



Occupation Report

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers

Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

A horizontal line with three circular markers: a blue circle on the left, a dark blue circle in the middle, and a grey circle on the right.

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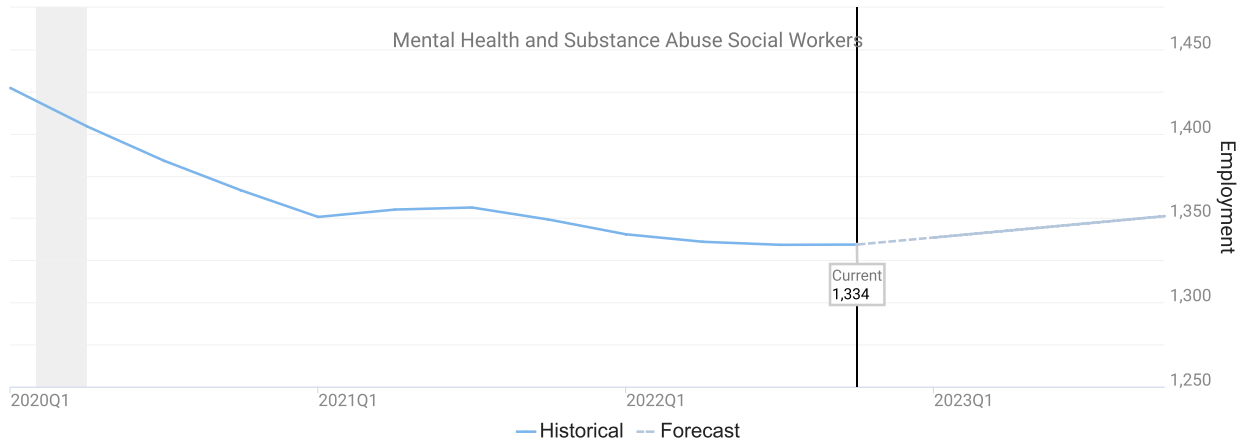
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Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	1,334	\$79,400	1.59	-94	142	1.3%



- 💡 “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).

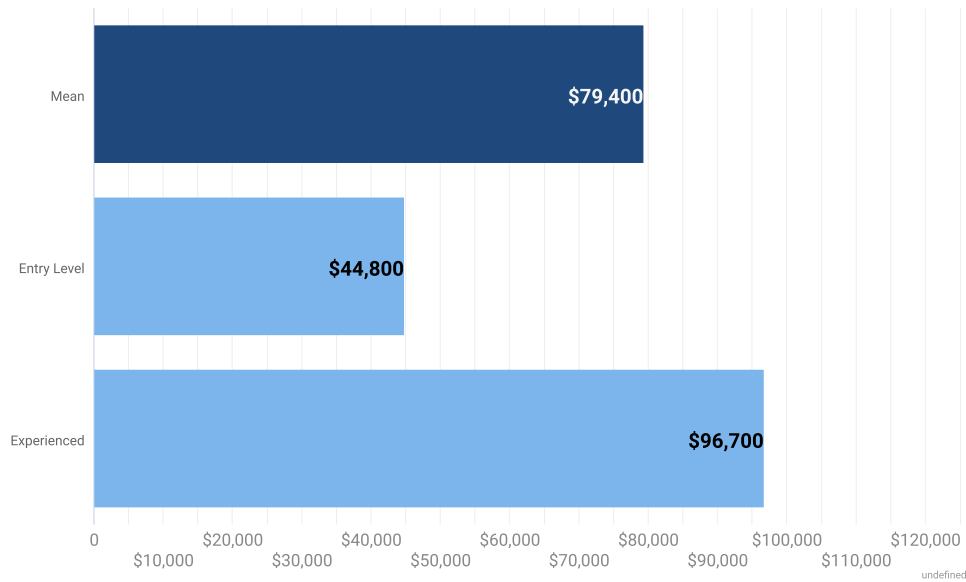
Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Outpatient Care Centers	18.5%	247	245	54	299
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	13.4%	178	161	2	163
Individual and Family Services	13.4%	178	184	59	243
Administration of Human Resource Programs	7.5%	101	90	0	91
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	6.9%	93	84	3	87
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	6.6%	88	86	16	102
Administration of Environmental Quality Programs	6.2%	82	74	0	74
Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Facilities	6.1%	82	79	13	92
Administration of Economic Programs	5.8%	78	70	0	69
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	3.9%	52	53	13	66
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2.9%	39	36	3	40
Community Food and Housing, and Emergency and Other Relief Services	1.6%	22	21	4	25
Offices of Physicians	1.2%	16	15	2	17
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	0.7%	10	9	2	11
Elementary and Secondary Schools	0.6%	8	7	1	8
Social Advocacy Organizations	0.5%	7	7	1	8
Administration of Housing Programs, Urban Planning, and Community Development	0.5%	7	6	0	6
All Others	3.5%	47	44	5	49

