



# What's New in South Carolina Workforce Development

August 8, 2024

Justin Williams, Ph.D.

Leah Price

Sophia Casler

# Agenda

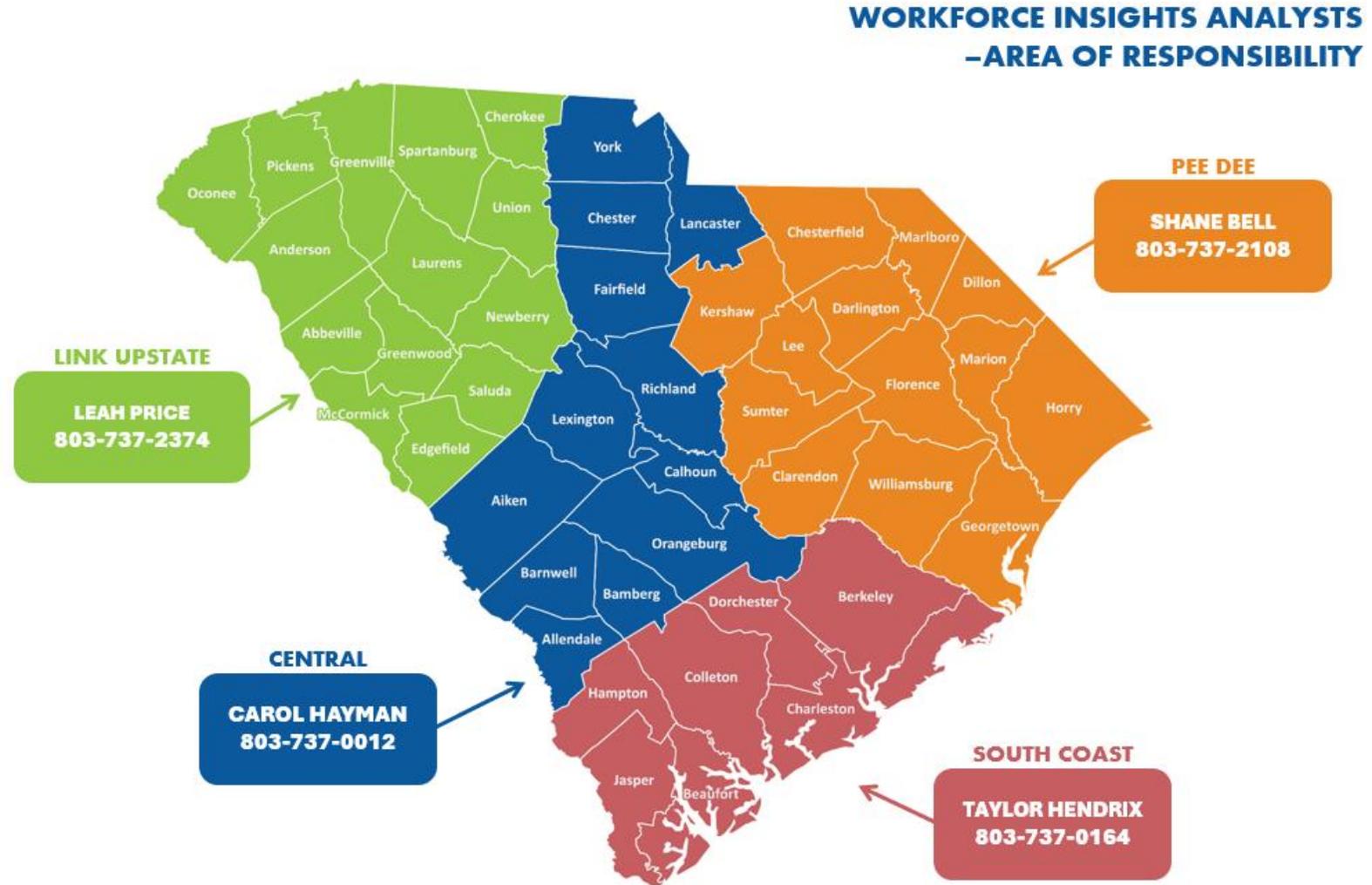
- Introductions
- Act 67 of 2023
  - Return-on-Investment Analysis & Data Sharing
  - BLS Wage Records Pilot
  - Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) Codes and Hours Worked
- Spotlight on the Upper Savannah
- ROI Spotlight
- Nursing Analysis
- Availability of one pagers
- Q&A

# Introductions

- Labor Market Information Division Presenters
  - Justin Williams, Ph.D. – Analytics Coordinator
  - Sophia Casler – Longitudinal Data Analyst
  - Leah Price – Workforce Insights Analyst

# Workforce Insights Analyst Contacts

- Taylor Hendrix
  - [TaHendrix@dew.sc.gov](mailto:TaHendrix@dew.sc.gov)
- Carol Hayman
  - [CHayman@dew.sc.gov](mailto:CHayman@dew.sc.gov)
- Shane Bell
  - [SBell@dew.sc.gov](mailto:SBell@dew.sc.gov)
- Leah Price
  - [LMPrice@dew.sc.gov](mailto:LMPrice@dew.sc.gov)



