Occupation Report

Law, Criminal Justice, and Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary

California

Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Teachers, Postsecondary	1,932	$152,200	1.20	-153	177	0.7%
Law Teachers, Postsecondary	1,545	$135,300	0.91	-29	143	0.7%
Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary	160	$87,100	0.11	9	15	1.0%
Law, Criminal Justice, and Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary	**3,636**	**$142,400**	**0.76**	**-172**	**335**	**0.7%**

Law, Criminal Justice, and Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary
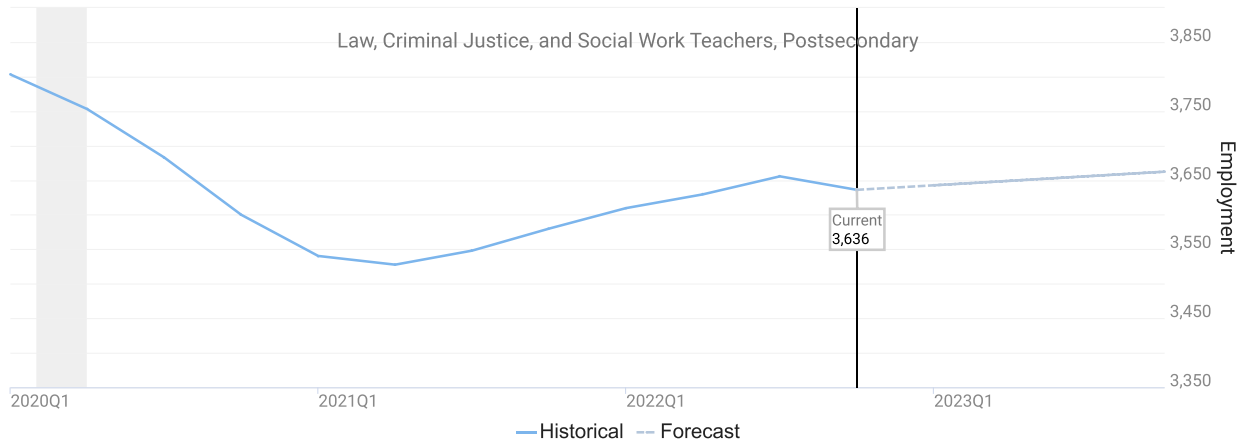
"Annual Demand" is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.

"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	61.9%	2,249	1,951	227	2,177
Junior Colleges	37.8%	1,375	1,155	44	1,199
All Others	0.3%	12	10	1	11

