



Occupation Report

Culinary Arts

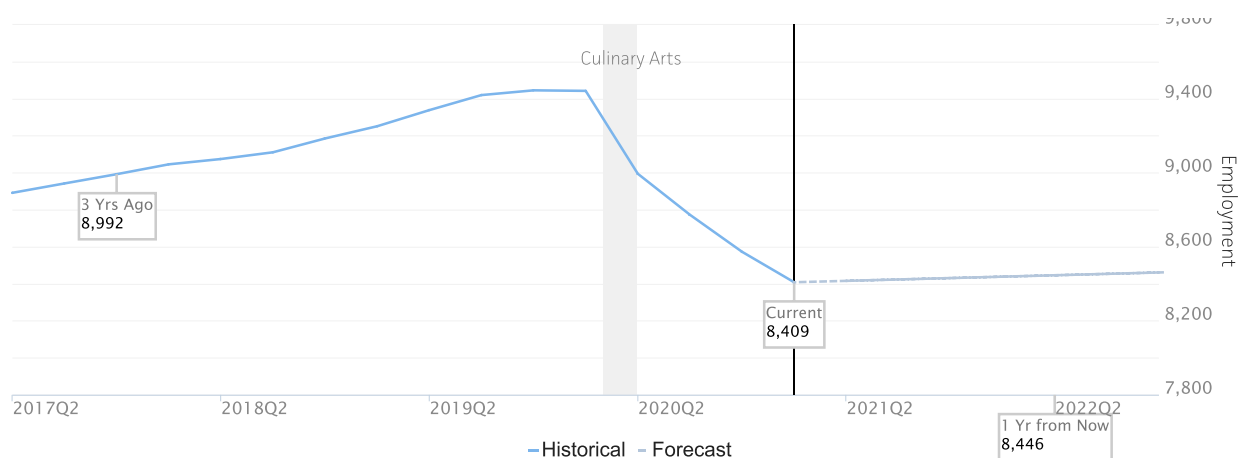
Florence, SC MSA



Occupation Snapshot	3
Employment by Industry	4
Wages	5
Occupation Demographics	6
Education Profile	7
RTI (Job Postings)	8
Top Skill and Certification Gaps	12
Occupation Gaps	13
Geographic Distribution	14
Florence, SC MSA Regional Map	16
Region Definition	17
Data Notes	18
FAQ	18

Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Fast Food and Counter Workers	2,788	\$19,000	1.40	-169	546	0.8%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,136	\$20,500	1.07	-196	220	0.1%
Cooks, Restaurant	727	\$22,500	1.20	-44	124	2.0%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	653	\$30,900	1.27	-37	103	0.3%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	501	\$83,500	1.38	16	46	-0.8%
Food Preparation Workers	478	\$23,200	1.02	-29	79	-0.4%
Cooks, Fast Food	476	\$19,300	1.46	-45	55	-1.7%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	435	\$21,500	1.97	-26	59	-0.3%
Dishwashers	227	\$22,200	1.05	-43	35	-0.2%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	202	\$21,900	1.17	-29	48	0.5%
Remaining Component Occupations	786	\$25,000	1.34	-35	126	0.2%
Culinary Arts	8,409	\$25,400	1.23	-637	1,440	0.3%



