Building & Construction and Engineering & Architecture

Date: 2/9/2024
Time: 8:30 -11:30
Location: Houston & Harris PCS, Inc.
Hosted by: SBCROP
Facilitator: Deidra Puentes
Advisory Documents:
https://bit.ly/ConstEA_AdvsioryDocs2023

Advisors:

Bacson Quach, Senior Transportation Engineer (Civil), CalTrans
Brad Houston, Operations Manager, Houston & Harris PCS Inc.
Bryant Bergeson, Owner, Kadtec Engineering & Drafting
Clint Stoker, Partner, Stoker Construction Inc.,
Jeffrey Scott, Outreach Specialist, Western States Regional Council of Carpenters
Mark Stoker, Owner - Retired , Stoker Construction Inc.
Thomas Ruiz, LiUNA, Business Representative
Vanessa Ingalls, IBEW Local 440, Business Development

K12 Educational Participants:

Andrew Espinoza, Building and Construction Teacher, San Bernardino City Unified
Carol Tsushima, Administrator, Workforce SBCSS
Chelsea Ramirez, College and Career Coordinator, San Bernardino City Unified
Doris Hernandez, Work Based Learning Technician, Colton Joint Unified
E. Resmi Kackery, Linked Learning College & Career Program Specialist, San Bernardino City Unified
Evelia Terriquez, Work Based Learning Technician, Colton Joint Unified
Jaime Perez, Teacher, Fontana Unified
Jose Ramirez, Construction and Facilities Maintenance Teacher, Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa ROP
Kim Terry, Coordinator, Workforce SBCSS
Marco Torres, Teacher, Fontana Unified
Marianne Davari, CTE Program Specialist, San Bernardino City Unified
Matt Stewart, Teacher, Redlands Unified
Michael Pereira, Teacher, Fontana Unified
Michael Richards, Coordinator, Workforce SBCSS
Myrna Molina, Construction Technology Teacher, Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa ROP
Neil Little, Teacher, Morongo Unified
Roland (Tripp) Doepner, Pathway Coordinator, Riverside County Office of Education ROP
Shehzad Bhojani, Program Manager, Workforce SBCSS
Sticia Shubin, Activities & Project Tech, Workforce SBCSS

Minutes:

The Building & Construction and Engineering & Architecture industry panel was composed of eight industry professionals with varying degrees of responsibilities in their respective career fields. The following is a summary of their responses to the questions posed at the advisory.

1. What trends do you see impacting your industry within the next 3-5 years?

Vanessa Ingalls: The electrical industry is experiencing a significant shift toward renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power. This transition is driving a continuous demand for electricity and an increasing need for skilled workers to install and manage these systems.

Thomas Ruiz: Environmental policies and the shift from oil and gas to electrical power primarily influence workforce impacts. There is an urgent need to develop skilled employees in anticipation of a substantial influx of construction infrastructure funding. The timing of this funding is uncertain, but it will eventually require more apprentices to meet the demand without losing skilled labor due to inactivity.

Mark Stoker: In the Coachella Valley, the primary issue with single-family housing is a manpower shortage. Modern youths often need more work ethic for physically demanding construction jobs like ditch digging. There has been a noticeable decline in the desire to engage in hands-on building and to witness the tangible results of laborious work.

Jeffrey Scott: The council is concentrating on developing affordable, walkable communities as the valley becomes fully developed. Construction workers need to remain adaptable, reflecting a shift from being specialized to versatile across various tasks.

Clint Stoker: There's a growing need for residential housing, particularly apartments. Today's youth need to balance technological skills with traditional manual tasks. There's a concerning trend where basic skills like simple math and scaling drawings are declining among subcontractors.

Bryant Bergeson: As an engineer, I observe that new graduates often need more essential skills that are critical not just in game development but also in broader engineering tasks. Computer science is expanding, yet there is a greater need for traditional engineering skills, such as structural analysis for housing. Europe offers a good model where working for a contractor for a year is a prerequisite for engineering certification. This practical experience is invaluable and should be integrated into training programs.

Brad Houston: There are distinct challenges in both operational and regulatory aspects of construction. Field workers face stringent carbon emission regulations, necessitating expensive equipment upgrades. Meanwhile, office personnel are adapting to new AI software for infrastructure management, though these technologies still show limitations and require human oversight.

Bacson Quach: There is a ' brain drain ' in the transportation sector, mainly state highways, as experienced workers retire without sufficient replacements. New graduates often need to be more interested in construction-related fields and possess the practical skills necessary for the industry. This gap underscores the need for practical experience.

