



Occupation Report

Production Occupations

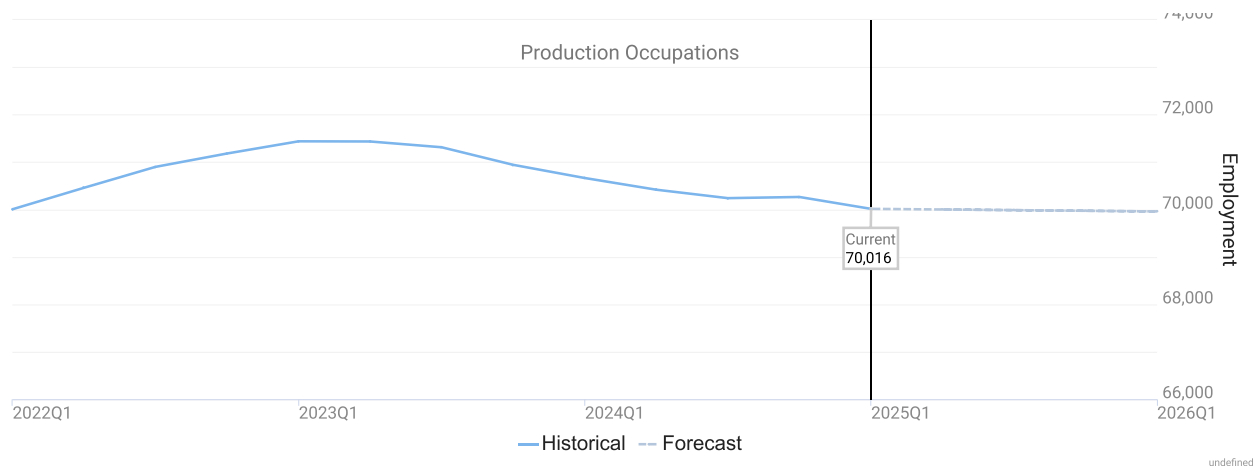
America's Central Port 45 Minute Drive



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Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Team Assemblers	9,445	\$46,100	0.97	665	1,073	-0.3%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	5,608	\$78,900	1.01	123	470	-0.6%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	5,024	\$58,600	1.07	268	505	-1.0%
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	3,621	\$47,300	1.19	11	381	-0.2%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	3,244	\$55,700	0.91	176	299	-0.4%
Machinists	3,068	\$67,900	1.29	-69	281	-0.5%
Production Workers, All Other	2,413	\$47,900	1.04	-1	243	-0.5%
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	1,856	\$46,100	0.98	-70	209	-0.4%
Bakers	1,814	\$37,500	0.90	171	280	-0.2%
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	1,721	\$34,800	1.07	61	229	-0.4%
Remaining Component Occupations	32,203	\$54,000	0.93	-1,327	2,893	-1.2%
Production Occupations	70,016	\$54,300	0.99	9	6,880	-0.8%



“Annual Demand” is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.



“Forecast Ann Growth” is the expected change in jobs due to national, long-term trend projections (per the BLS) as well as local factors such as industry mix and population growth (as computed and modeled by Chmura).

Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	8.5%	5,930	5,918	-543	5,375
Employment Services	5.2%	3,654	3,997	-215	3,781
Motor Vehicle Manufacturing	4.2%	2,950	3,473	249	3,722
Plastics Product Manufacturing	3.3%	2,315	2,419	-25	2,394
Ventilation, Heating, Air-Conditioning, and Commercial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	3.2%	2,220	2,320	-64	2,256
Printing and Related Support Activities	3.0%	2,104	2,032	-534	1,498
Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing	2.1%	1,498	1,425	-184	1,241
Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation Manufacturing	2.1%	1,483	1,495	-80	1,415
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	2.0%	1,435	1,539	-64	1,475
Bakeries and Tortilla Manufacturing	2.0%	1,403	1,927	-6	1,920
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	2.0%	1,393	1,403	-112	1,291
Drycleaning and Laundry Services	1.8%	1,243	1,606	-63	1,544
Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	1.7%	1,189	1,160	-152	1,008
Grocery and Convenience Retailers	1.6%	1,135	1,340	-134	1,205
Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing	1.5%	1,069	1,092	-52	1,040
Machine Shops; Turned Product; and Screw, Nut, and Bolt Manufacturing	1.5%	1,053	1,015	-94	921
Other Food Manufacturing	1.5%	1,037	1,212	-1	1,211
Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	1.4%	1,006	974	-194	780
Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	1.4%	971	920	-235	685
Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.4%	963	1,018	-74	944
All Others	48.5%	33,963	35,328	-2,562	32,766

