

New Jersey's Transportation, Logistics & Distribution Industry Cluster

Prepared by:
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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND
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THE GOAL OF THIS REPORT IS TO GET AN “IDEA” OF WHAT THE TLD INDUSTRY MEANS TO NEW JERSEY

Identify the types of industries and establishments that make up the health care cluster based on a standard industry classification system

Describe any similarities and differences among its components with regard to such variables as employment, wage, occupation type, education, and demographic characteristics

Examine any present distinctions within the cluster and its components that give New Jersey a competitive advantage compared to neighboring states, regions or the nation, or show areas where New Jersey could improve to add to the state’s economy

Analyze the current state of the health care cluster and provide an outlook for employment into the future

OVERVIEW

- Defining the Transportation, Logistics and Industry Cluster
- Industry Trends
- Detailed Industry Analysis
- Occupational Analysis
- TLD Worker Characteristics
- Outlook



THE TRANSPORTATION, LOGISTICS & DISTRIBUTION CLUSTER CONSISTS OF TWO MAJOR COMPONENTS

Transportation

- Air Transportation
- Rail Transportation
- Water Transportation
- Truck Transportation
- Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation
- Pipeline Transportation
- Scenic & Sightseeing Transportation
- Support Activities for Transportation
- Couriers & Messengers

Distribution/Logistics

- Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers
- Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers
- Agents, Brokers and Wholesale Electronic Markets
- Warehousing & Storage

The transportation, logistics and distribution industry cluster consists of industries within the **wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing sectors**. For the sake of analysis, these industries can be further grouped by those related to **transportation** and those related to **distribution and logistics**.



TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION ARE IMPORTANT TO THE STATE'S ECONOMY

In 2016, transportation, logistics & distribution employed 382,228 workers in New Jersey. The cluster employed 11.3 percent of the state's private sector workers. Nationally, TLD accounts for just 8.8 percent of private sector employment.

The annual average New Jersey private sector wage for TLD in 2016 was \$72,569. Total wages for the TLD cluster accounted for 13.1 percent of private sector wages statewide.

TLD contributed more than \$58.4 billion to the state's Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP - chained 2009 dollars) in 2016, the fourth highest dollar amount per state nationwide. New Jersey accounted for more than four percent of the nation's GDP generated from TLD.



INFRASTRUCTURE: SEA

According to 2015 figures (latest available) from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center, New Jersey's shipping activity accounts for approximately 13 percent of the nation's total import/export of domestic and foreign cargo volume (measured in Twenty Foot Equivalent Units).

Port of New York and New Jersey

- Managed by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the Port includes the following facilities: Port Newark Container Terminal (Port Newark, NJ), Maher Terminals (Elizabeth, NJ), APM Terminals (Elizabeth, NJ), GCT Bayonne LP (Bayonne, NJ), GCT New York LP (Staten Island, NY), and the Red Hook Container Terminal (Brooklyn, NY)
- In 2016, the Port of New York and New Jersey handled 3,602,508 cargo containers, valued at nearly \$200 billion.
- Ranked third in the U.S. behind Port of South Louisiana, LA and Houston, TX for total tonnage of trade (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center)
- The World Shipping Council ranks the Port of New York and New Jersey 23rd worldwide for container volume in 2015 (latest data available) and third in the USA behind the Port of Los Angeles, CA and Port of Long Beach, CA



INFRASTRUCTURE: SEA

Ports of Camden and Gloucester

- Cocoa is a major commodity for the Port. “The South Jersey Port Corporation terminals have for years been the epicenter of cocoa bean imports into the eastern United States, feeding the nation’s and many of the world’s largest chocolate processors and confectioners, all within 90 miles of the port.” Source: South Jersey Port Corporation
- In the last twenty years, the ports of Camden and Gloucester have become the #1 port handling import of wood products in the United States. Source: South Jersey Port Corporation

INFRASTRUCTURE: LAND

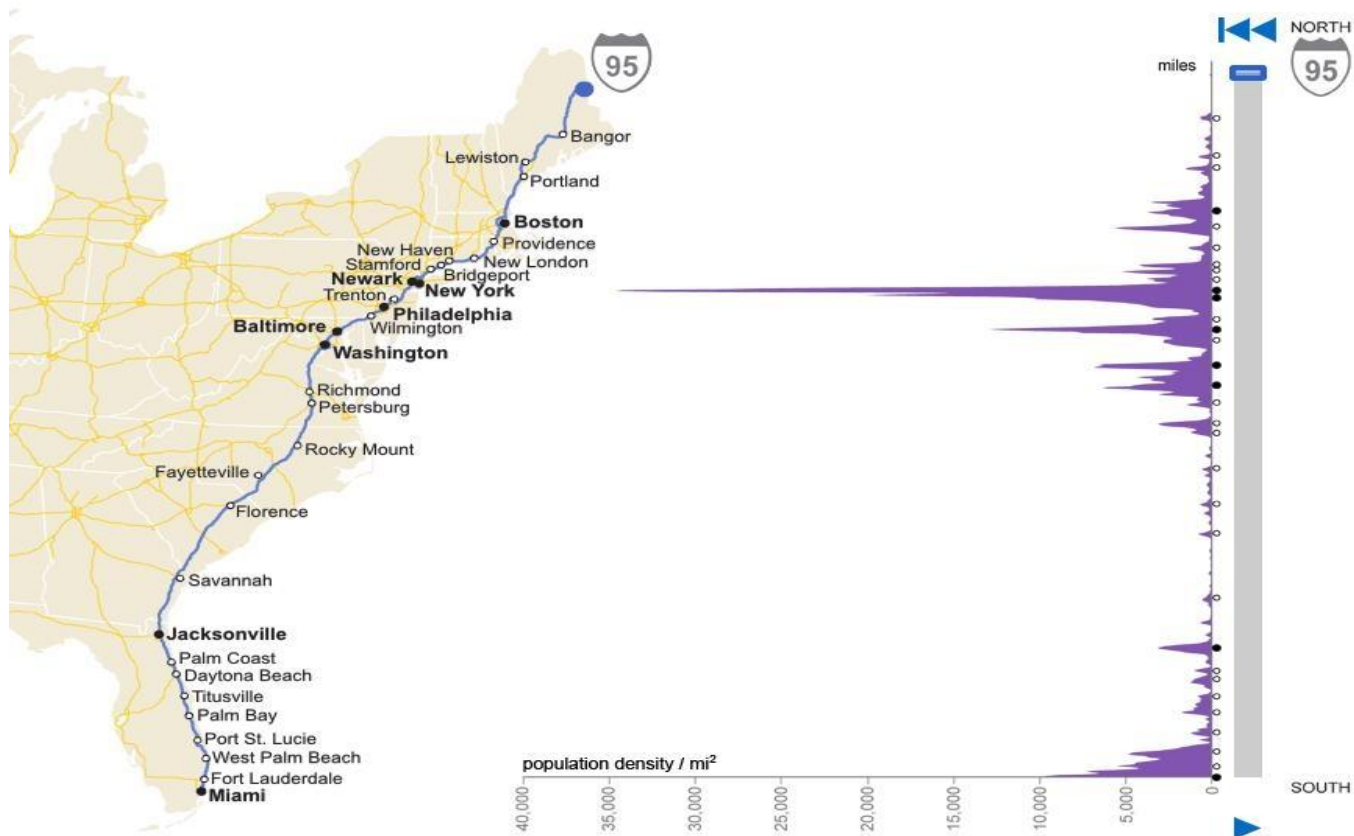
New Jersey has an excellent land transportation network, including 39,000 miles of public roadways which carry 75 percent of the more than 600 million tons of goods moved through the state each year. The state's passenger rail network carries over 924,000 passengers each weekday. Source: South Jersey Port Corporation

Located between New York City and Philadelphia, New Jersey is within a day's drive of 40 percent of the US population.

Industry experts state that roughly 80 percent of all trucking is estimated to be routes of 400 miles or less. A 400-mile radius of the Newark and Elizabeth waterfront area includes most of the northeastern U.S. and also the major Canadian metropolitan areas of Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.



I-95 POPULATION DENSITY PROFILE, 2010



This snapshot of a population density tool produced by the U.S. Census Bureau shows the population within a 5-mile radius of Route I-95. New Jersey lies in the middle of the most densely populated portion.



INFRASTRUCTURE: AIR

Newark Liberty International Airport, managed by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, served more than 40.5 million total passengers in 2016 and contributes about \$22.9 billion in economic activity in the New Jersey-New York metropolitan region.

According to Airports Council International North America, Newark Liberty ranks as the 16th busiest airport in the U.S by commercial passenger traffic.

Newark Liberty is also a major cargo hub. In 2016, the airport handled more than 719,000 tons of air cargo.

Newark Liberty serves as a hub to United Airlines, a major employer in the industry.

INFRASTRUCTURE: AIR

Passenger volume at Atlantic City International Airport was approximately 1.2 million during the year 2016. In the Summer of 2013, the Port Authority of New York-New Jersey began managing airport operations for the South Jersey Transportation Authority. This agreement was made in order to help the facility expand to its full potential. Source: Atlantic City International Airport

As home to the Federal Aviation Administration William J. Hughes Technical Center, the Atlantic City International Airport is a vital part of the nation's air transit system. The Technical Center, which is a premier aviation research, development, test and evaluation center, is at the forefront of development for NextGen, the Federal Aviation Administration's new National Airspace System.



DETAILED INDUSTRY ANALYSIS



2006 – 2016 EMPLOYMENT TREND BY TWO MAJOR COMPONENTS

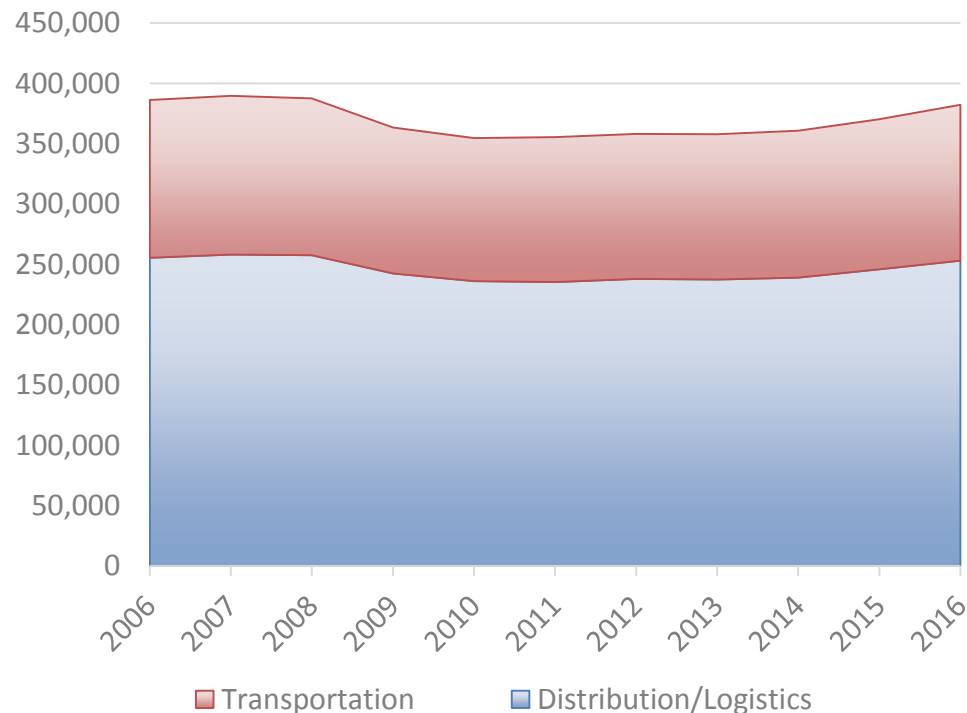
TLD Industry Divided into Two Major Components

The industry sector is composed of approximately two thirds Distribution/Logistics employment and one third Transportation, and has remained that way consistently for many years.

