



Industry Spotlight

Truck Transportation

Within 60 minutes



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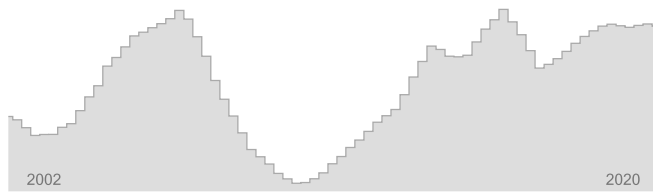
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Truck Transportation Within 60 minutes – 2020Q1

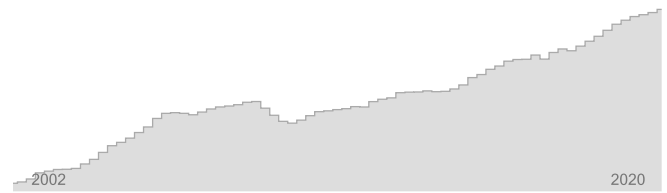
EMPLOYMENT



4,594

Regional employment / 1,707,442 in the nation

WAGES



\$51,967

Avg Wages per Worker / \$54,975 in the nation

2.8% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +1.9% in the US



1.3%

% of Total Employment / 1.1% in the US



2.9% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +2.8% in the US

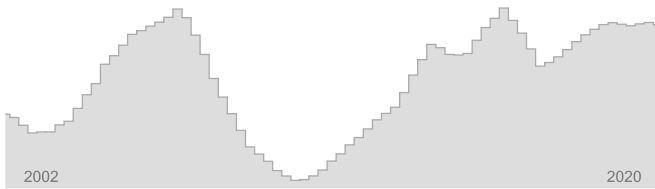


TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS

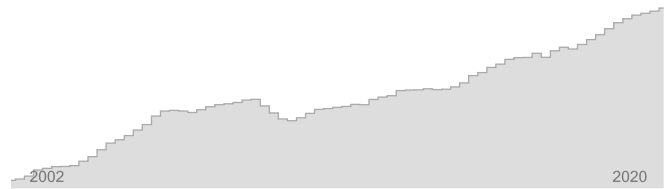


Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT



WAGES



3-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Truck Transportation	4,594	\$51,967	1.23		523	0.8%

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



6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2,747	\$44,200	347
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	381	\$32,300	58
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	174	\$44,800	18
Light Truck Drivers	167	\$34,500	21
First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material Moving Workers, Except Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors	114	\$56,500	14
Office Clerks, General	107	\$32,400	13
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	99	\$40,900	10
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	83	\$40,600	10
General and Operations Managers	68	\$99,700	7
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	55	\$34,200	6
Remaining Component Occupations	584	\$53,600	67
Total	4,594		

 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 Truck Transportation for the Within 60 minutes. 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).