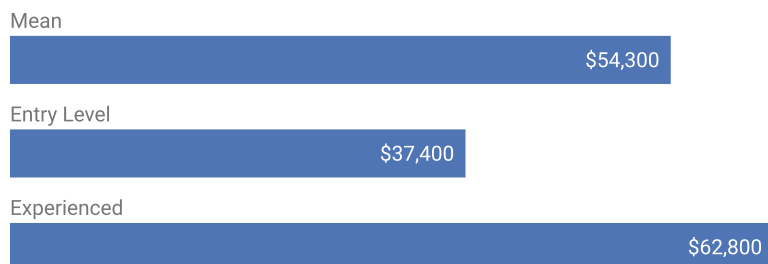


The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.



“10-Year Empl Growth” may show industries with positive as well as negative growth; this would indicate that the occupation(s) being examined are expected to expand within some industries while contracting in others.

Wages

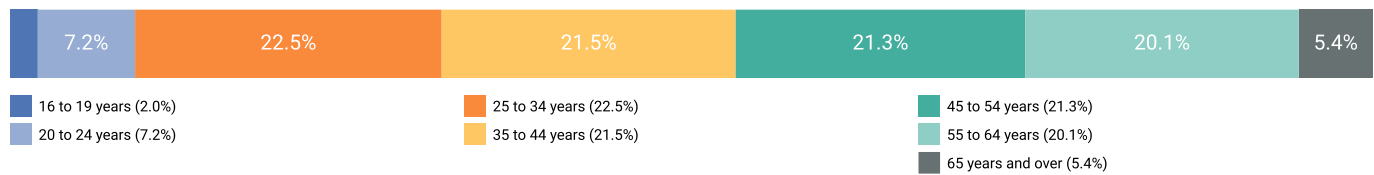


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Nuclear Power Reactor Operators	\$131,200	\$131,000	\$108,400	\$142,500
Power Plant Operators	\$97,500	\$101,200	\$67,900	\$112,200
Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	\$95,600	\$101,400	\$69,100	\$108,900
Gas Plant Operators	\$92,000	\$90,100	\$69,400	\$103,300
Power Distributors and Dispatchers	\$89,500	\$80,100	\$61,400	\$103,600
Computer Numerically Controlled Tool Programmers	\$85,300	\$84,400	\$54,500	\$100,700
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	\$78,900	\$78,400	\$53,000	\$91,800
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	\$78,900	\$78,400	\$59,100	\$88,800
Layout Workers, Metal and Plastic	\$71,200	\$67,600	\$48,800	\$82,300
Aircraft Structure, Surfaces, Rigging, and Systems Assemblers	\$68,900	\$71,800	\$42,600	\$82,100

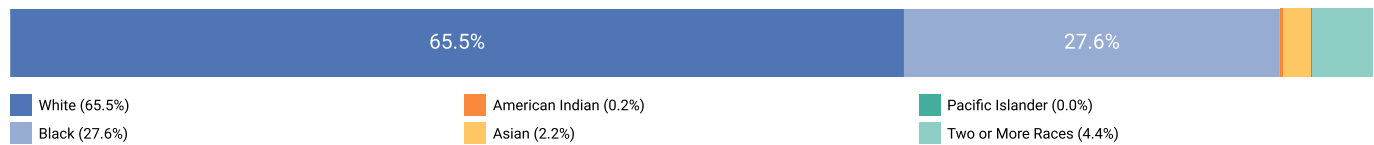
- Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
- When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