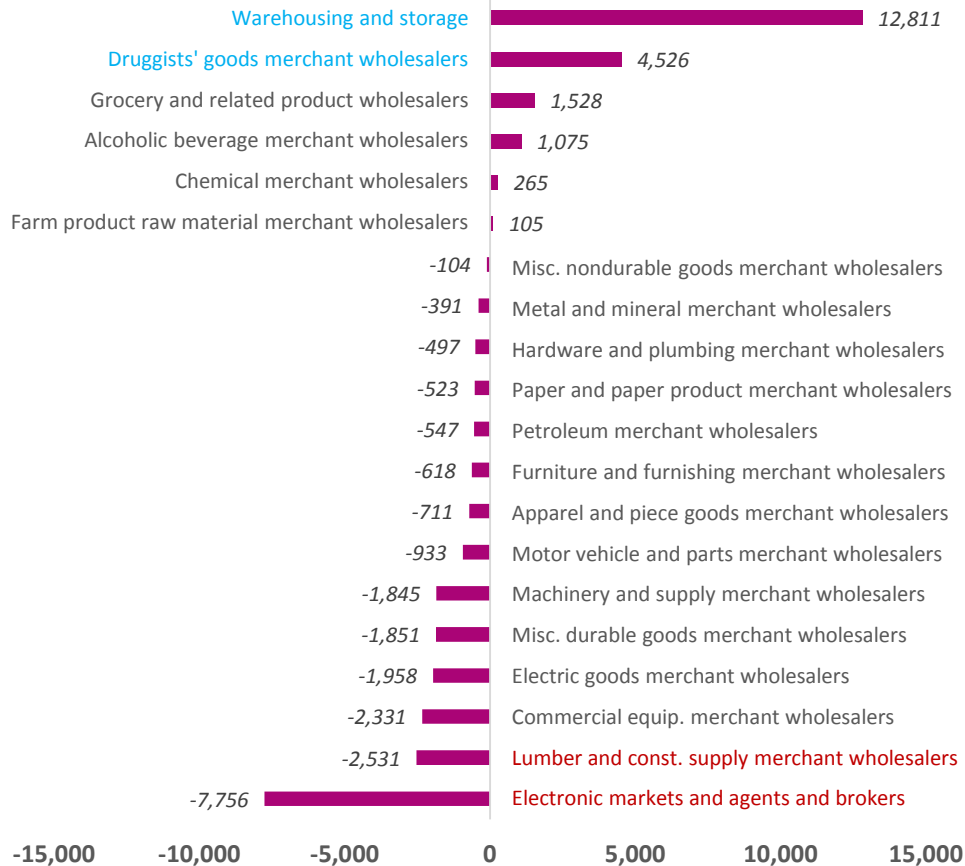
Private sector jobholding in TLD as a whole reached a high of 389,521 in 2007.

As a result of the recession (December, 2007 through June, 2009), jobholding in the sector trended down for three years to a low of 354,616 in 2010.

The cluster improved only slightly over the following years, adding a little more than 6,000 jobs through 2014 before spiking in 2015 and 2016 with a two year gain of 21,600 new jobs.



DISTRIBUTION/LOGISTICS SEGMENT



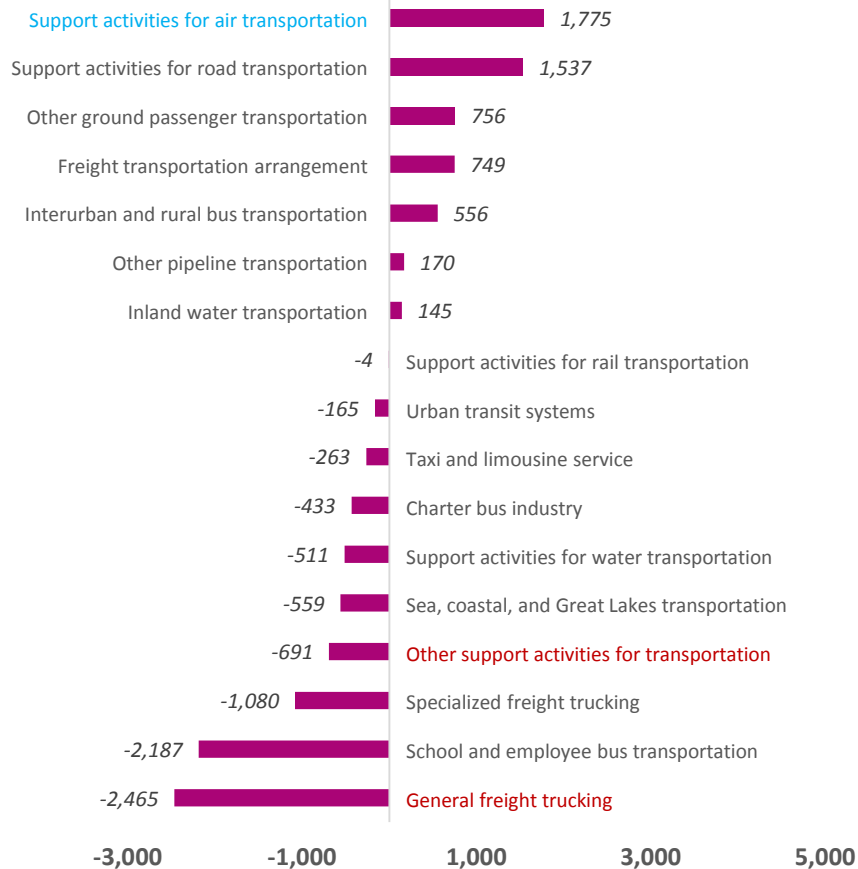
Employment Gains and Losses, 2006 - 2016

TLD industry sector employment remains just under 4,000 workers lower over the period 2006 to 2016 with the Distribution/Logistics segment of TLD accounting for 66.2 percent of the loss (or 2,286 jobholders).

The **Warehousing and Storage** industry remains to be a bright spot for the sector. The industry subsector has gained almost 13,000 jobs over the period as warehouses and storage facilities continued to spring up along the New Jersey Turnpike and the state's other vital roadways. **Druggists' Goods Merchant Wholesalers** also saw significant gains, a testament to the state's strong Life Sciences industry.

Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers lost the most workers over the period while **Lumber and Construction Supply Merchant Wholesalers** dropped by the largest percentage (-30.4%).

TRANSPORTATION SEGMENT



Employment Gains and Losses, 2006 - 2016

The Transportation segment of TLD declined by 1.3 percent (or 1,678 jobholders) from 2006 to 2016.

Support activities for air transportation gained the most workers in number (+1,775), but from a relatively low employment base.

General freight trucking lost the most workers (-2,465), while **Other support activities for transportation** dropped the largest percentage (-52.2%), though from a low employment base.

(It is important to note that the transportation segment contains several industries that are suppressed because of disclosure issues.)

INDUSTRY GROUPS

Distribution vs. Transportation

The vast majority (66.2%) of employment in the TLD cluster is in the distribution segment.

The six top-ranking industries in the distribution segment account for 39.5 percent of TLD private sector employment.

General freight trucking accounts for 21.3 percent of the jobs in the transportation segment.

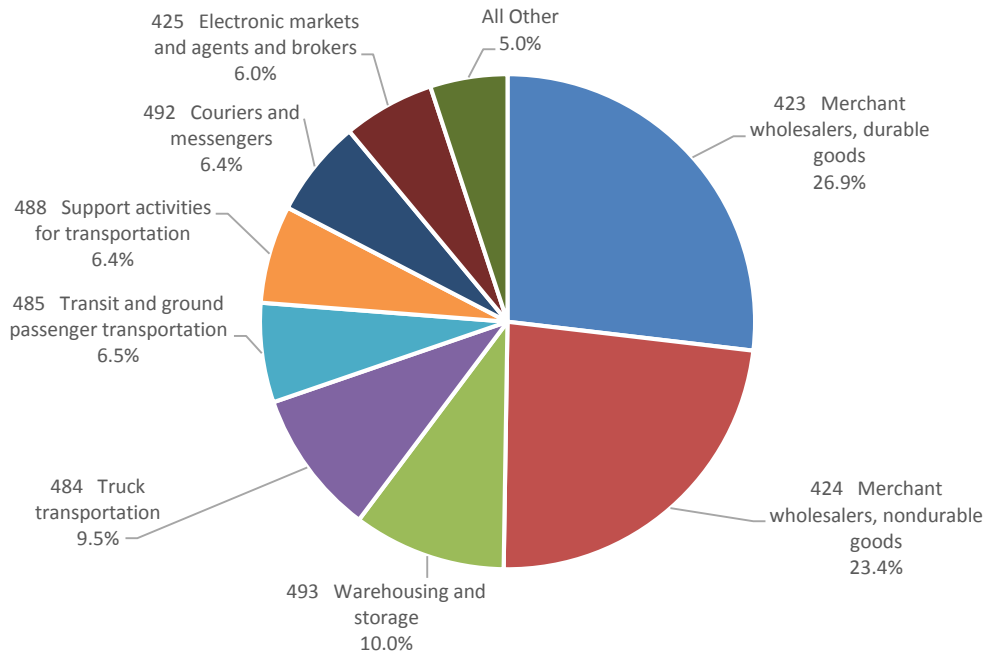
Note: Employment data in some transportation industries have been omitted due to disclosure restraints.

Distribution/Logistics Segment		
NAICS	Industry	Employment
4931	Warehousing and storage	38,191
4244	Grocery and related product wholesalers	30,458
4234	Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	28,259
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	22,871
4242	Druggists' goods merchant wholesalers	16,048
4238	Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers	15,195

Transportation Segment		
NAICS	Industry	Employment
4841	General freight trucking	27,522
4921	Couriers	22,253
4854	School and employee bus transportation	12,286
4885	Freight transportation arrangement	9,724
4842	Specialized freight trucking	8,746
4883	Support activities for water transportation	5,199



TOP INDUSTRY SUBSECTORS BY EMPLOYMENT



In 2016, TLD's three top-ranking industry subsectors accounted for 61.3 percent of total jobs

Wholesalers of Durable Goods and Wholesalers of Nondurable Goods are TLD's largest industries. Combined, they account for 50.3 percent of TLD employment.

With its recent explosive growth in New Jersey, Warehousing and Storage has overtaken Truck Transportation as the third largest industry subsector, accounting for 10.0 percent of New Jersey's TLD employment.