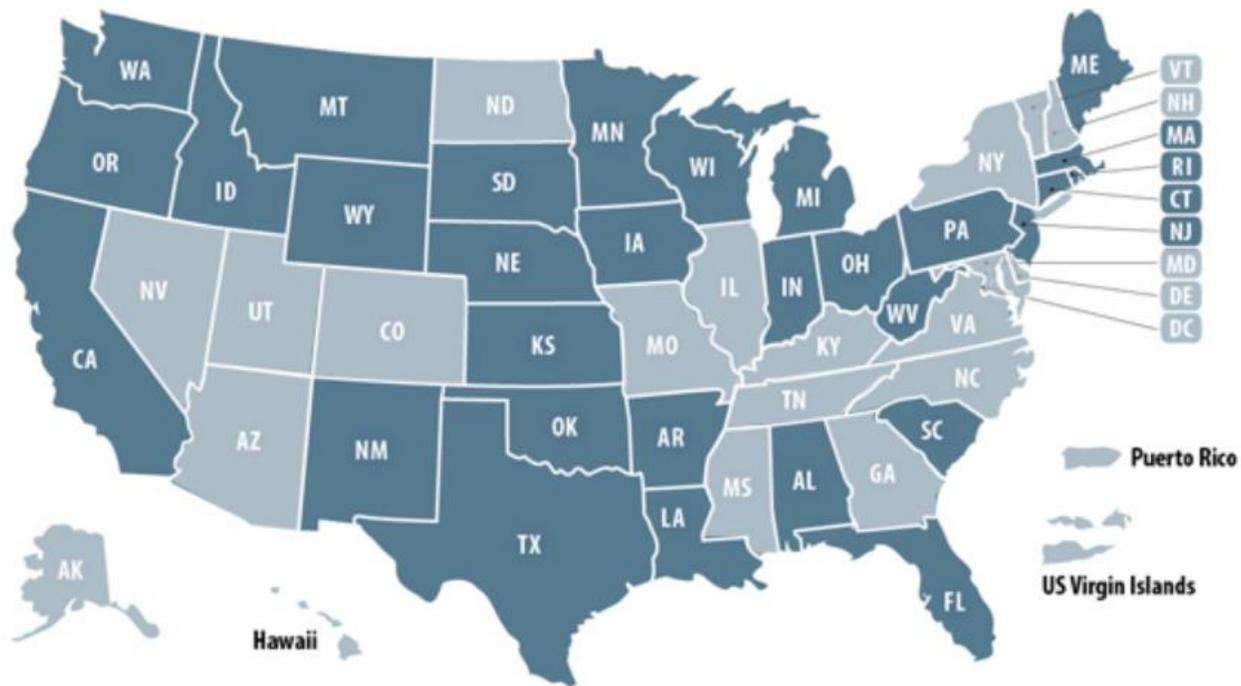
# Act 67 of 2023

- The Statewide Education and Workforce Development Act
  - Passed June 2023
  - Expanded CCWD membership
  - Outlines specific data-related deliverables including:
    - Return-on-Investment (ROI) analysis of the state's education and workforce programs
    - Supply Gap analysis
    - Collecting Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes and hours worked in quarterly unemployment insurance (UI) wage records

# ROI Analysis

- Currently working with Commission on Higher Education & State Technical College System to obtain data for analysis on:
  - **CHE** - Five bachelor's degree programs:
    - Business/Logistics
    - Computers/IT
    - Engineering
    - Nursing
    - Teaching
  - **State Tech** - Four programs:
    - Machine Tool & CNC
    - Mechatronics
    - Nursing
    - Welding

# BLS Wage Record Pilot



30 states participating including South Carolina

- Only 3 in the Southeast

Future possibility of matching individual records with wages in participating states

DEW working with BLS to develop a wage dashboard using pilot data

# Shareable Wage Dashboard

- DEW was given a grant from the BLS to build a shareable wage dashboard.
  - Goal: To make a dashboard to visualize summary data of wages from participating states.
  - Currently, we are identifying data sources and exploring how best to visualize this data.
  - We will soon be talking to stakeholders about how to show these data and what uses they anticipate for this project.

# SOC Codes: Background

- Due to Act 67, we are now collecting SOC codes from every employer in South Carolina.
- The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system was developed to allow government agencies and private industry to produce comparable data.
- There are 23 major groups (two-digit) that contain 821 detailed occupations (six-digit).

# SOC Codes: Examples

## May 2023 Occupation Profiles

### Major groups

- 00-0000 [All Occupations](#)
- 11-0000 [Management Occupations](#)
- 13-0000 [Business and Financial Operations Occupations](#)
- 15-0000 [Computer and Mathematical Occupations](#)
- 17-0000 [Architecture and Engineering Occupations](#)
- 19-0000 [Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations](#)
- 21-0000 [Community and Social Service Occupations](#)
- 23-0000 [Legal Occupations](#)
- 25-0000 [Educational Instruction and Library Occupations](#)
- 27-0000 [Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations](#)
- 29-0000 [Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations](#)
- 31-0000 [Healthcare Support Occupations](#)
- 33-0000 [Protective Service Occupations](#)
- 35-0000 [Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations](#)
- 37-0000 [Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations](#)
- 39-0000 [Personal Care and Service Occupations](#)
- 41-0000 [Sales and Related Occupations](#)
- 43-0000 [Office and Administrative Support Occupations](#)
- 45-0000 [Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations](#)
- 47-0000 [Construction and Extraction Occupations](#)
- 49-0000 [Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations](#)
- 51-0000 [Production Occupations](#)
- 53-0000 [Transportation and Material Moving Occupations](#)

### 29-0000 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations

- 29-0000 [Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations](#)
  - 29-1000 Healthcare Diagnosing or Treating Practitioners
    - 29-1010 Chiropractors
      - 29-1011 [Chiropractors](#)
    - 29-1020 Dentists
      - 29-1021 [Dentists, General](#)
      - 29-1022 [Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons](#)
      - 29-1023 [Orthodontists](#)
      - 29-1024 [Prosthodontists](#)
      - 29-1029 [Dentists, All Other Specialists](#)
  - 29-1030 Dietitians and Nutritionists
    - 29-1031 [Dietitians and Nutritionists](#)

Images taken from:

[https://www.bls.gov/OES/CURRENT/oes\\_stru.htm](https://www.bls.gov/OES/CURRENT/oes_stru.htm)

# SOC Codes: Data acquisition thus far...

- In total, DEW has received 1,568,369 total SOC code inputs attempts from 82,810 different employers in 2024 Q1 UI records as of August 6th. That is 67 percent of the employers that submitted UI wage data. **So far in 2024 Q2 we have received**
- Compared to other states that are collecting SOC code this response rate in our first year is outstanding!
- We are also collecting hours worked by employee, per Act 67.

