



Occupation Report

Construction and Extraction Occupations

El Dorado County, California

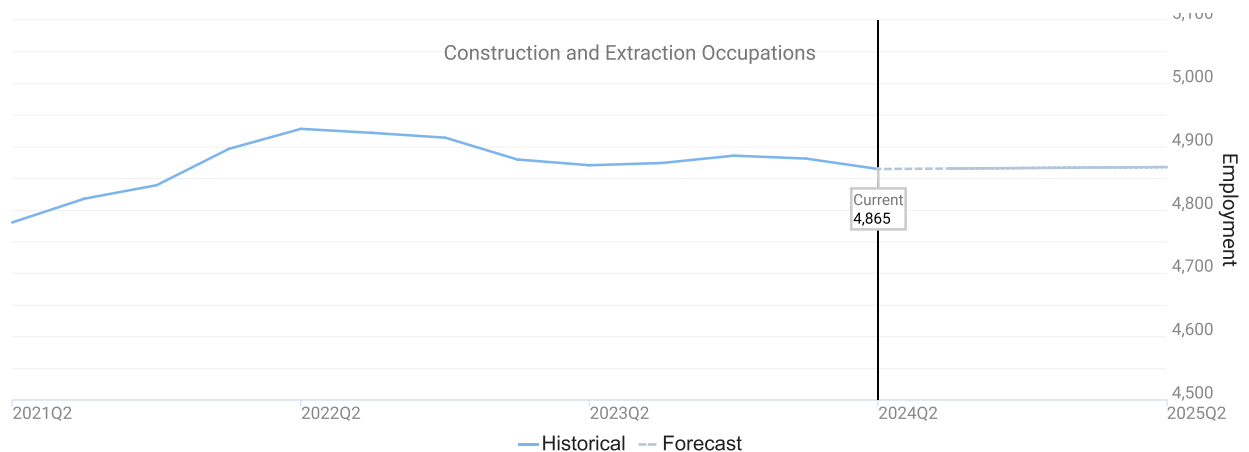


Greater Sacramento Economic Council

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Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Electricians	1,142	\$80,100	3.71	150	115	1.0%
Construction Laborers	784	\$61,500	1.41	31	72	0.6%
Carpenters	616	\$72,300	1.72	-73	49	0.2%
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	525	\$96,400	1.56	33	43	0.5%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	205	\$72,400	1.09	-17	18	0.3%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	201	\$90,100	1.08	9	17	0.2%
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	193	\$65,300	1.44	-22	15	0.1%
Roofers	175	\$70,700	2.67	61	13	0.3%
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	125	\$73,000	2.63	-34	9	0.0%
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	121	\$67,200	1.44	-19	8	-0.4%
Remaining Component Occupations	780	\$66,500	1.32	-32	79	1.0%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	4,865	\$74,400	1.68	84	443	0.6%



- 💡 “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
Building Equipment Contractors	34.4%	1,671	1,510	133	1,643
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	12.3%	601	503	25	529
Residential Building Construction	11.1%	539	434	17	451
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	11.0%	533	421	11	432
Building Finishing Contractors	10.8%	524	398	1	399
Nonresidential Building Construction	7.2%	350	283	14	297
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	2.0%	98	80	2	83
Utility System Construction	1.2%	60	51	2	53
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	1.1%	51	44	0	44
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	1.0%	48	83	114	197
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	0.9%	44	37	0	37
Water, Sewage and Other Systems	0.8%	41	35	1	35
Administration of Human Resource Programs	0.6%	28	24	0	24
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	0.6%	28	23	1	23
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	0.5%	24	24	0	24
All Others	4.6%	223	191	2	193

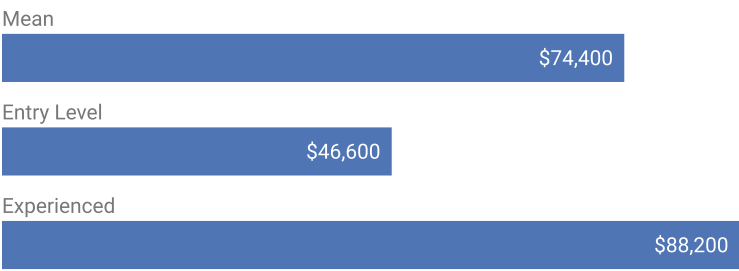


The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.