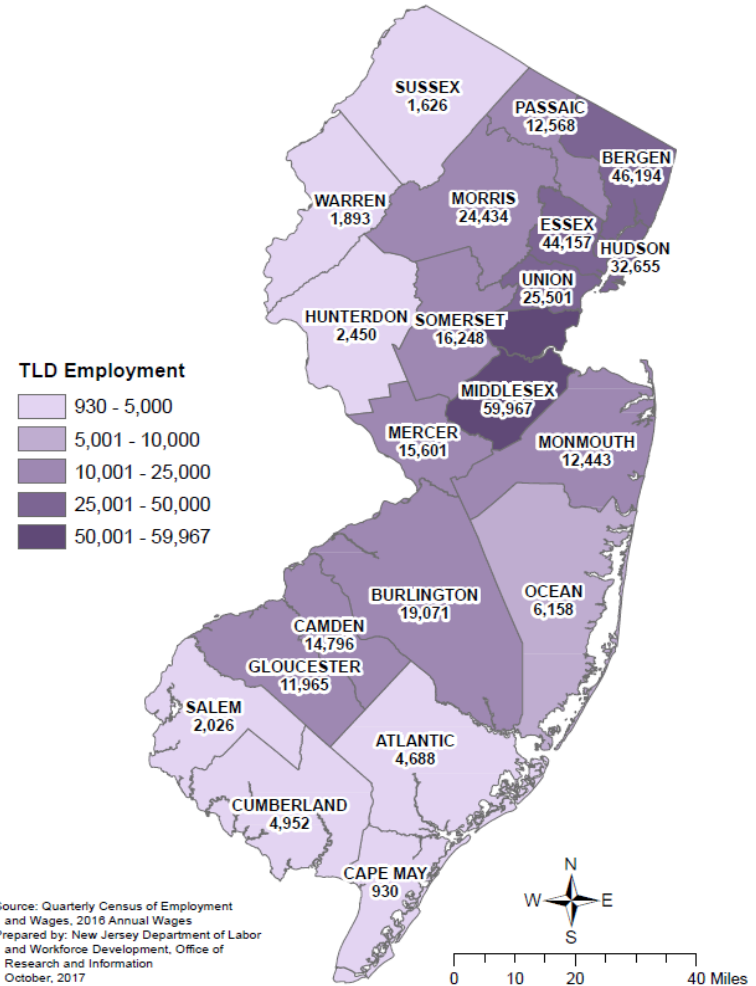
TLD EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

Transportation, Logistics & Distribution (TLD) Employment - New Jersey, 2016

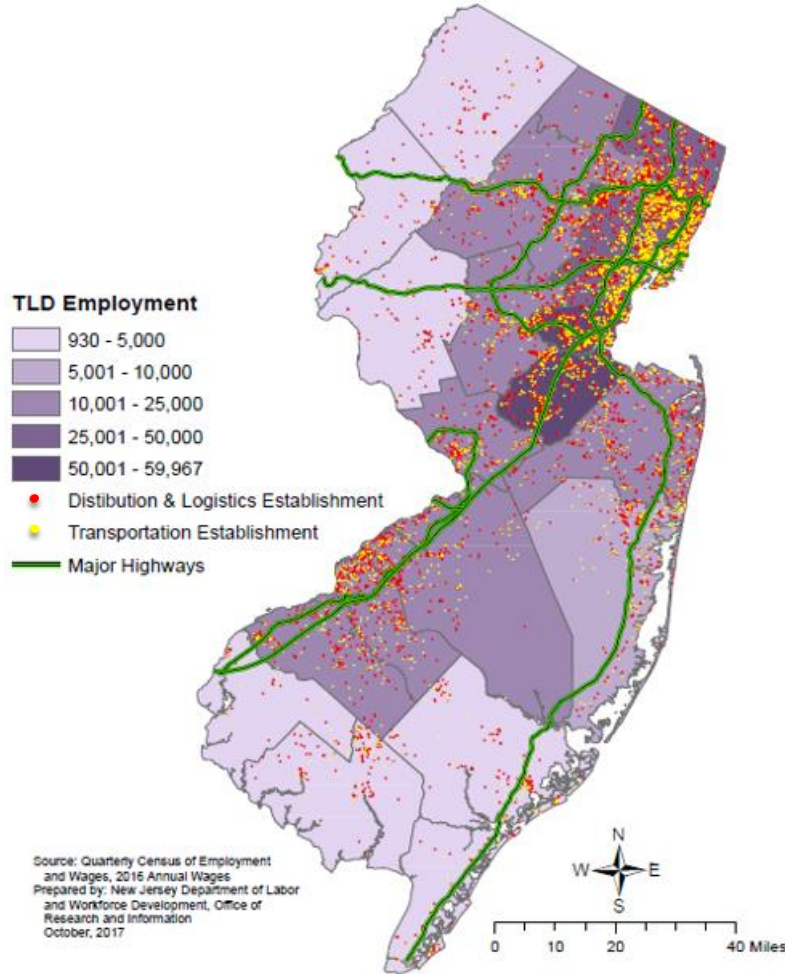
Middlesex, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris and Union counties account for 60.9 percent of New Jersey's TLD jobs. These counties are situated near the ports of Newark and Elizabeth and are located along the New Jersey Turnpike.

Other areas in the state that have substantial concentrations of TLD businesses include Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties which are also located along the New Jersey Turnpike, as well as I-295. These counties line the Delaware River, the Ports of Camden and Gloucester, and the City of Philadelphia. Combined, they comprise another 12.0 percent of the state's TLD employment.

Mercer County is becoming more prominent as a center of TLD employment. Jobholding has risen 82.8 percent in the county since the end of the recession.



TLD ESTABLISHMENT MAP



TLD Establishment Locations - New Jersey, 2016

Plotting TLD establishments along major roadways illustrates the significance of the state's highway system to the industry cluster. They serve as the arteries of New Jersey's vital port system to distribute goods to and from all over the world.



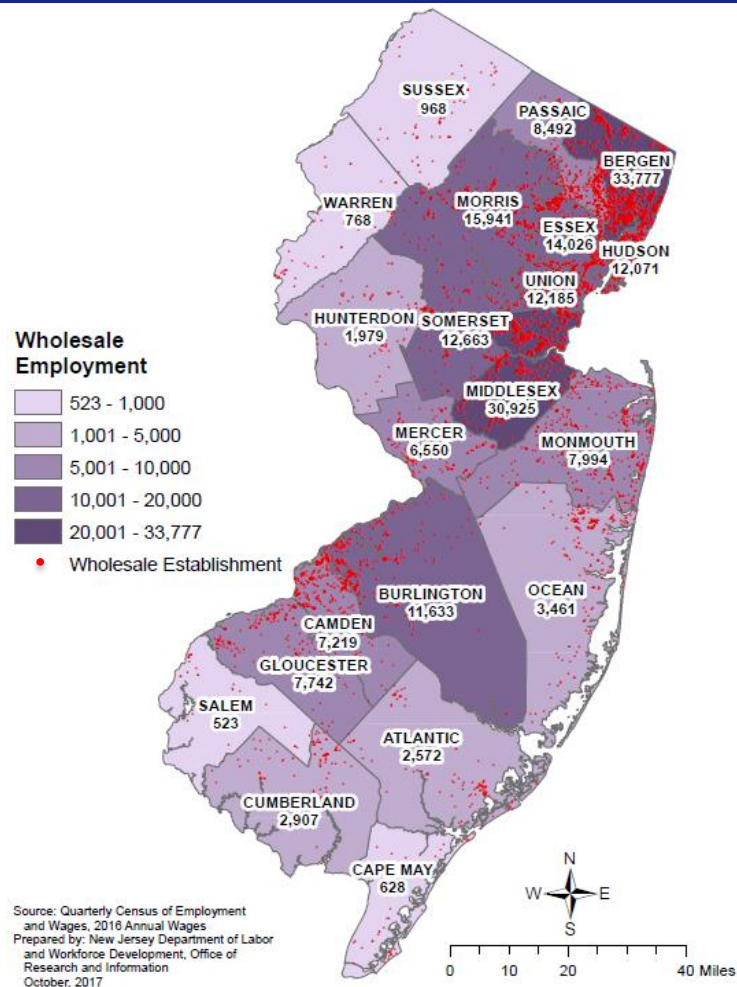
WHOLESALE TRADE

Wholesale Trade Employment and Establishment Locations - New Jersey, 2016

New Jersey's top-ranking counties for wholesale trade employment are Bergen, Middlesex and Morris due in part to the state's high concentration of pharmaceutical firms. Combined, these three counties account for 37.5 percent of employment in wholesale trade and 38.5 percent of jobholding within the druggist goods merchant wholesalers and chemical merchant wholesalers subsector industries.

Statewide, private sector jobholding within the druggist goods merchant wholesalers and chemical merchant wholesalers subsector industries account for 10.6 percent of all wholesale trade industry employment.

The state's top industries by employment within wholesale trade are grocery and related products wholesalers (30,458 jobs or 14.2%) and commercial equipment merchant wholesalers (28,259 jobs or 13.1%).

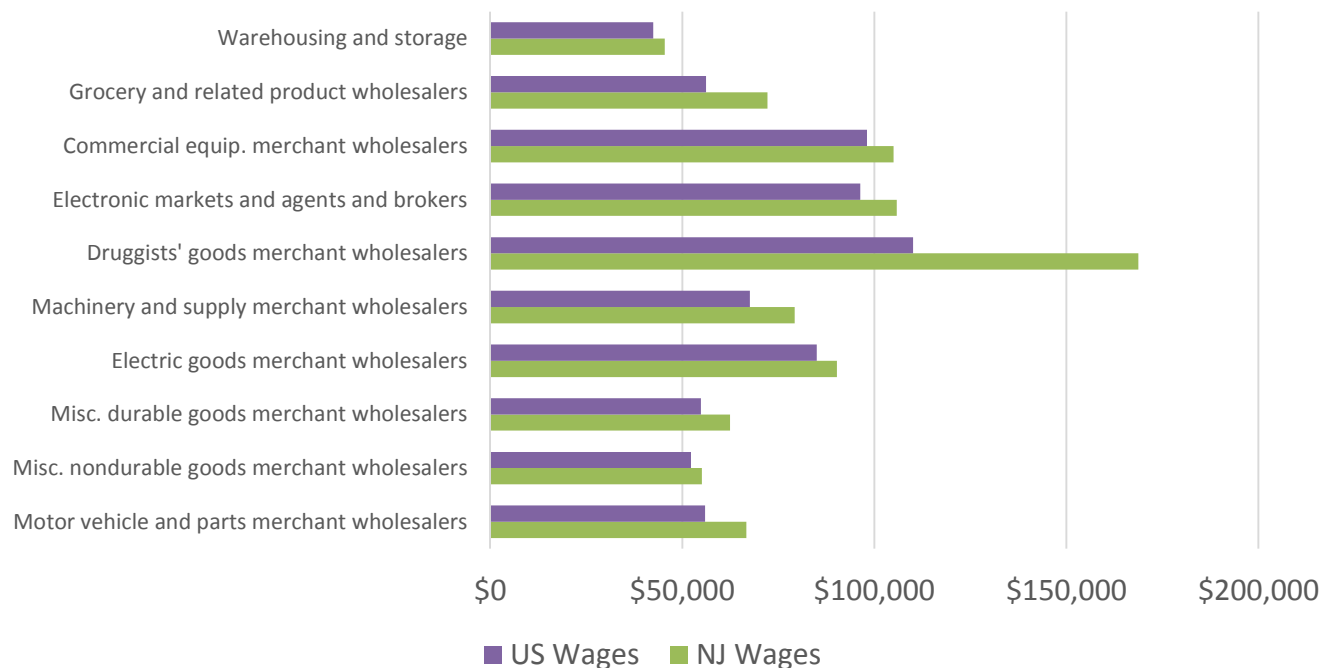


EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY/REGION

Area	Establishments	2016 Annual Averages		Total Wages	Employment %
		Employment	Wages		
New Jersey	24,243	382,228	\$72,569	\$27,738,003,471	
Northern Region	11,995	207,732	\$77,417	\$16,082,045,462	54.3%
Bergen	3,577	46,195	\$78,234	\$3,614,033,395	
Essex	1,575	44,158	\$73,190	\$3,231,924,810	
Hudson	1,486	32,656	\$62,179	\$2,030,531,729	
Union	1,497	25,501	\$77,800	\$1,983,965,204	
Morris	1,401	24,434	\$94,857	\$2,317,743,459	
Somerset	726	16,248	\$107,643	\$1,748,982,994	
Passaic	1,083	12,570	\$56,417	\$709,161,182	
Hunterdon	226	2,450	\$87,975	\$215,539,593	
Warren	187	1,893	\$71,508	\$135,363,828	
Sussex	237	1,627	\$58,266	\$94,799,268	
Central Region	5,026	94,172	\$61,916	\$5,830,733,583	24.6%
Middlesex	2,431	59,968	\$64,089	\$3,843,283,503	
Mercer	576	15,600	\$59,451	\$927,441,977	
Monmouth	1,331	12,446	\$62,228	\$774,490,006	
Ocean	688	6,158	\$46,365	\$285,518,097	
Southern Region	2,985	58,429	\$53,659	\$3,135,260,769	15.3%
Burlington	861	19,070	\$57,494	\$1,096,406,085	
Camden	854	14,795	\$54,882	\$811,976,355	
Gloucester	525	11,967	\$54,620	\$653,633,729	
Cumberland	231	4,952	\$44,518	\$220,451,322	
Atlantic	295	4,689	\$46,076	\$216,051,553	
Salem	86	2,026	\$47,616	\$96,469,978	
Cape May	133	930	\$43,303	\$40,271,747	
UNDISTRIBUTED	4,259	21,903	\$122,813	\$2,689,963,657	5.7%