2. How would you recommend addressing these trends to better prepare students for your industry?

Bacson Quach: As a bridge designer, the most crucial skill he developed was communication, emphasizing the need to interact with others effectively. His college experience highlighted that the ability to communicate is vital beyond technical knowledge.

Brad Houston: A common stigma views construction as a last-resort career and stresses the importance of generating excitement among students about entering the construction field.

Bryant Bergeson: He highlights the value of military experience in teaching essential work ethics, noting that it provides a strong foundation for any career direction.

Clint Stoker: Prepare students to be work-ready and highlight the disparity between desired jobs like content creation and less glamorous but lucrative careers like plumbing. He emphasizes the benefits of vocational programs like ROP in guiding students to career paths, underscoring that construction offers viable and well-paying alternatives to traditional retail jobs.

Jeffrey Scott: Students should be exposed to the realities of a full workday, contrasting it with the typical school schedule. He emphasizes the importance of real-world work experiences in preparing students for skilled trades like construction.

Mark Stoker: Share with students that unlike many professions requiring a four-year degree, construction offers on-the-job learning opportunities that can lead to other career advancements without formal education, providing a paid learning experience.

Thomas Ruiz: Acknowledges that students may not initially choose construction but that many students return to it later, indicating the industry's latent appeal and the practical benefits it offers.

Vanessa Ingalls: Make educational content relevant and applicable to real-world jobs. Soft skills like punctuality and preparedness are critical for success in any career, particularly for new trainees and apprentices in construction.

3. What are the necessary skills/education/certification(s) needed for a student to obtain employment within your industry?

Bacson Quach: The organization has 20,000 employees, with 1,000 based in San Bernardino across various levels. Opportunities start from volunteer positions; even the director began as a

volunteer. One can start as a technician with an AA in math or science. The industry also offers positions for M&O and equipment operators, allowing for career growth from the ground up.

Bryant Bergeson: Engages students with AutoCAD to teach them drafting. AutoCAD is pivotal and can significantly advance a student's career. However, high schools need help with the software's expense, as it is primarily a university-level program. Another tool, Blue Beam is another tool for viewing plans and making on-site adjustments, supporting the shift to paperless operations.

Clint Stoker: Emphasizes the broad utility of AutoCAD across various trades, particularly for bidding. Highlights that students in school can access AutoCAD for free, although the district often does not fund the necessary hardware, which requires high-performance computers similar to gaming systems.

Discussion: Highlighted the issue of school districts not funding the hardware necessary to support AutoCAD, noting the need for high-performance computing capabilities.

Jeffrey Scott: Practical preparations like having a driver's license, which many young people lack, are imperative. It also emphasizes the value of entry-level certifications like Red Cross and CPR, which enhance employability and show initiative, making candidates more appealing to contractors.

Mark Stoker: Reflects on his experience working on a job site at 16, noting that current OSHA regulations severely restrict under-18s' active participation on construction sites, even during educational field trips.

Vanessa Ingalls: Discusses funding issues, highlighting the "California Youth Opportunity Apprenticeship Fund" aimed at 16-24-year-olds, designed to harness resources and provide opportunities for young people in the industry.

4. What skills or practices should educators focus on to support emerging technologies, equipment, regulations, or laws in your industry?

Bacson Quach: Started in bridge construction on route 247/15. While building a bridge, he crossed a beam as a contractor laid plywood on the northbound freeway, unknowingly risking safety as a semi-truck drove underneath.

Brad Houston: Educate students about the implications of OSHA violations and the reasons behind employers' concerns when OSHA inspectors conduct checks.

Clint Stoker: Emphasize that Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is essential, not optional. Explain that hard hats, steel-toed boots, and properly maintained equipment are safety requirements, not conveniences. Stress the importance of training on specific equipment and the consequences of non-compliance, such as OSHA fines.

Jeffrey Scott: Inform students that passing a drug test is required for employment, highlighting the conflict between certain lifestyle choices and job requirements.

Mark Stoker: Cautions that if OSHA arrives on a job site, the best course of action is often to pack up tools and leave because they are likely to find violations.

Thomas Ruiz: Discusses the importance of sharing stories about engineering failures, like the 91 bridge incident, to raise awareness about safety. He suggests inviting panelists to classrooms and encouraging information and insights regarding current construction projects.

