



Occupation Report

Electrical Line Worker

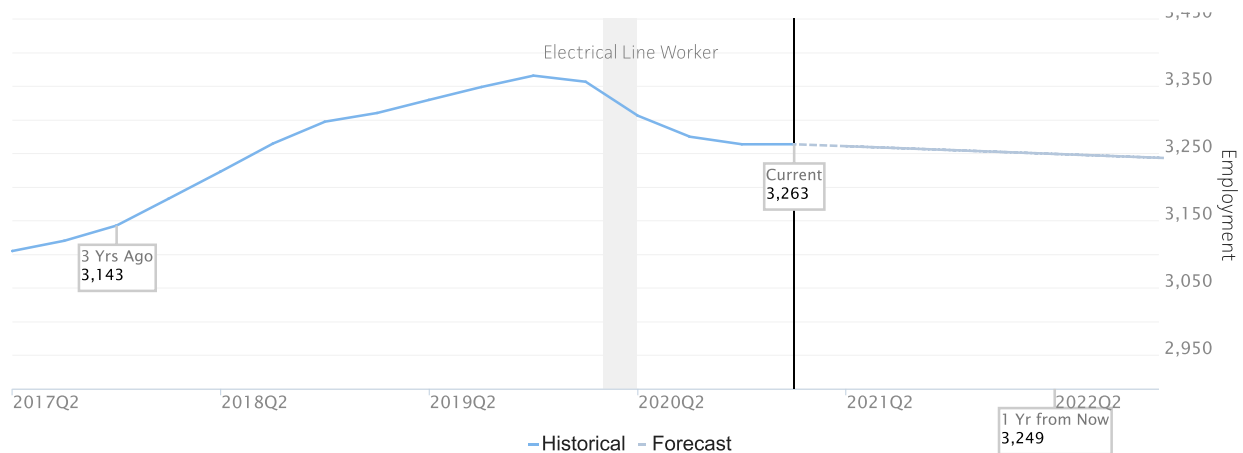
Florence, SC MSA



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Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Customer Service Representatives	1,815	\$33,600	1.07	82	224	-0.6%
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	428	\$55,100	1.85	51	44	0.8%
Electricians	335	\$55,200	0.81	-73	40	0.2%
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	322	\$65,800	1.15	10	28	-0.3%
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	144	\$34,100	1.13	-16	14	-1.5%
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	96	\$71,000	1.34	31	7	-1.2%
Production Workers, All Other	62	\$38,100	0.51	-1	7	-0.3%
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	22	\$74,100	1.55	-2	2	-1.1%
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	22	\$48,000	0.31	-2	2	-0.4%
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	14	\$35,500	0.84	1	2	0.1%
Remaining Component Occupations	4	\$71,000	0.66	0	0	-1.2%
Electrical Line Worker	3,263	\$43,400	1.07	81	369	-0.4%



- 💡 “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
Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Related Activities	7.8%	255	334	-9	325
Building Equipment Contractors	7.5%	244	285	14	299
Employment Services	5.8%	191	231	-8	224
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	5.4%	175	150	-35	116
Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	3.8%	123	131	-8	124
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing	3.8%	123	119	1	120
Business Support Services	3.2%	104	149	18	168
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	2.9%	96	94	4	98
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2.6%	85	108	-4	104
General Merchandise Stores, including Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	2.6%	84	103	-11	92
Depository Credit Intermediation	2.2%	72	92	-5	87
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2.1%	68	85	-5	80
Grocery Stores	2.0%	65	82	-7	75
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills	1.7%	54	53	2	55
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	1.6%	53	58	0	58
Offices of Physicians	1.6%	52	68	-2	65
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	1.5%	48	49	0	50
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	1.5%	48	65	2	66
Building Material and Supplies Dealers	1.4%	44	55	-5	49
Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	1.3%	44	44	-10	35
All Others	37.9%	1,238	1,434	-44	1,390