 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

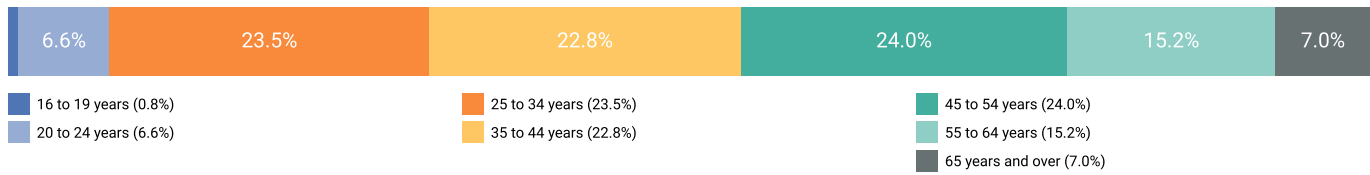


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	\$79,400	\$68,200	\$44,800	\$96,700

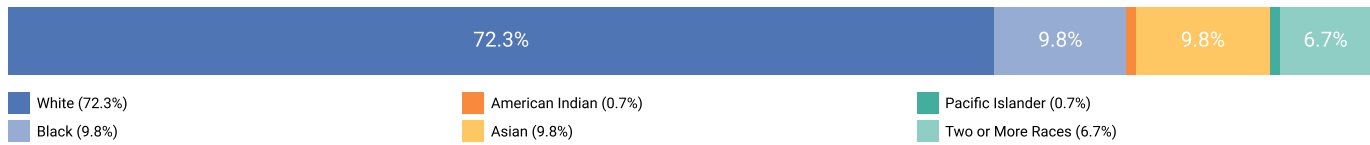
- 💡 Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
- 💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

