

# Occupation Report

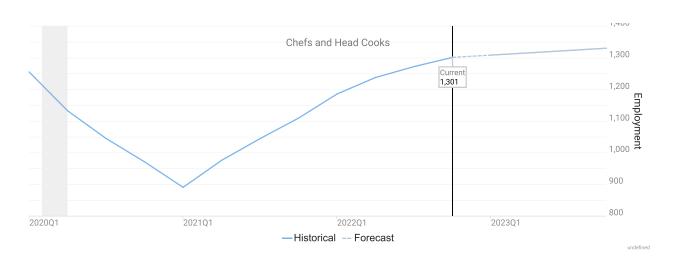
# **Chefs and Head Cooks**

Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

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### **Occupation Snapshot**

		Avg		3-Year		Forecast
		Mean		Empl	Annual	Ann
6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Wages	LQ	Change	Demand	Growth
Chefs and Head Cooks	1,301	\$58,900	1.17	53	216	2.2%





"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
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	52.4%	682	1,020	189	1,209
Special Food Services	11.9%	155	221	26	247
Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	10.0%	130	190	29	220
Traveler Accommodation	7.2%	94	145	35	180
Continuing Care Retirement Communities and Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly	2.9%	38	60	16	75
Gambling Industries	2.5%	32	43	1	44
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1.4%	18	25	2	26
Grocery and Convenience Retailers	1.4%	18	26	4	30
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	1.0%	13	19	2	21
Beverage Manufacturing	0.7%	10	13	1	14
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	0.7%	9	12	1	13
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	0.6%	8	11	1	12
Employment Services	0.5%	7	10	1	10
All Others	6.8%	88	124	13	138

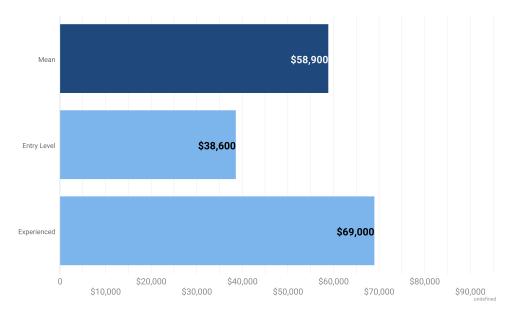


The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.



"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	<b>Entry Level</b>	Experienced
Chefs and Head Cooks	\$58,900	\$51,100	\$38,600	\$69,000



Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.



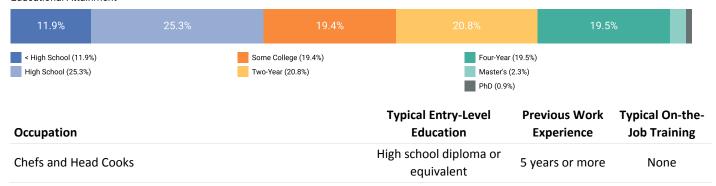
When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

## **Occupation Demographics**

Age 16 to 19 years (1.1%) 25 to 34 years (26.1%) 45 to 54 years (20.4%) 20 to 24 years (6.4%) 35 to 44 years (25.9%) 55 to 64 years (16.4%) 65 years and over (3.6%) Race White (53.6%) American Indian (0.8%) Pacific Islander (0.7%) Black (6.2%) Two or More Races (8.8%) Asian (29.8%) Ethnicity 73.3% Non-Hispanic/Latino (73.3%) Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (26.7%) Gender 73.9% Male (73.9%) Female (26.1%) **Education and Training Requirements** Short-term OJT, no exp, no award (0.0%) Long-term training, no exp, no award (0.0%) 2-year degree or certificate (0.0%) Moderate-term OJT, no exp, no award (0.0%) Previous work experience, no award (100.0%) Bachelor's degree (0.0%) Postgraduate degree (0.0%)

### **Education Profile**

#### **Educational Attainment**





The stacked bar chart here illustrates the estimated mix of educational attainment of the workers in this occupation(s) in aggregate.



The table indicates typical education and training requirements rather than the mix of attainment of workers in such positions.

### Postsecondary Programs Linked to Chefs and Head Cooks

Program	Awards
American River College	
Cooking and Related Culinary Arts, General	4
Restaurant, Culinary, and Catering Management/Manager	16
Cosumnes River College	
Cooking and Related Culinary Arts, General	0
Restaurant, Culinary, and Catering Management/Manager	10
Lake Tahoe Community College	
Cooking and Related Culinary Arts, General	0
Woodland Community College	
Cooking and Related Culinary Arts, General	10



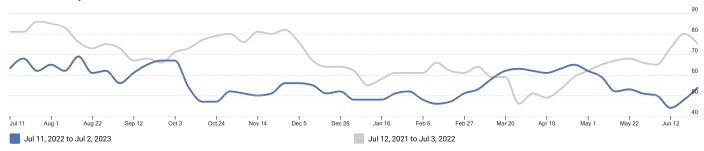
The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.



Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Chefs and Head Cooks. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <a href="http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq">http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq</a>

## RTI (Job Postings)

Active Job Ads by Date



Online job ads are a timely indicator of local demand. Occupation assignments shown below are made by Chmura based upon analysis of job titles and job descriptions. Top employers and listed job requirements are shown on the following pages.

