Information

MSJC

Industry Spotlight

Information
MSJC – 2019Q1

EMPLOYMENT

2002   2019

1,326

Regional employment / **3,083,329** in the nation

0.2% ⬆

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **-0.5%** in the U.S.

Region
Nation

1.2%

% of Total Employment / **2.0%** in the U.S.

Region
Nation

WAGES

2002   2019
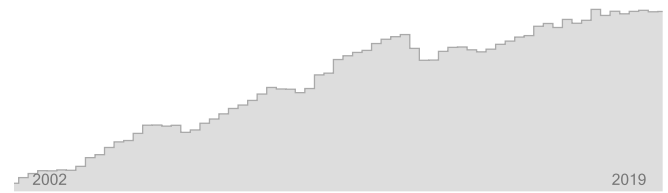
$53,091

Avg Wages per Worker / **$108,479** in the nation

1.5% ⬆

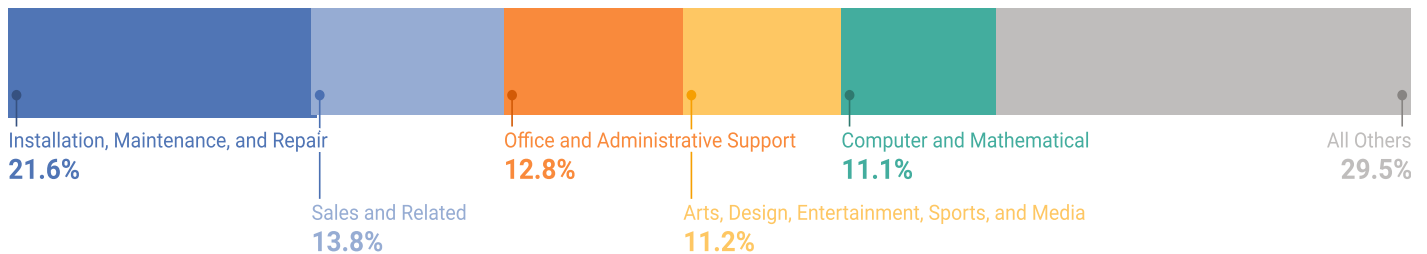Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+5.0%** in the U.S.

Region
Nation

TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS

Installation, Maintenance, and Repair
21.6%

Sales and Related
13.8%

Office and Administrative Support
12.8%

Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
11.2%

Computer and Mathematical
11.1%

All Others
29.5%
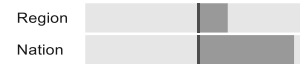
TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

3.9 % ⬆

Region
Nation

Wired and Wireless Telecommunications Carriers

0.3 % ⬆

Region
Nation

Motion Picture and Video Industries

6.6 % ⬆

Region
Nation

Other Information Services

Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT

2002   2019

WAGES

2002   2019
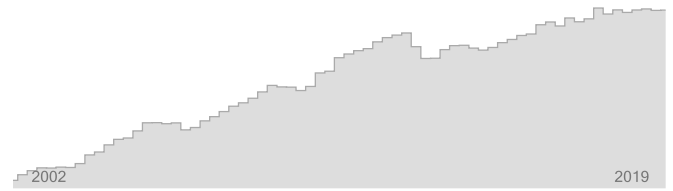
4-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Wired and Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	617	$68,423	1.28		56	-0.6%
Motion Picture and Video Industries	286	$23,312	0.91		39	1.0%
Other Information Services	127	$32,812	0.37		17	4.0%
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	81	$48,983	0.33		7	-2.0%
Satellite Telecommunications	54	$76,844	8.43		5	0.6%
Radio and Television Broadcasting	53	$53,747	0.33		5	-0.9%
Cable and Other Subscription Programming	35	$50,974	0.90		3	-1.6%
Software Publishers	25	$89,499	0.08		2	2.2%
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	19	$38,264	0.07		2	1.3%
Sound Recording Industries	16	$31,498	0.76		2	0.8%
Remaining Component Industries	14	$61,843	0.24		1	-0.7%
Information	**1,326**	**$53,091**	**0.59**		**133**	**0.3%**

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

Installation, Maintenance, and Repair
21.6%

Sales and Related
13.8%

Office and Administrative Support
12.8%

Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
11.2%

Computer and Mathematical
11.1%
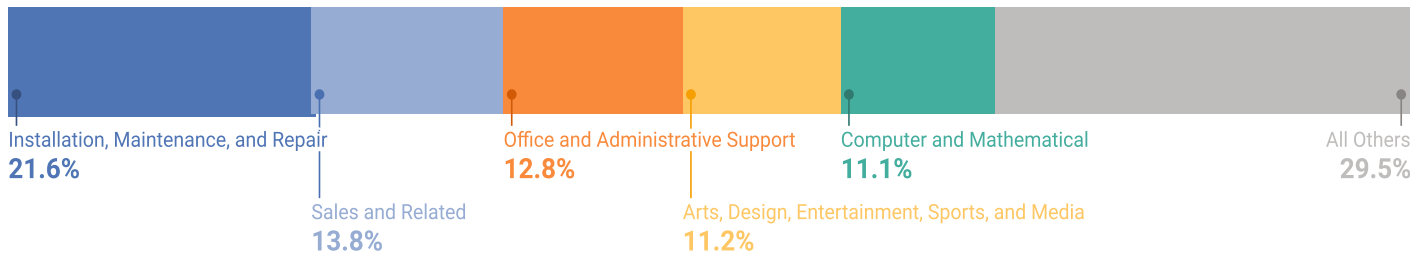
All Others
29.5%

