

## **Occupation Report**

# **Floral Designers**

California

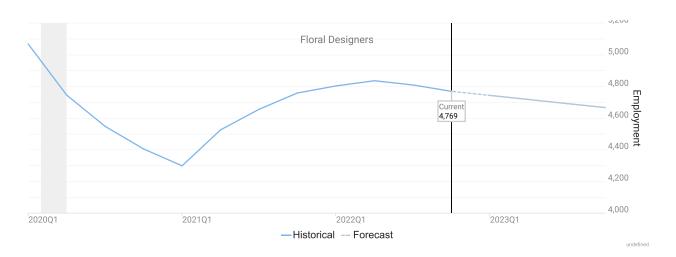


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### **Occupation Snapshot**

		Avg Mean		3-Year Empl	Annual	Forecast Ann
6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Wages	LQ	Change	Demand	Growth
Floral Designers	4,769	\$38,600	0.87	-324	421	-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
Florists	72.9%	3,476	3,601	-881	2,721
Grocery and Convenience Retailers	11.9%	570	641	-63	578
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	2.2%	105	123	-3	120
Other Personal Services	1.8%	87	113	15	128
Other Miscellaneous Retailers	1.2%	58	72	5	77
Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Retailers	1.1%	50	60	0	60
Specialty Food Retailers	1.0%	46	52	-4	47
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	0.9%	45	53	-1	52
Office Supplies, Stationery, and Gift Retailers	0.6%	30	31	-8	22
Paper and Paper Product Merchant Wholesalers	0.6%	29	35	0	34
Employment Services	0.5%	26	31	0	31
Specialized Design Services	0.5%	26	31	1	32
Death Care Services	0.5%	25	29	0	29
Sporting Goods, Hobby, and Musical Instrument Retailers	0.5%	24	28	-2	26
All Others	3.6%	173	208	5	213

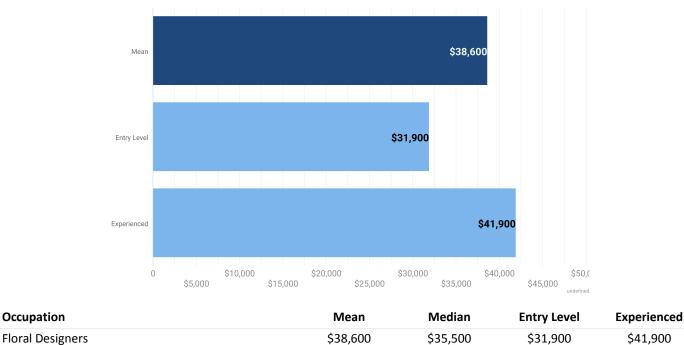
The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.

"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

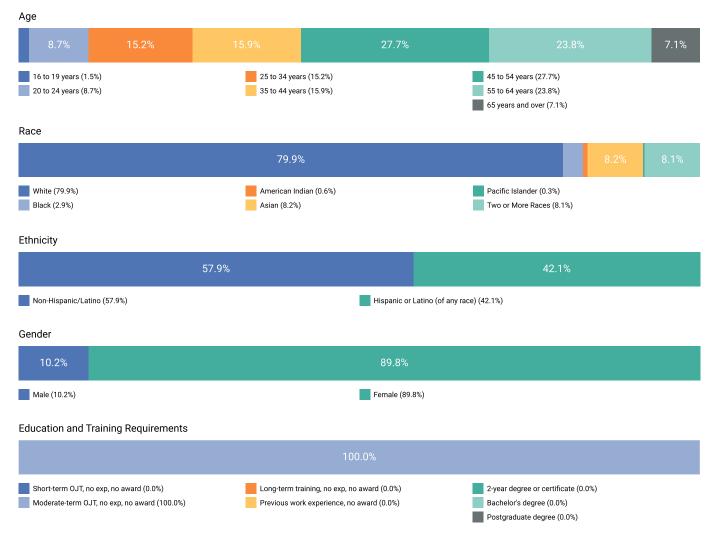


Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.