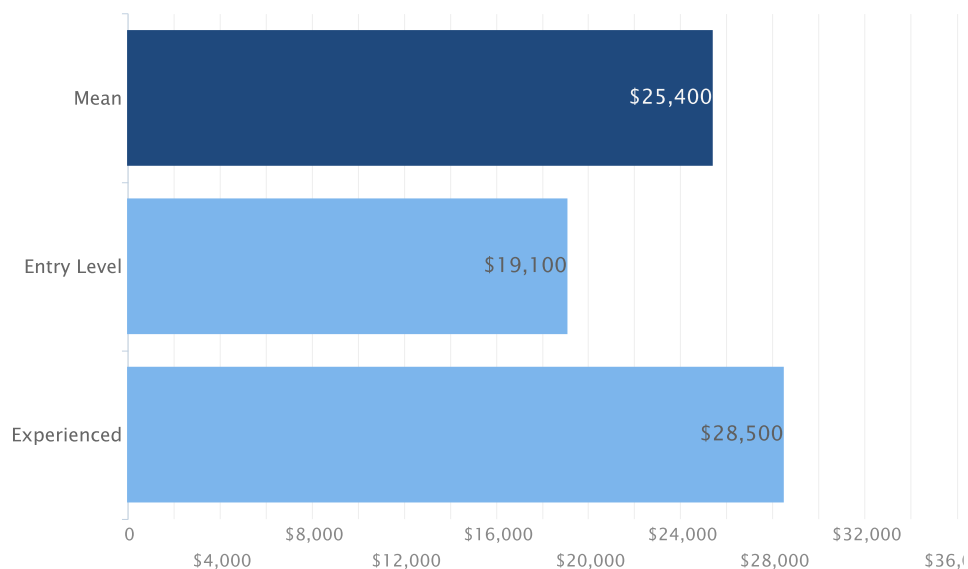
- “Annual Demand” is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.
- “Forecast Ann Growth” is the expected change in jobs due to national, long-term 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
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	69.7%	5,860	10,361	342	10,704
Elementary and Secondary Schools	3.9%	331	502	-31	471
Special Food Services	3.1%	264	437	3	440
Traveler Accommodation	3.0%	253	436	8	444
Grocery Stores	2.9%	248	411	4	415
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	2.0%	169	211	-17	194
Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)	1.5%	127	185	-11	175
Continuing Care Retirement Communities and Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly	1.2%	100	170	21	190
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1.2%	97	150	1	151
Gasoline Stations	1.0%	82	148	8	156
Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	0.9%	73	71	-6	65
Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	0.8%	65	118	8	126
Employment Services	0.6%	53	88	1	89
General Merchandise Stores, including Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	0.6%	50	83	-2	81
All Others	7.6%	636	811	-22	789

-  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



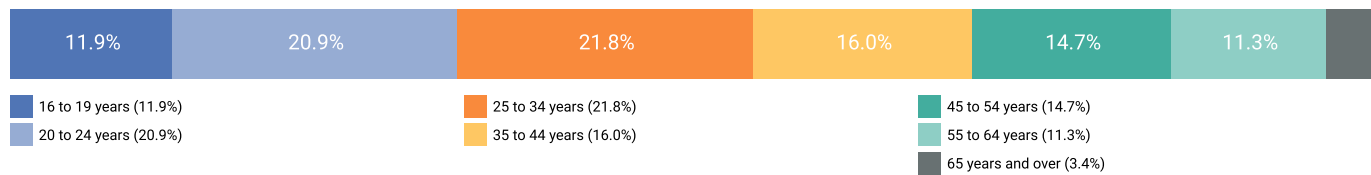
Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Culinary Arts	\$25,400	\$23,900	\$19,100	\$28,500

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

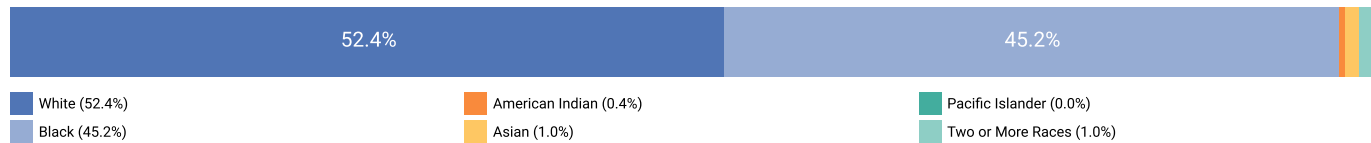
💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