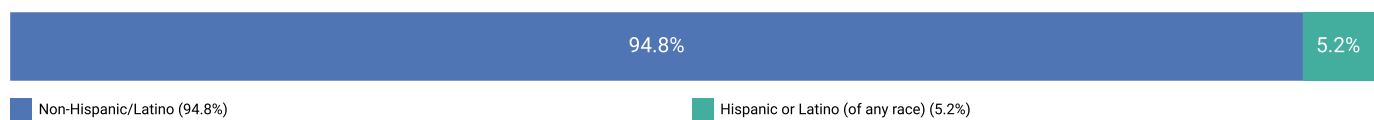
Age



Race



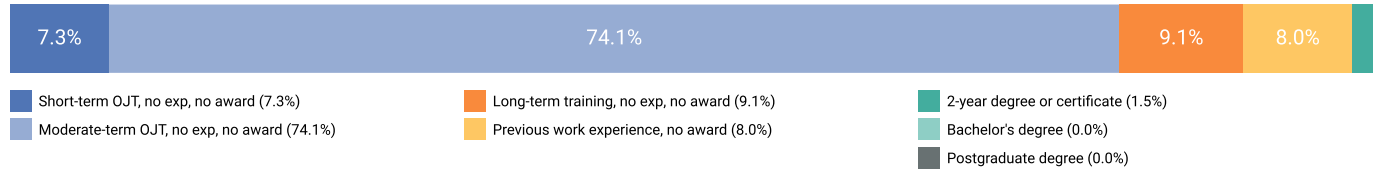
Ethnicity



Gender

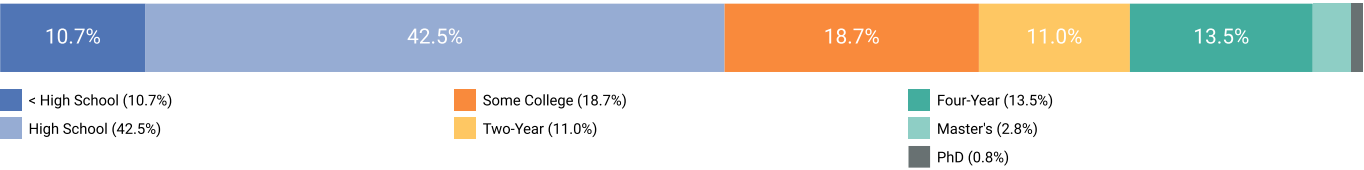


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment



Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Team Assemblers	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	None
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Machinists	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term on-the-job training
Production Workers, All Other	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Bakers	None	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	None	None	Short-term on-the-job training



The stacked bar chart here illustrates the estimated mix of educational attainment of the workers in this occupation(s) in aggregate.



The table indicates typical education and training requirements rather than the mix of attainment of workers in such positions.

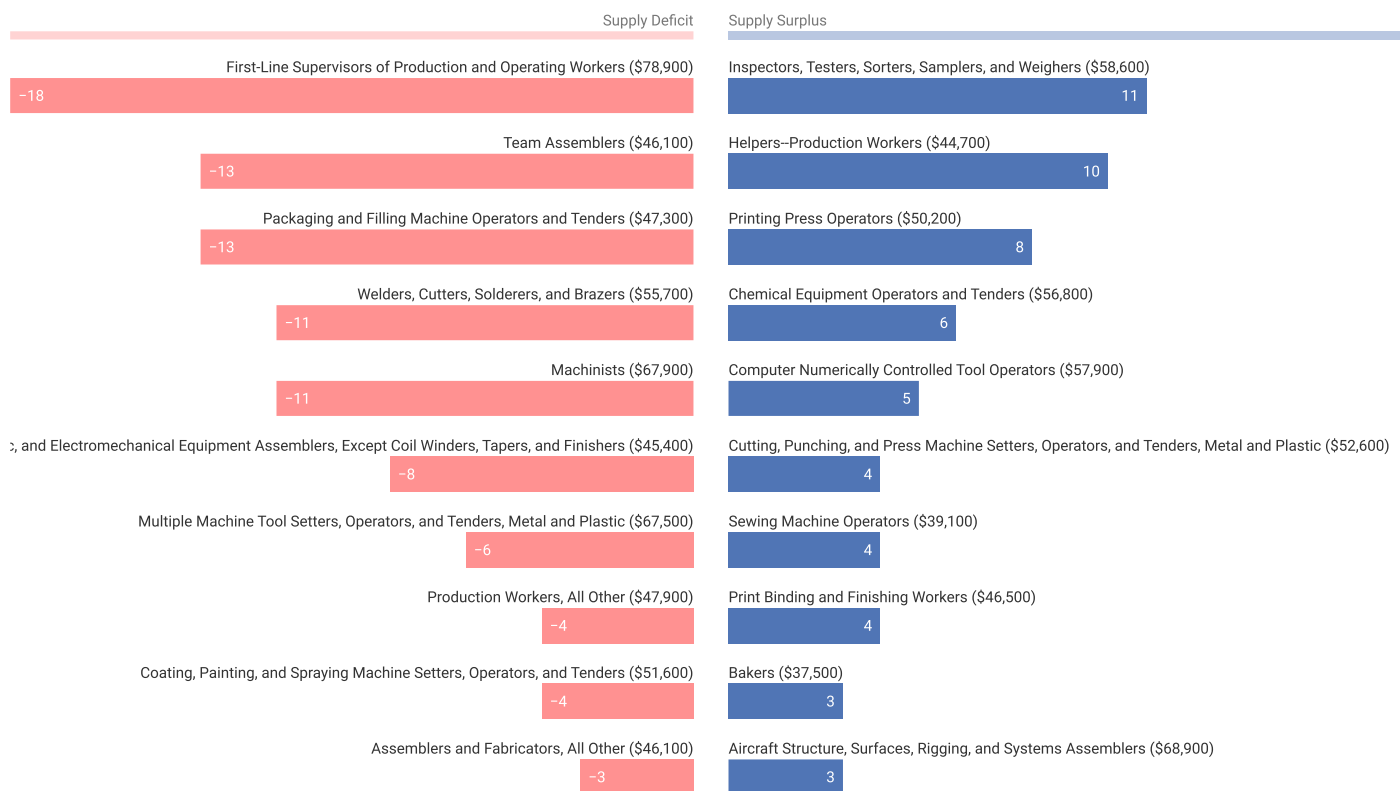
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Production Occupations

