



# Occupation Report

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## **Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers**

Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

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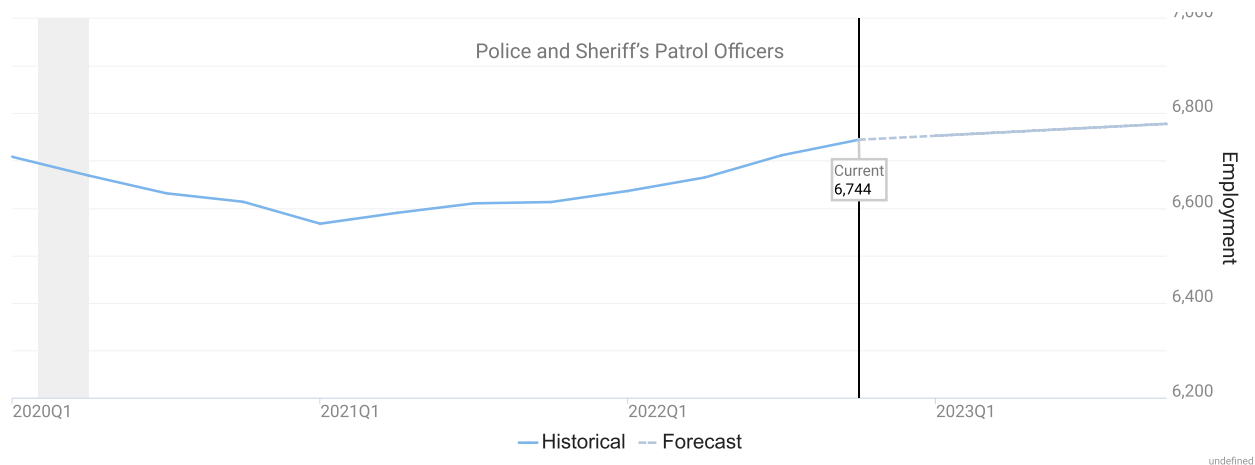
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# Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	6,744	\$106,500	1.50	67	589	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).

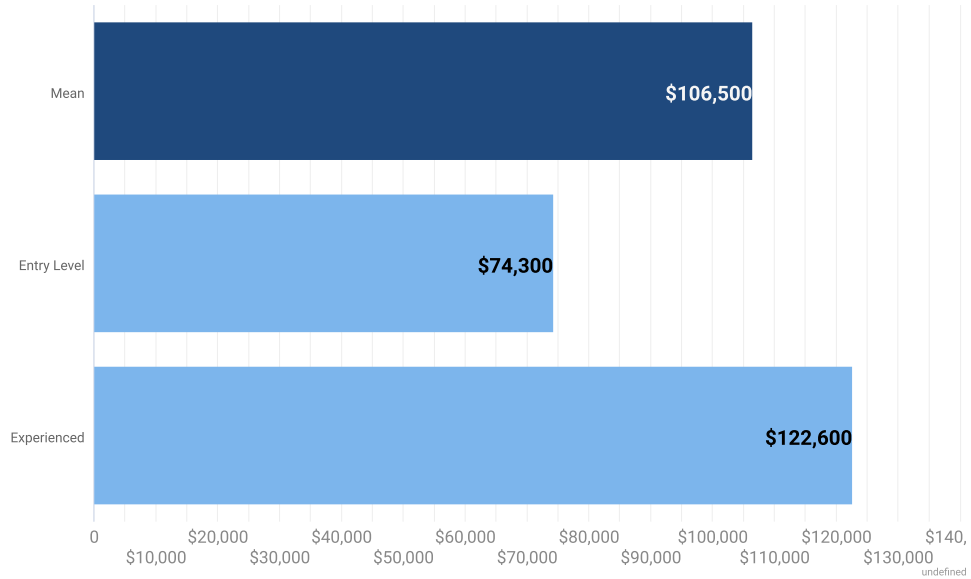
# Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	32.9%	2,220	1,849	133	1,982
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	25.3%	1,707	1,427	116	1,543
Administration of Human Resource Programs	17.1%	1,152	949	43	992
Administration of Environmental Quality Programs	10.8%	732	598	17	615
Administration of Economic Programs	8.7%	584	475	7	482
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2.2%	147	126	19	145
Elementary and Secondary Schools	0.8%	55	46	4	51
Administration of Housing Programs, Urban Planning, and Community Development	0.8%	51	41	1	42
Junior Colleges	0.6%	39	32	2	34
All Others	0.8%	57	47	1	48

