

Occupation Report

Interior Designers

California

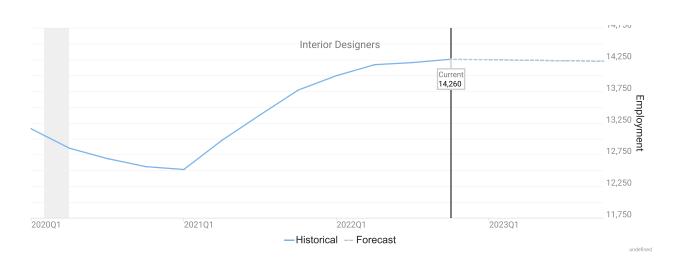


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Occupation Snapshot

		Avg		3-Year		Forecast
		Mean		Empl	Annual	Ann
6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Wages	LQ	Change	Demand	Growth
Interior Designers	14,260	\$73,800	1.25	1,191	1,197	-0.2%



"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

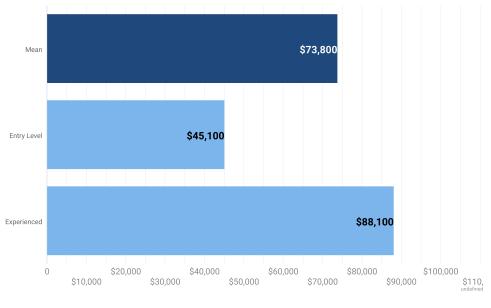
Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Specialized Design Services	64.8%	9,238	7,851	-429	7,422
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	12.6%	1,791	1,553	-11	1,542
Furniture and Home Furnishings Retailers	7.1%	1,009	888	27	915
Residential Building Construction	4.0%	577	512	23	535
Building Material and Supplies Dealers	1.7%	239	212	9	221
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.2%	176	155	5	160
Building Finishing Contractors	1.0%	139	122	3	126
Household Appliances and Electrical and Electronic Goods Merchant Wholesalers	0.7%	101	90	5	96
Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	0.7%	98	86	3	90
Activities Related to Real Estate	0.5%	78	68	2	70
All Others	5.7%	814	725	41	765

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
Interior Designers	\$73,800	\$68,100	\$45,100	\$88,100

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					
6.6%	23.3%		17.8%	17.3%	13.1%
16 to 19 years (0.4%) 20 to 24 years (6.6%)		25 to 34 years (23.3%) 35 to 44 years (21.4%)		45 to 54 years (17.8%) 55 to 64 years (17.3%) 55 years and over (13.1%)	
Race					
		69.7%		24.6	5% 4.6%
White (69.7%) Black (0.8%)		American Indian (0.3%) Asian (24.6%)		Pacific Islander (0.1%) Fwo or More Races (4.6%)	
Ethnicity					
		82.7%			17.3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino (82.79	%)		Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (17	.3%)	
Gender					
14.5%			85.5%		
Male (14.5%)			Female (85.5%)		
Education and Training	Requirements				
		100.0			
Short-term OJT, no exp, no Moderate-term OJT, no exp		Long-term training, no exp, no awa	ard (0.0%)	2-year degree or certificate (0.0 3achelor's degree (100.0%) Postgraduate degree (0.0%)	%)



Education Profile

Educational Attainment

8.3% 9.2%	63.1%			11.7%
< High School (0.8%) High School (3.5%)	Some College (8.3%) Two-Year (9.2%)	Four-Yei Master's PhD (3.4	. ,	
Occupation		Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the- Job Training
Interior Designers		Bachelor's degree	None	None

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 Interior Designers

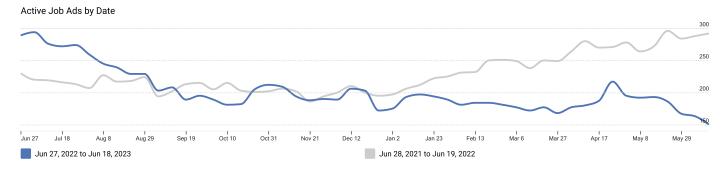
Program	Awards
California State University-Long Beach	
Interior Design	36
Canada College	
Interior Design	32
FIDM-Fashion Institute of Design & Merchandising-Los Angeles	
Interior Design	33
Interior Designers Institute	
Interior Design	51
Mt San Antonio College	
Interior Design	36
Orange Coast College	
Interior Design	41
Palomar College	
Interior Design	35
Saddleback College	
Interior Design	46
San Francisco State University	
Interior Design	61
West Valley College	
Interior Design	49

