



Occupation Report

Musicians, Singers, and Related Workers

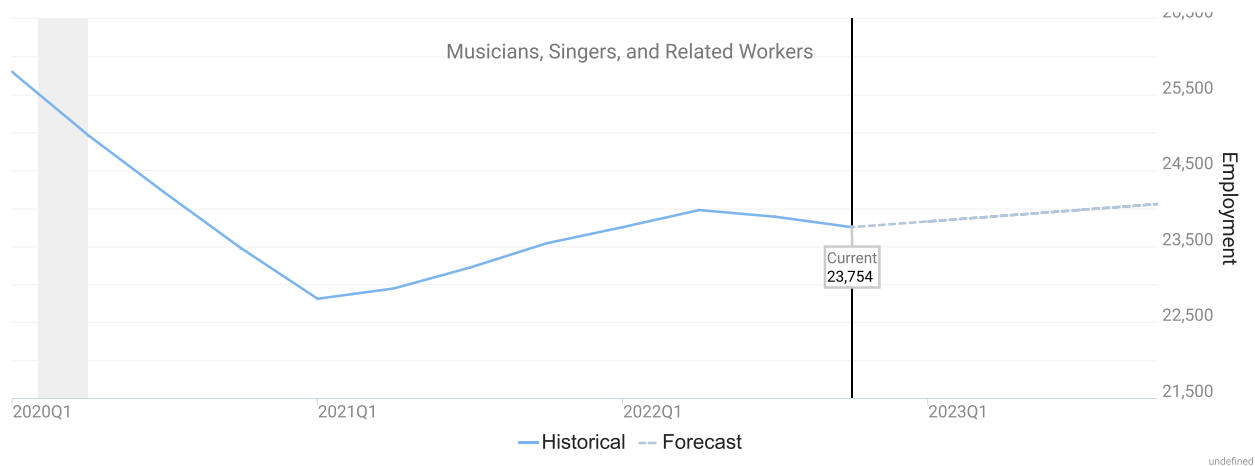
California



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Occupation Snapshot


6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Musicians and Singers	17,940	\$77,000	1.00	-1,897	2,691	1.3%
Music Directors and Composers	5,814	\$68,100	0.93	-235	642	1.1%
Musicians, Singers, and Related Workers	23,754	\$74,800	0.98	-2,132	3,334	1.3%



- 💡 “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).

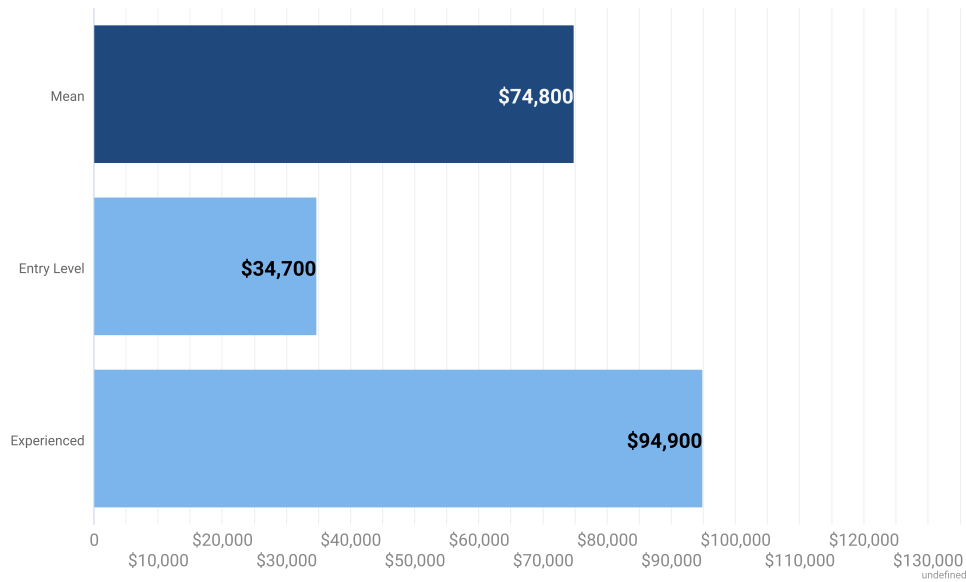
Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Religious Organizations	44.0%	10,452	12,681	770	13,450
Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers	24.3%	5,775	7,998	834	8,832
Performing Arts Companies	24.0%	5,700	7,851	1,359	9,211
Sound Recording Industries	1.8%	434	460	41	501
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1.4%	333	397	11	408
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	1.1%	251	312	20	332
Motion Picture and Video Industries	1.0%	239	265	29	294
Other Schools and Instruction	0.7%	177	247	60	307
Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events	0.7%	156	231	73	304
All Others	1.0%	237	292	24	316