 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

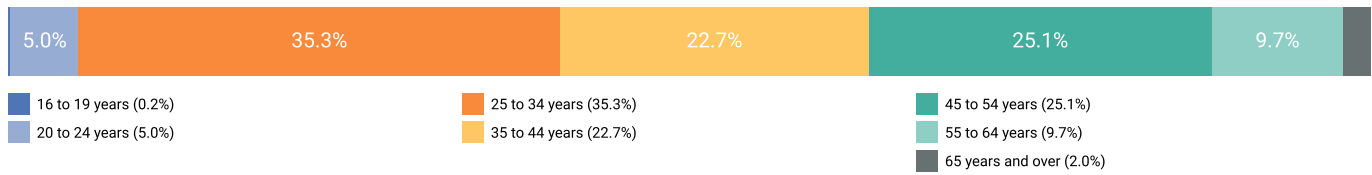


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$106,500	\$105,000	\$74,300	\$122,600

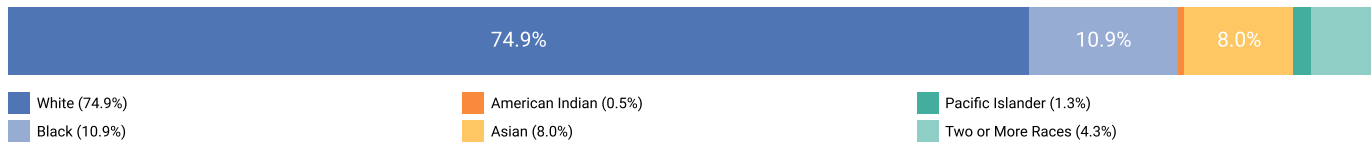
- 💡 Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
- 💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

# Occupation Demographics

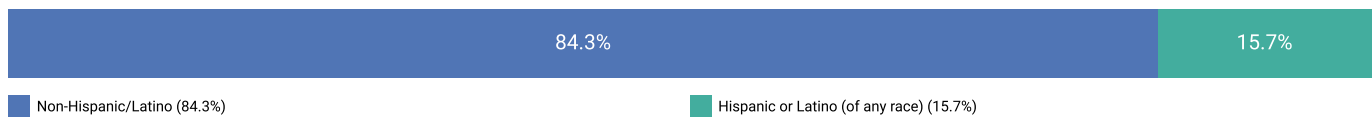
## Age



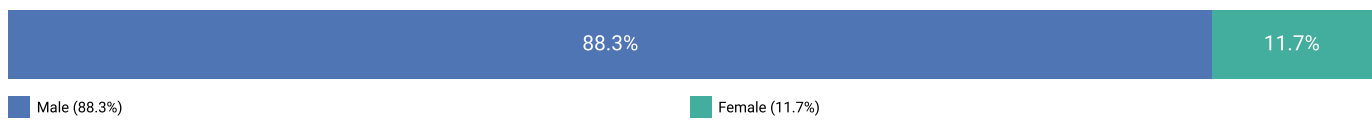
## Race



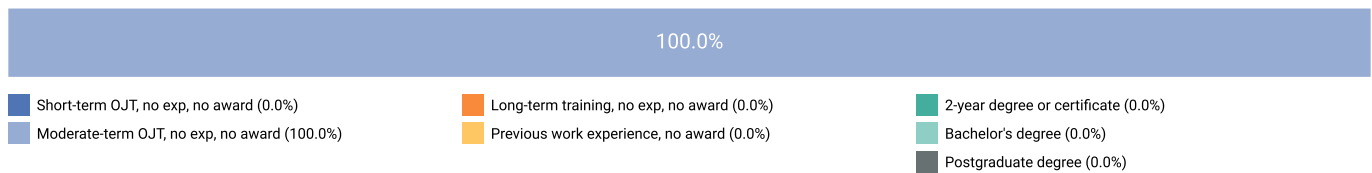
## Ethnicity



## Gender

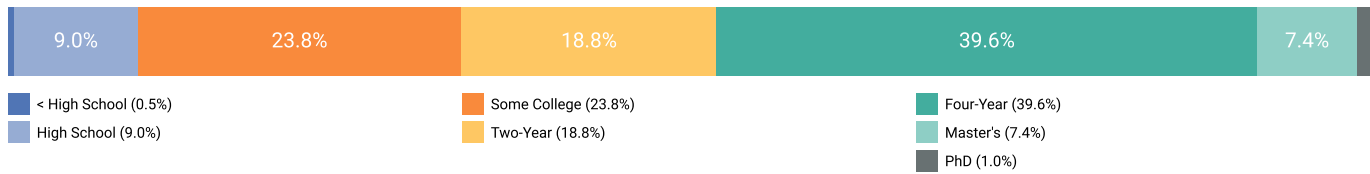


## Education and Training Requirements



# Education Profile

## Educational Attainment





Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	High school diploma or equivalent	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 Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

