



Occupation Report

Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers

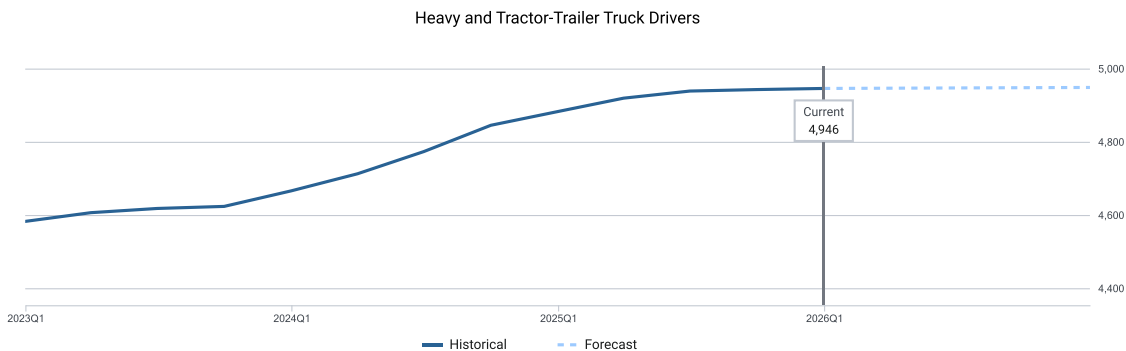
Greater Lex



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Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	4,946	\$63,600	0.95	363	531	0.6%



- “Annual Demand” is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.
- “Forecast Ann Growth” is the expected change in jobs due to national, long-term trend projections (per the BLS) as well as local factors such as industry mix and population growth (as computed and modeled by Chmura).

Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
General Freight Trucking	37.2%	1,840	1,886	101	1,987
Specialized Freight Trucking	10.4%	515	523	19	542
Couriers and Express Delivery Services	6.9%	342	351	21	372
Warehousing and Storage	3.4%	169	177	17	194
Grocery and Related Product Merchant Wholesalers	2.9%	145	149	10	159
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	1.9%	96	99	6	105
Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	1.9%	94	95	2	97
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	1.8%	91	95	10	105
Support Activities for Road Transportation	1.7%	85	88	6	94
Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing	1.7%	82	83	2	86
Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying	1.3%	64	67	7	74
Employment Services	1.1%	56	56	0	56
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	1.0%	51	52	2	54
Other Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	1.0%	50	50	1	52
Beverage Manufacturing	1.0%	49	52	8	60
Building Material and Supplies Dealers	1.0%	49	50	2	52
Waste Collection	1.0%	48	51	5	55
Beer, Wine, and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers	0.9%	43	44	2	46
Utility System Construction	0.8%	39	40	3	43
Hardware, and Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	0.7%	35	36	2	39
All Others	20.3%	1,006	1,030	54	1,084

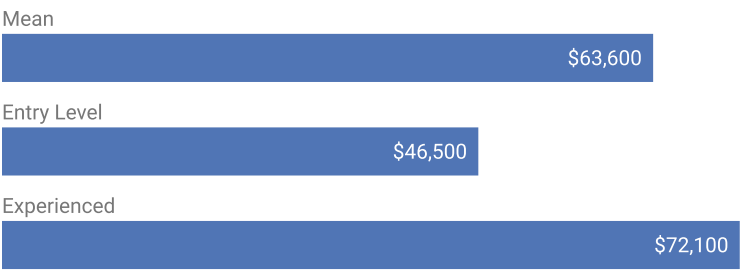


The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.



“10-Year Empl Growth” may show industries with positive as well as negative growth; this would indicate that the occupation(s) being examined are expected to expand within some industries while contracting in others.

Wages



Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	\$63,600	\$58,100	\$46,500	\$72,100

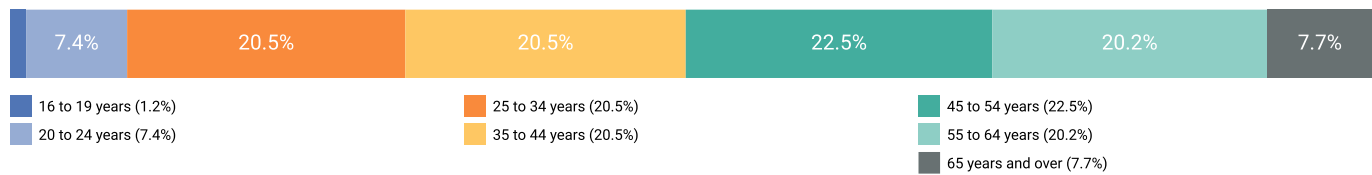
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Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
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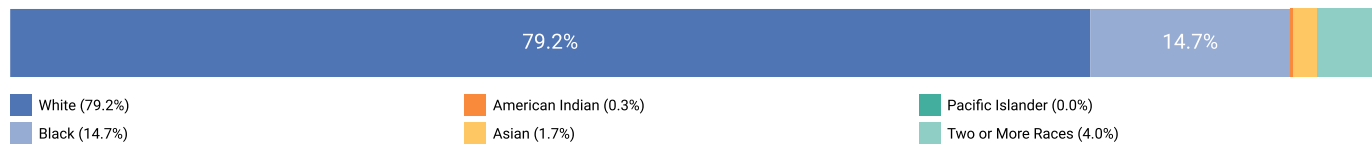
When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

