



Occupation Report

Construction Managers

Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA



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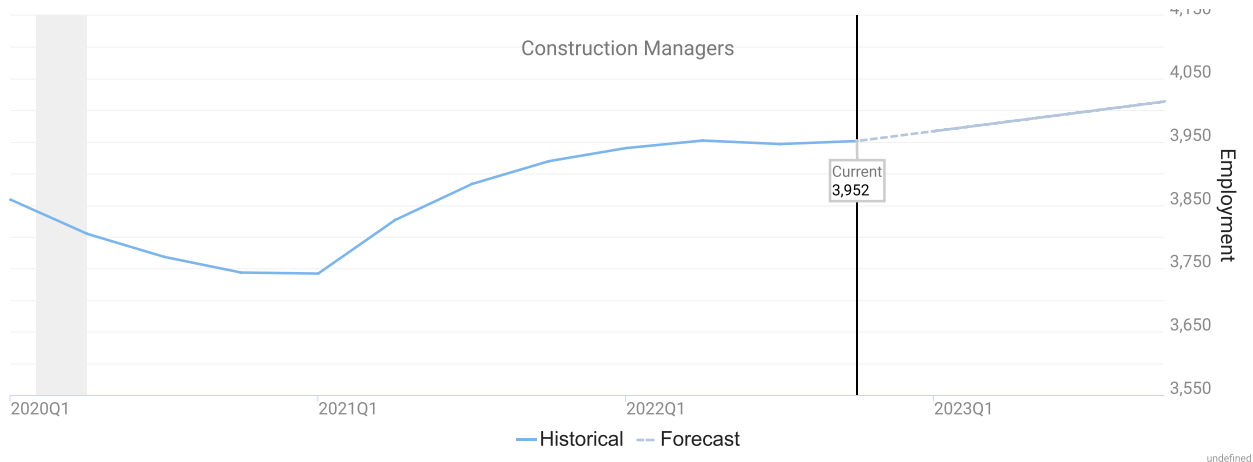
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Occupation Snapshot


6-Digit Occupation				3-Year	Annual	Forecast
	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	Empl Change	Demand	Ann Growth
Construction Managers	3,952	\$126,600	1.21	122	380	1.6%
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- 💡 “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).

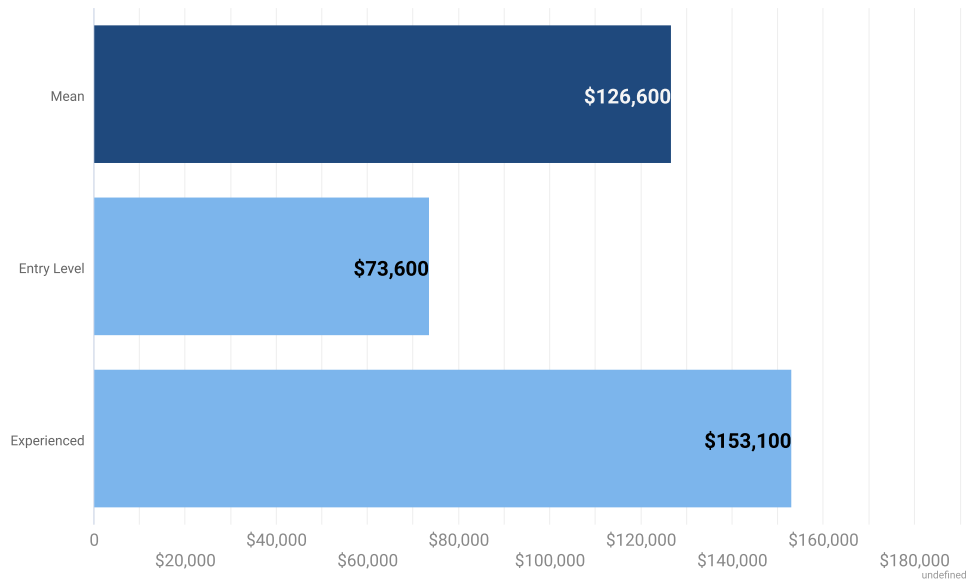
Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Residential Building Construction	37.4%	1,477	1,196	211	1,407
Nonresidential Building Construction	16.4%	649	535	120	655
Building Equipment Contractors	10.2%	404	328	61	390
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	7.5%	296	246	60	306
Building Finishing Contractors	4.3%	171	141	31	172
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	4.2%	166	135	24	159
Utility System Construction	4.1%	162	137	40	177
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	3.2%	126	107	31	137
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	1.8%	69	56	11	67
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	1.1%	43	35	6	41
Activities Related to Real Estate	0.8%	30	25	6	32
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	0.7%	29	24	5	28
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.6%	25	21	5	25
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	0.6%	24	21	6	26
Administration of Human Resource Programs	0.6%	23	19	3	22
Natural Gas Distribution	0.6%	22	18	3	21
All Others	5.9%	233	194	48	241

