



Industry Spotlight

Total - All Industries

SoFLX



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Spotlight Summary

Total - All Industries
SoFLX – 2024Q2

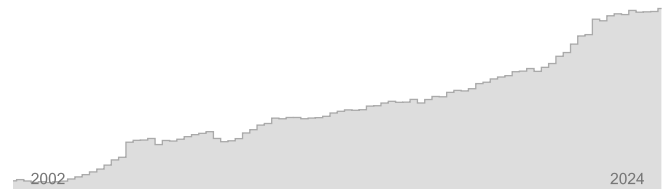
EMPLOYMENT



78,396

Regional employment / 165,598,087 in the nation

WAGES



\$62,886

Avg Wages per Worker / \$72,405 in the nation

-0.7% ↓

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



100.0%

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

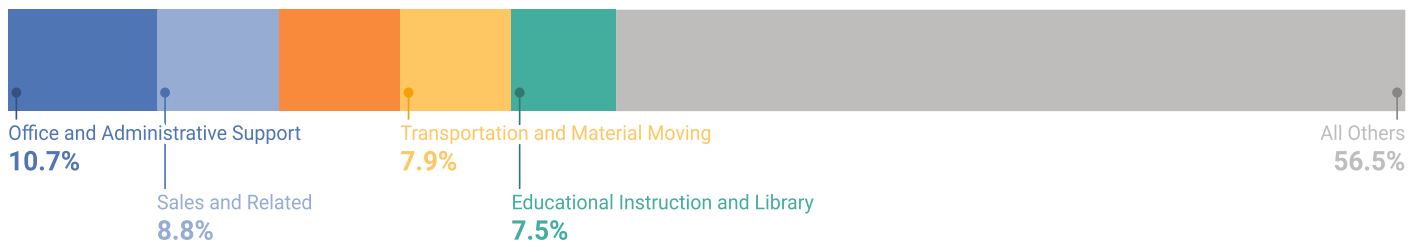


3.4% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +3.9% in the U.S.



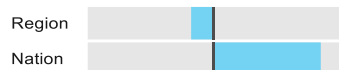
TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

-0.4% ↓



Health Care and Social Assistance

-1.3% ↓



Manufacturing

-0.9% ↓



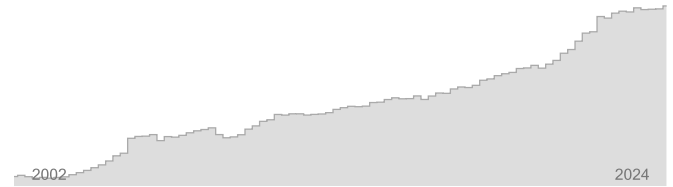
Retail Trade

Industry Snapshot


EMPLOYMENT




WAGES

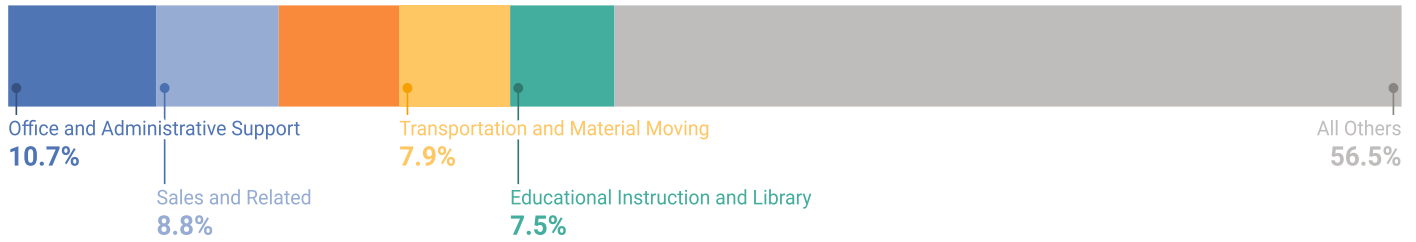


2-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,377	\$60,783	1.15		1,222	-0.6%
Manufacturing	9,863	\$75,311	1.58		829	-1.6%
Retail Trade	9,491	\$38,587	1.23		1,111	-1.8%
Educational Services	7,612	\$57,090	1.21		645	-0.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	6,737	\$24,829	0.99		1,125	-1.0%
Public Administration	5,425	\$75,508	1.48		425	-1.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,659	\$130,750	0.81		358	-0.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	3,184	\$51,686	0.81		313	-1.0%
Construction	3,030	\$61,165	0.65		229	-0.9%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,657	\$35,162	0.80		273	-1.0%
Remaining Component Industries	12,362	\$78,511	0.84		1,144	-1.1%
Total - All Industries	78,396	\$62,886	1.00		7,619	-1.1%


 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.

