	
Teaching/Training, School	57	
Microsoft Office	34	
Sales	31	
Ability to Lift 41-50 lbs.	27	
Microsoft Excel	21	
Plumbing	21	
Backhoes	19	
Forklifts	19	
Ability to Lift 51-100 lbs.	18	
Heavy Equipment Operation	16	

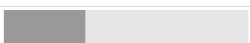
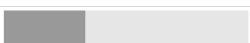
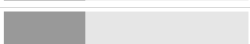
Job Titles

Job Title	Total Ads	
General Labor	17	
General Laborer	9	
Electrician	6	
Electrician 1	6	
Heavy Equipment Operator	6	
Carpenter	5	
Construction General Labor	5	
Superintendent - Life Sciences - Medical Experience	5	
Adjunct Electrical Instructor - 2021	4	
Duke T&D Utility Inspector - Pee Dee Zone	4	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Total Ads	
High school diploma or equivalent	90	
Bachelor's degree	46	
Associate's degree	45	
Master's degree	12	
Unspecified/other	219	

Programs

Program Name	Total Ads	
Civil Engineering	9	
Business	6	
Construction Management	6	
Agronomy	4	
Electrical Engineering Technology	4	
Electronics	4	
Engineering	4	
Mathematics	3	
Nursing	3	
Science	3	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in Florence, SC MSA

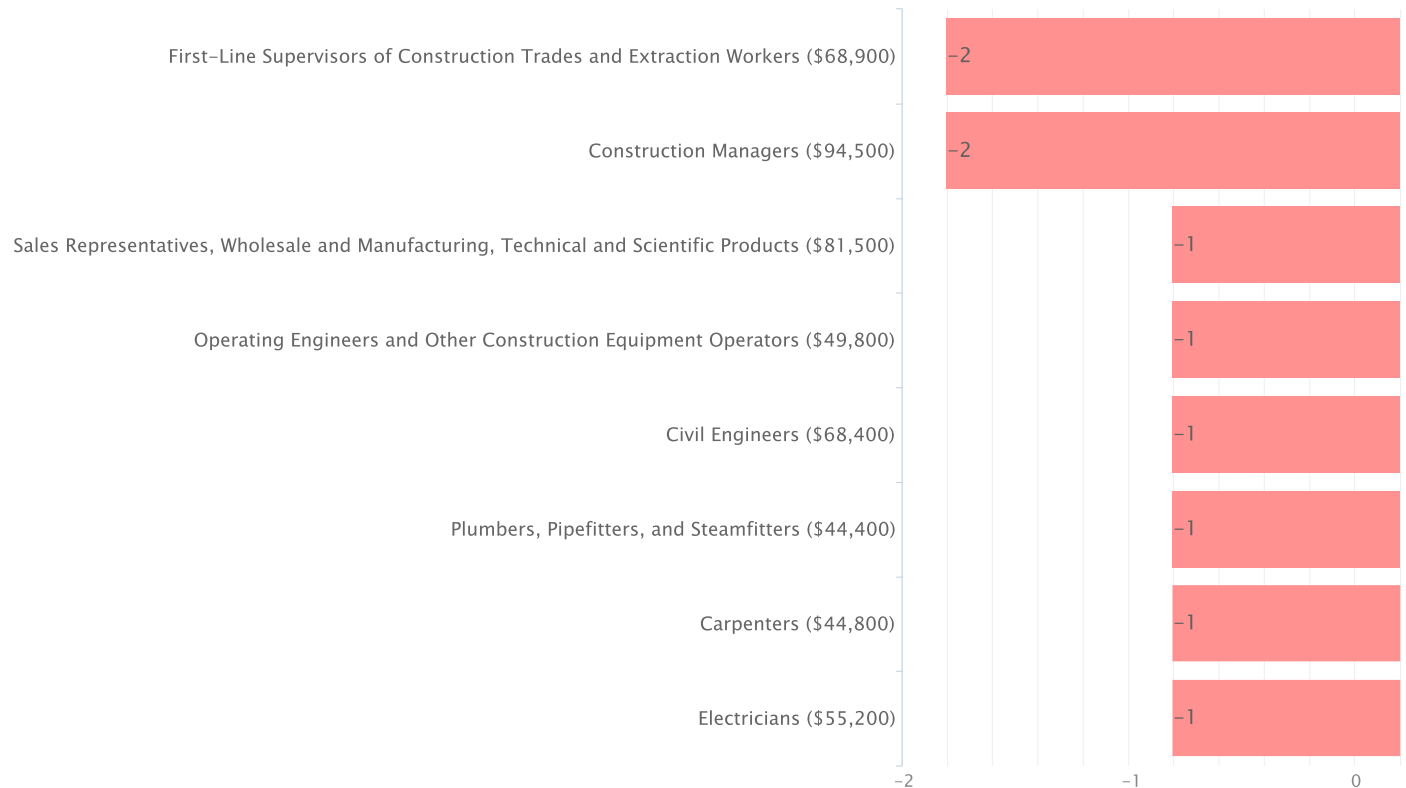
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
HVAC Systems	3	14	-11
Commercial Construction	8	18	-10
Reading Schematics	0	10	-10
Fire Alarm Systems	0	8	-8
Backhoes	6	14	-8
Telecommunications	0	7	-7
Forklifts	10	16	-6
Carpentry	11	16	-5
Gauges	3	7	-5
Circuits	2	7	-4

