



PacMtn Workforce Development Council **Industry Cluster and Emerging Sector Summary Update**

Sponsored by:

PacMtn Workforce Development Council



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Introduction

This summary report provides an overview of key industry clusters and emerging sectors for the five-county region encompassing Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific and Thurston County, Washington. It provides updated trends for target clusters identified in the original PacMtn Industry Cluster study (EMSI, J Robertson + Co., 2012) and includes new insights and information sought by community partners with respect to functional usage and county-specific data access.

As part of PacMtn’s commitment to make this data more accessible to a broader spectrum of community partners, this report is intentionally brief. It includes a succinct explanation of the structure, approach and findings as well as a limited set of snapshot graphics that help convey conditions and opportunities. Additional data is available upon request. PacMtn encourages interested parties to contact the WDC directly regarding questions or new and updated data requests in the future.

Project Committee

The industry cluster update was structured and overseen by a project committee representing the five county Economic Development Councils and other community partners (see acknowledgements). The Committee was responsible for identifying priority indicators for identifying and evaluating industry clusters as well as prospective emerging industry sectors or subsectors. The Committee also helped organize and participated in numerous community review opportunities during plan development.

Because data evolves quickly, and local Economic Development Councils need to research unique and sometimes sensitive industry data, several project committee members and other interested parties also participated in a data training session. Participants learned how to run a range of queries and avoid simple errors that can yield faulty results.

Approach

The project committee established several functional guidelines and objectives for the study as summarized below:

- While there will be some change in industry conditions since 2012, it will not likely be significant enough to entirely change the clusters. Moreover, considerable infrastructure and expense has been invested to serve identified clusters. In short, there is little desire to reinvent the clusters, and more interest in identifying important changes within them.
- Supplemental to the cluster check-up, the project committee directed researchers to identify and describe emerging industries and/or subsectors. The goal is to provide relevant information to area Economic Development Councils and other partners seeking to foster diversification and small business growth in their respective communities.
- While data is boundless, the committee asked for a limited range of products, with emphasis on information audiences can understand at-a-glance and facilitate action and/or next-level research.
- Related to the above, the committee asked for emphasis on specific sector information as opposed to broader cluster performance. In short, partners find the large volume of “non-core industry” data confusing and/or distorting. This conclusion is supported by a recent Brookings Institute Best Practices report that identifies how larger, significantly rural regions can “lose the forest for the trees” when focusing on clusters with uneven geographical presence.

- Finally, the committee embraced a modified approach for examining data. In the original study, focus was placed on private sector companies based on their role generating community wealth. While this remains important, the project committee approved a “two-track” approach that also affords consideration for public sector conditions and trends. This allows economic developers to maintain their focus on private sector opportunities while also providing workforce developers information covering the entire universe of opportunities available to job-seekers.

Indicators

Based on the above guidelines and a review of the original indicator set, the committee opted to use the following priority indicators for evaluating and filtering industry data:

Track Anchors:

Industry Track

- Supply chain anchors
- Supply chain gaps
- Emerging sectors

Workforce Track

- Major (volume) occupations
- Multiple-sector occupations
- Growing occupations

Priority Indicators:

Industry Track

- Shift-Share Analysis
- Location Quotient
- Employment Growth
- Employment Growth Forecast (AAR)

Workforce Track

- Total Sector Employment*
- Occupation Growth Forecast (AAR)
- Industry Average Wage
- Occupation Presence (Spanners)

**This iteration of the cluster analysis considers “all” jobs, not just high wage as the region now has better capacity to interpret and structure career pathways and, further, a manifest interest in developing entry-level opportunities needed for special populations including the homeless, long-term unemployed and underemployed among others.*

In addition to the indicators above, the project committee elevated several indicators for defining **emerging industry sectors**, including:

- Total employment growth (2015-2019)
- Annual average rate of employment growth
- Average sector wages
- Positive employment growth forecast

Community Review

As part of the cluster study update, the contractor and PacMtn staff presented preliminary findings and sought feedback in each of the five counties, with support from the region's Economic Development Councils. Information was provided for the full region as well as each specific county. Generally, all counties were pleased to have access to the data and explanations provided for various trends and conditions. They were especially appreciative that PacMtn supported development of county-level information given several significant variations in local economic structures throughout the region.

One concern was raised with respect to employment reporting in the wood products sector, notably that Bureau of Labor Statistics figures appear to be under-reporting actual employment. It is unclear whether this is an estimating flaw or, perhaps, the result of how industries code occupations.

Industry Clusters

Although there have been some notable changes in industry performance within clusters established in 2012, the project committee opted to retain them, with several modifications, for the following reasons:

1. As described earlier, the region has invested considerable time and resources to build support systems around the existing industry clusters, and for the most part, they remain the key drivers of community wealth-building regionwide.
2. Minor adjustments can ensure the region protects that investment while better aligning limited resources with continuing or new opportunities in each cluster.
3. While several non-cluster industry sectors and sub-sectors show above-average growth, none of them has exceeded the impact of existing clusters and, in many cases, can be pulled into existing cluster sets for future tracking and analysis.
4. Adding an "emerging" industry component to the cluster report enables the region to identify, track and support these growing sectors separately, as resources allow. Elevating them to target cluster status could be premature or even risky, given the ups and downs of industry sectors over time. For example, "motion picture and video production" (emerging sector) may be experiencing a micro-boom due to some very specific, current circumstances. Conversely, "wood products" (existing cluster), while not growing as briskly, remains an integral, indispensable anchor for the regional economy.

Based on the input above, several adjustments have been made to the existing array of target industry clusters. Generally, adjustments include updated cluster titles to better reflect the core industries within, and an expansion of core industries included in cluster definitions to ensure emerging industries and other critical trend data are incorporated in cluster analysis moving forward. Additions meet key indicator thresholds including relatively large employment volumes, above-average employment growth, positive employment forecasts, higher-than-average annual wages and high location quotients.

To ensure this summary report remains succinct, key changes are summarized in the table below. Detailed changes to the core industry array are provided in **Appendix A – Core Industries Inventory**.

Figure 1: Industry Cluster Modifications At-a-Glance

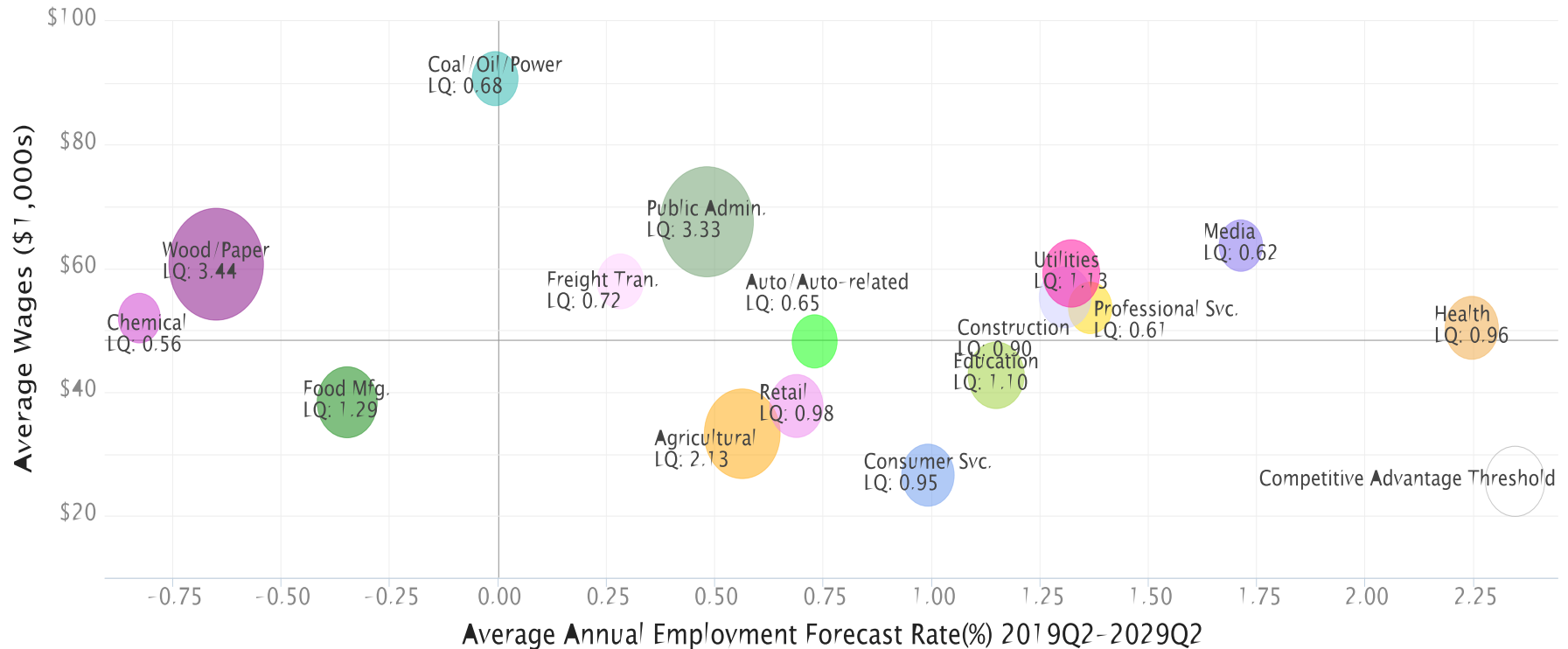
2012 Industry Cluster	2020 Title Modification	Key Changes to Core Industries
Food Manufacturing	NA	NA
Wood Products Manufacturing	NA	NA
Life Sciences	Change to “Health Care”	No substantive changes. Title revised to better reflect core sectors within cluster.
Chemical Product and Plastics Manufacturing	Change to “Specialty Manufacturing and Logistics”	Expand manufacturing sectors, add high-performing transportation and warehousing (but not wholesale trade) industries not already included in other cluster arrays.
IT/Telecommunication	NA	Add motion picture and sound recording sector
Hospitality and Tourism	NA	NA

