



# Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services MSJC

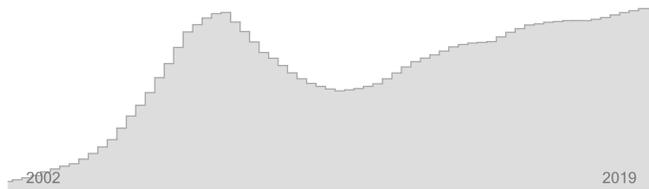


Industry Spotlight

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# Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services MSJC – 2019Q1

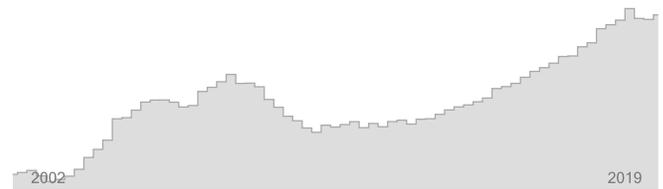
## EMPLOYMENT



**4,367**

Regional employment / 10,548,196 in the nation

## WAGES



**\$59,056**

Avg Wages per Worker / \$92,996 in the nation

**1.8%** ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +1.6% in the U.S.



**3.8%**

% of Total Employment / 6.7% in the U.S.

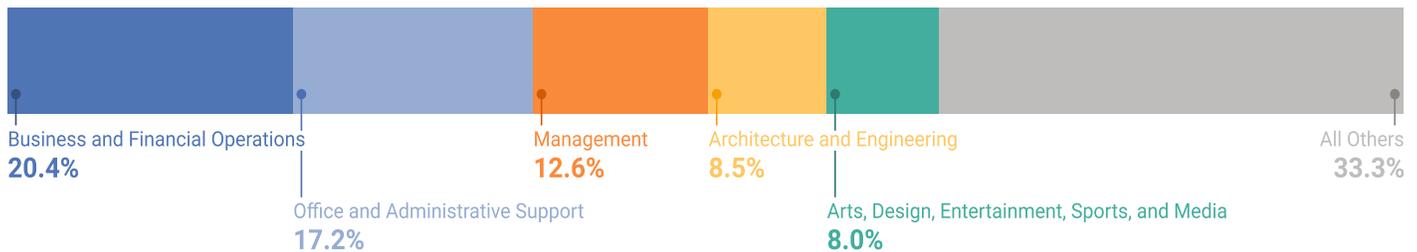


**1.6%** ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +2.7% in the U.S.



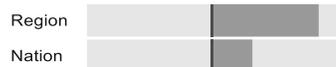
## TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



## TOP INDUSTRIES

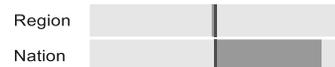
Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

**4.5%** ↑



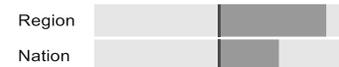
Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

**-0.1%** ↓



Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services

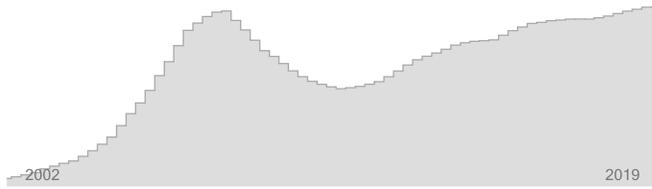
**0.9%** ↑



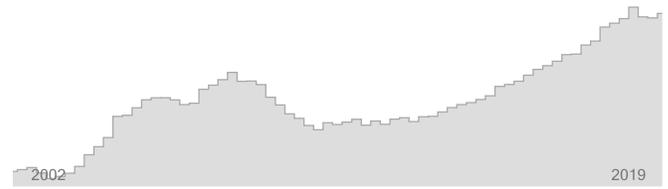
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services

# Industry Snapshot

## EMPLOYMENT



## WAGES

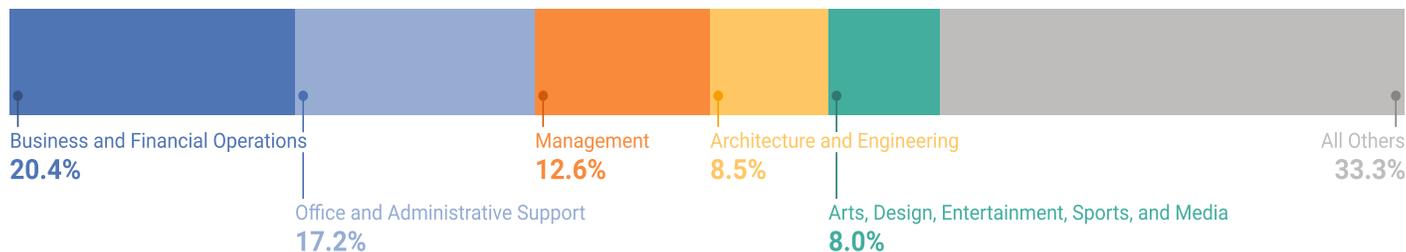


4-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,059	\$45,471	1.33		114	1.6%
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	984	\$57,443	0.78		113	2.4%
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	645	\$40,427	0.78		71	1.4%
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	554	\$71,521	0.47		56	1.7%
Legal Services	345	\$66,793	0.39		31	1.0%
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	325	\$90,378	0.20		32	2.3%
Advertising, Public Relations, and Related Services	268	\$50,799	0.69		31	1.0%
Specialized Design Services	166	\$55,622	1.04		18	1.3%
Scientific Research and Development Services	20	\$60,696	0.04		2	1.9%
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>\$59,056</b>	<b>0.57</b>		<b>453</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

 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
Accountants and Auditors	298	\$71,100	33
Managers, All Other	273	\$115,200	24
Management Analysts	241	\$79,600	27
Lawyers	205	\$147,500	12
Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers	142	\$30,300	27
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	111	\$46,500	12
Office Clerks, General	106	\$35,100	13
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	98	\$62,000	13
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	98	\$41,800	12
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	95	\$38,300	11
Remaining Component Occupations	2,660	\$65,800	299
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,367</b>		

 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 Professional, Scientific, and Technical 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).