#### Occupations

		Active
		Job
SOC	Occupation	Ads
35- 1011	1.00 Chefs and Head Cooks	410

#### Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Sacramento, California	35	
95814	13	
Truckee, California	12	
Sacramento, CA 95834	11	
500 J Street, Sacramento, CA, US 95814	10	
96161	9	
Davis, California	9	
Northstar, California	9	
South Lake Tahoe, California	9	
Davis, CA 95616	8	

### **Employers**

	Active Job	
Employer Name	Ads	
Palisades Tahoe	25	
Gecko Hospitality	21	
Vail Resorts	16	
Compass Group	14	
Cache Creek Casino Resort	13	
Nugget Market, Inc.	13	
Mikuni Japanese Restaurant	11	
Sodexo	11	
Goodwin Recruiting	10	
Kimpton Hotels & Restaurants	10	

#### **Hard Skills**

	Active Job	
Skill Name	Ads	
Culinary Arts	183	
Food Preparation	98	
Hospitality	47	
Microsoft Office	42	
Teaching/Training, Job	38	
Ability to Lift 41-50 lbs.	33	
Food Service	32	
Microsoft Excel	24	
Catering	23	
Knife Skills	23	

#### Job Titles

	Active Job	
Job Title	Ads	
Sous Chef	53	
Executive Chef	20	
Sushi Chef	18	
Executive Sous Chef	16	
Chef	15	
Chef Manager	10	
Resort Executive Sous Chef	7	
Sous Chef - Full Time	7	
Working Chef - Full-Time 1st Shift	7	
Chef de Cuisine	6	

#### **Education Levels**

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads
High school diploma or equivalent	86
Bachelor's degree	44
Associate's degree	31
Unspecified/other	249

#### Programs

	Active	
Program Name	Job Ads	
Culinary Arts	64	
Hotel And Restaurant Management	9	
Culinary Science	7	
Hospitality Management	5	
Dietetics	1	
Nutrition	1	

## Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Personal Computers (PC)	0	12	-12
Teaching/Training, Job	8	20	-12
Hospitality	11	20	-9
Woks	0	6	-6
Presentation	1	4	-3
Microsoft Access	0	3	-3
Japanese	1	4	-3
Interior Design	1	3	-2
Payroll Management	0	2	-2
Performance Management	0	2	-2

#### Top 10 Certification Gaps in Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	1	7	-6
First Aid Certification	2	7	-5
Certified Chef de Cuisine (CCC)	0	3	-2
Certified Dietary Manager (CDM)	0	1	-1
Certified Food Manager (CFM)	0	1	-1
Certified Executive Chef (CEC)	1	0	1
ServSafe Food Protection Manager Certification	8	4	3



Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

### Occupation Gaps

Supply Deficit

Supply Surplus

Chefs and Head Cooks (\$58,900)

-7

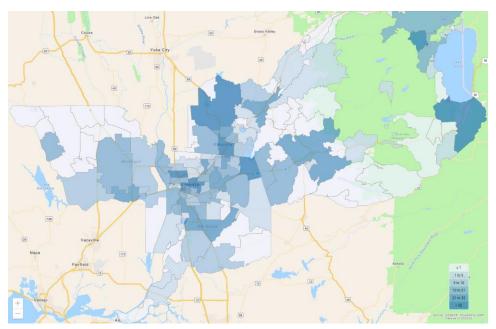


The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has 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.



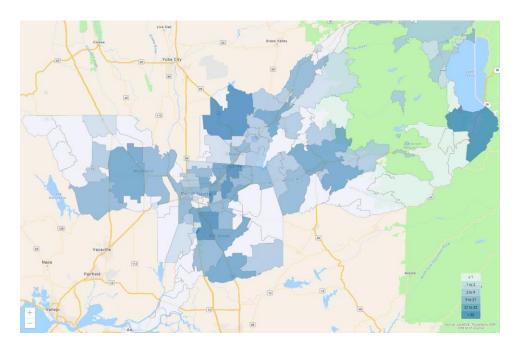
The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get training 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.

## Geographic Distribution



Top ZCTAs by Place of Work for Chefs and Head Cooks, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95814	83
ZCTA 95678	65
ZCTA 95630	58
ZCTA 96150	56
ZCTA 95825	44
ZCTA 95661	43
ZCTA 95815	38
ZCTA 96146	35
ZCTA 95834	33
ZCTA 95648	32



Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Chefs and Head Cooks, 2022Q4

	Region	Employment
ZCTA 96150		66
ZCTA 95828		63
ZCTA 95648		59
ZCTA 95823		57
ZCTA 95621		53
ZCTA 95610		39
ZCTA 95758		35
ZCTA 95824		35
ZCTA 95608		33
ZCTA 95825		32



"Place of work" employment is based upon the location of employers for these workers. "Place of residence" data refers to the home locations of the workforce, which is typically the preferred data set to use when calculating labor availability within a drive-time or radius of a potential worksite.

## Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA Regional Map



### **Data Notes**

- Occupation employment by default indicates employment by place of work. Occupation employment is as of 2022Q4 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 2022Q4, 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 2022Q4 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 2022Q4 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 2020-2021 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 wholly by Chmura and gleaned from over 40,000 websites. Data reflect ads active during the last twelve month period ending 07/06/2023 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.
- 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 August 2021.
   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 dyanamics, including educational attainment and projected growth.
- Occupation employment by place of residence is as of 2022Q4 and modeled by Chmura based upon occuaption
  employment by place of work and commuting patterns. Commuting patterns are derived from source data from the
  Census Bureau, occupation-specific commuting tendancies, and updated to reflect more recent population and
  employment estimates.
- · Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## **Region Definition**

#### Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA is defined as the following counties:

El Dorado County, California	Sacramento County, California
Placer County, California	Yolo County, California

### 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 a of 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.