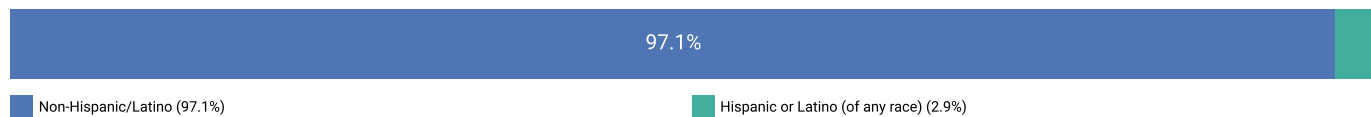
Age



Race



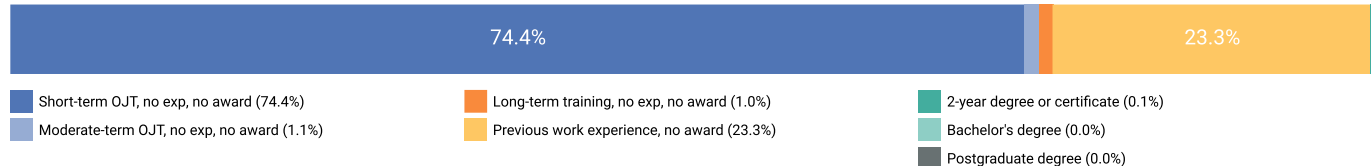
Ethnicity



Gender

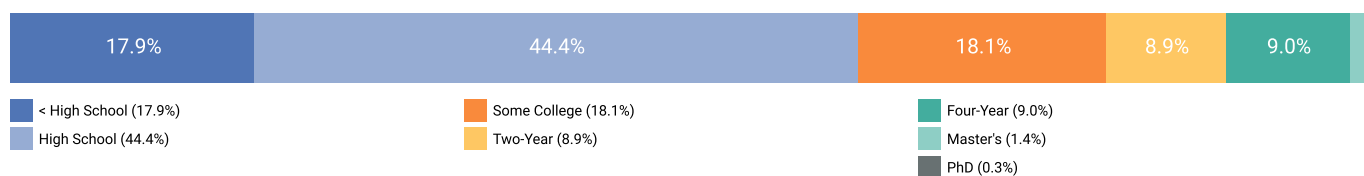


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment

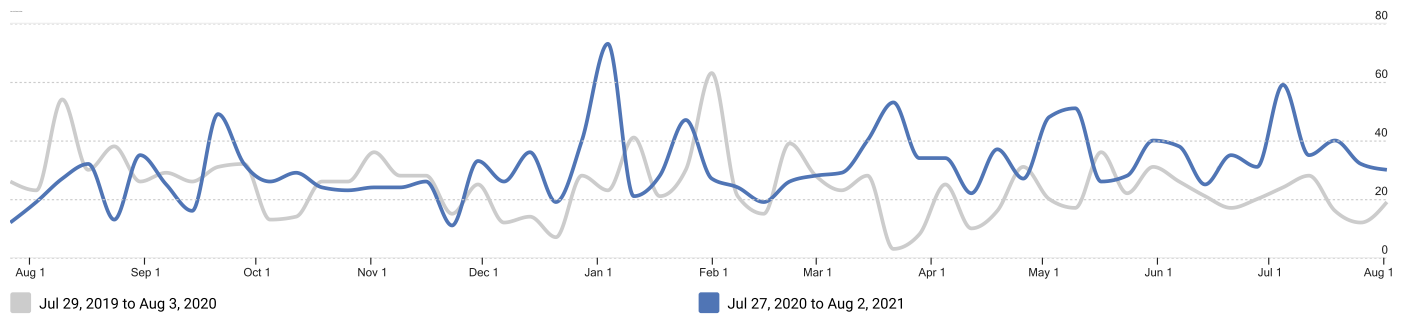


Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Fast Food and Counter Workers	None	None	Short-term on-the-job training
Waiters and Waitresses	None	None	Short-term on-the-job training
Cooks, Restaurant	None	Less than 5 years	Moderate-term on-the-job training
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
Food Preparation Workers	None	None	Short-term on-the-job training
Cooks, Fast Food	None	None	Short-term on-the-job training
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	None	None	Short-term on-the-job training
Dishwashers	None	None	Short-term on-the-job training
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	None	None	Short-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.

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	
35- 1012.00	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	467	
35- 3023.00	Fast Food and Counter Workers	388	
51- 1011.00	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	306	
35- 2021.00	Food Preparation Workers	255	
35- 2014.00	Cooks, Restaurant	123	
35- 3031.00	Waiters and Waitresses	108	
35- 9021.00	Dishwashers	72	
35- 9099.00	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	62	
51- 3011.00	Bakers	55	
35- 2012.00	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	43	

Locations

Location	Total Ads	
Florence, South Carolina	440	
Florence, SC 29501	268	
Hartsville, SC 29550	106	
Florence, SC 29506	85	
Darlington, SC 29532	70	
Florence, South Carolina 29501	66	
Hartsville, South Carolina	65	
Darlington, South Carolina	60	
Florence, SC, 29501	60	
29506	56	

