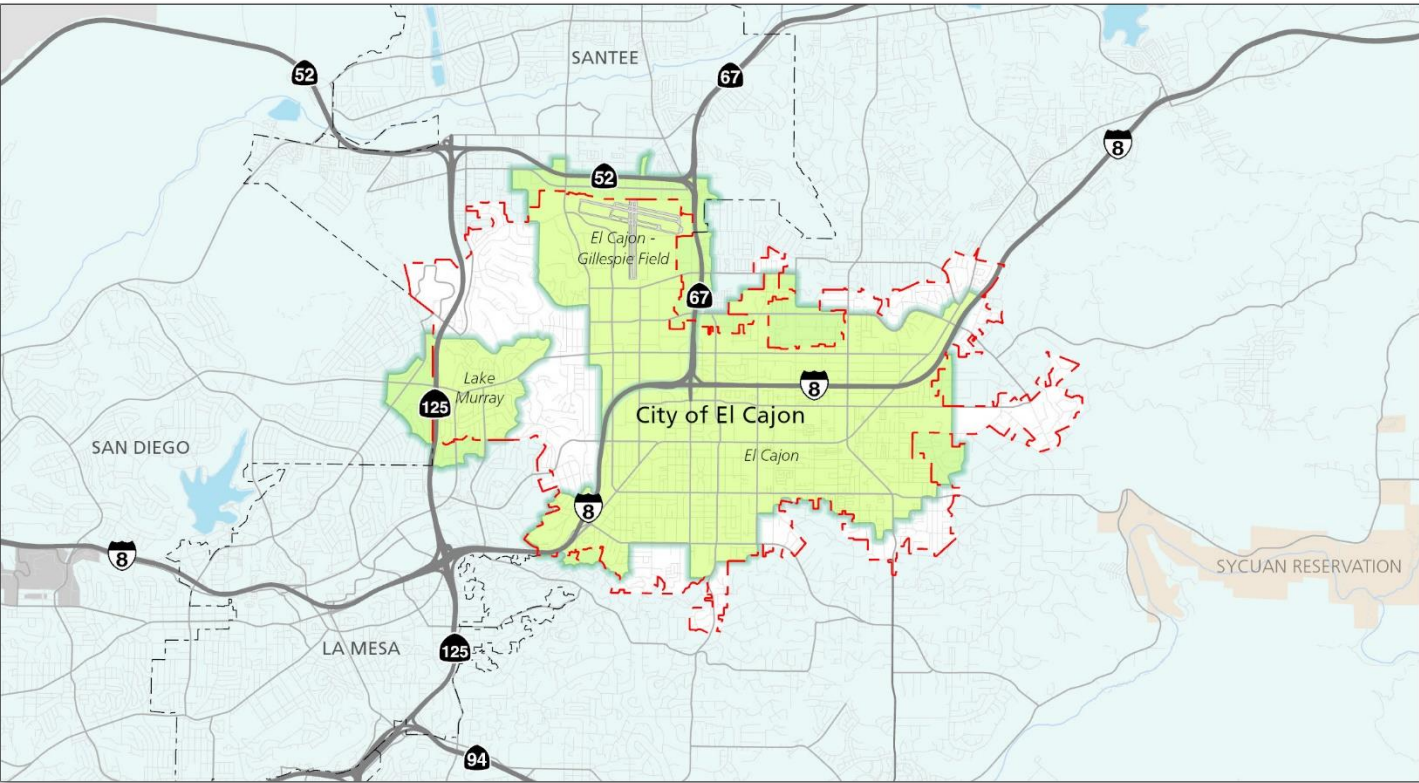


Employment in the San Diego region

City of El Cajon



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August 2019

Fast facts

City of El Cajon

47,942	employees
3.1%	region's employees
14.5	land area (square miles)
3,297.3	employees per square mile

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Background

The San Diego region is a growing and dynamic place to live and work. As the community, policy makers, and other stakeholders collaborate regarding how we create transportation options for our residents that are competitive and environmentally responsible, it is essential we utilize the data we have regarding where people live and work to invest in strategies that will best serve our communities.

In spring 2019, the Data, Analytics, and Modeling Department of SANDAG applied data analytics to multiple data sources to better understand where employment centers are in the region, where the employees in these areas commute from, and what their commutes look like. The result of this analysis were packets describing over 70 employment centers across the San Diego region.

As a next step in this series, this packet describes employment in the **City of El Cajon**, including maps showing where individuals who work in the City of El Cajon live and how far they have to travel to get to their places of employment, where residents of El Cajon travel to work, as well as a map that shows all of the travel to and from the City of El Cajon regardless if for work, recreation, or any other reason. SANDAG 2018 demographic and socioeconomic estimates for the population of El Cajon are included (Appendix B), as are the 3 packets for employment centers located all or partially in the City of El Cajon (as shown in the red outline on the cover of this packet and Appendix C). Because employment centers can cross jurisdictional boundaries and not all the employees in a jurisdiction are included in an employment center, it is important to note the number of employees in these 3 employment centers will not total the number of employees in a jurisdiction.

Because the data shared here are analyzed specifically for the purposes of these analyses, it is important to note that these results may differ from other sources. Additional information regarding the data sources and important factors to consider when interpreting this information are provided at the end of this packet (Appendix A).

Highlight 1

Industries in this jurisdiction and the region overall

	City of El Cajon		Region	
	Number of jobs	Percentage/rank	Number of jobs	Percentage/rank
Health care and social assistance	7,333	15% (2)	199,700	13% (1)
Retail trade	7,399	15% (1)	156,612	10% (2)
Professional, scientific, technical	1,588	3% (9)	148,766	10% (3)
Food services	3,523	7% (6)	131,594	9% (4)
Manufacturing	4,855	10% (5)	109,234	7% (5)
Administrative, support, waste services	1,744	4% (8)	91,519	6% (6)
Construction	5,372	11% (4)	83,498	5% (7)
Local government education	6,276	13% (3)	80,300	5% (8)
Other services	2,672	6% (7)	69,124	5% (9)
Finance and insurance	949	2% (12)	47,848	3% (10)
Wholesale trade	1,182	3% (10)	46,625	3% (11)
Arts, entertainment, recreation	653	1% (15)	45,639	3% (12)
Real estate, rental, leasing	1,016	2% (11)	38,582	3% (13)
Local government	341	1% (17)	37,429	2% (14)
Transportation and warehousing	807	2% (14)	36,183	2% (15)
Accommodation	210	<1% (20)	33,094	2% (16)
Educational services	899	2% (13)	32,892	2% (17)
State government education	0	0% (24)	31,600	2% (18)
Information	268	1% (18)	26,262	2% (19)
Department of Defense	0	0% (25)	22,500	1% (20)
Management of companies/enterprises	440	1% (16)	21,500	1% (21)
Federal government	33	<1% (22)	11,454	1% (22)
Farm	0	0% (26)	9,000	1% (23)
Utilities	243	1% (19)	7,208	<1% (24)
State government	137	<1% (21)	7,037	<1% (25)
Mining and logging	2	<1% (23)	300	<1% (26)
Total	47,942		1,525,500	

Source: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016

Highlight 2

Other statistics about the education level and income of employees in this jurisdiction

19%

have Bachelor's degree or higher (24% region)

\$42,025

mean employee salary (\$55,801 region)

these jobs represent

3.1%

of the region's jobs

these incomes represent






2.0%

of regional labor income

Sources: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Highlight 3

What mode of transportation employees in this jurisdiction use to get to work during peak period

	Drive alone 	Transit 	Carpool 	Bike 	Walk 
City of El Cajon	81%	3%	13%	1%	2%
Region	80%	4%	13%	2%	1%

Source: SANDAG Activity Based Model, 2016

Highlight 4

How far employees drive on average to get to this jurisdiction during peak period and how long it takes them on average, by transportation mode

	City of El Cajon		Region	
	Mean number of miles	Mean length of time (Minutes)	Mean number of miles	Mean length of time (Minutes)
Vehicles	10.6	19.7	12.0	25.1
Transit	10.2	67.5	10.7	62.8
Bike	3.5	17.6	4.3	21.6
Walk	1.3	26.2	1.2	23.2

Note: Peak period includes 6:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. to 6:59 p.m.