# SOC Codes: The data cleaning process

- Currently, we are cleaning and validating submissions. With a data set this immense, this has been a significant challenge.
- The first step is to validate that the SOC codes provided are accurate six-digit codes.
- The second step is to assess SOC codes using industry norms.
  - The most challenging step here is to determine how much data manipulation is appropriate to do.

# SOC Codes: The future

- When the data set is ready, we will be able to better assess the state's occupational composition and wage distribution. This means we will be able to:
  - Quantify the distribution of careers within a given industry, allowing employers to compare themselves to competitors
  - Inform students and job seekers about wages and career pathways for specific occupations
  - Improve the quality of our supply gap analysis by taking into account a richer picture of available labor

# Priority Occupations

- Priority occupations are those jobs which have some combination of many openings, low turnover, high pay and high growth. Defining this is required by Act 67.
- We will be putting out reports detailing what training is required for these careers and career ladders detailing how a student could enter a priority occupation.

# Spotlight on the Upper Savannah Workforce Area

# Upper Savannah Economic Overview

- Production and Office and Administrative Support are top occupation groups.
- Manufacturing jobs have grown 1.1% annually.

## Spotlight Summary

Total - All Industries  
Upper Savannah – 2024Q1

### EMPLOYMENT



**89,439**

Regional employment / 164,954,062 in the nation

### WAGES



**\$47,791**

Avg Wages per Worker / \$70,857 in the nation

**0.5%** ↑

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



**100.0%**

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



**3.6%** ↑

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

**1.1%** ↑



Manufacturing

**0.9%** ↑



Health Care and Social Assistance

**0.5%** ↑



Retail Trade

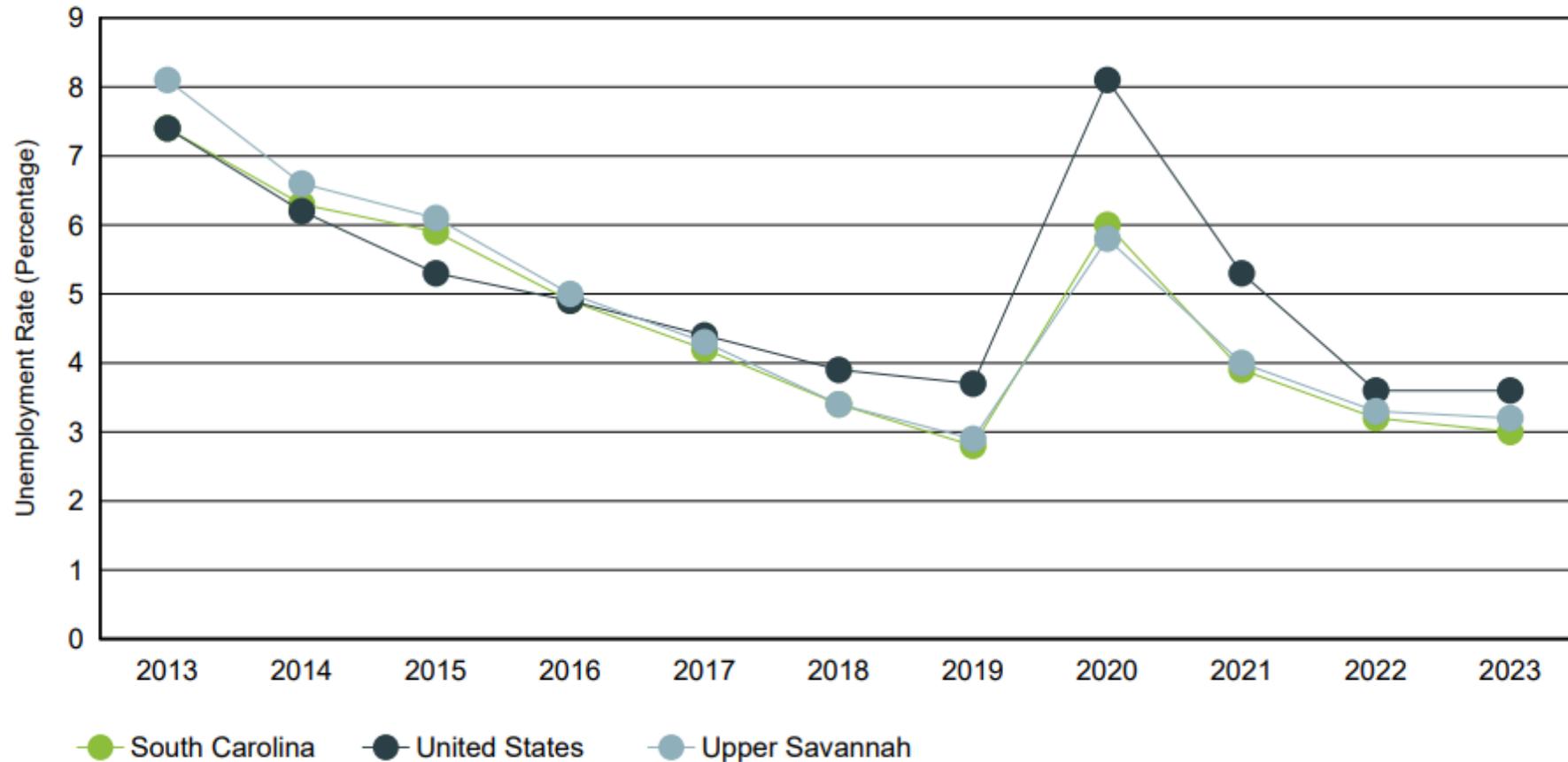
# Top Industries

2-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	Syr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Manufacturing	23,654	\$59,829	3.30		2,433	0.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,713	\$52,935	0.97		1,337	0.7%
Retail Trade	8,501	\$29,864	0.96		1,157	-0.1%
Educational Services	7,304	\$43,579	1.02		711	0.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	6,244	\$18,036	0.80		1,125	0.3%
Public Administration	5,236	\$47,534	1.27		508	0.5%
Construction	4,387	\$50,109	0.82		400	0.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	4,235	\$33,472	0.76		510	0.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,653	\$28,945	0.97		440	0.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,856	\$37,498	2.58		346	0.2%
Remaining Component Industries	10,664	\$58,911	0.51		1,125	0.5%
<b>Total - All Industries</b>	<b>89,446</b>	<b>\$47,533</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>10,100</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

# Unemployment in the Region

Annual Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)

*Trends*



# Industry Changes for 2030

Upper Savannah Industry	2020 Estimated Employment	2030 Projected Employment	Change	Percent Change	Annual Percent
Total All Industries	86,880	90,203	3,323	3.82	0.38
Health Care and Social Assistance	9,801	12,504	2,703	27.58	2.47
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	784	1,483	699	89.16	6.58
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediat	5,030	5,496	466	9.26	0.89
Accommodation and Food Services	5,406	5,857	451	8.34	0.80
Finance and Insurance	1,180	1,404	224	18.98	1.75
Transportation and Warehousing	2,245	2,452	207	9.22	0.89
Information	374	500	126	33.69	2.95
Retail Trade	7,963	8,070	107	1.34	0.13

