



# Industry Spotlight

## Total - All Industries

Jones County, Georgia



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# Spotlight Summary

Total - All Industries  
Jones County, Georgia – 2020Q1

## EMPLOYMENT



**5,050**

Regional employment / **159,602,206** in the nation

**1.3%**

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+1.4%** in the U.S.

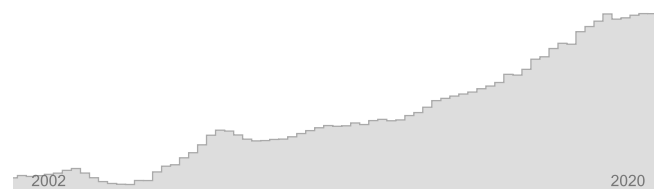


**100.0%**

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



## WAGES



**\$35,886**

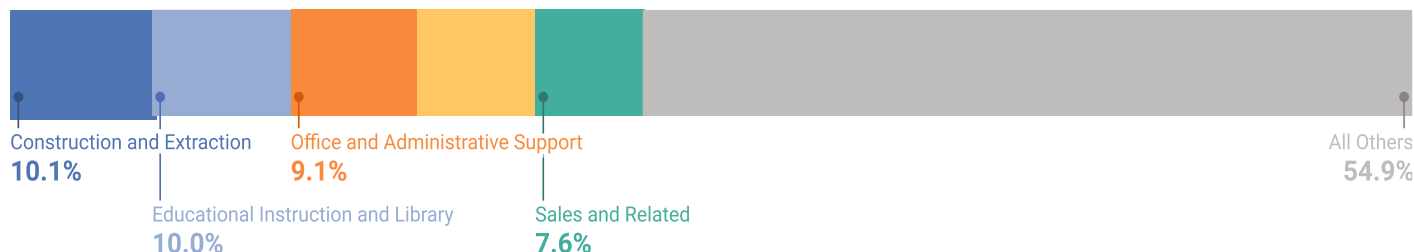
Avg Wages per Worker / **\$57,624** in the nation

**2.3%**

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+2.6%** in the U.S.



## TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



## TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

**5.2%**



Health Care and Social Assistance

**2.4%**



Construction

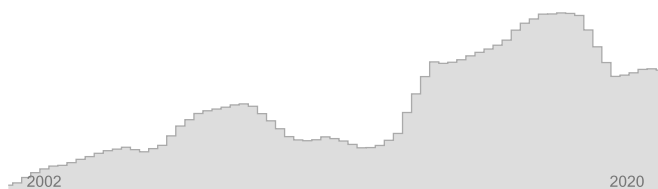
**-0.9%**



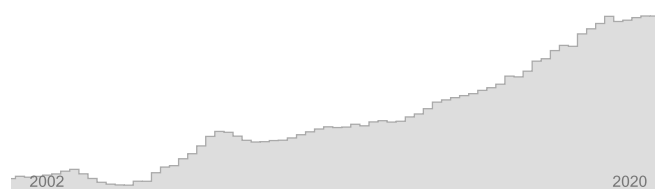
Educational Services

# Industry Snapshot

## EMPLOYMENT



## WAGES

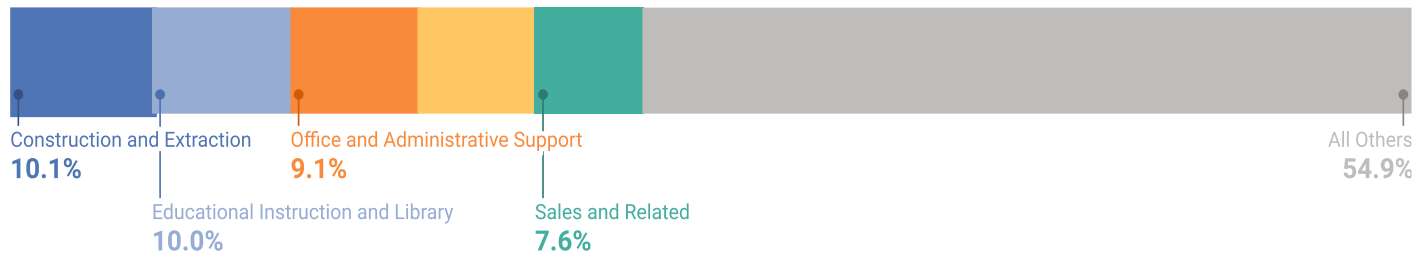


2-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Health Care and Social Assistance	930	\$38,541	1.28		89	0.2%
Construction	699	\$48,250	2.41		73	0.7%
Educational Services	696	\$33,278	1.69		53	-1.6%
Retail Trade	509	\$19,599	0.99		65	-0.6%
Public Administration	421	\$37,943	1.77		38	-0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	341	\$11,683	0.75		58	0.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	256	\$48,692	1.10		26	-0.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	253	\$67,314	0.74		24	1.0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	247	\$21,778	1.10		28	-0.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	210	\$21,507	0.65		25	0.4%
Remaining Component Industries	487	\$33,304	0.67		47	-0.5%
<b>Total - All Industries</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>\$35,886</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>544</b>	<b>-0.1%</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