Vanessa Ingalls: Emerging technologies significantly impact manufacturing, which is becoming increasingly automated. She highlights the critical nature of compliance with safety regulations, noting that OSHA fines can disqualify companies from bidding on projects. Safety laws are often instituted in response to accidents, emphasizing the industry's focus on safety.

5. Can you provide us with a few other occupations within your industry that may not require the highest degree/credential but provide a living wage?

Bacson Quach: Notes that many positions within his broad organization only require a high school degree to start, allowing for various entry-level opportunities.

Brad Houston: A high school diploma and a driver's license are needed to start in the sewer industry. Starting wages range from $25 to $42 per hour, offering good compensation for entry-level laborers.

Bryant Bergeson: AutoCAD and communication skills are required for employment. The company teaches new employees how to use the software effectively.

Clint Stoker: Offers starting wages of $23 to $24 per hour, along with benefits like profit sharing and health insurance. Most employees start right out of high school and receive training specific to the company's methods, fostering a family-like work environment.

Jeffrey Scott: A high school diploma is not needed for entry-level positions, which start at $20 per hour plus $12 in benefits. Journeymen can earn up to $74.57 per hour. He also mentions an internship opportunity with Cal Poly, where students can intern with a contractor and be apprentices for six weeks. He invites interested parties to email him for more information.

Mark Stoker: Knows of subcontractors needing workers, with starting pay at $20 per hour. He notes that these jobs often come with the expectation that employees will eventually own part of the company, reflecting a significant workforce shortage.

Thomas Ruiz: The laborers' union requirements include a driver's license and transportation. He encourages young people to join apprenticeship programs while still in school. With 300 applicants for the program, only 100 proceed through the boot camp. He also highlights a new

training program in San Bernardino starting at $22 per hour and requiring 305 hours of classroom time, focusing on financial education as well.

Vanessa Ingalls: Outlines the general requirements for starting positions, which include a high school diploma and a satisfactory transcript with a C or better in Algebra. She notes alternative pathways, such as online courses that can substitute for the Algebra requirement, and mentions a trainee program that offers a longer route to becoming a journeyman, which might suit some individuals better, eventually leading to an apprenticeship application.

Key Takeaways and Action Items by Panelist

These key takeaways and action item lists highlight each respondent's insights, concerns, and suggested actions to address industry trends and to prepare students for the evolving landscape within their respective areas of expertise.

Bacson Quach, Senior Transportation Engineer (Civil), CalTrans

Key Takeaways:

- Emphasized the accessibility of starting positions in his organization with just a high school diploma.
- Shared personal experiences on construction sites to highlight safety issues.
- Stressed the broad scope of career opportunities available within the organization.

Action Items:

- Increase safety training for new employees to prevent oversight of critical safety issues.
- Develop outreach programs to attract high school graduates by promoting diverse entry-level roles.
- Implement mentoring programs to guide employees from entry-level to more specialized positions.

Brad Houston, Operations Manager, Houston & Harris PCS Inc.

Key Takeaways:

- Noted the importance of understanding OSHA regulations and the financial implications of violations.
- Stressed the need for a high school diploma and a driver's license in the sewer industry.
- Highlighted the attractive wage potential in the industry starting from entry-level positions.

Action Items:

- Conduct regular OSHA compliance training sessions for new and existing employees.
- Develop a recruitment campaign that emphasizes the wage potential and career stability in the sewer industry.
- Offer preparatory courses for obtaining a driver’s license as part of employee development programs.

Bryant Bergeson, Owner, Kadtec Engineering & Drafting

Key Takeaways:

- Stressed the importance of AutoCAD skills in the construction industry.
- Highlighted the need for effective communication skills alongside technical abilities.

Action Items:

- Provide ongoing training in AutoCAD for employees to keep them updated on the latest software advancements.
- Develop communication workshops to enhance teamwork and project management skills.
- Establish partnerships with educational institutions to recruit students proficient in AutoCAD.

Clint Stoker, Partner, Stoker Construction Inc.

Key Takeaways:

- Discussed the significance of proper training and adherence to safety protocols like the correct use of PPE.
- Emphasized the family-like work environment and benefits such as profit sharing and health insurance.
- Stressed the importance of training provided by the company to foster employee loyalty and effectiveness.

Action Items:

- Enhance safety protocol training to ensure all employees understand and follow proper safety measures.
- Implement an internal campaign to promote the benefits of the company's profit-sharing plan to attract and retain employees.
- Develop a structured onboarding program that integrates new hires into the company's culture and training standards.