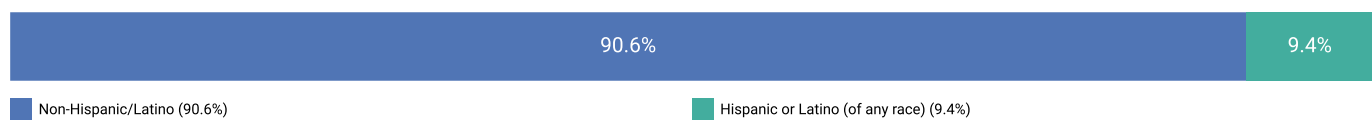
Age



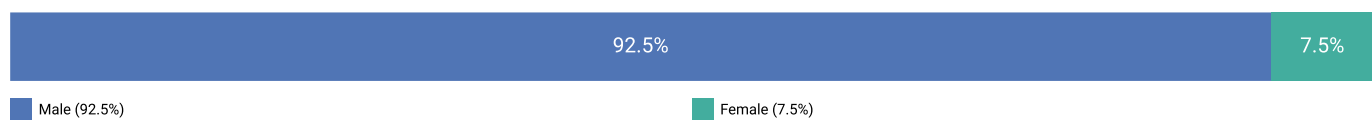
Race



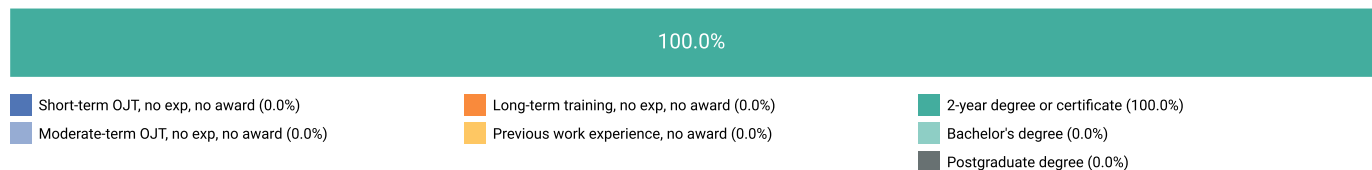
Ethnicity



Gender

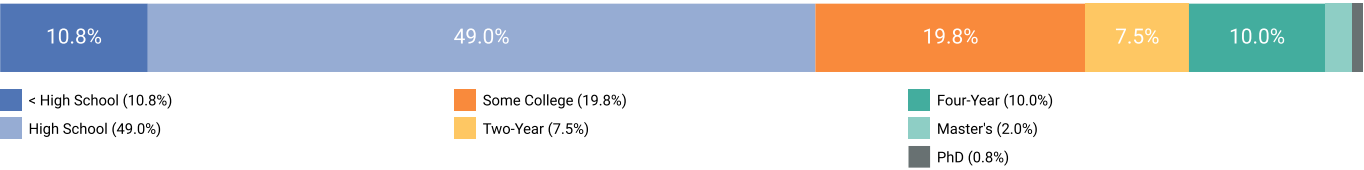


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment



Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	Postsecondary non-degree award	None	Short-term on-the-job training

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The stacked bar chart here illustrates the estimated mix of educational attainment of the workers in this occupation(s) in aggregate.
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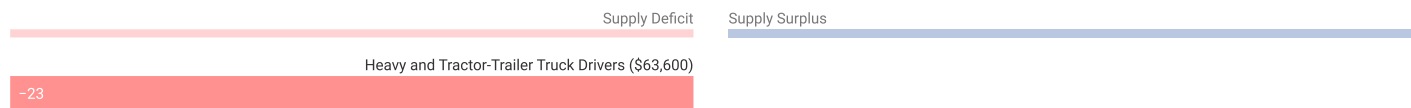
The table indicates typical education and training requirements rather than the mix of attainment of workers in such positions.