Source: SANDAG Activity Based Model, 2016

Highlight 5

Where employees travel from to work in the City of El Cajon

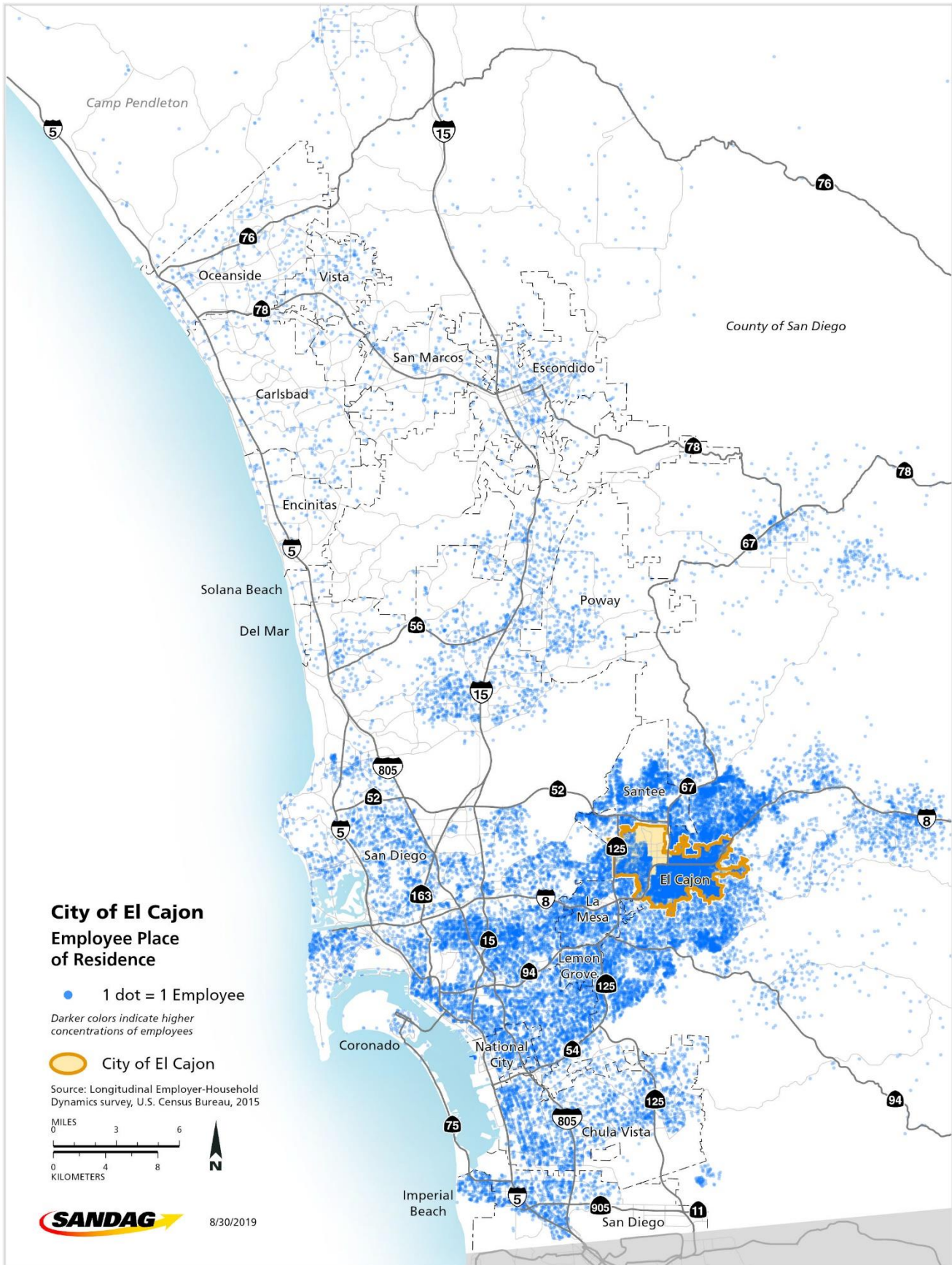
Jurisdiction	Number of workers who travel from jurisdiction to the City of El Cajon	Percent
Unincorporated	9,222	29%
San Diego	9,177	29%
El Cajon	5,817	18%
Santee	1,883	6%
Chula Vista	1,762	6%
La Mesa	1,206	4%
National City	489	2%
Lemon Grove	462	2%
Escondido	329	1%
Poway	294	1%
Oceanside	213	1%
Imperial Beach	211	1%
Vista	154	1%
San Marcos	142	<1%
Carlsbad	142	<1%
Encinitas	83	<1%
Coronado	62	<1%
Solana Beach	19	<1%
Del Mar	7	<1%
Total	31,674	

Note: The total number of employees shown here is lower than presented elsewhere because employees who travel from outside the region or have an unknown origin location are excluded and only primary jobs are included.

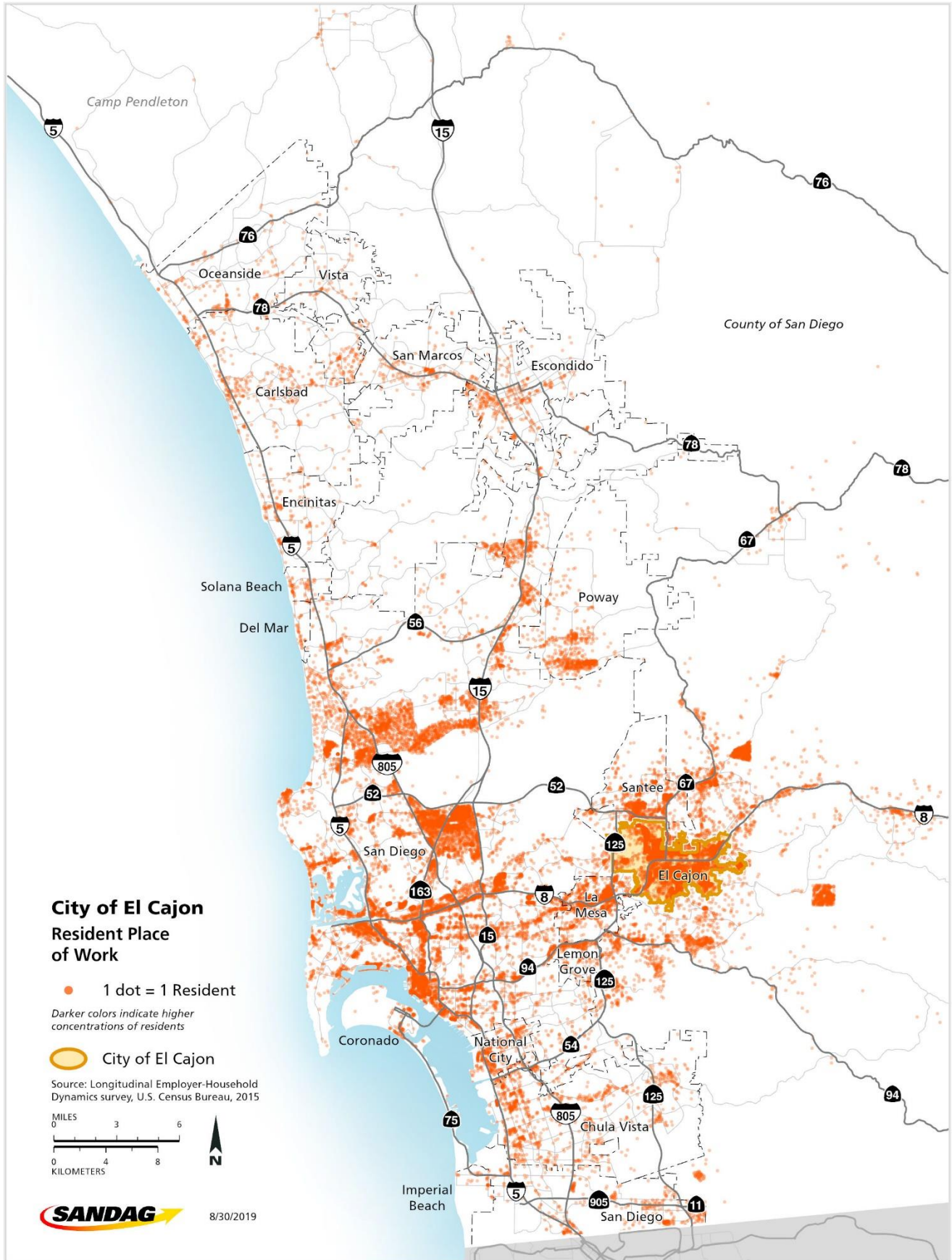
Source: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Map 1

