JOBSEQ

Industry Spotlight

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction

El Dorado County, California

Greater Sacramento Economic Council

Greater Sacramento Economic Council

Spotlight Summary

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
El Dorado County, California – 2024Q2

EMPLOYMENT

26

Regional employment / **602,345** in the nation

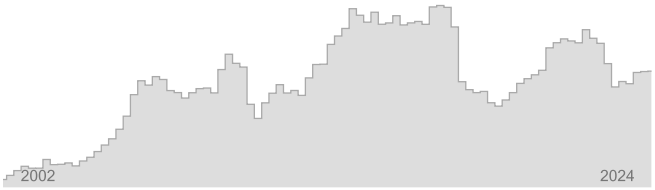
-6.6%

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **-3.3%** in the U.S.

<0.1%

% of Total Employment / **0.4%** in the U.S.

WAGES

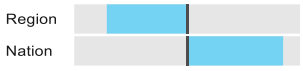


$64,491

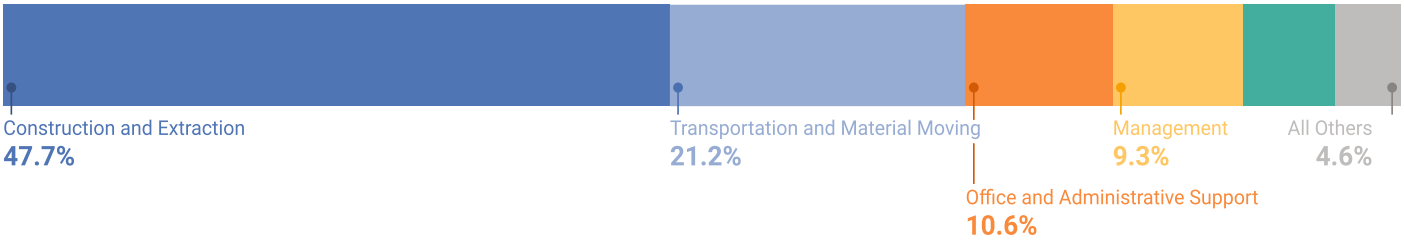
Avg Wages per Worker / **$126,280** in the nation

-2.1%

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+2.5%** in the U.S.



TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

11.3 %

Other Crushed and Broken Stone Mining and Quarrying

n/a

Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying

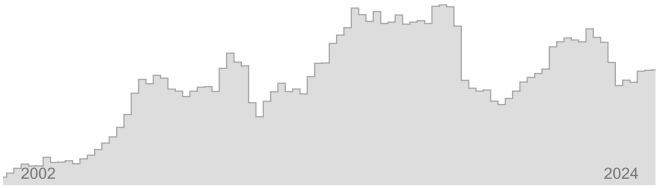
-10.3 %

Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations

Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT

WAGES



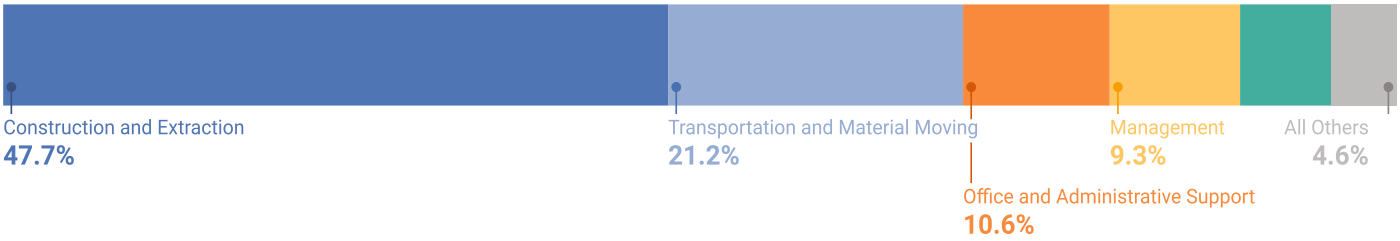
6-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Other Crushed and Broken Stone Mining and Quarrying	15	$41,769	4.94		2	0.3%
Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying	5	$28,875	1.55		0	0.2%
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations	3	$53,508	0.03		0	0.1%
Construction Sand and Gravel Mining	2	$100,747	0.16		0	0.1%
Gold Ore and Silver Ore Mining	0		0.00		0	-5.4%
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	0		0.00		0	-0.2%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	**26**	**$64,491**	**0.11**		**2**	**0.1%**

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.