“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

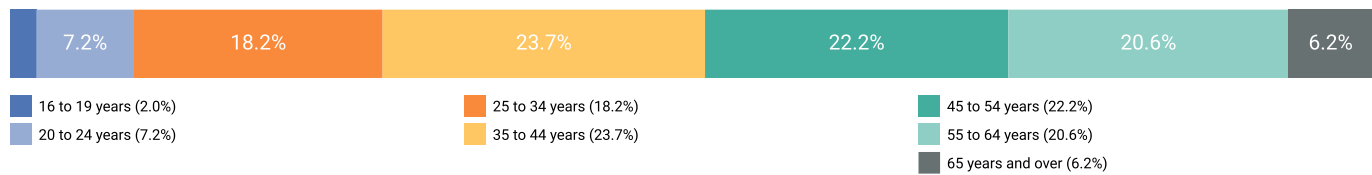


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Elevator and Escalator Installers and Repairers	\$125,500	\$132,400	\$86,900	\$144,900
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators, Surface Mining	\$110,500	\$110,000	\$78,000	\$126,800
Insulation Workers, Mechanical	\$102,900	\$106,300	\$66,300	\$121,200
Boilermakers	\$100,700	\$109,000	\$71,000	\$115,600
Pile Driver Operators	\$97,900	\$103,100	\$67,200	\$113,300
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	\$96,400	\$91,400	\$67,500	\$110,900
Construction and Building Inspectors	\$94,700	\$95,600	\$61,400	\$111,300
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	\$91,400	\$86,500	\$55,600	\$109,300
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	\$90,100	\$84,800	\$58,700	\$105,900
Roof Bolters, Mining	\$82,300	\$80,500	\$67,600	\$89,600

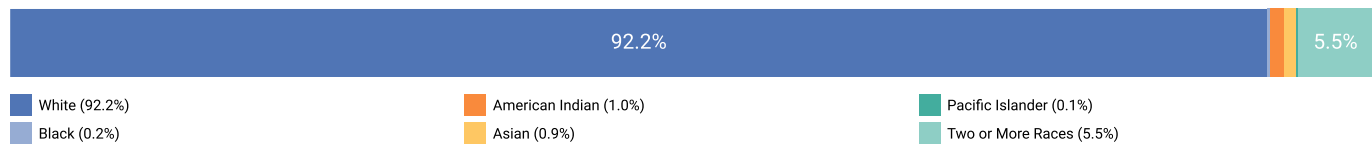
-  Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
-  When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