Program	Awards
Lewis and Clark Community College	
Petroleum Technology/Technician	20
Prepress/Desktop Publishing and Digital Imaging Design	46
Welding Technology/Welder	143
Ranken Technical College	
Industrial Electronics Technology/Technician	137
Welding Technology/Welder	44
Saint Louis Community College	
Baking and Pastry Arts/Baker/Pastry Chef	27
Southwestern Illinois College	
Airframe Mechanics and Aircraft Maintenance Technology/Technician	50
Prepress/Desktop Publishing and Digital Imaging Design	25
Welding Technology/Welder	144
St Charles Community College	
Welding Technology/Welder	9

 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 America's Central Port 45 Minute Drive, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Production Occupations. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

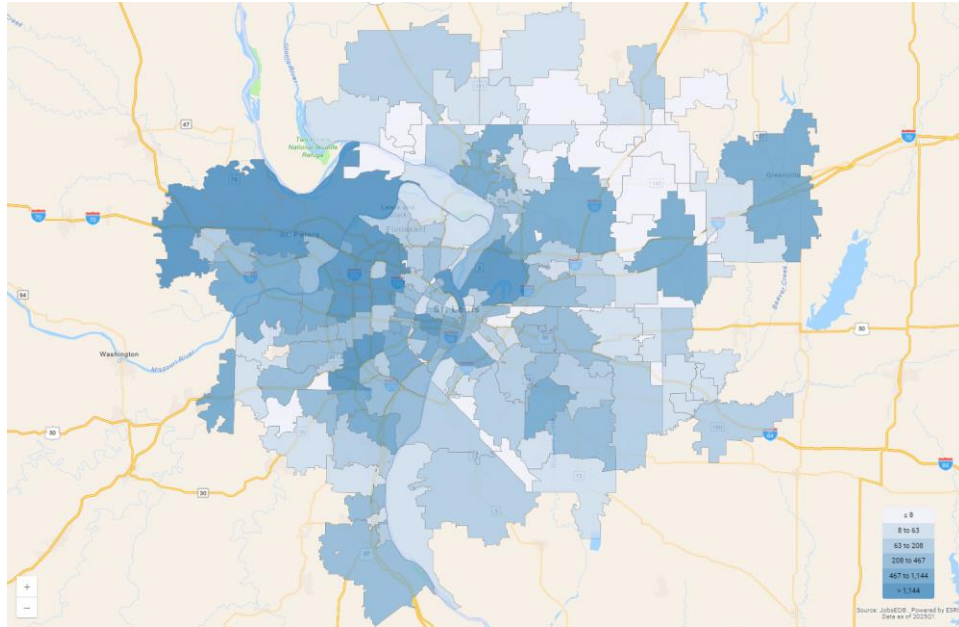
Occupation Gaps



💡 The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has an occupation expected to grow quickly but the educational requirement for the occupation does not match well with the educational attainment of its residents, there is a high potential for an occupation shortfall in the region. Alternatively, slow-growing or contracting occupations often represent potential supply surpluses.