Source: JobsEQ®, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq

Staffing Pattern



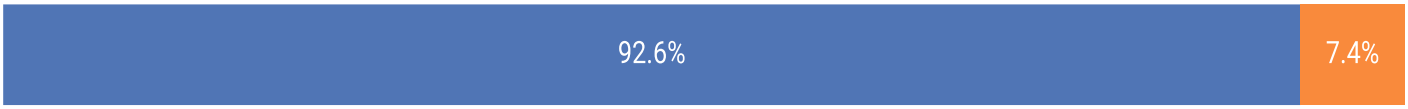
6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3	$57,800	0
Continuous Mining Machine Operators	2	$66,600	0
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2	$73,300	0
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators, Surface Mining	2	$102,500	0
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	1	$73,900	0
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1	$90,800	0
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	1	$47,400	0
Managers, All Other	1	$173,200	0
Office Clerks, General	1	$50,900	0
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	1	$51,400	0
Remaining Component Occupations	2	$85,700	0
Total	**15**		

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 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction for El Dorado County, California. 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).



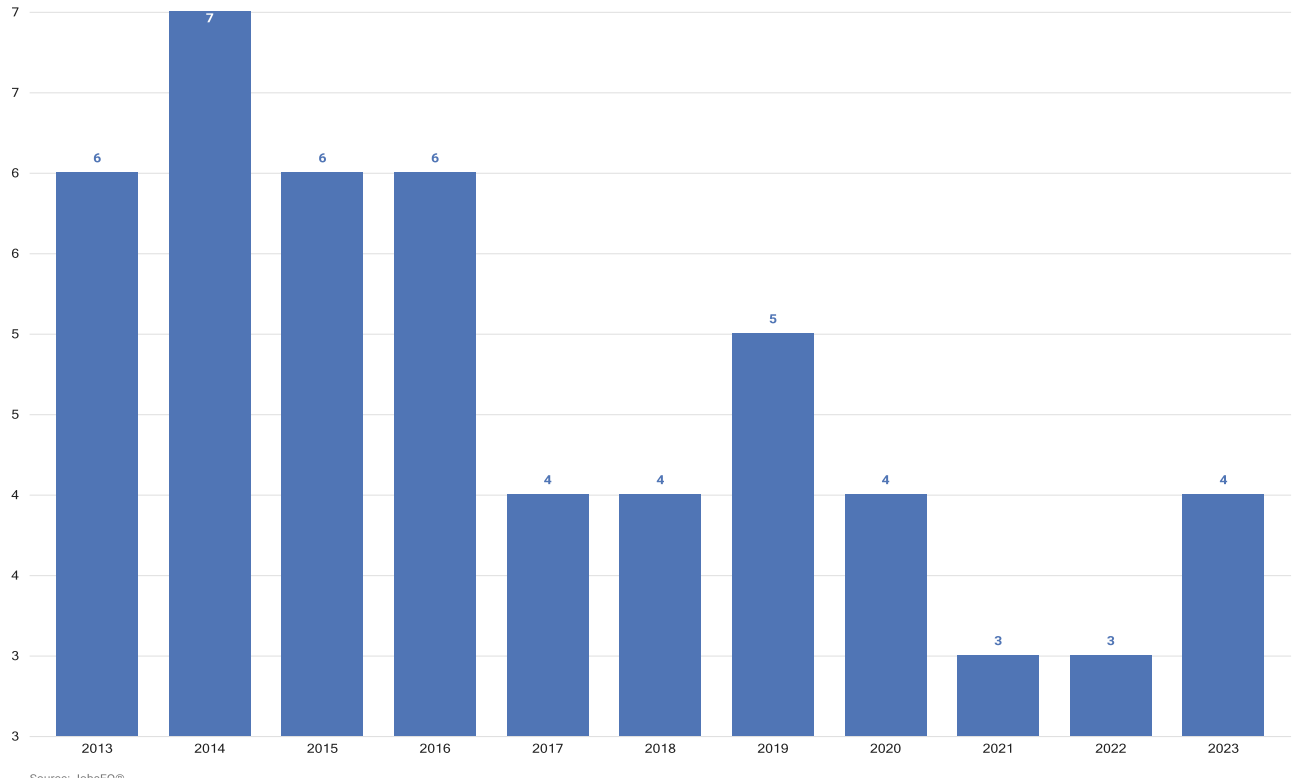
	Empl	%
Private	24	92.6%
Self-Employment	2	7.4%