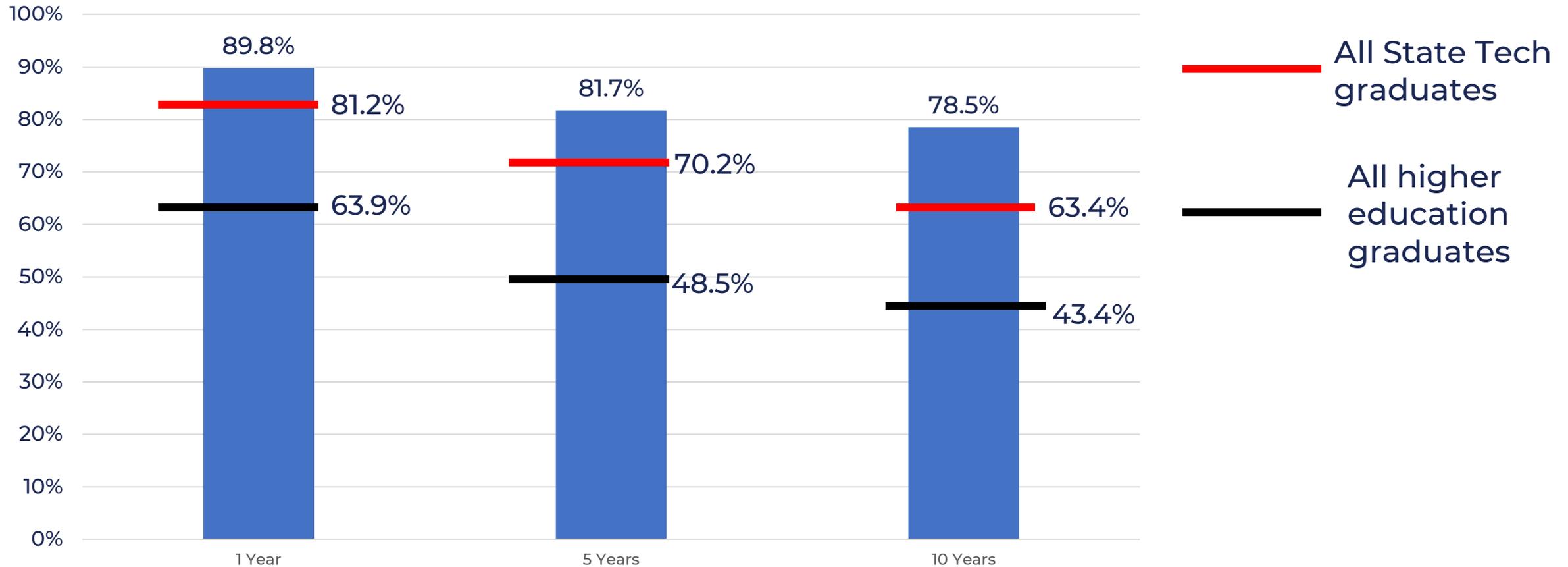
# South Carolina Nursing Graduates



# Data and Methodology

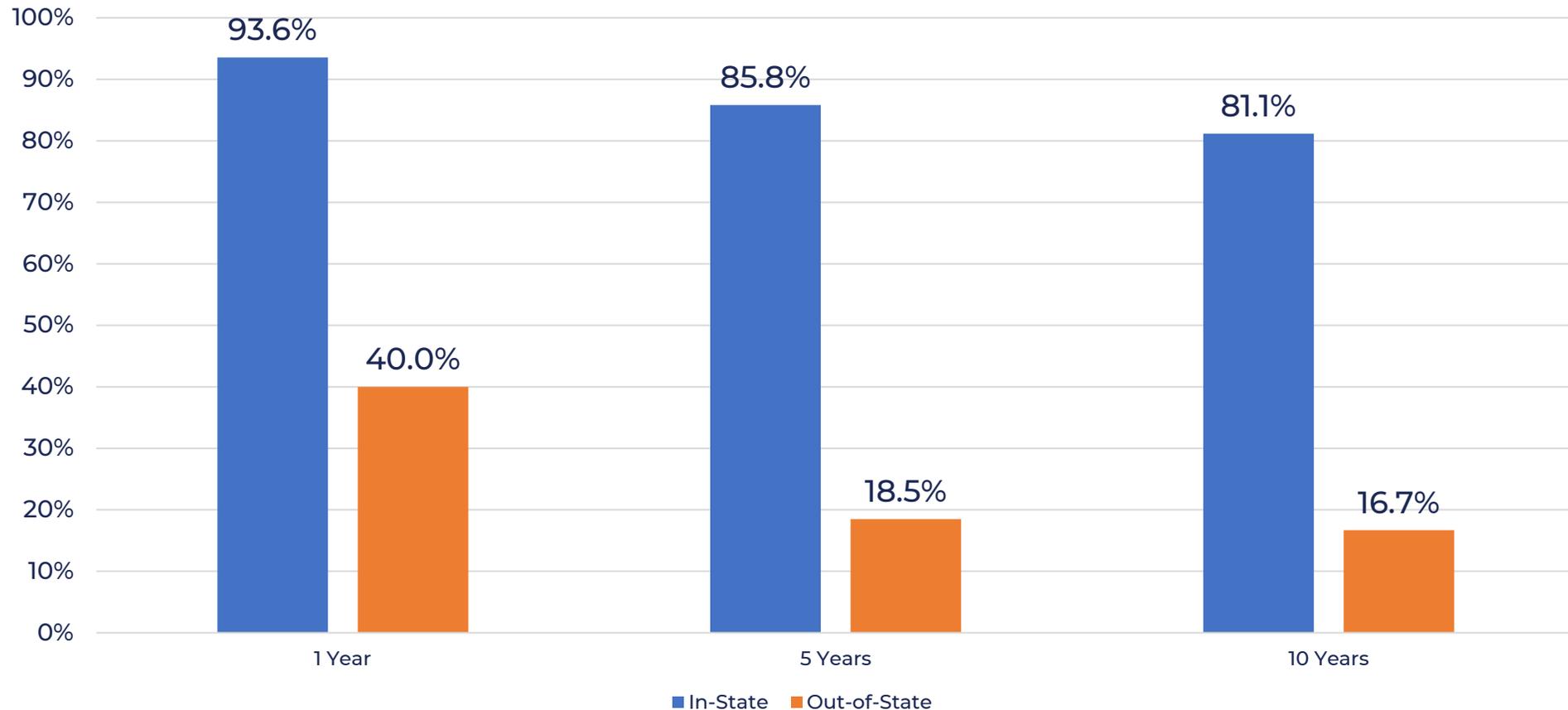
- There were 21,715 unique associate's degree nursing graduates across the state technical college system from 2004 to 2021.
  - 1,405 were Piedmont Technical College graduates.
- These individuals were matched with wage records one, five, and ten years after graduation.