 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

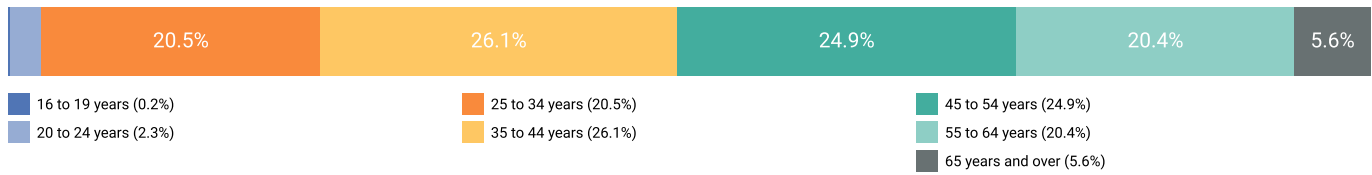


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Construction Managers	\$126,600	\$112,200	\$73,600	\$153,100

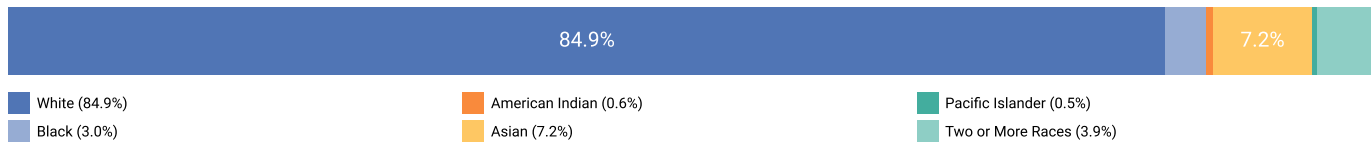
- 💡 Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
- 💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

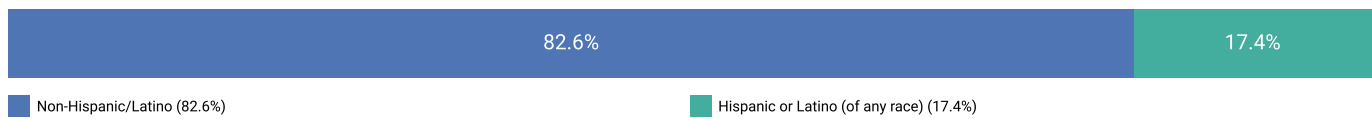
Age



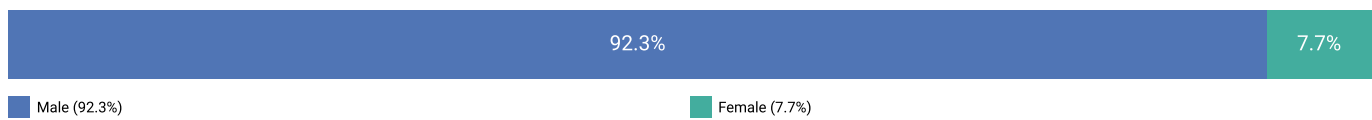
Race



Ethnicity



Gender

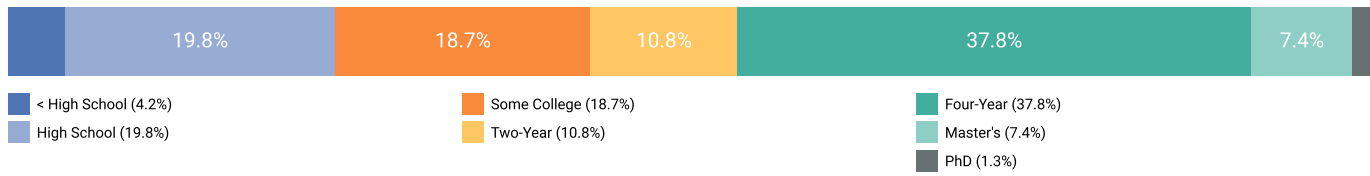


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment





Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Construction Managers	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training

 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.