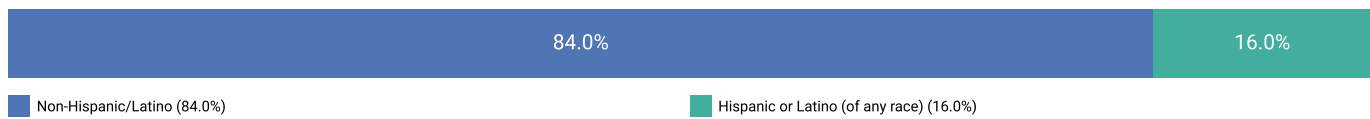
Age



Race



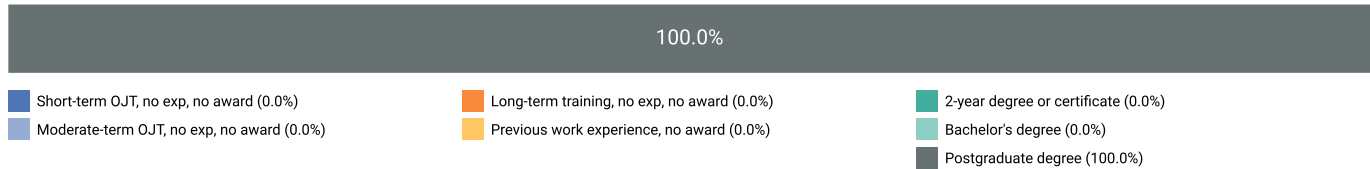
Ethnicity



Gender

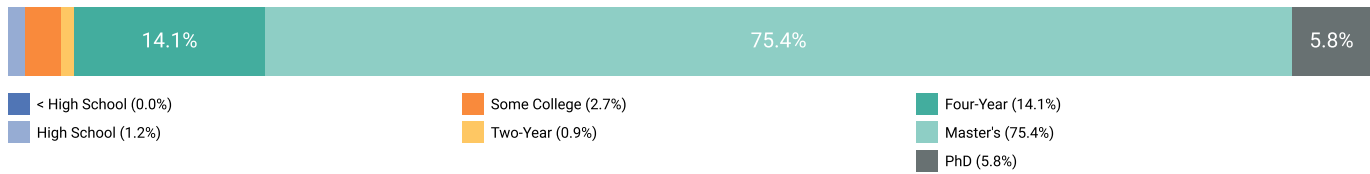


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment



Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	Master's degree	None	Internship/residency


 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 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers

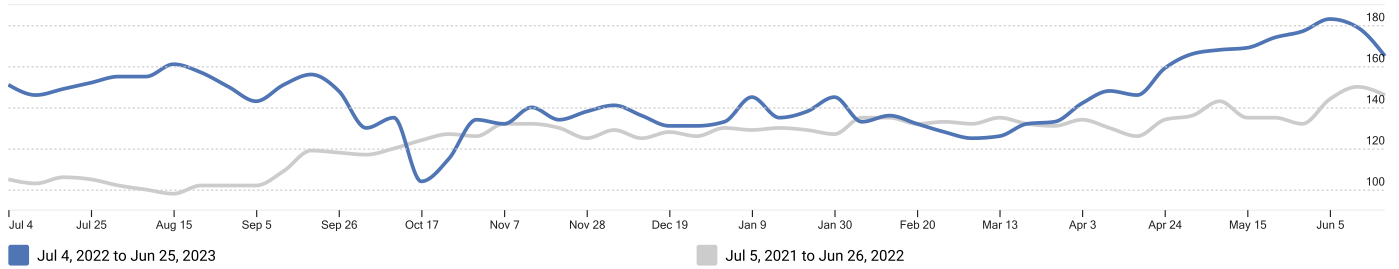
Program	Awards
American River College	
Psychology, General	172
Substance Abuse/Addiction Counseling	10
California State University-Sacramento	
Psychology, General	609
Social Work	310
Cosumnes River College	
Psychology, General	74
Folsom Lake College	
Psychology, General	98
Sacramento City College	
Psychology, General	160
Sierra College	
Psychology, General	435
William Jessup University	
Psychology, General	55
Woodland Community College	
Psychology, General	33


 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 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers. 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

SOC	Occupation	Active Job Ads
21-1023.00	Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	785

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Sacramento, California	173	
University of California Davis	66	
Mather AFB, California	40	
University of California Davis Health System	32	
Sacramento, California 95811	23	
95841	17	
Auburn, California	17	
Sacramento, California 95825	17	
Elk Grove, California	12	
Roseville, California	12	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
Sacramento, California	79	
Department of Veterans Affairs	62	
Telecare	47	
Turning Point Community Programs	32	
Behavior Frontiers	30	
Sutter Health	23	
UHS	22	
Kaiser Permanente	21	
Discovery Behavioral Health	17	
Davis, California	16	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Mental Health	110	
Microsoft Office	74	
Electronic Health Record (EHR)	54	
The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)	49	
Teaching/Training, Job	43	
Microsoft Excel	38	
Social Services	36	
Report Writing/Report Preparation	33	
Medical Terminology	30	
Microsoft Outlook	30	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Autism Clinical Diagnostician	30	
Social Worker	29	
Licensed Clinical Social Worker	28	
Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW)	20	
Licensed Clinical Therapist - CA Remote	16	
Associate Therapist - Eating Disorder, Outpatient	13	
Assessment Clinician	11	
Clinical Social Worker	11	
Clinical Licensed Social Worker (LCSW)	9	
Senior Social Worker (HUD-VASH)	8	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Master's degree	389	
Bachelor's degree	76	
High school diploma or equivalent	63	
Doctoral or professional degree	35	
Associate's degree	6	
Unspecified/other	216	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Social Work	288	
Psychology	96	
Social Service	88	
Healthcare	51	
Counseling	40	
Mental Health	24	
Social Science	22	
Social Welfare	18	
Nursing	15	
Behavioral Science	13	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