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.
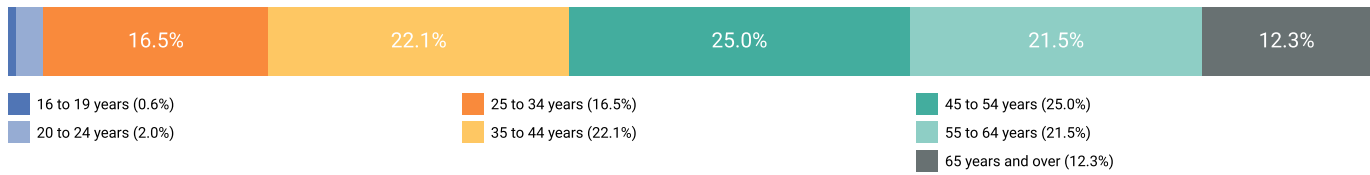
Wages
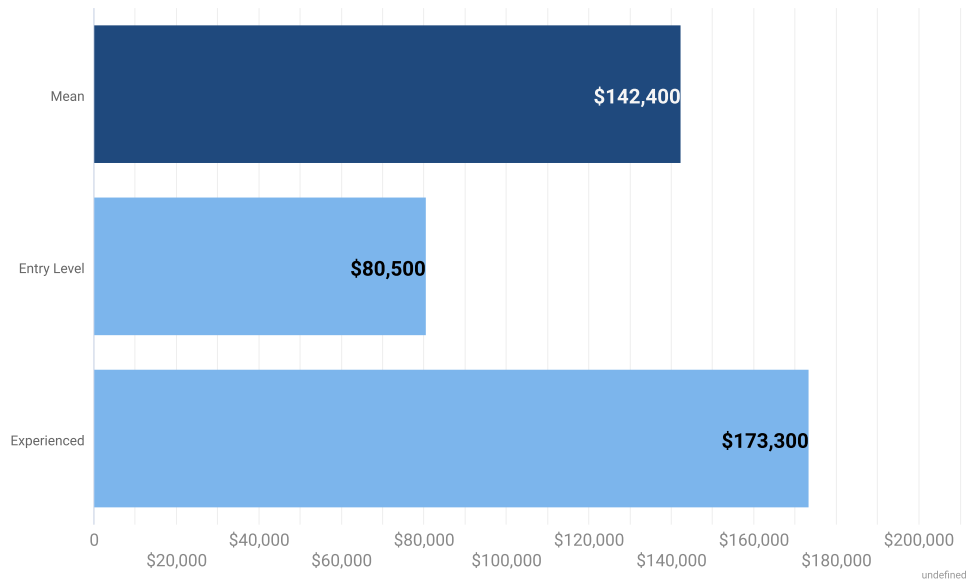
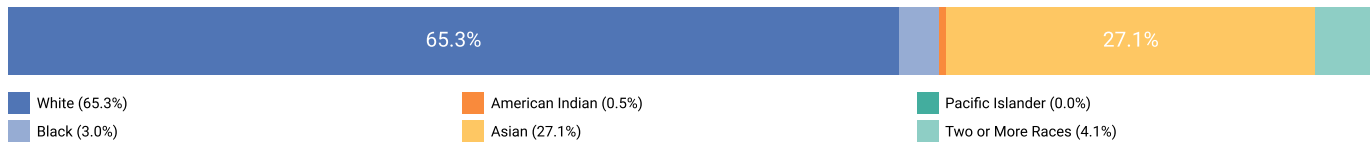| Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Teachers, Postsecondary	$152,200	$139,500	$99,100	$178,700
Law Teachers, Postsecondary	$135,300	$132,900	$65,600	$170,100
Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary	$87,100	$87,200	$74,200	$93,600

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.
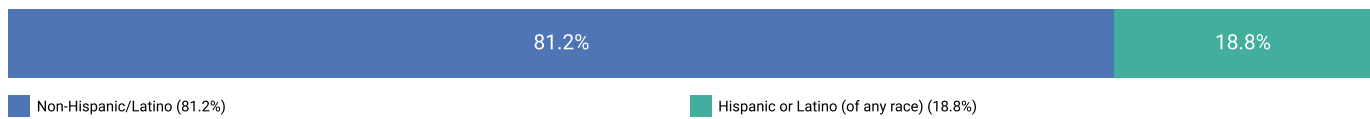
Occupation Demographics

Age

16.5%	22.1%	25.0%	21.5%	12.3%

- 16 to 19 years (0.6%)
- 20 to 24 years (2.0%)
- 25 to 34 years (16.5%)
- 35 to 44 years (22.1%)
- 45 to 54 years (25.0%)
- 55 to 64 years (21.5%)
- 65 years and over (12.3%)

Race

65.3%	27.1%	

- White (65.3%)
- Black (3.0%)
- American Indian (0.5%)
- Asian (27.1%)
- Pacific Islander (0.0%)
- Two or More Races (4.1%)

Ethnicity

81.2%	18.8%

- Non-Hispanic/Latino (81.2%)
- Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (18.8%)

Gender

56.9%	43.1%

- Male (56.9%)
- Female (43.1%)

Education and Training Requirements

100.0%

- Short-term OJT, no exp, no award (0.0%)
- Moderate-term OJT, no exp, no award (0.0%)
- Long-term training, no exp, no award (0.0%)
- Previous work experience, no award (0.0%)
- 2-year degree or certificate (0.0%)
- Bachelor's degree (0.0%)
- Postgraduate degree (100.0%)