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**





### **Education Profile**

Educational Attainment

10.0%	28.9%	18.1%	10.7%	26.3%	4.8%
<ul> <li>High School (10.0%)</li> <li>High School (28.9%)</li> </ul>		College (18.1%) ear (10.7%)		Year (26.3%) er's (4.8%) '1.3%)	
Occupation		т	ypical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the- Job Training
Floral Designers		Hig	sh school diploma o equivalent	r 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 Floral Designers

Program	Awards
Butte College	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	3
City College of San Francisco	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	2
Cuyamaca College	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	1
Golden West College	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	12
Long Beach City College	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	0
Los Angeles Pierce College	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	0
Mission College	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	0
Modesto Junior College	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	0
Santa Rosa Junior College	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	2
Southwestern College	
Floriculture/Floristry Operations and Management	2

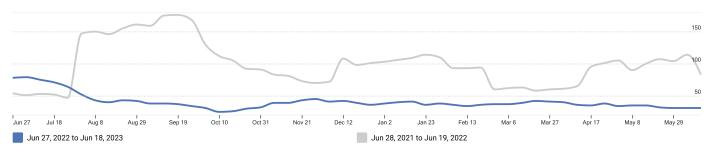
The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.

Among postsecondary programs at schools located in California, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Floral Designers. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <u>http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq</u>



### **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
27-1023	.00 Floral Designers	245



#### Locations

	Active Job	
Location	Ads	
Los Angeles, California	10	
Riverside, California	6	
Orange, California	4	
Concord, CA 94520	3	
Dana Point, CA 92629	3	
Glendale, CA 91205 (Glendale area)	3	
Glendale, California	3	
La Jolla, CA 92037	3	
Palm Desert, California	3	
Pasadena, CA 91101	3	

#### Employers

	Active Job	
Employer Name	Ads	
Vallarta Supermarkets (GMC)	20	
Gelson's Markets	18	
Sweet Flower	11	
Fresh Ideas Flower Company	10	
Bristol Farms	7	
Crate & Barrel	5	
HCD weddings & events instagram : @hcdweddings	4	
Penelope Pots	4	
Robert C Torres	4	
Expressions Floral	3	



#### Hard Skills

	Active Job	
Skill Name	Ads	
Ability to Lift 51-100 lbs.	33	
Merchandising	29	
Ability to Lift 11-20 lbs.	22	
Ability to Lift 21-30 lbs.	22	
Retail Sales	19	
Inventory Control	13	
Microsoft Office	11	
Ability to Lift 41-50 lbs.	9	
Mathematics	9	
Cash Registers	8	

#### Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Floral Designer	56	
Floral Clerk	22	
Floral Representative	20	
Floral Manager	13	
Florist	12	
Floral Assistant	8	
Experienced Floral Designer	5	
Florist Helper	5	
Floral Designing Assistant	4	
Florist - Pasadena	4	



#### **Education Levels**

	Active
	Job
Minimum Education Level	Ads
High school diploma or equivalent	35
Bachelor's degree	1
Unspecified/other	209

	Programs	
	Active	
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Program Name	Ads	
Horticulture	2	



### **Occupation Gaps**

Supply Deficit

Supply Surplus

Floral Designers (\$37,800)

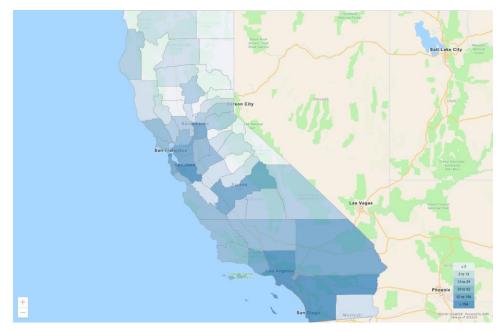
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The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment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



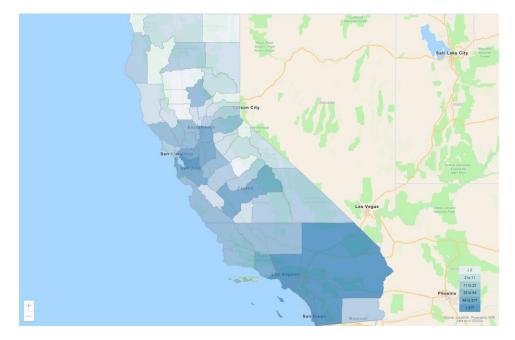
### **Geographic Distribution**



Top Counties by Place of Work for Floral Designers, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	1,352
San Diego County, California	451
Orange County, California	446
Riverside County, California	215
San Francisco County, California	206
Santa Clara County, California	195
San Bernardino County, California	173
Alameda County, California	170
Sacramento County, California	155
Contra Costa County, California	123





Top Counties by Place of Residence for Floral Designers, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	1,362
San Diego County, California	443
Orange County, California	317
Riverside County, California	294
Alameda County, California	241
San Bernardino County, California	217
Sacramento County, California	212
Santa Clara County, California	152
Ventura County, California	112
San Francisco County, California	112

"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.



### California 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 06/28/2023 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.



#### 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.