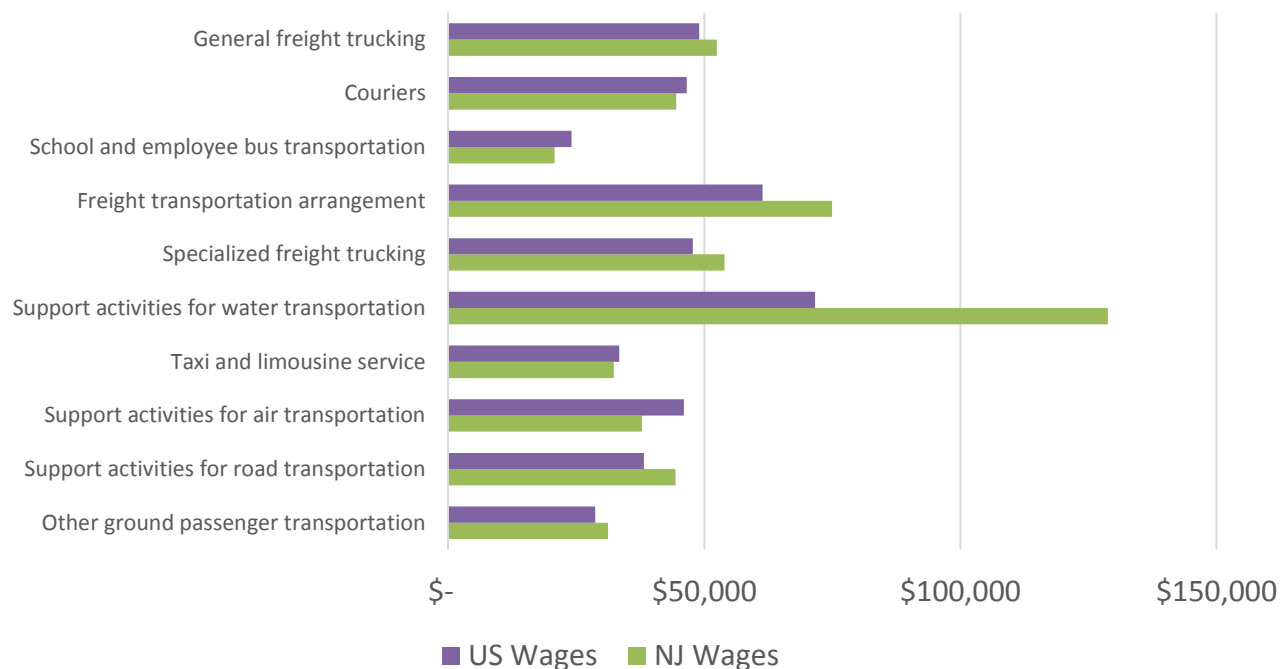


ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES FOR TOP 10 INDUSTRIES (BY NJ EMPLOYMENT) IN DISTRIBUTION/LOGISTICS



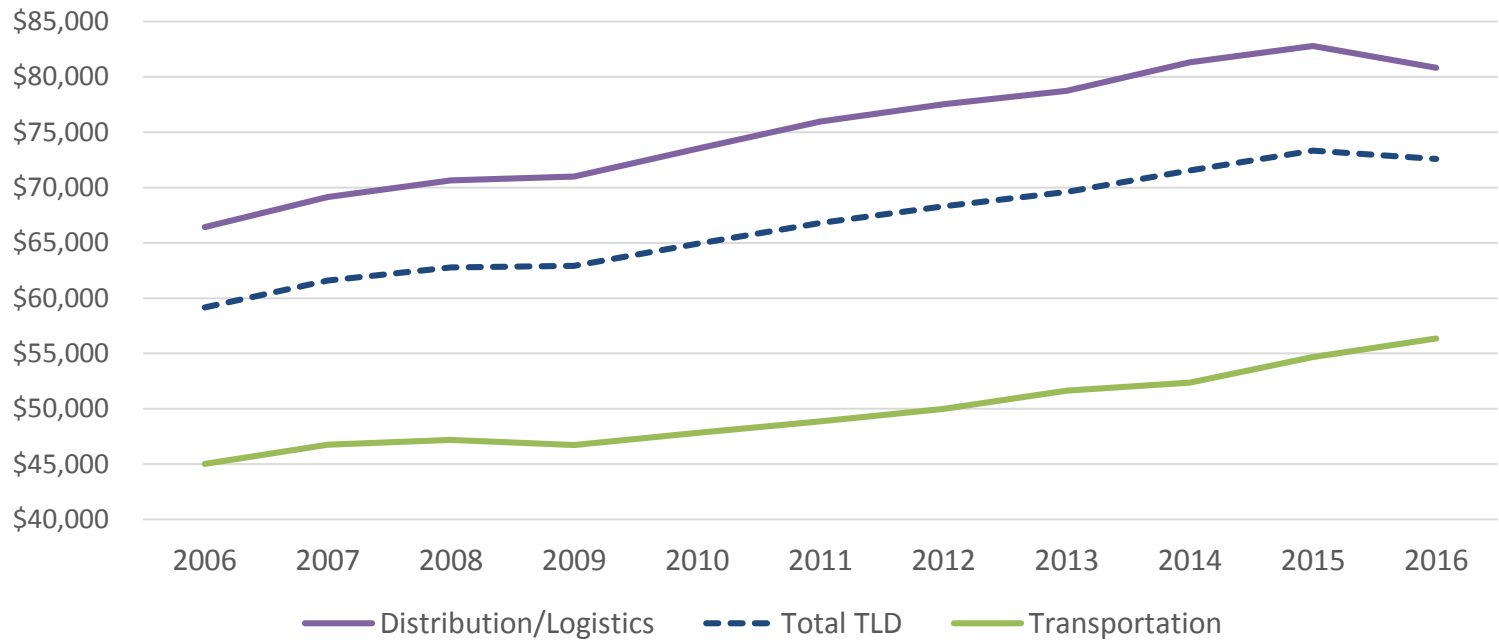
New Jersey's 2016 average annual wage for the Distribution/Logistics component of the TLD industry was \$80,830, ranging from a high of \$168,733 in "Druggists' goods merchant wholesalers" to a low of \$45,461 in "Warehousing and storage." The ten industries shown above account for 199,087 jobs (more than 52% of total TLD employment).

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES FOR TOP 10 INDUSTRIES (BY NJ EMPLOYMENT) IN TRANSPORTATION



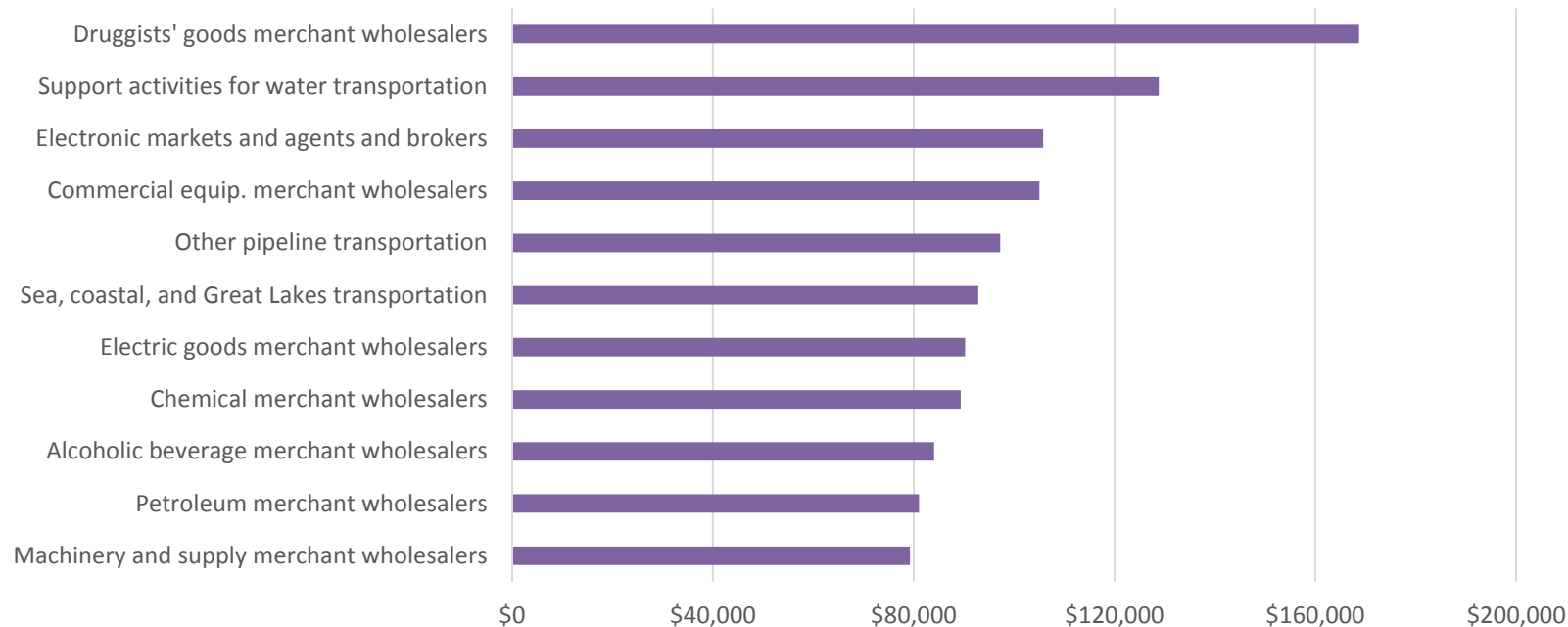
New Jersey’s 2016 average annual wage for the Transportation component of the TLD industry was \$56,371, ranging from a high of \$128,793 in “Support activities for water transportation” to a low of \$20,769 in “School and employee bus transportation.” The ten industries shown above account for 101,777 jobs (26.6% of total TLD employment).