 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

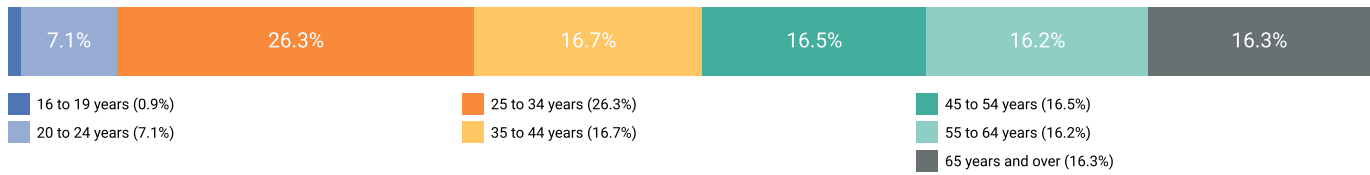


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Musicians and Singers	\$77,000	\$66,700	\$34,200	\$98,400
Music Directors and Composers	\$68,100	\$58,700	\$35,100	\$84,600

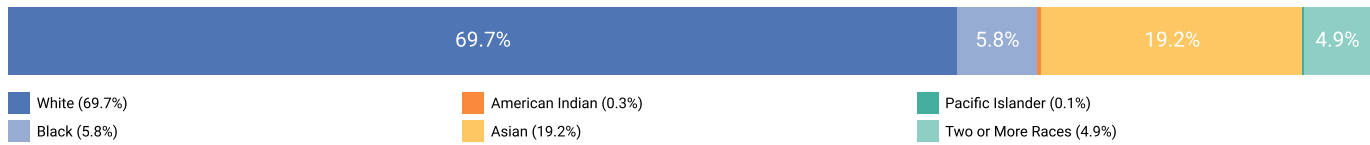
- 💡 Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
- 💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

Age



Race



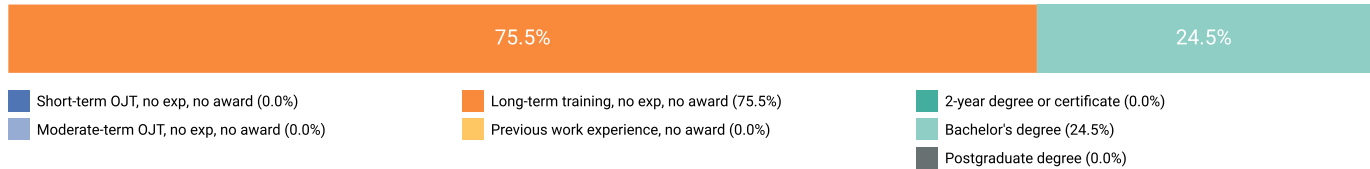
Ethnicity



Gender

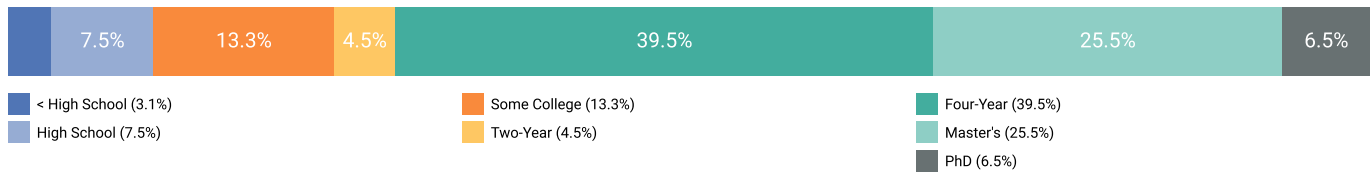


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment





Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Musicians and Singers	None	None	Long-term on-the-job training
Music Directors and Composers	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	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.