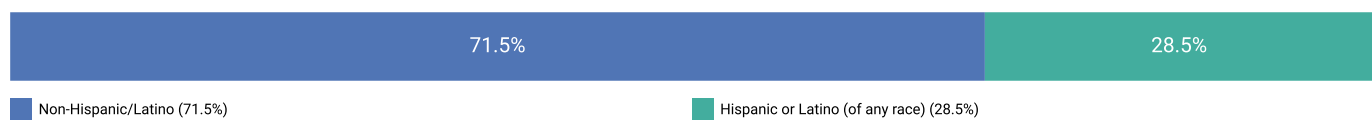
Age



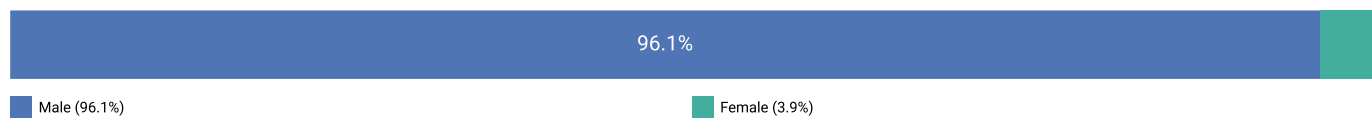
Race



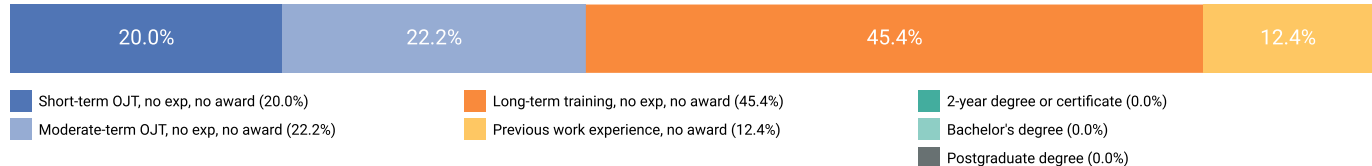
Ethnicity



Gender

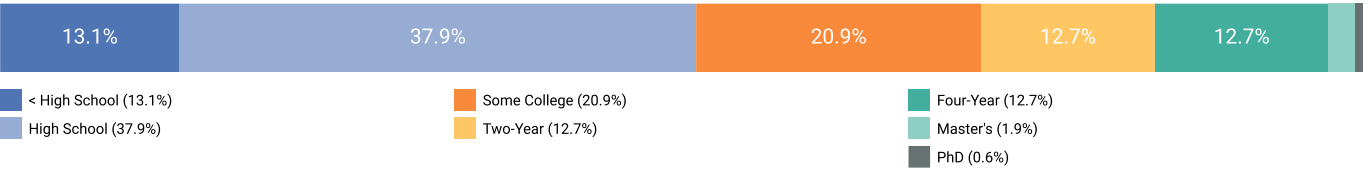


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment



Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Electricians	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
Construction Laborers	None	None	Short-term on-the-job training
Carpenters	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Apprenticeship
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	None	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Roofers	None	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	None	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	None	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.

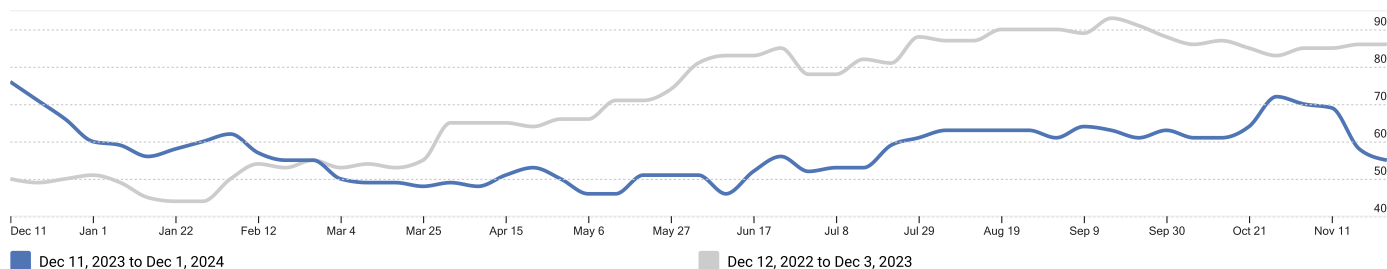
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Construction and Extraction Occupations

Program	Awards
Lake Tahoe Community College	
Hazardous Materials Management and Waste Technology/Technician	0

-  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 El Dorado County, California, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Construction and Extraction Occupations. 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 Ads
SOC	Occupation	
47-4011.00	Construction and Building Inspectors	43
47-4051.00	Highway Maintenance Workers	40
47-1011.00	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	28
47-2111.00	Electricians	19
47-2061.00	Construction Laborers	18
47-2031.00	Carpenters	12
47-2073.00	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	10
47-2152.00	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	7
47-2121.00	Glaziers	5
47-2141.00	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	5

