



## Industry Spotlight

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# Metal & Product Mfg. (Chmura Cluster)

ZCTA 76028 (Johnson County, TX portion)

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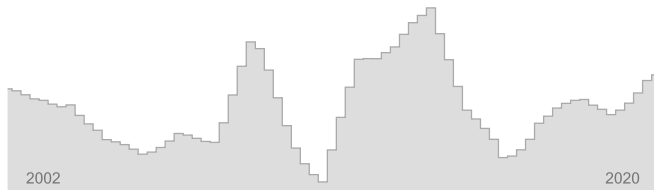


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# Spotlight Summary

Metal & Product Mfg. (Chmura Cluster)  
ZCTA 76028 (Johnson County, TX portion) – 2020Q1

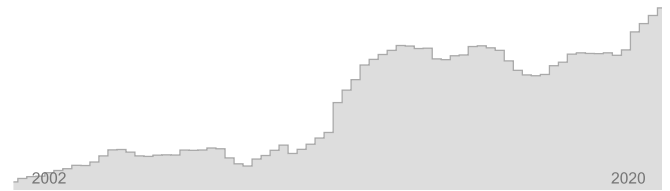
## EMPLOYMENT



**146**

Regional employment / 1,213,485 in the nation

## WAGES

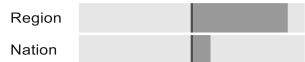


**\$60,613**

Avg Wages per Worker / \$62,703 in the nation

**6.8%** ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +1.3% in the U.S.



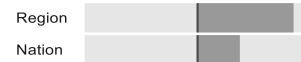
**0.9%**

% of Total Employment / 0.8% in the U.S.



**5.3%** ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +2.4% in the U.S.



## TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



## TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

**25.3%** ↑



Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing

**6.4%** ↑



Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing

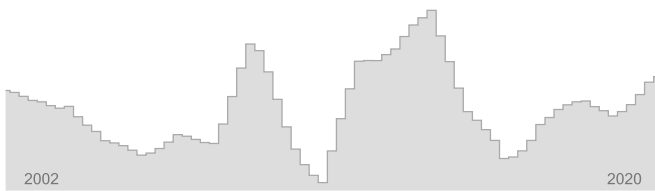
**-8.7%** ↓



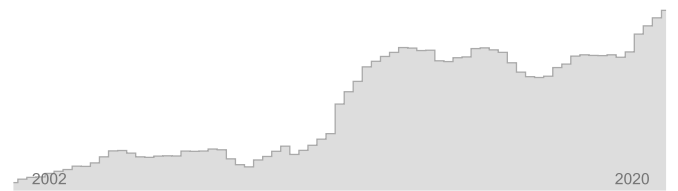
Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers

# Industry Snapshot


## EMPLOYMENT



## WAGES



6-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing	74	\$66,246	8.10		8	0.9%
Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing	32	\$61,935	8.38		4	0.9%
Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers	10	\$31,718	1.63		1	0.4%
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring	7	\$50,166	1.20		1	0.4%
Iron and Steel Forging	6	\$67,156	2.45		1	0.4%
Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing	6	\$43,263	0.54		1	0.9%
Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing	5	\$46,003	1.05		1	0.9%
Metal Window and Door Manufacturing	2	\$35,013	0.28		0	0.9%
Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing	2	\$72,482	1.11		0	0.9%
Steel Wire Drawing	0		0.00		0	1.3%
Remaining Component Industries	0		0.00		0	1.0%
<b>Metal &amp; Product Mfg. (Chmura Cluster)</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>\$60,613</b>	<b>1.23</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

 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



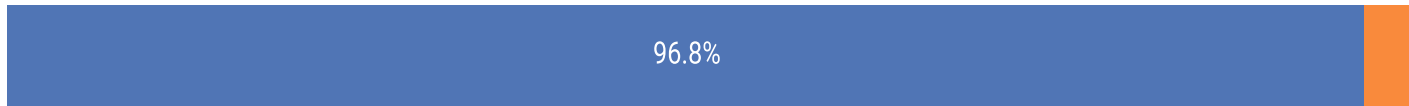
6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	21	\$37,800	3
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	10	\$37,500	1
Team Assemblers	9	\$30,800	1
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	7	\$30,300	1
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	6	\$59,000	1
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	5	\$38,200	1
Sheet Metal Workers	4	\$39,600	1
Helpers--Production Workers	4	\$25,700	1
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	4	\$38,100	0
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	3	\$62,900	0
Remaining Component Occupations	52	\$49,400	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</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 Metal & Product Mfg. (Chmura Cluster) for ZCTA 76028 (Johnson County, TX portion). 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).

