

## Industry Spotlight

# Transportation and Logistics (US Cluster Mapping)

Burleson city, TX



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#### **Spotlight Summary**

Transportation and Logistics (US Cluster Mapping) Burleson city, TX – 2023Q2

#### EMPLOYMENT



437

Regional employment / 2,049,571 in the nation



2.2%

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+1.6%** in the U.S.

Region	
Nation	

% of Total Employment / **1.3%** in the U.S.

Region	
Nation	

### TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



\$77,985

Avg Wages per Worker / \$79,019 in the nation



Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+4.0%** in the U.S.

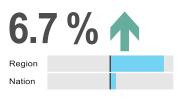
Region		
Nation		

#### Transportation and Material Moving 69.4%

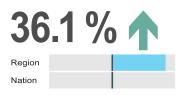


#### TOP INDUSTRIES

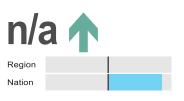
Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years



General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload



Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance



Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation



#### **Industry Snapshot**

#### EMPLOYMENT

#### WAGES





6-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	205	\$67,870	2.70		27	1.6%
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	110	\$88,020	6.53		14	1.5%
Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation	44	\$131,930	8.89		6	1.6%
All Other Support Activities for Transportation	30	\$71,164	13.24		4	1.5%
Freight Transportation Arrangement	19	\$41,648	0.53	· · ·	2	2.1%
Charter Bus Industry	13	\$53,588	4.81		2	1.6%
Other Support Activities for Air Transportation	11	\$66,353	0.69	$\sim$	1	1.6%
Air Traffic Control	2	\$74,385	0.64		0	1.2%
Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation	1	\$96,755	0.02		0	1.4%
Other Airport Operations	1	\$36,644	0.06		0	1.2%
Remaining Component Industries	1	\$15,433	0.07		0	1.2%
Transportation and Logistics (US Cluster Mapping)	437	\$77,985	1.73		58	1.6%

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**

Transportation and Material Moving 69.4%

Office and Administrative Support

13.8%

Installation, Maintenance, and Repair **6.5%** 

6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	199	\$48,100	28
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	24	\$33,700	4
Commercial Pilots	17	\$122,700	3
General and Operations Managers	15	\$115,000	2
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	12	\$53,900	1
Light Truck Drivers	11	\$43,700	2
First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material Moving Workers, Except Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors	11	\$56,200	2
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	10	\$44,600	1
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	9	\$73,500	1
Office Clerks, General	9	\$36,800	1
Remaining Component Occupations	100	\$59,900	14
Total	416		

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 Logistics (US Cluster Mapping) for the Burleson city, TX. 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 selfemployment (that is, these data do not include workers whose primary job is a wage-and-salary position that is supplemented with self-employment).

	93.0%			7.0%
		Empl	%	
	Private	407	93.0%	
	Self-Employment	30	7.0%	
	Federal Government	0	0.0%	
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

Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	Commercial Pilots
Light Truck Drivers	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	
Highway Maintenance Workers	
Rail Yard Engineers, Dinkey Operators, and Hostlers	
Subway and Streetcar Operators	
Shipping, Receiving, and Inventory Clerks	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
Helpers-Roofers	

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.



### Burleson city, TX Regional Map





### Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2023Q2 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 2023Q2 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 2021-2022 academic year.
- Establishment counts are per the BLS QCEW data.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.



### **Industry Definition**

#### Transportation and Logistics (US Cluster Mapping) is defined as the following NAICS industries:

Code	Description
481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation
481112	Scheduled Freight Air Transportation
481211	Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation
481212	Nonscheduled Chartered Freight Air Transportation
481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation
484121	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload
484230	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance
485210	Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation
485510	Charter Bus Industry
488111	Air Traffic Control
488119	Other Airport Operations
488190	Other Support Activities for Air Transportation
488210	Support Activities for Rail Transportation
488490	Other Support Activities for Road Transportation
488510	Freight Transportation Arrangement
488991	Packing and Crating
488999	All Other Support Activities for Transportation



#### 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.

