

## **Occupation Report**

# **Self-Enrichment Teachers**

### Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

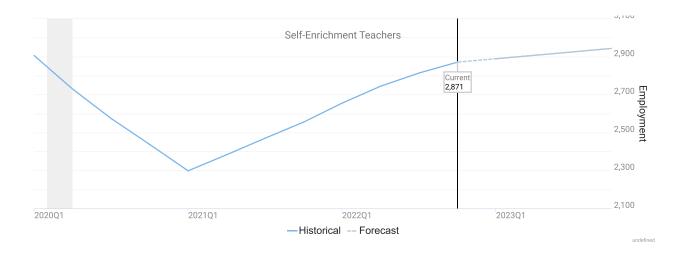


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### **Occupation Snapshot**

		Avg Mean		3-Year Empl	Annual	Forecast Ann
6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Wages	LQ	Change	Demand	Growth
Self-Enrichment Teachers	2,871	\$54,200	1.14	-15	427	2.5%
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"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
Other Schools and Instruction	60.3%	1,733	2,264	612	2,875
Religious Organizations	7.8%	225	269	30	299
Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	5.9%	169	206	30	237
Elementary and Secondary Schools	2.9%	83	98	9	107
Individual and Family Services	2.8%	79	103	27	130
Sporting Goods, Hobby, and Musical Instrument Retailers	1.6%	45	52	3	55
Technical and Trade Schools	1.5%	44	51	4	55
Junior Colleges	1.4%	40	45	1	46
Performing Arts Companies	1.4%	39	54	19	73
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	1.4%	39	49	10	59
Educational Support Services	1.2%	35	42	6	49
Civic and Social Organizations	1.2%	33	44	13	57
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	1.1%	32	38	4	42
Social Advocacy Organizations	0.9%	26	31	4	35
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	0.9%	26	30	2	32
Grantmaking and Giving Services	0.8%	22	27	3	29
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	0.7%	20	24	1	25
Business Schools and Computer and Management Training	0.7%	19	22	2	24
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	0.7%	19	23	3	26
Child Care Services	0.6%	16	19	2	21
All Others	4.4%	127	155	23	179

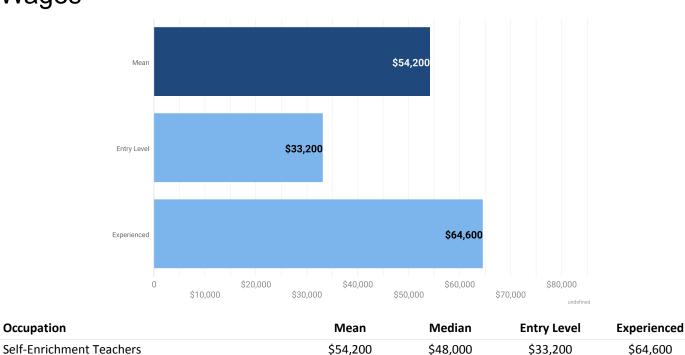
The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.

"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



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	) Occupation wages	boro utilizo RLS	OEWS data	imputed and h	provabt forward by	Chmura
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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					
10.5%	19.7%	18.0%	20.9%	18.4%	9.0%
16 to 19 years (3.4%) 20 to 24 years (10.5%)		25 to 34 years (19.7%) 35 to 44 years (18.0%)	55 to 6	54 years (20.9%) 54 years (18.4%) ırs and over (9.0%)	
Race					
		70.9%		7.1% 11.6%	9.9%
White (70.9%) Black (7.1%)		American Indian (0.4%) Asian (11.6%)		c Islander (0.1%) r More Races (9.9%)	
Ethnicity					
		86.5%			13.5%
Non-Hispanic/Latino (86.5%)			Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (13.5%)		
Gender					
	43.5%		56.	5%	
Male (43.5%)			Female (56.5%)		
Education and Training Requ	uirements				
Short-term OJT, no exp, no award Moderate-term OJT, no exp, no aw		Long-term training, no exp, no aw Previous work experience, no awa	ard (100.0%)	degree or certificate (0.0%) Ior's degree (0.0%) raduate degree (0.0%)	