6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	206	$50,900	20
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	79	$52,000	10
Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	74	$25,300	19
Customer Service Representatives	67	$37,600	8
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	54	$49,600	5
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	39	$26,300	9
Cashiers	33	$25,600	6
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	28	$66,900	3
Editors	28	$62,700	3
Computer Network Support Specialists	25	$67,900	2
Remaining Component Occupations	674	$60,600	67
Total	**1,326**		

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 Information 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).
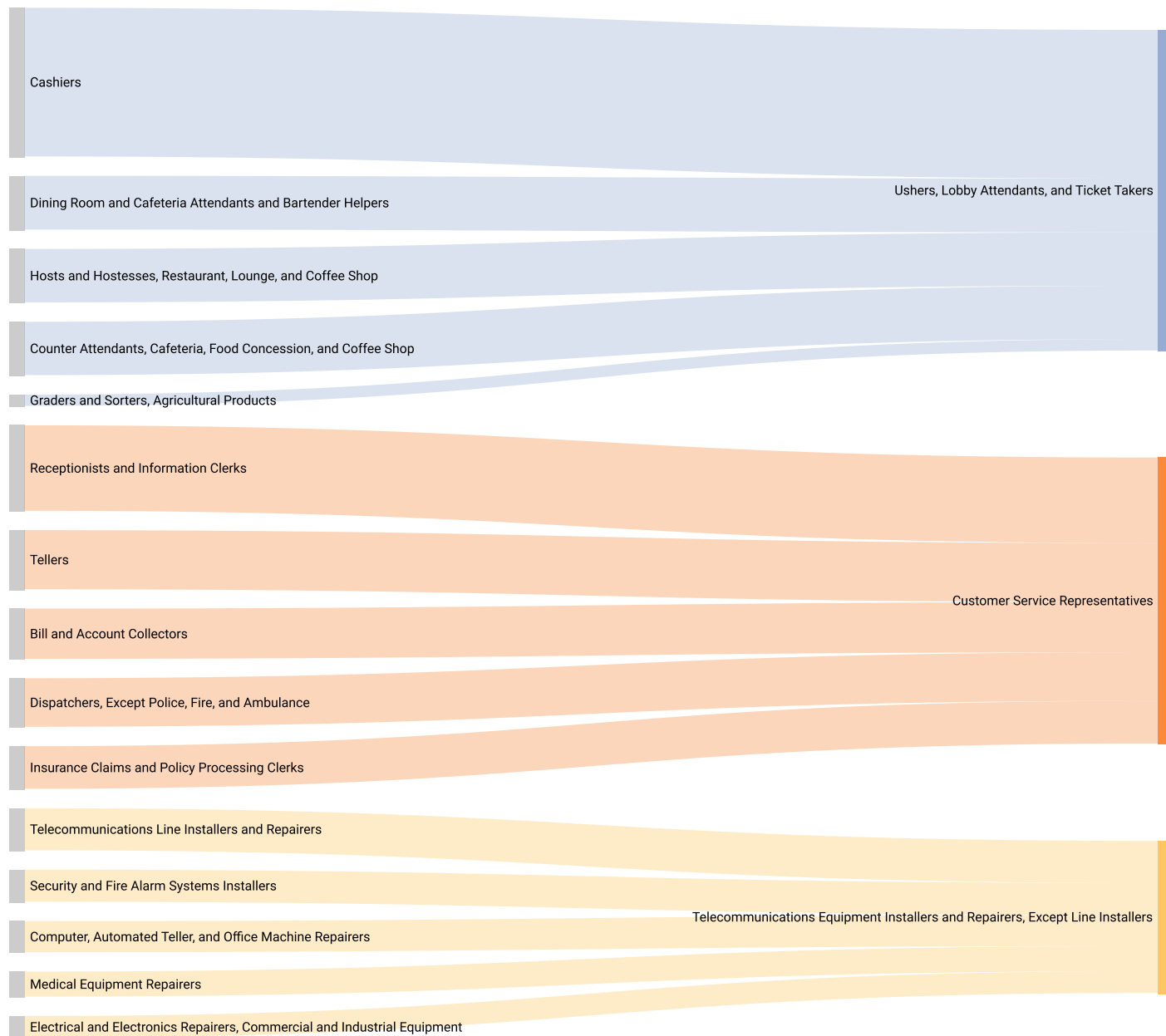
	91.2%	8.8%
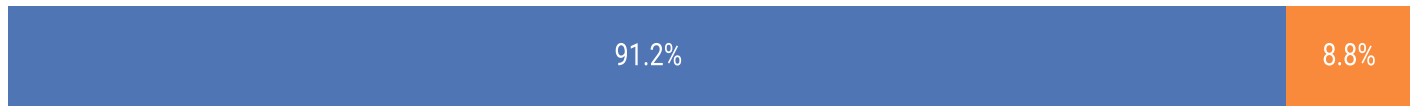
	Empl	%
Private	1,209	91.2%
Self-Employment	117	8.8%

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

Cashiers

Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers

Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers

Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop

Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop

Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products

Receptionists and Information Clerks

Tellers

Customer Service Representatives

Bill and Account Collectors

Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance

Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks

Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers

Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers

Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers

Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers

Medical Equipment Repairers

Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment

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 Information

Program	Awards
Paul Mitchell the School-Temecula	
Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General	179

💡 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 Information.

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.