

# **Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors**

Labor Market Analysis: San Diego County

May 2019



According to available labor market information, there is a large demand for *Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors* in San Diego County. *Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors* have a labor market demand of 988 annual job openings, while average demand for an occupation in San Diego County is 277 annual job openings. Seven educational institutions in San Diego County supply 114 awards for this occupation, suggesting that there is a supply gap. However, this supply number does not include people currently in the labor force looking for work as *Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors*. This occupation's entry-level earnings are not higher than the Self-Sufficiency Standard (\$15.99 per hour); however, its median wages are higher than the Self-Sufficiency Standard (i.e., living wage).

## Summary

#### Introduction

This report provides labor market information in San Diego County for the following occupational code in the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)<sup>1</sup> system:

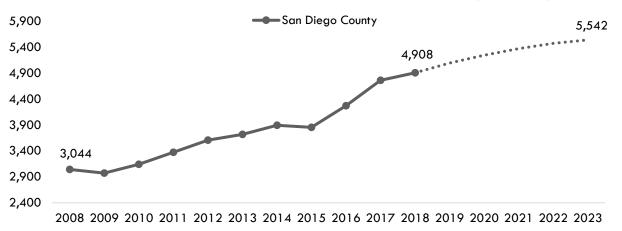
**Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors (SOC 39-9031)**: Instruct or coach groups or individuals in exercise activities. Demonstrate techniques and form, observe participants, and explain to them corrective measures necessary to improve their skills. Sample reported job titles include:

- Yoga Instructor
- Personal Trainer
- Group Fitness Instructor
- Group Exercise Instructor

- Fitness Specialist
- Fitness Consultant
- Certified Personal Trainer
- Fitness Instructor

### **Projected Occupational Demand**

Between 2018 and 2023, *Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors* are projected to increase by 634 jobs or 13 percent (Exhibit 1). Employers in San Diego County will need to hire 988 workers annually to fill new jobs and backfill jobs due to attrition caused by turnover and retirement, for example.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used by federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating or disseminating data. bls.gov/soc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Emsi 2019.02; QCEW, Non-QCEW, Self-Employed.

#### **Online Job Postings**

Between 2010 and 2018, there was an average of 343 online job postings per year for *Fitness Trainers* and Aerobics Instructors in San Diego County. Of those postings, there was an average of 33 online job postings per year listing "yoga" as a skill (Exhibit 2).

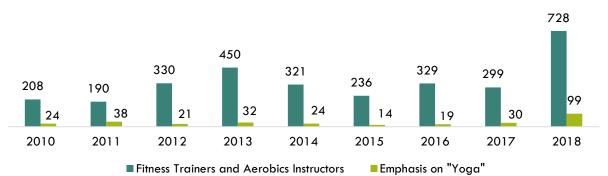
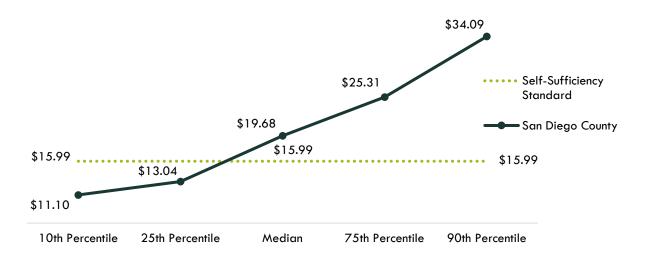


Exhibit 2: Number of Online Job Postings for Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors in San Diego County (2010-2018)<sup>3</sup>

#### **Earnings**

Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors receive median hourly earnings of \$19.68; this is higher than the Self-Sufficiency Standard for a single adult in San Diego County, which is \$15.99 per hour (Exhibit 3).<sup>4</sup>

Exhibit 3: Hourly Earnings<sup>5</sup> for Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors in San Diego County<sup>6</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Burning Glass Technologies, "Labor Insight Real-Time Labor Market Information Tool." 2010-2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The self-sufficiency wage in San Diego for one adult is \$15.99 (insightcced.org/2018-self-sufficiency-standard).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 10th and 25th percentiles could be considered entry-level wages, and 75th and 90th percentiles could be considered experienced wages for

individuals who may have been in the occupation longer, received more training than others, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Emsi 2019.02; QCEW, Non-QCEW, Self-Employed.