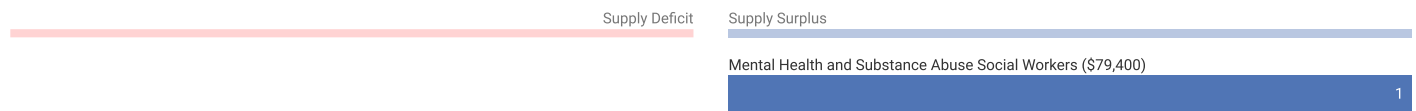
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Microsoft Office	0	8	-8
Medical Terminology	0	6	-6
Teaching/Training, Job	7	12	-6
Understanding of Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)	1	5	-5
Insurance	0	5	-4
Managed Care	2	6	-4
Electronic Health Record (EHR)	3	6	-3
Mental Health	13	16	-3
Presentation	1	4	-3
The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)	4	7	-2

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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
First Aid Certification	2	11	-9
Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC)	2	10	-7
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	4	8	-4
Licensed Master Social Worker (LMSW)	2	5	-3
Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)	0	1	-1
Certified Advanced Alcohol & Drug Counselor (AAODA-C)	0	1	-1
Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor (ADC)	2	3	-1
Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW)	39	40	-1
Basic Life Support (BLS)	4	4	0
Certified Case Manager (CCM)	2	2	0

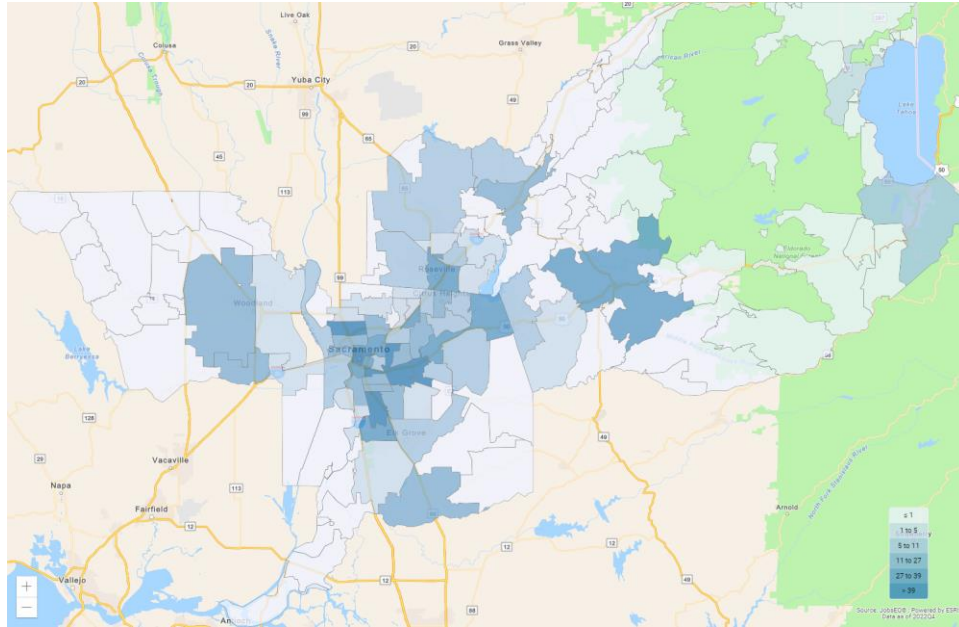
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



