Health Care and Social Assistance
MSJC
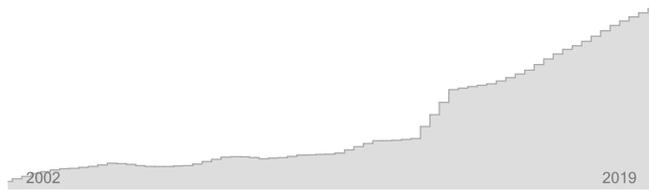
Industry Spotlight

Health Care and Social Assistance
MSJC – 2019Q1

EMPLOYMENT

2002   2019

18,721

Regional employment / **22,595,300** in the nation

6.0% ⬆

Avg Ann % Change Last 10
Years / **+2.1%** in the U.S.

Region
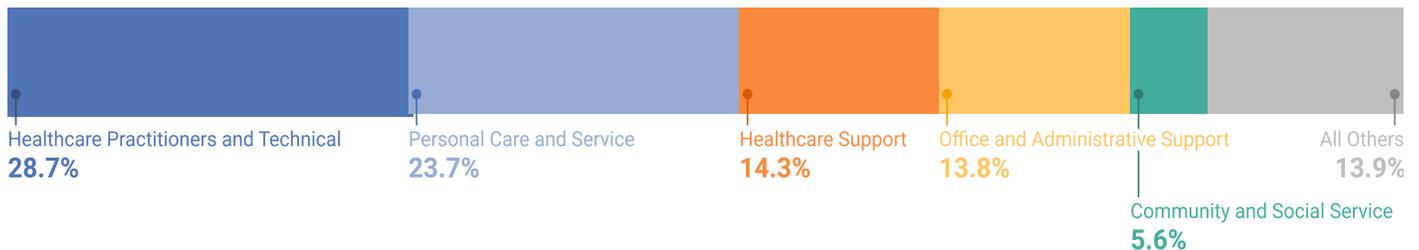Nation

16.4%

% of Total Employment /
14.3% in the U.S.

Region
Nation

WAGES

2002   2019

$44,359

Avg Wages per Worker / **$51,575** in the nation

0.2% ⬆

Avg Ann % Change Last 10
Years / **+1.9%** in the U.S.

Region
Nation

TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS

Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
28.7%

Personal Care and Service
23.7%

Healthcare Support
14.3%

Office and Administrative Support
13.8%

All Others
13.9%

Community and Social Service
5.6%

TOP INDUSTRIES
Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

20.7 % ⬆

Region
Nation

Individual and Family Services

-0.1 % ⬇

Region
Nation
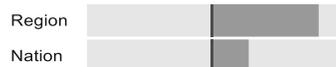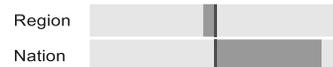
General Medical and Surgical
Hospitals

26.8 % ⬆

Region
Nation

Outpatient Care Centers

JOBSeQ
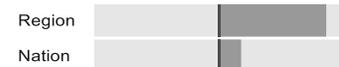
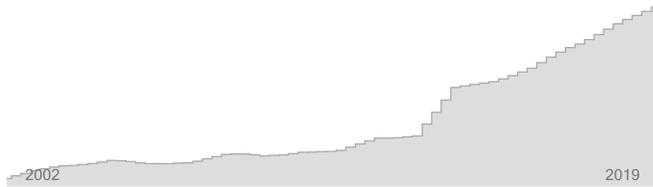# Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT

2002   2019

WAGES

2002   2019

4-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Individual and Family Services	3,568	$14,075	1.79		579	4.1%
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2,520	$72,574	0.58		226	1.3%
Outpatient Care Centers	2,074	$72,803	2.83		253	3.7%
Offices of Physicians	2,001	$80,786	1.00		212	2.5%
Offices of Dentists	1,234	$47,704	1.74		137	2.4%
Home Health Care Services	1,170	$39,037	0.99		172	4.3%
Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)	1,078	$36,446	0.89		120	0.8%
Continuing Care Retirement Communities and Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly	1,073	$28,935	1.53		168	3.6%
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	1,060	$42,398	1.32		120	2.9%
Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Facilities	911	$35,618	1.67		133	2.8%
Remaining Component Industries	2,033	$30,915	0.87		250	1.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	**18,721**	**$44,359**	**1.14**		**2,308**	**2.8%**

💡 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

Healthcare Practitioners and Technical **28.7%**	Personal Care and Service **23.7%**	Healthcare Support **14.3%**	Office and Administrative Support **13.8%**

Community and Social Service **5.6%**

All Others **13.9%**
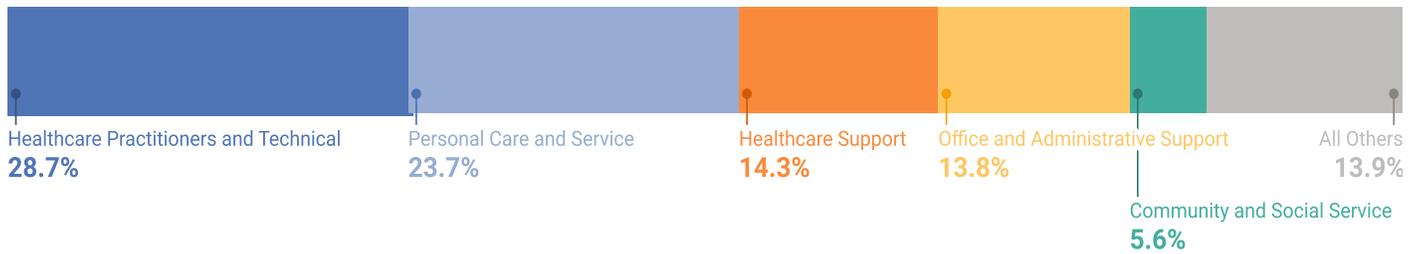
6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Personal Care Aides	3,518	$23,800	720
Registered Nurses	1,741	$97,100	139
Nursing Assistants	737	$32,900	102
Medical Assistants	666	$30,900	103
Childcare Workers	631	$26,700	105
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	537	$48,200	53
Medical Secretaries	537	$35,300	79
Dental Assistants	473	$34,400	68
Receptionists and Information Clerks	455	$30,100	76
Home Health Aides	324	$33,400	56
Remaining Component Occupations	9,078	$66,300	1,090
Total	**18,721**		

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 Health Care and Social Assistance 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).

	94.4%	5.6%
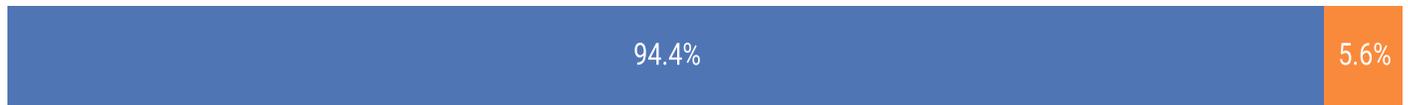
	Empl	%
Private	17,676	94.4%
Self-Employment	1,043	5.6%
Federal Government	2	0.0%
Other Non-Covered	0	0.0%

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

Customer Service Representatives

Medical Assistants

Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses

Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics

Compliance Officers

Registered Nurses

Dental Assistants

Home Health Aides

Veterinary Technologists and Technicians

Skincare Specialists

Medical Assistants

Childcare Workers

Personal Care Aides

Ambulance Drivers and Attendants, Except Emergency Medical Technicians

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.

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Health Care and Social Assistance

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 Health Care and Social Assistance.

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.