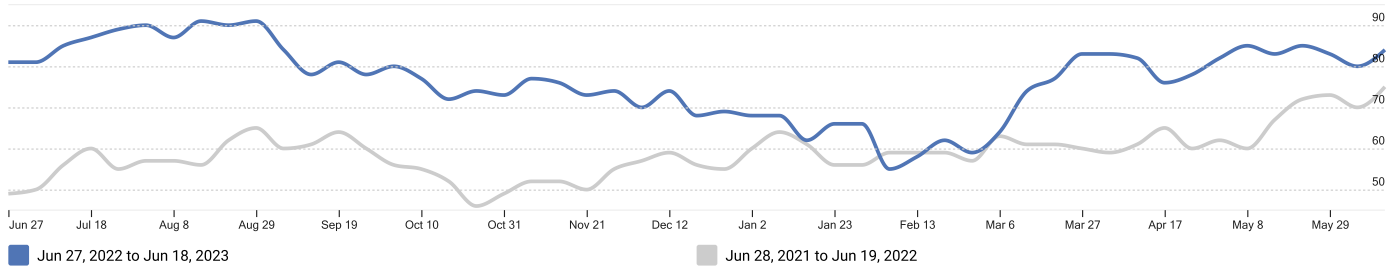
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Musicians, Singers, and Related Workers

Program	Awards
California State University-Fresno	
Music, General	52
California State University-Long Beach	
Music Performance, General	122
California State University-Northridge	
Music Performance, General	76
Music, General	64
Los Angeles Film School	
Music Technology	524
Music Theory and Composition	181
Musicians Institute	
Music Performance, General	121
San Diego State University	
Music Performance, General	70
University of California-Berkeley	
Music, General	54
University of California-Los Angeles	
Music, General	55

-  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 Musicians, Singers, and Related Workers. 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
27-2042.00	Musicians and Singers	183
27-2041.00	Music Directors and Composers	164

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Los Angeles, California	19	
3375 Camino Del Rio South, San Diego, CA 92108	13	
Fresno, California	6	
Los Angeles, CA 90012	5	
6401 Allen Road, Bakersfield, CA 93314	4	
Fresno, CA 93727 (Roosevelt area)	4	
La Jolla, CA 92093	4	
San Diego, California	4	
San Francisco, California	4	
2200 Quincy Street, Bakersfield, CA 93306	3	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
Ladgov Corporation	20	
San Diego Community College District	18	
Kelly Mac Music	13	
Kern High School District	9	
La Jolla Symphony & Chorus Association	7	
Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels	5	
Netflix	5	
Cedar Fair Parks	4	
Menlo Park Presbyterian Church	4	
Music Ministry International	4	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Music	108	
Piano	80	
Keyboarding/Typing	26	
Spanish	15	
Microsoft Office	14	
Working With Children	14	
Microsoft Word	11	
Microsoft Excel	7	
Microsoft PowerPoint	7	
Video Editing	7	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Music Director	13	
Music Producer/Composer	13	
Accompanist	11	
Accompanist II	11	
Band Director	9	
Accompanist I	8	
Protestant Musician	8	
Piano Accompanist	7	
Symphony Director	7	
Chapel Musician	5	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Bachelor's degree	65	
High school diploma or equivalent	31	
Master's degree	14	
Associate's degree	2	
Doctoral or professional degree	1	
Unspecified/other	234	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Music	37	
Music Education	8	
Composition	1	
Education	1	
Electronics	1	
English	1	
Fine Arts	1	
Interaction Design	1	
Management	1	
Theology	1	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in California

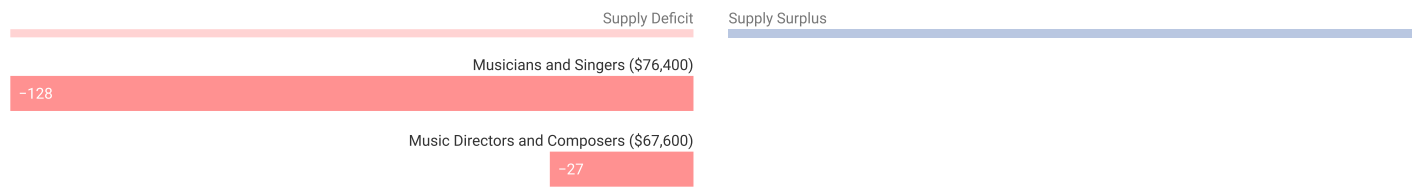
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Piano	405	1,013	-608
Music	751	924	-173
Spanish	24	97	-73
Microsoft Office	32	89	-57
Microsoft Word	36	90	-54
Microphones	36	85	-49
Microsoft Outlook	6	45	-39
Word Processing	4	39	-35
Merchandising	2	35	-33
Working With Children	15	47	-32

Top 10 Certification Gaps in California

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	2	10	-8
First Aid Certification	1	0	1

