



Industry Spotlight

Total - All Industries

TheLINK Region ---



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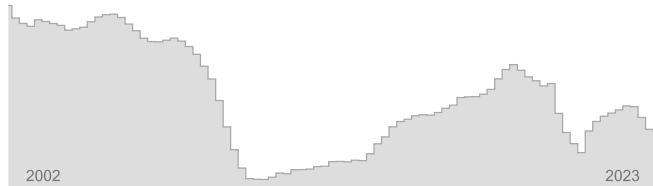
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Spotlight Summary

Total - All Industries
TheLINK Region --- – 2023Q3

EMPLOYMENT



43,229

Regional employment / 163,908,955 in the nation

WAGES



\$48,475

Avg Wages per Worker / \$70,183 in the nation

0.2% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +1.3% in the U.S.



100.0%

% of Total Employment / 100.0% in the U.S.

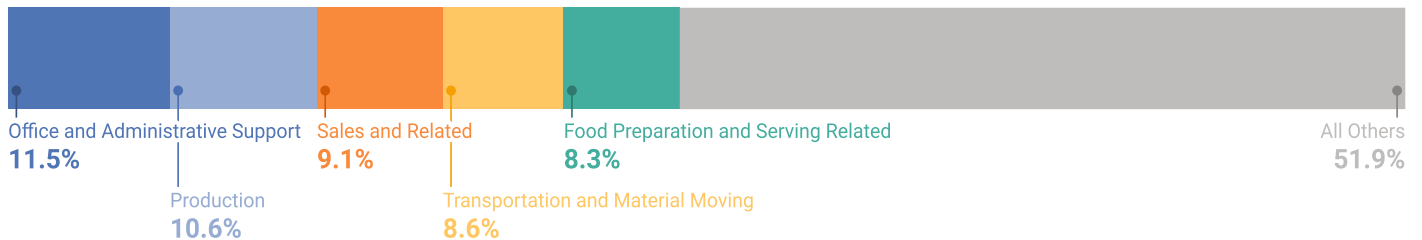


3.7% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +3.7% in the U.S.



TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

1.0% ↑



Manufacturing

-0.5% ↓



Health Care and Social Assistance

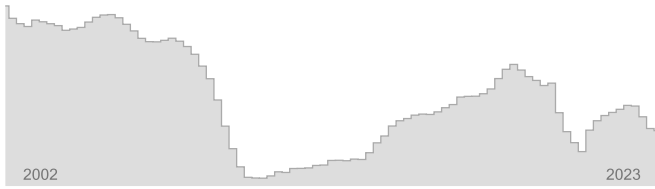
0.6% ↑



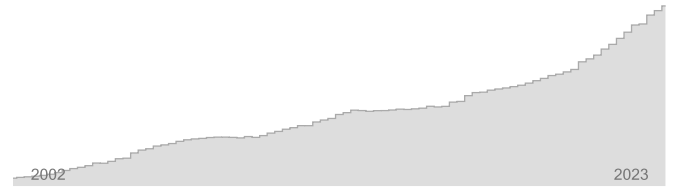
Retail Trade

Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT



WAGES

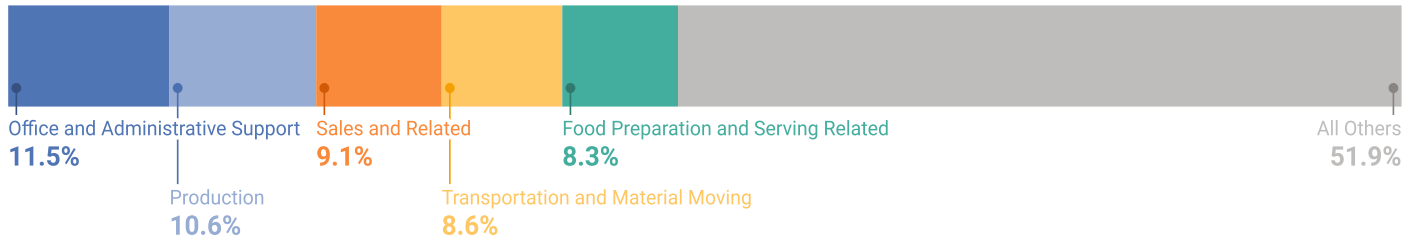


2-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Manufacturing	7,128	\$63,650	2.05		648	-1.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,278	\$51,480	1.00		616	0.0%
Retail Trade	5,177	\$31,151	1.21		644	-1.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	3,848	\$18,694	1.03		650	-0.7%
Educational Services	3,342	\$42,462	0.97		283	-0.9%
Construction	3,102	\$63,053	1.20		246	-0.7%
Public Administration	2,987	\$58,873	1.50		249	-0.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,534	\$41,647	0.93		275	-0.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,469	\$27,414	1.34		264	-0.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,317	\$56,018	0.62		138	-0.4%
Remaining Component Industries	5,045	\$58,423	0.48		460	-0.5%
Total - All Industries	43,229	\$48,475	1.00		4,408	-0.7%

Employment is one of the broadest and most timely measures of a region's economy. Fluctuations in the number of jobs shed light on the health of an industry. A growing employment base creates more opportunities for regional residents and helps a region grow its population.

Since wages and salaries generally compose the majority of a household's income, the annual average wages of a region affect its average household income, housing market, quality of life, and other socioeconomic indicators.

