

## **Occupation Report**

## History Teachers, Postsecondary

California

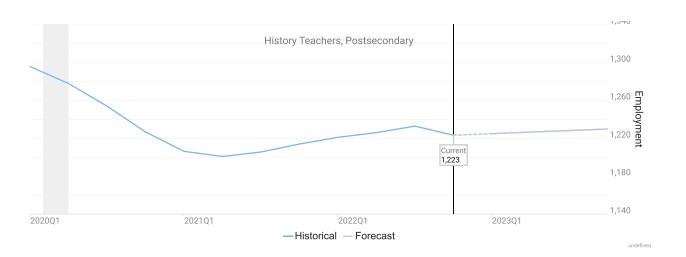


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## **Occupation Snapshot**

		Avg		3-Year		Forecast
		Mean		Empl	Annual	Ann
6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Wages	LQ	Change	Demand	Growth
History Teachers, Postsecondary	1,223	\$142,500	0.55	-75	110	0.5%



"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

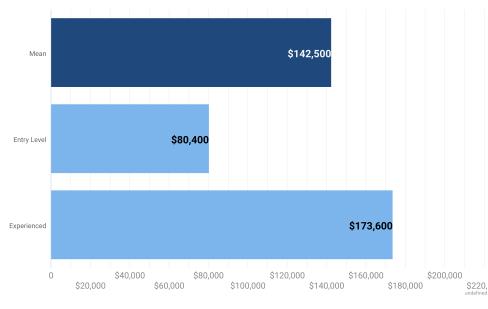
Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	66.3%	810	698	69	767
Junior Colleges	33.2%	406	335	-4	331
All Others	0.5%	6	6	2	7

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
History Teachers, Postsecondary	\$142,500	\$135,600	\$80,400	\$173,600

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					
16.7%		24.9%		21.3%	12.3%
16 to 19 years (0.7%)   20 to 24 years (2.1%)	25 to 34 yea 35 to 44 yea		55 to 64 y	years (24.9%) years (21.3%) and over (12.3%)	
Race					
	65.6%				
White (65.6%) Black (3.0%)	American In Asian (26.83			lander (0.0%) Iore Races (4.1%)	
Ethnicity					
	80.9	%			19.1%
Non-Hispanic/Latino (80.9%)		Hispanic or Lati	no (of any race) (19.1%)		
Gender					
	56.8%			43.2%	
Male (56.8%)		Female (43.2%)			
Education and Training Require	ements				
		100.0%			
Short-term OJT, no exp, no award (0.0 Moderate-term OJT, no exp, no award		aining, no exp, no award (0.0%) rk experience, no award (0.0%)	Bachelor	gree or certificate (0.0%) 's degree (0.0%) uate degree (100.0%)	



## **Education Profile**

Educational Attainment

13.9%	30.9%	51.6%		
<ul><li>High School (0.4%)</li><li>High School (0.8%)</li></ul>	Some College (1.1%) Two-Year (1.3%)	Four-Year Master's ( PhD (51.6	30.9%)	
Occupation		Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the- Job Training
History Teachers, Postsecondary		Doctoral or professional 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 History Teachers, Postsecondary

California State University-Fullerton	
History, General	145
California State University-Long Beach	
History, General	164
California State University-Northridge	
History, General	109
California State University-Sacramento	
History, General	142
University of California-Berkeley	
History, General	149
University of California-Davis	
History, General	120
University of California-Los Angeles	
History, General	344
University of California-Riverside	
History, General	124
University of California-Santa Barbara	
History, General	137
University of California-Santa Cruz	
History, General	135

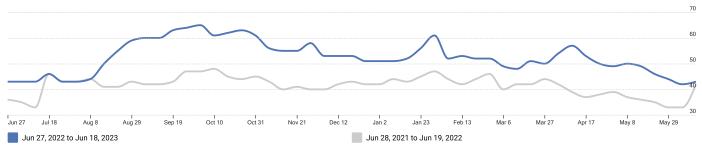
The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.