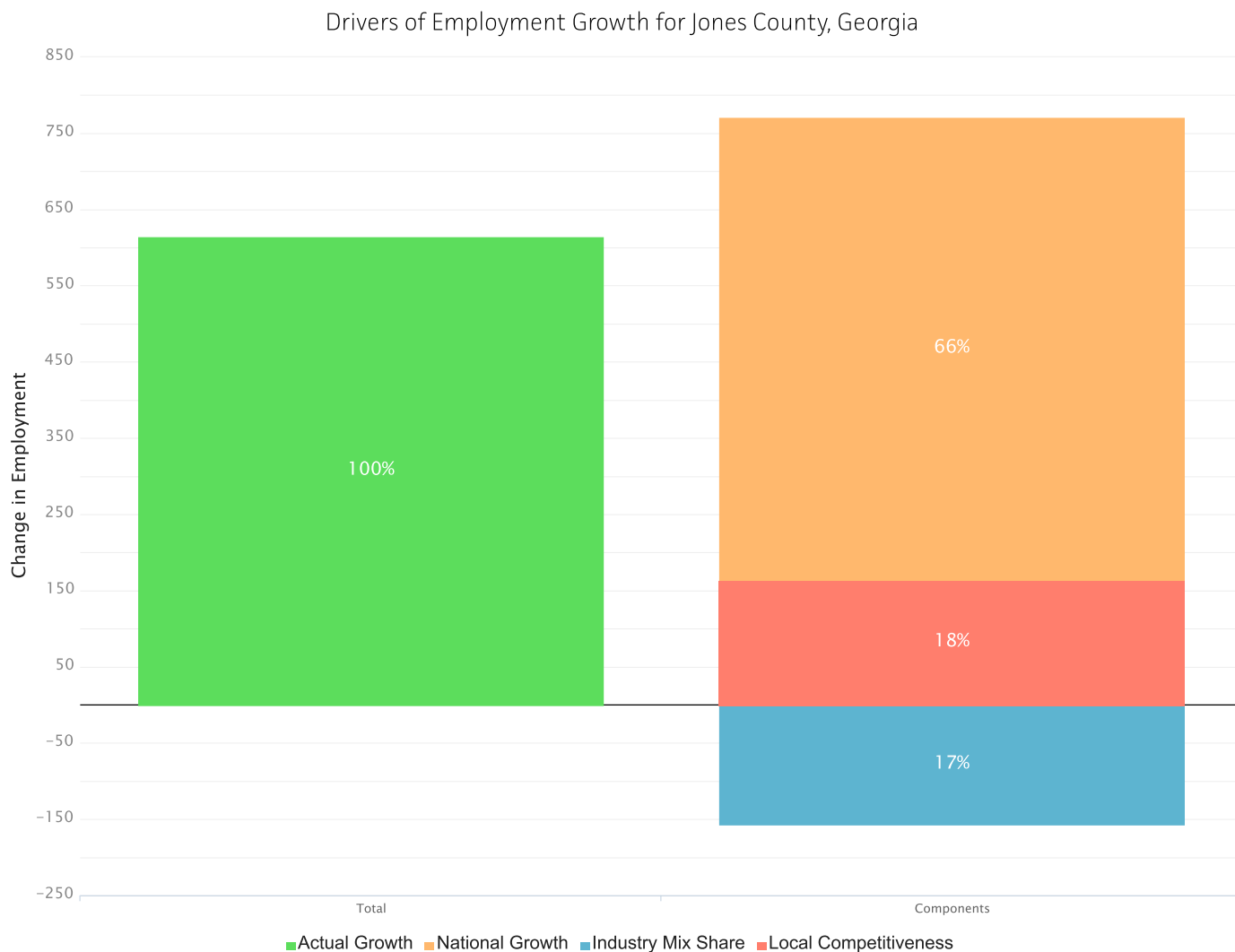


6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Nursing Assistants	217	\$24,100	23
Construction Laborers	148	\$28,000	18
Cashiers	143	\$19,500	25
Fast Food and Counter Workers	134	\$17,700	26
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	126	\$37,300	15
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	117	\$46,500	7
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	101	\$41,400	7
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	86	\$19,100	7
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	81	\$21,200	10
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	73	\$26,000	10
Remaining Component Occupations	3,771	\$48,000	403
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,050</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.

# Drivers of Employment Growth

Over the ten years ending 2019, employment in Total - All Industries for Jones County, Georgia added 615 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 gain of 163 jobs—meaning this industry was more competitive than its national counterpart during this period.



- 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 Jones County, Georgia. 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).



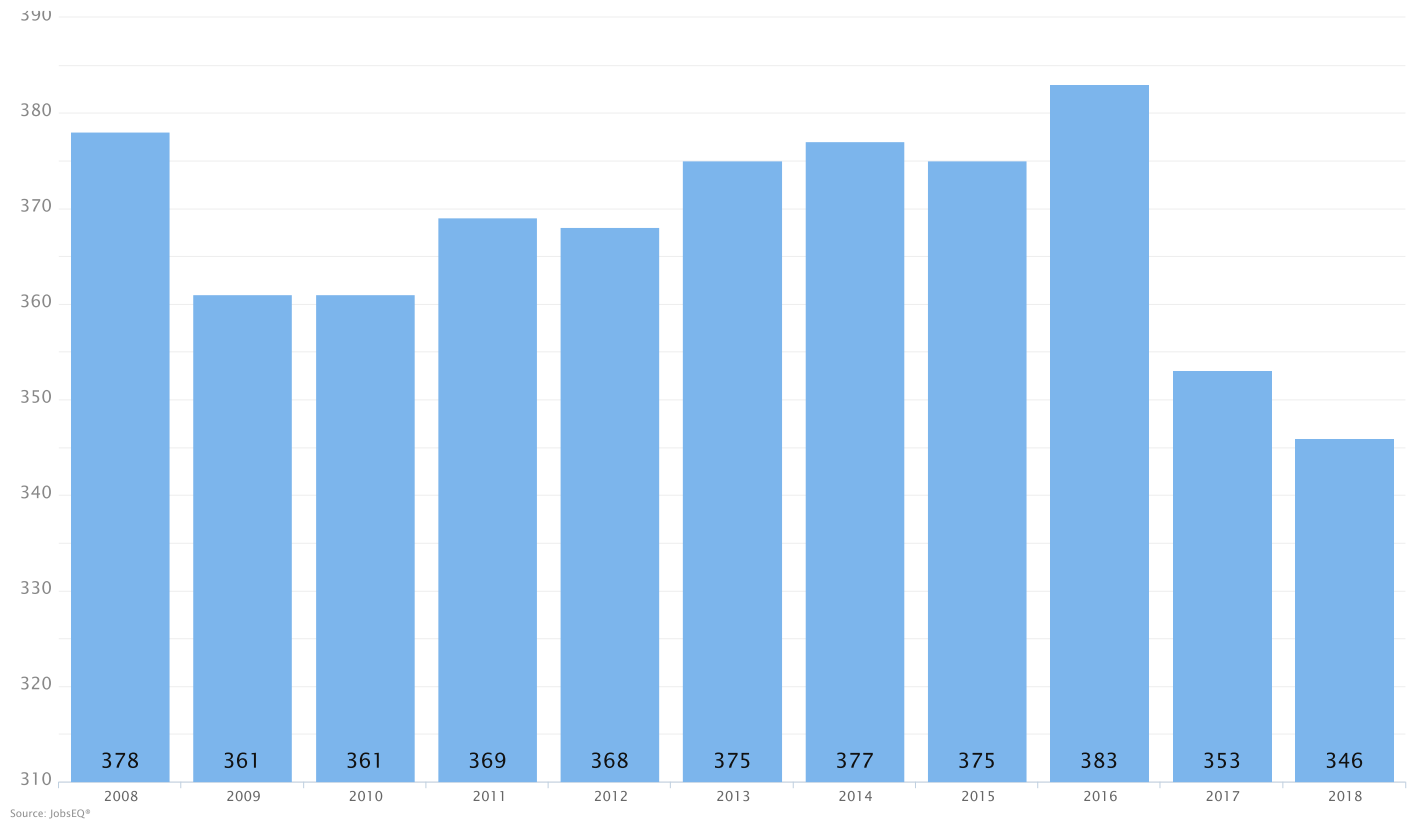
	Empl	%
Private	2,970	58.8%
Self-Employment	804	15.9%
Local Government	1,056	20.9%
State Government	51	1.0%
Federal Government	37	0.7%
Other Non-Covered	132	2.6%

