JOBSEQ

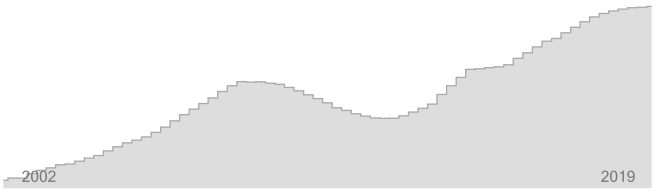
Educational Services

MSJC

Industry Spotlight

Educational Services
MSJC – 2019Q1

EMPLOYMENT



13,208

Regional employment / **12,922,447** in the nation

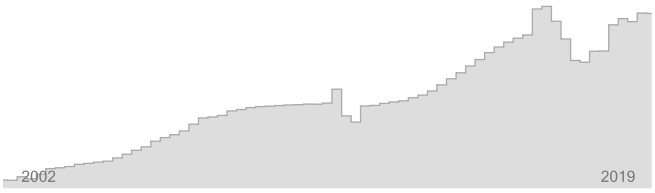
1.6%

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+0.4%** in the U.S.

11.5%

% of Total Employment / **8.2%** in the U.S.

WAGES



$53,996

Avg Wages per Worker / **$50,575** in the nation

2.3%

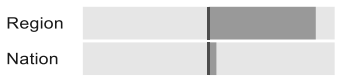
Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+2.0%** in the U.S.

TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS

TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

1.4 %



Elementary and Secondary Schools

0.3 %

Other Schools and Instruction

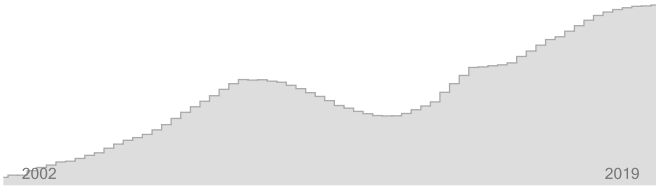
3.7 %

Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools

Source: JobsEQ®, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq

Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT



WAGES

4-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Elementary and Secondary Schools	12,263	$51,321	2.07		1,260	1.0%
Other Schools and Instruction	370	$22,983	0.85		50	2.4%
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	248	$69,170	0.11		26	1.4%
Technical and Trade Schools	144	$37,989	1.30		14	0.8%
Educational Support Services	113	$36,421	0.73		15	3.2%
Junior Colleges	41	$50,206	0.08		4	1.4%
Business Schools and Computer and Management Training	28	$27,306	0.38		3	1.3%
Educational Services	**13,208**	**$53,996**	**1.41**		**1,369**	**1.1%**

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.

Source: JobsEQ®, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq

Staffing Pattern

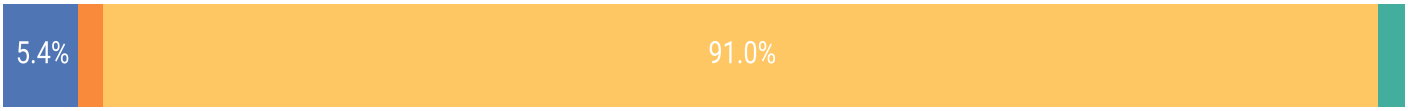
6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,100	$83,100	178
Teacher Assistants	1,748	$33,000	205
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	1,293	$76,100	107
Substitute Teachers	816	$40,600	101
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	630	$80,600	53
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	523	$32,000	76
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	415	$38,300	42
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	288	$23,800	58
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	262	$36,600	34
Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary School	248	$78,600	21
Remaining Component Occupations	4,843	$64,200	567
Total	**13,208**		

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.

Employment Distribution by Type

The table below shows the employment mix by ownership type for Educational Services for the MSJC. 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).