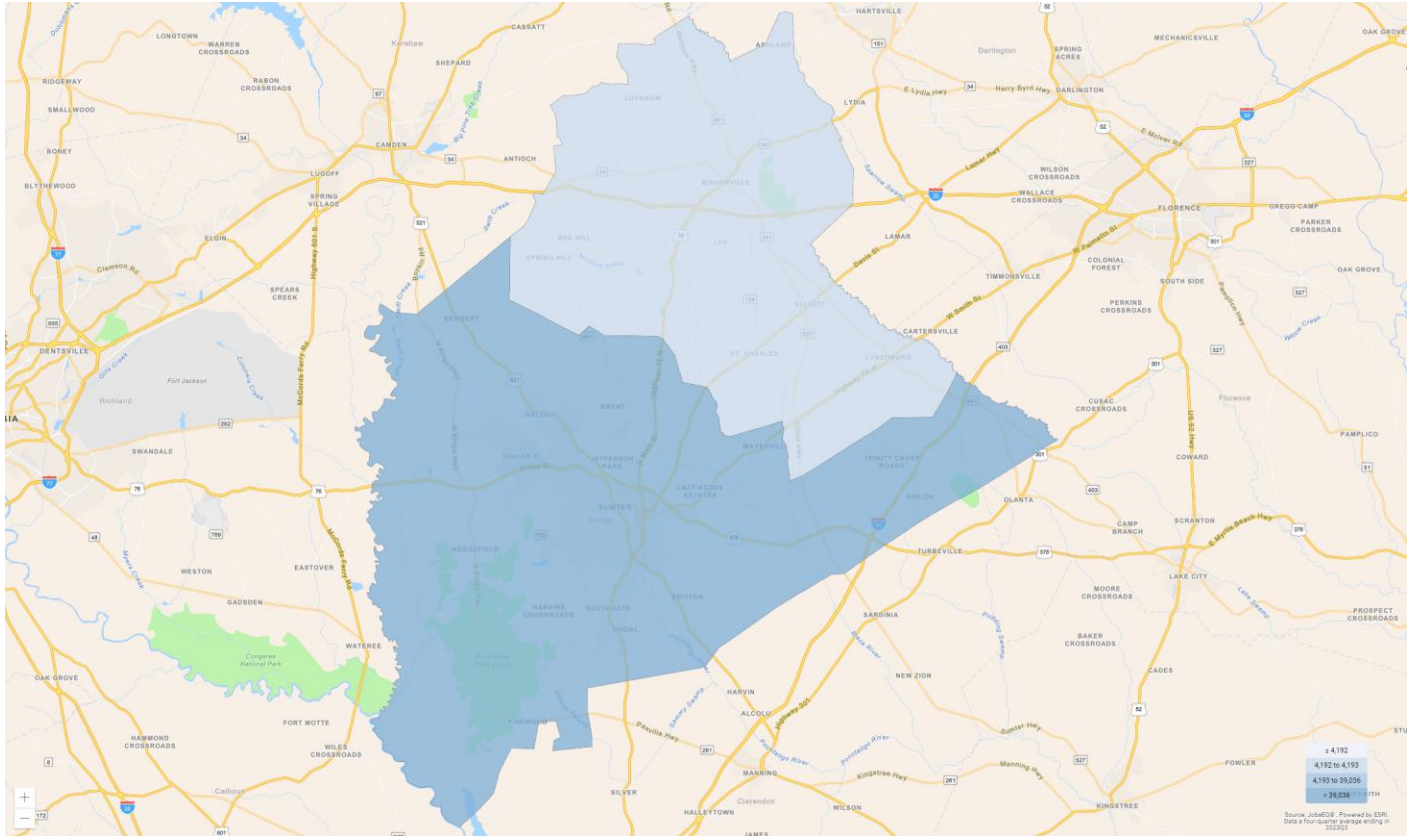
Staffing Pattern



6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Fast Food and Counter Workers	1,174	\$23,500	252
Cashiers	1,138	\$24,100	184
Retail Salespersons	1,107	\$29,600	143
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	920	\$34,800	111
General and Operations Managers	811	\$95,200	58
Customer Service Representatives	788	\$35,800	88
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	781	\$29,100	100
Personal Care Aides	763	\$26,000	117
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	729	\$50,100	70
Office Clerks, General	722	\$33,000	70
Remaining Component Occupations	34,283	\$62,700	3,199
Total	43,215		

 The mix of occupations points to the ability of a region to support an industry and its flexibility to adapt to future demand. Industry wages are a component of the cost of labor for regional employers.

Geographic Distribution



Region	Empl	Region	Empl
Sumter County, South Carolina	39,036	Lee County, South Carolina	4,192