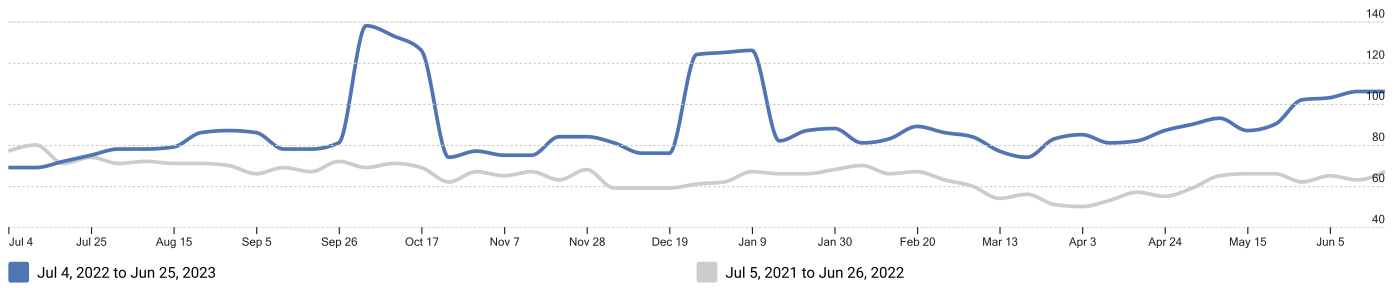
Program	Awards
<b>American River College</b>	
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	72
<b>California State University-Sacramento</b>	
Criminal Justice/Safety Studies	493
<b>Folsom Lake College</b>	
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	48
<b>Lake Tahoe Community College</b>	
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	16
<b>Sacramento City College</b>	
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	132
Criminal Justice/Police Science	0
<b>Sierra College</b>	
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	149
Criminal Justice/Police Science	0
<b>William Jessup University</b>	
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	7
<b>Woodland Community College</b>	
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	51

-  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 Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers. 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
33-3051.00	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	571
33-3051.04	Customs and Border Protection Officers	18

### Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Sacramento, California	236	
Sacramento County, California	82	
Auburn, California	21	
Roseville, California	19	
Yolo County, California	17	
West Sacramento, CA 95691	13	
Placerville & South Lake Tahoe, CA 95667	12	
University of California Davis	9	
8401 Laguna Palms Way Elk Grove, California, 95758	8	
CA 95758, CA 95758	8	

### Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
CA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	164	
The County of El Dorado	19	
PLACER COUNTY, CA	17	
City of Elk Grove	16	
City of Roseville, CA	16	
City of West Sacramento	15	
State of California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection	14	
CA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	13	
State of California Peace Officer Standards and Training	13	
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	13	

### Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Telecommunications	207	
Personal Computers (PC)	140	
Bilingual	40	
Keyboarding/Typing	28	
Law Enforcement	28	
Teaching/Training, Job	28	
Microsoft Excel	27	
Microsoft Office	26	
Word Processing	25	
Patrol Cars	20	

### Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
OFFICE TECHNICIAN (TYPING)	94	
STATE PARK PEACE OFFICER (RANGER)	72	
Office Technician	21	
STATE PARK PEACE OFFICER (LIFEGUARD)	20	
Police Officer - Lateral & Academy Graduate	9	
Police Officer	8	
Police Officer - Lateral	7	
Police Officer Recruit	7	
Police Recruit	7	
STATE PARK PEACE OFFICER SUPERVISOR (RANGER)	7	

### Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
High school diploma or equivalent	89	
Bachelor's degree	21	
Associate's degree	15	
Master's degree	4	
Unspecified/other	460	

### Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Criminal Justice	7	
Business Administration	6	
Accounting	5	
Audiology	5	
Gerontology	5	
Physical Therapy	5	
Public History	5	
School Psychology	5	
Business	2	
Law Enforcement	2	

# Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

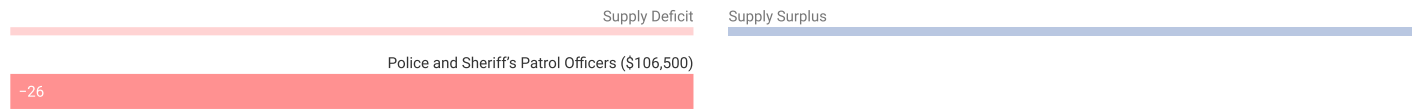
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Word Processing	0	32	-32
Bilingual	0	31	-31
Patient Care	0	11	-11
Mathematics	0	8	-8
Budgeting	0	6	-6
Personal Computers (PC)	0	6	-6
Presentation	2	8	-5
Social Services	1	6	-5
Microsoft Outlook	0	5	-5
Statistical Analysis	0	5	-5



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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	10	29	-20
Basic Life Support (BLS)	0	11	-11
AED Essentials	0	3	-3
OSHA 30	0	2	-2
Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)	3	3	0
Project Management Professional (PMP)	1	0	1
First Aid Certification	25	25	1
HAZMAT	1	0	1
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	4	2	2
Secret Clearance	6	0	6