Regional Clusters

Using the default JobsEQ “industry cluster” tool, users can generate industry cluster analysis by location quotient (LQ) and total employment volume, as depicted below. As of Q2 2019, the PacMtn region shows particularly strong LQ for Wood/Paper, Public Administration, Food Manufacturing and Agriculture sectors. It also has a slightly above average LQ for the Utilities and Education sectors and about average presence for Health, Construction, Retail and Consumer Service sectors. Other findings of note include:

- Health care, media, utilities, professional services and construction are forecast to be region’s fastest-growing industries over the next decade.
- Wood/paper, agriculture and food manufacturing, although slower-growing or even contracting, remain major regional employer industries.
- Chemical and plastic manufacturing is forecast to contract most-dramatically over the next ten years.

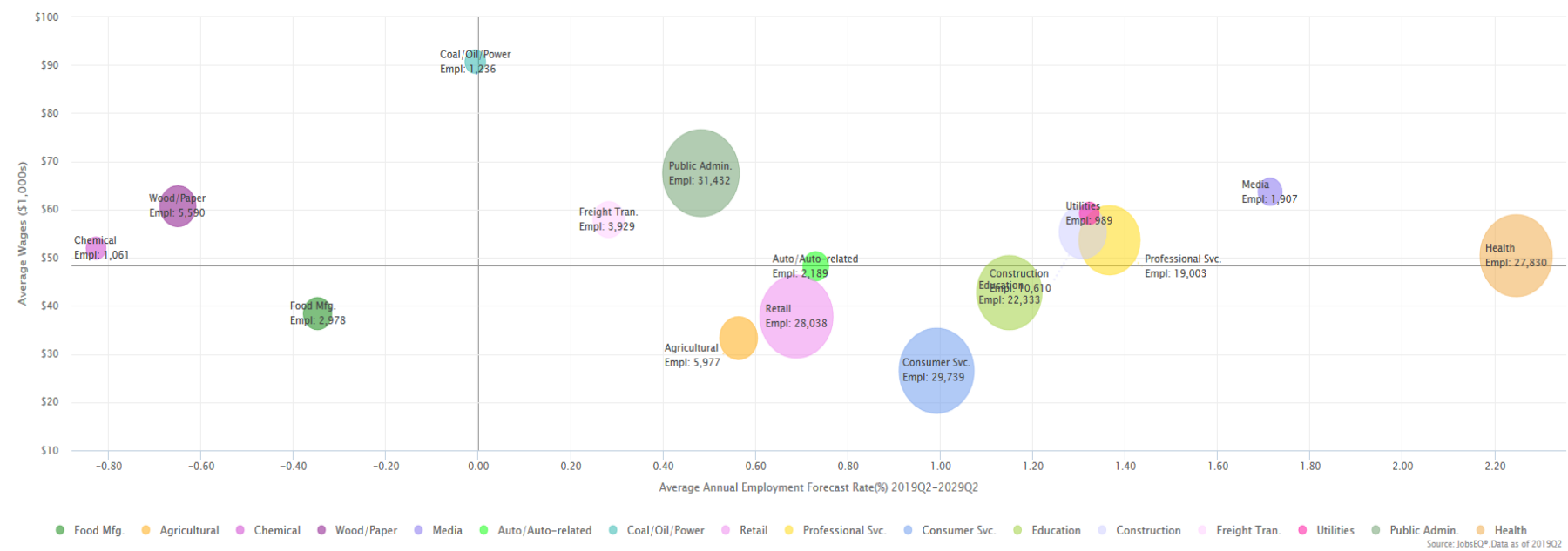
Figure 2: PacMtn Industry Clusters, Q1 2019 (LQ)



When reviewing industry clusters by employment volume and average annual wage, several additional facts stand out:

- Public administration remains the region’s single largest employment sectors and offers one of the highest average annual wages.
- Retail and consumer services are the next largest employers but offer relatively low annual average wages.
- All of the industry sectors forecast to grow the fastest offer above average annual wages.

Figure 3: PacMtn Industry Clusters, Q2 2019 (Employment Volume)



Shift-Share

Over the past five years, the PacMtn region has added nearly 14,000 jobs. Almost 47% of that gain has occurred in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry. The next largest increases were in Administrative Support, Accommodation and Food Service and Educational Services. Looking at employment change through a shift-share lens provides insights into whether, as a region, we are performing better or worse than expected given what's going on nationally or within a particular industry sector. As the table below shows, PacMtn employment change is consistent with national growth. However, several outliers are worth noting:

- Manufacturing had contracted well beyond anticipated levels over the past five years.
- Professional services, administrative services and health care are far outpacing expected growth.

Figure 4: Shift-Share Analysis by 2-Digit NAICS Classification, 2014-2019

Industry	Actual Growth	National Growth	Industry Share Mix	Local Competitiveness
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-131	558	-876	186
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	-18	28	-89	43
Utilities	-13	97	99	-209
Construction	280	746	-1,088	622
Manufacturing	-2,490	1,057	-2,056	-1,492
Wholesale Trade	240	353	-473	360
Retail Trade	1,608	1,599	-797	806
Transportation and Warehousing	497	430	512	-445
Information	-541	229	-308	-462
Finance and Insurance	-311	321	-325	-306
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	-253	207	-312	-148
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,761	439	352	971
Management of Companies and Enterprises	185	63	141	-18
Administrative/ Support and Waste Management/Remediation Services	3,526	460	576	2,490
Educational Services	1,971	1,166	-647	1,452
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,474	1,612	4,051	811
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,006	381	-561	1,187
Accommodation and Food Services	2,316	1,107	2,104	-894
Other Services (except Public Administration)	-2,208	764	-1,734	-1,238
Public Administration	12	2,330	-2,529	211
Total	13,914	13,948	-3,962	3,928

Location Quotient

The table below show PacMtn industries with highest location quotient (LQ). Many come as no surprise given the region hosts the seat state government and has a long-established resource-based economy. Others, are newer to the list, including food crops grown under cover (marijuana) and tribal governments (and enterprises), which have grown significantly in recent years. Two of the industries on the current list are anticipated to drop-off in the near future given planned cutbacks (mushroom production and newsprint mills).

Figure 5: Highest Location Quotient (10.0<)

Industry	Emp	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	Total New Demand
Shellfish Farming	484	\$34,003	158.28	610
Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover	858	\$29,491	36.68	1,143
Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	1,294	\$35,737	27.62	1,296
Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products	86	\$66,431	26.65	117
Softwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing	460	\$70,036	24.32	468
Sawmills	2,027	\$68,106	18.26	2,184
Shellfish Fishing	396	\$44,002	17.51	365
Mushroom Production	214	\$39,791	15.13	296
Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries	78	\$51,065	15.04	100
Logging	1,239	\$59,963	14.18	1,092
American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments	1,989	\$50,883	13.82	2,013
Newsprint Mills	69	\$73,051	12.98	54
Support Activities for Forestry	429	\$41,087	12.89	486
Other Crushed and Broken Stone Mining and Quarrying	117	\$51,583	12.07	108
Engineered Wood Member (except Truss) Manufacturing	101	\$79,904	11.55	107
Casinos (except Casino Hotels)	2,606	\$39,319	11.02	4,004
Administration of Education Programs	957	\$71,419	10.41	947
Administration of Human Resource Programs	5,170	\$67,285	10.26	5,043

Industry Employers by Volume

The table below shows the region's largest industry employers by volume. Schools employ nearly twice as many people as the next highest industry. The largest private-sector employer industries are supermarkets, supercenters, office of physicians and sawmills.