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Folsom, California	24	
South Lake Tahoe, California	22	
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150	18	
Auburn, California	16	
El Dorado County, California	15	
Placerville, CA 95667	15	
Auburn, CA 95603	9	
Folsom, CA 95630	9	
Placerville, California	8	
Shingle Springs, California	8	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
The County of El Dorado	24	
Placer County	20	
State of California Department of Transportation	9	
City of South Lake Tahoe	7	
County of El Dorado	6	
D.G. Granade, Inc.	5	
GSES	5	
Ground Up Careers	5	
Sacramento Municipal Utility District	4	
Caliber Collision	3	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Plumbing	28	
Graders	26	
Power Tools	22	
End Loaders	16	
Ability to Lift 51-100 lbs.	15	
Backhoes	14	
Blueprint Reading	14	
Drainage Systems	12	
Ability to Lift 41-50 lbs.	11	
Concrete Saws	11	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
CALTRANS EQUIPMENT OPERATOR II	6	
Heavy Equipment Operator	5	
Assistant Superintendent	4	
Building Inspector II	4	
CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT	4	
Code Enforcement Officer I/II	4	
Equipment Operator	4	
Painter	4	
Snow Removal Worker - Extra Help	4	
Building Inspector - Senior	3	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
High school diploma or equivalent	42	
Associate's degree	10	
Bachelor's degree	5	
Unspecified/other	161	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Mechanical Engineering	5	
Construction	3	
Civil Engineering	2	
Applied Science	1	
Construction Management	1	
Electrical	1	
Emergency Management	1	
Engineering	1	
Environmental Science	1	
Fire Science	1	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in El Dorado County, California

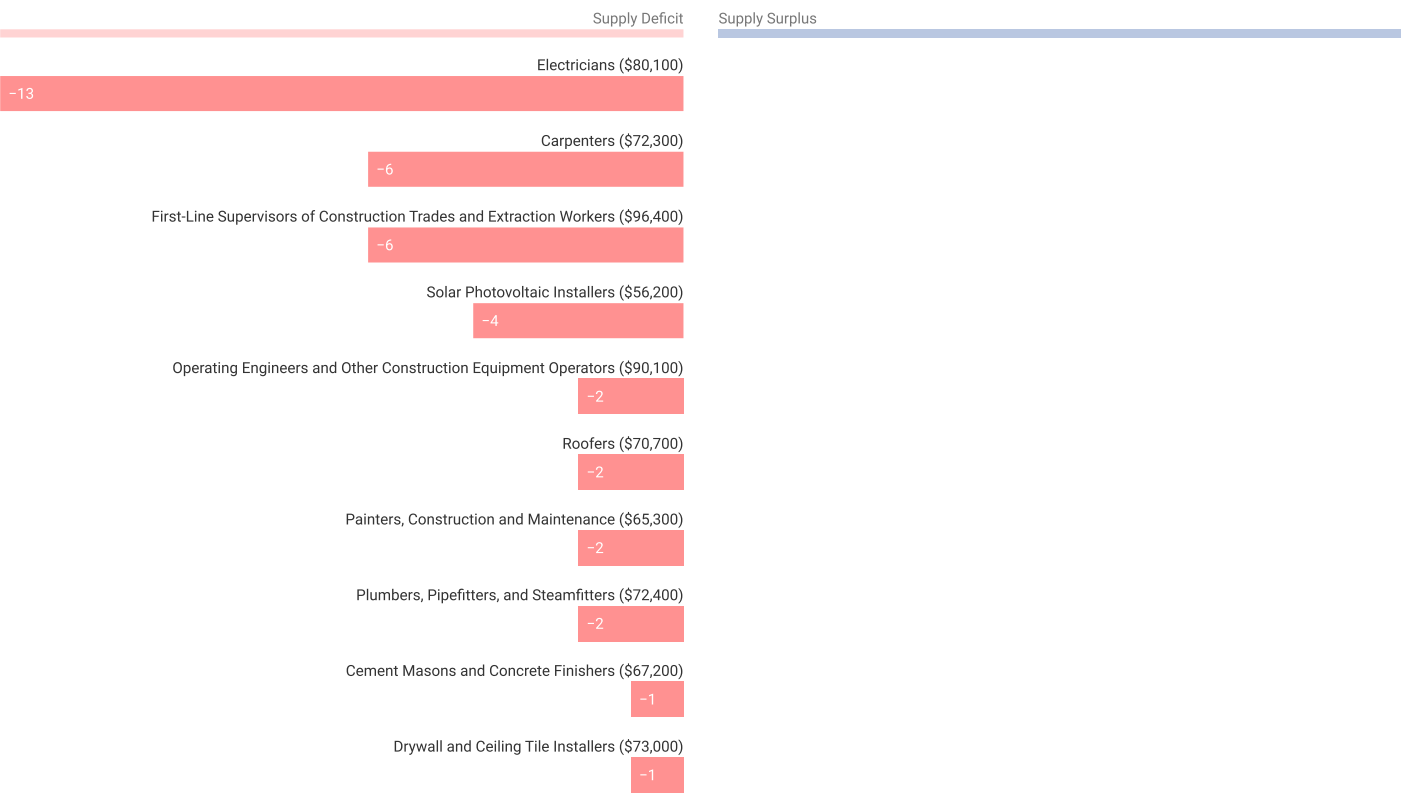
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Forklifts	1	16	-15
Blueprint Reading	0	14	-14
Microsoft Excel	0	14	-14
Spanish	0	13	-13
Power Tools	21	34	-13
Microsoft Office	0	13	-13
Backhoes	0	13	-13
Mathematics	0	11	-11
Ability to Lift 51-100 lbs.	0	9	-9
Heavy Equipment Operation	0	9	-9