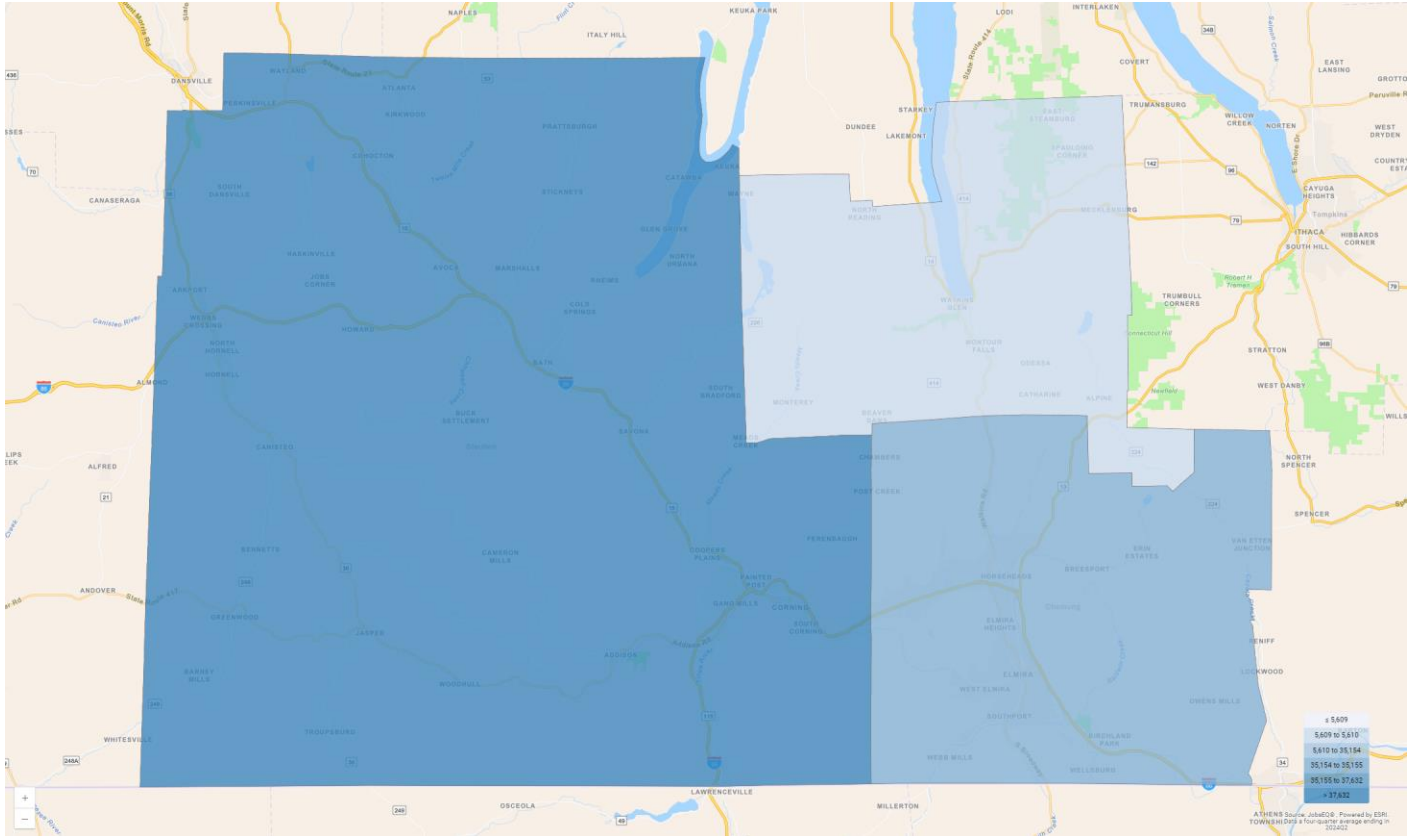
Staffing Pattern



6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Cashiers	2,046	\$33,200	302
Retail Salespersons	2,033	\$39,200	247
Fast Food and Counter Workers	1,934	\$34,400	416
Personal Care Aides	1,709	\$39,100	246
Registered Nurses	1,572	\$83,200	63
Stockers and Order Fillers	1,540	\$42,100	222
General and Operations Managers	1,513	\$119,100	102
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,410	\$37,500	174