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers

Program	Awards
Bluegrass Community and Technical College	
Truck and Bus Driver/Commercial Vehicle Operator and Instructor	3

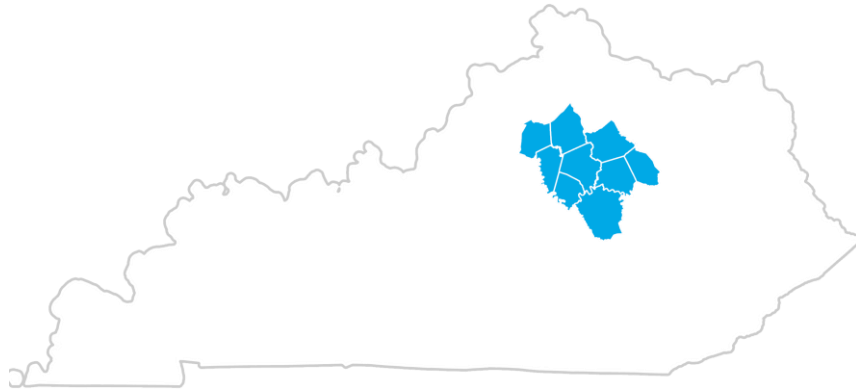
-  The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.
-  Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Greater Lex, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

Occupation Gaps



- 💡 The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has an occupation expected to grow quickly but the educational requirement for the occupation does not match well with the educational attainment of its residents, there is a high potential for an occupation shortfall in the region. Alternatively, slow-growing or contracting occupations often represent potential supply surpluses.
- 💡 The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get training for these occupations. While this an important analysis for determining local occupation needs, the occupation gap should be considered along with other regional data including growth and separation forecasts, unemployment rates, wage trends, and award and skill gap analyses.

Greater Lex Regional Map



Data Notes

- Occupation employment by default indicates employment by place of work. Occupation employment is as of 2026Q1 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Employment forecasts are modeled by Chmura and are consistent with BLS national-level 10-year forecasts. Wages by occupation are as of 2026Q1, utilizing BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura. Entry-level and experienced wages are derived from these source data, computed by Chmura.
- Industry employment is as of 2026Q1 and is based upon BLS QCEW data, imputed by Chmura where necessary, and supplemented by additional sources including Census ZBP data.
- Education and training requirements are from the BLS. Educational attainment mix and other occupation demographics data are modeled by Chmura for 2026Q1 using regional occupation employment from JobsEQ, ZCTA-level demographics data from the Census Bureau, and national occupation-demographics patterns from the BLS.
- Postsecondary awards are per the NCES and are for the 2023-2024 academic year. Any programs shown are linked with the occupation(s) being analyzed via the program-occupation crosswalk, which may not be comprehensive. Any programs shown reflect only data reported to the NCES; reporting is required of all Title IV schools. Training providers that do not report data to the NCES are not reflected.
- Job ads data are online job posts from the Real-Time Intelligence (RTI) data set, produced by Chmura and gleaned from over 49,000 websites. Data reflect ads active during the 12-month period ending 07/16/2026 and advertised for any Zip Code Tabulation Area in or intersecting with the region for which this report was produced. Historical ad volume is revised as additional data are made available and processed. Since many extraneous factors can affect short-term volume of online job postings, time-series data can be volatile and should be used with caution. All ad counts represent deduplicated figures and exclude ads from staffing companies.
- For skill and certification gaps, openings and candidates are based upon regional occupation demand (growth plus separations) and the percent of skill demand and supply. Skill demand mix data are per a one-year sample of RTI data; skill supply data are estimated using a five-year sample of resumes data; both data sets compiled as of March 2025. Data may be based, at least in part, on data from broader geographies; see the Skill Gaps analytic export for more details.
- Occupation gaps are modeled by Chmura, indicating long-term potential supply and demand mismatches in a region due, in part, to job demand and labor pool dynamics, including educational attainment and projected growth.
- Occupation employment by place of residence is as of 2026Q1 and modeled by Chmura based upon occupation employment by place of work and commuting patterns. Commuting patterns are derived from source data from the Census Bureau, occupation-specific commuting tendencies, and updated to reflect more recent population and employment estimates.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Region Definition

Greater Lex is defined as the following counties:

Bourbon County, Kentucky
Clark County, Kentucky
Fayette County, Kentucky
Franklin County, Kentucky
Jessamine County, Kentucky

Madison County, Kentucky
Montgomery County, Kentucky
Scott County, Kentucky
Woodford County, Kentucky

FAQ

What is (LQ) location quotient?

Location quotient is a measurement of concentration in comparison to the nation. An LQ of 1.00 indicates a region has the same concentration of an industry (or occupation) as the nation. An LQ of 2.00 would mean the region has twice the expected employment compared to the nation and an LQ of 0.50 would mean the region has half the expected employment in comparison to the nation.

What is annual demand?

Annual demand is the sum of the annual projected growth demand and separation demand. Separation demand is the number of jobs required due to separations—labor force exits (including retirements) and turnover resulting from workers moving from one occupation into another. Note that separation demand does not include all turnover—it does not include when workers stay in the same occupation but switch employers. Growth demand is the increase or decrease of jobs expected due to expansion or contraction of the overall number of jobs.