Figure 6: Largest Industry Employers by Volume (2,000 jobs <)

Industry	Employment	Avg Ann Wages
Elementary and Secondary Schools	13,257	\$45,579
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	6,766	\$63,831
Full-Service Restaurants	5,634	\$23,306
Limited-Service Restaurants	5,529	\$17,105
Administration of Human Resource Programs	5,170	\$67,285
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	5,019	\$64,365
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	3,827	\$21,211
Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	3,355	\$29,657
Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	3,316	\$33,510
Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs	2,910	\$72,235
Administration of Public Health Programs	2,810	\$65,810
Temporary Help Services	2,801	\$35,790
Casinos (except Casino Hotels)	2,606	\$39,319
Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	2,575	\$77,320
Correctional Institutions	2,527	\$60,086
Other Individual and Family Services	2,485	\$42,544
Administration of Conservation Programs	2,326	\$64,331
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels	2,177	\$23,929
Sawmills	2,027	\$68,106
American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments	1,989	\$50,883

Average Annual Rate of Growth

Another filter that's particularly helpful in identifying emerging industries is average annual rate of employment growth. The table below shows the fastest growing industries over the past five years. The vast majority of growth industries are private-sector dominated. Notably, most also come with well above-average annual wages, particularly in the tech sector industries.

Figure 7: Average Annual % Change in Employment (+/-100< jobs/\$30k< Ave Wage), 2014-2019

Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	2014-2019 Empl Growth	Avg Ann % Chg in Empl	Total New Demand
Toilet Preparation Manufacturing	114	\$49,986	112	123.4%	115
Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover	858	\$29,491	819	86.0%	1,143
Administration of Veterans' Affairs	139	\$56,458	129	69.2%	127
Motion Picture and Video Production	324	\$43,760	273	44.6%	390
Payroll Services	256	\$39,342	214	43.8%	293
Other Nonresidential Building Equipment Contractors	130	\$86,259	109	43.3%	162
Facilities Support Services	661	\$62,055	544	41.2%	915
Mattress Manufacturing	130	\$43,360	97	31.8%	132
Engineered Wood Member (except Truss) Manufacturing	101	\$79,904	75	31.6%	107
Tobacco Manufacturing	103	\$46,894	76	30.7%	52
All Other Miscellaneous Schools and Instruction	644	\$66,758	454	27.6%	1,002
Roofing, Siding, and Insulation Material Merchant Wholesalers	103	\$74,737	72	27.1%	120
Metal Can Manufacturing	92	\$75,729	63	26.0%	97
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	224	\$129,510	151	25.2%	355
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	127	\$50,690	84	24.2%	139
Blood and Organ Banks	102	\$47,383	66	23.5%	142
Breweries	274	\$29,871	171	21.8%	360
Wood Window and Door Manufacturing	322	\$62,514	198	21.0%	299
Office Administrative Services	820	\$68,457	491	20.0%	1,062
Custom Computer Programming Services	416	\$97,816	246	19.5%	448
Industrial Building Construction	138	\$89,939	81	19.5%	156
Nonresidential Glass and Glazing Contractors	148	\$73,404	87	19.4%	184
Other Social Advocacy Organizations	217	\$47,514	128	19.3%	277
Meat Processed from Carcasses	111	\$35,943	65	19.3%	134
Computer Systems Design Services	1,180	\$102,030	656	17.6%	1,265
Residential Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	133	\$34,930	74	17.5%	163
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	267	\$48,268	148	17.5%	231

Emerging Sector Spotlight

The table above is also helpful for identifying industries, or subsectors, that workforce and economic development partners can track and potentially support. Project committee key indicators for identifying emerging industries include:

- Total employment growth (2015-2019)
- Annual average rate of employment growth
- Average sector wages
- Positive employment growth forecast

Applying parameters to those indicators creates criteria by which “best bets” can be identified. For illustrative purposes, the project team developed mini profiles of several such examples, including:

- Brewing (existing subsector in food manufacturing cluster)
- Mattress Manufacturing (added to specialty manufacturing cluster)
- Computer Design Services (existing subsector in IT-Tech cluster)
- Engineered Wood Manufacturing (existing subsector in wood products cluster)
- Video and Film Production (added to IT-Tech cluster)

Using data on JobsEQ (and other resources as deemed useful), regional partners can develop further profiles for these emerging subsectors and develop follow-up support strategies. For example:

NAICS 51-2110: Motion Picture + Video Production

- 324 workers in the PacMtn region
- Average Annual Wage: \$43,760
- Average Annual Employment Growth (2014-19): 45%
- Typical Occupations: Producers and Directors (\$33.12/hr.); Video and Audio Techs (\$23.95/hr.)
- In-Region Suppliers: Postproduction Services; Talent Agencies; Insurance Agents
- In-Region Buyers: Business; Government; Nonprofits; Consumers
- In-Region Companies:



Workforce and economic developers can also use JobsEQ to identify specific supply chain purchases (amounts, gaps) search occupational information (growing occupations, in-demand occupations, completion gaps) and assemble other related data. User access and training has been provided to key personnel from each participating PacMtn county.

Potential Emerging Cluster

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry sector has been growing significantly and may present a future opportunity for workforce and economic development practitioners. At present, it is not large enough to command a cluster designation, yet of sufficient size to merit attention. Our shift-share analysis shows how the professional services sector has far exceeded forecasted regional growth.

The charts below, based on Washington State Labor Market Economic Analysis data, show how the professional services sector is forecast to continue growing as a regional presence in the years ahead. Combined (purple bars in Figure 9), professional service sectors are anticipated to add 7,000 jobs in the regional economy over the next decade, with an average annual growth rate just below the healthcare sector, and some of the highest annual average wages (see occupational clusters data in next section).