WAGES 2006-2016 DISTRIBUTION/LOGISTICS VS. TRANSPORTATION



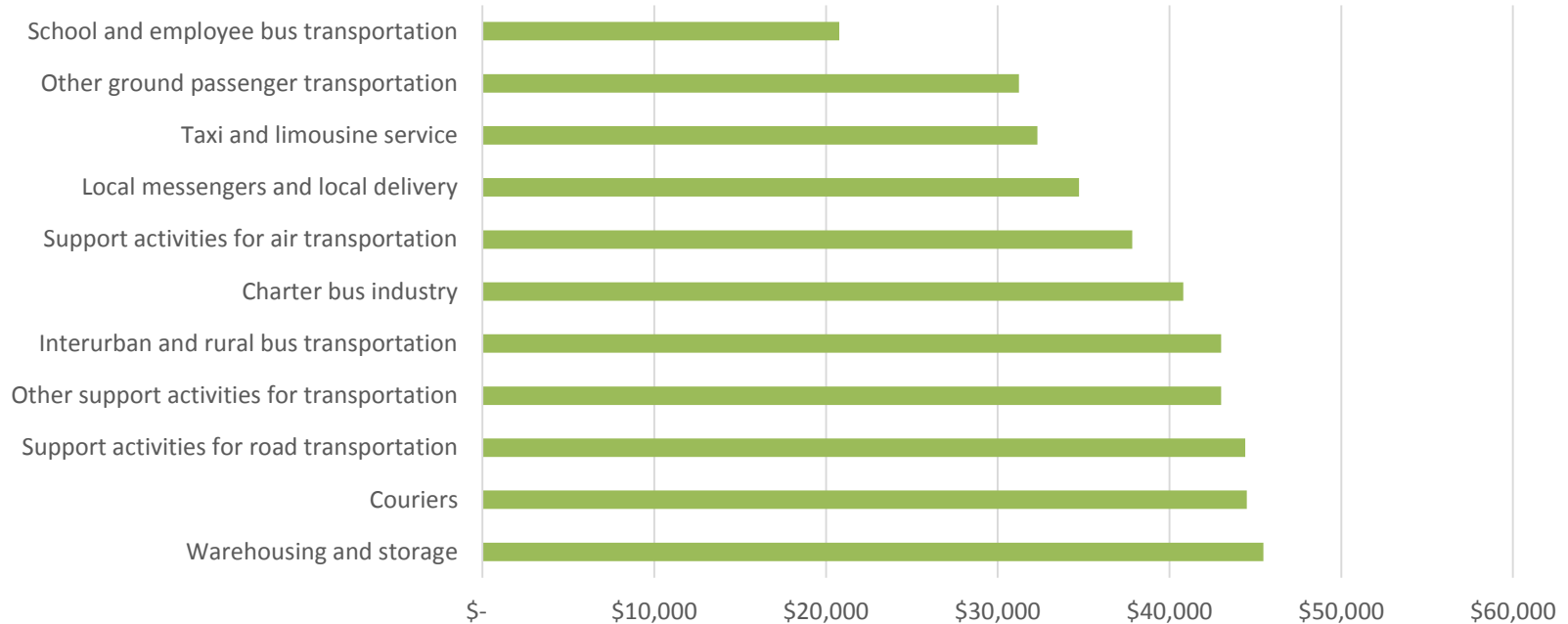
Average annual wages for workers in the distribution/logistics component ranged anywhere from 43 percent to 55 percent higher than those for transportation segment workers over the period 2006 – 2016. Overall, total TLD wages increased at an average of 2.1 percent year to year during the same period.

HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES BY INDUSTRY SUBSECTORS



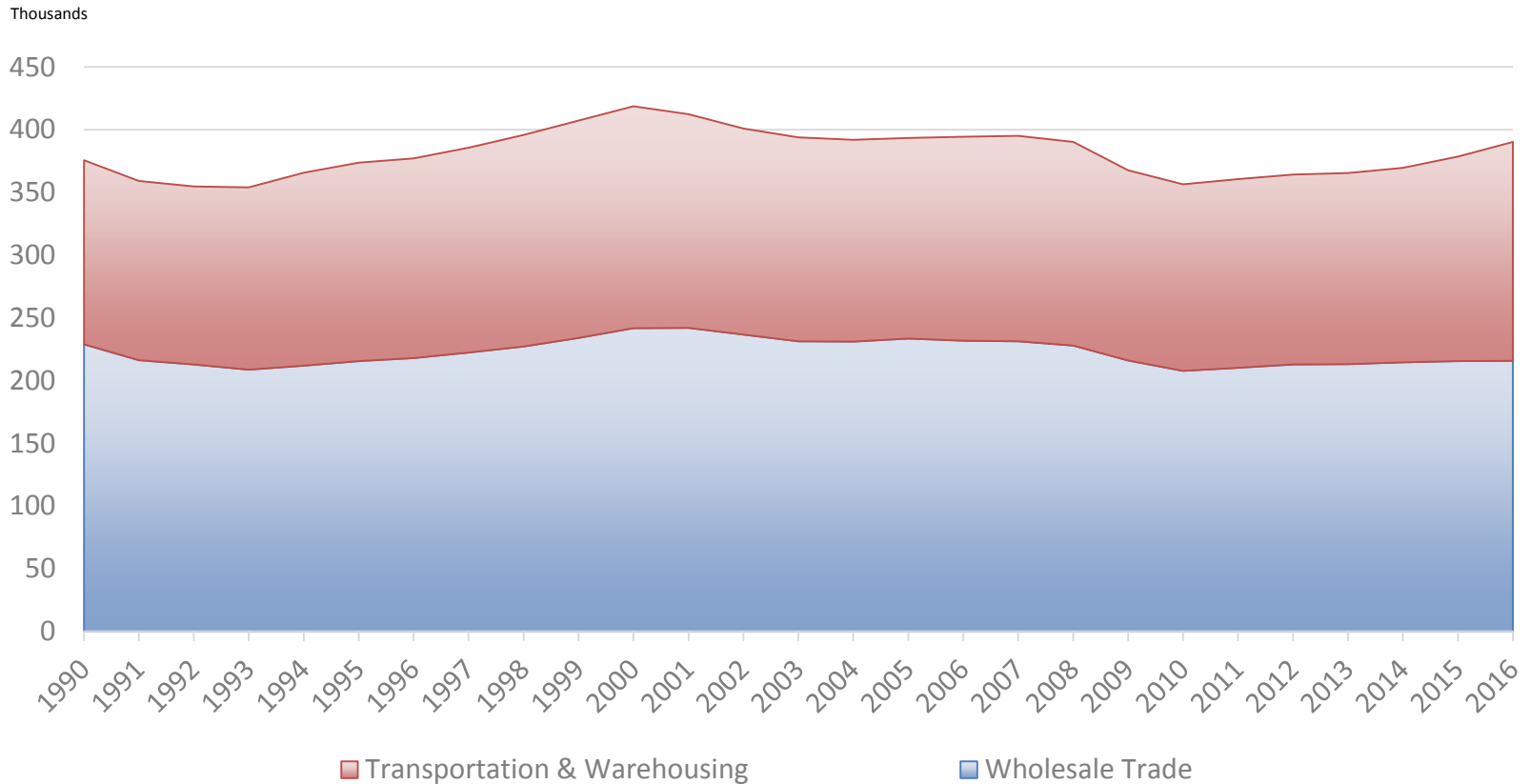
Analysis of average annual wage data by detailed industry reveals that 44.7 percent of all TLD industries had an average annual wage above \$70,000 in 2016. Those industries account for 48.5 percent of total TLD employment.

LOWEST ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES BY INDUSTRY SUBSECTORS

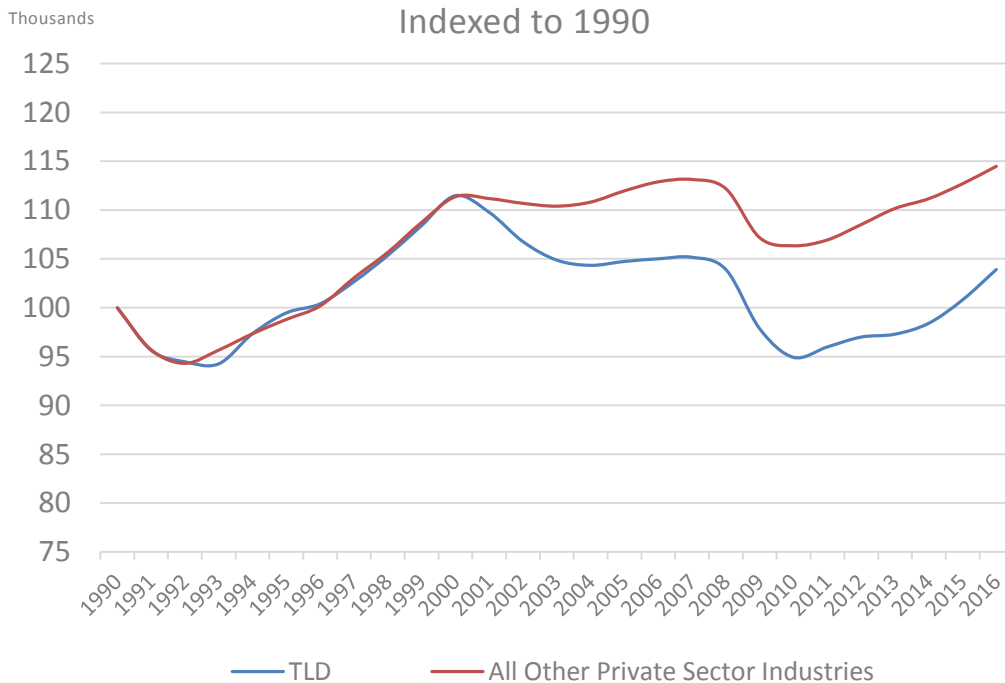


Analysis of average annual wage data by detailed industry reveals that approximately 28 percent of TLD industries had an average annual wage below \$50,000 in 2016. Those industries account for 25 percent of total TLD employment.

LONG-TERM INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT TREND TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING VS. WHOLESALE TRADE



TRANSPORTATION, LOGISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION VS. ALL OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRIES



TLD and Total Private Sector Employment Indexed to 1990

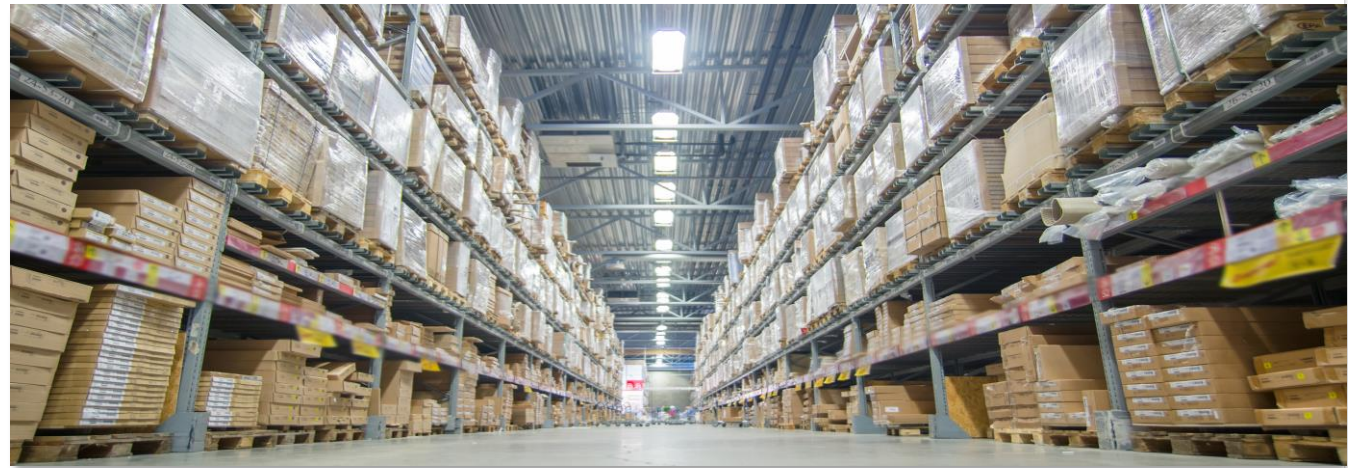
Following a decade of employment increases throughout the 1990s, New Jersey's TLD industry peaked in 2000. After several years of stabilization, the industry suffered heavy losses during the most recent national recession.