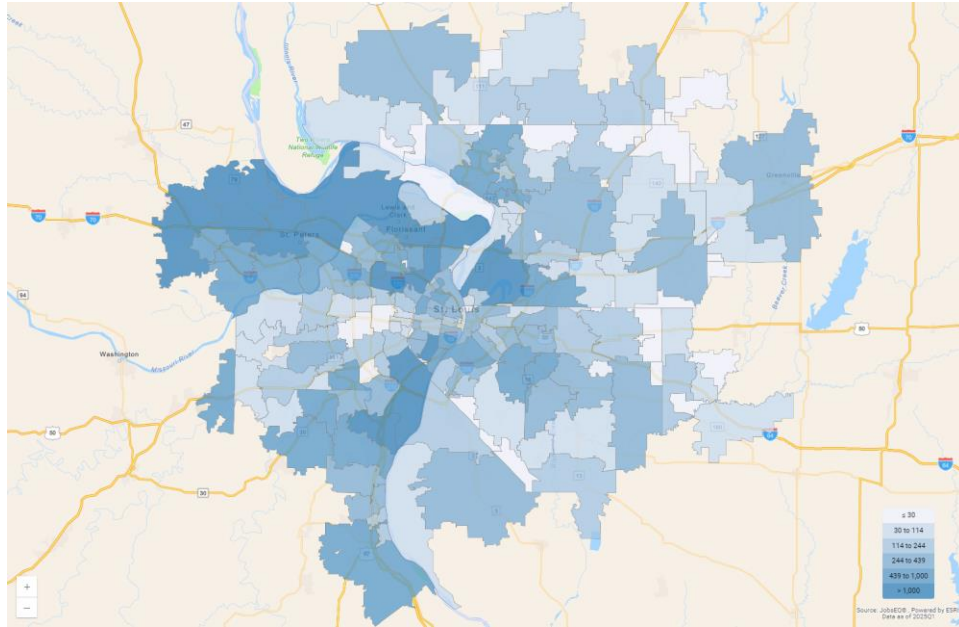
💡 The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get training for these occupations. While this an important analysis for determining local occupation needs, the occupation gap should be considered along with other regional data including growth and separation forecasts, unemployment rates, wage trends, and award and skill gap analyses.

Geographic Distribution



Top ZCTAs by Place of Work for Production Occupations, 2025Q1

Region	Employment
ZCTA 63134	5,934
ZCTA 63385	3,777
ZCTA 63366	2,523
ZCTA 63146	2,055
ZCTA 62040	2,025
ZCTA 63026 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)	2,009
ZCTA 63042	2,009
ZCTA 63044	1,899
ZCTA 63301	1,835
ZCTA 63043	1,737