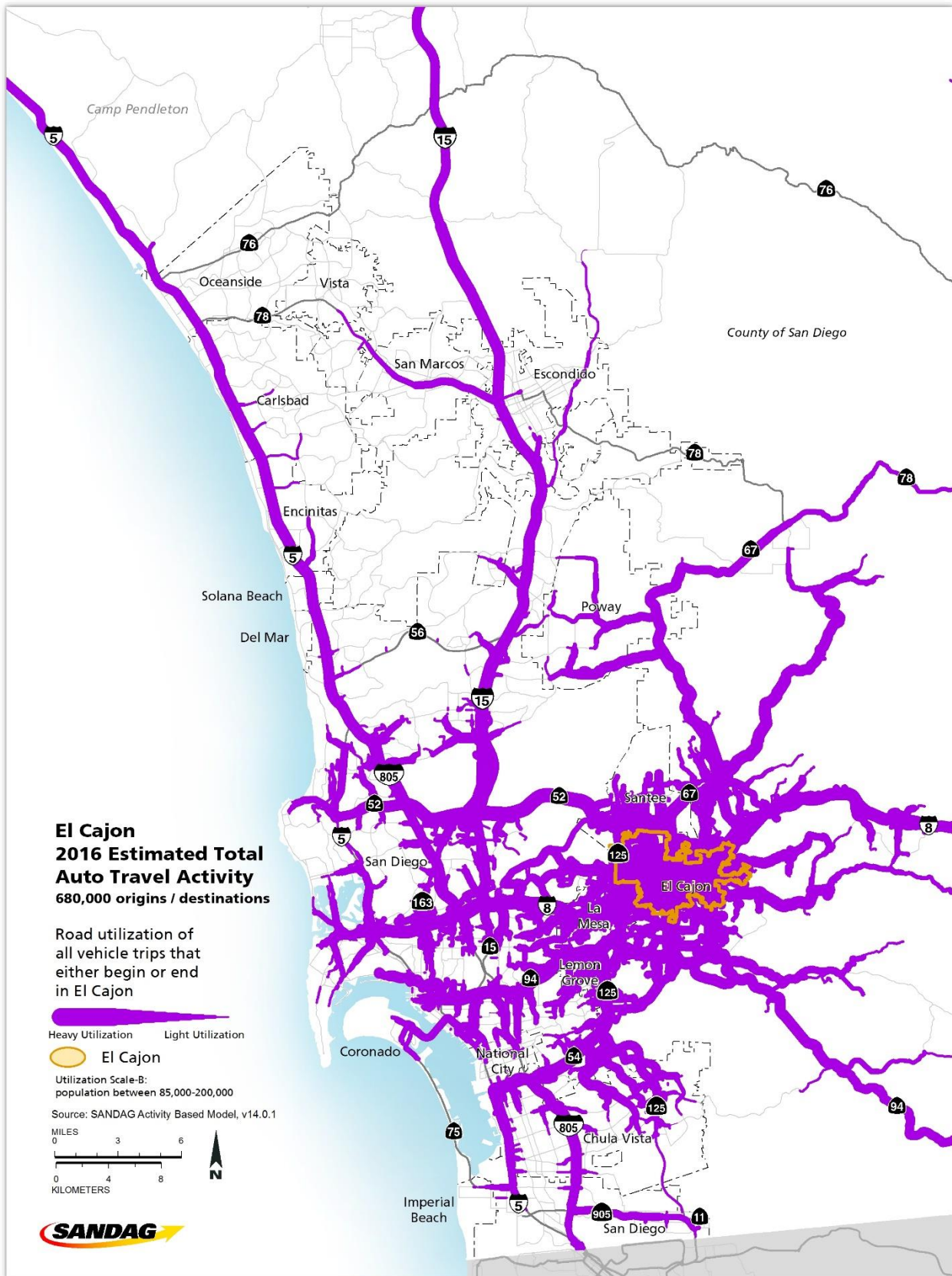
Where do employees in the City of El Cajon live?



Where do residents of El Cajon work?



All automobile trips that originate or end in the City of El Cajon for work, recreation, or any other reason



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Appendix A: Jurisdiction employment methodology, data sources, and other things to consider

Methodology

As a supplement to the employment center products and presentations, SANDAG has prepared this packet to showcase jurisdiction employment data. This packet was created using the same source data and methodology as the employment center products. Employment centers represent areas of employment concentration, whereas this packet refers to the jurisdictional employment in whole.

Additional technical information regarding this methodology is available by contacting the Data, Analytics, and Modeling Department at SANDAG.

Data sources and other things to consider

Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) 7.3 (2015)

The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) data are a publicly available product of the U.S. Census Bureau. The LODES data are an extract of the LEHD infrastructure which is composed of administrative records, census, and survey data. The LODES data provide counts of unemployment insurance-covered wage and salary jobs, including private sector and state, local and some federal government jobs. Workplace location and residential location of an employee is measured at the census block-level (2010). The 2015 data that are used here reflect the latest available data (version 7.3) at the time of this analysis and included two primary tables: Original-Destinations (OD) (used in Highlight 5 and Maps 1 and 2), and Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) (Highlight 2). It should be noted these data (1) contain wage and salary jobs (and exclude self-employed individuals); (2) do not include military and other security-related federal agencies, postal workers, some employees at nonprofits and religious institutions, and informal workers; (3) only includes an individual's primary job if an individual has more than one; and (4) education attainment includes only workers age 30 or older. Additional information is available at <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/>.

SANDAG Employment Estimates (2016)

On a regular basis, SANDAG produces estimates of employment and individual earnings for the San Diego region. These estimates were used in Fast facts and Highlights 1, 2, and 5. These estimates utilize California Employment Development Department (EDD) data, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, and the LEHD LODES data from the U.S. Census Bureau among other sources. The employment estimates include wage and salary for private sector and government workers, as well as the self-employed. Uniformed military are not included; however, U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) civilian workers have been assigned to military bases. Tribal government jobs are included where data were available. Additional information regarding these estimates is available by contacting the Economic and Demographic Analysis Modeling team at SANDAG.

