



Industry Spotlight

Total - All Industries

Tolleson Union High School District

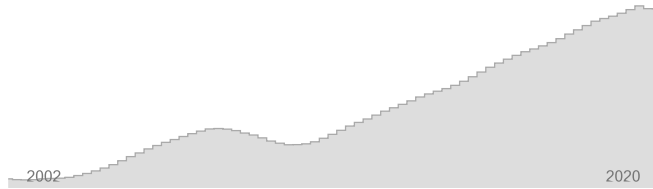


Spotlight Summary..... 3
Industry Snapshot 4
Staffing Pattern..... 5
Employment Distribution by Type 6
Sector Strategy Pathways 7
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Total - All Industries 8
Tolleson Union High School District Regional Map..... 9
Region Definition 10
Data Notes..... 11
FAQ..... 11

Spotlight Summary

Total - All Industries
Tolleson Union High School District – 2020Q3

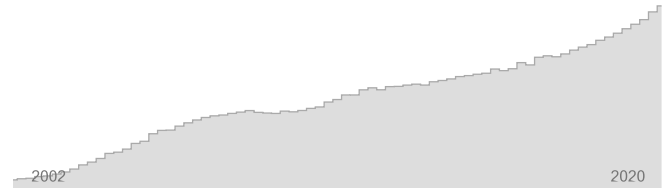
EMPLOYMENT



109,308

Regional employment / **152,418,189** in the nation

WAGES



\$57,832

Avg Wages per Worker / **\$60,042** in the nation

4.7% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+0.9%** in the U.S.



100.0%

% of Total Employment / **100.0%** in the U.S.

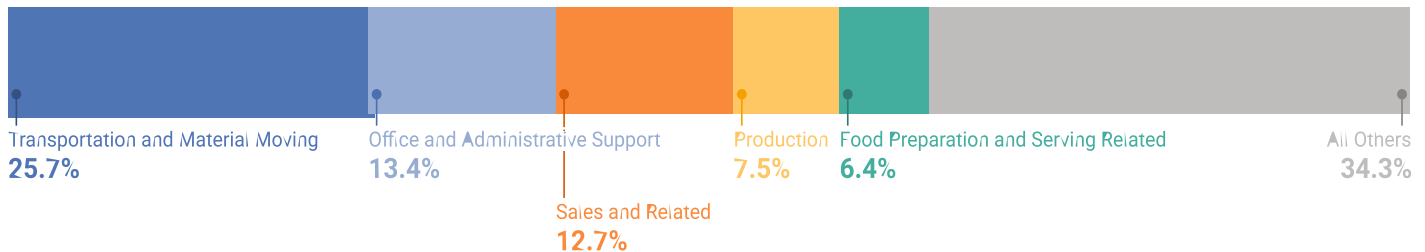


2.6% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+2.9%** in the U.S.



TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

7.4% ↑



Transportation and Warehousing

6.4% ↑



Retail Trade

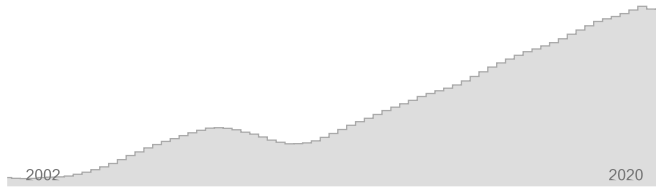
4.1% ↑



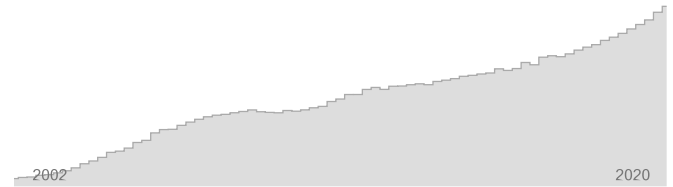
Manufacturing

Industry Snapshot


EMPLOYMENT



WAGES

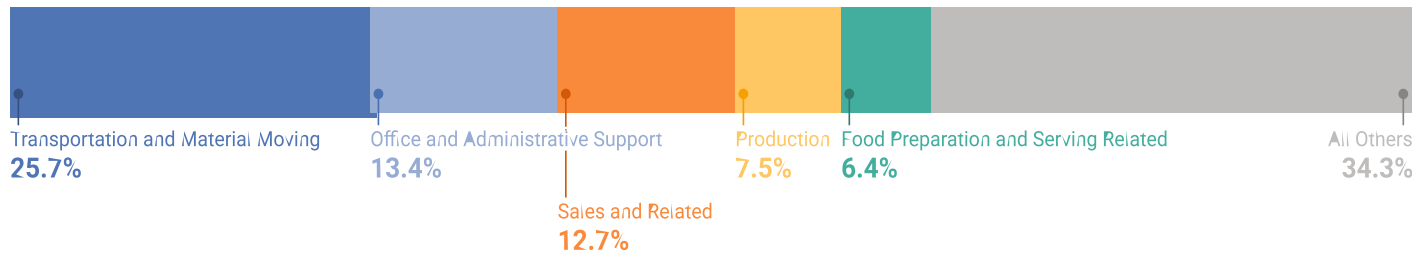


2-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Transportation and Warehousing	27,306	\$52,638	5.26		3,286	1.3%
Retail Trade	19,362	\$38,815	1.73		2,794	1.0%
Manufacturing	12,026	\$80,031	1.34		1,363	0.9%
Wholesale Trade	8,797	\$84,043	2.11		1,012	1.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	7,287	\$24,580	0.83		1,297	1.6%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	6,572	\$42,906	0.96		843	1.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,725	\$58,002	0.36		655	2.0%
Educational Services	5,564	\$48,660	0.62		561	0.8%
Construction	4,088	\$61,585	0.64		456	1.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,502	\$39,530	0.52		319	1.3%
Remaining Component Industries	10,080	\$74,535	0.43		1,168	1.2%
Total - All Industries	109,308	\$57,832	1.00		13,268	1.2%

 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



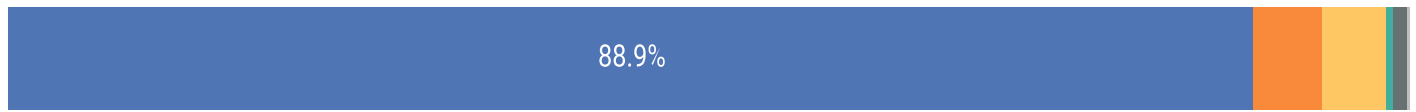
6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	7,261	\$32,200	1,203
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,196	\$48,200	812
Retail Salespersons	4,982	\$29,100	806
Stockers and Order Fillers	4,377	\$33,000	656
Customer Service Representatives	3,056	\$36,500	444
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	2,764	\$38,100	369
Cashiers	2,764	\$26,200	532
Fast Food and Counter Workers	2,258	\$25,600	495
Office Clerks, General	1,949	\$40,300	244
Light Truck Drivers	1,884	\$38,300	254
Remaining Component Occupations	71,810	\$59,000	9,041
Total	109,308		

 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 Total - All Industries for the Tolleson Union High School District. 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).