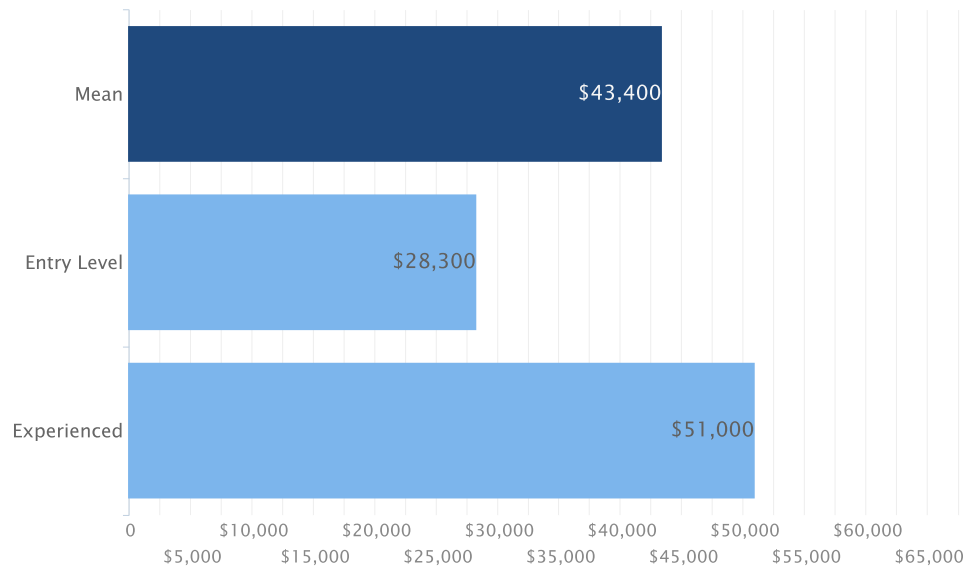


The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.



“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

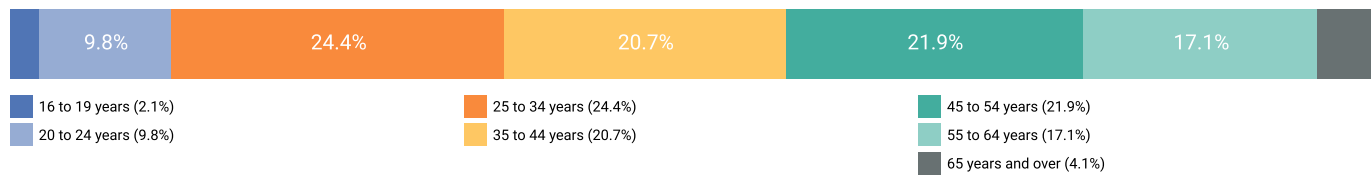


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Electrical Line Worker	\$43,400	\$40,600	\$28,300	\$51,000

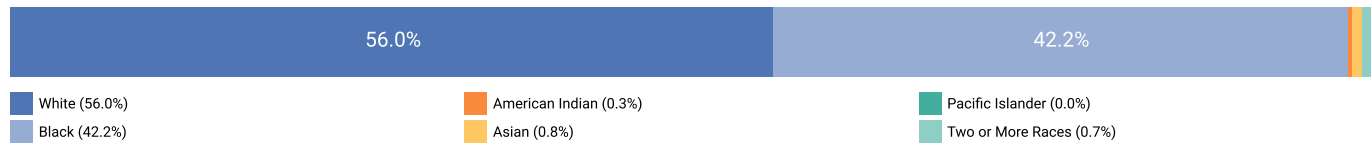
- Occupation wages here are based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, OES program, and imputed by Chmura where necessary.
- When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