Top 10 Certification Gaps in Florence, SC MSA

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Medical Gas Installer	0	2	-2
OSHA 10	2	4	-2
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	7	9	-2
First Aid Certification	0	1	-1
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	1	1	0
Engineer in Training (EIT)	1	1	0
Project Management Professional (PMP)	1	1	0
Forklift Certified	1	0	0
OSHA 30	1	0	1
Class A Commercial Driver's License (CDL-A)	3	0	3

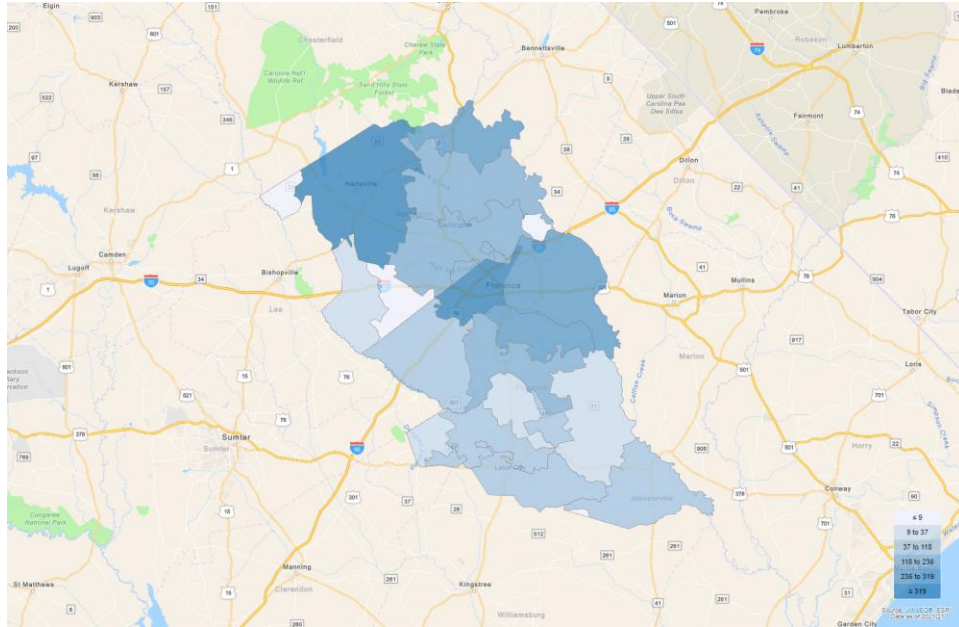
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