SANDAG Population and Housing Estimates (2016)

Each year SANDAG produces estimates of population and housing for the San Diego region. These estimates utilize several data sources including the California Department of Finance, the U.S. Census Bureau, and a variety of other publicly available datasets. These small-area estimates contain information on the characteristics of the population (ethnicity, age, sex) and housing units (occupied, vacant, unoccupiable) in the region. The population living in military barracks, college dorms and other institutional facilities are included in the population and are counted in housing referred to as Group Quarters. The active military population and their dependents who live in households are included in the household population counts. The population and housing estimates are created in a process similar to the Regional Growth Forecast and contain similar information, however the Population and Housing Estimates reflect current conditions. These data are in Appendix B. Additional information regarding these estimates is available by contacting the Economic and Demographic Analysis Modeling team at SANDAG.

SANDAG Activity Based Transportation Model (2016)

To plan and complete regional transportation projects, SANDAG creates and maintains a transportation model which uses a variety of regional transportation survey and socioeconomic and demographic data (e.g., count of trips from home to work, how people carpool, what bus routes are most frequented, and which highways are used and when). These data are then utilized in the Activity Based Model (ABM) to simulate individual and household transportation choices. These choices include how individuals travel around the region (the mode), why people travel around the region (the trip purpose), and when they travel (time of day). The ABM model is refined based on transportation data and expert feedback on methodology and data sources. For this analysis, SANDAG utilized release version 14.0.1 of ABM to estimate travel for the year 2016 (reference scenario #232). Data in both Highlight 3 and 4 are restricted only to transportation trips in the model in which (1) the trip begins at home and ends at work and does not have any intermediary stops (e.g., dropping a child at school); and (2) the trip's purpose is work and (3) the trip start time is during peak periods which are defined as 6:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. to 6:59 p.m. Transit travel time includes walk time to transit stop, initial wait time, in vehicle time, transfer wait time, and walk time to the destination. Map 3 includes all auto trips (work and non-work related) to and from City of El Cajon. The margin of error might be larger for small jurisdictions with few work trips and all trips.

Additional information about the ABM is available here:

sandag.org/index.asp?subclassid=120&fuseaction=home.subclasshome

Appendix B: Jurisdiction resident profile

Demographic and Socioeconomic Estimates Jurisdiction El Cajon



Jan 1, 2018

Total Population	105,557
Household Population	103,075
Group Quarters Population	2,482
Persons Per Household	2.93

Housing and Occupancy

	Total Housing Units	Households	Vacancy Rate
Total Housing Units	36,025	35,215	2.2%
Single Family - Detached	13,952	13,608	2.5%
Single Family - Attached	1,299	1,281	1.4%
Multi-Family	18,578	18,200	2.0%
Mobile Home and Other	2,196	2,126	3.2%

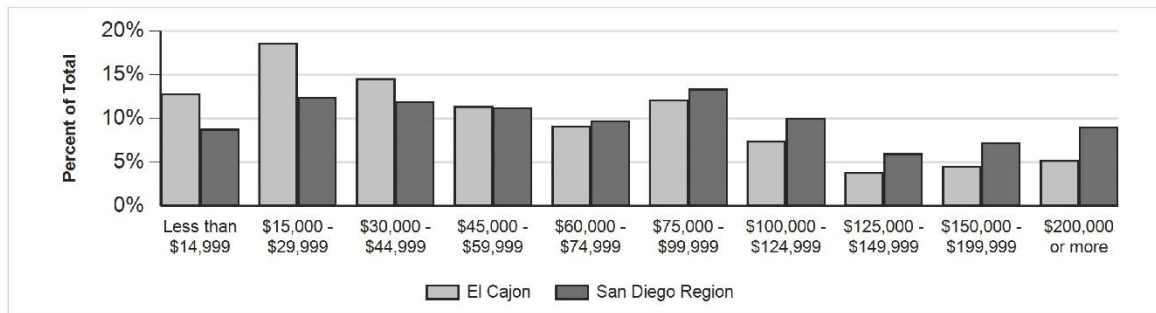
Household Income

Households by Income Category (2010 \$, adjusted for inflation)

	Less than \$15,000	\$15,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$44,999	\$45,000-\$59,999	\$60,000-\$74,999	\$75,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$124,999	\$125,000-\$149,999	\$150,000-\$199,999	\$200,000 or more
% of Total	13%	19%	15%	11%	9%	12%	7%	4%	5%	5%

Median Household Income

	2018
Adjusted for Inflation (2010 \$)	\$50,116
Not adjusted for inflation (current 2017\$)	\$56,513



IMPORTANT ADVISORY:

Caution should be taken when using data for small population groups, particularly at small levels of geography. Minor adjustments were made (such as correcting the location of housing units that were erroneously allocated by the Census Bureau to roads and open space) to more accurately reflect the region's true population and housing distribution.

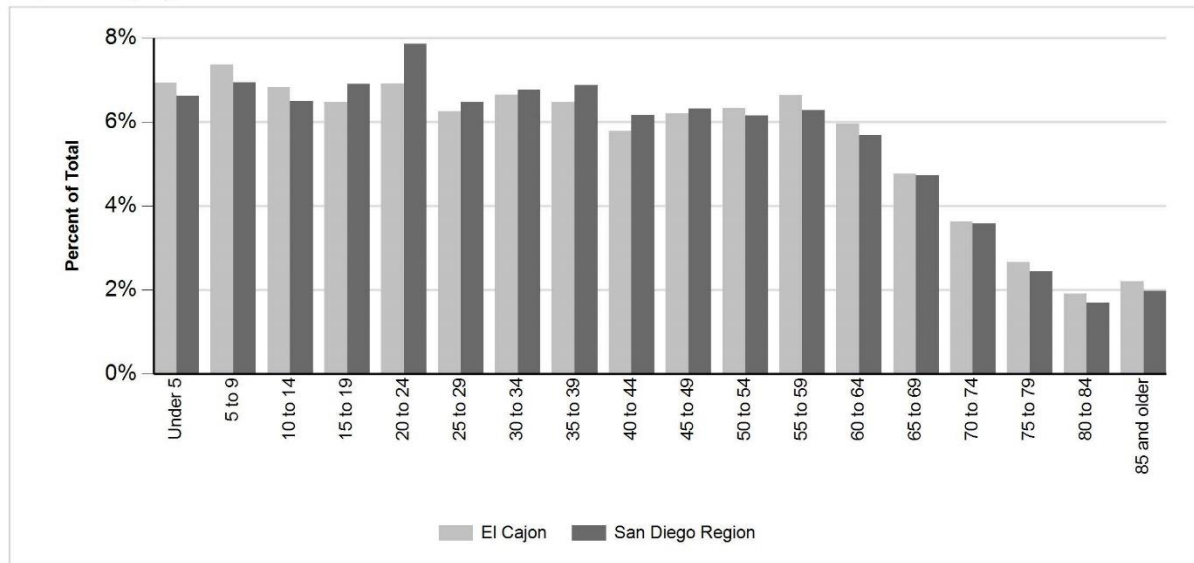
In addition, Census 2010 does not include information about structure type or household income. Those details and other demographic estimates shown here are developed from other sources, including the California Department of Finance E-5 estimates for cities and the County of San Diego; San Diego County Assessor Records, vital events records from the California Department of Health, and income data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Caution should always be taken when using data for small population groups, particularly at small levels of geography.

