Florida Manufacturing Industry

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics
Florida manufacturers are critical to the state’s economy. Many Florida manufacturing operations benefit from the presence of advanced research facilities at Florida’s universities and colleges, military installations, and NASA.

- In June 2013, Florida manufacturing was 4.4 percent of the employment for all industries. Manufacturing is separated into durable goods manufacturing and nondurable goods manufacturing. Durable goods manufacturing accounted for 66.7 percent of June 2013 manufacturing employment and nondurable goods manufacturing accounted for 33.3 percent.

- Manufacturing had 18,510 establishments in June 2013, with employment of 323,341 jobs. Employment was up 5,660 jobs (+1.8 percent) over the year.

![Florida Manufacturing Employment](image)

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program (QCEW).

- Manufacturing employment was on a downward trend from January 2001 to November 2003. From November 2003 to June 2006, employment briefly rose before once again following a trend of decline from June 2006 to October 2010. Manufacturing
employment has been growing since the October 2010 low of 305,499 jobs. Manufacturing employment increased by 17,842 jobs from October 2010 to June 2013.

- The largest industry subsectors in manufacturing in June 2013 were computer and electronic product manufacturing (41,048 jobs); transportation equipment manufacturing (36,823 jobs); fabricated metal product manufacturing (32,836 jobs); food manufacturing (29,704 jobs); miscellaneous manufacturing (29,088 jobs); and machinery manufacturing (24,099 jobs). These six subsectors made up 59.9 percent of total manufacturing employment. Food manufacturing is the only subsector of these six that manufactures nondurable goods.

**Durable Goods Manufacturing**

- Durable goods manufacturing includes the following industry subsectors: wood product manufacturing; nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing; primary metal manufacturing; fabricated metal product manufacturing; machinery manufacturing; computer and electronic product manufacturing; electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing; transportation equipment manufacturing; furniture and related product manufacturing; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

- Durable goods manufacturing had 12,047 establishments in June 2013, with employment of 215,601. Employment was up 5,639 jobs (+2.7 percent) over the year.

- The largest industry subsectors in durable goods manufacturing in June 2013 were computer and electronic product manufacturing (41,048 jobs); transportation equipment manufacturing (36,823 jobs); fabricated metal product manufacturing (32,836 jobs); miscellaneous manufacturing (29,088 jobs); and machinery manufacturing (24,099 jobs). These five subsectors accounted for 76.0 percent of durable goods manufacturing employment and 50.7 percent of total manufacturing employment.
Eight of the ten durable goods subsectors gained jobs over the year in June 2013. Fabricated metal product manufacturing (+1,876 jobs, +6.1 percent) gained the most jobs from June 2012 to June 2013, while computer and electronic product manufacturing (-1,727 jobs, -4.0 percent) lost the most jobs.

**Nondurable Goods Manufacturing**

- Nondurable goods manufacturing includes the following subsectors: food manufacturing; beverage and tobacco product manufacturing; textile mills; textile product mills; apparel manufacturing; leather and allied product manufacturing; paper manufacturing; printing and related support activities; petroleum and coal products manufacturing; chemical manufacturing; and plastics and rubber products manufacturing.

- Nondurable goods manufacturing had 6,463 establishments in June 2013, with employment of 107,740 jobs. Employment was virtually unchanged (up 21 jobs; less than 0.1 percent) over the year.
The largest industry subsectors in nondurable goods manufacturing in June 2013 were food manufacturing (29,704 jobs); chemical manufacturing (18,602 jobs); and printing and related support activities (17,021 jobs). These three subsectors accounted for 60.6 percent of nondurable goods manufacturing employment and 20.2 percent of total manufacturing employment.

Seven of the 11 nondurable goods manufacturing subsectors gained jobs over the year in June 2013. Food manufacturing (+715 jobs, +2.5 percent) gained the most jobs from June 2012 to June 2013, while textile product mills (-735 jobs, -15.8 percent) lost the most jobs.
Manufacturing’s 2012 average annual wage increased more than the average wage for all industries over the year, but it grew at a slower rate. The 2012 average annual wage for the manufacturing industry was $53,284, an increase of $913 (+1.7 percent) from 2011. The average annual wage for all industries grew by $901 (+2.1 percent) over the year.

The manufacturing industry’s 2012 average annual wage exceeded the average annual wage for all industries by $10,071 (+23.3 percent). This difference was only slightly changed from 2011 when it was $10,059 (+23.8 percent).

