



# Industry Spotlight

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## Total High-Tech

Greater Palm Springs

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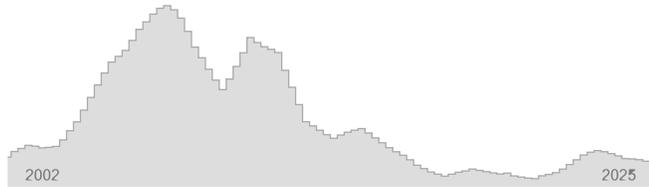


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# Spotlight Summary

Total High-Tech  
Greater Palm Springs – 2025Q2

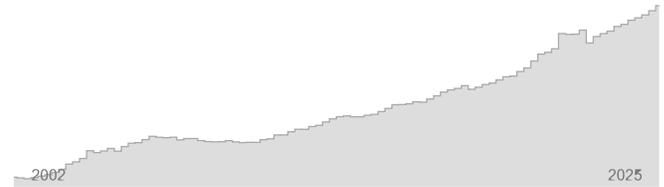
## EMPLOYMENT



**3,839**

Regional employment / 18,199,767 in the nation

## WAGES

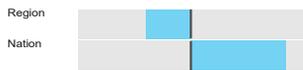


**\$92,643**

Avg Wages per Worker / \$148,908 in the nation

**-0.9%** ↓

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +1.8% in the U.S.



**2.2%**

% of Total Employment / 10.9% in the U.S.

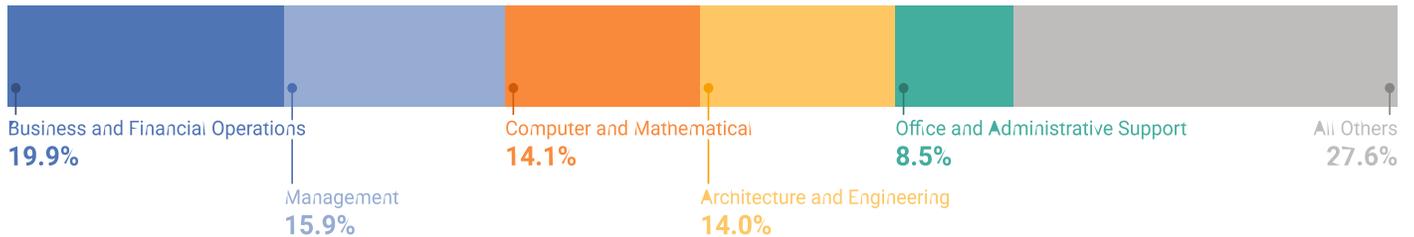


**4.0%** ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +4.3% in the U.S.



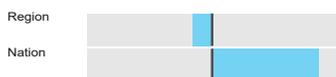
## TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



## TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

**-0.7%** ↓



Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services

**3.6%** ↑



Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services

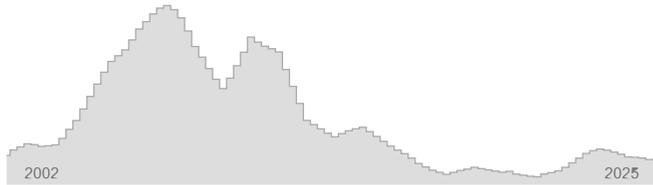
**-3.1%** ↓



Wired and Wireless Telecommunications (except Satellite)