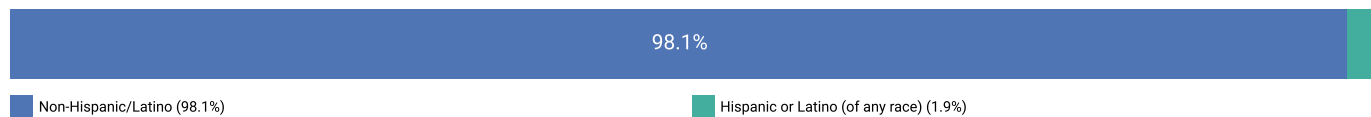
Age



Race



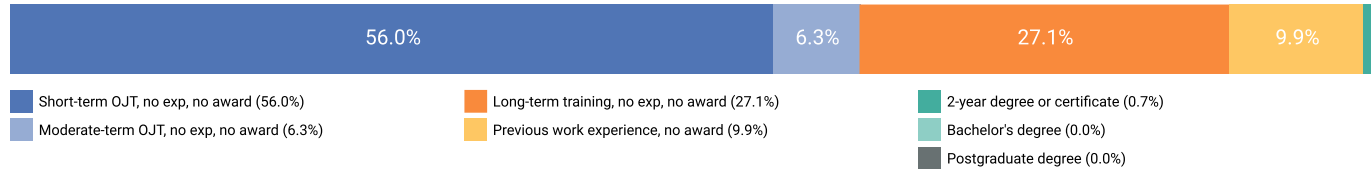
Ethnicity



Gender

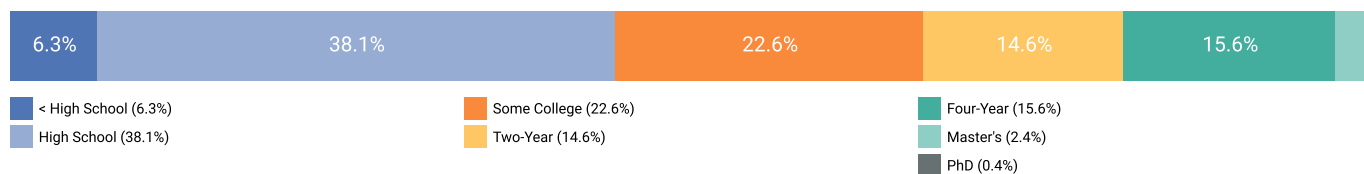


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment



Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Customer Service Representatives	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term on-the-job training
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term on-the-job training
Electricians	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term on-the-job training
Production Workers, All Other	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term on-the-job training
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	Postsecondary non-degree award	Less than 5 years	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	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.

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Electrical Line Worker

Program	Awards
Florence-Darlington Technical College	
Electrical, Electronic and Communications Engineering Technology/Technician	17
Industrial Mechanics and Maintenance Technology	19

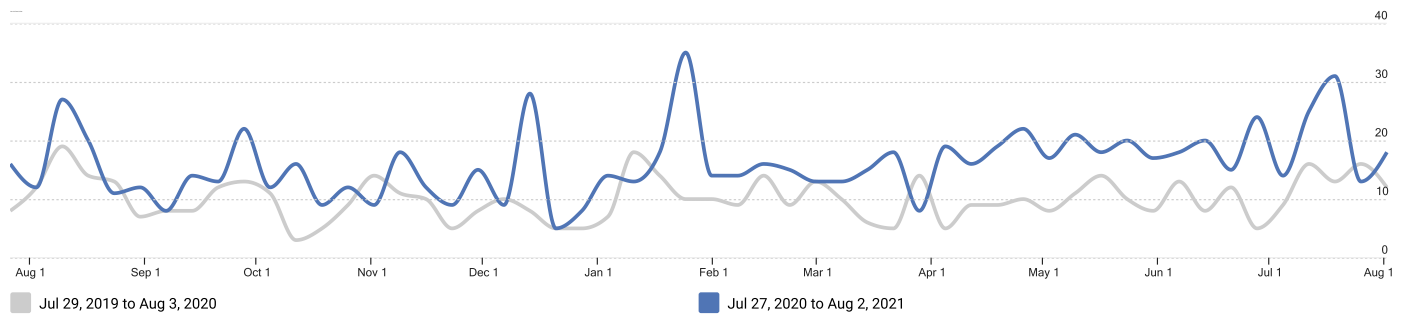


The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.