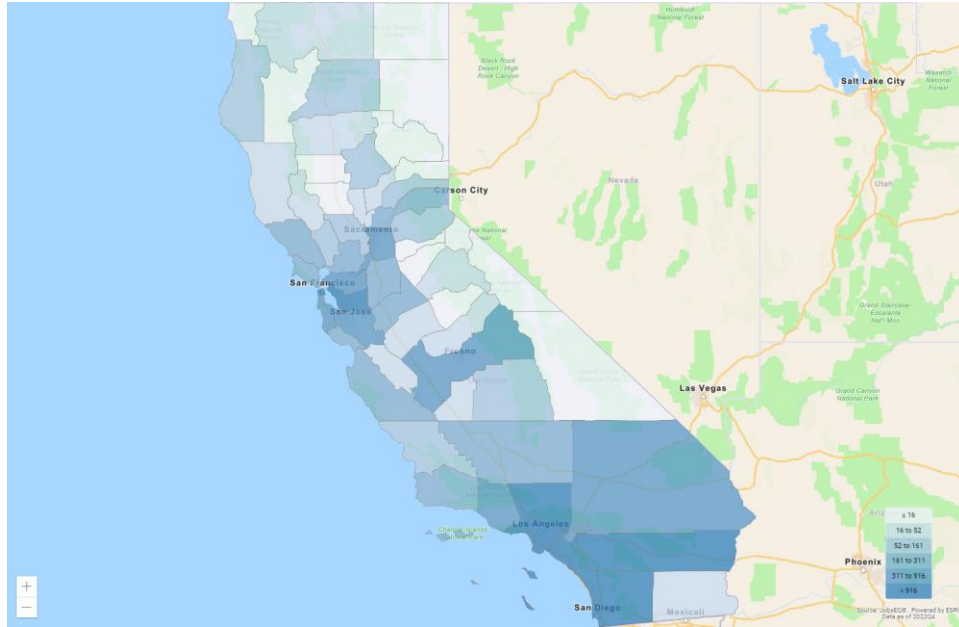
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



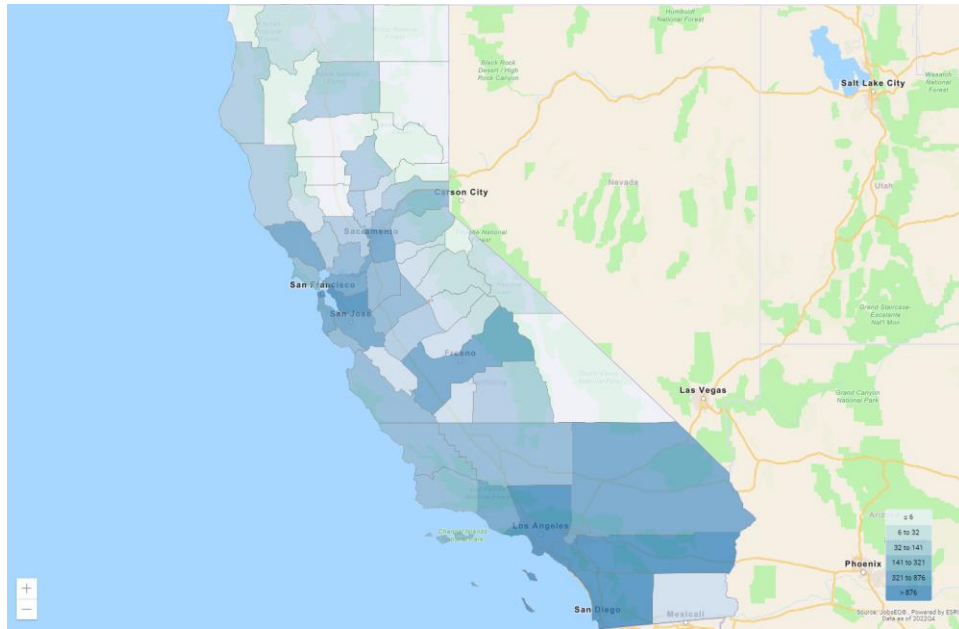
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has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

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	9,293
Orange County, California	2,065
San Diego County, California	1,867
San Francisco County, California	1,071
Alameda County, California	937
Riverside County, California	916
Santa Clara County, California	893
San Bernardino County, California	813
Contra Costa County, California	583
Sacramento County, California	581



Top Counties by Place of Residence for Musicians, Singers, and Related Workers, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	9,028
Orange County, California	2,281
San Diego County, California	1,850
Alameda County, California	1,015
Riverside County, California	1,000
San Francisco County, California	877
Santa Clara County, California	873
San Bernardino County, California	784
Contra Costa County, California	657
Sacramento County, California	573

💡 “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 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.

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.