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	1,365	\$37,400	144
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	1,191	\$69,600	68
Remaining Component Occupations	62,076	\$73,600	5,404
Total	78,389		

 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.

Geographic Distribution



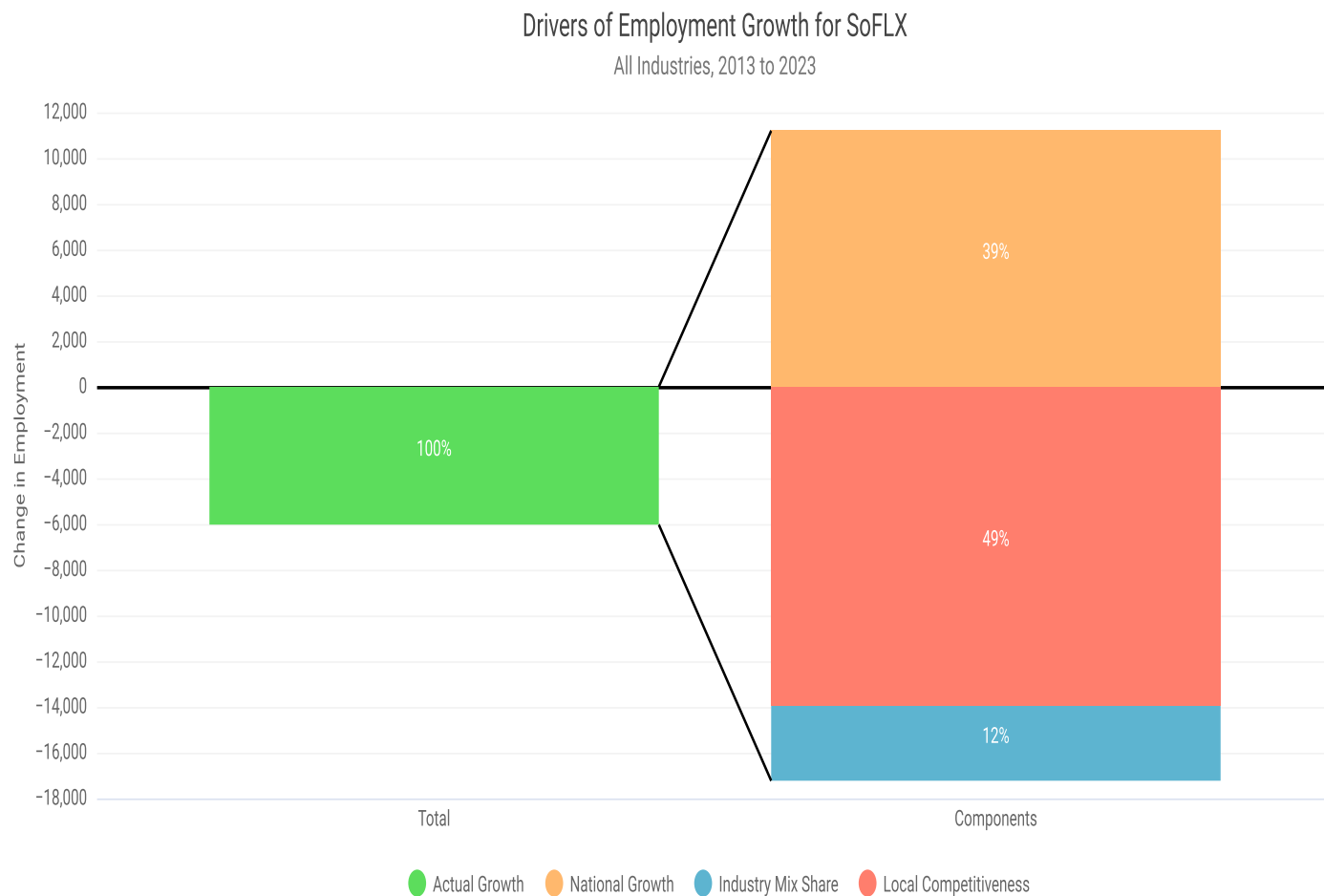
Region	Empl	Region	Empl
Steuben County, New York	37,633	Schuyler County, New York	5,609
Chemung County, New York	35,154		