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
43- 4051.00	Customer Service Representatives	621
51- 9199.00	Production Workers, All Other	132
49- 1011.00	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	73
47- 2111.00	Electricians	39
49- 9041.00	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	28
51- 2099.00	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	16
49- 9052.00	Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	7
49- 9051.00	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	2
49- 2095.00	Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	1

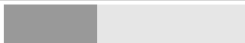
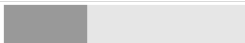
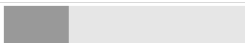
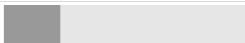
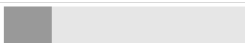
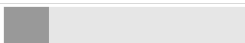
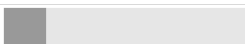
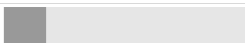
Locations

Location	Total Ads	
Florence, South Carolina	342	
Florence, SC 29501	93	
Darlington, SC 29532	31	
Hartsville, South Carolina	28	
Darlington, South Carolina	24	
Florence, SC 29506	23	
Hartsville, SC 29550	22	
Florence, South Carolina 29501	21	
Florence, SC, 29501	20	
Florence, SC 29503	17	

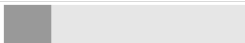
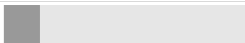
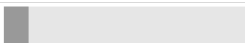
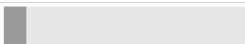
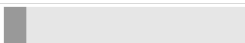
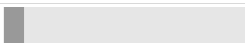
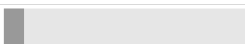
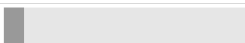
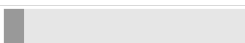
Employers

Employer Name	Total Ads	
BlueCross BlueShield of South Carolina	127	
Olsten	31	
kelly	30	
circle k	29	
Recruiting Solutions	27	
U-Haul	15	
KELLY SERVICES	14	
CARE SOUTH CAROLINA INC	13	
Niagara Bottling	13	
Domino's	12	

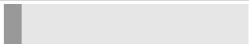
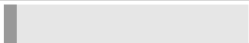
Hard Skills

Skill Name	Total Ads	
Microsoft Office	173	
Manufacturing	82	
Ability to Lift 41-50 lbs.	66	
Ability to Lift 51-100 lbs.	59	
Microsoft Excel	46	
English	40	
Presentation	34	
Mathematics	32	
Ability to Lift 21-30 lbs.	30	
Microsoft Outlook	30	

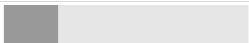
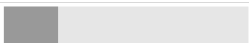
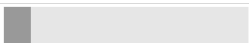
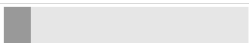
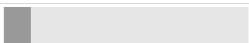
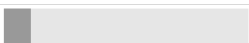
Job Titles

Job Title	Total Ads	
Customer Service Representative	108	
Machine Operator	21	
Customer Service Rep	16	
Maintenance Supervisor	11	
Claims Customer Service Advocate II	10	
Customer Service Specialist	10	
Call Center Representative	9	
Maintenance Manager	9	
Production Associate	9	
Production Worker	9	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Total Ads	
High school diploma or equivalent	503	
Bachelor's degree	37	
Associate's degree	27	
Unspecified/other	352	

Programs

Program Name	Total Ads	
Engineering	9	
Business Administration	7	
Electrical Engineering Technology	6	
Electronics	4	
Marketing	2	
Sales	2	
Animal Science	1	
Applied Science	1	
Biology	1	
Business	1	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in Florence, SC MSA