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 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction establishments in El Dorado County, California (per covered employment establishment counts), a decrease from 6 establishments ten years earlier in 2013.

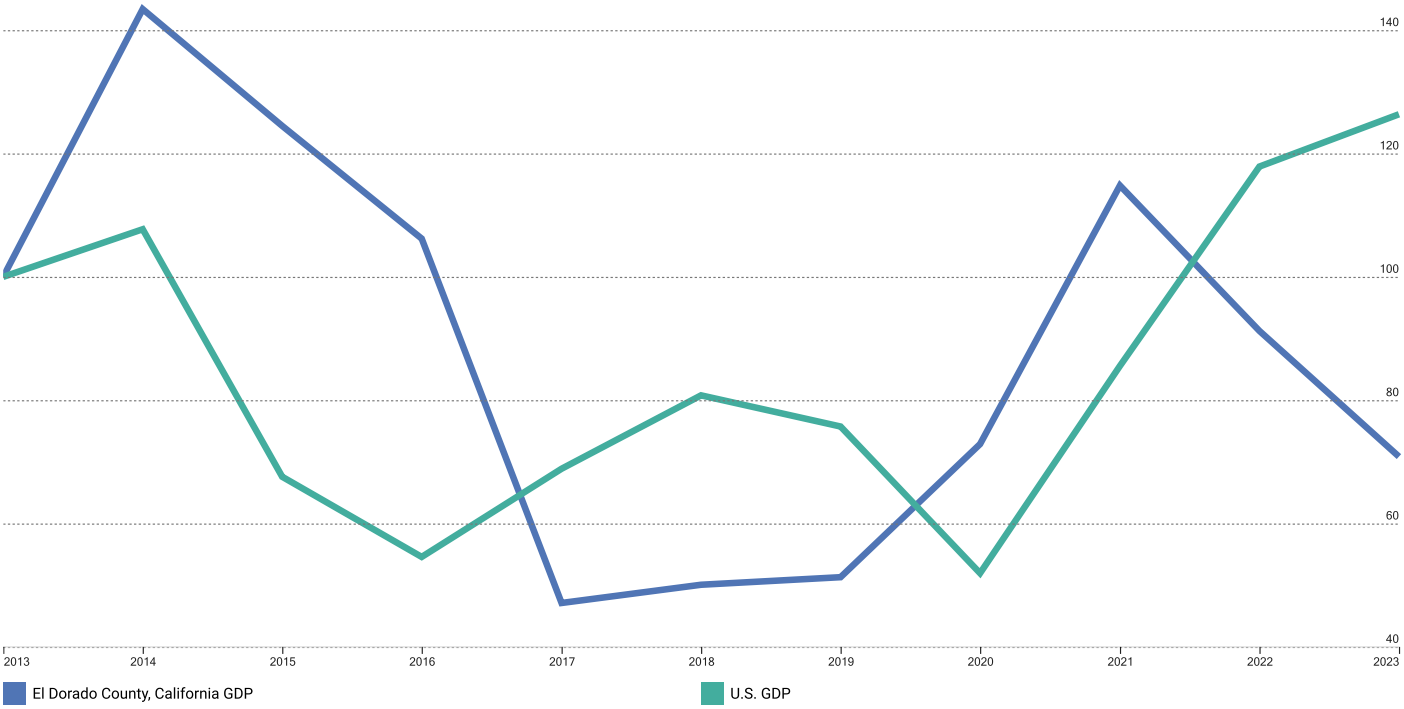


New business formations are an important source of job creation in a regional economy, spurring innovation and competition, and driving productivity growth. Establishment data can provide an indicator of growth in businesses by counting each single location (such as a factory or a store) where business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

GDP & Productivity

In 2023, Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction produced $7.3 million in GDP for El Dorado County, California.