  - These do not include students who work outside of the state, are self-employed, work as independent contractors, or work for the federal government or military

# Graduates Found in Wage Records



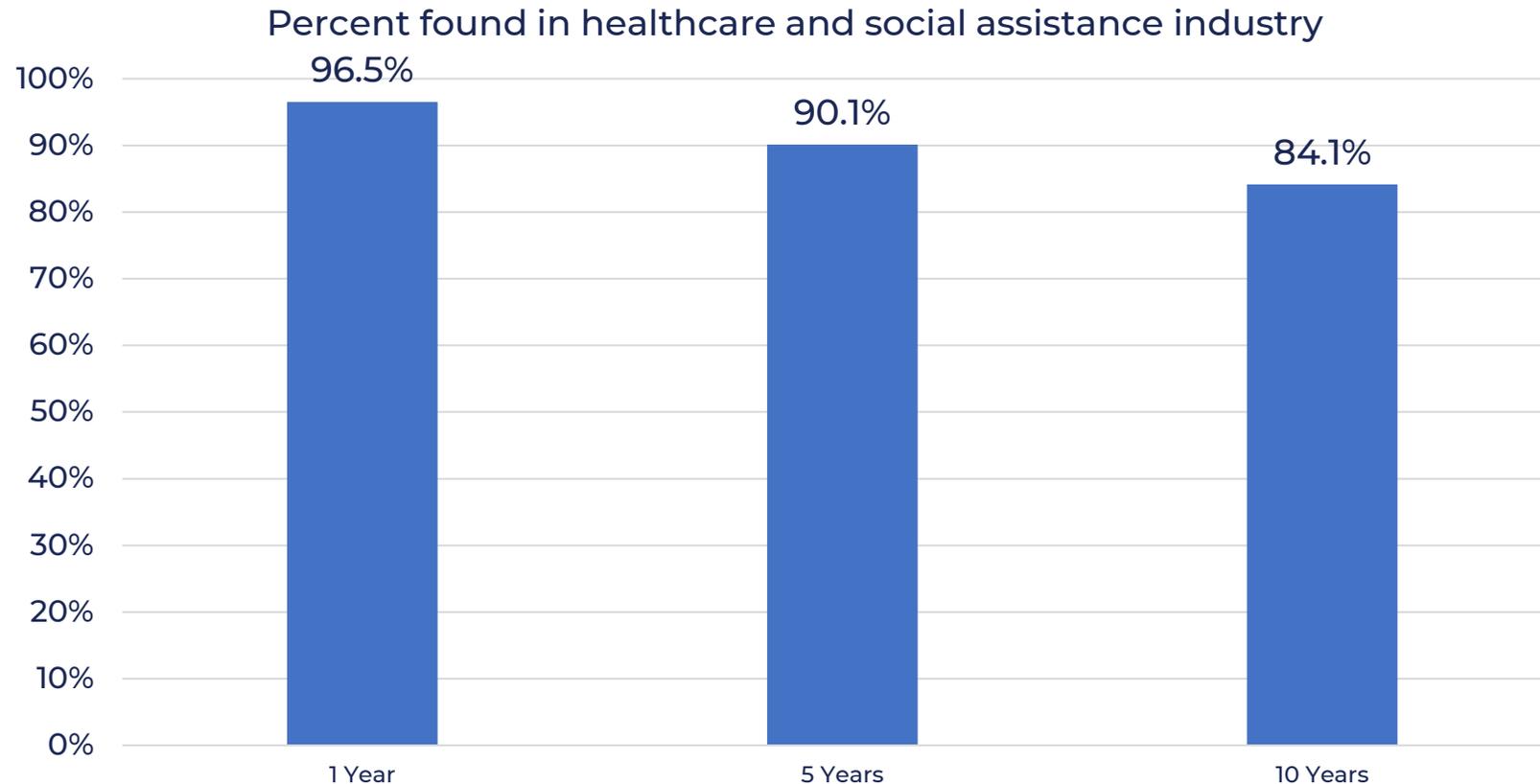
Note: These do not include graduates who are self-employed, employed out-of-state, work as independent contractors, or who work for the federal government or military