Jeffrey Scott, Outreach Specialist, Western States Regional Council of Carpenters

Key Takeaways:

- Pointed out that entry-level construction jobs do not necessarily require a high school diploma.
- Emphasized the significant earning potential in construction, especially for journeymen.
- Discussed educational initiatives like internships in collaboration with universities.

Action Items:

- Create more internship opportunities in partnership with educational institutions to prepare students for construction careers.
- Promote awareness of the high earning potential in the construction industry to attract more young people.
- Develop a basic training program for entry-level positions that do not require a high school diploma.

Mark Stoker, Owner - Retired , Stoker Construction Inc.

Key Takeaways:

- Addressed the ease of entry into the construction industry with minimal educational requirements.
- Highlighted the expectations of ownership and responsibility among employees.
- Noted the ongoing need for manpower in the construction industry.

Action Items:

- Develop on-the-job training programs that allow new hires to learn and advance without formal education.
- Encourage employee ownership to increase investment and retention.
- Launch recruitment drives in high schools and community centers to address the manpower shortage.

Thomas Ruiz, LiUNA, Business Representative

Key Takeaways:

- Discussed the laborers' union's approach to apprenticeships and the importance of practical training.
- Emphasized the need for a driver's license and reliable transportation for potential apprentices.
- Highlighted the competitive nature of the apprenticeship program and the rigorous selection process.

Action Items:

- Expand the apprenticeship program to accommodate more participants and increase workforce readiness.
- Partner with driving schools to provide accessible transportation solutions for potential apprentices.
- Develop financial literacy and job readiness workshops as part of the apprenticeship curriculum.

Vanessa Ingalls, IBEW Local 440, Business Development

Key Takeaways:

- Underlined the importance of basic educational requirements like a high school diploma and competency in algebra.
- Stressed the availability of alternative educational pathways to accommodate different learning styles and needs.
- Highlighted the critical role of funding and resources in expanding apprenticeship opportunities.

Action Items:

- Develop alternative educational pathways through online courses and training programs.
- Lobby for increased funding and resources to support and expand apprenticeship programs.
- Implement a communications program to better prepare individuals for the workforce.

Labor Market Information

The following labor market information was sourced from https://www.onetonline.org/ on April 22, 2024.

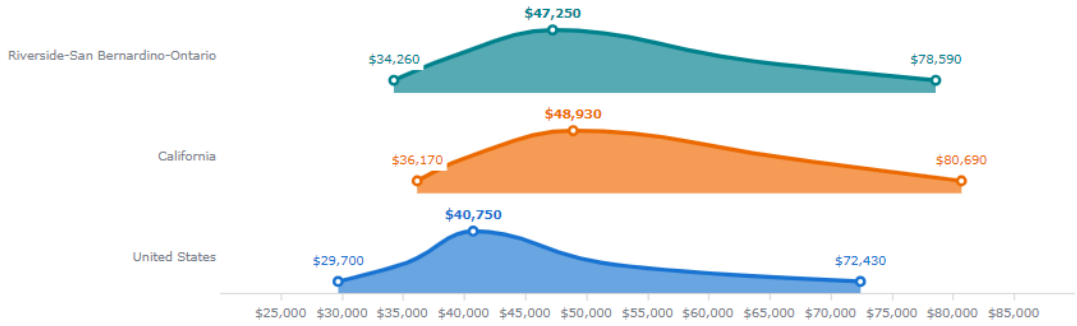
Local Wages

47-2061.00 - Construction Laborers Bright Outlook

Wages for state: California Go

Wages near ZIP Code: 92408 Go

Annual Wages | Hourly Wages



In Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA:

- Workers on average earn **$47,250**.
- 10% of workers earn **$34,260 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$78,590 or more**.

In California:

- Workers on average earn **$48,930**.
- 10% of workers earn **$36,170 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$80,690 or more**.

In the United States:

- Workers on average earn **$40,750**.
- 10% of workers earn **$29,700 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$72,430 or more**.

California Employment Trends

47-2061.00 - Construction Laborers Bright Outlook

View trends for state: California Go

In California:

Employment (2020)	133,600 employees
Projected employment (2030)	155,900 employees
Projected growth (2020-2030)	17%
Projected annual job openings (2020-2030)	16,290

In the United States:

Employment (2022)	1,418,600 employees
Projected employment (2032)	1,480,500 employees
Projected growth (2022-2032)	■■■■ 4% Average
Projected annual job openings (2022-2032)	129,400

California source: Projections Central 2020-2030 long-term projections. United States source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022-2032 employment projections. "Projected growth" represents the estimated change in total employment over the projections period. "Projected annual job openings" represent openings due to growth and replacement.