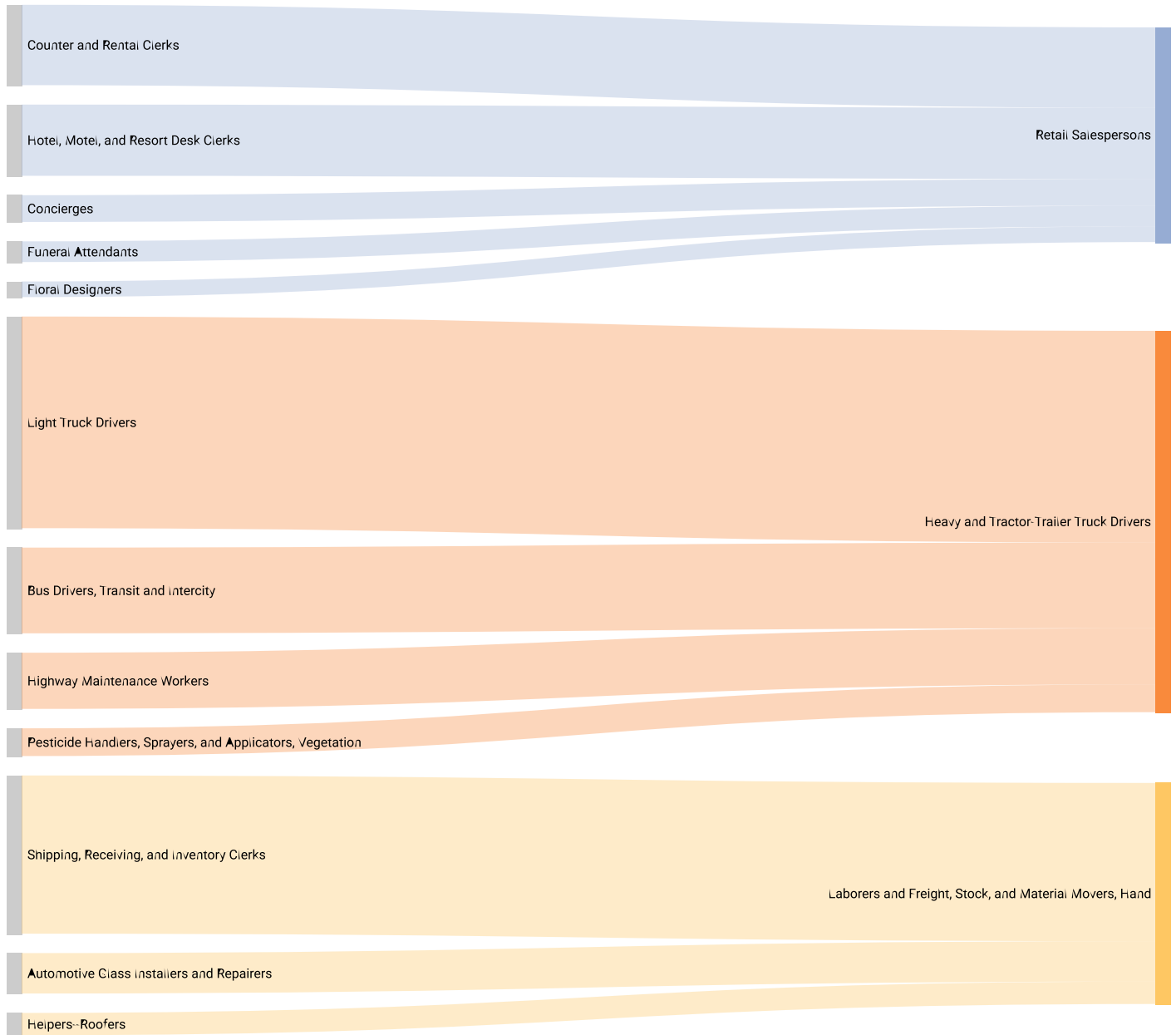



	Empl	%
Private	97,120	88.9%
Self-Employment	5,308	4.9%
Local Government	5,101	4.7%
State Government	463	0.4%
Federal Government	1,127	1.0%
Other Non-Covered	188	0.2%

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 Total - All Industries

Program	Awards
Empire Beauty School-Avondale	
Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General	79
Estrella Mountain Community College	
Art/Art Studies, General	669
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunications	116
Elementary Education and Teaching	20
Physical Sciences	109
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	44
Speech-Language Pathology Assistant	30
Universal Technical Institute of Arizona Inc	
Automobile/Automotive Mechanics Technology/Technician	646
Diesel Mechanics Technology/Technician	332
Welding Technology/Welder	117

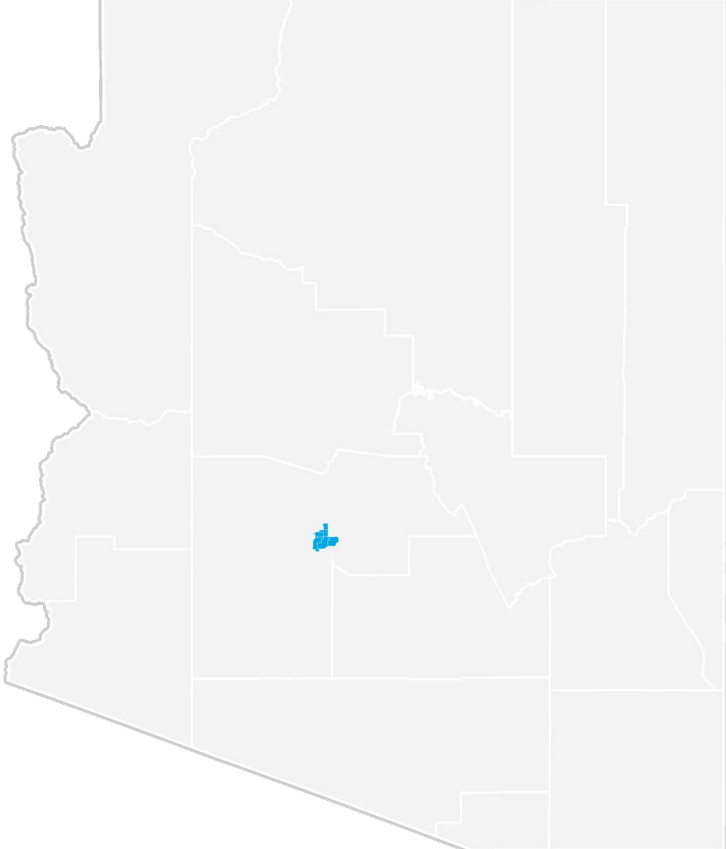
Source: [JobsEQ®](#)

- 

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 Tolleson Union High School District, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Total - All Industries. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

Tolleson Union High School District Regional Map



Region Definition

Tolleson Union High School District is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:

ZCTA 85323

ZCTA 85043

ZCTA 85353

ZCTA 85392

ZCTA 85037

ZCTA 85305

Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2020Q3 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 2020Q3 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 2018-2019 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.