Among postsecondary programs at schools located in California, the sampling above identifies those most linked to History Teachers, Postsecondary. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <u>http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq</u>



## 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		
25-1125	.00 History Teachers, Postsecondary	159		



#### Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
University of California Los Angeles	14	
Los Angeles, California	11	
Berkeley, California	5	
1000 East Victoria Street, Carson, CA 90747, USA	4	
550 E Hospitality Lane, Suite 200, San Bernardino, California, 92408	4	
La Verne, CA 91750	4	
Santa Barbara, California	4	
2130 Fulton St, San Francisco, CA 94117	3	
25800 Carlos Bee Boulevard, Hayward, CA 94542, USA	3	
400 West 1st Street, Chico, CA 95929, USA	3	

#### Employers

	Active Job	
Employer Name	Ads	
Los Angeles, California	17	
University of California Berkeley	6	
University of California, Santa Barbara	6	
San Bernardino Community College District	5	
Cal State University (CSU) Dominguez Hills	4	
University Of La Verne	4	
Yosemite Community College District	4	
Cal State University (CSU) East Bay	3	
California Baptist University	3	
California State University, Chico	3	



#### Hard Skills

	Active Job	
Skill Name	Ads	
Teaching/Training, School	54	
English	8	
Cataloging	6	
Filipino	6	
Public Health	5	
BlackBoard Learn	4	
Career Development/Professional Development	4	
Bilingual	3	
Canvas Learning Management System	3	
Curriculum Development	3	

#### Job Titles

	Active Job	
Job Title	Ads	
Assistant Professor of History	5	
Assistant Professor in African American History	4	
Adjunct - FY22 History Instructor	3	
Adjunct History Instructor	3	
Assistant Professor, History	3	
History Instructor	3	
History Instructor (African American History)	3	
Lecturer in History	3	
Postdoctoral Scholar - Teaching Fellow in the Department of Middle East Studies	3	
Temporary Faculty Pool, History	3	



#### **Education Levels**

	Active Job	
Minimum Education Level	Ads	
Bachelor's degree	65	
Doctoral or professional degree	28	
Master's degree	12	
Associate's degree	1	
Unspecified/other	53	

#### Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
History	68	
Humanities	44	
Geography	43	
Political Science	43	
Social Science	37	
Ethnic Studies	9	
Art	3	
Economics	2	
Biology	1	
Biomedical	1	



## Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in California					
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap		
Classroom Management	0	3	-2		
Teaching/Training, School	34	36	-2		
Career Development/Professional Development	0	1	-1		
Russian	0	1	-1		
Curriculum Development	1	2	-1		
Cataloging	1	2	-1		
Google	1	1	-1		
Italian	0	1	-1		
Fundraising	0	1	-1		
Counseling	0	1	0		

# NameCandidatesOpeningsGapCertification in Cardiopulmonary<br/>Resuscitation (CPR)01-1First Aid Certification01-1

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**

Supply Deficit S

Supply Surplus

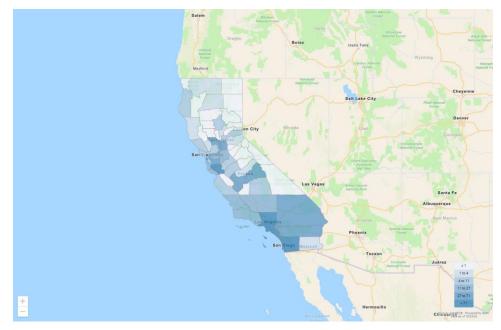
History Teachers, Postsecondary (\$140,300)

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.



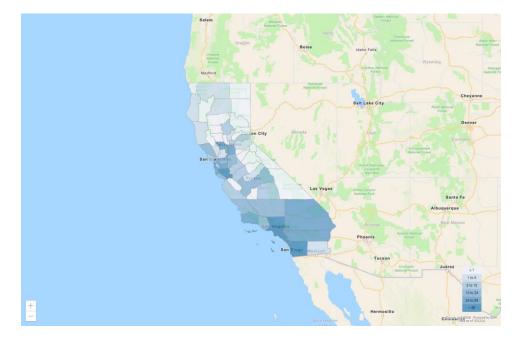
## **Geographic Distribution**



Top Counties by Place of Work for History Teachers, Postsecondary, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	373
San Diego County, California	132
Orange County, California	101
Santa Clara County, California	92
San Francisco County, California	71
Alameda County, California	58
Yolo County, California	38
San Bernardino County, California	36
Riverside County, California	35
Sacramento County, California	29





Top Counties by Place of Residence for History Teachers, Postsecondary, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	349
San Diego County, California	132
Orange County, California	108
Santa Clara County, California	93
San Francisco County, California	60
Alameda County, California	58
San Bernardino County, California	42
Yolo County, California	40
Riverside County, California	39
Santa Barbara County, California	26

"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.

