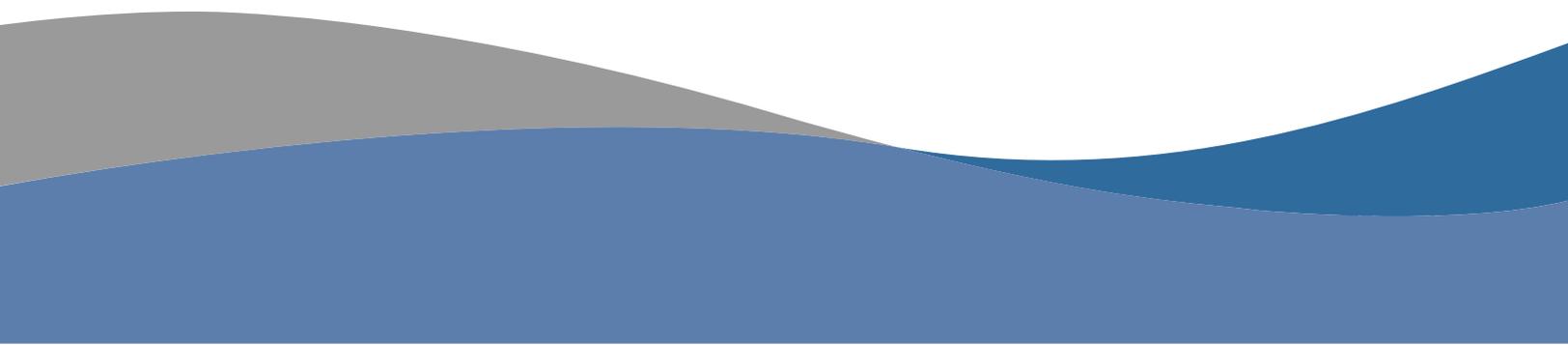




Industry Spotlight

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

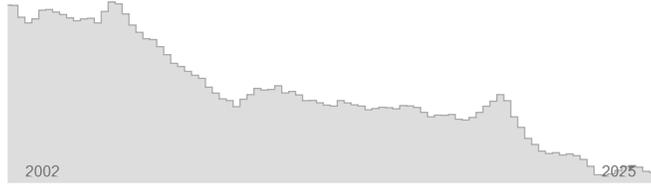
Greater Palm Springs



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Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Greater Palm Springs – 2025Q2

EMPLOYMENT

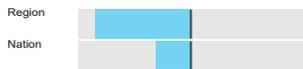


5,902

Regional employment / **2,001,135** in the nation

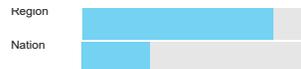
-2.2% ↓

Avg Ann % Change Last 10
Years / **-0.8%** in the US

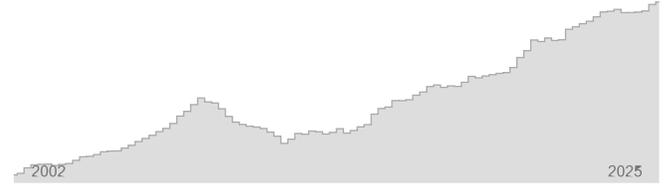


3.4%

% of Total Employment /
1.2% in the US



WAGES



\$41,010

Avg Wages per Worker / **\$53,461** in the nation

3.8% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10
Years / **+4.3%** in the US

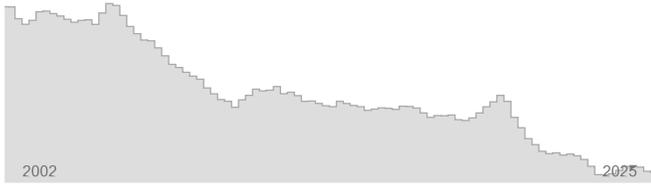


TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS

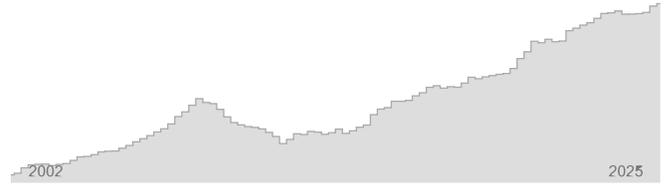


Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT



WAGES



2-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5,902	\$41,010	2.82		760	0.9%

- 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
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	3,400	\$39,400	538
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	504	\$125,500	61
Agricultural Equipment Operators	204	\$38,400	36
First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	187	\$62,500	27
Packers and Packers, Hand	180	\$38,300	28
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	128	\$39,100	19
Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultural Animals	101	\$43,500	16
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	83	\$39,800	12
Managers, All Other	71	\$150,000	7
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	67	\$43,900	8
Remaining Component Occupations	960	\$70,000	118
Total	5,884		

 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 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting for the Greater Palm Springs. 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	5,558	94.2%
Self-Employment	328	5.6%
Local Government	16	0.3%
Other Non-Covered	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.

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

Program	Awards
College of the Desert	
Accounting Technology/Technician and Bookkeeping	33
Applied Horticulture/Horticulture Operations, General	37
Biology/Biological Sciences, General	17
Business Administration and Management, General	167
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	88
Crop Production	23
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Engineering Technology/Technician	281
Sociology, General	54
Turf and Turfgrass Management	18
Welding Technology/Welder	8

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 Greater Palm Springs, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

Greater Palm Springs Regional Map



Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2025Q2 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 2025Q2 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Wages by occupation are as of 2025, 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 2023-2024 academic year.
- Establishment counts are per the BLS QCEW data.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Region Definition

Greater Palm Springs is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:

ZCTA 92201	ZCTA 92253
ZCTA 92203	ZCTA 92260
ZCTA 92210	ZCTA 92262
ZCTA 92211	ZCTA 92264
ZCTA 92234	ZCTA 92270
ZCTA 92236	ZCTA 92274 (Imperial County, California portion)
ZCTA 92240	ZCTA 92274 (Riverside County, California portion)
ZCTA 92241	ZCTA 92276

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.