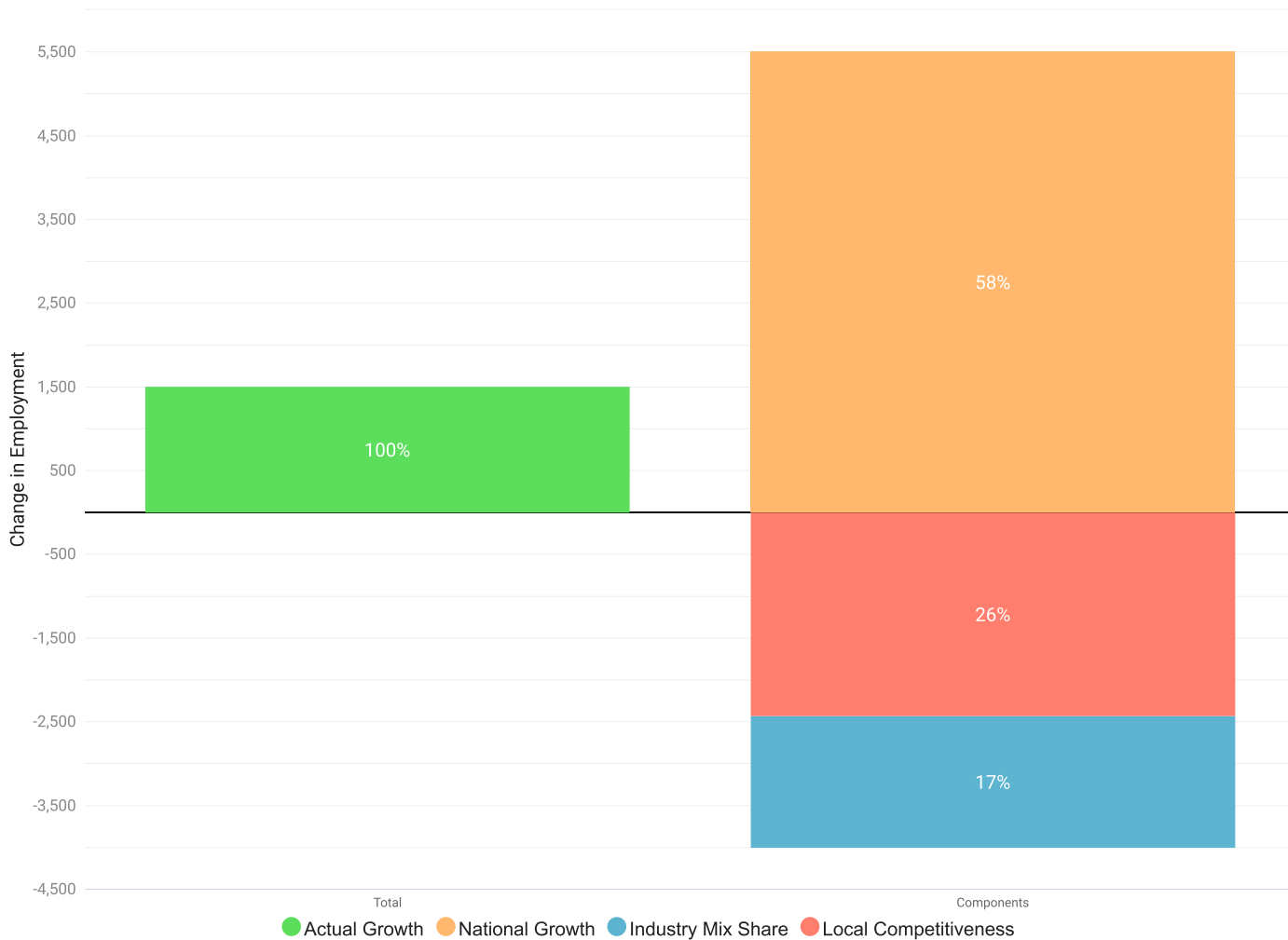
Source: JobsEQ®

💡 The geographic distribution of industry employment by place of work illustrates the impact on labor force demand and commuting patterns.



Drivers of Employment Growth

Over the ten years ending 2022, employment in Total - All Industries for the TheLINK Region --- added 1,506 jobs. After adjusting for national growth during this period and industry mix share, the part of this employment change due to local competitiveness was a loss of 2,426 jobs—meaning this industry was less competitive than its national counterpart during this period.

Drivers of Employment Growth for TheLINK Region ---



Source: JobsEQ® Data as of 2022Q4

-  Shift-share analysis sheds light on the factors that drive regional employment growth in an industry. A positive change in local competitiveness indicates advantages that may be due to factors such as superior technology, management, and labor pool, etc.
-  National growth is due to the overall growth or contraction in the national economy. Industry mix share is the growth attributable to the specific industries examined (based on national industry growth patterns and the industry mix of the region).

Employment Distribution by Type

The table below shows the employment mix by ownership type for Total - All Industries for the TheLINK Region ---. Four of these ownership types — federal, state, and local government and the private sector — together constitute “Covered Employment” (employment covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs of the United States and reported via the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages).

“Self-Employment” refers to unincorporated self-employment and represents workers whose primary job is self-employment (that is, these data do not include workers whose primary job is a wage-and-salary position that is supplemented with self-employment).