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Microsoft Office	33	48	-15
Fire Alarm Systems	0	8	-8
Finance	3	10	-7
Reading Schematics	9	16	-7
Spanish	3	10	-7
Personal Computers (PC)	5	11	-6
Automotive Maintenance/Repair	3	9	-6
Bilingual	2	6	-5
Retail Sales	12	15	-3
Brake Installation/Maintenance/Repair	1	3	-3

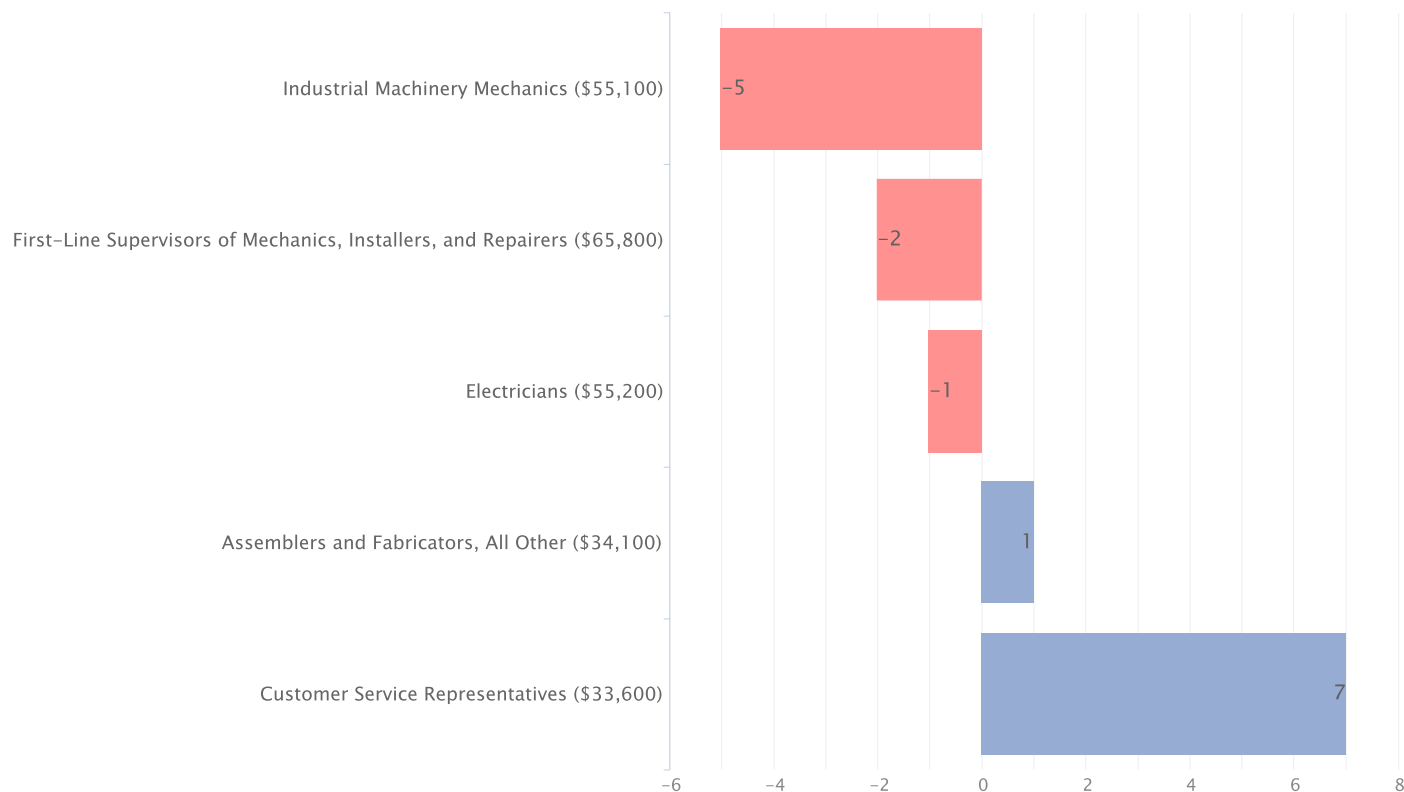
Top 10 Certification Gaps in Florence, SC MSA