Source: JobsEQ®

 The geographic distribution of industry employment by place of work illustrates the impact on labor force demand and commuting patterns.

Drivers of Employment Growth

Over the ten years ending 2023, employment in Total - All Industries for the SoFLX shed 6,027 jobs. After adjusting for national growth during this period and industry mix share, the part of this employment change due to local competitiveness was a loss of 13,916 jobs—meaning this industry was less competitive than its national counterpart during this period.



Source: JobsEQ®
Data as of 2023Q4

- 💡 Shift-share analysis sheds light on the factors that drive regional employment growth in an industry. A positive change in local competitiveness indicates advantages that may be due to factors such as superior technology, management, and labor pool, etc.
- 💡 National growth is due to the overall growth or contraction in the national economy. Industry mix share is the growth attributable to the specific industries examined (based on national industry growth patterns and the industry mix of the region).

Employment Distribution by Type

The table below shows the employment mix by ownership type for Total - All Industries for the SoFLX. 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).



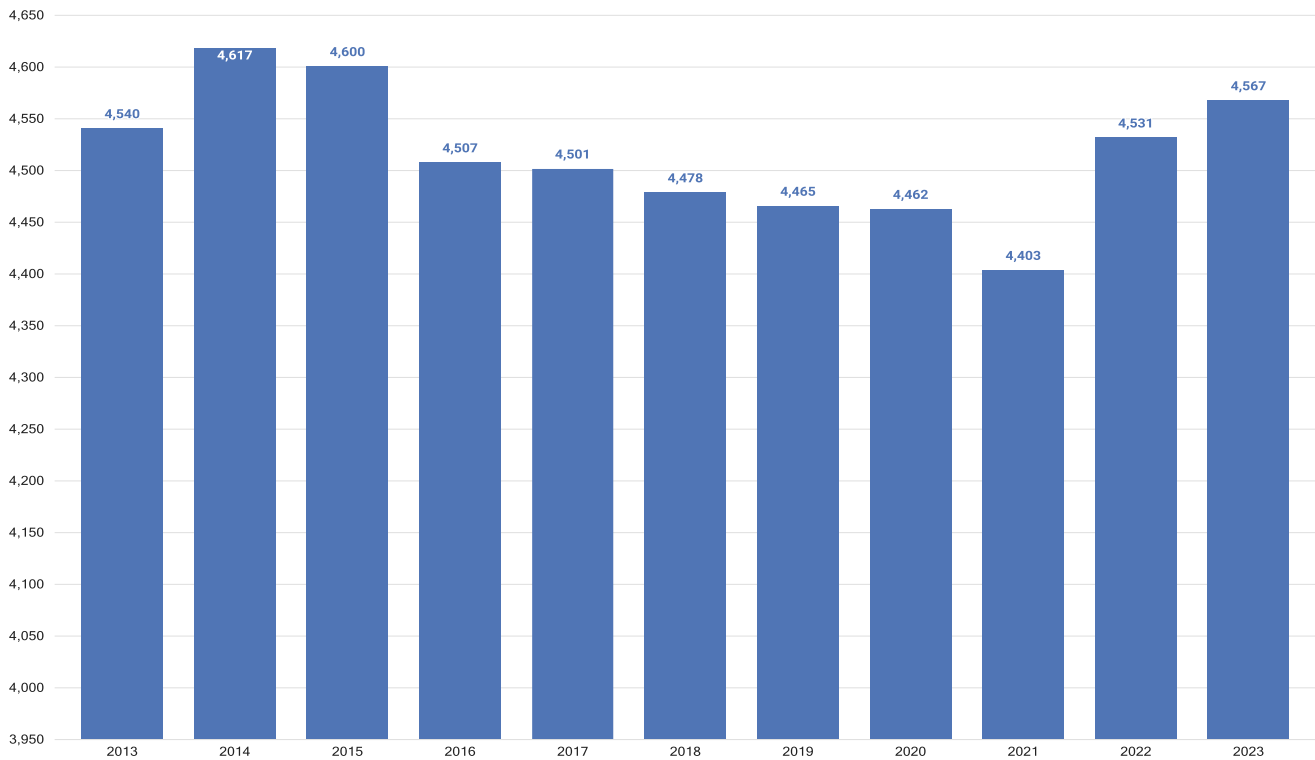
	Empl	%
Private	59,140	75.4%
Self-Employment	4,390	5.6%
Local Government	11,061	14.1%
State Government	2,213	2.8%
Federal Government	1,251	1.6%
Other Non-Covered	341	0.4%