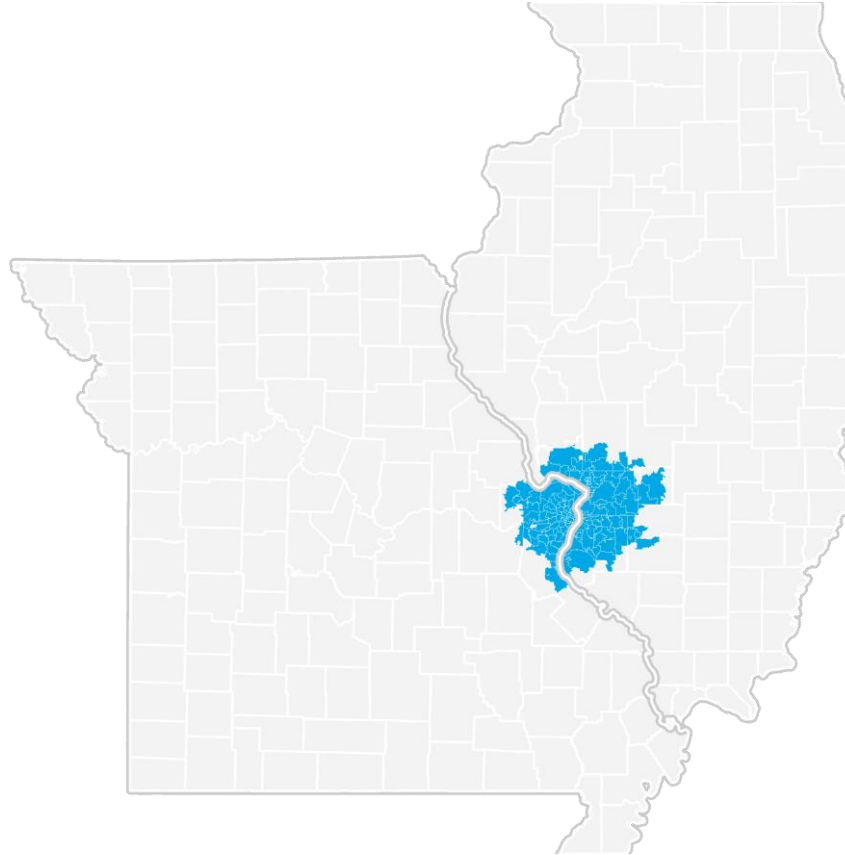


Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Production Occupations, 2025Q1

Region	Employment
ZCTA 63366	2,309
ZCTA 63136 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)	1,974
ZCTA 63376	1,949
ZCTA 62040	1,924
ZCTA 63114	1,732
ZCTA 63031	1,664
ZCTA 63301	1,471
ZCTA 63385	1,378
ZCTA 63116	1,333
ZCTA 63121	1,319

💡 “Place of work” employment is based upon the location of employers for these workers. “Place of residence” data refers to the home locations of the workforce, which is typically the preferred data set to use when calculating labor availability within a drive-time or radius of a potential worksite.

America's Central Port 45 Minute Drive Regional Map



Data Notes

- Occupation employment by default indicates employment by place of work. Occupation employment is as of 2025Q1 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Employment forecasts are modeled by Chmura and are consistent with BLS national-level 10-year forecasts. Wages by occupation are as of 2025Q1, utilizing BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura. Entry-level and experienced wages are derived from these source data, computed by Chmura.
- Industry employment is as of 2025Q1 and is based upon BLS QCEW data, imputed by Chmura where necessary, and supplemented by additional sources including Census ZBP data.
- Education and training requirements are from the BLS. Educational attainment mix and other occupation demographics data are modeled by Chmura for 2025Q1 using regional occupation employment from JobsEQ, ZCTA-level demographics data from the Census Bureau, and national occupation-demographics patterns from the BLS.
- Postsecondary awards are per the NCES and are for the 2022-2023 academic year. Any programs shown are linked with the occupation(s) being analyzed via the program-occupation crosswalk, which may not be comprehensive. Any programs shown reflect only data reported to the NCES; reporting is required of all Title IV schools. Training providers that do not report data to the NCES are not reflected.
- Job ads data are online job posts from the Real-Time Intelligence (RTI) data set, produced by Chmura and gleaned from over 49,000 websites. Data reflect ads active during the 12-month period ending 08/14/2025 and advertised for any Zip Code Tabulation Area in or intersecting with the region for which this report was produced. Historical ad volume is revised as additional data are made available and processed. Since many extraneous factors can affect short-term volume of online job postings, time-series data can be volatile and should be used with caution. All ad counts represent deduplicated figures and exclude ads from staffing companies.
- For skill and certification gaps, openings and candidates are based upon regional occupation demand (growth plus separations) and the percent of skill demand and supply. Skill demand mix data are per a one-year sample of RTI data; skill supply data are estimated using a five-year sample of resumes data; both data sets compiled as of March 2025. Data may be based, at least in part, on data from broader geographies; see the Skill Gaps analytic export for more details.
- Occupation gaps are modeled by Chmura, indicating long-term potential supply and demand mismatches in a region due, in part, to job demand and labor pool dynamics, including educational attainment and projected growth.
- Occupation employment by place of residence is as of 2025Q1 and modeled by Chmura based upon occupation employment by place of work and commuting patterns. Commuting patterns are derived from source data from the Census Bureau, occupation-specific commuting tendencies, and updated to reflect more recent population and employment estimates.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Region Definition

America's Central Port 45 Minute Drive is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:

ZCTA 62001	ZCTA 63010
ZCTA 62002 (Macoupin County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63011
ZCTA 62002 (Madison County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63012
ZCTA 62010	ZCTA 63017
ZCTA 62012 (Jersey County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63019
ZCTA 62012 (Macoupin County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63021
ZCTA 62012 (Madison County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63025 (Jefferson County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62014	ZCTA 63025 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62018	ZCTA 63026 (Jefferson County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62021 (Macoupin County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63026 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62021 (Madison County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63028 (Jefferson County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62022	ZCTA 63031
ZCTA 62024	ZCTA 63033
ZCTA 62025	ZCTA 63034
ZCTA 62026	ZCTA 63038
ZCTA 62028	ZCTA 63042
ZCTA 62034	ZCTA 63043
ZCTA 62035 (Jersey County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63044
ZCTA 62035 (Madison County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63045
ZCTA 62037	ZCTA 63048
ZCTA 62040	ZCTA 63049 (Jefferson County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62046	ZCTA 63049 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62048	ZCTA 63051
ZCTA 62052 (Jersey County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63052
ZCTA 62058	ZCTA 63053
ZCTA 62059	ZCTA 63069 (Franklin County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62060 (Madison County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63069 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62060 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63070
ZCTA 62061	ZCTA 63074
ZCTA 62062	ZCTA 63088
ZCTA 62067	ZCTA 63101
ZCTA 62069 (Macoupin County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63102
ZCTA 62074 (Bond County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63103
ZCTA 62074 (Macoupin County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63104
ZCTA 62074 (Madison County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63105 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)
ZCTA 62074 (Montgomery County, Illinois portion)	ZCTA 63105 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

America's Central Port 45 Minute Drive is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:

ZCTA 62079 (Macoupin County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62084

ZCTA 62087

ZCTA 62088 (Macoupin County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62088 (Madison County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62090

ZCTA 62091

ZCTA 62095

ZCTA 62097

ZCTA 62201 (Madison County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62201 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62203

ZCTA 62204

ZCTA 62205

ZCTA 62206

ZCTA 62207

ZCTA 62208

ZCTA 62215

ZCTA 62220

ZCTA 62221

ZCTA 62223

ZCTA 62225

ZCTA 62226

ZCTA 62232

ZCTA 62234 (Madison County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62234 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62236 (Monroe County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62236 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62239

ZCTA 62240

ZCTA 62243

ZCTA 62245

ZCTA 62246

ZCTA 62249 (Bond County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62249 (Clinton County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62249 (Madison County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62254 (Madison County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 63106

ZCTA 63107

ZCTA 63108

ZCTA 63109

ZCTA 63110

ZCTA 63111

ZCTA 63112

ZCTA 63113

ZCTA 63114

ZCTA 63115

ZCTA 63116

ZCTA 63117 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63117 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63118

ZCTA 63119 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63119 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63120 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63120 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63121

ZCTA 63122

ZCTA 63123 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63123 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63124

ZCTA 63125 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63125 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63126

ZCTA 63127

ZCTA 63128

ZCTA 63129

ZCTA 63130 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63130 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63131

ZCTA 63132

ZCTA 63133 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63133 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63134

ZCTA 63135

America's Central Port 45 Minute Drive is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:

ZCTA 62254 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62258

ZCTA 62260

ZCTA 62264 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62265 (Clinton County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62265 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62266

ZCTA 62269

ZCTA 62271

ZCTA 62273

ZCTA 62275 (Bond County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62275 (Madison County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62281

ZCTA 62285

ZCTA 62289

ZCTA 62293 (Clinton County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62293 (Madison County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62293 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62294 (Madison County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62294 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62295

ZCTA 62298 (Monroe County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62298 (St. Clair County, Illinois portion)

ZCTA 62685

ZCTA 63005 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63136 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63136 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63137 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63137 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63138 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63138 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63139

ZCTA 63140

ZCTA 63141

ZCTA 63143 (St. Louis County, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63143 (St. Louis City, Missouri portion)

ZCTA 63144

ZCTA 63146

ZCTA 63147

ZCTA 63155

ZCTA 63301

ZCTA 63303

ZCTA 63304

ZCTA 63366

ZCTA 63367

ZCTA 63368

ZCTA 63373

ZCTA 63376

ZCTA 63385

ZCTA 63386

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 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.