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Industrial Electronics Certification (IND)	0	1	-1
HAZMAT	0	1	-1
Class B Commercial Driver's License (CDL-B)	0	1	0
EPA Universal Certification	0	1	0
OSHA 30	0	1	0
OSHA 10	1	0	0
Secret Clearance	1	0	1
First Aid Certification	1	0	1
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	2	1	1
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	1	0	1



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.

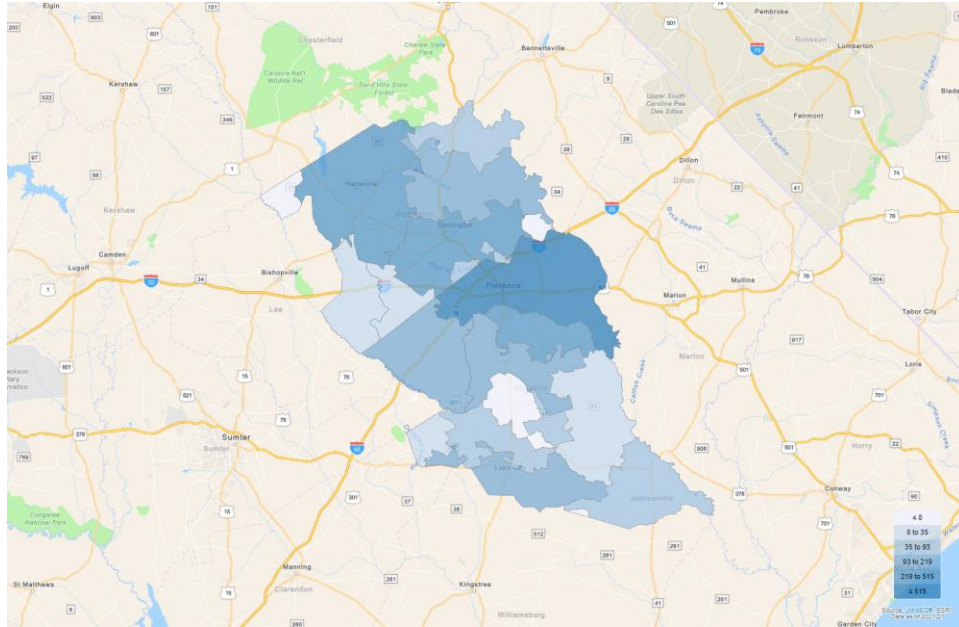
Occupation Gaps



💡 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.

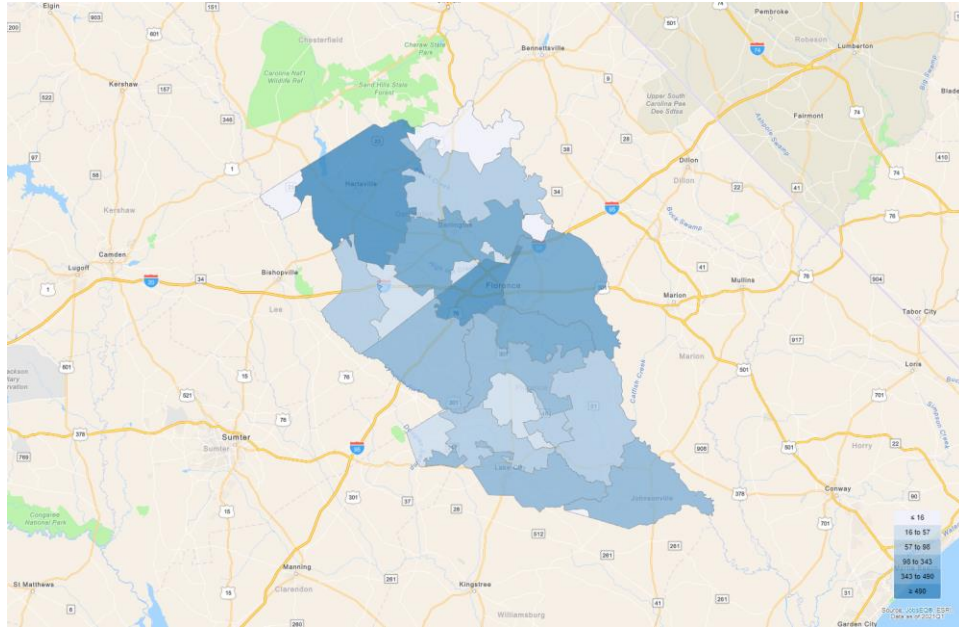
💡 The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get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