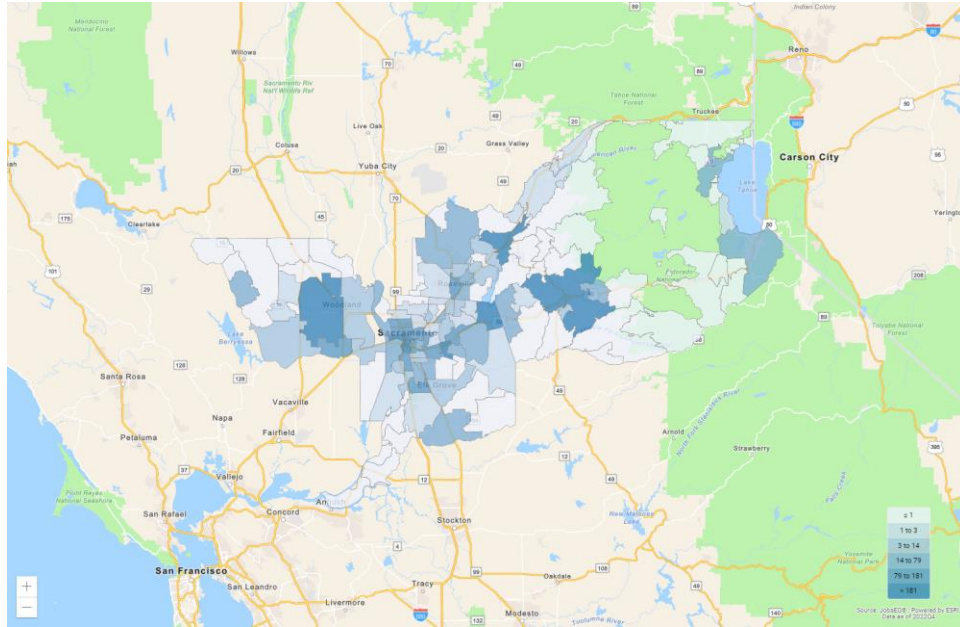
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

# Occupation Gaps



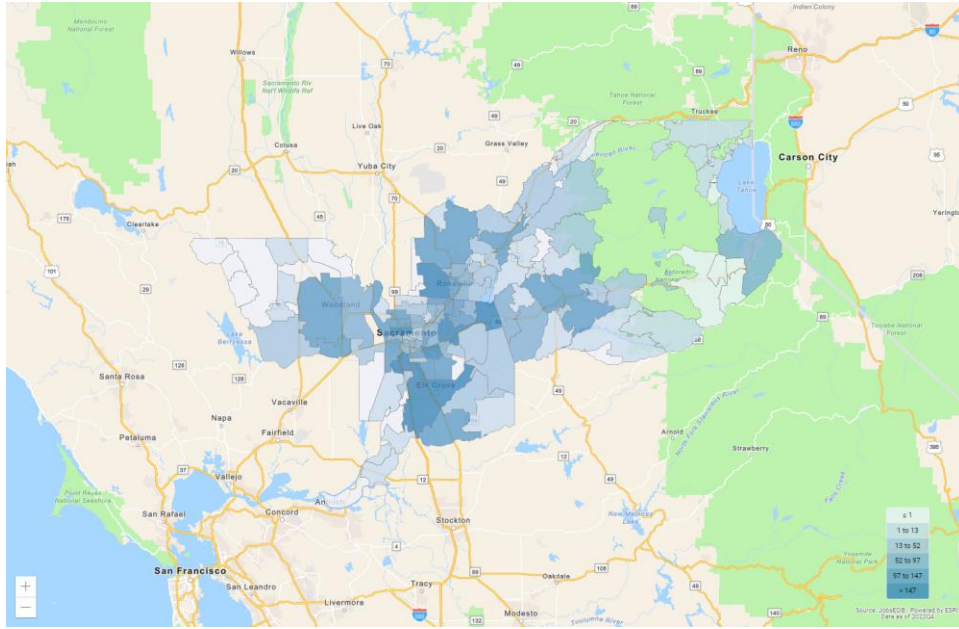
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has 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 Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers, 2022Q4**

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95814	2,500
ZCTA 95811	407
ZCTA 95603	389
ZCTA 95827	335
ZCTA 95667	257
ZCTA 95818	236
ZCTA 95605	235
ZCTA 95630	190
ZCTA 95695	182
ZCTA 95678	179



**Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers, 2022Q4**

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95758	250
ZCTA 95624	227
ZCTA 95831	195
ZCTA 95757	183
ZCTA 95630	183
ZCTA 95608	178
ZCTA 95833	170
ZCTA 95826	167
ZCTA 95670	164
ZCTA 95822	158

💡 “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

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Placer County, California

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Sacramento County, California

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Yolo County, California

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# 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.