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.

# Establishments

In 2018, there were 346 Total - All Industries establishments in Jones County, Georgia (per covered employment establishment counts), a decrease from 378 establishments ten years earlier in 2008.



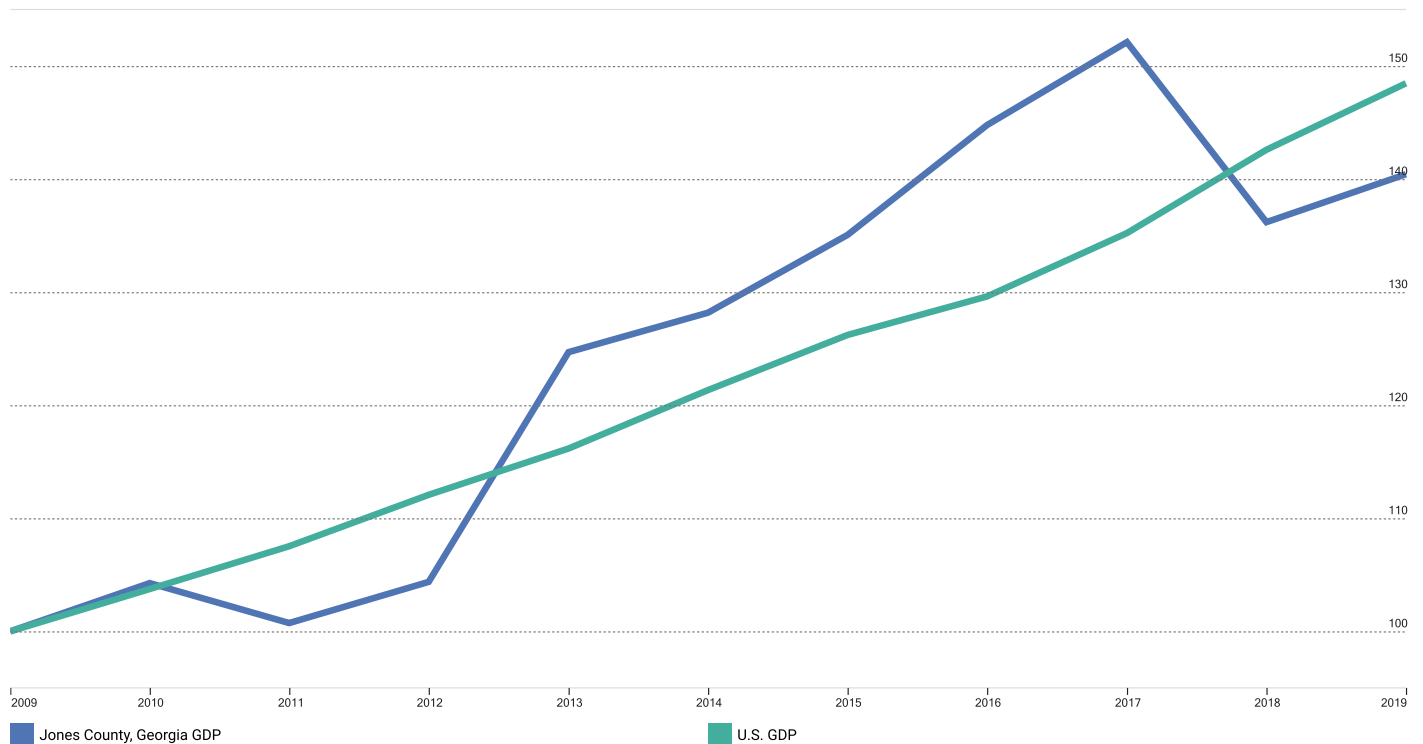
💡 New business formations are an important source of job creation in a regional economy, spurring innovation and competition, and driving productivity growth. Establishment data can provide an indicator of growth in businesses by counting each single location (such as a factory or a store) where business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