Population by Age and Sex

	Total	Male	Female	Percent Female
Total Population	105,557	52,255	53,302	50%
Under 5	7,317	3,808	3,509	48%
5 to 9	7,774	3,988	3,786	49%
10 to 14	7,209	3,725	3,484	48%
15 to 17	4,228	2,216	2,012	48%
18 and 19	2,606	1,336	1,270	49%
20 to 24	7,302	3,726	3,576	49%
25 to 29	6,601	3,381	3,220	49%
30 to 34	7,018	3,569	3,449	49%
35 to 39	6,834	3,336	3,498	51%
40 to 44	6,104	3,040	3,064	50%
45 to 49	6,555	3,256	3,299	50%
50 to 54	6,678	3,361	3,317	50%
55 to 59	7,005	3,452	3,553	51%
60 and 61	2,672	1,339	1,333	50%
62 to 64	3,622	1,715	1,907	53%
65 to 69	5,034	2,338	2,696	54%
70 to 74	3,832	1,783	2,049	53%
75 to 79	2,809	1,192	1,617	58%
80 to 84	2,026	843	1,183	58%
85 and older	2,331	851	1,480	63%
Under 18	26,528	13,737	12,791	48%
65 and older	16,032	7,007	9,025	56%
Median Age	37.0	35.6	38.4	N/A

Population by Age



Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates
 SANDAG
www.sandag.org

May 25, 2019
 El Cajon
 Page 2 of 3

Population by Race, Ethnicity and Age

	Non-Hispanic					
	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Isl.	All Other
Total Population	34,576	55,667	5,417	431	4,956	4,510
Under 5	3,243	2,996	388	15	224	451
5 to 9	3,463	3,112	434	30	212	523
10 to 14	3,249	2,827	396	27	222	488
15 to 17	1,897	1,664	205	15	159	288
18 and 19	1,177	1,054	140	14	85	136
20 to 24	2,954	3,303	360	28	248	409
25 to 29	2,238	3,372	359	36	259	337
30 to 34	2,145	3,667	464	31	366	345
35 to 39	2,285	3,445	410	40	384	270
40 to 44	2,192	2,910	315	26	406	255
45 to 49	2,189	3,406	329	27	403	201
50 to 54	2,065	3,660	360	29	363	201
55 to 59	1,682	4,356	401	19	346	201
60 and 61	534	1,779	144	16	144	55
62 to 64	675	2,501	140	18	198	90
65 to 69	855	3,538	219	18	297	107
70 to 74	619	2,812	142	17	185	57
75 to 79	445	2,036	91	11	176	50
80 to 84	302	1,468	65	9	147	35
85 and older	367	1,761	55	5	132	11
Under 18	11,852	10,599	1,423	87	817	1,750
65 and older	2,588	11,615	572	60	937	260
Median Age	27.9	44.1	34.6	37.4	43.9	24.5

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Appendix C: Employment centers located within the City of El Cajon



El Cajon employment center Tier 2 employment centers in the San Diego region¹: An analysis of where people live and work

Highlight 1

Characteristics of this employment center



Sources: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Highlight 2

Industries in this employment center and the region overall

	El Cajon employment center		Region	
	Number of jobs	Percentage/ rank	Number of jobs	Percentage/ rank
Health care and social assistance	5,824	21% (1)	199,700	13% (1)
Retail trade	4,833	17% (2)	156,612	10% (2)
Professional, scientific, technical	1,073	4% (7)	148,766	10% (3)
Food services	2,665	9% (4)	131,594	9% (4)
Manufacturing	698	3% (10)	109,234	7% (5)
Administrative, support, waste services	1,060	4% (8)	91,519	6% (6)
Construction	2,431	9% (5)	83,498	5% (7)
Local government education	4,689	17% (3)	80,300	5% (8)
Other services	1,352	5% (6)	69,124	5% (9)
Finance and insurance	694	3% (11)	47,848	3% (10)
Wholesale trade	361	1% (13)	46,625	3% (11)
Arts, entertainment, recreation	397	1% (12)	45,639	3% (12)
Real estate, rental, leasing	745	3% (9)	38,582	3% (13)
Local government	341	1% (14)	37,429	2% (14)
Transportation and warehousing	198	1% (16)	36,183	2% (15)
Accommodation	179	1% (18)	33,094	2% (16)
Educational services	194	1% (17)	32,892	2% (17)
State government education	0	0% (22)	31,600	2% (18)
Information	64	<1% (21)	26,262	2% (19)
Department of Defense	0	0% (23)	22,500	1% (20)
Management of companies/enterprises	78	<1% (20)	21,500	1% (21)
Federal government	0	0% (24)	11,454	1% (22)
Farm	0	0% (25)	9,000	1% (23)
Utilities	239	1% (15)	7,208	<1% (24)
State government	137	1% (19)	7,037	<1% (25)
Mining and logging	0	0% (26)	300	<1% (26)
Total	28,252		1,525,500	

Source: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016

¹ This data summary was prepared by SANDAG and is part of an evolving analysis of where people live and work in the San Diego region. Tier 2 employment centers are those between 20,000 and 40,000 employees. For data notes, sources, and qualifications, please visit: sandag.org/employmentcenters. Suggested reference: SANDAG (2019, May). *Tier 2 employment centers in the San Diego region: El Cajon employment center*. San Diego, CA: Author.

Highlight 3

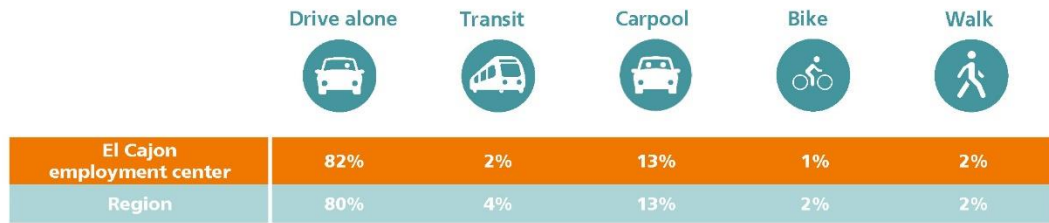
Other statistics about the education level and income of employees in this employment center



SOURCES: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Highlight 4

What mode of transportation these employment center employees use to get to work during peak period?



Source: SANDAG Activity Based Model, 2016

Highlight 5

How far employees drive on average to get to this employment center during peak period and how long it takes them on average, by transportation mode

	El Cajon employment center		Region	
	Mean number of miles	Mean length of time (Minutes)	Mean number of miles	Mean length of time (Minutes)
Vehicles	10.3	19.2	12.0	25.1
Transit	9.1	64.1	10.7	62.8
Bike	3.0	15.2	4.3	21.6
Walk	1.2	23.7	1.2	23.2

Note: Peak period includes 6:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. to 6:59 p.m.