Employers

Employer Name	Total Ads	
Delhaize America Food Lion	189	
Mcdonald's	75	
Bojangles' Restaurants, Inc.	57	
Niagara Bottling	55	
Morrison Healthcare	54	
Aramark	51	
Compass Group	34	
Burger King	33	
Pilot flying j	30	
TravelCenters of America	30	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Total Ads	
Ability to Lift 51-100 lbs.	254	
Ability to Lift 41-50 lbs.	165	
Cash Registers	125	
Manufacturing	118	
Food Service	111	
Restaurant Management	109	
Food Preparation	107	
Calculators	103	
Culinary Arts	101	
Cash Handling	96	

Job Titles

Job Title	Total Ads	
Team Member	61	
Cook	54	
PT Deli Bakery Associate - Food Lion	50	
Server	48	
PT Perishable Associate- Food Lion	44	
Crew Member	36	
Assistant Manager	33	
Dishwasher	31	
Line Cook	27	
Shift Manager	27	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Total Ads	
High school diploma or equivalent	597	
Bachelor's degree	62	
Associate's degree	35	
Unspecified/other	1,356	

Programs

Program Name	Total Ads	
Engineering	20	
Business	16	
Culinary Arts	15	
Operations	8	
Chemistry	6	
Electronic Technology	6	
Accounting	5	
Business Administration	5	
Chemical Engineering	3	
Economics	3	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in Florence, SC MSA

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Restaurant Management	12	35	-23
Culinary Arts	20	42	-22
Hospitality	25	47	-21
Point of Sale Systems (POS Systems)	28	48	-20
Calculators	27	46	-19
Mathematics	24	31	-7
5S	1	7	-6
Business-to-Business (B2B) Sales	0	5	-5
Performance Management	3	8	-5
Docker	0	4	-4

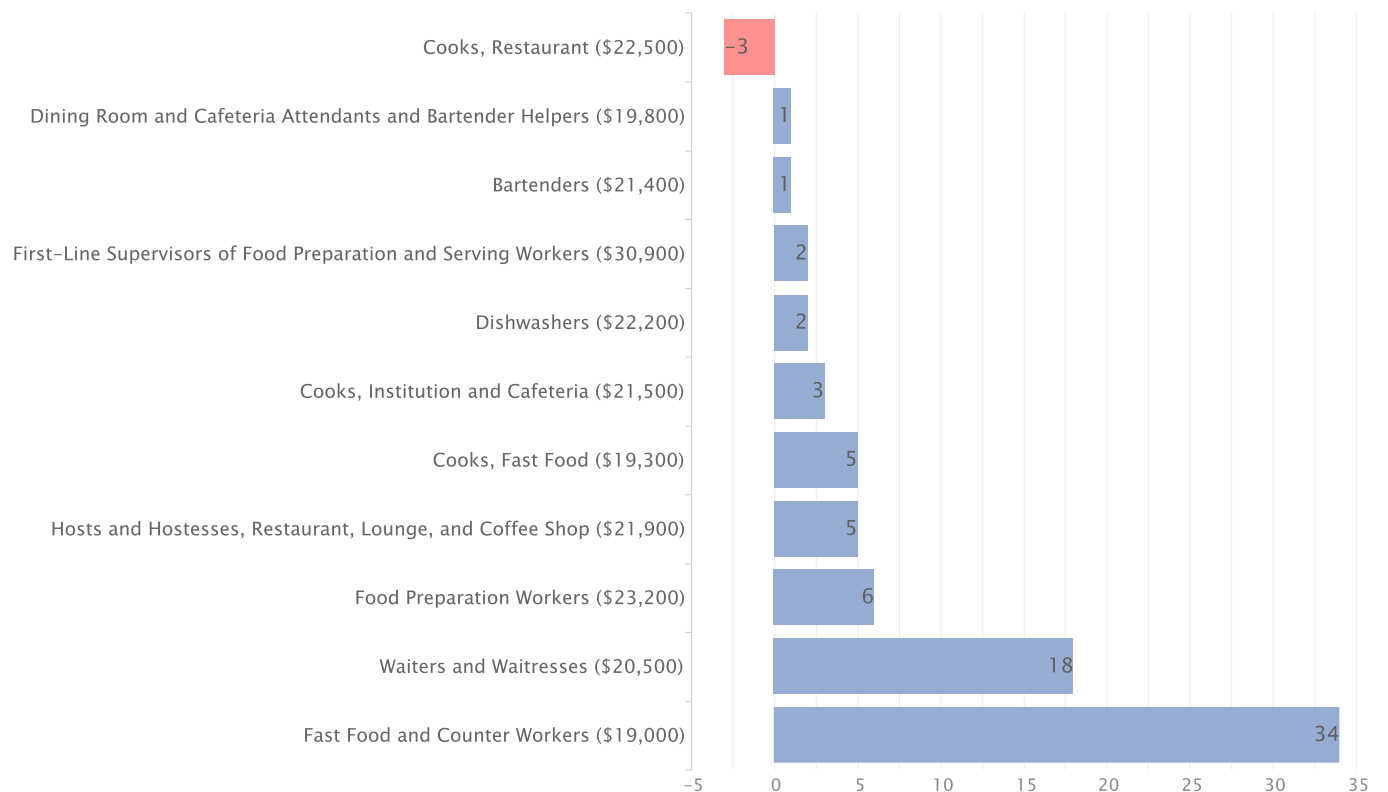
Top 10 Certification Gaps in Florence, SC MSA