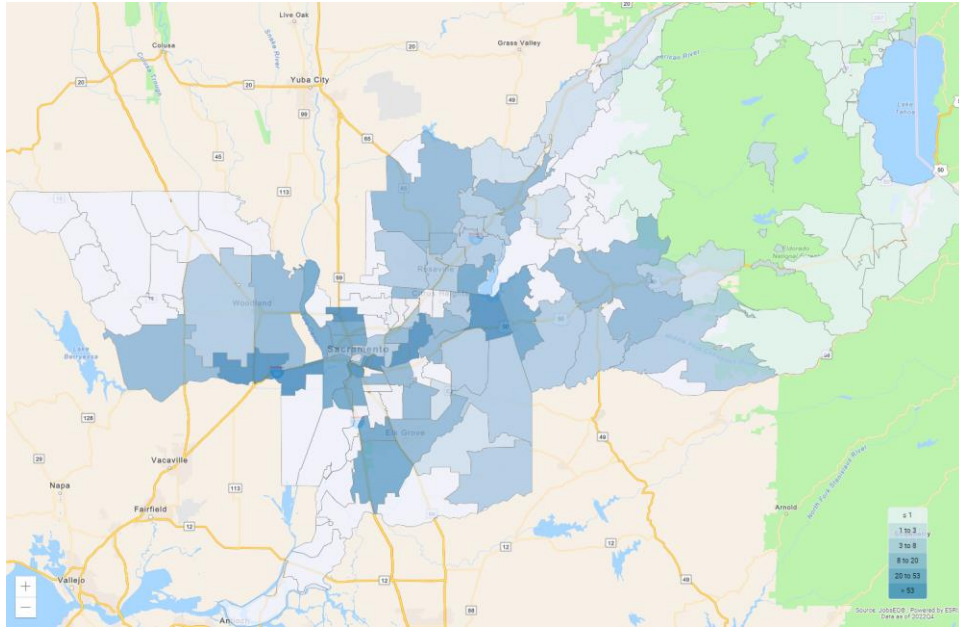
- 💡 The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, 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 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95814	262
ZCTA 95823	77
ZCTA 95825	63
ZCTA 95811	62
ZCTA 95826	45
ZCTA 95827	41
ZCTA 95817	40
ZCTA 95834	39
ZCTA 95661	37
ZCTA 95758	33

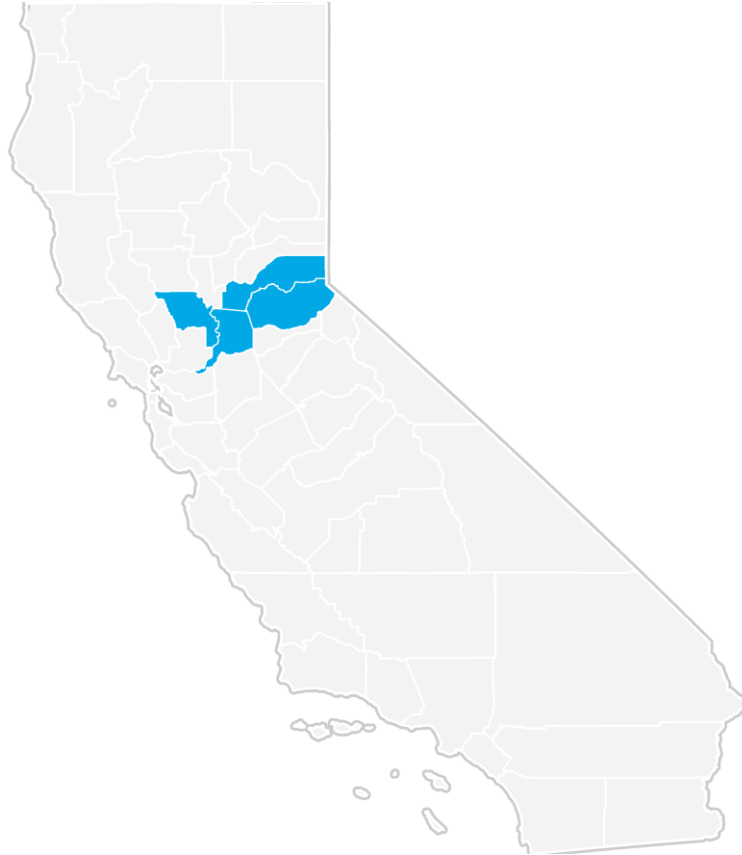


Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95630	115
ZCTA 95616	91
ZCTA 95835	79
ZCTA 95818	71
ZCTA 95819	67
ZCTA 95864	66
ZCTA 95816	56
ZCTA 95618 (Yolo County, CA portion)	53
ZCTA 95608	53
ZCTA 95758	49

💡 “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 07/05/2023 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 dynamics, including educational attainment and projected growth.
- Occupation employment by place of residence is as of 2022Q4 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.

Region Definition

Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA is defined as the following counties:

El Dorado County, California

Placer County, California

Sacramento 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.