# GDP & Productivity

In 2019, Total - All Industries produced \$0.4 billion in GDP for Jones County, Georgia.

GDP: Indexed 2009 = 100



## 100.0 %

Industry Share of Total GDP /  
**100.0 %** in the nation



## 3.5 % ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Yrs /  
**4.0 %** in the nation



## \$116k

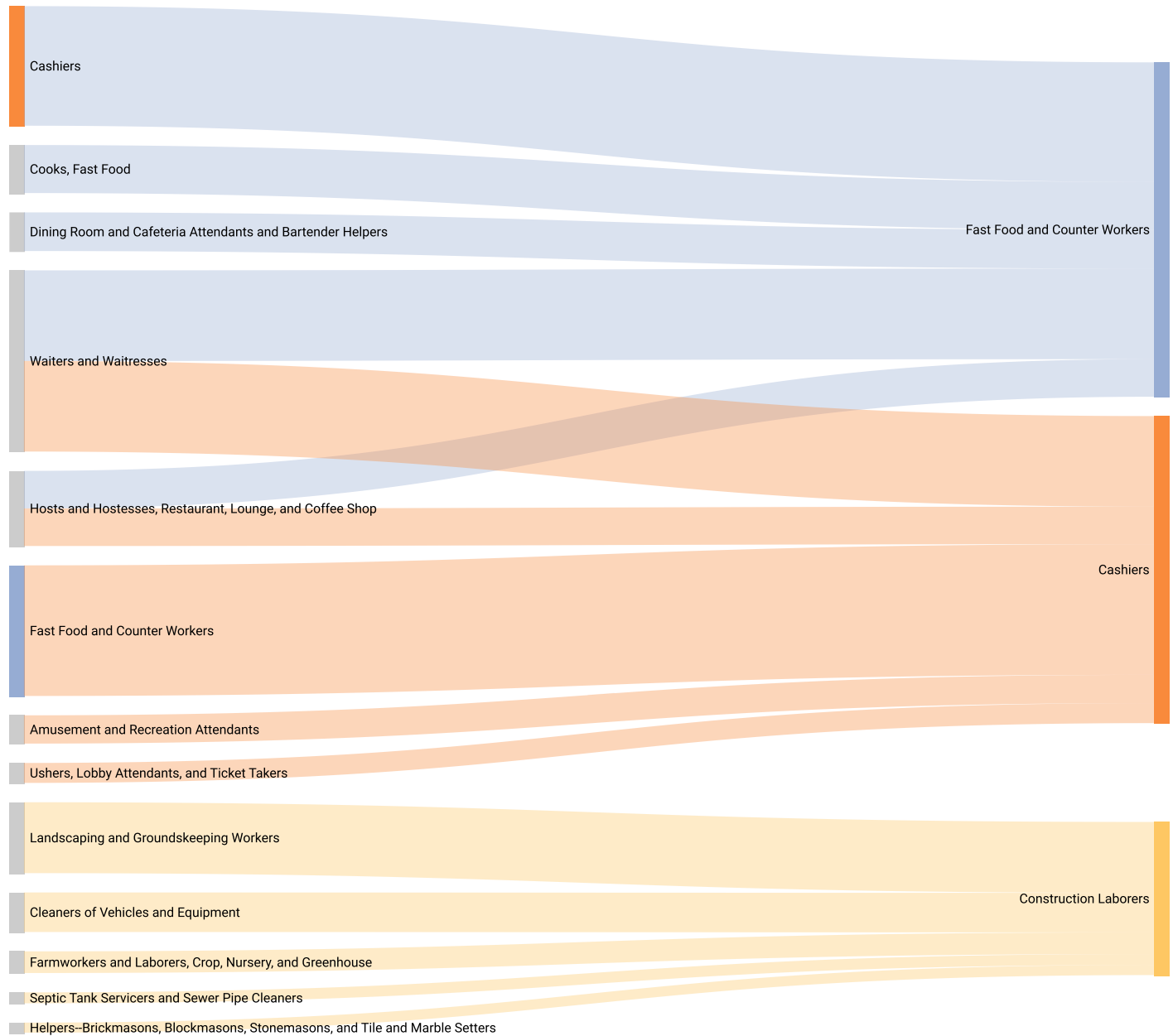
Output per Worker /  
**\$232k** in the nation




