



Industry Spotlight

Machinery Manufacturing

Within 60 minutes



Spotlight Summary 3

Industry Snapshot 4

Staffing Pattern 5

Employment Distribution by Type 6

Sector Strategy Pathways..... 7

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Machinery Manufacturing 8

Within 60 minutes Regional Map..... 9

Region Definition..... 10

Data Notes..... 12

FAQ..... 12

Spotlight Summary

Machinery Manufacturing
Within 60 minutes – 2020Q1

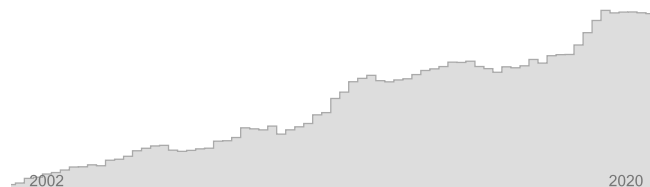
EMPLOYMENT



1,425

Regional employment / 1,131,655 in the nation

WAGES



\$62,148

Avg Wages per Worker / \$70,874 in the nation

4.2% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +1.2% in the U.S.



0.4%

% of Total Employment / 0.7% in the U.S.

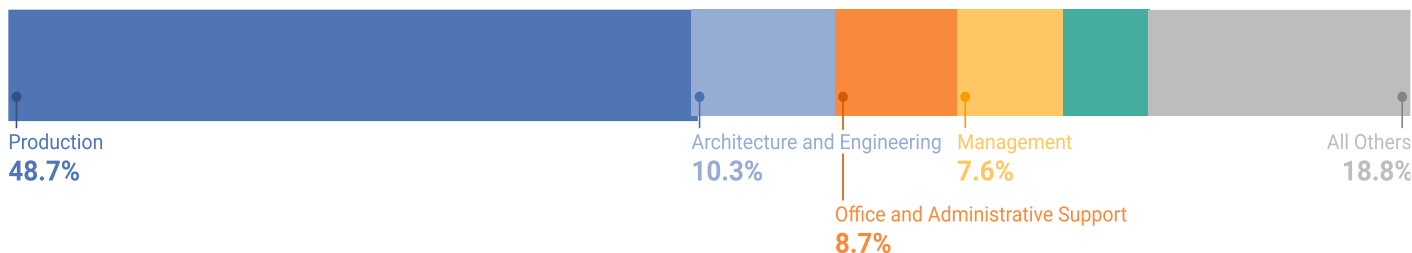


3.6% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +2.3% in the U.S.



TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

44.2% ↑



Construction Machinery Manufacturing

44.2% ↑



Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Units Manufacturing

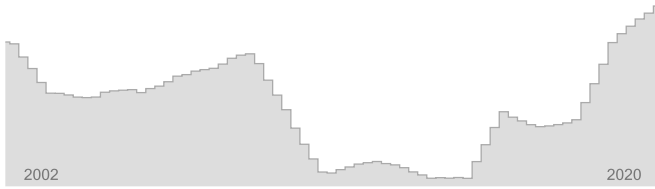
5.0% ↑



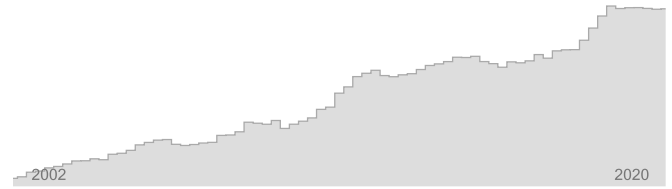
Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing

Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT



WAGES

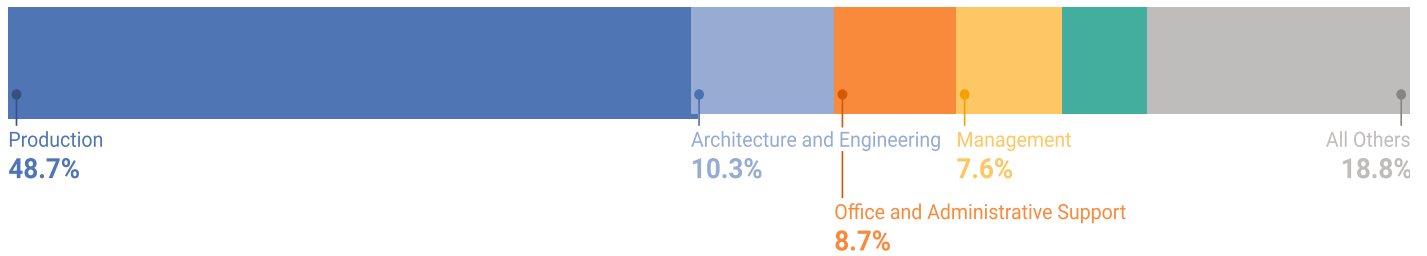


6-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Construction Machinery Manufacturing	456	\$66,742	2.90		46	0.1%
Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Units Manufacturing	231	\$78,542	4.37		23	0.3%
Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	187	\$53,223	1.42		18	-0.2%
Elevator and Moving Stairway Manufacturing	131	\$69,334	5.43		12	-0.8%
Industrial and Commercial Fan and Blower and Air Purification Equipment Manufacturing	111	\$44,800	1.67		11	-0.3%
Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	47	\$49,848	0.32		5	-0.1%
Cutting Tool and Machine Tool Accessory Manufacturing	47	\$58,954	0.85		4	-0.6%
Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	44	\$61,119	0.34		4	-0.1%
Food Product Machinery Manufacturing	39	\$60,803	0.92		4	1.2%
Measuring, Dispensing, and Other Pumping Equipment Manufacturing	39	\$64,194	0.61		4	-0.7%
Remaining Component Industries	92	\$35,566	0.12		7	0.3%
Machinery Manufacturing	1,425	\$62,148	0.58		139	-0.1%

💡 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



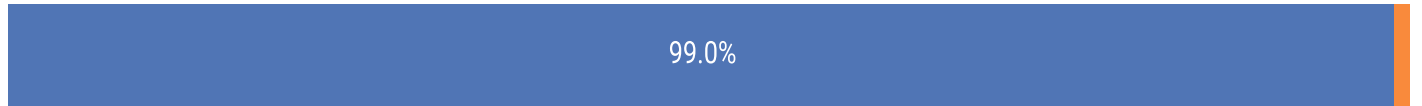
6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Team Assemblers	180	\$33,100	17
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	108	\$45,300	12
Machinists	80	\$47,900	9
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	53	\$71,200	6
Mechanical Engineers	45	\$80,000	4
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	40	\$71,600	4
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	39	\$44,000	4
Industrial Engineers	35	\$77,600	3
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	33	\$33,500	5
Shipping, Receiving, and Inventory Clerks	29	\$34,300	3
Remaining Component Occupations	756	\$59,600	77
Total	1,425		



 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 Machinery Manufacturing 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).