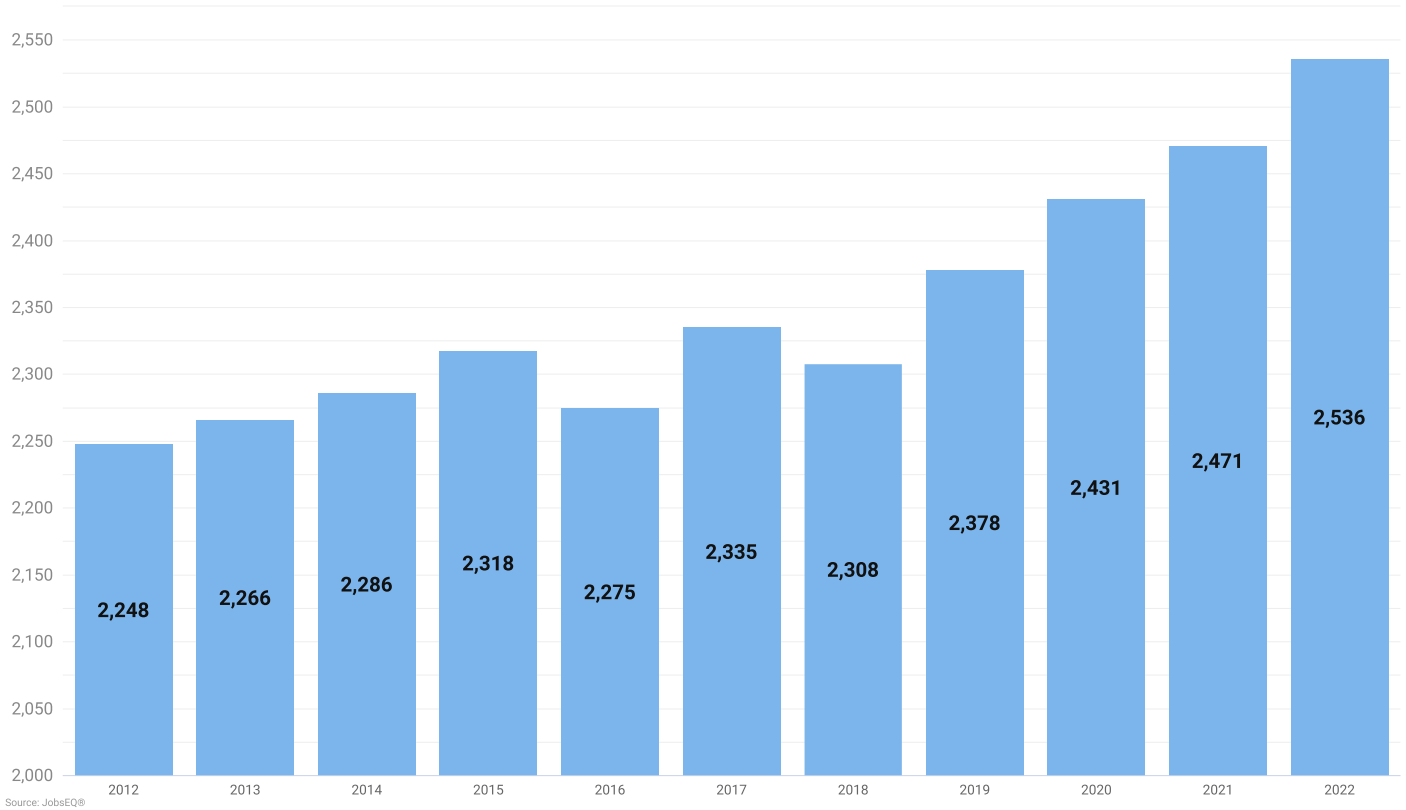
	Empl	%
Private	33,051	76.5%
Self-Employment	2,866	6.6%
Local Government	3,811	8.8%
State Government	1,433	3.3%
Federal Government	1,243	2.9%
Other Non-Covered	824	1.9%


Source: JobsEQ®

 Strong entrepreneurial activity is indicative of growing industries. Using self-employment as a proxy for entrepreneurs, a higher share of self-employed individuals within a regional industry points to future growth.

Establishments

In 2022, there were 2,536 Total - All Industries establishments in the TheLINK Region --- (per covered employment establishment counts), an increase from 2,248 establishments ten years earlier in 2012.