Source: SANDAG Activity Based Model, 2016

Highlight 6

What jurisdictions these employment center employees travel from

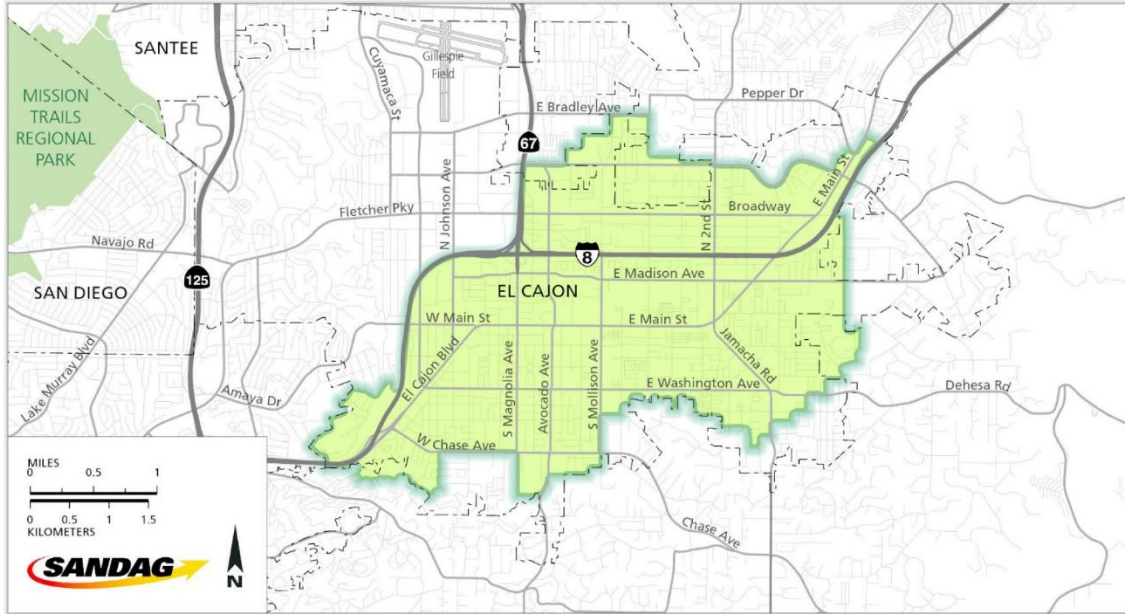
Jurisdiction	Number of workers in the employment center	Percent
Unincorporated	5,316	31%
San Diego	4,236	25%
El Cajon	3,872	23%
Chula Vista	926	5%
Santee	851	5%
La Mesa	656	4%
National City	219	1%
Lemon Grove	215	1%
Escondido	162	1%
Poway	137	1%
Imperial Beach	115	1%
Oceanside	101	1%
Vista	73	<1%
Carlsbad	68	<1%
San Marcos	63	<1%
Coronado	37	<1%
Encinitas	37	<1%
Solana Beach	8	<1%
Del Mar	6	<1%
TOTAL	17,098	

Note: The total number of employees shown here is lower than presented elsewhere because employees who travel from outside the region or have an unknown origin location are excluded and only primary jobs are included.