# Graduates Found in Wage Records by Residency at Time of Enrollment



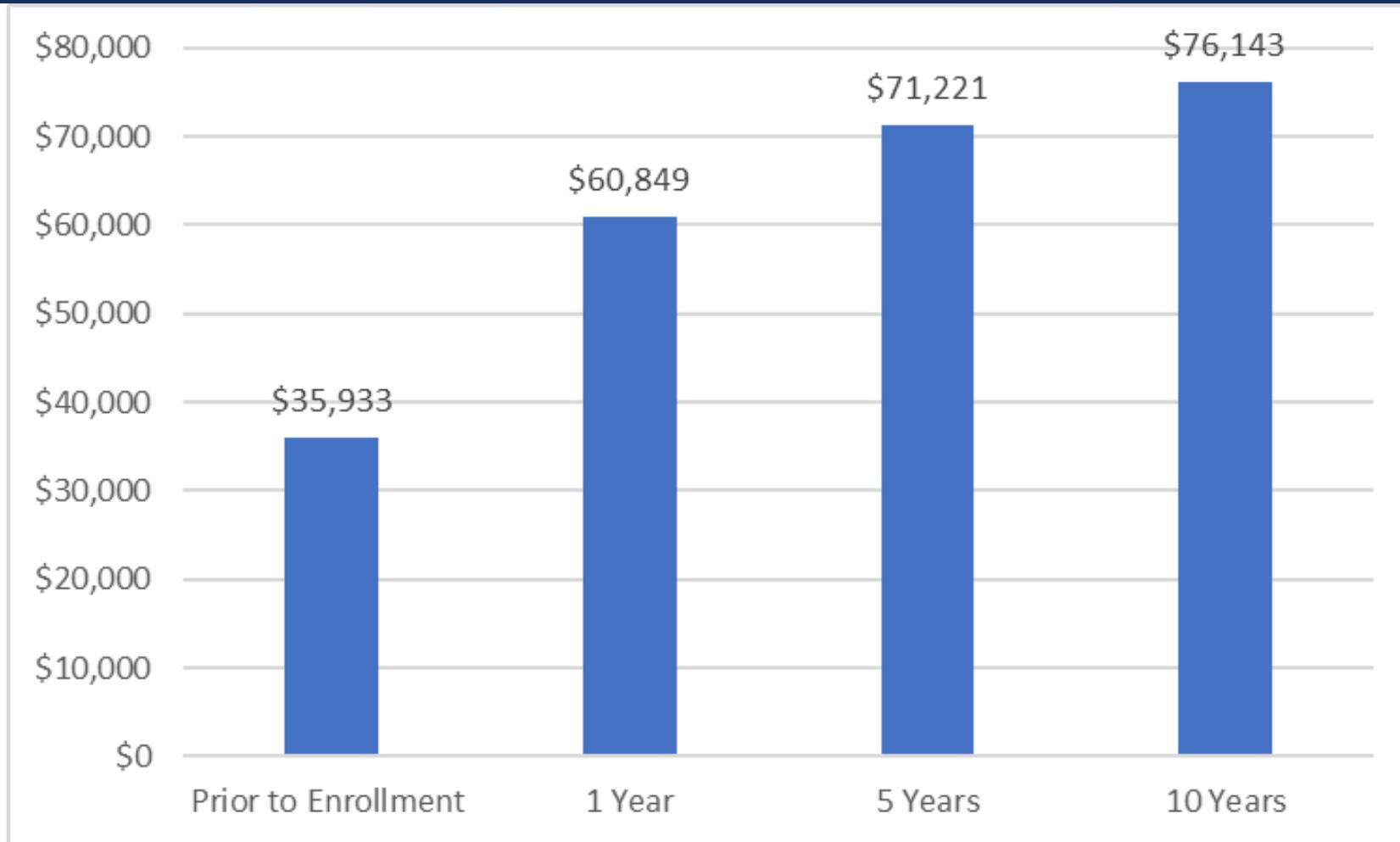
Note: Over 90% of graduates are in-state