# Industry Snapshot

## EMPLOYMENT



## WAGES

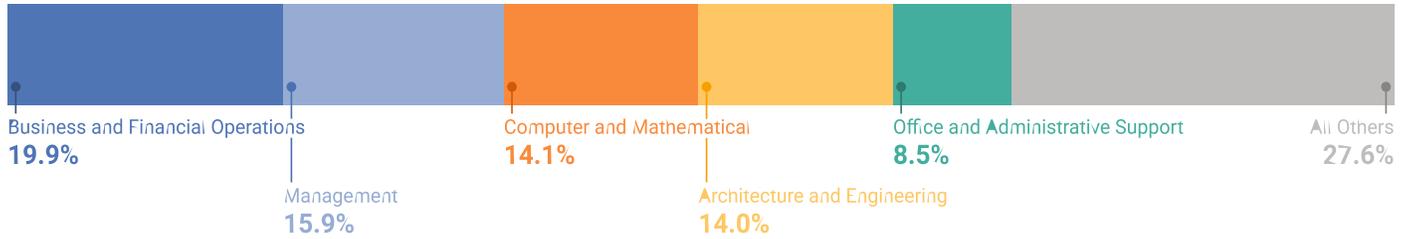


4-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	1,032	\$70,317	0.45		102	1.6%
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	849	\$99,805	0.44		75	1.2%
Wired and Wireless Telecommunications (except Satellite)	388	\$95,248	0.66		33	0.0%
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	341	\$146,785	0.64		33	1.2%
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	316	\$83,964	0.12		27	1.8%
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	153	\$84,178	0.20		16	1.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	95	\$107,695	0.03		9	1.2%
Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services	89	\$107,918	0.17		9	2.3%
Software Publishers	87	\$133,850	0.13		8	2.3%
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, and Control Instruments Manufacturing	67	\$108,273	0.15		6	0.5%
Remaining Component Industries	423	\$79,368	0.17		40	0.8%
<b>Total High-Tech</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>\$92,643</b>	<b>0.20</b>		<b>357</b>	<b>1.3%</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
Management Analysts	278	\$116,000	27
Managers, All Other	193	\$198,800	18
Software Developers	180	\$149,100	13
Civil Engineers	120	\$128,700	9
Sales Representatives of Services, Except Advertising, Insurance, Financial Services, and Travel	104	\$90,200	11
Project Management Specialists	102	\$126,100	9
General and Operations Managers	95	\$195,800	9
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	92	\$101,800	10
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	86	\$121,500	6
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	77	\$104,700	8
Remaining Component Occupations	2,464	\$90,300	239
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,790</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.

# Employment Distribution by Type

The table below shows the employment mix by ownership type for Total High-Tech 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).



	<b>Empl</b>	<b>%</b>
 Private	3,102	80.8%
 Self-Employment	589	15.3%
 Local Government	139	3.6%
 Federal Government	10	0.3%

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 Total High-Tech

Program	Awards
<b>College of the Desert</b>	
Architectural Technology/Technician	7
Building/Home/Construction Inspection/Inspector	4
Business Administration and Management, General	167
Computer Graphics	20
Computer Science	17
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunications	34
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	88
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Engineering Technology/Technician	281
Natural Resources/Conservation, General	21
Sociology, General	54

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 Total High-Tech. 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.

# Industry Definition

Total High-Tech is defined as the following NAICS industries:

Code	Description
1131	Timber Tract Operations
1132	Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products
2111	Oil and Gas Extraction
2211	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
3241	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
3251	Basic Chemical Manufacturing
3252	Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial and Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing
3253	Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing
3254	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing
3255	Paint, Coating, and Adhesive Manufacturing
3259	Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing
3332	Industrial Machinery Manufacturing
3333	Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing
3336	Engine, Turbine, and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing
3339	Other General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing
3341	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing
3342	Communications Equipment Manufacturing
3343	Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing
3344	Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing
3345	Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, and Control Instruments Manufacturing
3346	Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media
3353	Electrical Equipment Manufacturing
3364	Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing
3369	Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
4234	Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
4861	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil
4862	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas
4869	Other Pipeline Transportation
5132	Software Publishers
5162	Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers
5171	Wired and Wireless Telecommunications (except Satellite)
5174	Satellite Telecommunications
5178	All Other Telecommunications
5182	Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services
5192	Web Search Portals, Libraries, Archives, and Other Information Services
5211	Monetary Authorities-Central Bank
5232	Securities and Commodity Exchanges
5413	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services
5415	Computer Systems Design and Related Services
5416	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services
5417	Scientific Research and Development Services
5511	Management of Companies and Enterprises
5612	Facilities Support Services
8112	Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance
9271	Space Research and Technology
9281	National Security and International Affairs

# Region Definition

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

ZCTA 92201

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ZCTA 92203

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ZCTA 92210

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ZCTA 92211

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ZCTA 92234

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ZCTA 92236

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ZCTA 92240

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ZCTA 92241

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ZCTA 92253

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ZCTA 92260

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ZCTA 92262

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ZCTA 92264

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ZCTA 92270

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ZCTA 92274 (Imperial County, California portion)

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ZCTA 92274 (Riverside County, California portion)

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ZCTA 92276

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# 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.