## **Educational Supply**

Educational supply for an occupation can be estimated by analyzing the number of awards in related Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) or Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes.<sup>7</sup> There are two TOP codes and two CIP codes related to *Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors* (Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4: Related TOP and CIP Codes for Fitness	Trainers and Aerobics Instructors
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Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors
TOP 083520: Fitness Trainer
TOP 122800: Athletic Training and Sports Medicine
CIP 31.0507: Physical Fitness Technician
CIP 51.0913: Athletic Training/Trainer

According to TOP data, six community colleges supply the region with awards for these occupations: MiraCosta College, Palomar College, San Diego City College, San Diego Mesa College, San Diego Miramar College, and Southwestern College. According to CIP data, one non-community college supplies the region with awards, Mueller College (Exhibit 5).

TOP6 or CIP	TOP6 or CIP Title	3-Yr Annual Average CC Awards (PY14-15 to PY16-17)	Other Educational Institutions 3-Yr Annual Average Awards (PY13-14 to PY15-16)	3-Yr Total Average Supply (PY13-14 to PY16-17)
083520	Fitness Trainer	107	0	107
	MiraCosta	65	0	
	Palomar	0	0	
	• San Diego City	9	0	
	• San Diego Mesa	4	0	
	• San Diego Miramar	20	0	
	Southwestern	9	0	

#### Exhibit 5: Number of Awards (Certificates and Degrees) Conferred by Postsecondary Institutions (Program Year 2013-14 through PY2016-17 Average)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> TOP data comes from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office MIS Data Mart (datamart.cccco.edu) and CIP data comes from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (nces.ed.gov/ipeds/use-the-data).

31.0507	Physical Fitness Technician	0	7	7
	Mueller	0	7	
			Total	114

## Demand vs. Supply

Comparing labor demand (annual openings) with labor supply<sup>8</sup> suggests that there is a supply gap for this occupation in San Diego County, with 988 annual openings and 114 awards. Comparatively, there are 8,853 annual openings in California and 1,606 awards<sup>9</sup> (Exhibit 6).

#### Exhibit 6: Labor Demand (Annual Openings) Compared with Labor Supply (Average Annual Awards)

Community Colleges and Other Postsecondary Educational Institutions	<b>Demand</b> (Annual Openings)	<b>Supply</b> (Total Annual Average Supply)	Supply Gap or Oversupply
San Diego	988	114	874
California	8,853	1,606	7,247

**Please note:** This is a basic analysis of supply and demand of labor. The data does not include workers currently in the labor force who could fill these positions or workers who are not captured by publicly available data. This data should be used to discuss the potential gaps or oversupply of workers; however, it should not be the only basis for determining whether or not a program should be developed.

#### **Student Outcomes**

Based on the information available in the CTE LaunchBoard, students who took courses in the related TOP codes exhibited the following outcomes (Exhibit 7).

#### Exhibit 7: Strong Workforce Program Metrics for TOP 083520: Fitness Trainer San Diego-Imperial Region vs. California (PY2015-16)

Metric	San Diego-Imperial	California
Number of course enrollments <sup>10</sup>	1,851	5,671

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Labor supply can be found from two different sources: EMSI or the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office MIS Data Mart. EMSI uses CIP codes while MIS uses TOP codes. Different coding systems result in differences in the supply numbers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Centers of Excellence Student Outcomes supply table (coeccc.net/Supply-and-Demand.aspx).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The number of enrollments in courses assigned to the TOP code in the selected year.

