

Occupation Report

Operations Research Analysts

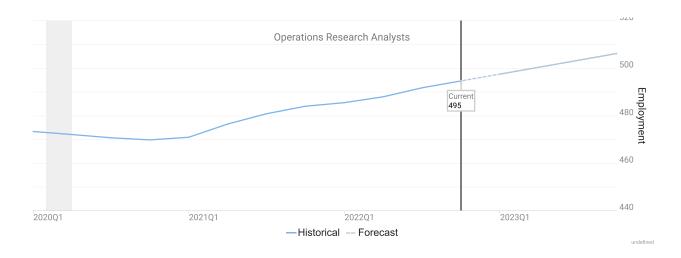
Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA



Occupation Snapshot	
Employment by Industry	
Wages	
Occupation Demographics	
Education Profile	
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Operations Research Analysts	8
RTI (Job Postings)	9
Top Skill and Certification Gaps	13
Occupation Gaps	14
Geographic Distribution	15
Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA Regional Map	17
Data Notes	18
Region Definition	19
FAQ	20

Occupation Snapshot

		Avg Mean		3-Year Empl	Annual	Forecast Ann
6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Wages	LQ	Change	Demand	Growth
Operations Research Analysts	495	\$90,600	0.72	24	48	2.3%
Operations Research Analysts	495	\$90,600	0.72	24	48	2.3%





"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
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	10.1%	50	39	18	58
Insurance Carriers	9.2%	45	34	12	47
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	7.7%	38	27	6	33
Management of Companies and Enterprises	6.9%	34	26	8	34
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	6.1%	30	24	12	36
Scientific Research and Development Services	5.1%	25	20	8	28
Administration of Human Resource Programs	4.5%	22	16	3	19
Administration of Environmental Quality Programs	4.2%	21	15	3	18
Administration of Economic Programs	4.0%	20	14	3	17
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	3.8%	19	14	3	17
Depository Credit Intermediation	2.9%	15	11	5	16
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2.6%	13	10	3	13
Employment Services	2.4%	12	9	3	12
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2.2%	11	8	3	11
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	2.2%	11	8	2	10
Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Related Activities	1.8%	9	7	3	10
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	1.6%	8	6	2	9
Outpatient Care Centers	1.5%	8	6	3	9
Office Administrative Services	1.5%	8	6	2	8
Natural Gas Distribution	1.3%	6	5	1	6
All Others	18.5%	91	69	24	93

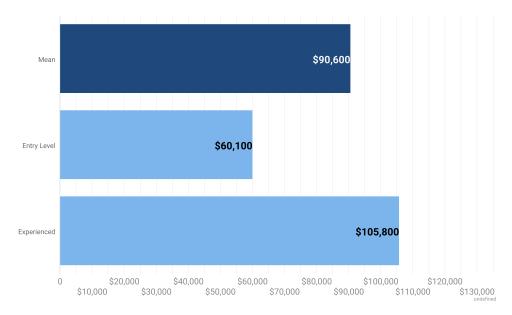


The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.



"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
Operations Research Analysts	\$90,600	\$84,800	\$60,100	\$105,800



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



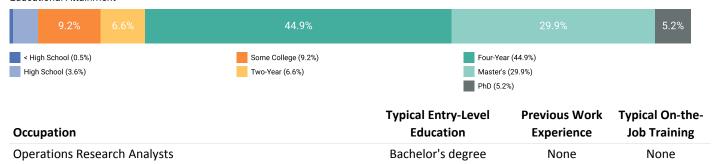
When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

Age 16 to 19 years (0.0%) 25 to 34 years (22.8%) 45 to 54 years (18.2%) 20 to 24 years (12.2%) 35 to 44 years (23.1%) 55 to 64 years (19.6%) 65 years and over (4.0%) Race White (61.4%) American Indian (0.2%) Pacific Islander (0.5%) Black (6.3%) Asian (20.1%) Two or More Races (11.4%) Ethnicity 88.0% Non-Hispanic/Latino (88.0%) Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (12.0%) Gender 53.7% Male (53.7%) Female (46.3%) **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 (0.0%) Bachelor's degree (100.0%) 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 Operations Research Analysts

P	rogram	Awards
University of California-Davis		
Management Science		120



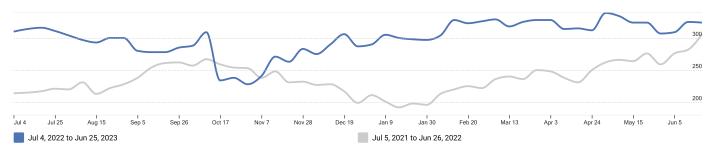
The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.



Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Operations Research Analysts. 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

		Active	
		Job	
SOC	Occupation	Ads	
15- 2031	1.00 Operations Research Analysts	2,639	

Locations

	Active
Location	Job Ads
Sacramento, California	886
Sacramento County, California	802
University of California Davis	141
Yolo County, California	85
Folsom, California	64
West Sacramento, California	29
Roseville, California	24
Rancho Cordova, California	23
Davis, California	20
Sacramento, CA 95833	17

Employers

	Active Job	
Employer Name	Ads	
CA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	194	
CA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	123	
Davis, California	91	
CA STATE HOSPITALS	76	
Sacramento, California	67	
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	59	
State of California Public Utilities Commission	58	
CalHR	55	
State of California Department of Consumer Affairs	53	
State of California Department of Transportation	42	

Hard Skills

	Active
	Job
Skill Name	Ads
Microsoft Excel	775
Telecommunications	555
Microsoft Office	338
Data Analysis	334
Statistics	333
Microsoft Outlook	274
Microsoft Word	268
Microsoft PowerPoint	261
Structured Query Language (SQL)	243
Computer Programming/Coding	205

Job Titles

	Active Job	
Job Title	Ads	
STAFF SERVICES ANALYST (GENERAL)	154	
STAFF SERVICES MANAGER I	120	
ASSOCIATE GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM ANALYST	112	
STAFF SERVICES MANAGER II (SUPERVISORY)	84	
STAFF SERVICES ANALYST	76	
RESEARCH DATA SPECIALIST II	51	
RESEARCH DATA SPECIALIST I	49	
RESEARCH DATA ANALYST II	48	
ASSOCIATE PERSONNEL ANALYST	45	
Staff Services Analyst	40	

Education Levels

	Active Job
Minimum Education Level	Ads
Bachelor's degree	697
Master's degree	71
High school diploma or equivalent	51
Associate's degree	36
Doctoral or professional degree	14
Unspecified/other	1,770

Programs

	Active Job
Program Name	Ads
Economics	120
Statistics	116
Business	90
Business Administration	82
Mathematics	81
Computer Science	80
Finance	76
Accounting	65
Engineering	54
Public Administration	43

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Teaching/Training, Job	1	3	-2
Report Writing/Report Preparation	1	1	-1
Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)	0	1	-1
Data Modeling	0	1	-1
Statistical Analysis Software	1	1	-1
Presentation	2	2	0
Spanish	0	1	0
Bilingual	0	1	0
Proofreading	0	1	0
Calculators	1	1	0

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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Secret Clearance	1	0	0



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

Operations Research Analysts (\$90,600)

-7

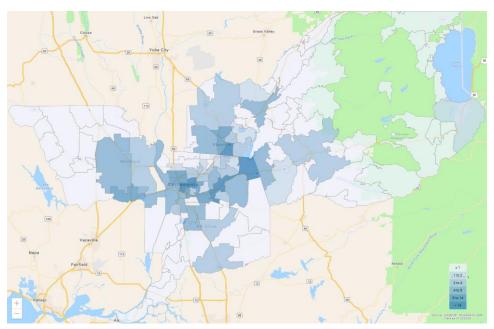


The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has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



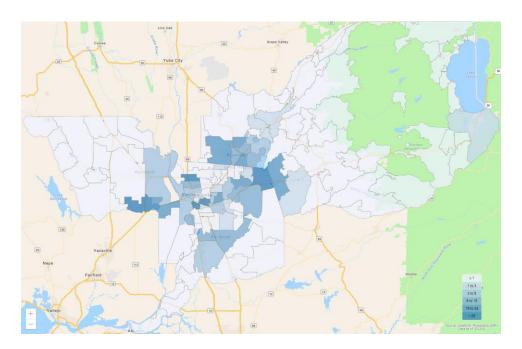
The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get training 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 Operations Research Analysts, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95814	79
ZCTA 95670	58
ZCTA 95630	34
ZCTA 95661	18
ZCTA 95827	18
ZCTA 95811	16
ZCTA 95815	15
ZCTA 95833	14
ZCTA 95825	13
ZCTA 95678	13



Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Operations Research Analysts, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95630	57
ZCTA 95616	36
ZCTA 95816	30
ZCTA 95835	29
ZCTA 95818	29
ZCTA 95819	25
ZCTA 95762	22
ZCTA 95765	22
ZCTA 95747	21
ZCTA 95618 (Yolo County, CA portion)	20



"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 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.