TLD jobholding faced three years of contraction in the wake of the recession, with severe declines occurring between 2008 and 2010.

From 2010 onward, the sector as a whole has seen tremendous growth as the economy continues to recover and demand for goods surges.



OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS



EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

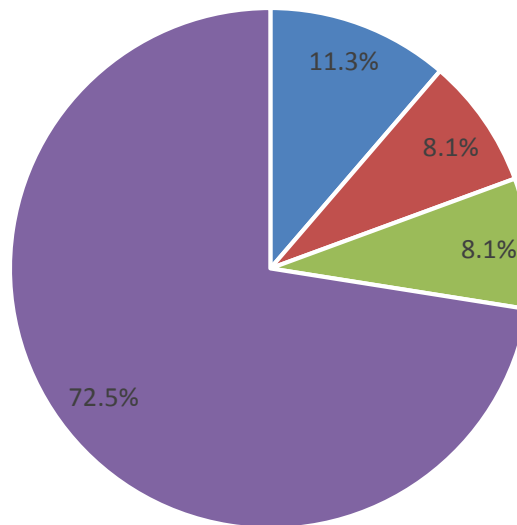
Occupational Group	Employment	Percent of Cluster
53 Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	143,530	39.1%
43 Office and Administrative Support Occupations	83,160	22.6%
41 Sales and Related Occupations	45,710	12.4%
11 Management Occupations	24,570	6.7%
13 Business and Financial Operations Occupations	17,610	4.8%
49 Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	17,370	4.7%
51 Production Occupations	12,240	3.3%
15 Computer and Mathematical Occupations	6,700	1.8%

The transportation and material moving occupational group accounts for the greatest proportion of jobs in the TLD industry cluster with more than a third of total jobholding.



PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

The three largest occupations in the TLD cluster account for more than 27 percent of TLD jobs



- Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products
- Balance of TLD Jobs

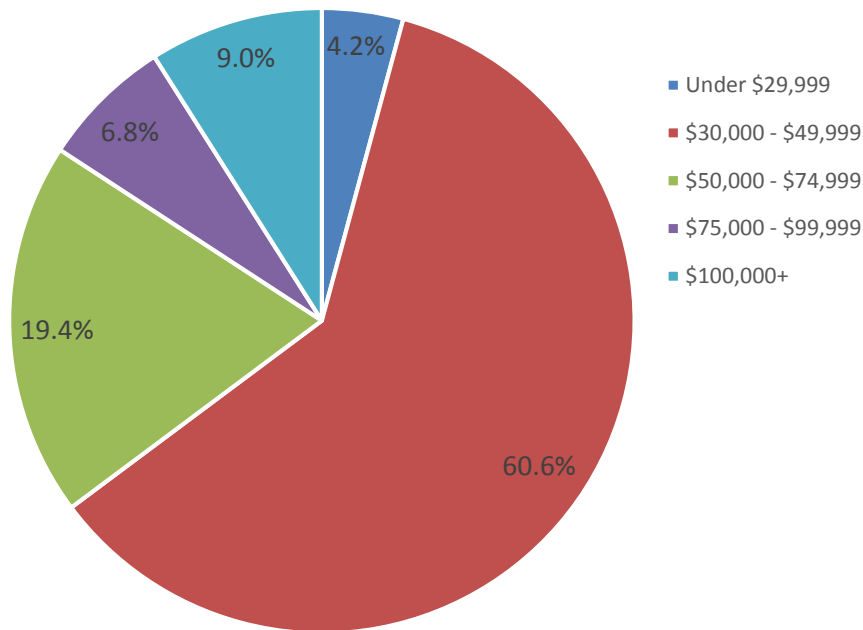


TOP OCCUPATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT

Occupation	Employment	Salary	Percent of TLD Jobholding
53-7062 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	41,130	\$32,779	11.3%
53-3032 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	29,470	\$46,737	8.1%
41-4012 Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	29,330	\$71,475	8.1%
43-4051 Customer Service Representatives	13,650	\$42,256	3.7%
53-3033 Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	11,160	\$38,695	3.1%
53-3022 Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	10,610	\$34,686	2.9%
43-5081 Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	10,070	\$31,216	2.8%
43-5071 Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	9,420	\$37,952	2.6%
43-9061 Office Clerks, General	8,520	\$35,955	2.3%
11-1021 General and Operations Managers	8,430	\$175,394	2.3%
53-7051 Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	8,160	\$37,244	2.2%
43-3031 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	6,940	\$43,259	1.9%
53-7064 Packers and Packagers, Hand	5,830	\$25,450	1.6%
43-1011 First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	5,620	\$63,372	1.5%
43-6014 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical,	4,250	\$37,158	1.2%
11-2022 Sales Managers	4,100	\$139,551	1.1%
53-1021 First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers,	3,890	\$54,896	1.1%
13-1199 Business Operations Specialists, All Other	3,850	\$76,960	1.1%
53-3041 Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	3,790	\$36,153	1.0%
41-3099 Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	3,710	\$77,298	1.0%
43-5032 Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	3,500	\$40,906	1.0%
33-9099 Protective Service Workers, All Other	3,390	\$23,418	0.9%
53-3021 Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	2,860	\$36,913	0.8%
43-5011 Cargo and Freight Agents	2,830	\$46,205	0.8%
43-4181 Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	2,820	\$40,420	0.8%



OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BY SALARY RANGE



The vast majority of New Jersey's TLD workers earn a salary between \$30,000-\$49,999

Analysis of occupational employment by salary range shows that 64.9 percent of workers have an average salary of less than \$50,000.

27 percent of the occupations present in the cluster have an average salary of \$50,000 - \$74,999, with 19.4 percent of all TLD workers employed in those occupations.

(These numbers exclude data that has been suppressed for confidentiality.)



SIGNIFICANT TLD OCCUPATIONS RANKED BY HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALARY

Occupations with the Highest Annual Salary

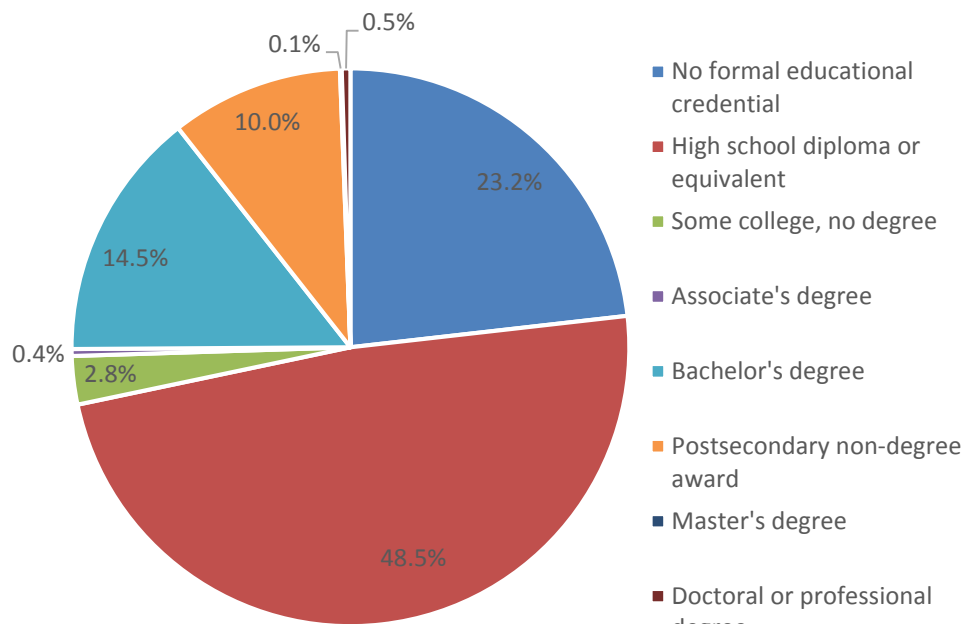
Occupation	Employment	Salary	Percent of TLD Jobholding
11-1011 Chief Executives	180	\$205,633	0.1%
11-9121 Natural Sciences Managers	450	\$191,470	0.1%
23-1011 Lawyers	220	\$177,060	0.1%
11-1021 General and Operations Managers	8,430	\$175,394	2.5%
11-3031 Financial Managers	1,530	\$158,066	0.5%
11-9041 Architectural and Engineering Managers	170	\$151,078	0.1%
11-2021 Marketing Managers	1,710	\$150,499	0.5%
11-3021 Computer and Information Systems Managers	750	\$149,633	0.2%
11-3121 Human Resources Managers	340	\$148,613	0.1%
11-9111 Medical and Health Services Managers	40	\$148,045	<0.1%

Occupations with the Lowest Annual Salary

Occupation	Employment	Salary	Percent of TLD Jobholding
51-2092 Team Assemblers	470	\$26,640	0.1%
43-9071 Office Machine Operators, Except Computer	60	\$26,516	<0.1%
45-2092 Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	720	\$25,687	0.2%
53-7064 Packers and Packagers, Hand	5,830	\$25,450	1.8%
51-6099 Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Workers, All Other	60	\$24,588	<0.1%
45-2099 Agricultural Workers, All Other	40	\$24,214	<0.1%
53-6031 Automotive and Watercraft Service Attendants	60	\$23,956	<0.1%
53-6061 Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants	470	\$23,926	0.1%
33-9099 Protective Service Workers, All Other	3,390	\$23,418	1.0%
39-6011 Baggage Porters and Bellhops	30	\$23,037	<0.1%



OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENT



Educational requirements of TLD occupations

While a majority of the occupations within the TLD industry cluster require no further education beyond high school, many occupations such as truck drivers and forklift operators have licensing requirements.

Some jobs, especially those in secure areas such as shipping terminals or at airports, may also require additional screening or background checks.

Approximately 61 percent of the jobs in the TLD cluster require no further education beyond high school.



WHO ARE THE WORKERS?