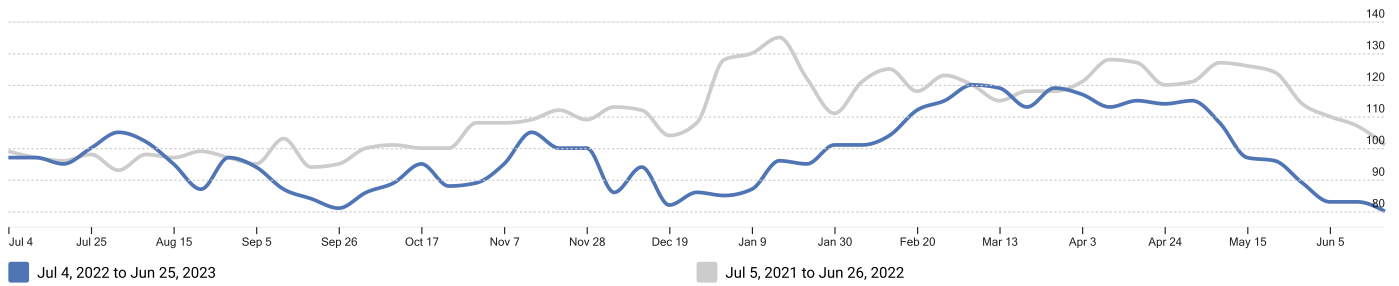
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Construction Managers

Program	Awards
American River College	
Business Administration and Management, General	294
California State University-Sacramento	
Business Administration and Management, General	1,188
Construction Engineering Technology/Technician	55
Cosumnes River College	
Building/Construction Site Management/Manager	11
Business Administration and Management, General	224
Folsom Lake College	
Business Administration and Management, General	176
Sacramento City College	
Business Administration and Management, General	207
Sierra College	
Business Administration and Management, General	369
Business/Commerce, General	75
William Jessup University	
Business Administration and Management, General	139

-  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 Construction Managers. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

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

SOC	Occupation	Active Job Ads
11-9021.00	Construction Managers	665

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Sacramento, California	212	
Roseville, California	28	
Sacramento, CA 95828	20	
West Sacramento, California	13	
Sacramento, CA 94203	12	
West Sacramento, CA 95691	12	
Rancho Cordova, California	11	
Sacramento, CA 95834	11	
Placerville, CA, US, 95667	10	
Sacramento, CA 95814	10	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
Jobot	36	
Cybercoders	32	
Pacific Gas And Electric Company	27	
gpac	24	
Ethan Conrad Properties Inc	12	
Turner Construction	9	
Vanir Construction Management Inc.	9	
CBRE	8	
Construction Innovations	8	
Michael Page	8	


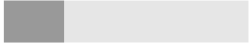
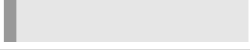
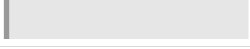

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Microsoft Excel	159	
Microsoft Office	150	
Microsoft Project	128	
Microsoft Outlook	70	
Microsoft Word	48	
Scheduling Software	41	
Project Management Software	36	
Microsoft PowerPoint	32	
Finance	31	
Commercial Construction	29	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Construction Project Manager	42	
Project Manager	39	
Construction Manager	28	
Preconstruction Manager	15	
Assistant Project Manager	13	
Construction Project Engineer	11	
Electrical Project Manager	9	
Construction Project Coordinator	8	
Building and Construction Project Manager	6	
Project Manager - Construction	6	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Bachelor's degree	308	
High school diploma or equivalent	76	
Associate's degree	16	
Master's degree	7	
Unspecified/other	258	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Construction Management	199	
Engineering	147	
Civil Engineering	64	
Architecture	63	
Construction	29	
Mechanical Engineering	26	
Industrial Engineering	18	
Electrical Engineering	11	
Business	10	
Structural Engineering	7	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

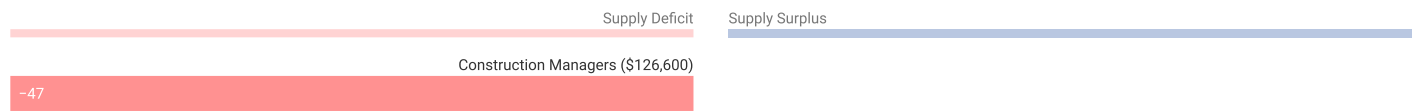
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Plumbing	14	25	-11
Keyboarding/Typing	5	14	-8
Word Processing	0	6	-6
People Skills	0	5	-5
Estimating Software	5	10	-5
Calculators	5	10	-5
Scheduling Software	8	13	-5
Lean Manufacturing	0	5	-5
Customer Relationship Management (CRM)	3	7	-5
Quality Management	2	6	-4



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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
OSHA 10	4	5	-1
First Aid Certification	2	2	-1
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	2	2	0
OSHA 30	4	4	0
Registered Communications Distribution Designer (RCDD)	1	0	1
Engineer in Training (EIT)	1	0	1
Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC) Certified	3	2	1
Secret Clearance	1	0	1
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	1	0	1
LEED Accredited Professional (not specified)	3	1	2