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Basic Life Support (BLS)	1	0	1
Secret Clearance	1	0	1
Forklift Certified	1	0	1
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission Certification (TABC)	1	0	1
First Aid Certification	1	0	1
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	3	0	3
ServSafe Food Protection Manager Certification	8	3	5



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.

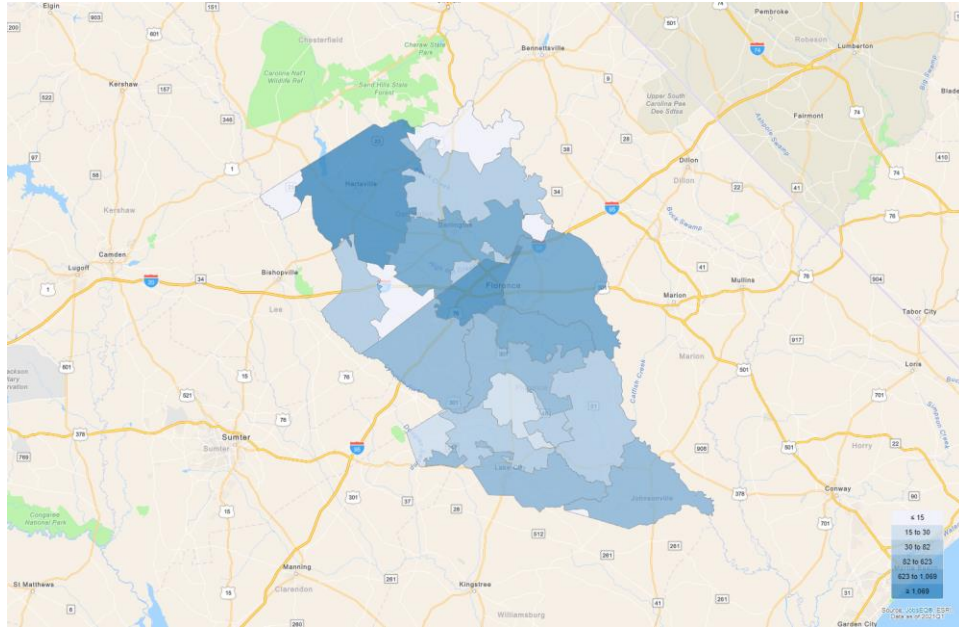
Occupation Gaps



💡 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.