Source: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

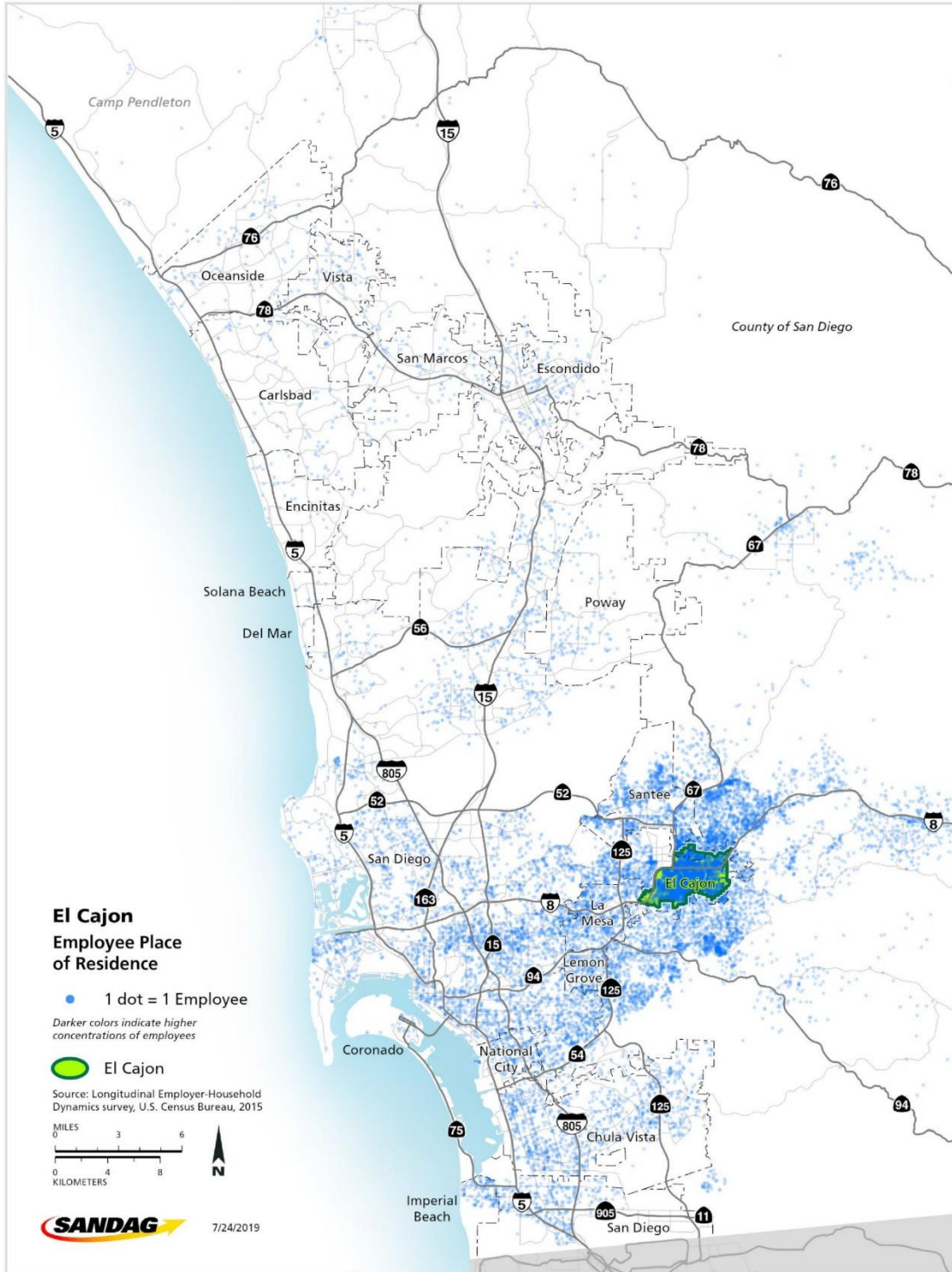
Map 1

El Cajon employment center

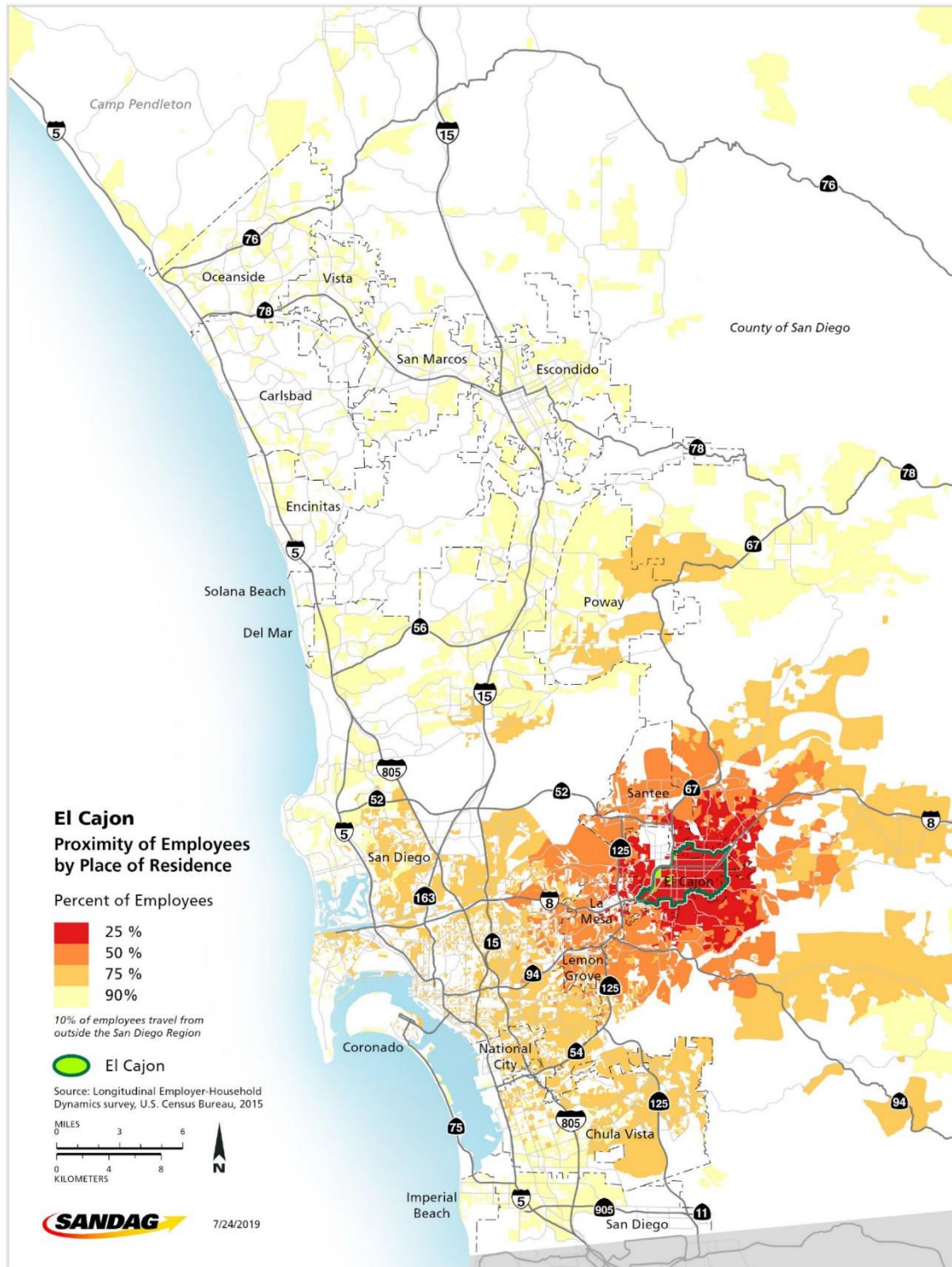


Map 2

Where do El Cajon employment center employees live?



Map 3
 How far employees in the El Cajon employment center have to travel



El Cajon–Gillespie Field employment center

Tier 3 employment centers in the San Diego region¹: An analysis of where people live and work

Highlight 1

Characteristics of this employment center

22,115 employees	16th largest employment center of the 79	3.11 square miles	7,111 employees per square mile	.5% of employees in this employment center also live in this employment center
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Sources: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Highlight 2

Industries in this employment center and the region overall

	El Cajon–Gillespie Field employment center		Region	
	Number of jobs	Percentage/ rank	Number of jobs	Percentage/ rank
Health care and social assistance	998	5% (7)	199,700	13% (1)
Retail trade	2,694	12% (3)	156,612	10% (2)
Professional, scientific, technical	434	2% (10)	148,766	10% (3)
Food services	824	4% (9)	131,594	9% (4)
Manufacturing	4,676	21% (2)	109,234	7% (5)
Administrative, support, waste services	1,048	5% (6)	91,519	6% (6)
Construction	6,261	28% (1)	83,498	5% (7)
Local government education	93	<1% (17)	80,300	5% (8)
Other services	1,279	6% (4)	69,124	5% (9)
Finance and insurance	197	1% (16)	47,848	3% (10)
Wholesale trade	1,178	5% (5)	46,625	3% (11)
Arts, entertainment, recreation	271	1% (14)	45,639	3% (12)
Real estate, rental, leasing	353	2% (12)	38,582	3% (13)
Local government	0	0% (22)	37,429	2% (14)
Transportation and warehousing	839	4% (8)	36,183	2% (15)
Accommodation	22	<1% (20)	33,094	2% (16)
Educational services	223	1% (15)	32,892	2% (17)
State government education	0	0% (23)	31,600	2% (18)
Information	273	1% (13)	26,262	2% (19)
Department of Defense	0	0% (24)	22,500	1% (20)
Management of companies/enterprises	362	2% (11)	21,500	1% (21)
Federal government	33	<1% (19)	11,454	1% (22)
Farm	0	0% (25)	9,000	1% (23)
Utilities	4	<1% (21)	7,208	<1% (24)
State government	53	<1% (18)	7,037	<1% (25)
Mining and logging	0	0% (26)	300	<1% (26)
Total	22,115		1,525,500	

Source: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016

¹ This data summary was prepared by SANDAG and is part of an evolving analysis of where people live and work in the San Diego region. Tier 3 employment centers are those between 15,000 and 19,999 employees. For data notes, sources, and qualifications, please visit: sandag.org/employmentcenters. Suggested reference: SANDAG (2019, May). *Tier 3 employment centers in the San Diego region: El Cajon–Gillespie Field employment center*. San Diego, CA: Author.

Highlight 3

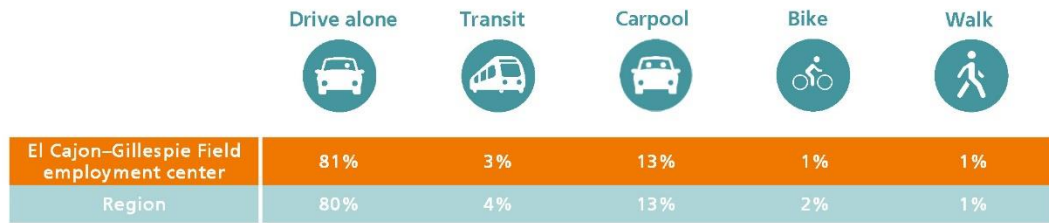
Other statistics about the education level and income of employees in this employment center



Sources: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Highlight 4

What mode of transportation these employment center employees use to get to work during peak period?



Source: SANDAG Activity Based Model, 2016

Highlight 5

How far employees drive on average to get to this employment center during peak period and how long it takes them on average, by transportation mode

	El Cajon–Gillespie Field employment center		Region	
	Mean number of miles	Mean length of time (Minutes)	Mean number of miles	Mean length of time (Minutes)
Vehicles	10.9	20.3	12.0	25.1
Transit	11.2	70.8	10.7	62.8
Bike	4.1	20.7	4.3	21.6
Walk	1.7	33.9	1.2	23.2

Note: Peak period includes 6:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. to 6:59 p.m.