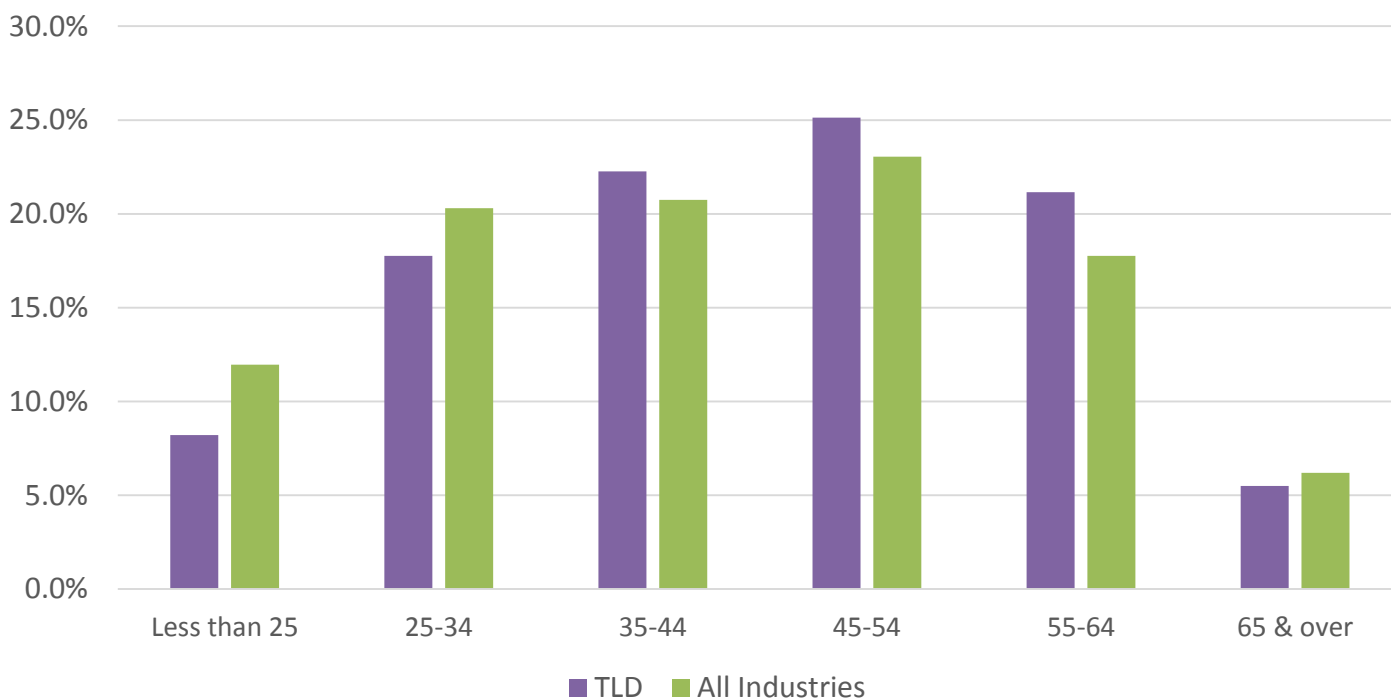
CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW JERSEY'S TLD RESIDENT WORKFORCE

- The American Community Survey (ACS), a product of the U.S. Census Bureau, gives insight to the characteristics of New Jersey residents who are employed in the TLD cluster.
- As the ACS is resident-based, it illustrates the characteristics of people who live in New Jersey and the industries that those residents work in rather than the characteristics of the workers who are employed in the Garden State.



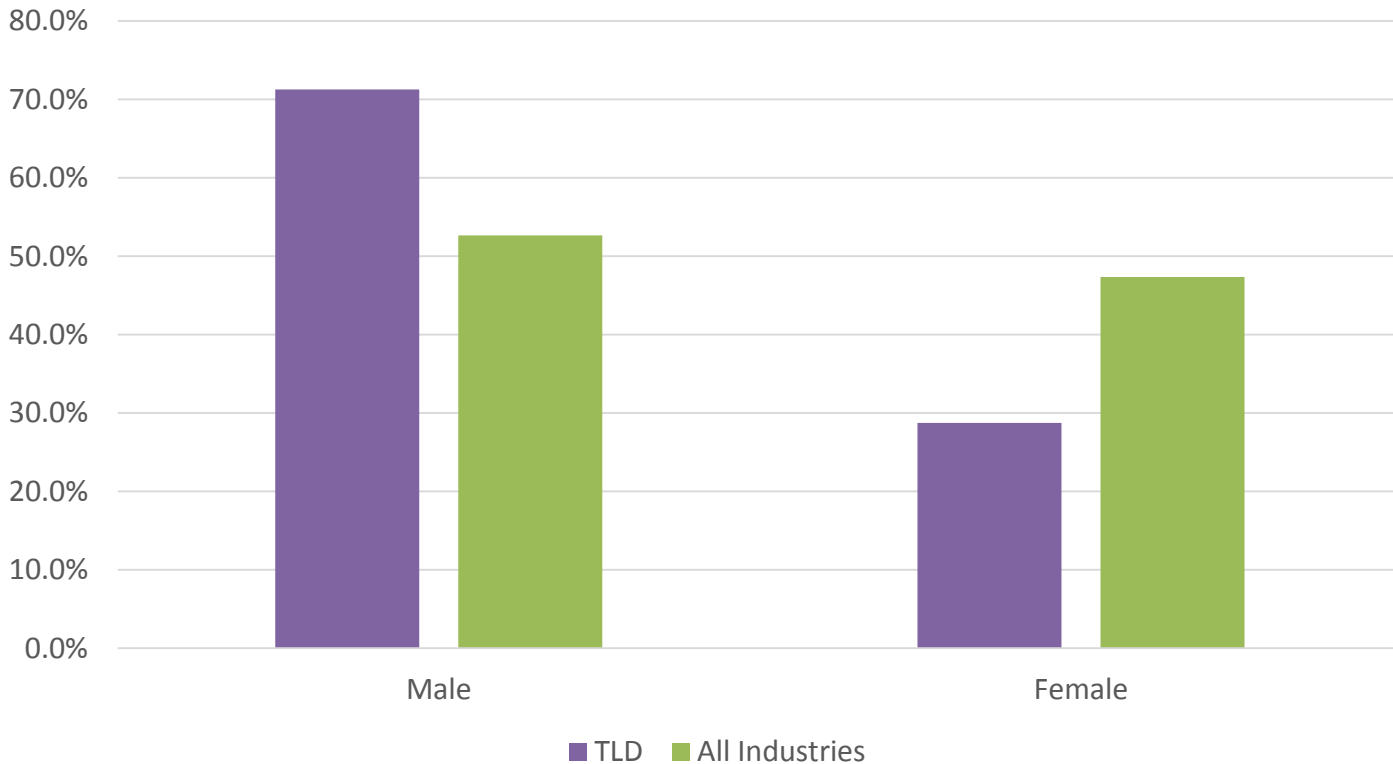
TLD CLUSTER'S RESIDENT WORKFORCE BY AGE

The TLD cluster's New Jersey resident workforce is typically older than for the state as a whole



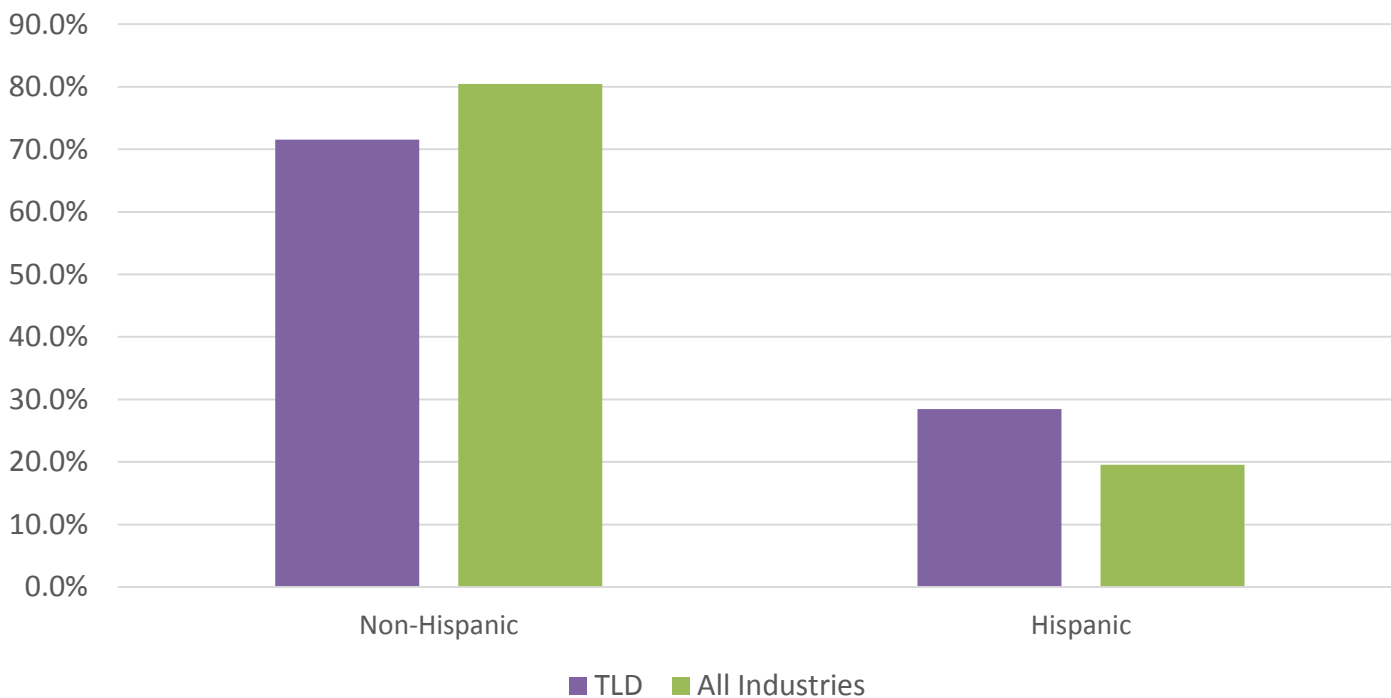
TLD CLUSTER'S RESIDENT WORKFORCE BY GENDER

New Jersey's resident TLD workforce is predominately male



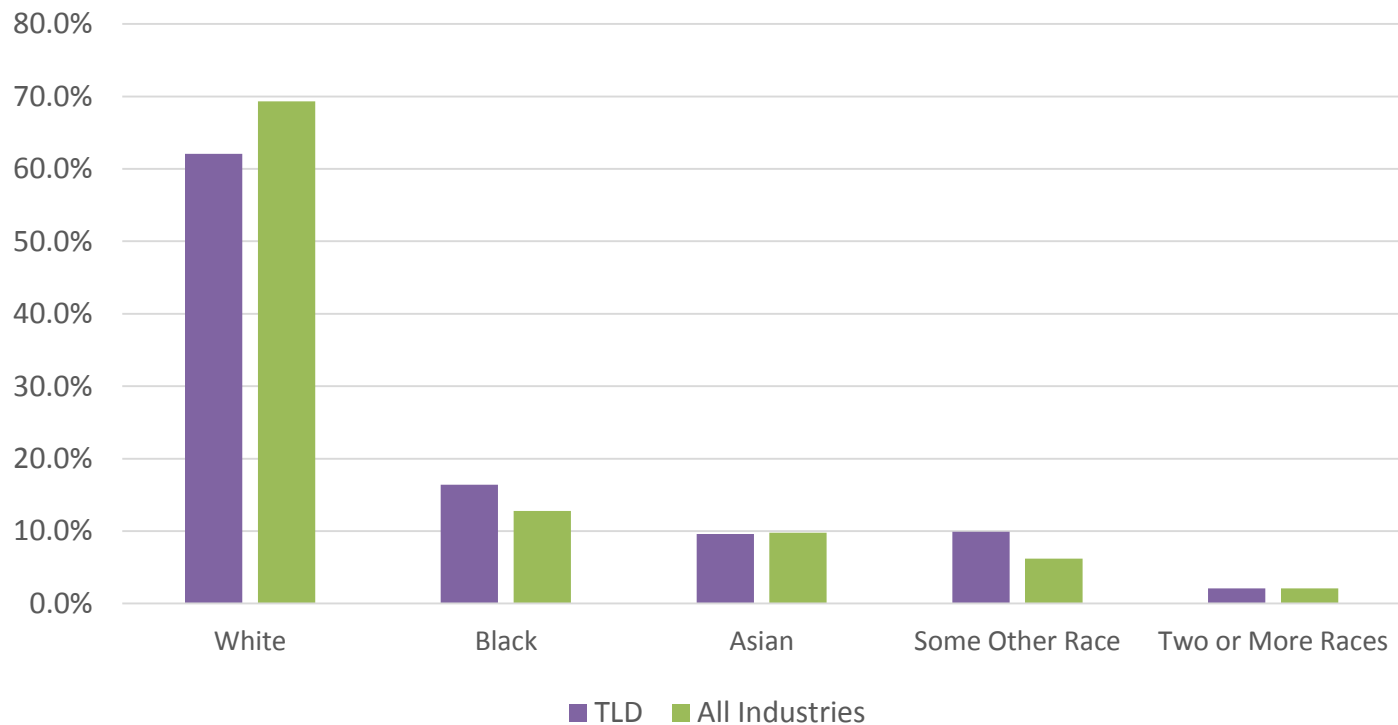
TLD CLUSTER'S RESIDENT WORKFORCE BY HISPANIC ORIGIN

In comparison to other industries, TLD has a larger share of Hispanic resident workforce