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.

Establishments

In 2023, there were 4,567 Total - All Industries establishments in the SoFLX (per covered employment establishment counts), an increase from 4,540 establishments ten years earlier in 2013.



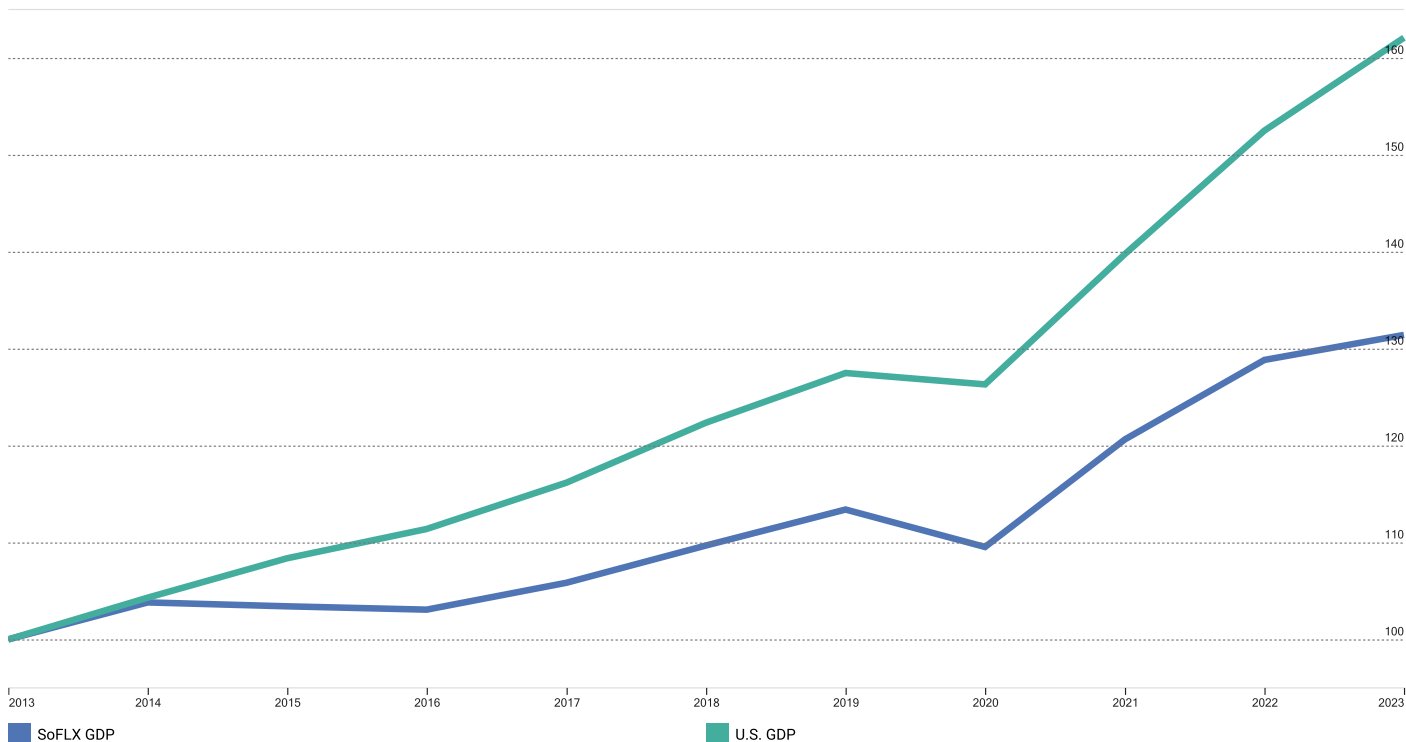
Source: JobsEQ®

 New business formations are an important source of job creation in a regional economy, spurring innovation and competition, and driving productivity growth. Establishment data can provide an indicator of growth in businesses by counting each single location (such as a factory or a store) where business activity takes place, and with at least one employee.

GDP & Productivity

In 2023, Total - All Industries produced \$10 billion in GDP for the SoFLX.

GDP: Indexed 2013 = 100



100.0 %

Industry Share of Total GDP /
100.0 % in the nation



2.8 % ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Yrs /
4.9 % in the nation



\$251k

Output per Worker /
\$298k in the nation





💡 Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most comprehensive measure of regional economic activity, and an industry's contribution to GDP is an important indicator of regional industry strength. It is a measure of total value-added to a regional economy in the form of labor income, proprietor's income, and business profits, among others. GDP values shown on this page are nominal GDP data.

💡 Growth in productivity (output per worker) leads to increases in wealth and higher average standards of living in a region.