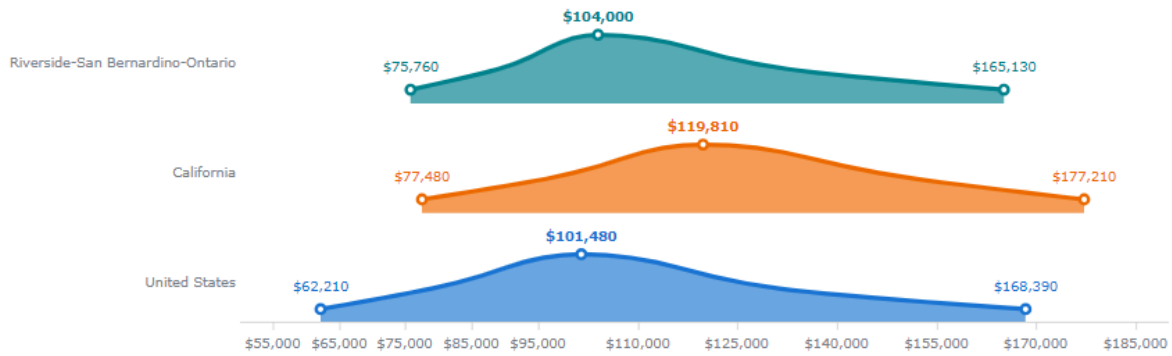
Local Wages

11-9021.00 - Construction Managers Bright Outlook

Wages for state: California Go

Wages near ZIP Code: 92408 Go

Annual Wages | Hourly Wages



In Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA:

- Workers on average earn **$104,000**.
- 10% of workers earn **$75,760 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$165,130 or more**.

In California:

- Workers on average earn **$119,810**.
- 10% of workers earn **$77,480 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$177,210 or more**.

In the United States:

- Workers on average earn **$101,480**.
- 10% of workers earn **$62,210 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$168,390 or more**.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022 wage data.

California Employment Trends

11-9021.00 - Construction Managers Bright Outlook

View trends for state: California Go

In California:

Employment (2020)	53,300 employees
Projected employment (2030)	63,300 employees
Projected growth (2020-2030)	19%
Projected annual job openings (2020-2030)	5,150

In the United States:

Employment (2022)	505,800 employees
Projected employment (2032)	528,700 employees
Projected growth (2022-2032)	■■■■ 5% Faster than average
Projected annual job openings (2022-2032)	38,700

California source: Projections Central 2020-2030 long-term projections. United States source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022-2032 employment projections. "Projected growth" represents the estimated change in total employment over the projections period. "Projected annual job openings" represent openings due to growth and replacement.

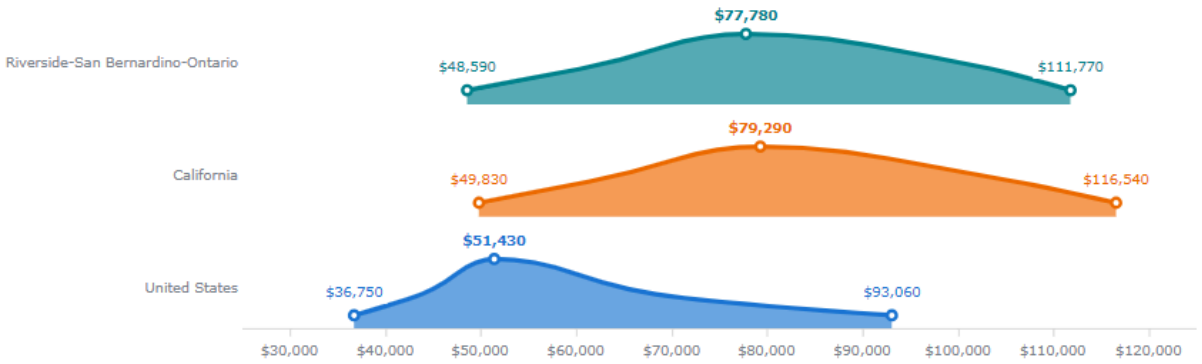
Local Wages

47-2073.00 - Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators

Wages for state: California Go

Wages near ZIP Code: 92408 Go

Annual Wages | Hourly Wages



In Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA:

- Workers on average earn **$77,780**.
- 10% of workers earn **$48,590 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$111,770 or more**.