Region	Employment
ZCTA 29501 (Florence County, SC portion)	1,204
ZCTA 29506 (Florence County, SC portion)	515
ZCTA 29550 (Darlington County, SC portion)	383
ZCTA 29505	228
ZCTA 29532 (Darlington County, SC portion)	219
ZCTA 29161 (Florence County, SC portion)	114
ZCTA 29540	110
ZCTA 29560 (Florence County, SC portion)	107
ZCTA 29541	94
ZCTA 29501 (Darlington County, SC portion)	73

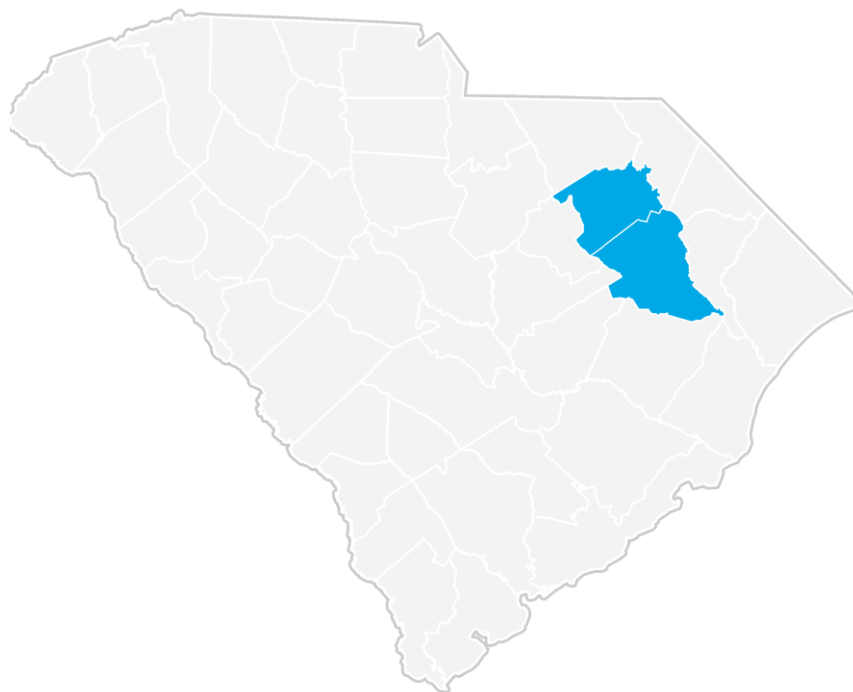


Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Electrical Line Worker, 2021Q1

Region	Employment
ZCTA 29501 (Florence County, SC portion)	559
ZCTA 29550 (Darlington County, SC portion)	491
ZCTA 29506 (Florence County, SC portion)	347
ZCTA 29532 (Darlington County, SC portion)	345
ZCTA 29505	344
ZCTA 29560 (Florence County, SC portion)	165
ZCTA 29541	161
ZCTA 29161 (Florence County, SC portion)	157
ZCTA 29555 (Florence County, SC portion)	99
ZCTA 29583	94

💡 “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.