Figure 8: LMEA Employment Forecast by Net Gains (1k jobs<), 2017-2027

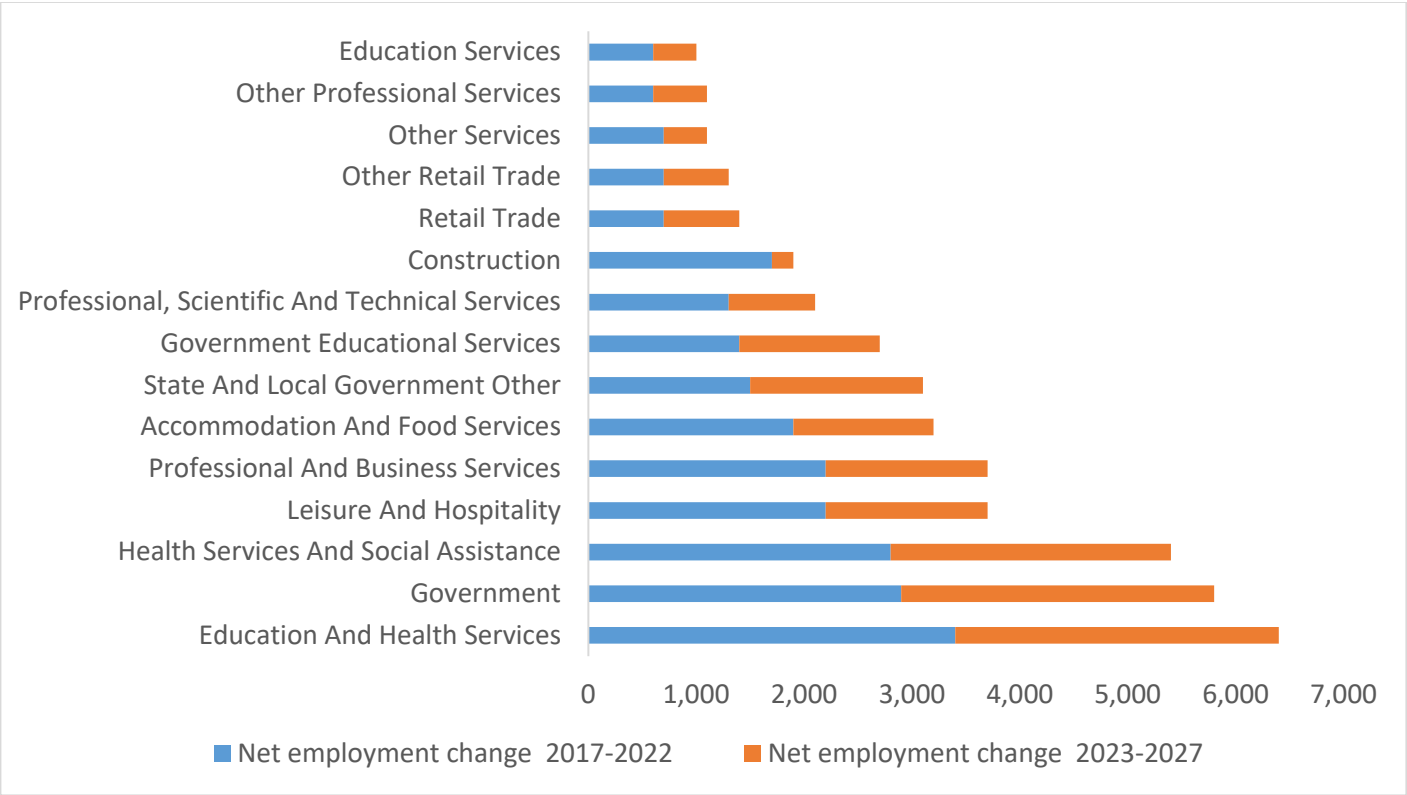
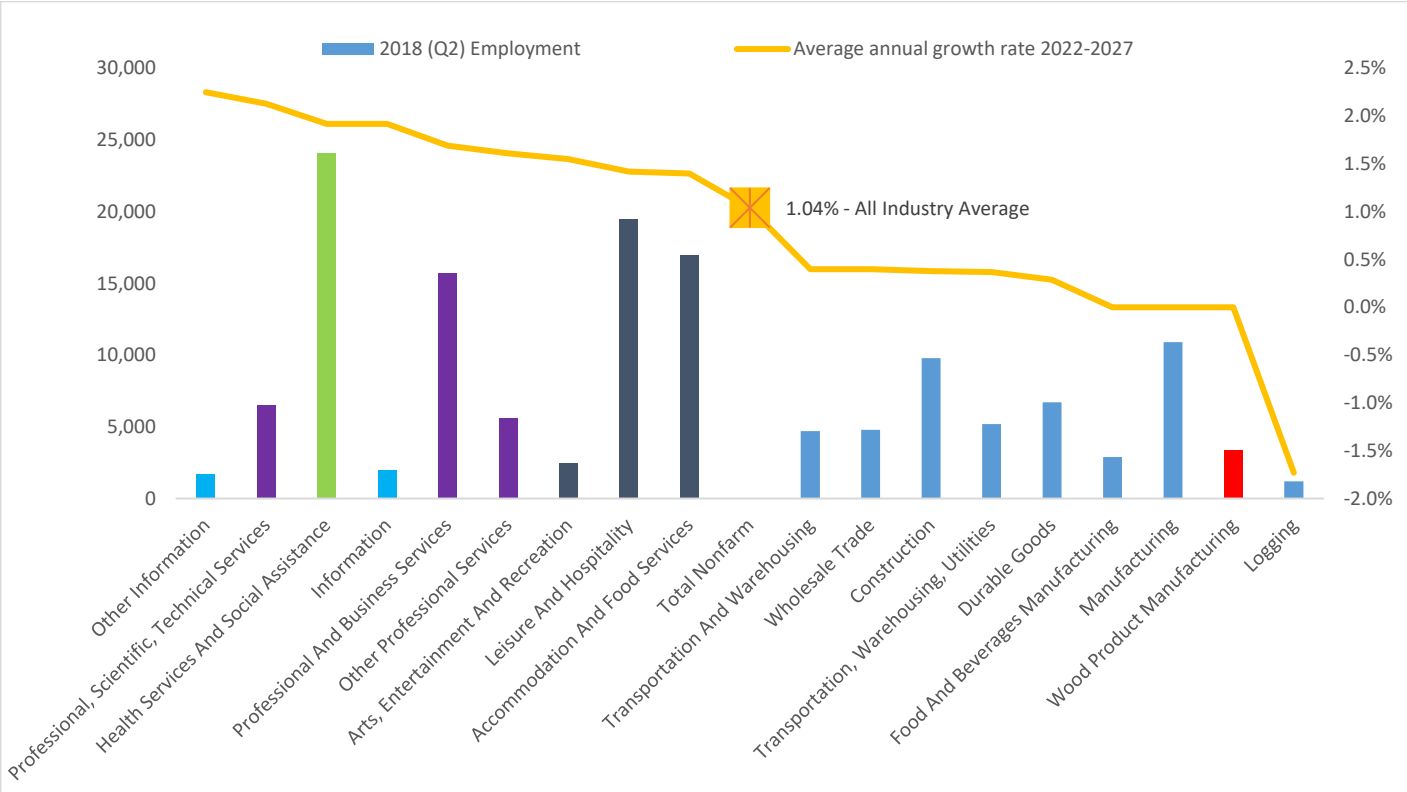


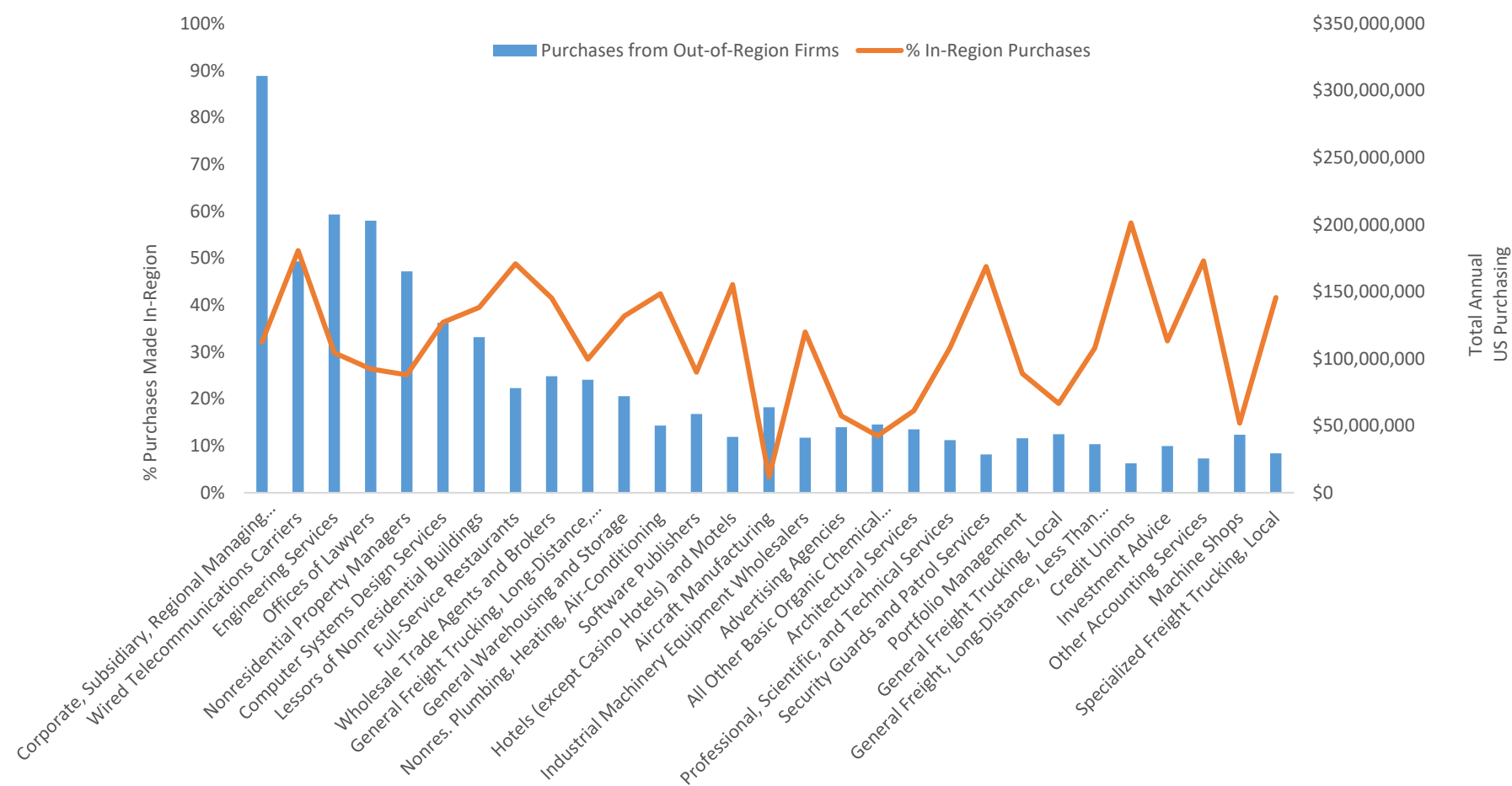
Figure 9: Average Annual Growth Rate Forecast, Select Industries, 2022-2027