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 Interior Designers. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <u>http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq</u>



RTI (Job Postings)



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	
27-1025	.00 Interior Designers	1,166	



Locations

	Active Job	
Location	Ads	
Los Angeles, California	86	
San Francisco, California	58	
San Diego, California	44	
Irvine, California	40	
San Jose, California	24	
Sacramento, California	22	
Newport Beach, California	15	
San Leandro, California, 94578	15	
94925	14	
Moreno Valley, California, 92557	14	

Employers

	Active
	Job
Employer Name	Ads
Floor and Decor	150
Restoration Hardware	90
Dunn-Edwards	46
Gensler	36
La-Z-Boy	20
LPA, Inc.	19
Jobot	16
Department of Veterans Affairs	13
Custom Decorators, Inc.	11
SOM	11



Hard Skills

	Active Job
Skill Name	Ads
Interior Design	1,062
Microsoft Office	469
Autodesk AutoCAD	429
Autodesk Revit	330
Google Sketchup	291
Adobe Photoshop	263
Adobe Creative Suite	206
Sales	198
Salesforce	165
Ability to Lift 41-50 lbs.	161

Job Titles

	Active Job
Job Title	Ads
Interior Designer	155
Designer	105
Interior Design Assistant	60
Senior Designer	59
Interior Design Consultant	50
Color Specialist Interior Design	41
Senior Interior Designer	37
Junior Interior Designer	30
Intermediate Interior Designer	12
Interior Designer Intermediate	10



Education Levels

	Active	
Minimum Education Level	Job Ads	
	Aus	
Bachelor's degree	367	
Associate's degree	114	
High school diploma or equivalent	81	
Master's degree	10	
Doctoral or professional degree	2	
Unspecified/other	592	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Interior Design	370	
Architecture	124	
Design	116	
Industrial	6	
Insurance	6	
Industrial Design	5	
Automotive	3	
Fine Arts	3	
Product Design	3	
Accounting	2	



Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in California			
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Google	133	183	-50
Mathematics	19	63	-44
Autodesk AutoCAD	442	466	-24
Autodesk Revit	273	284	-12
Community Outreach	5	12	-6
Budgeting	12	17	-5
Interior Architecture	21	26	-5
McNeel Rhino	50	55	-4
Apple Keynote	5	9	-4
Assembly	1	5	-4
,			

Top 10 Certification Gaps in California			
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
NCIDQ Certification	43	50	-8
LEED Accredited Professional (not specified)	8	11	-3
Certified Kitchen Designer (CKD)	4	6	-2
Associate Kitchen & Bath Designer (AKBD)	1	1	0
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	1	0	1
LEED Green Associate	1	0	1
Certified Interior Designer (CID)	22	17	5

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

Interior Designers (\$72,500)

34

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.



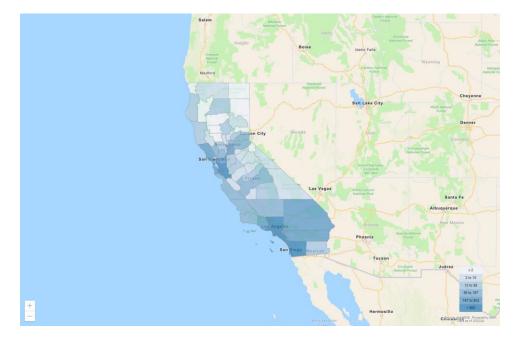
Geographic Distribution



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

Employment
4,657
1,558
1,304
993
725
615
493
448
349
332





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

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	4,700
Orange County, California	1,719
San Diego County, California	1,277
San Francisco County, California	1,004
Alameda County, California	763
Santa Clara County, California	502
Contra Costa County, California	466
Riverside County, California	437
San Bernardino County, California	346
Sacramento County, California	329

"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.