GDP: Indexed 2013 = 100



<0.1%

Industry Share of Total GDP / **1.8 %** in the nation

-3.4 %

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Yrs / **2.4 %** in the nation

$355k

Output per Worker / **$1,537k** 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.

Supply Chain: Top Suppliers

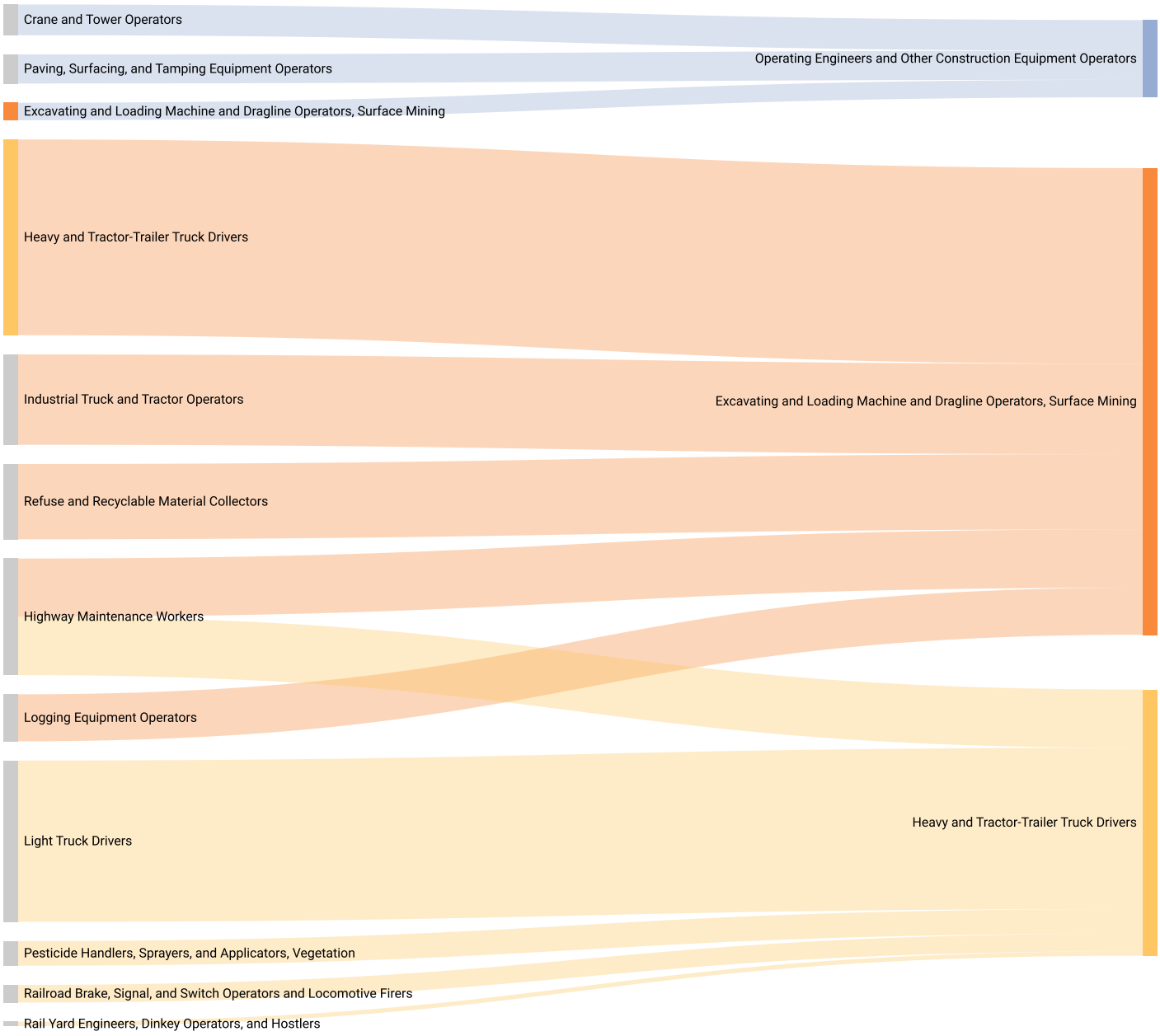
As of 2024Q2, Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction in El Dorado County, California are estimated to make $4.9 million in annual purchases from suppliers in the United States with about 25% or $1.3 million of these purchases being made from businesses located in El Dorado County, California.