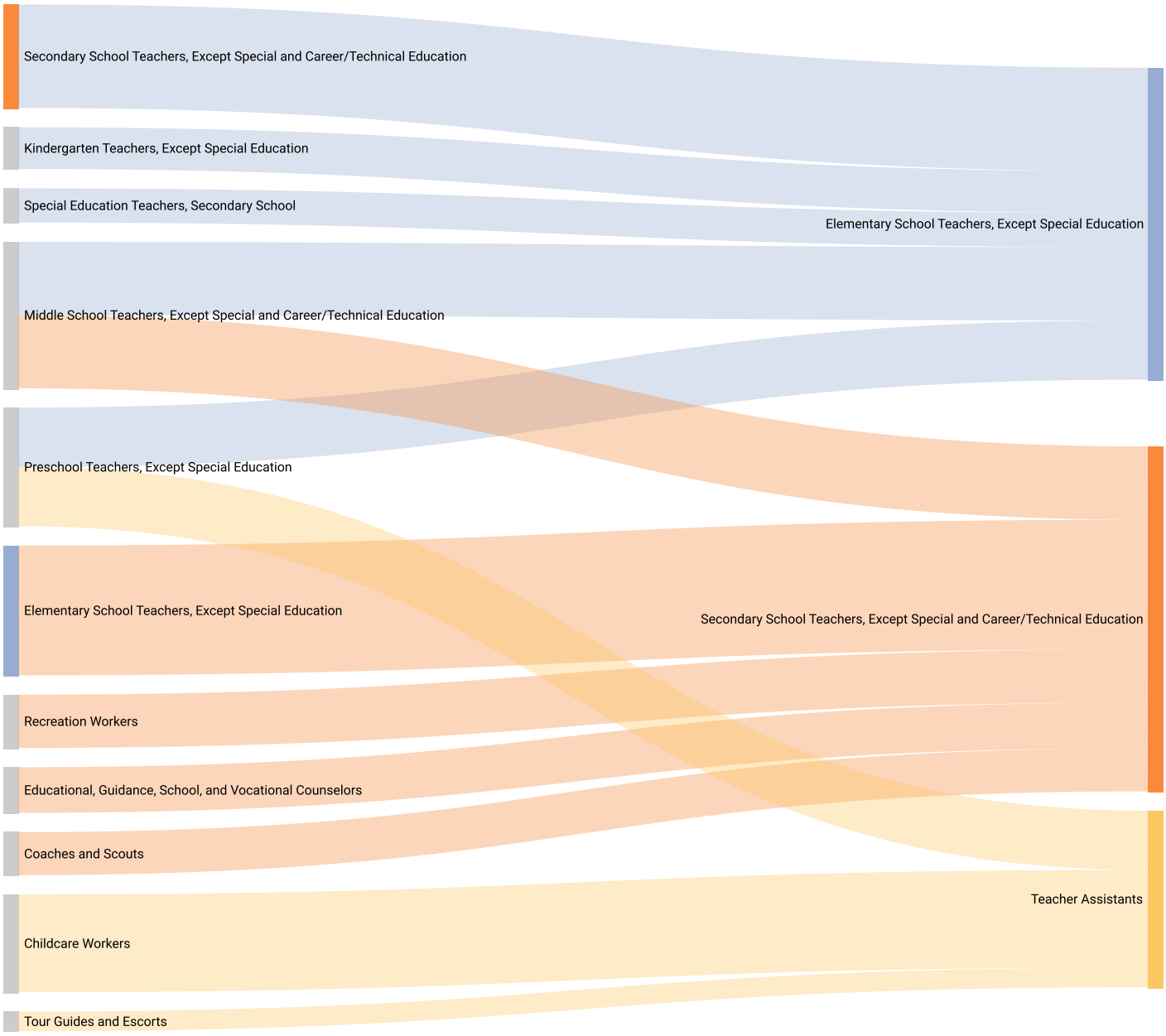


	Empl	%
Private	716	5.4%
Self-Employment	231	1.8%
Local Government	12,016	91.0%
State Government	244	1.8%

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.

Sector Strategy Pathways



The graphics on this page illustrate relationships and potential movement (from left to right) between occupations that share similar skill sets. Developing career pathways as a strategy promotes industry employment growth and workforce engagement.

Source: JobsEQ®, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Educational Services

Program	Awards
Paul Mitchell the School-Temecula	
Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General	179
Professional Golfers Career College	
Parks, Recreation and Leisure Studies	59

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 the MSJC, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Educational Services.

Region Definition

MSJC is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:

ZCTA 92532	ZCTA 92584
ZCTA 92543	ZCTA 92585
ZCTA 92545	ZCTA 92586
ZCTA 92548	ZCTA 92587
ZCTA 92562	ZCTA 92591
ZCTA 92563	ZCTA 92595
ZCTA 92567	ZCTA 92596
ZCTA 92582	

Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2019Q1 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 2019Q1 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OES data. Occupation wages are per the BLS OES data and are as of 2017.
- 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 2016-2017 academic year.
- Establishment counts are per the BLS QCEW data.
- 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.

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.