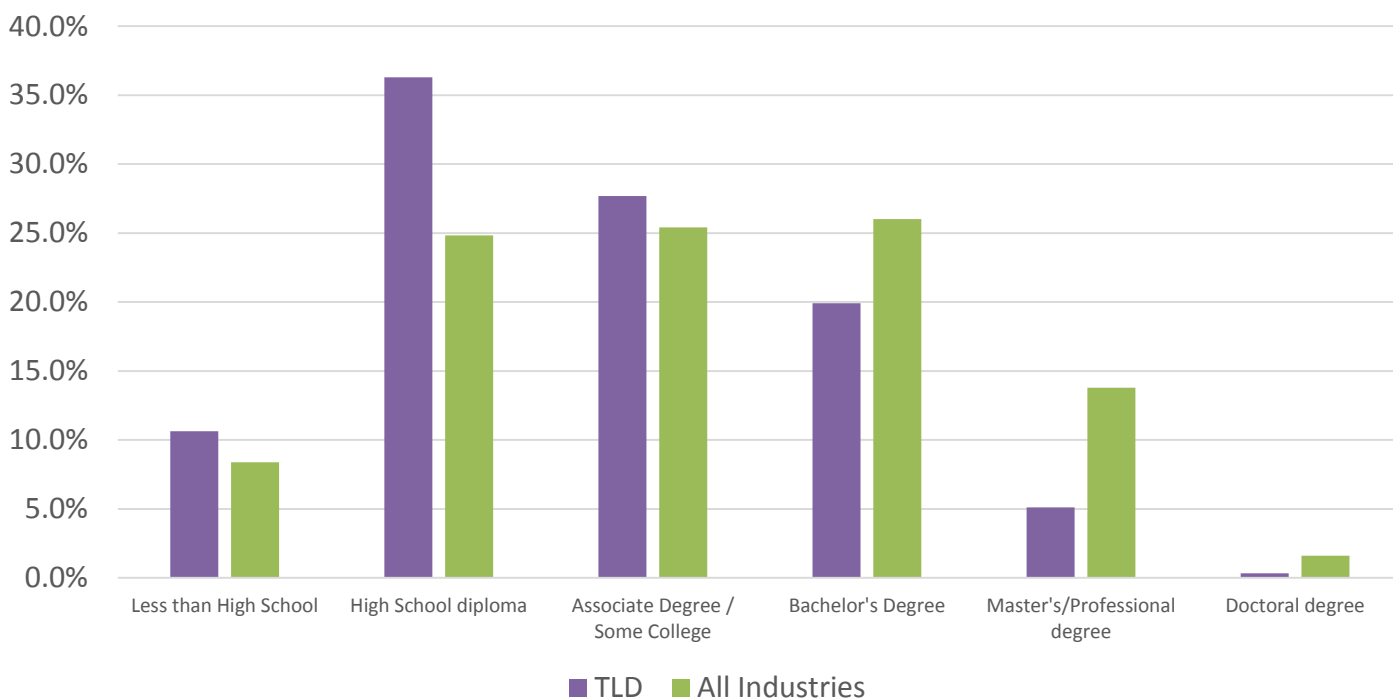
TLD CLUSTER'S RESIDENT WORKFORCE BY RACE

TLD has a larger share of minority resident workforce



TLD CLUSTER'S RESIDENT WORKFORCE BY EDUCATION LEVEL

A large percentage of New Jersey resident TLD workers have no further education beyond high school

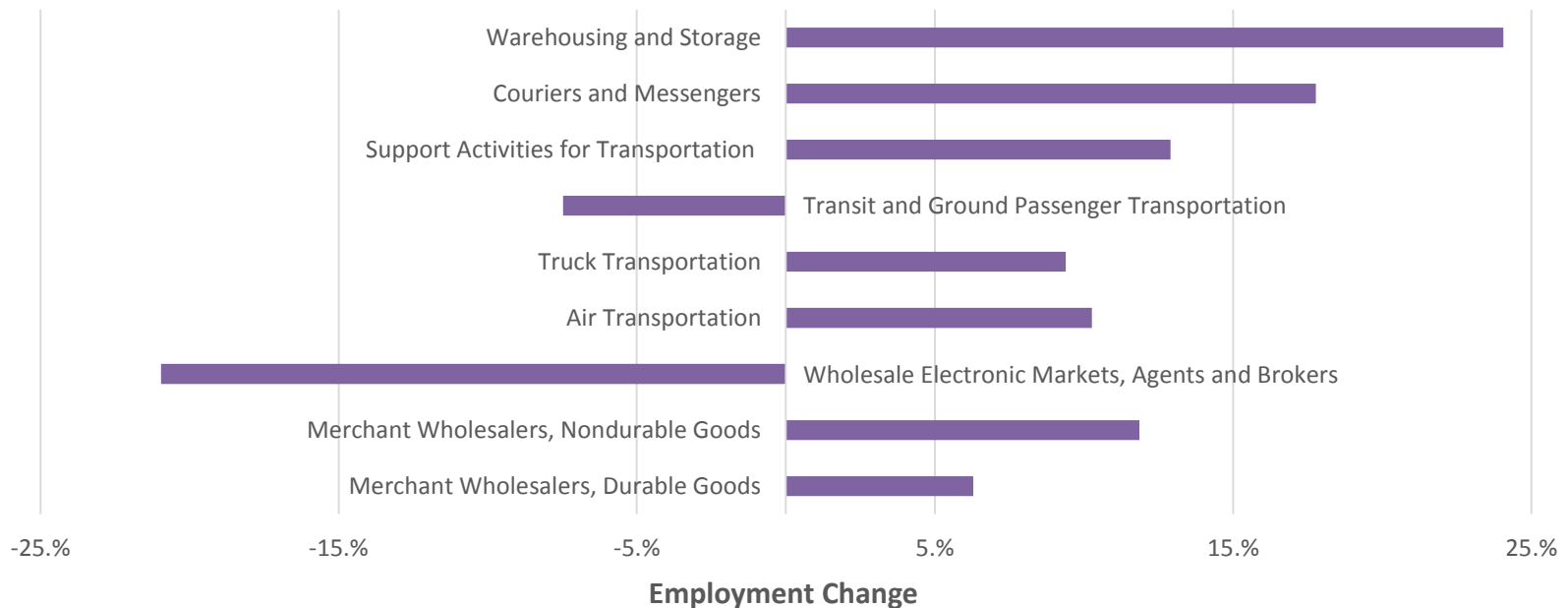


INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 2014-2024



EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS 2014-2024

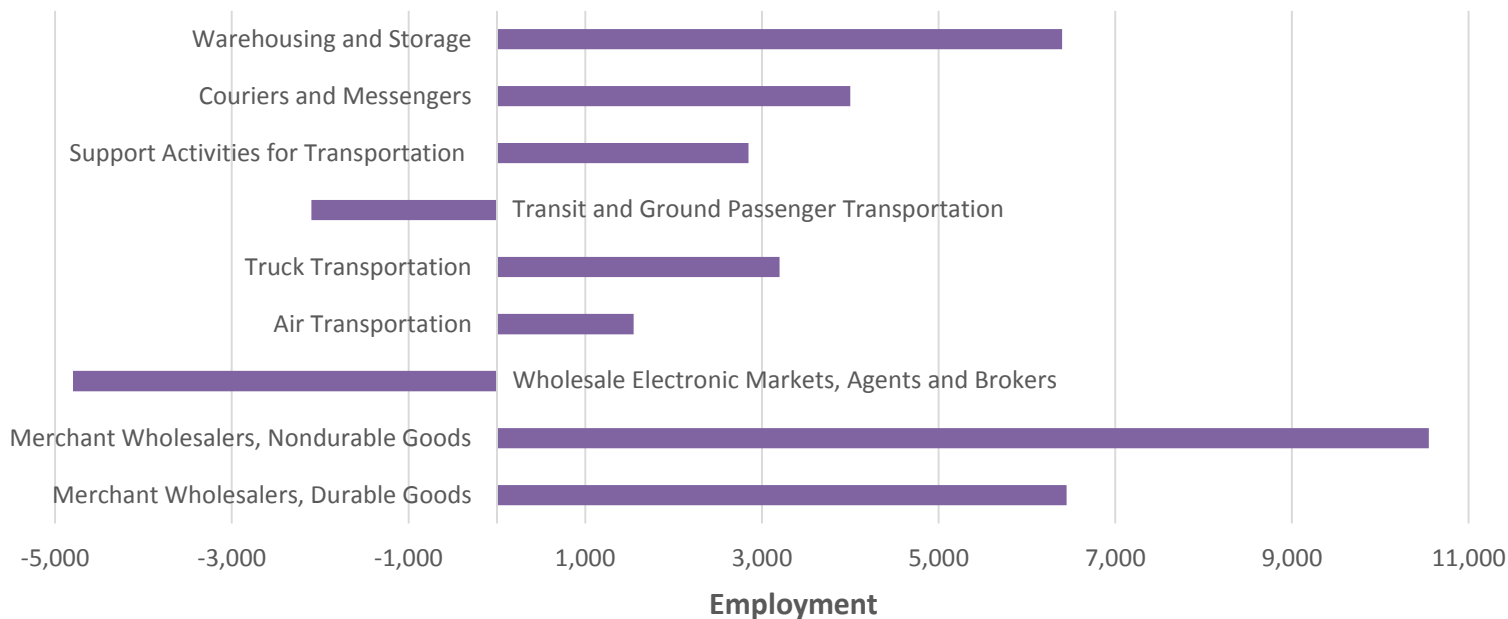
Transportation, Logistics & Distribution Industry Cluster Projected Employment Change by Industry 2014-2024



With a projected growth rate of 24.1 percent, **Warehousing and Storage** is expected to be the TLD cluster's fastest-growing industry through the year 2024.

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS 2014-2024

Transportation, Logistics & Distribution Industry Cluster Projected Employment Change by Industry 2014-2024



The industry in the TLD cluster expected to add the largest amount of jobs from 2014 to 2024 is **Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (+10,550)**.

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 2014-2024

According to industry and occupational projections, the top 10 TLD industry cluster occupations in NJ (by employment) are expected to see an employment increase of eight percent from 2014 to 2024 for a total of almost 13,000 added jobs.

Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers jobs are projected to grow at the fastest rate (13.7%) over the ten year period, followed by Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators which are projected to grow at a rate of 11.9 percent and Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers at 11.7 percent.



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

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