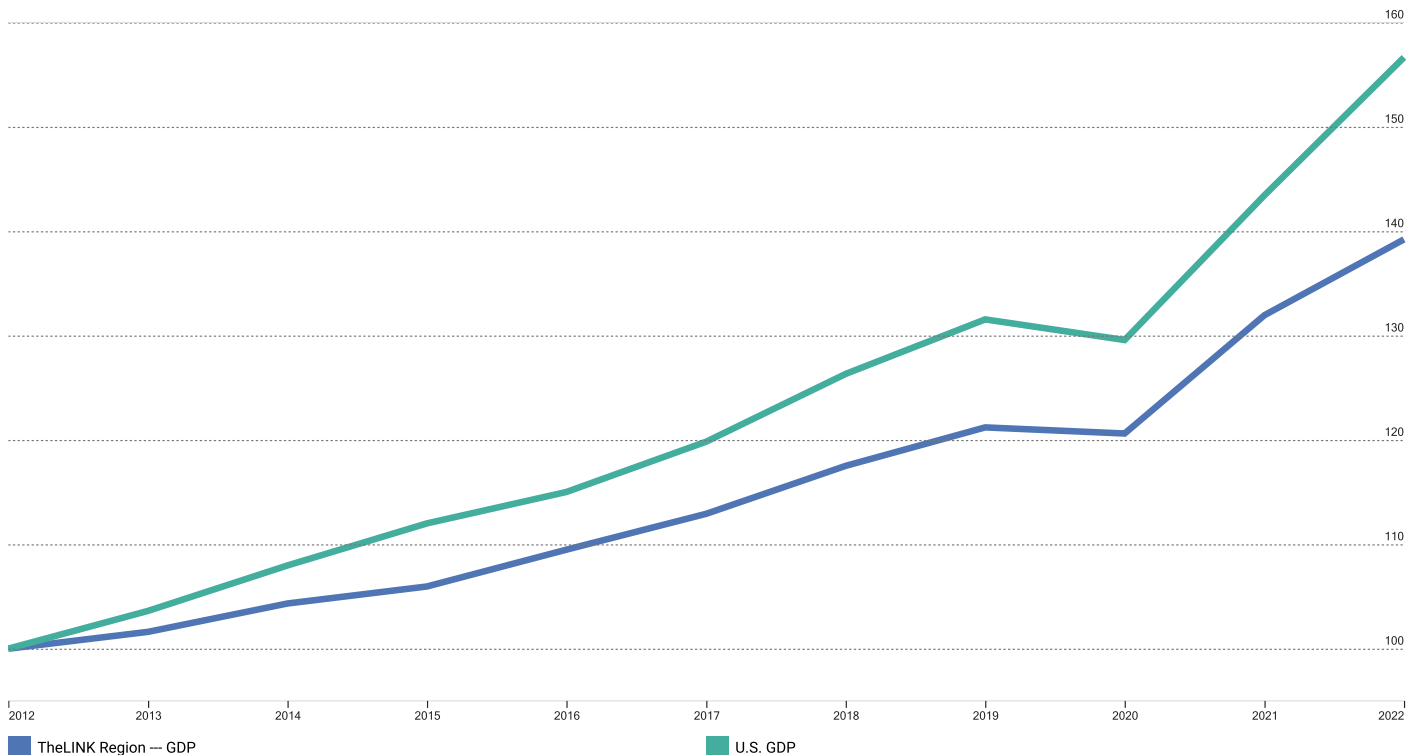


 New business formations are an important source of job creation in a regional economy, spurring innovation and competition, and driving productivity growth. Establishment data can provide an indicator of growth in businesses by counting each single location (such as a factory or a store) where business activity takes place, and with at least one employee.

GDP & Productivity

In 2022, Total - All Industries produced \$5.0 billion in GDP for the TheLINK Region ---.

GDP: Indexed 2012 = 100



100.0 %

Industry Share of Total GDP /
100.0 % in the nation



3.4 % ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Yrs /
4.6 % in the nation



\$205k

Output per Worker /
\$288k in the nation





💡 Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most comprehensive measure of regional economic activity, and an industry's contribution to GDP is an important indicator of regional industry strength. It is a measure of total value-added to a regional economy in the form of labor income, proprietor's income, and business profits, among others. GDP values shown on this page are nominal GDP data.