Top 10 Certification Gaps in El Dorado County, California

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	0	8	-8
Forklift Certified	0	2	-2
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	2	3	-1
Secret Clearance	0	1	-1
Project Management Professional (PMP)	1	0	1
OSHA 30	7	3	4
First Aid Certification	6	1	5
OSHA 10	15	3	12

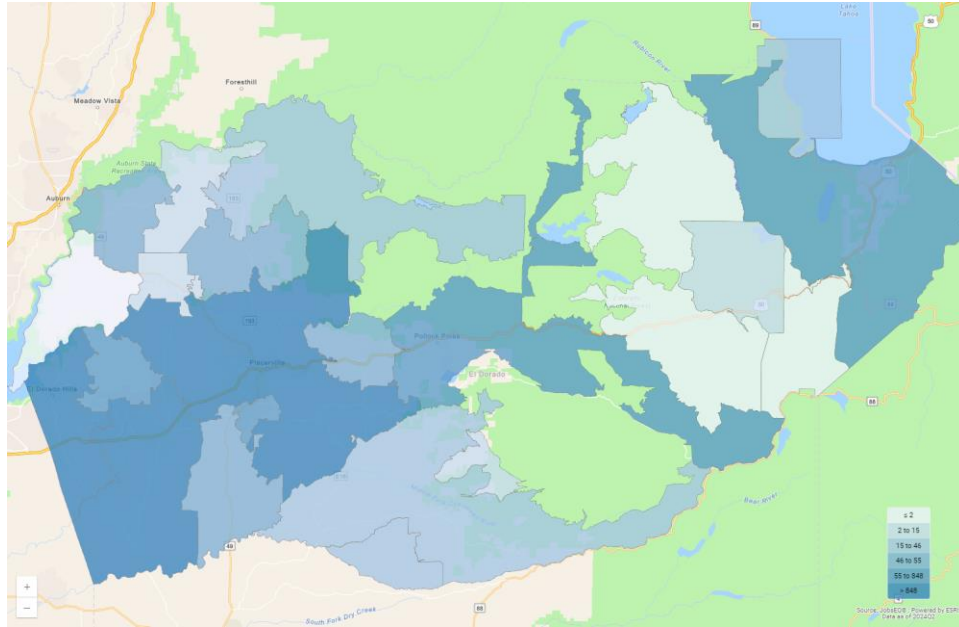
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



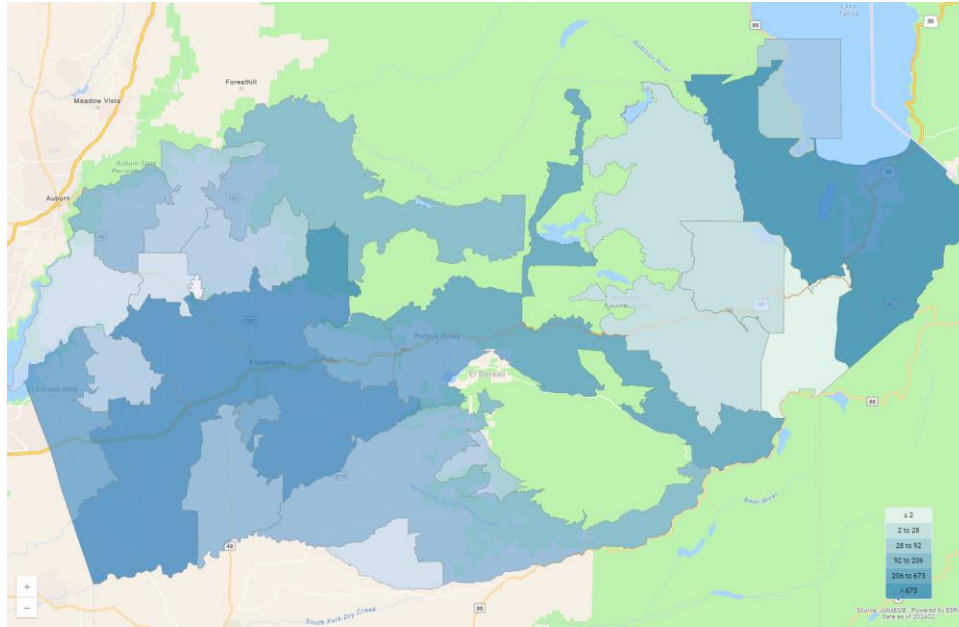
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has 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 and Extraction Occupations, 2024Q2