Metric	San Diego-Imperial	California
Completed 12+ CTE units in one year <sup>11</sup>	65	311
Completed 48+ CTE contact hours in one year <sup>12</sup>	N/A	N/A
Number of students who got a degree or certificate <sup>13</sup>	116	233
Number of students who transferred <sup>14</sup>	115	375
Employed in the second fiscal quarter after exit <sup>15</sup>	58%	62%
Employed in the fourth fiscal quarter after exit <sup>16</sup>	54%	61%
Job closely related to field of study <sup>17</sup>	N/A	N/A
Median earnings in the second fiscal quarter after exit <sup>18</sup>	\$5,903	\$5,506
Median change in earnings <sup>19</sup>	19%	26%
Attained a living wage <sup>20</sup>	39%	34%

#### **Top Employers and Work Locations**

Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2018, the top five employers in San Diego County for this occupation were 24 Hour Fitness, Exos, YMCA, Medifit Corporate Services, and Sharp Healthcare (Exhibit 8).

Top Employers	
• 24 Hour Fitness	Active Sports Clubs
• Exos	Sunsational Swim School
YMCA	Crunch Fitness
Medifit Corporate Services	Equinox
Sharp Healthcare	Michaels Arts and Crafts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The number of students who completed 12 or more credit CTE units.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> The number of students who completed 48 or more noncredit CTE instructional contact hours.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> The number of unduplicated students who earned a locally-issued certificate, Chancellor's Office approved certificate, associate degree, and/or California Community Colleges bachelor's degree in the selected TOP code.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Students who took non-introductory courses or completed a California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office award in the selected TOP code in selected year who subsequently enrolled for the first time in a four-year institution the following year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Among all exiters with a valid SSN, the percentage who were employed two quarters after exiting California Community Colleges.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Among exiting students with a valid SSN, the percentage who were employed four quarters after exiting California Community Colleges.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Among students who responded to the CTEOS, the percentage reporting employment in the same or similar field as their program of study.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Among exiting students, the median second-quarter earnings one year after the year in which they exited California Community Colleges.

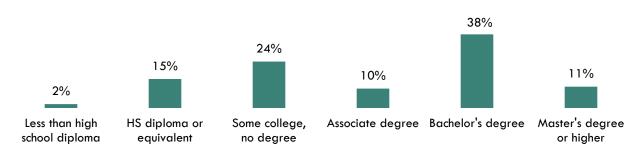
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Among exiting students with a valid SSN, the percentage change in earnings one year before and one year after exiting California Community Colleges.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Among completers and skills builders who exited, the proportion of students who attained a living wage.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Burning Glass Technologies, "Labor Insight Real-Time Labor Market Information Tool." 2016-2018.

## Skills, Education, and Certifications

Exhibit 9 indicates the educational attainment for the occupation found currently in the national labor force. The typical training for this occupation is short-term on-the-job training. The typical entry-level education is a high school diploma or equivalent.<sup>22</sup>



#### Exhibit 9: National Educational Attainment of Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors<sup>23</sup>

Exhibit 10 lists the top specialized, soft, and software skills that appeared in online job postings between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2018.

Specialized Skills	Soft Skills	Software Skills
<ul> <li>Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)</li> <li>Teaching</li> <li>Group Fitness</li> <li>Aerobics</li> <li>Scheduling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Communication Skills</li> <li>Physical Abilities</li> <li>Energetic</li> <li>Positive Disposition</li> <li>Research</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Microsoft Excel</li> <li>Microsoft PowerPoint</li> <li>Microsoft Word</li> <li>Adobe InDesign</li> <li>Adobe Photoshop</li> </ul>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Emsi 2019.02; QCEW, Non-QCEW, Self-Employed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> "Educational Attainment for Workers 25 Years and Older by Detailed Occupation," Bureau of Labor Statistics, last modified October 18, 2018. bls.gov/emp/tables/educational-attainment.htm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Burning Glass Technologies, "Labor Insight Real-Time Labor Market Information Tool." 2016-2018.

#### **Important Disclaimers**

All representations included in this report have been produced from primary research and/or secondary review of publicly and/or privately available data and/or research reports. This study examines the most recent data available at the time of the analysis; however, data sets are updated regularly and may not be consistent with previous reports. Efforts have been made to qualify and validate the accuracy of the data and the report findings; however, neither the Centers of Excellence for Labor Market Research (COE), COE host district, nor California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office are responsible for the applications or decisions made by individuals and/or organizations based on this study or its recommendations.