💡 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.

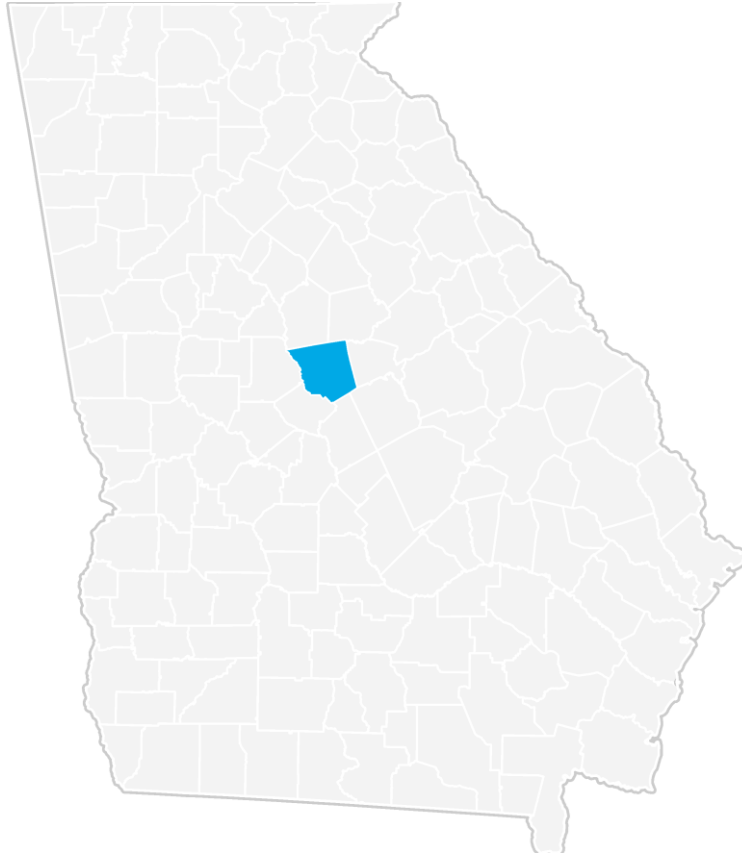
💡 Growth in productivity (output per worker) leads to increases in wealth and higher average standards of living in a region.

# 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.

## Jones County, Georgia Regional Map



# 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.