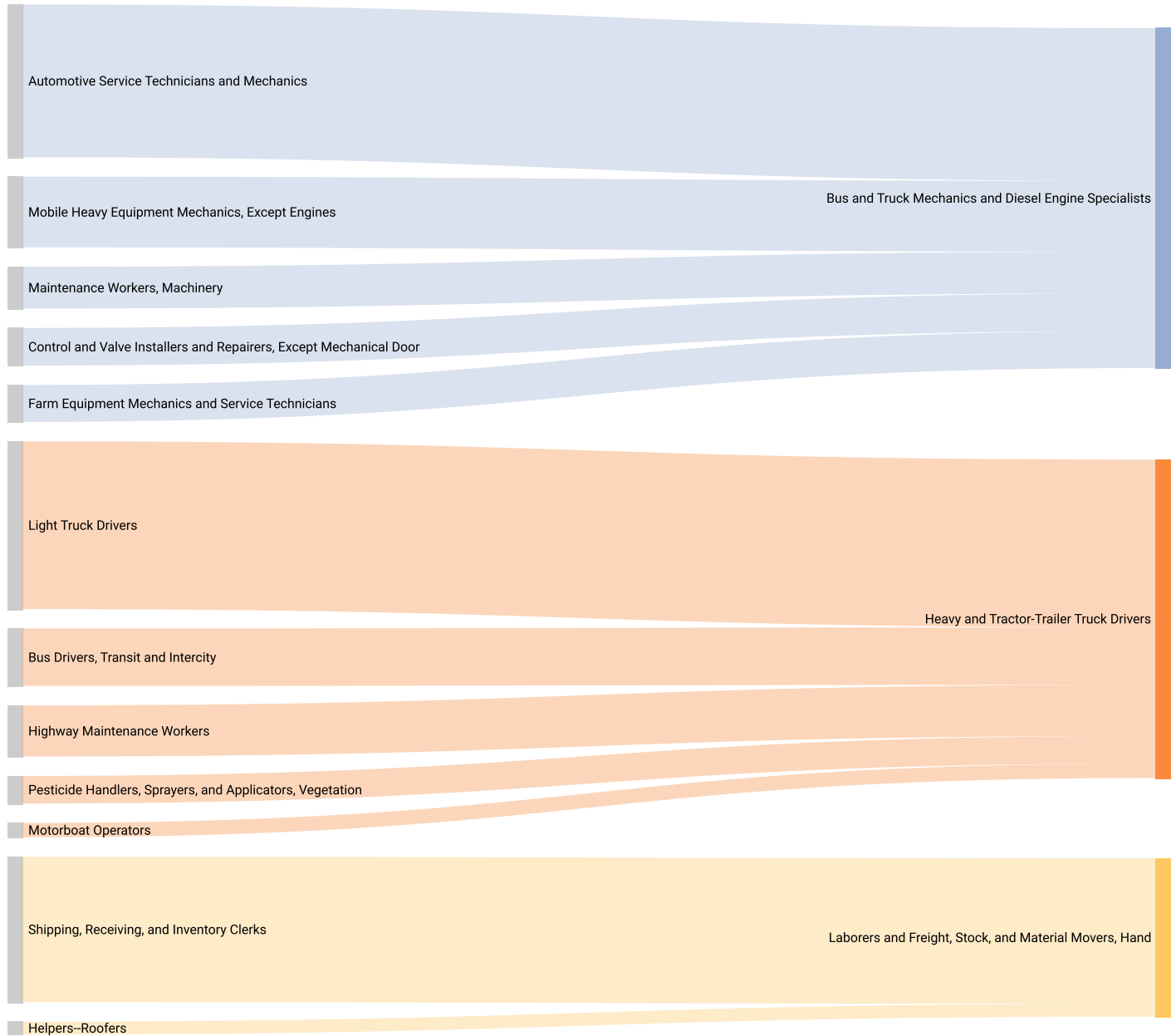



	Empl	%
Private	4,022	87.6%
Self-Employment	572	12.4%

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.

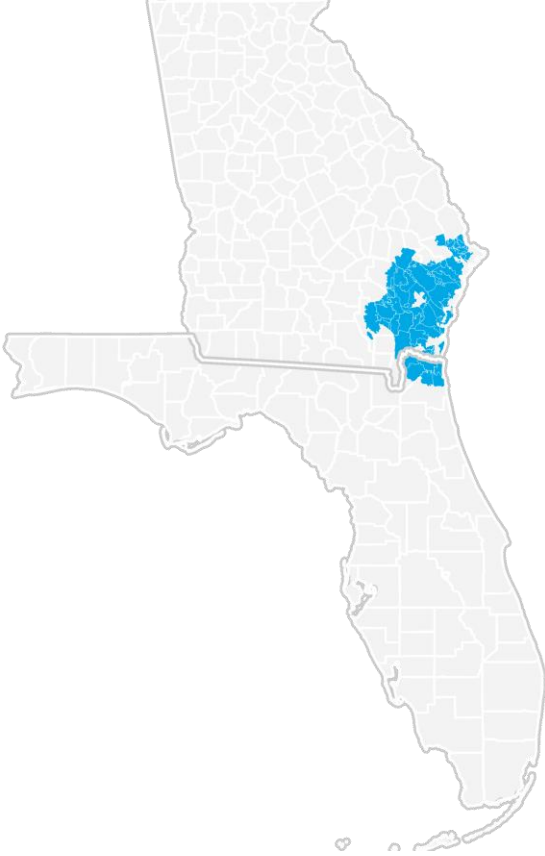
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Truck Transportation

Program	Awards
Coastal Pines Technical College	
Accounting Technology/Technician and Bookkeeping	50
Lineworker	56
Medium/Heavy Vehicle and Truck Technology/Technician	5
Truck and Bus Driver/Commercial Vehicle Operator and Instructor	60
Welding Technology/Welder	117
Savannah College of Art and Design	
Digital Communication and Media/Multimedia	343
Savannah Technical College	
Accounting Technology/Technician and Bookkeeping	66
Automobile/Automotive Mechanics Technology/Technician	170
Truck and Bus Driver/Commercial Vehicle Operator and Instructor	167
Welding Technology/Welder	271

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 Within 60 minutes, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Truck Transportation. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

Within 60 minutes Regional Map



Region Definition

Within 60 minutes is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:

ZCTA 30427 (Long County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31520
ZCTA 30427 (Tattnall County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31522
ZCTA 31301 (Liberty County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31523
ZCTA 31301 (Long County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31524
ZCTA 31302 (Chatham County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31525
ZCTA 31302 (Effingham County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31527
ZCTA 31304	ZCTA 31537 (Camden County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31305	ZCTA 31537 (Charlton County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31308 (Bryan County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31542
ZCTA 31309	ZCTA 31543 (Brantley County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31313 (Liberty County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31543 (Glynn County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31313 (Long County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31543 (Wayne County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31314	ZCTA 31545
ZCTA 31315	ZCTA 31546
ZCTA 31316	ZCTA 31547
ZCTA 31318	ZCTA 31548
ZCTA 31320	ZCTA 31551 (Pierce County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31322	ZCTA 31553 (Brantley County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31323 (Liberty County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31553 (Charlton County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31323 (Long County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31555 (Appling County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31323 (McIntosh County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31555 (Wayne County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31324	ZCTA 31556
ZCTA 31331	ZCTA 31557 (Brantley County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31401	ZCTA 31557 (Pierce County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31405	ZCTA 31558
ZCTA 31406	ZCTA 31560
ZCTA 31407	ZCTA 31561
ZCTA 31408	ZCTA 31563
ZCTA 31409	ZCTA 31565
ZCTA 31415	ZCTA 31566 (Brantley County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31419	ZCTA 31566 (Glynn County, GA portion)
ZCTA 31501	ZCTA 31568
ZCTA 31503 (Brantley County, GA portion)	ZCTA 31569
ZCTA 31503 (Ware County, GA portion)	ZCTA 32011
ZCTA 31510 (Pierce County, GA portion)	ZCTA 32034

Within 60 minutes is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:

ZCTA 31516

ZCTA 31518 (Appling County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31518 (Pierce County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31518 (Wayne County, GA portion)

ZCTA 32046

ZCTA 32097

ZCTA 32218

ZCTA 32226

Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2020Q1 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 2020Q1 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 2019.
- 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 2017-2018 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.