The computer and electronic product manufacturing subsector had an average annual wage of $77,860 in 2012, the highest in manufacturing. Apparel manufacturing had the lowest average annual wage in 2012 ($32,428). Thirteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors had a 2012 average annual wage greater than the average for all industries ($43,213). Eleven manufacturing subsectors had an average annual wage greater than $50,000 and three subsectors had an average annual wage greater than $60,000.

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program (QCEW).
The 15 largest manufacturing-specific occupations represent 39.7 percent of total occupational employment in manufacturing.

The largest manufacturing-specific occupation in 2013 was team assemblers, which has an average hourly wage of $12.89.

Average hourly wages among the 15 largest manufacturing-specific occupations range from a high of $34.37 for industrial engineers to a low of $12.02 for helpers-production workers.

Three out of the 15 largest occupations have an average wage greater than $20.00 per hour.

Twelve of the 15 largest occupations are projected to gain jobs through 2021 and three occupations are projected to lose jobs.

Team assemblers (+909 jobs) are projected to gain the most jobs of all of the top 15 manufacturing-specific occupations from 2013 to 2021. Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (+14.76 percent) are projected to grow the fastest from 2013 to 2021. Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks and printing press operators (-378 jobs each) are projected to lose the most jobs from 2013 to 2021.
Eight of the top 15 manufacturing-specific occupations require training beyond high school, but only one requires a bachelor’s degree. Higher wages are found in occupations with greater training requirements.

Bachelor’s Degrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Title</th>
<th>Employment 2013</th>
<th>Employment 2021</th>
<th>Change Total</th>
<th>% of Industry Total</th>
<th>2013 Average Hourly Wage</th>
<th>Training Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, All Manufacturing Occupations</td>
<td>317,811</td>
<td>324,643</td>
<td>6,832</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Engineers</td>
<td>7,625</td>
<td>7,877</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>$34.37 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountants and Auditors</td>
<td>3,235</td>
<td>3,259</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>$32.41 Bachelor's degree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineers</td>
<td>3,171</td>
<td>3,163</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>-0.25</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>$39.16 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Developers, Systems Software</td>
<td>2,858</td>
<td>2,976</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>$45.21 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineers</td>
<td>2,374</td>
<td>2,328</td>
<td>-46</td>
<td>-1.94</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$42.31 Bachelor's degree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aerospace Engineers</td>
<td>1,951</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>-79</td>
<td>-4.05</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>$43.03 Bachelor's degree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineering Managers</td>
<td>1,785</td>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>$57.65 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics Engineers, Except Computer</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>-96</td>
<td>-6.66</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>$41.75 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Managers</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>$62.75 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executives</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>-49</td>
<td>-6.71</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>$95.77 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Managers</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>$61.23 Bachelor's degree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>17.57</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>$28.45 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Analysts</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-0.33</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>$37.43 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and Information Systems Managers</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-0.87</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>$64.20 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemists</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>$32.36 Bachelor's degree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The 15 largest high skill manufacturing occupations represent 9.1 percent of total occupational employment in manufacturing.

The largest high skill manufacturing occupation in 2013 was industrial engineers, which has an average hourly wage of $34.37.

Average hourly wages among the 15 largest high skill manufacturing occupations range from a high of $95.77 for chief executives to a low of $28.45 for market research analysts and marketing specialists.

All of the 15 largest high skill occupations have an average wage greater than $20.00 per hour.

Eight of the 15 largest high skill occupations are projected to gain jobs through 2021 and seven occupations are projected to lose jobs.

Industrial engineers (+252 jobs) are projected to gain the most jobs of all of the top 15 high skill manufacturing occupations from 2013 to 2021. Market research analysts and
marketing specialists (+17.57 percent) are projected to grow the fastest from 2013 to 2021. Electronics engineers, except computers (-96 jobs) are projected to lose the most jobs from 2013 to 2021 among the top 15 high skill manufacturing occupations.

- All occupations in the top 15 high skill manufacturing occupations require a bachelor's degree.

- Employment in the manufacturing industry is concentrated in the southeast, central, and northeast parts of the state with the largest number of jobs found in Miami-Dade, Pinellas, Orange, Broward, Hillsborough, Duval, Brevard, Polk, and Palm Beach counties.
Manufacturing Employment

Legend
- Florida Cities

Employment
- 0 - 2,229
- 2,230 - 8,477
- 8,478 - 20,558
- 20,559 - 31,912

Manufacturing Establishments by Location

Legend
- Florida Cities
- Manufacturing Locations

Total Establishments
- 3 - 94
- 95 - 353
- 354 - 679
- 680 - 1,650
- 1,651 - 3,637