# Industry of Employment



- Graduates not found in Health Care and Social Assistance are most likely to be found in the Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services\* industry, Educational Services industry, and Finance and Insurance industry

# Median Earnings Over Time

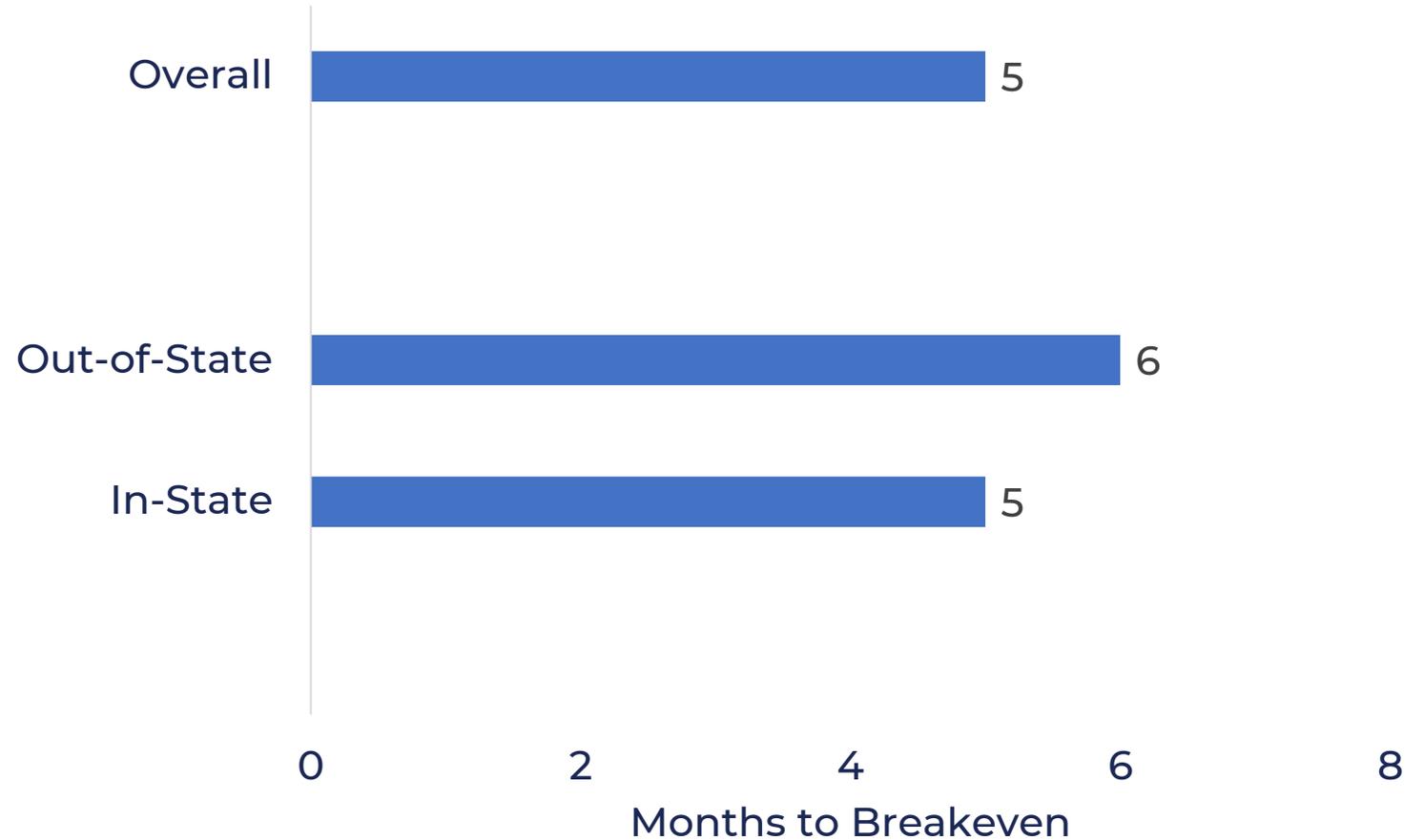


# Considerations when Calculating ROI

- Lack of information about student-specific financial aid (scholarships, loans, and grants)
- Opportunity costs not known
- Non-economic benefits of graduation difficult to quantify (social capital etc.)

# Cost of Degree and ROI

- **Cost\*\*:** \$10,000
- **Wage Premium\*\*\*:** \$23,000/Year
- **Time to Breakeven (Post-Completion):** 5 Months



\*Includes all individuals who obtained an associate degree, regardless of if they receive further higher education

\*\*Calculated by a weighted average of published in-state tuition costs for institutions by graduate frequency in the data

\*\*\*Additional wages compared to those of a high school graduate (median)

# Job Postings – Specific Occupations

- Past 12 Months: **92.5%** of the **33,500 job postings** open to bachelor's degree holders require only an associate degree
- Top 3 in-demand nursing occupations
  1. Registered Nurses (~71%)
  2. Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (~16%)
  3. Nurse Practitioners (~5%)
- Registered Nursing is the nation's most in-demand occupation and the state's second\* most in-demand occupation

\*The most in-demand occupation in South Carolina is First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers  
Note: These postings include all job openings for nurses across educational attainment levels

# One Pager Examples

## Mechatronics Credentials in South Carolina

### Supply and Demand of Mechatronics Graduates

Year	Supply	Demand
2012	17	68
2013	68	77
2014	77	85
2015	85	155
2016	155	163
2017	163	232
2018	232	289
2019	289	396
2020	396	358
2021	358	350
2022	350	-

### Profile of a 2022 Mechatronics Graduate

#### Demographics

- The median age of mechatronics program graduates was 22.
- A majority of graduates in mechatronics programs were White (72.6%) while 13.4% reported being Black or African-American. Approximately 8.4% reported being Hispanic/Latino.
- A majority of mechatronics program graduates were male (83.7%).
- 14 of the 16 Technical Colleges had mechatronics program completions between 2013 and 2022. Technical College of the Lowcountry and Denmark Technical College did not produce any mechatronics graduates during this period.