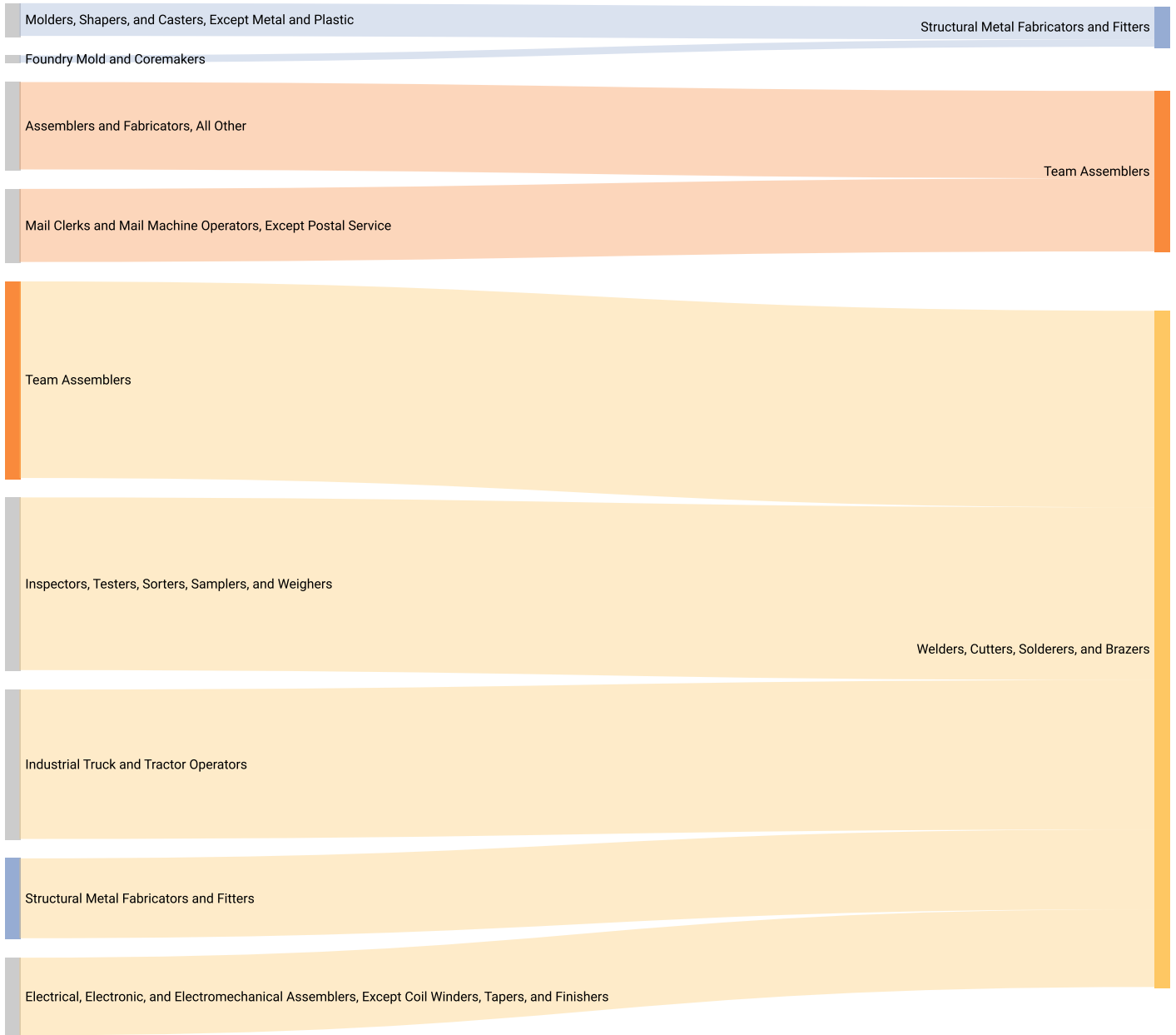



	Empl	%
Private	141	96.8%
Self-Employment	5	3.2%

Source: JobsEQ®

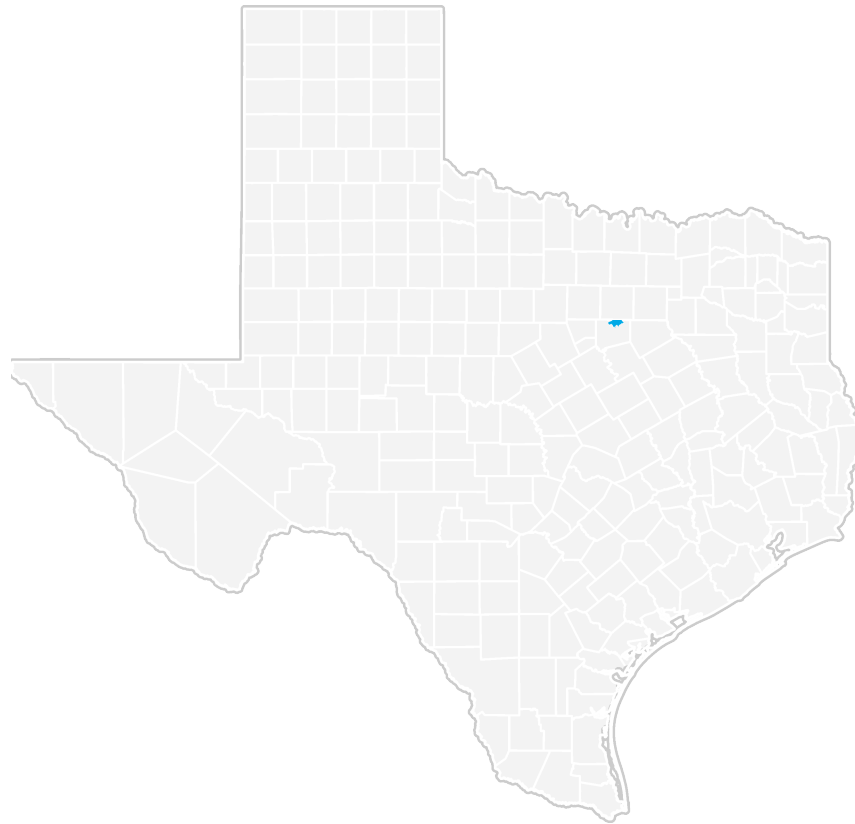
 Strong entrepreneurial activity is indicative of growing industries. Using self-employment as a proxy for entrepreneurs, a higher share of self-employed individuals within a regional industry points to future growth.

# 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.

# ZCTA 76028 (Johnson County, TX portion) Regional Map





# Industry Definition

**Metal & Product Mfg. (Chmura Cluster) is defined as the following NAICS industries:**

Code	Description
212210	Iron Ore Mining
212221	Gold Ore Mining
212222	Silver Ore Mining
212230	Copper, Nickel, Lead, and Zinc Mining
212291	Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ore Mining
212299	All Other Metal Ore Mining
331110	Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing
331210	Iron and Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing from Purchased Steel
331221	Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing
331222	Steel Wire Drawing
331313	Alumina Refining and Primary Aluminum Production
331314	Secondary Smelting and Alloying of Aluminum
331315	Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil Manufacturing
331318	Other Aluminum Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding
331410	Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Smelting and Refining
331420	Copper Rolling, Drawing, Extruding, and Alloying
331491	Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding
331492	Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum)
331511	Iron Foundries
331512	Steel Investment Foundries
331513	Steel Foundries (except Investment)
331523	Nonferrous Metal Die-Casting Foundries
331524	Aluminum Foundries (except Die-Casting)
331529	Other Nonferrous Metal Foundries (except Die-Casting)
332111	Iron and Steel Forging
332112	Nonferrous Forging
332114	Custom Roll Forming
332117	Powder Metallurgy Part Manufacturing
332119	Metal Crown, Closure, and Other Metal Stamping (except Automotive)
332311	Prefabricated Metal Building and Component Manufacturing
332312	Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing
332313	Plate Work Manufacturing
332321	Metal Window and Door Manufacturing
332322	Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing
332323	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing
332410	Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing
332420	Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing
332431	Metal Can Manufacturing
332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing
332613	Spring Manufacturing
332618	Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing
332811	Metal Heat Treating
332812	Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers
332813	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring

# 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 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.