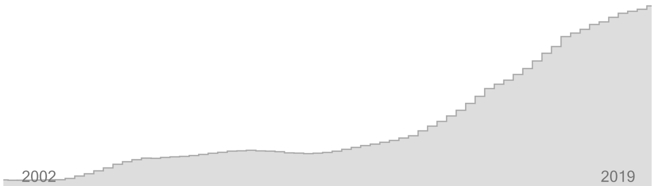
Transportation and Warehousing

MSJC

Industry Spotlight

Transportation and Warehousing
MSJC – 2019Q1

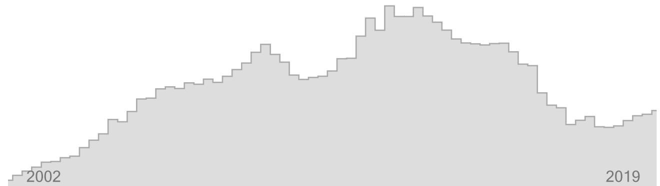
EMPLOYMENT



3,118

Regional employment / **7,017,388** in the nation

WAGES

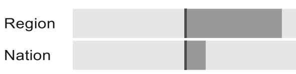


$41,923

Avg Wages per Worker / **$53,159** in the nation

8.4%

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+1.7%** in the U.S.



2.7%

% of Total Employment / **4.4%** in the U.S.

-0.7%

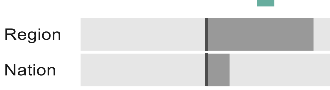
Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+1.6%** in the U.S.

TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS

TOP INDUSTRIES

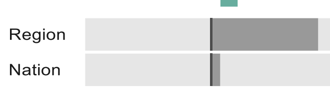
Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

26.0 %



Warehousing and Storage

7.1 %



General Freight Trucking

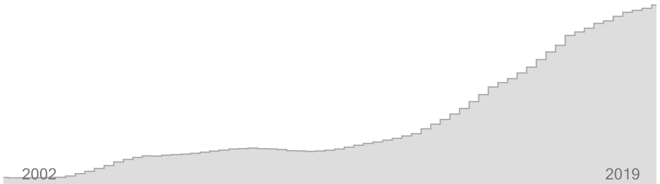
5.2 %

Couriers and Express Delivery Services

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
Warehousing and Storage	664	$37,151	0.79		97	2.6%
General Freight Trucking	484	$54,559	0.56		56	1.1%
Couriers and Express Delivery Services	375	$39,860	0.75		48	1.1%
Rail Transportation	260	$79,343	1.67		25	0.3%
School and Employee Bus Transportation	241	$30,611	1.28		34	1.1%
Taxi and Limousine Service	223	$8,563	0.98		28	2.5%
Specialized Freight Trucking	174	$56,583	0.50		20	1.0%
Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	112	$62,951	6.36		14	0.9%
Support Activities for Road Transportation	111	$41,359	1.11		14	2.2%
Postal Service	111	$58,576	0.25		8	-0.6%
Remaining Component Industries	362	$25,885	0.81		43	1.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	**3,118**	**$41,923**	**0.61**		**380**	**1.5%**

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
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	508	$47,500	63
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	456	$30,100	76
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	217	$39,600	28
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	169	$38,100	23
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	116	$33,700	16
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	114	$26,700	17
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	72	$39,300	10
Postal Service Mail Carriers	68	$51,100	4
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	62	$51,500	7
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	59	$28,400	9
Remaining Component Occupations	1,249	$58,800	163
Total	**3,118**		

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 Transportation and Warehousing 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	1,700	54.5%
Self-Employment	538	17.2%
Local Government	510	16.4%
Federal Government	110	3.5%
Other Non-Covered	260	8.3%

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	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.