In California:

- Workers on average earn **$79,290**.
- 10% of workers earn **$49,830 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$116,540 or more**.

In the United States:

- Workers on average earn **$51,430**.
- 10% of workers earn **$36,750 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$93,060 or more**.

California Employment Trends

47-2073.00 - Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators

View trends for state: California Go

In California:

Employment (2020)	28,700 employees
Projected employment (2030)	31,900 employees
Projected growth (2020-2030)	11%
Projected annual job openings (2020-2030)	3,480

In the United States:

Employment (2022)	437,600 employees
Projected employment (2032)	449,200 employees
Projected growth (2022-2032)	3% Average
Projected annual job openings (2022-2032)	38,200

California source: Projections Central 2020-2030 long-term projections. United States source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022-2032 employment projections. "Projected growth" represents the estimated change in total employment over the projections period. "Projected annual job openings" represent openings due to growth and replacement.

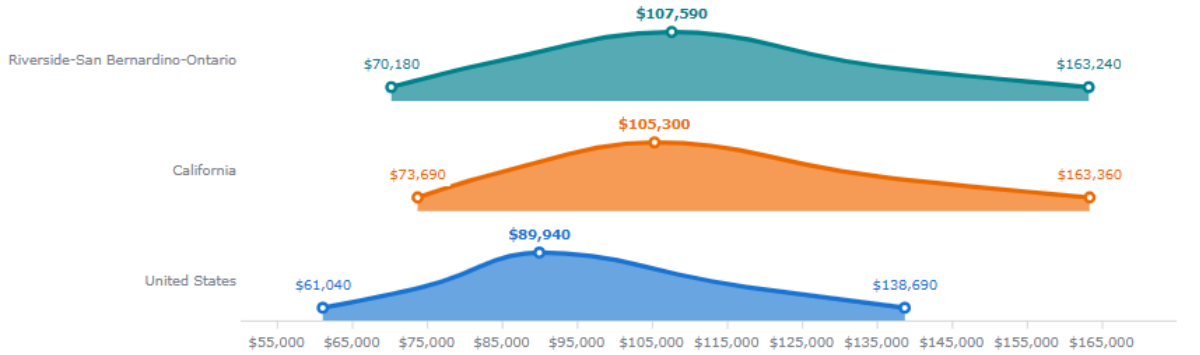
Local Wages

17-2051.00 - Civil Engineers Bright Outlook

Wages for state: California Go

Wages near ZIP Code: 92408 Go

Annual Wages | Hourly Wages



In Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA:

- Workers on average earn **$107,590**.
- 10% of workers earn **$70,180 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$163,240 or more**.

In California:

- Workers on average earn **$105,300**.
- 10% of workers earn **$73,690 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$163,360 or more**.

In the United States:

- Workers on average earn **$89,940**.
- 10% of workers earn **$61,040 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$138,690 or more**.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022 wage data.

California Employment Trends

17-2051.00 - Civil Engineers Bright Outlook

View trends for state: California Go

In California:

Employment (2020)	46,700 employees
Projected employment (2030)	54,600 employees
Projected growth (2020-2030)	17%
Projected annual job openings (2020-2030)	4,320

In the United States:

Employment (2022)	326,300 employees
Projected employment (2032)	342,500 employees
Projected growth (2022-2032)	■■■■ 5% Faster than average
Projected annual job openings (2022-2032)	21,200

California source: Projections Central 2020-2030 long-term projections. United States source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022-2032 employment projections. "Projected growth" represents the estimated change in total employment over the projections period. "Projected annual job openings" represent openings due to growth and replacement.