Industry Supply Chain Gaps

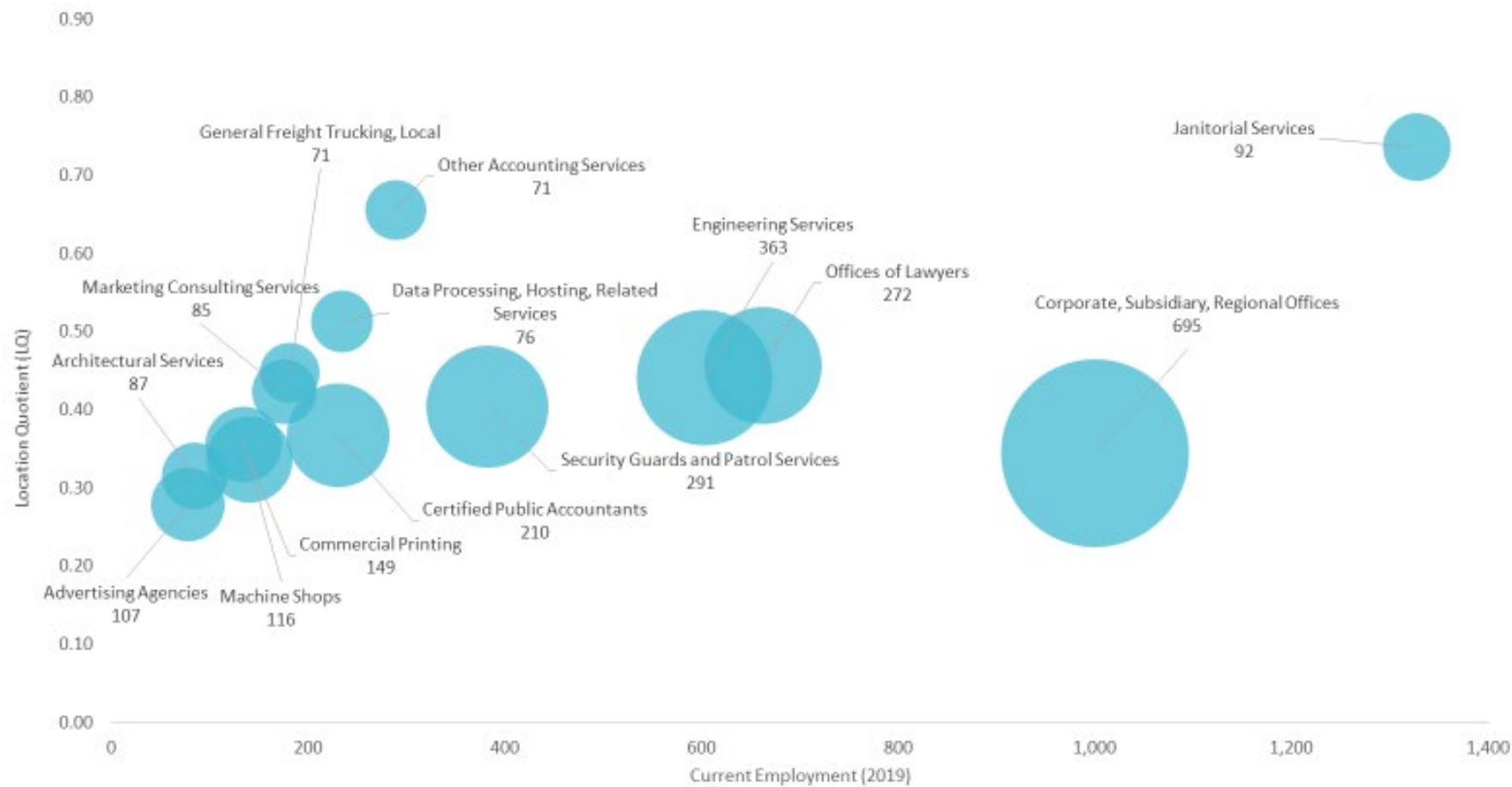
The chart below shows the percentage and volume of sales and goods purchases occurring within and outside of the region. Economic developers can “unlock” any industry within the JobsEQ database (see “aircraft manufacturing”) to explore expanded supply chain activity and determine where opportunities exist to increase in-region purchasing through connection-building or recruitment. On the heels of the 2012 cluster analysis, for example, Thurston County determined a large amount of local capital was leaving the region in the form of corrugated packaging purchases and was subsequently able to recruit a supplier to the region.

Figure 10: Notable Buyer Supply Chain Purchasing by Total Volume vs. % In-Region (2019 est.)



Another way to use supply chain data is the identification of occupation gaps. The chart below shows how many additional jobs could be supported in the region based on existing demand and includes axis for total employment volume (at bottom) and industry location quotient (at left). For example, there is existing capacity for 92 additional janitorial service workers, 272 legal occupations and so on.

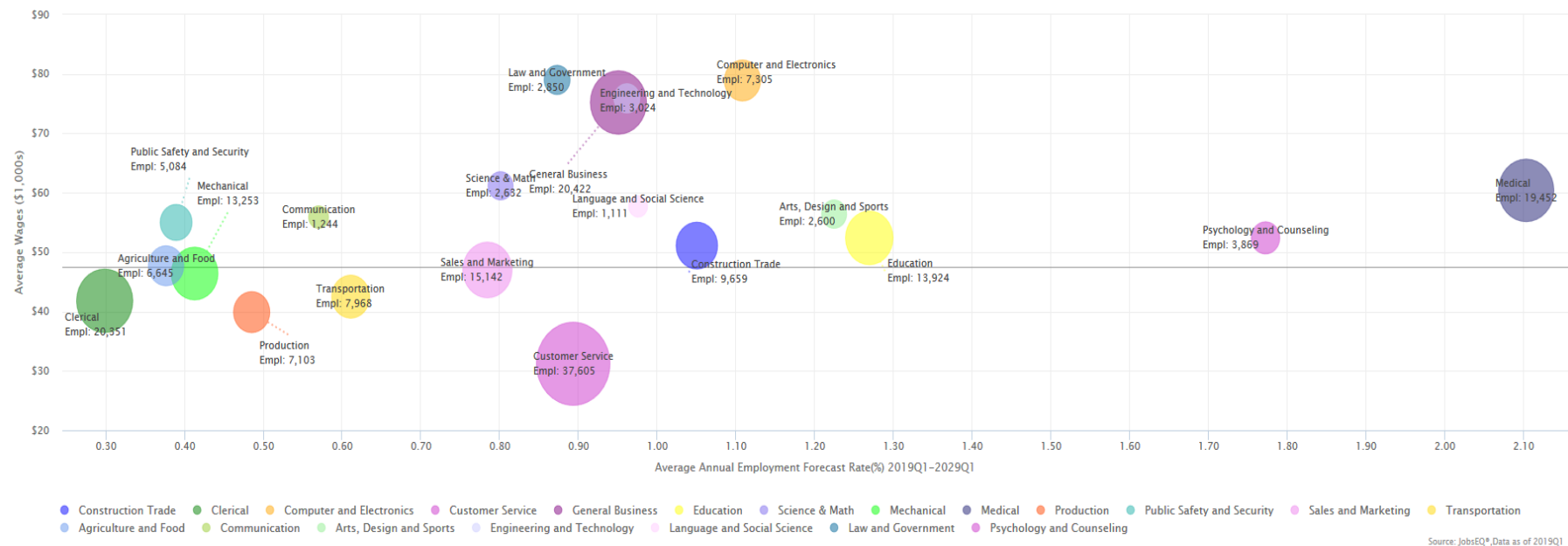
Figure 11: Supply Chain Employment Gaps by Volume with Total Employment and Location Quotient (2019)