Education Profile

Educational Attainment

14.0%	30.9%	51.5%

- < High School (0.4%)
- High School (0.8%)
- Some College (1.1%)
- Two-Year (1.3%)
- Four-Year (14.0%)
- Master's (30.9%)
- PhD (51.5%)
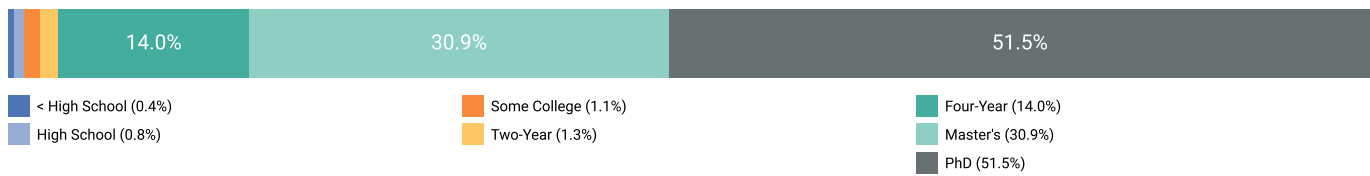
Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Teachers, Postsecondary	Doctoral or professional degree	None	None
Law Teachers, Postsecondary	Doctoral or professional degree	Less than 5 years	None
Social Work Teachers, 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 Law, Criminal Justice, and Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary

Program	Awards
Loyola Marymount University	
Law	305
Pepperdine University	
Advanced Legal Research/Studies, General	130
Santa Clara University	
Law	217
Southwestern Law School	
Law	227
University of California-Berkeley	
Law	327
University of California-Hastings College of Law	
Law	284
University of California-Irvine	
Law	210
University of California-Los Angeles	
Law	342
University of San Diego	
Law	227
University of Southern California	
Advanced Legal Research/Studies, General	182

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 Law, Criminal Justice, and Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq

RTI (Job Postings)

Active Job Ads by Date

■ Jun 27, 2022 to Jun 18, 2023   ■ Jun 28, 2021 to Jun 19, 2022
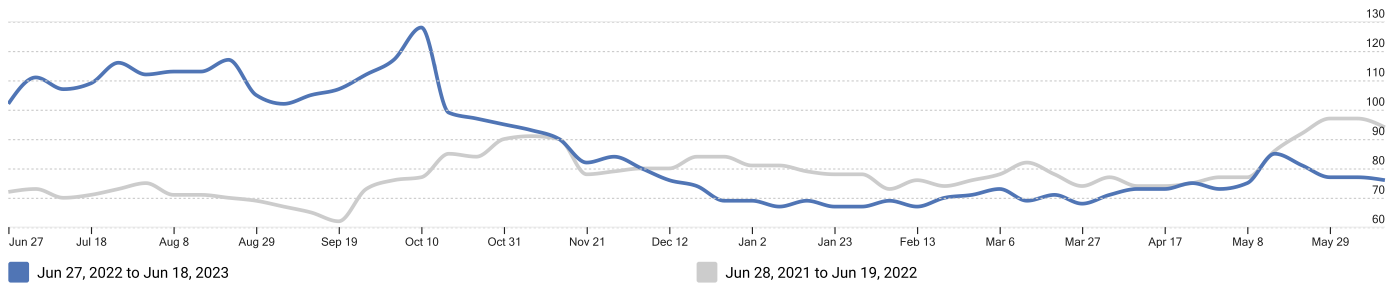
Online job ads are a timely indicator of local demand. Occupation assignments shown below are made by Chmura based upon analysis of job titles and job descriptions. Top employers and listed job requirements are shown on the following pages.

Occupations

SOC	Occupation	Active Job Ads	
25-1112.00	Law Teachers, Postsecondary	159	
25-1111.00	Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Teachers, Postsecondary	103	
25-1113.00	Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary	65	