6-digit Supplier Industries	Purchases from In-Region ($000s)	Purchases from Out-of-Region ($000s)
Petroleum Refineries	<$0.1	$338.0
Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices	$68.0	$143.0
Engineering Services	$107.0	$89.0
Portfolio Management and Investment Advice	$97.0	$91.0
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations	$10.0	$151.0
Remaining Supplier Industries	$976.0	$2,877.0
Total	$1,258.0	$3,689.0

Supplier-buyer networks can indicate local linkages between industries, regional capacity to support growth in an industry, and potential leakage of sales out of the region.

Source: JobsEQ®, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq

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.

Source: JobsEQ®, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction

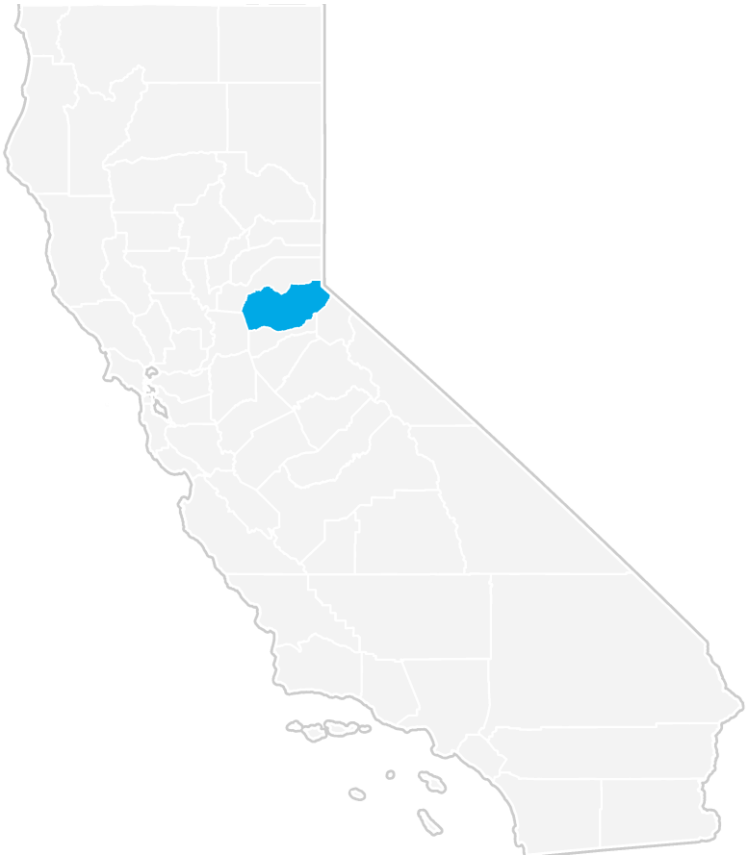
Program	Awards
Lake Tahoe Community College	
Anthropology, General	2
Business Administration and Management, General	12
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	24
Geography	1
Political Science and Government, General	3
Psychology, General	14
Public Administration and Social Service Professions, Other	1
Social Sciences, General	51
Sociology, General	33

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 El Dorado County, California, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq

El Dorado County, California Regional Map



Source: JobsEQ®, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq

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.

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.