Occupation Clusters

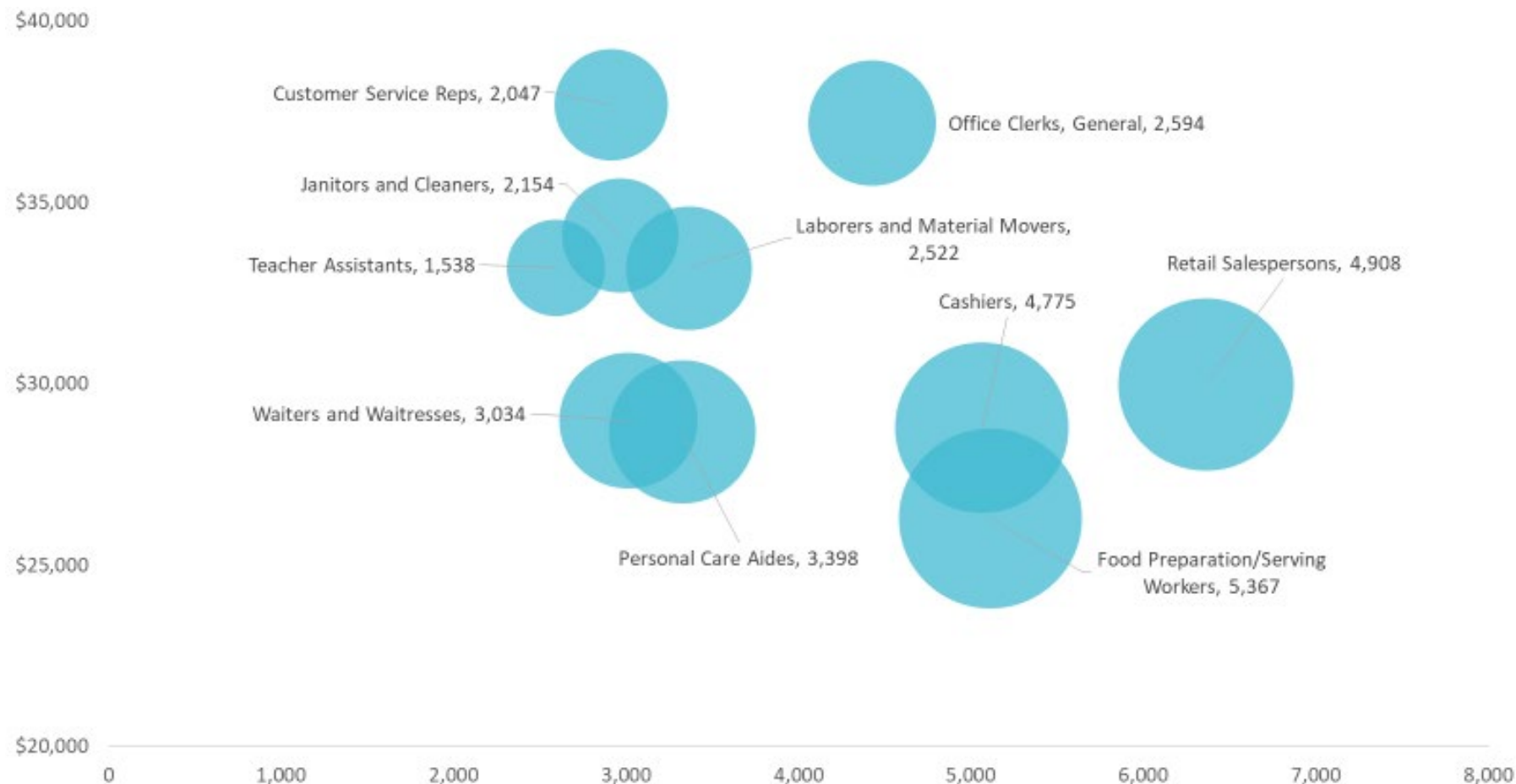
In an earlier section, clusters were presented by industry type. The chart below shows clusters by occupation category. Occupations forecast to grow more quickly are on the right side of the chart; those with higher average annual wages toward the top. Notably, all occupation categories are expected to experience growth over the next decade, although medical and psychology/counseling jobs (approximately 23,000 jobs combined at present) will grow at a particularly high rate as baby boomers age. Several higher-wage categories are also expected to experience healthy growth, including computer/electronics, science/math and engineering/technology occupations.

Figure 12: Occupation Clusters for PacMtn Region 2019



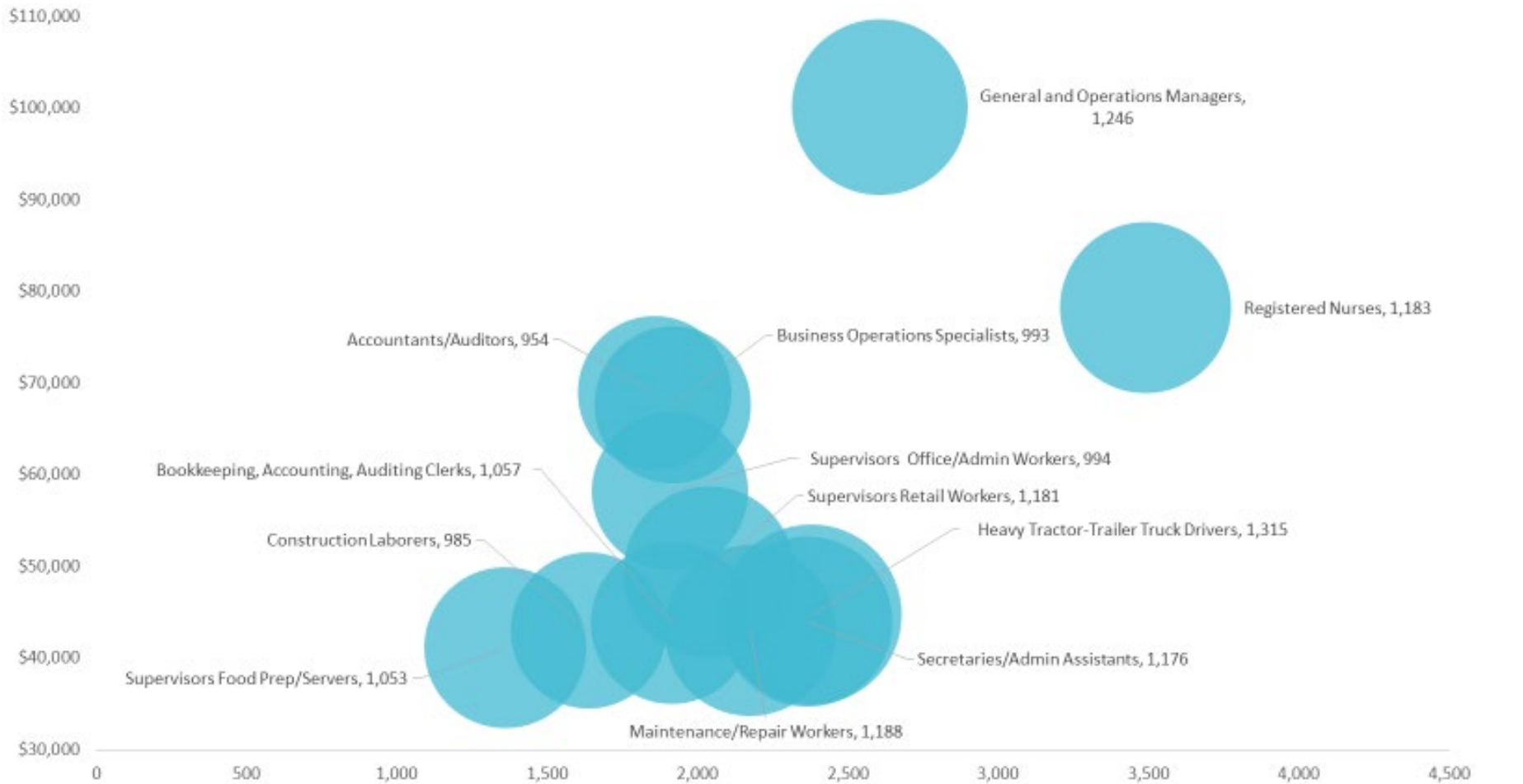
Querying in-demand occupations over the next five years, without adding filters, yields the results shown below. As is typical in most regions, the primary in-demand jobs by volume are lower paying, high-turnover occupations in the customer service, food, retail and services fields. However, by even adding one filter, in this case a minimum wage threshold of \$40,000, can yield more insightful results. **Note: bottom axis = current employment volume, left axis = annual wage and size of bubble = total number of new openings over the next five years*

Figure 13: Highest 5-Year Demand Occupations (2019) with Current Employment Volume and Average Annual Wage (no filters applied)