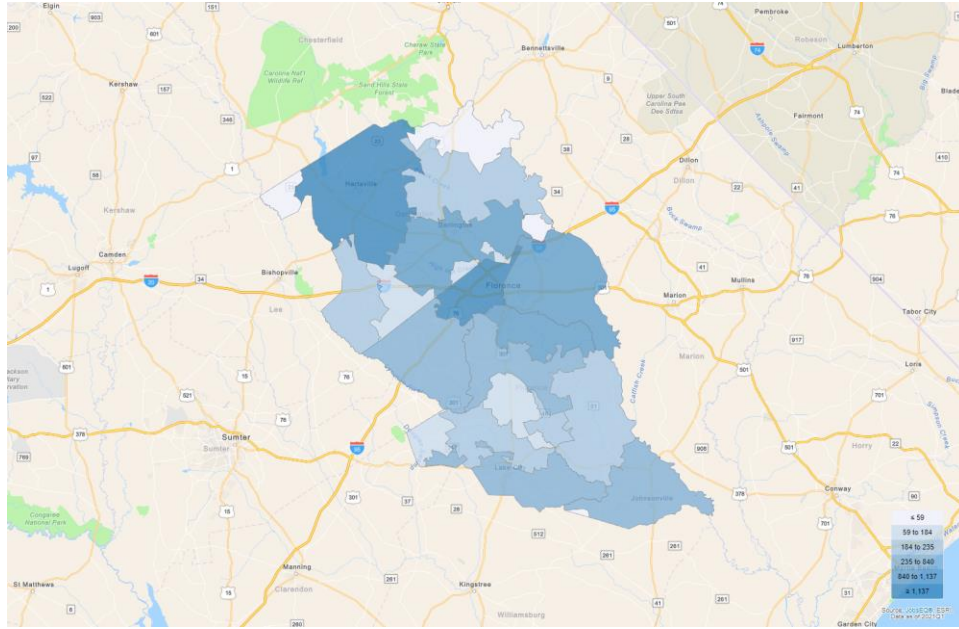
💡 The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get training for these occupations. While this is 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 Culinary Arts, 2021Q1

Region	Employment
ZCTA 29501 (Florence County, SC portion)	3,689
ZCTA 29550 (Darlington County, SC portion)	1,069
ZCTA 29506 (Florence County, SC portion)	992
ZCTA 29505	836
ZCTA 29532 (Darlington County, SC portion)	624
ZCTA 29560 (Florence County, SC portion)	459
ZCTA 29161 (Florence County, SC portion)	191
ZCTA 29555 (Florence County, SC portion)	172
ZCTA 29541	83
ZCTA 29583	60

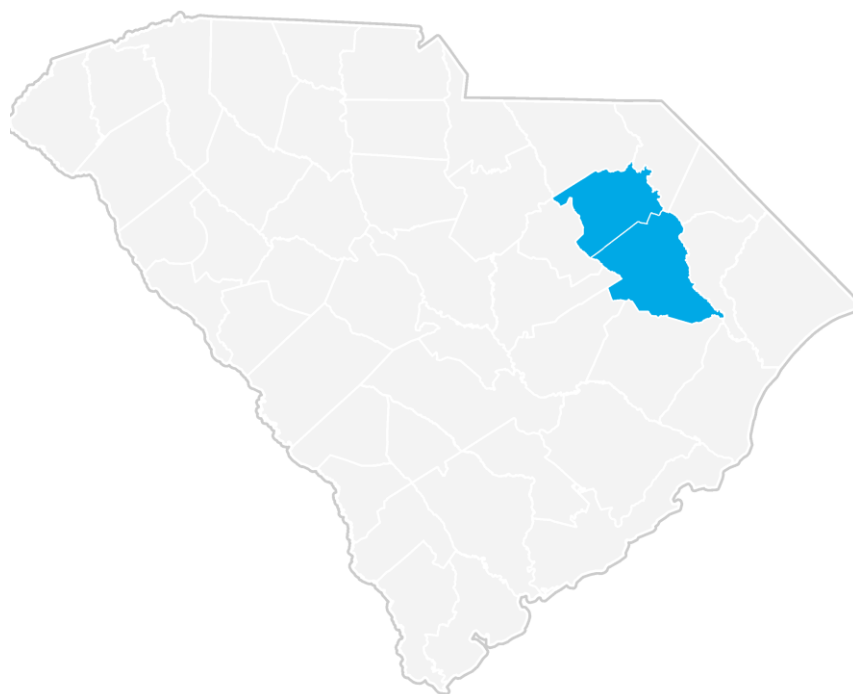


Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Culinary Arts, 2021Q1

Region	Employment
ZCTA 29501 (Florence County, SC portion)	1,316
ZCTA 29550 (Darlington County, SC portion)	1,138
ZCTA 29506 (Florence County, SC portion)	871
ZCTA 29532 (Darlington County, SC portion)	844
ZCTA 29505	840
ZCTA 29560 (Florence County, SC portion)	513
ZCTA 29161 (Florence County, SC portion)	506
ZCTA 29541	434
ZCTA 29555 (Florence County, SC portion)	236
ZCTA 29591	235

💡 “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 08/12/2021 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.