#### Percentage of Graduates by County of Residence

\*Each graduate may earn more than one credential during their studies. For more information, contact [UMCustomerService@dew.sc.gov](mailto:UMCustomerService@dew.sc.gov)

## Mechatronics Credentials in South Carolina

### Wage Comparison for Individuals Completing Mechatronics Credentials

- Mechatronics programs are offered at the certificate, diploma, and associate degree level and can require between 30 and 75 credit hours costing \$4,000-\$15,000.
- 82.7% of graduates found in the wage records both periods had a wage change of \$4,000 in the first year after obtaining the credential while 68.3% had a wage change of \$10,000 in the first year after obtaining the credential.
- Overall, 77.7% of graduates were found in the S.C. wage records one year post-program completion.
- Most students are likely able to recoup the cost of the program within one to two years of completion through higher wages.
- Wage information at right only includes individuals earning at least \$14,500 in the four quarters pre- and post-program completion.

Category	Wage
Wages Pre-Completion	\$37,054
Wages Post-Completion	\$61,490

### Industry of Employment of the Individual Before and After Program

Industry	Pre-Completion (%)	Post-Completion (%)
Construction	4.5%	3.8%
Manufacturing	48.7%	70.3%
Trade, Trans, Utilities	20.9%	13.7%
Leisure & Hosp	5.1%	0.2%
All Other	20.8%	12.0%

- In the year immediately after completion of a mechatronics program, 70.3% of graduates were working in the Manufacturing Industry. This compares with 48.7% working in this industry prior to program completion.
- Compared to the year prior to program completion, there were fewer graduates working in the All Other; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; or the Leisure and Hospitality Industries than after completing a mechatronics program.
- Current data about S.C. workers is based on industry of employment. SCDHEW will begin collecting occupation data on workers starting in April 2024. Future analysis may be able to specifically document which graduates of mechatronics programs obtain jobs in their field.

## Machine Tool & CNC Credentials in South Carolina

### Supply and Demand of Machine Tool and CNC Graduates

Year	Supply	Demand
2013	210	169
2014	169	277
2015	277	182
2016	182	155
2017	155	156
2018	156	177
2019	177	142
2020	142	135
2021	135	-
2022	117	-

### Profile of a 2022 Machine Tool and CNC Graduate

#### Demographics

- The median age of machine tool and CNC program graduates was 23.
- A majority of graduates in machine tool and CNC programs were White (86.4%) while 12.8% reported being Black or African-American. Approximately 6.0% reported being Hispanic/Latino.
- A majority of machine tool and CNC program graduates were male (84.9%).
- 14 of the 16 Technical Colleges had machine tool or CNC program completions between 2013 and 2022. Technical College of the Lowcountry and Denmark Technical College did not produce any machine tool or CNC graduates during this period.

#### Percentage of Graduates by County of Residence

\*Each graduate may earn more than one machine tool or CNC credential during their studies. For more information, contact [UMCustomerService@dew.sc.gov](mailto:UMCustomerService@dew.sc.gov)

## Machine Tool and CNC Credentials in South Carolina

### Wage Comparison for Individuals Completing Machine Tool and CNC Credentials

- Machine tool and CNC programs are offered at the certificate, diploma, and associate degree level and can require between 13 and 75 credit hours costing \$2,000-\$15,000.
- 81.2% of graduates found both pre- and post-program had a wage change of \$2,000 in the first year after obtaining a machine tool or CNC credential while 58.2% had a wage change of \$10,000 in the first year after obtaining a credential.
- Overall, 85.4% of graduates were found in the S.C. wage records one year post-program completion.
- Most students are likely able to recoup the cost of the program within one to two years of completion through higher wages.
- Wage information at right only includes individuals earning at least \$14,500 in the four quarters pre- and post-program completion.

Category	Wage
Wages Pre-Completion	\$32,770
Wages Post-Completion	\$50,420

### Industry of Employment of the Individual Before and After Program

Industry	Pre-Completion (%)	Post-Completion (%)
Construction	1.6%	0.5%
Manufacturing	64.7%	82.0%
Trade, Trans, Utilities	12.2%	8.6%
Leisure & Hosp	2.5%	0.8%
All Other	18.8%	8.1%

- In the year immediately after completion of a machine tool or CNC program, 82.0% of graduates were working in the Manufacturing Industry. This compares with 64.7% working in this industry prior to program completion.
- Compared to the year prior to program completion, there were fewer graduates working in the All Other; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; or the Leisure and Hospitality Industries than after completing a machine tool or CNC program.
- Current data about S.C. workers is based on industry of employment. SCDHEW will begin collecting occupation data on workers starting in April 2024. Future analysis may be able to specifically document which graduates obtain jobs in their field of study.

# Questions?

Labor Market Information

[LMICustomerService@dew.sc.gov](mailto:LMICustomerService@dew.sc.gov)

Bryan Grady, Ph.D.

Assistant Executive Director

[bgrady@dew.sc.gov](mailto:bgrady@dew.sc.gov)

Leah Price

[LMPrice@dew.sc.gov](mailto:LMPrice@dew.sc.gov)

Justin Williams, Ph.D.

[jpwilliams@dew.sc.gov](mailto:jpwilliams@dew.sc.gov)

Sophia Casler

[scasler@dew.sc.gov](mailto:scasler@dew.sc.gov)