



## Industry Spotlight

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# Transportation and Warehousing

Seguin Zip Codes

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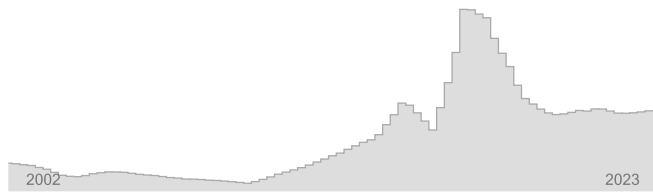
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# Transportation and Warehousing Sequin Zip Codes – 2023Q1

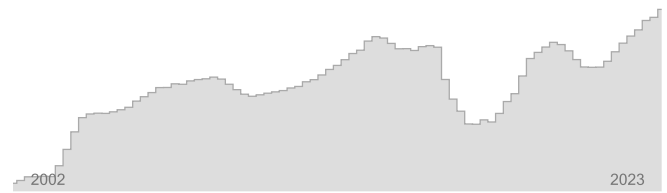
## EMPLOYMENT



**676**

Regional employment / **8,053,097** in the nation

## WAGES



**\$57,223**

Avg Wages per Worker / **\$60,984** in the nation

**5.2%** ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+3.6%** in the US



**2.8%**

% of Total Employment / **5.0%** in the US



**1.5%** ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+2.1%** in the US

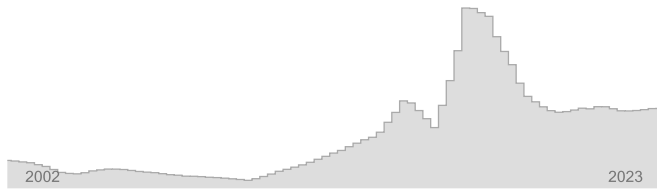


## TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS

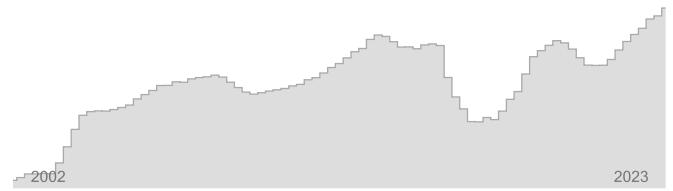


# Industry Snapshot


## EMPLOYMENT



## WAGES



2-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Transportation and Warehousing	676	\$57,223	0.56		98	2.4%

 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	266	\$46,400	40
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	55	\$33,600	10
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	32	\$39,000	5
Light Truck Drivers	25	\$47,200	4
Stockers and Order Fillers	25	\$35,500	5
First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material Moving Workers, Except Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors	21	\$56,600	3
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	18	\$52,900	2
General and Operations Managers	13	\$99,800	2
Office Clerks, General	13	\$37,000	2
Bus Drivers, School	13	\$38,100	2
Remaining Component Occupations	172	\$57,600	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</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 Transportation and Warehousing for the Seguin Zip Codes. 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	536	79.3%
Self-Employment	93	13.7%
Federal Government	17	2.4%
Other Non-Covered	31	4.6%



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.

# Postsecondary Programs Linked to Transportation and Warehousing

Program	Awards
<b>Texas Lutheran University</b>	
Accounting	11
Business Administration and Management, General	62
Economics, General	1
History, General	2
Political Science and Government, General	6
Psychology, General	19
Sociology, General	14

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 Seguin Zip Codes, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Transportation and Warehousing. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

# Seguin Zip Codes Regional Map





# Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2023Q1 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 2023Q1 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Wages by occupation are as of 2023, utilizing BLS OEWS data and imputed by Chmura.
- 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 2020-2021 academic year.
- Establishment counts are per the BLS QCEW data.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

# Region Definition

**Sequin Zip Codes is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:**

ZCTA 78155

ZCTA 78123

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# 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.