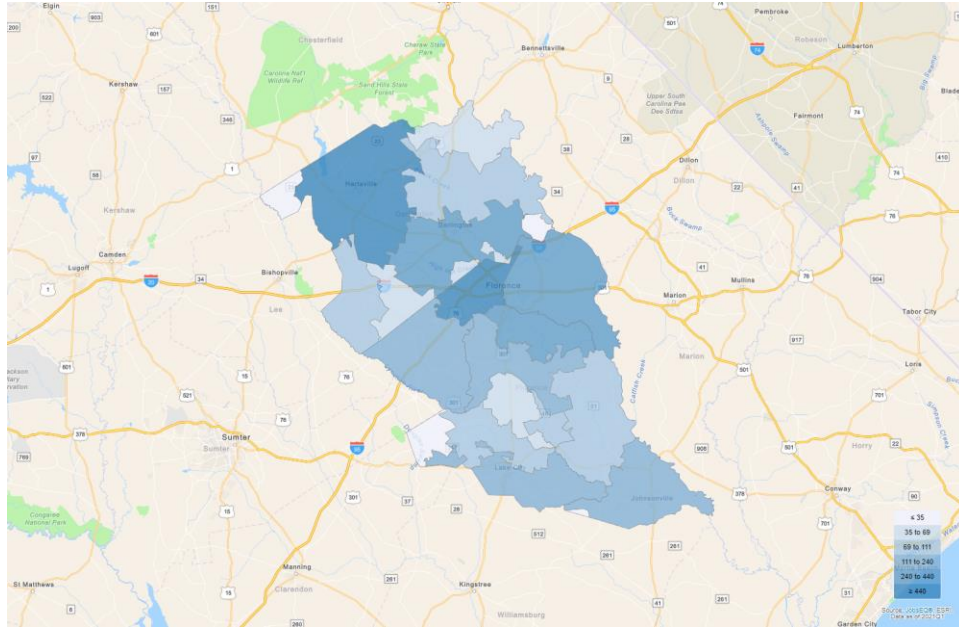
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has an occupation expected to grow quickly but the educational requirement for the occupation does not match well with the educational attainment of its residents, there is a high potential for an occupation shortfall in the region. Alternatively, slow-growing or contracting occupations often represent potential supply surpluses.
-  The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get training for these occupations. While this an important analysis for determining local occupation needs, the occupation gap should be considered along with other regional data including growth and separation forecasts, unemployment rates, wage trends, and award and skill gap analyses.

Geographic Distribution



Top ZCTAs by Place of Work for Building Construction, 2021Q1

Region	Employment
ZCTA 29501 (Florence County, SC portion)	978
ZCTA 29550 (Darlington County, SC portion)	320
ZCTA 29593 (Darlington County, SC portion)	287
ZCTA 29505	265
ZCTA 29506 (Florence County, SC portion)	237
ZCTA 29532 (Darlington County, SC portion)	219
ZCTA 29540	158
ZCTA 29501 (Darlington County, SC portion)	122
ZCTA 29541	118
ZCTA 29555 (Florence County, SC portion)	115

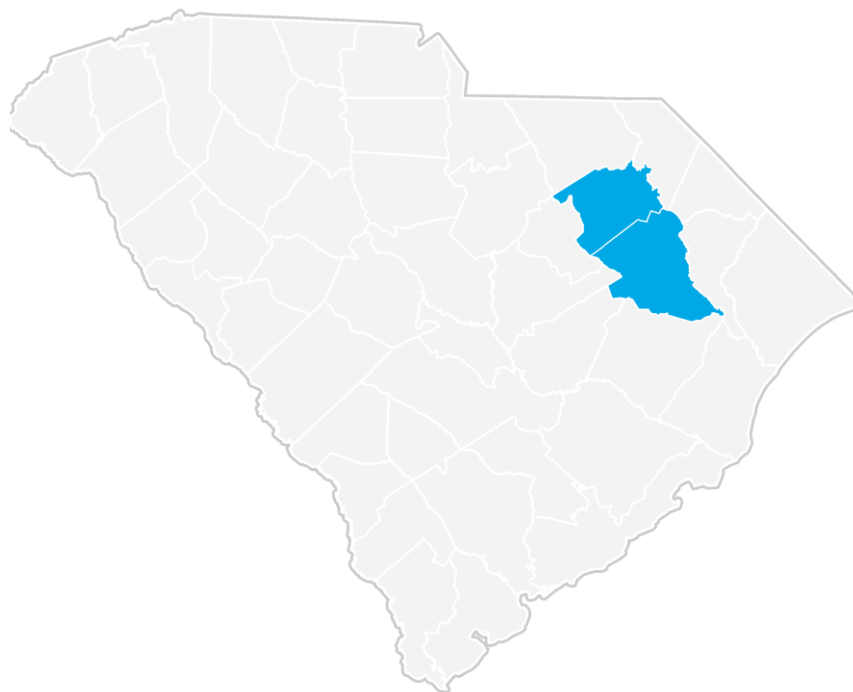


Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Building Construction, 2021Q1