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
University of Southern California (USC)	41	
Los Angeles, California	40	
Riverside, CA 92504	12	
University of California Berkeley	12	
San Francisco, CA 94105	10	
Berkeley, California	7	
Sacramento, CA 95817	7	
Sacramento, California	7	
School of Law, Stanford, California, United States	6	
University of California Irvine (UCI)	6	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
Los Angeles, California	46	
University of Southern California	36	
International Education Corporation	15	
Berkeley, California	12	
California Baptist University	12	
Golden Gate University	12	
University of the Pacific	11	
Kaplan	7	
Stanford University	7	
University of California Berkeley	7	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Teaching/Training, School	202	
Microsoft Office	17	
Oracle Golden Gate	13	
Microsoft Word	12	
Mathematics	11	
Public Health	10	
Curriculum Development	9	
Microsoft Excel	8	
Personal Computers (PC)	8	
Presentation	8	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Associate Criminal Justice Instructor	10	
Criminal Justice On Ground Instructor - Adjunct	5	
Adjunct Faculty, Legal Writing & Research, School of Law	3	
Adjunct Lecturer in Law - Cyberlaw: Legal Issues Impacting Providers and Users of Internet Services	3	
Assistant Professor, School of Social Work (Behavioral Health Advocacy)	3	
Lecturer - JD/LLM Program/Experiential Education - School of Law	3	
Part Time Social Work	3	
Program Director - Master Social Work	3	
Temporary Faculty Pool, Social Work	3	
Visiting Professor of Law (Full-Time, Part-Time or Temporary Employee Pool)	3	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Doctoral or professional degree	112	
Master's degree	62	
Bachelor's degree	53	
Associate's degree	15	
Unspecified/other	85	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Social Work	46	
Law	29	
Criminal Justice	16	
Criminology	12	
Sociology	11	
Psychology	10	
Public Administration	5	
Audiology	4	
Business Management	4	
Computer Science	4	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in California

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Teaching/Training, School	174	197	-22
Forensic Science	0	9	-8
Mathematics	3	7	-4
Law Enforcement	7	11	-4
BlackBoard Learn	2	5	-2
Publishing	0	2	-2
Program Development	1	3	-2
Employment Law	1	3	-2
Data Analysis	0	1	-1
Budgeting	0	1	-1

Top 10 Certification Gaps in California

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW)	1	2	0
Secret Clearance	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

Supply Deficit | Supply Surplus

Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Teachers, Postsecondary ($151,600)
−6