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95667	1,902
ZCTA 95762	1,084
ZCTA 95682	848
ZCTA 96150	470
ZCTA 95619	85
ZCTA 95672	74
ZCTA 95726	55
ZCTA 95623	54
ZCTA 95633	53
ZCTA 95709	50

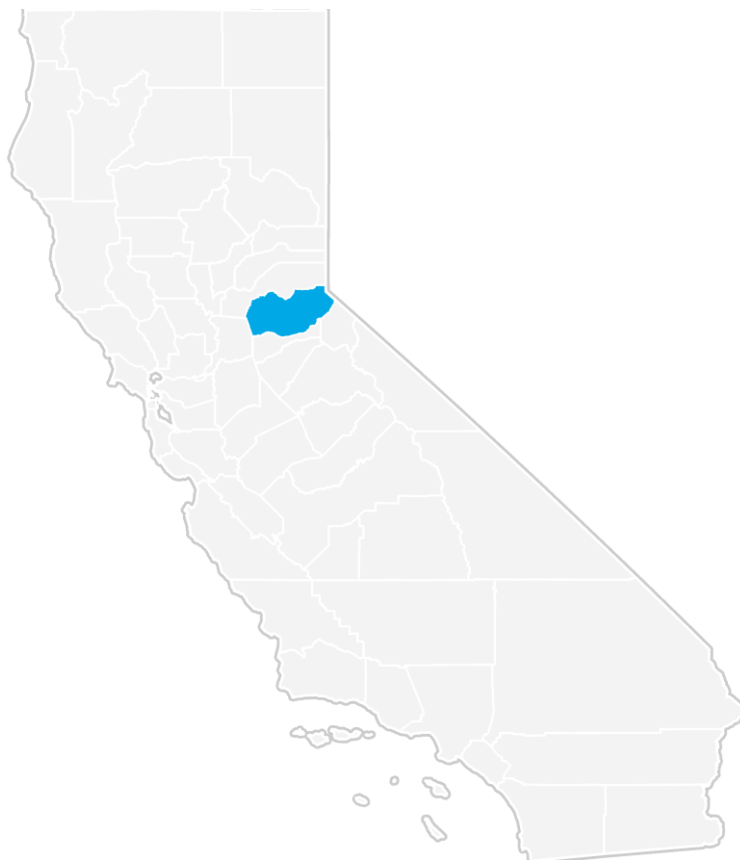


Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Construction and Extraction Occupations, 2024Q2

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95667	1,526
ZCTA 95682	748
ZCTA 96150	674
ZCTA 95762	487
ZCTA 95726	268
ZCTA 95709	210
ZCTA 95619	206
ZCTA 95623	161
ZCTA 95614	142
ZCTA 95684	95

💡 “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.

El Dorado County, California Regional Map



Data Notes

- Occupation employment by default indicates employment by place of work. Occupation employment is as of 2024Q2 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 2024Q2, 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 2024Q2 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 2024Q2 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 2022-2023 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 by Chmura and gleaned from over 40,000 websites. Data reflect ads active during the 12-month period ending 12/10/2024 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 and exclude ads from staffing companies.
- 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 July 2022. 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 2024Q2 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 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.