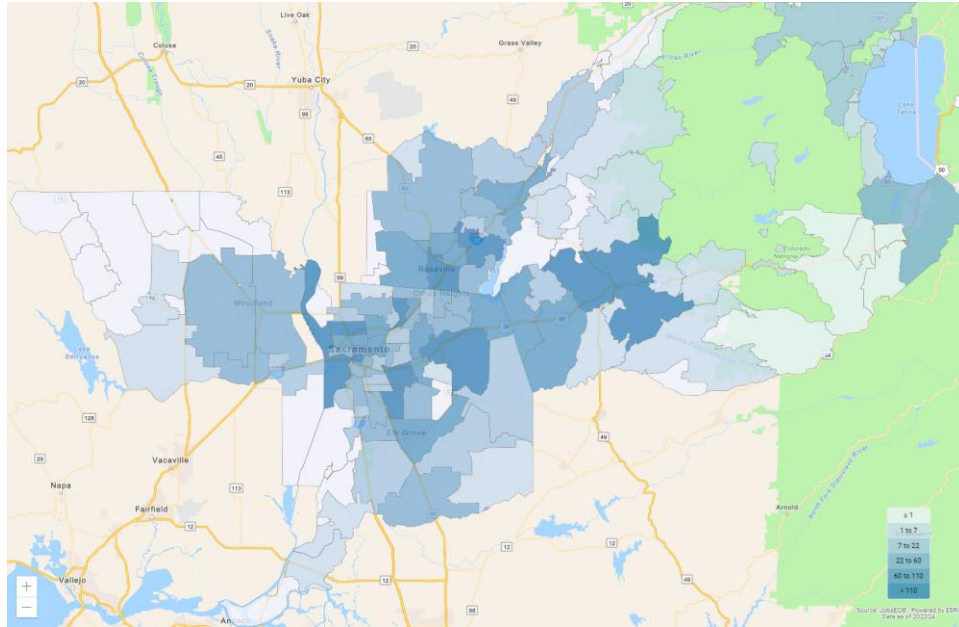
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



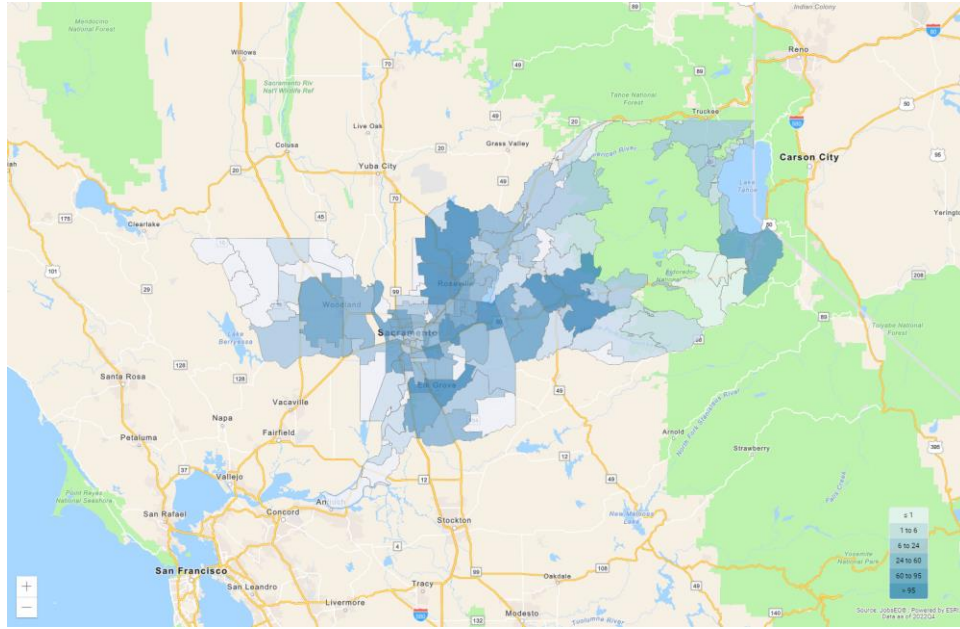
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has 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 Construction Managers, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95828	187
ZCTA 95742	180
ZCTA 95678	153
ZCTA 95826	149
ZCTA 95670	123
ZCTA 95814	121
ZCTA 95691	121
ZCTA 95650	118
ZCTA 95667	118
ZCTA 95834	111



Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Construction Managers, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95747	146
ZCTA 95624	130
ZCTA 95678	128
ZCTA 95670	120
ZCTA 95843	118
ZCTA 95608	116
ZCTA 95758	116
ZCTA 95630	114
ZCTA 95648	103
ZCTA 95826	99

💡 “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 06/29/2023 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 dynamics, including educational attainment and projected growth.
- Occupation employment by place of residence is as of 2022Q4 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

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

El Dorado County, California

Placer County, California

Sacramento 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.