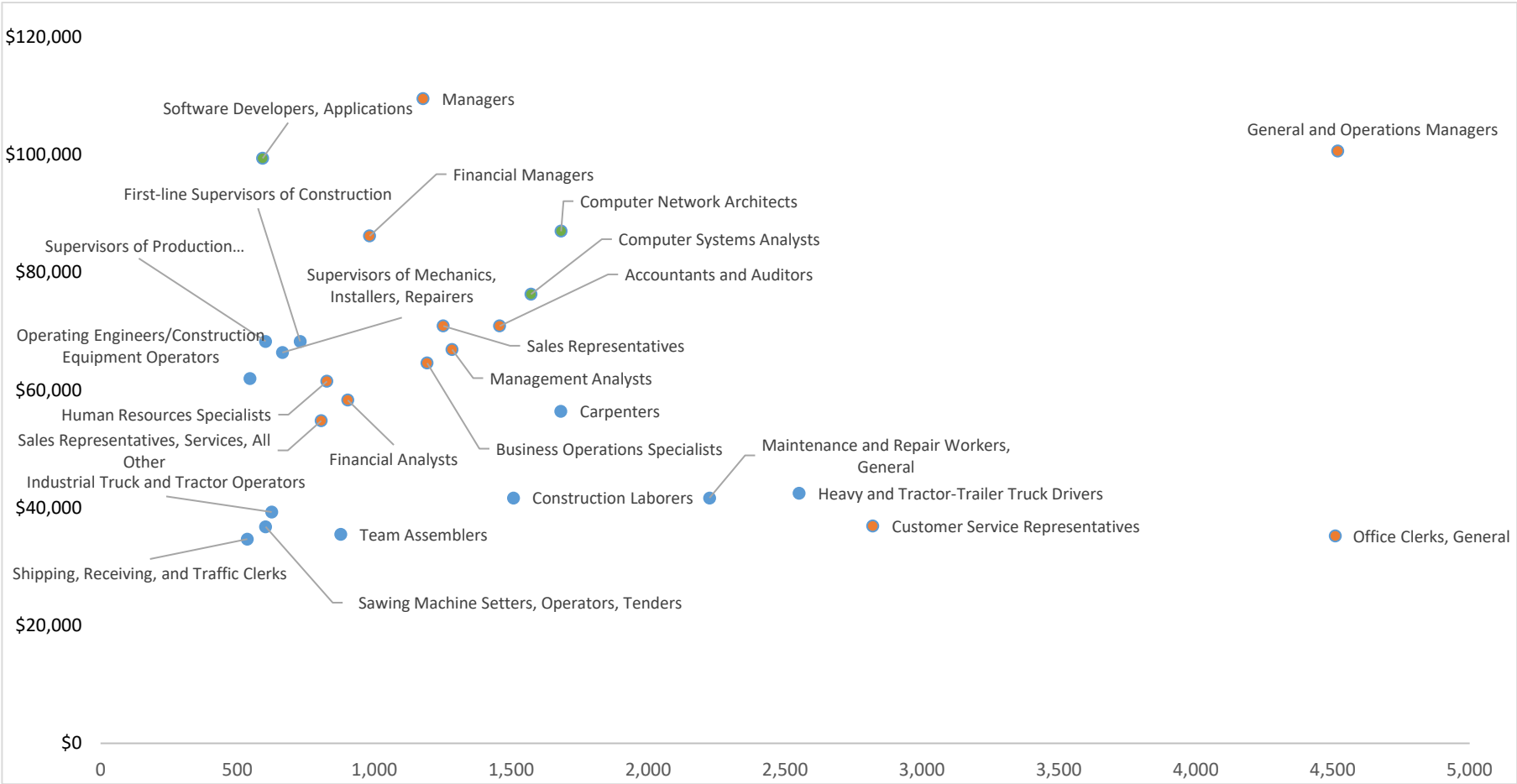
With a \$40,000 annual wage filter, more promising opportunities open up for workforce planners. In this case, the wage filter shows demand in higher-wage occupations in a wider variety of industries, including medical, business and transportation.

Figure 14: Highest 5-Year Demand Occupations with Annual Average Wage Above \$40k (2019) by Current Employment Volume



The graph below shows the region’s most prevalent “boundary-spanning” occupations. These jobs appear in multiple industry subsectors and, therefore, provide diverse employment opportunities for those who train for them. The graph has been filtered to only include occupations with at least 500 jobs in the region and average annual wages above \$36,000. Orange bubbles represent primarily business/office occupations, green bubbles IT/Tech and blue production/TDL. The bottom axis shows current employment levels and the left axis shows average annual wage.

Figure 15: Boundary-Spanner Occupations (min 500 existing jobs, \$36k average annual wage), 2019

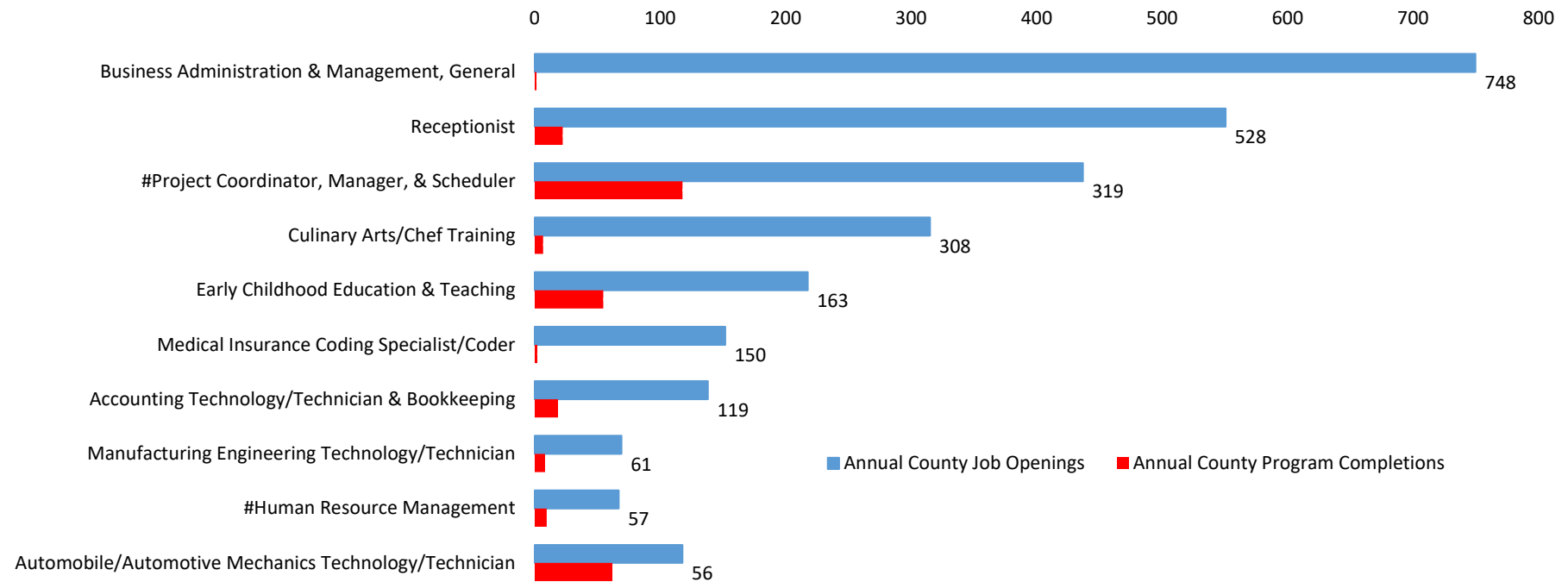


Job Opening, Certificates and Completions

Concurrent to this industry cluster analysis, South Puget Sound Community College (SPSCC) commissioned a Program Demand Gap Analysis (Emsi) to determine if and where the college should consider expanding or scaling back programs to align with local employment demand. While the study does not cover the entire region, it does provide some helpful insights that align with the findings presented here.