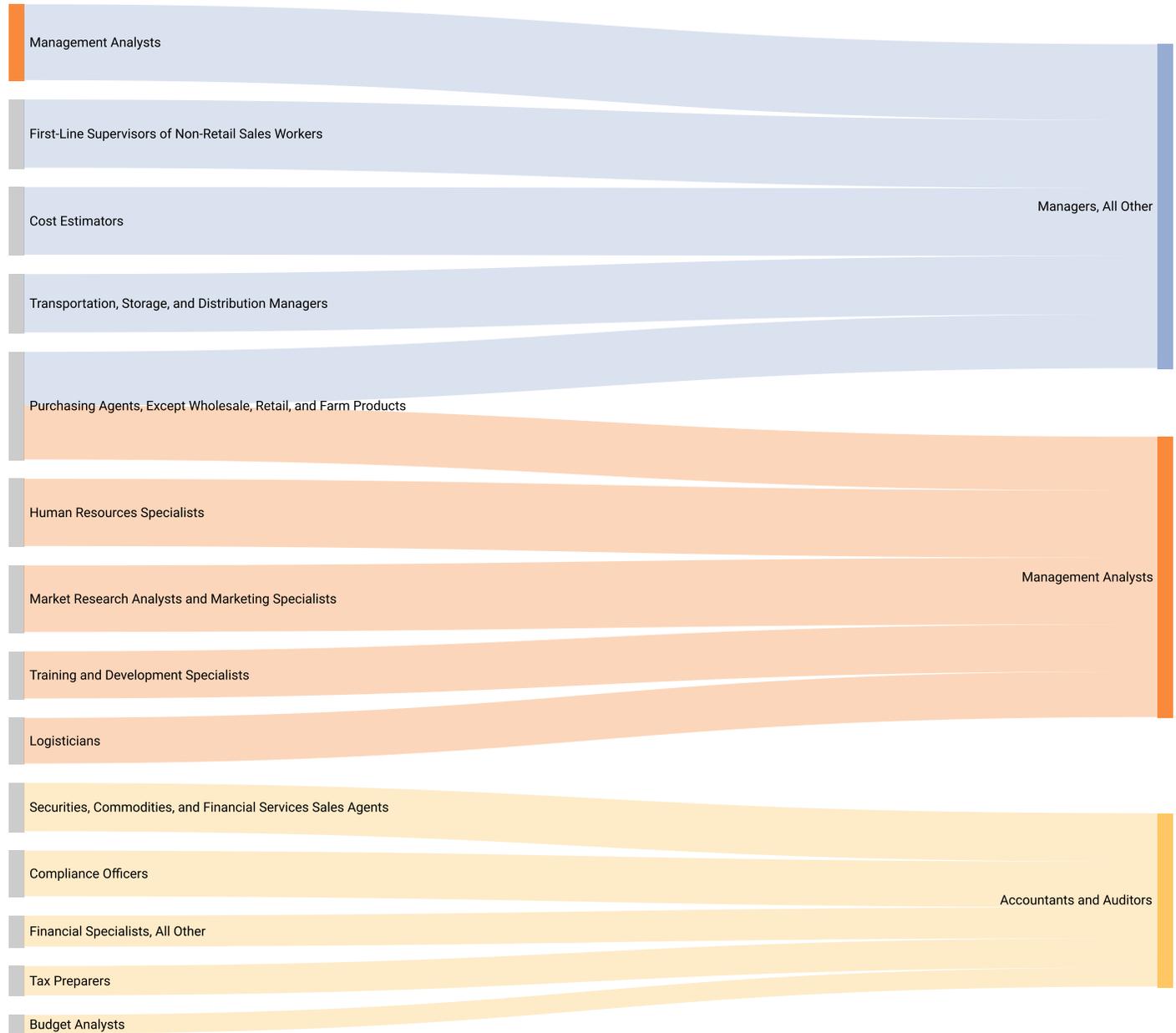


	<b>Empl</b>	<b>%</b>
Private	3,196	73.2%
Self-Employment	1,163	26.6%
Federal Government	8	0.2%
Other Non-Covered	0	0.0%

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



 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.

# Region Definition

**MSJC is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:**

ZCTA 92532

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ZCTA 92543

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ZCTA 92545

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ZCTA 92548

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ZCTA 92562

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ZCTA 92563

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ZCTA 92567

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ZCTA 92582

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ZCTA 92584

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ZCTA 92585

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ZCTA 92586

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ZCTA 92587

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ZCTA 92591

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ZCTA 92595

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ZCTA 92596

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# 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.