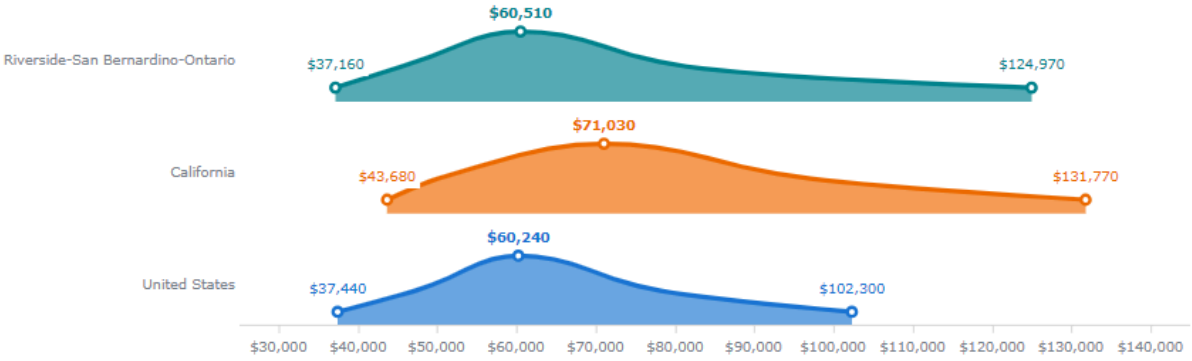
Local Wages

47-2111.00 - Electricians Bright Outlook

Wages for state: California Go

Wages near ZIP Code: 92408 Go

Annual Wages | Hourly Wages



In Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA:

- Workers on average earn **$60,510**.
- 10% of workers earn **$37,160 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$124,970 or more**.

In California:

- Workers on average earn **$71,030**.
- 10% of workers earn **$43,680 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$131,770 or more**.

In the United States:

- Workers on average earn **$60,240**.
- 10% of workers earn **$37,440 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$102,300 or more**.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022 wage data.

California Employment Trends

47-2111.00 - Electricians Bright Outlook

View trends for state: California Go

In California:

Employment (2020)	70,300 employees
Projected employment (2030)	83,100 employees
Projected growth (2020-2030)	18%
Projected annual job openings (2020-2030)	9,140

In the United States:

Employment (2022)	762,600 employees
Projected employment (2032)	811,800 employees
Projected growth (2022-2032)	6% Faster than average
Projected annual job openings (2022-2032)	73,500

California source: Projections Central 2020-2030 long-term projections. United States source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022-2032 employment projections. "Projected growth" represents the estimated change in total employment over the projections period. "Projected annual job openings" represent openings due to growth and replacement.

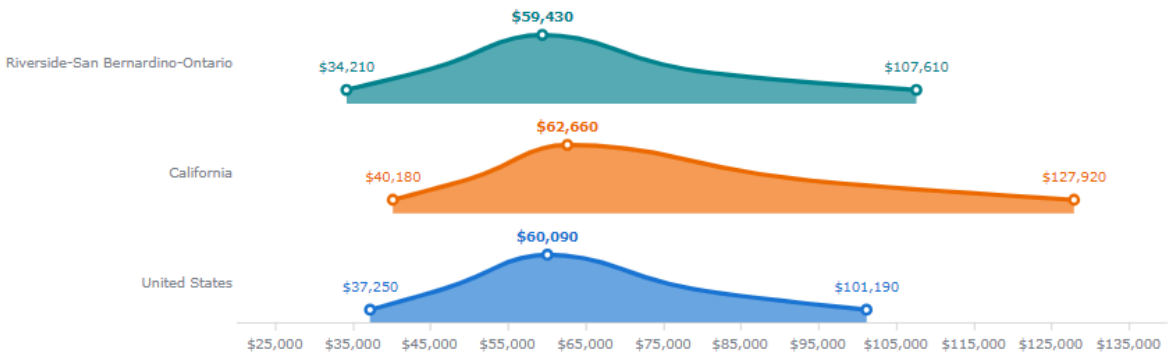
Local Wages

47-2152.00 - Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters

Wages for state: California Go

Wages near ZIP Code: 92408 Go

Annual Wages | Hourly Wages



In Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA:

- Workers on average earn **$59,430**.
- 10% of workers earn **$34,210 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$107,610 or more**.

In California:

- Workers on average earn **$62,660**.
- 10% of workers earn **$40,180 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$127,920 or more**.

In the United States:

- Workers on average earn **$60,090**.
- 10% of workers earn **$37,250 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$101,190 or more**.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022 wage data.

California Employment Trends

47-2152.00 - Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters

View trends for state: California Go

In California:

Employment (2020)	44,000 employees
Projected employment (2030)	49,900 employees
Projected growth (2020-2030)	13%
Projected annual job openings (2020-2030)	5,340

In the United States:

Employment (2022)	482,700 employees
Projected employment (2032)	493,600 employees
Projected growth (2022-2032)	2% Average
Projected annual job openings (2022-2032)	42,600

California source: Projections Central 2020-2030 long-term projections. United States source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022-2032 employment projections. "Projected growth" represents the estimated change in total employment over the projections period. "Projected annual job openings" represent openings due to growth and replacement.