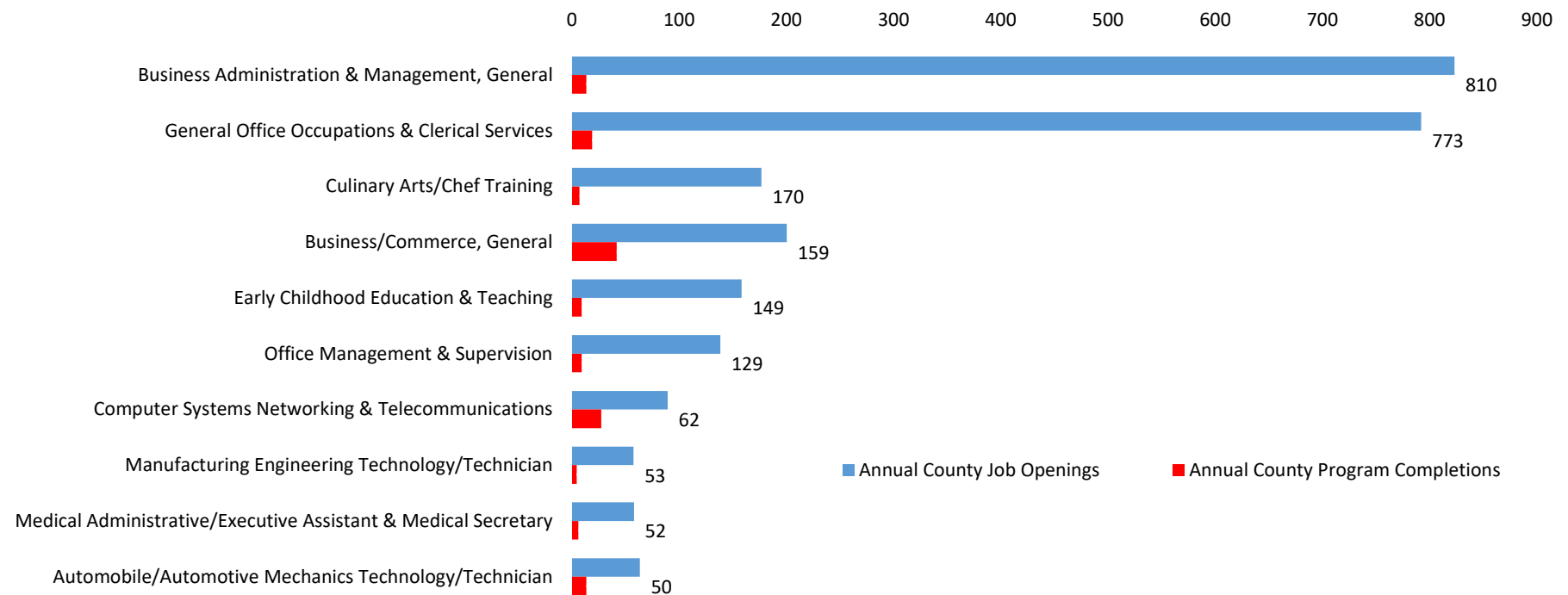
The chart below shows how many annual job openings exist in Thurston County compared to the number of certificates issued in that specific area of specialization. This is not to say that SPSCC or any one institution could or would fill the entire gap volume, but rather that there are areas of opportunity for growing certificate programs or better promoting their availability to prospective enrollees. For example, just about half of Thurston County high school graduates go on to complete a certificate program or any other higher education. Those that do stand to earn considerably higher income over their careers.

Figure 16: Non-credit and Certificate Gaps (2018)



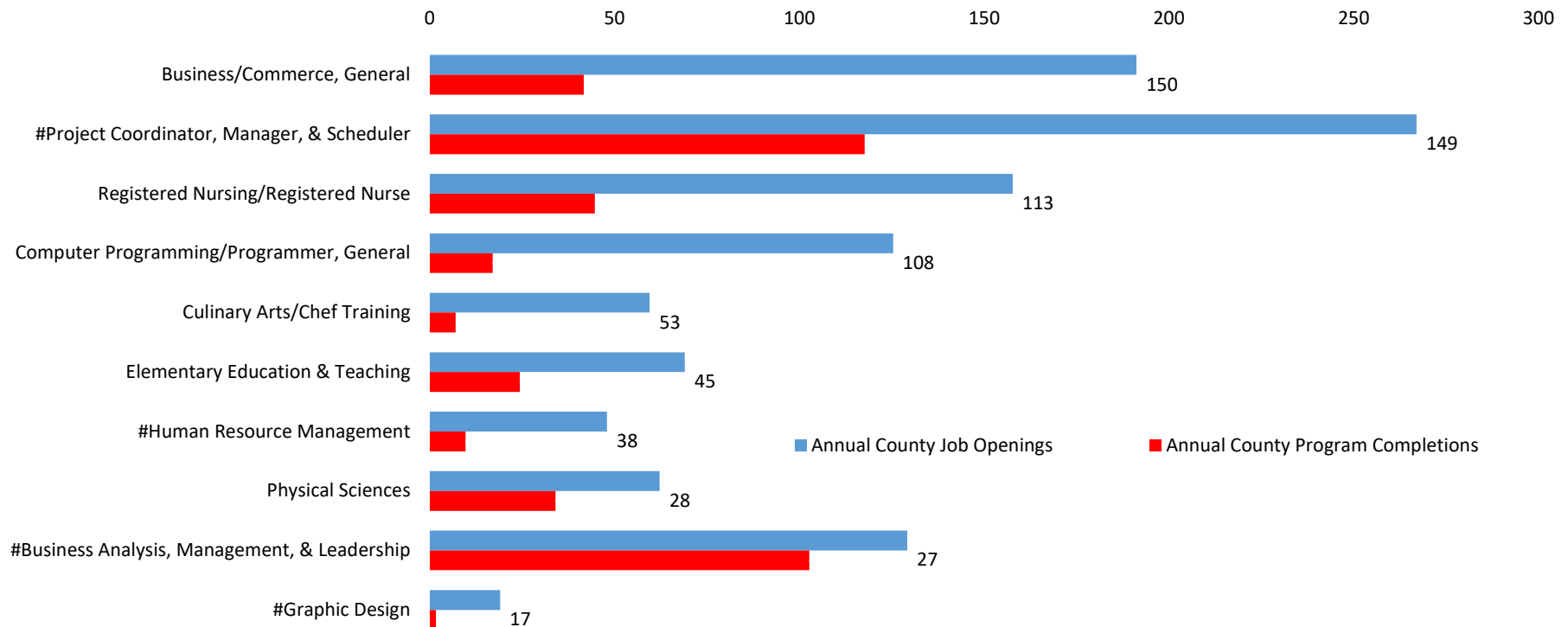
There are also significant gaps in Associate Degree completions compared to the number of annual openings in industry occupations that require them. The gap is particularly high in business and office fields.

Figure 17: Associate Degree Gaps (2018)



While not as significant, there are also gaps between the number of annual job openings that require bachelor's degrees, which community colleges can help close via Transfer-Track Associate Degrees. Here, as in the preceding charts, it can be assumed that some percentage of the gap will be closed by laborers who commute from out of county, move to Thurston County from other areas or transfer into one occupation from another. SPSCC, and other regional community colleges in the region, can review this data to identify which certificate and associate degree programs make the most sense to create or expand based on local labor market demands.

Figure 18: Non-Credit and Transfer-Track Associate Degree Gaps (2018)



Additional Information

Other data sets and documentation created for this project and available upon request include:

- Individual County Cluster, Occupation and Industry Performance Profiles
- Regional Employment Turnover Analysis
- Regional Occupation Staffing Patterns

Acknowledgements

Project Committee

- Jennifer Baria, Mason EDC
- Reid Bates, Owner of Express Employment Professionals
- Michael Cade, Thurston EDC
- Megan Fiess, Thurston County Chamber
- Dru Garson, Grays Harbor EDC
- Matt Matayoshi, Lewis EDC
- Randy Mueller, Port of Chehalis
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- Lewis: Matt Matayoshi, Randy Mueller
- Mason: Jennifer Baria, Karin Leaf
- Pacific: Jim Sayce
- Thurston: Michael Cade, Kaylee Purcell, Gene Angel, Carrie Whisler, Aslan Meade

Appendix A – Core Industries Inventory

Includes new subsectors added in 2019

Wood Products

113	Forestry and Logging	322	Paper Manufacturing
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	1153	Support Activities for Forestry

Food Production

112	Animal Production and Aquaculture	1141	Fishing
311	Food Manufacturing	1151	Support Activities for Crop Production
1111	Oilseed and Grain Farming	1152	Support Activities for Animal Production
1112	Vegetable and Melon Farming	3121	Beverage Manufacturing
1113	Fruit and Tree Nut Farming	11141	Food Crops Grown Under Cover

Specialty Manufacturing and Logistics

324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
325	Chemical Manufacturing	337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
326	Plastics, Rubber Product Manufacturing	482	Rail Transportation
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	484	Truck Transportation
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	493	Warehousing and Storage

Information Technology and Telecommunications

334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing
425	Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries
517	Telecommunications
518	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services
4541	Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses
5112	Software Publishers
5415	Computer Systems Design and Related Services
8112	Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance
42369	Other Electronic Parts and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers
51913	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals
61142	Computer Training

Health Care

621	Ambulatory Health Care Services
622	Hospitals
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities
3254	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing
3391	Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing
42345	Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
541714	Research and Development in Biotechnology (except Nanobiotechnology)

Hospitality and Tourism

71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
487	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation



For more information

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