Region	Employment
ZCTA 29501 (Florence County, SC portion)	525
ZCTA 29550 (Darlington County, SC portion)	441
ZCTA 29532 (Darlington County, SC portion)	354
ZCTA 29505	288
ZCTA 29506 (Florence County, SC portion)	241
ZCTA 29560 (Florence County, SC portion)	167
ZCTA 29161 (Florence County, SC portion)	153
ZCTA 29541	135
ZCTA 29555 (Florence County, SC portion)	111
ZCTA 29591	100

💡 “Place of work” employment is based upon the location of employers for these workers. “Place of residence” data refers to the home locations of the workforce, which is typically the preferred data set to use when calculating labor availability within a drive-time or radius of a potential worksite.

Florence, SC MSA Regional Map



Region Definition

Florence, SC MSA is defined as the following counties:

Darlington County, South Carolina

Florence County, South Carolina

Data Notes

- Occupation employment by default indicates employment by place of work. Occupation employment is as of 2021Q1 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OES data. Employment forecasts are modeled by Chmura and are consistent with BLS national-level 10-year forecasts. Occupation wages (mean, median, and percentiles) are derived from BLS OES data and are as of 2020 and represent the average for all Covered Employment. Entry-level and experienced wages are derived from these source data, computed by Chmura.
- Industry employment is as of 2021Q1 and is based upon BLS QCEW data, imputed by Chmura where necessary, and supplemented by additional sources including Census ZBP data.
- Education and training requirements are from the BLS. Educational attainment mix and other occupation demographics data are modeled by Chmura for 2021Q1 using regional occupation employment from JobsEQ, ZCTA-level demographics data from the Census Bureau, and national occupation-demographics patterns from the BLS.
- Postsecondary awards are per the NCES and are for the 2018-2019 academic year. Any programs shown are linked with the occupation(s) being analyzed via the program-occupation crosswalk, which may not be comprehensive. Any programs shown reflect only data reported to the NCES; reporting is required of all Title IV schools. Training providers that do not report data to the NCES are not reflected.
- Job ads data are online job posts from the Real-Time Intelligence (RTI) data set, produced wholly by Chmura and gleaned from over 40,000 websites. Data reflect ads active during the last twelve month period ending 08/15/2021 and advertised for any Zip Code Tabulation Area in or intersecting with the region for which this report was produced. Historical ad volume is revised as additional data are made available and processed. Since many extraneous factors can affect short-term volume of online job postings, time-series data can be volatile and should be used with caution. All ad counts represent deduplicated figures.
- For skill and certification gaps, openings and candidates are based upon regional occupation demand (growth plus separations) and the percent of skill demand and supply. Skill demand mix data are per a one-year sample of RTI data; skill supply data are estimated using a five-year sample of resumes data; both data sets compiled as of January 2021. Data may be based, at least in part, on data from broader geographies; see the Skill Gaps analytic export for more details.
- Occupation gaps are modeled by Chmura, indicating long-term potential supply and demand mismatches in a region due, in part, to job demand and labor pool dynamics, including educational attainment and projected growth.
- Occupation employment by place of residence is as of 2021Q1 and modeled by Chmura based upon occupation employment by place of work and commuting patterns. Commuting patterns are derived from source data from the Census Bureau, occupation-specific commuting tendencies, and updated to reflect more recent population and employment estimates.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

FAQ

What is (LQ) location quotient?

Location quotient is a measurement of concentration in comparison to the nation. An LQ of 1.00 indicates a region has the same concentration of an industry (or occupation) as the nation. An LQ of 2.00 would mean the region has twice the expected employment compared to the nation and an LQ of 0.50 would mean the region has half the expected employment in comparison to the nation.

What is annual demand?

Annual demand is a of the sum of the annual projected growth demand and separation demand. Separation demand is the number of jobs required due to separations—labor force exits (including retirements) and turnover resulting from workers moving from one occupation into another. Note that separation demand does not include all turnover—it does not include when workers stay in the same occupation but switch employers. Growth demand is the increase or decrease of jobs expected due to expansion or contraction of the overall number of jobs.