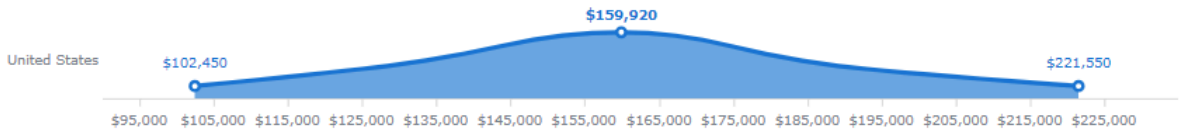
Local Wages

11-9041.00 - Architectural and Engineering Managers

Wages for state: California Go

Wages near ZIP Code: 92408 Go

Annual Wages | Hourly Wages



In Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA:

- Workers on average earn **$156,030**.
- 10% of workers earn **$80,940 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$239,200+ or more**.

In California:

- Workers on average earn **$179,080**.
- 10% of workers earn **$123,790 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$239,200+ or more**.

In the United States:

- Workers on average earn **$159,920**.
- 10% of workers earn **$102,450 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$221,550 or more**.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022 wage data.

California Employment Trends

11-9041.00 - Architectural and Engineering Managers

View trends for state: California Go

In California:

Employment (2020)	34,500 employees
Projected employment (2030)	39,000 employees
Projected growth (2020-2030)	13%
Projected annual job openings (2020-2030)	2,980

In the United States:

Employment (2022)	201,500 employees
Projected employment (2032)	209,700 employees
Projected growth (2022-2032)	4% Average
Projected annual job openings (2022-2032)	13,600

California source: Projections Central 2020-2030 long-term projections. United States source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022-2032 employment projections. "Projected growth" represents the estimated change in total employment over the projections period. "Projected annual job openings" represent openings due to growth and replacement.

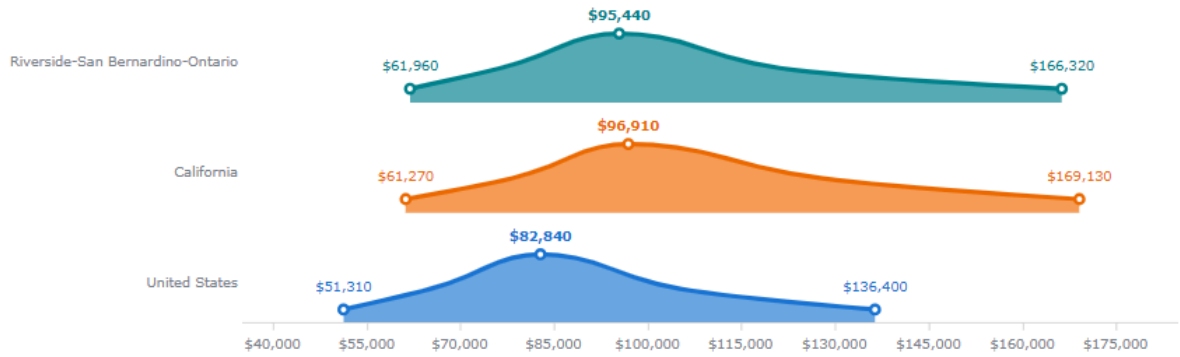
Local Wages

17-1011.00 - Architects, Except Landscape and Naval Bright Outlook

Wages for state: California Go

Wages near ZIP Code: 92408 Go

Annual Wages | Hourly Wages



In Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA:

- Workers on average earn **$95,440**.
- 10% of workers earn **$61,960 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$166,320 or more**.

In California:

- Workers on average earn **$96,910**.
- 10% of workers earn **$61,270 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$169,130 or more**.

In the United States:

- Workers on average earn **$82,840**.
- 10% of workers earn **$51,310 or less**.
- 10% of workers earn **$136,400 or more**.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022 wage data.

California Employment Trends

17-1011.00 - Architects, Except Landscape and Naval Bright Outlook

View trends for state: California Go

In California:

Employment (2020)	18,000 employees
Projected employment (2030)	21,100 employees
Projected growth (2020-2030)	17%
Projected annual job openings (2020-2030)	1,680

In the United States:

Employment (2022)	123,700 employees
Projected employment (2032)	129,700 employees
Projected growth (2022-2032)	5% Faster than average
Projected annual job openings (2022-2032)	8,200

California source: Projections Central 2020-2030 long-term projections. United States source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022-2032 employment projections. "Projected growth" represents the estimated change in total employment over the projections period. "Projected annual job openings" represent openings due to growth and replacement.