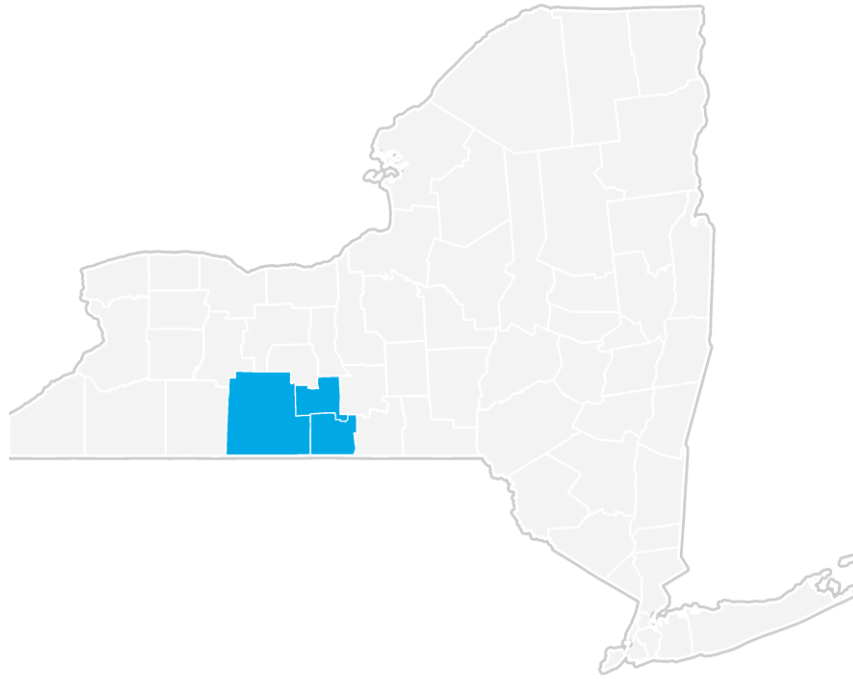
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Total - All Industries

Program	Awards
Arnot Ogden Medical Center	
Radiologic Technology/Science - Radiographer	5
Elmira College	
Human Services, General	26
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	36
Schuylar Steuben Chemung Tioga Allegany BOCES	
Aesthetician/Esthetician and Skin Care Specialist	29
Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General	36
Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse Training	40
Welding Technology/Welder	11
SUNY Corning Community College	
Family and Community Services	9
Fine/Studio Arts, General	9
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	53

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 SoFLX, 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>

SoFLX Regional Map



Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2024Q2 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 2024Q2 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Wages by occupation are as of 2024, 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 2022-2023 academic year.
- Establishment counts are per the BLS QCEW data.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Region Definition

SoFLX is defined as the following counties:

Chemung County, New York

Schuyler County, New York

Steuben County, New York

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.