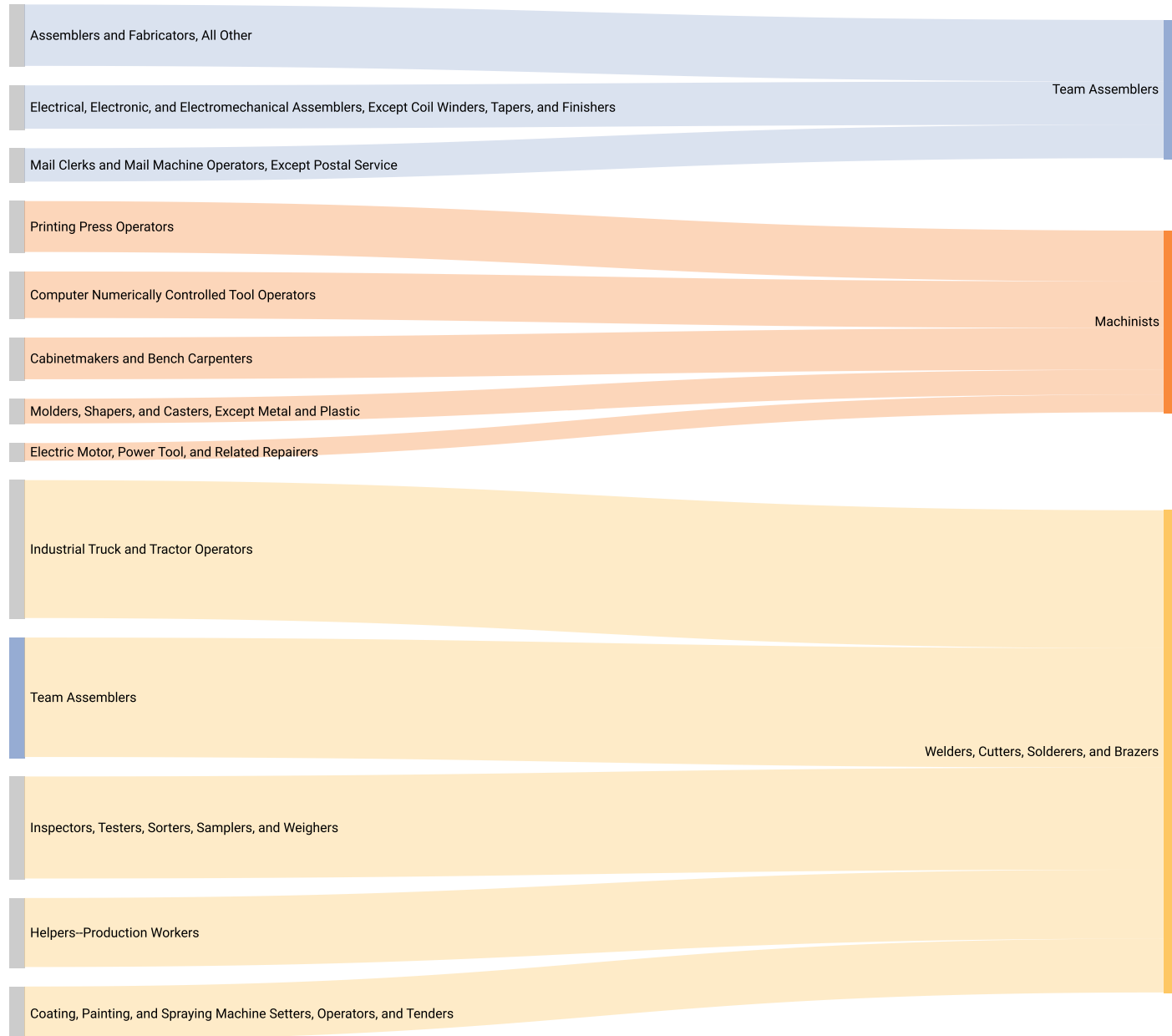



	Empl	%
 Private	1,411	99.0%
 Self-Employment	15	1.0%

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.

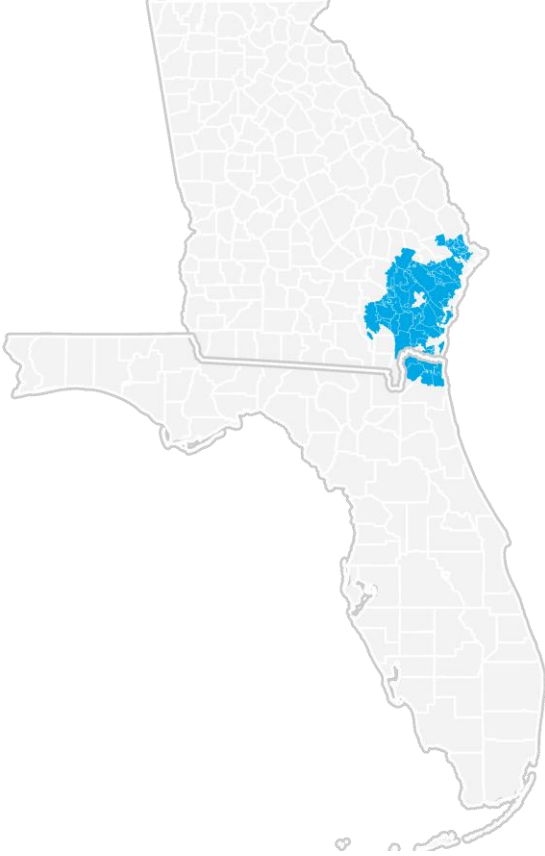
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Machinery Manufacturing

Program	Awards
Coastal Pines Technical College	
Electromechanical and Instrumentation and Maintenance Technologies/Technicians, Other	5
Welding Technology/Welder	117
Savannah College of Art and Design	
Apparel and Textile Marketing Management	175
Architectural and Building Sciences/Technology	113
Industrial and Product Design	145
Manufacturing Engineering	23
Savannah Technical College	
Industrial Technology/Technician	9
Manufacturing Engineering Technology/Technician	5
Mechanical Drafting and Mechanical Drafting CAD/CADD	6
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 Machinery Manufacturing. 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 30427 (Tattnall County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31301 (Liberty County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31301 (Long County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31302 (Chatham County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31302 (Effingham County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31304

ZCTA 31305

ZCTA 31308 (Bryan County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31309

ZCTA 31313 (Liberty County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31313 (Long County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31314

ZCTA 31315

ZCTA 31316

ZCTA 31318

ZCTA 31320

ZCTA 31322

ZCTA 31323 (Liberty County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31323 (Long County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31323 (McIntosh County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31324

ZCTA 31331

ZCTA 31401

ZCTA 31405

ZCTA 31406

ZCTA 31407

ZCTA 31408

ZCTA 31409

ZCTA 31415

ZCTA 31419

ZCTA 31501

ZCTA 31503 (Brantley County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31503 (Ware County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31510 (Pierce County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31520

ZCTA 31522

ZCTA 31523

ZCTA 31524

ZCTA 31525

ZCTA 31527

ZCTA 31537 (Camden County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31537 (Charlton County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31542

ZCTA 31543 (Brantley County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31543 (Glynn County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31543 (Wayne County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31545

ZCTA 31546

ZCTA 31547

ZCTA 31548

ZCTA 31551 (Pierce County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31553 (Brantley County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31553 (Charlton County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31555 (Appling County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31555 (Wayne County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31556

ZCTA 31557 (Brantley County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31557 (Pierce County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31558

ZCTA 31560

ZCTA 31561

ZCTA 31563

ZCTA 31565

ZCTA 31566 (Brantley County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31566 (Glynn County, GA portion)

ZCTA 31568

ZCTA 31569

ZCTA 32011

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.