Source: SANDAG Activity Based Model, 2016

Highlight 6

What jurisdictions these employment center employees travel from

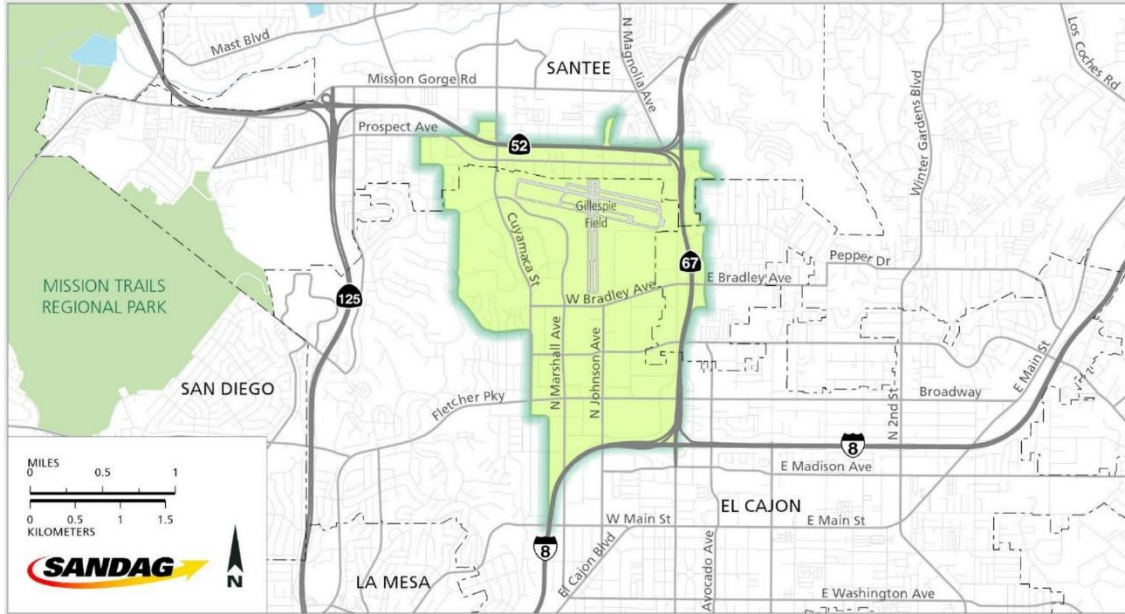
Jurisdiction	Number of workers in the employment center	Percent
San Diego	5,091	34%
Unincorporated	4,064	27%
El Cajon	1,938	13%
Santee	1,105	7%
Chula Vista	913	6%
La Mesa	519	3%
National City	294	2%
Lemon Grove	268	2%
Escondido	205	1%
Poway	169	1%
Oceanside	124	1%
Imperial Beach	122	1%
Vista	97	1%
San Marcos	83	1%
Carlsbad	71	1%
Encinitas	35	<1%
Coronado	19	<1%
Solana Beach	14	<1%
Del Mar	3	<1%
Total	15,134	

Note: The total number of employees shown here is lower than presented elsewhere because employees who travel from outside the region or have an unknown origin location are excluded and only primary jobs are included.

Source: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Map 1

El Cajon–Gillespie Field employment center



Lake Murray employment center

Tier 4 employment centers in the San Diego region¹: An analysis of where people live and work

Highlight 1

Characteristics of this employment center

2,483 employees	78th largest employment center of the 79	1.28 square miles	1,940 employees per square mile	2.7% of employees in this employment center also live in this employment center
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Sources: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Highlight 2

Industries in this employment center and the region overall

	Lake Murray employment center		Region	
	Number of jobs	Percentage/ rank	Number of jobs	Percentage/ rank
Health care and social assistance	299	12% (3)	199,700	13% (1)
Retail trade	469	19% (2)	156,612	10% (2)
Professional, scientific, technical	150	6% (4)	148,766	10% (3)
Food services	760	31% (1)	131,594	9% (4)
Manufacturing	124	5% (6)	109,234	7% (5)
Administrative, support, waste services	33	1% (12)	91,519	6% (6)
Construction	98	4% (9)	83,498	5% (7)
Local government education	59	2% (10)	80,300	5% (8)
Other services	110	4% (8)	69,124	5% (9)
Finance and insurance	131	5% (5)	47,848	3% (10)
Wholesale trade	5	<1% (16)	46,625	3% (11)
Arts, entertainment, recreation	58	2% (11)	45,639	3% (12)
Real estate, rental, leasing	119	5% (7)	38,582	3% (13)
Local government	0	0% (17)	37,429	2% (14)
Transportation and warehousing	32	1% (13)	36,183	2% (15)
Accommodation	0	0% (18)	33,094	2% (16)
Educational services	29	1% (14)	32,892	2% (17)
State government education	0	0% (19)	31,600	2% (18)
Information	7	<1% (15)	26,262	2% (19)
Department of Defense	0	0% (20)	22,500	1% (20)
Management of companies/enterprises	0	0% (21)	21,500	1% (21)
Federal government	0	0% (22)	11,454	1% (22)
Farm	0	0% (23)	9,000	1% (23)
Utilities	0	0% (24)	7,208	<1% (24)
State government	0	0% (25)	7,037	<1% (25)
Mining and logging	0	0% (26)	300	<1% (26)
Total	2,483		1,525,500	

Source: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016

¹ This data summary was prepared by SANDAG and is part of an evolving analysis of where people live and work in the San Diego region. Tier 4 employment centers are those between 2,000 and 14,999 employees. For data notes, sources, and qualifications, please visit: sandag.org/employmentcenters. Suggested reference: SANDAG (2019, May). *Tier 4 employment centers in the San Diego region: Lake Murray employment center*. San Diego, CA: Author.

Highlight 3

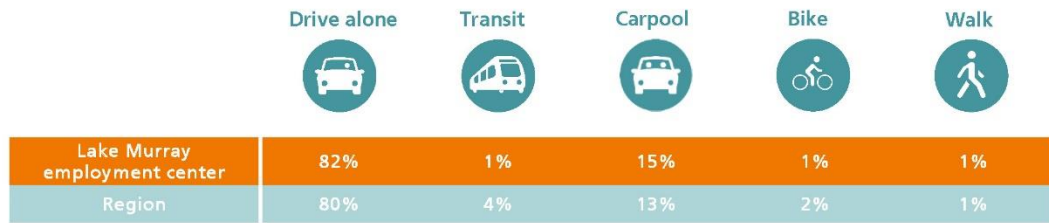
Other statistics about the education level and income of employees in this employment center



Sources: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Highlight 4

What mode of transportation these employment center employees use to get to work during peak period?



Source: SANDAG Activity Based Model, 2016

Highlight 5

How far employees drive on average to get to this employment center during peak period and how long it takes them on average, by transportation mode

	Lake Murray employment center		Region	
	Mean number of miles	Mean length of time (Minutes)	Mean number of miles	Mean length of time (Minutes)
Vehicles	10.7	20.0	12.0	25.1
Transit	9.2	64.0	10.7	62.8
Bike	5.3	26.3	4.3	21.6
Walk	1.6	32.4	1.2	23.2

Note: Peak period includes 6:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. to 6:59 p.m.

Source: SANDAG Activity Based Model, 2016

Highlight 6

What jurisdictions these employment center employees travel from

Jurisdiction	Number of workers in the employment center	Percent
San Diego	510	42%
Unincorporated	220	18%
El Cajon	166	14%
Chula Vista	87	7%
Santee	74	6%
La Mesa	67	6%
National City	21	2%
Lemon Grove	16	1%
Vista	12	1%
Oceanside	7	1%
Poway	7	1%
Escondido	7	1%
San Marcos	6	1%
Imperial Beach	6	1%
Coronado	3	<1%
Carlsbad	2	<1%
Encinitas	2	<1%
Del Mar	0	0%
Solana Beach	0	0%
Total	1,213	

Note: The total number of employees shown here is lower than presented elsewhere because employees who travel from outside the region or have an unknown origin location are excluded and only primary jobs are included.

Source: SANDAG Employment Estimates, 2016; LEHD LODES OD, 7.3, 2015

Map 1

Lake Murray employment center