💡 Growth in productivity (output per worker) leads to increases in wealth and higher average standards of living in a region.

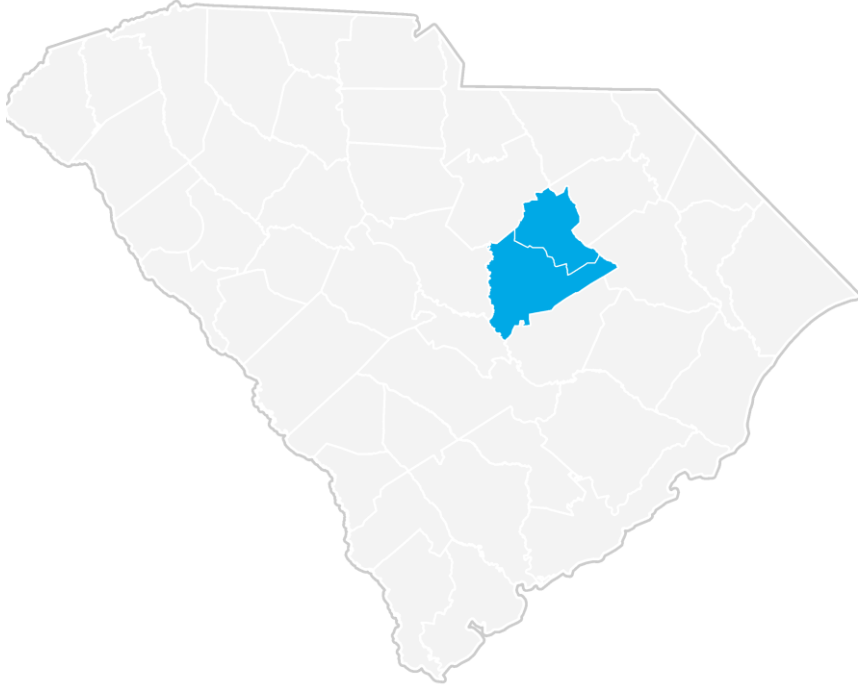
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Total - All Industries

Program	Awards
Central Carolina Technical College	
Data Processing and Data Processing Technology/Technician	31
Electromechanical Technologies/Technicians, Other	41
Environmental Control Technologies/Technicians, Other	7
Health Information/Medical Records Technology/Technician	26
Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Refrigeration Maintenance Technology/Technician	10
Human Services, General	32
Medical/Clinical Assistant	15
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	109
Welding Technology/Welder	36
Morris College	
Business Administration, Management and Operations, Other	19

Source: [JobsEQ®](#)

-  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 TheLINK Region ---, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Total - All Industries. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

TheLINK Region --- Regional Map



Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2023Q3 and are based upon BLS QCEW data, imputed by Chmura where necessary, and supplemented by additional sources including Census ZBP data. Employment forecasts are modeled by Chmura and are consistent with BLS national-level 10-year forecasts.
- Occupation employment is as of 2023Q3 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Wages by occupation are as of 2023, utilizing BLS OEWS data and imputed by Chmura.
- GDP is derived from BEA data and imputations by Chmura. Productivity (output per worker) is calculated by Chmura using industry employment and wages as well as GDP and BLS output data. Supply chain modeling including purchases by industry are developed by Chmura.
- Postsecondary awards are per the NCES and are for the 2021-2022 academic year.
- Establishment counts are per the BLS QCEW data.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Region Definition

TheLINK Region --- is defined as the following counties:

Lee County, South Carolina

Sumter County, South Carolina

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.

What is the difference between industry wages and occupation wages?

Industry wages and occupation wages are estimated via separate data sets, often the time periods being reported do not align, and wages are defined slightly differently in the two systems (for example, certain bonuses are included in the industry wages but not the occupation wages). It is therefore common that estimates of the average industry wages and average occupation wages in a region do not match exactly.