Law Teachers, Postsecondary ($132,800)
−5

Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary ($79,200)
−1
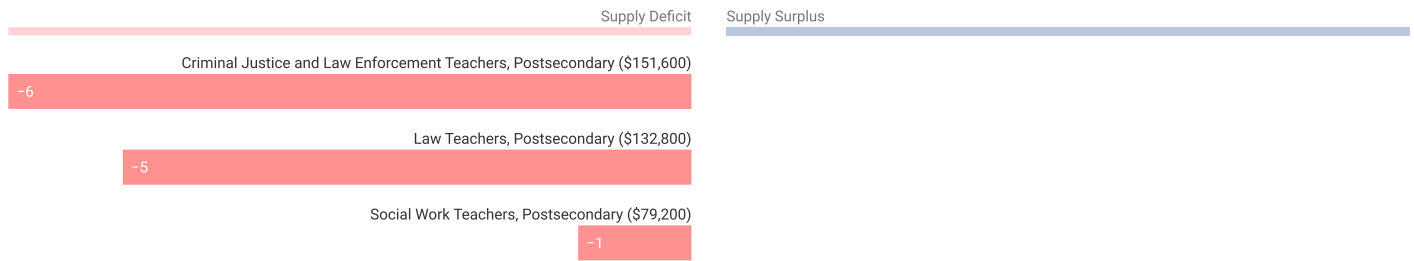
💡 The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has 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
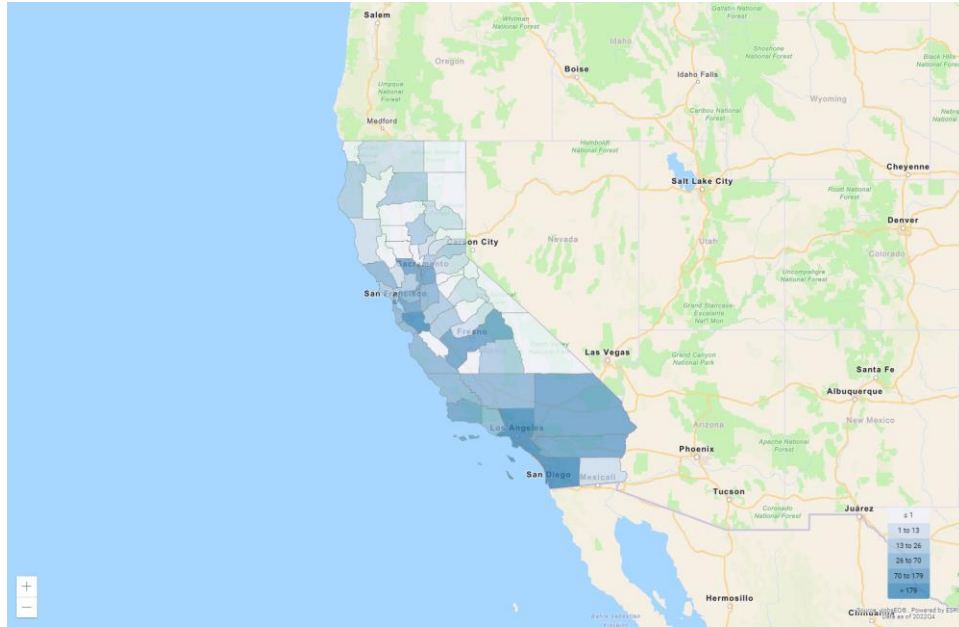
Top Counties by Place of Work for Law, Criminal Justice, and Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	1,161
San Diego County, California	366
Santa Clara County, California	321
Orange County, California	300
San Francisco County, California	180
Alameda County, California	147
San Bernardino County, California	117
Riverside County, California	105
Sacramento County, California	87
Fresno County, California	84
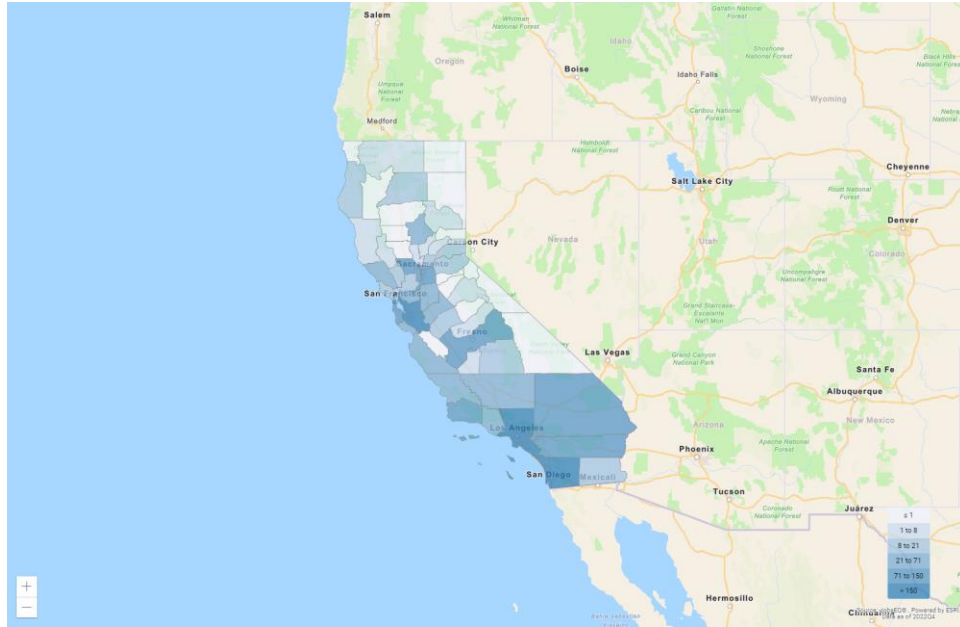
Top Counties by Place of Residence for Law, Criminal Justice, and Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	1,086
San Diego County, California	365
Orange County, California	321
Santa Clara County, California	314
San Francisco County, California	153
Alameda County, California	151
San Bernardino County, California	139
Riverside County, California	122
Yolo County, California	83
San Mateo County, California	82

💡 "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.

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.