### **Education Profile**

Educational Attainment

7.1%	12.9%	8.9%	4	2.6%	22.1%	5.3%
< High School (1 High School (7.1	·		Some College (12.9%) Two-Year (8.9%)	Four-Yea Master's PhD (5.3	(22.1%)	
Occupation	I			Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the- Job Training
Self-Enrichn	ment Teachers			High school diploma or equivalent	Less than 5 years	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 Self-Enrichment Teachers

Program	Awards
California State University-Sacramento	
Education, General	145
University of California-Davis	
Education, General	100

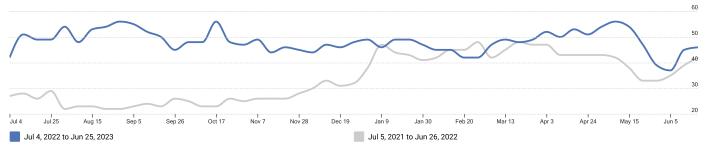
) The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.

Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Self-Enrichment Teachers. 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
		Active
		dol
SOC	Occupation	Ads
25-3021	00 Self-Enrichment Teachers	258



#### Locations

	Active Job	
Location	Ads	
Sacramento, California	48	
Truckee, California	13	
Northstar, California	12	
South Lake Tahoe, California	12	
Roseville, California	10	
Elk Grove, California	7	
Fair Oaks, CA ● Sacramento, CA	7	
Rocklin, California	6	
19749 Boreal Ridge Rd. 1-80 & Castle Peak Exit, Soda Springs, CA, US 95728	4	
Davis, California	4	

#### Employers

	Active Job	
Employer Name	Ads	
Vail Resorts	35	
CorePower Yoga	22	
Palisades Tahoe	10	
Boreal Mountain Resort	8	
Lifetime Fitness	7	
Martucci Music	6	
The Inclusion Way	6	
Guitar Center	5	
Northstar California Resort	5	
Four Star Farm	4	



#### Hard Skills

	Active Job	
Skill Name	Ads	
Teaching/Training, School	159	
English	37	
Working With Children	28	
Music	21	
Ability to Lift 21-30 lbs.	18	
Word Processing	15	
Ability to Lift 41-50 lbs.	14	
Piano	9	
Microsoft Outlook	8	
Program Development	8	

#### Job Titles

	Active Job	
Job Title	Ads	
Certified Ski or Snowboard Instructor	12	
Driving Instructor	9	
Yoga Instructor - Fair Oaks Studio ( CA)	9	
Lead Instructor - Sacramento (Seasonal)	8	
Non-Certified Ski or Snowboard Instructor	7	
Yoga Instructor	7	
ILS Coach/Instructor	6	
Piano Teacher	6	
Horseback Riding Instructor	5	
Kids Ski & Snowboard Instructor - Entry & Certified	5	



#### **Education Levels**

	Active
	dol
Minimum Education Level	Ads
High school diploma or equivalent	74
Bachelor's degree	12
Associate's degree	6
Unspecified/other	166

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Education	2	
Healthcare	2	
Music	2	
Biology	1	
Engineering	1	
Graphic Design	1	
Mathematics	1	
Music Education	1	
Science	1	



### Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Teaching/Training, School	214	276	-62
Working With Children	20	65	-45
Word Processing	0	11	-11
People Skills	0	9	-9
Classroom Management	0	9	-9
Sales	2	11	-9
Music	24	31	-7
Lesson Planning	5	11	-6
Physiology	1	7	-6
Child Care/Babysitting	4	9	-5

Top 10 Certification Gaps in Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA			
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	60	65	-5
Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)	0	4	-4
Secret Clearance	0	2	-2
Basic Life Support (BLS)	1	2	-2
Certified Yoga Instructor	2	2	0
Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL)	1	0	1
Certified Personal Trainer (CPT)	1	0	1
First Aid Certification	32	20	12

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

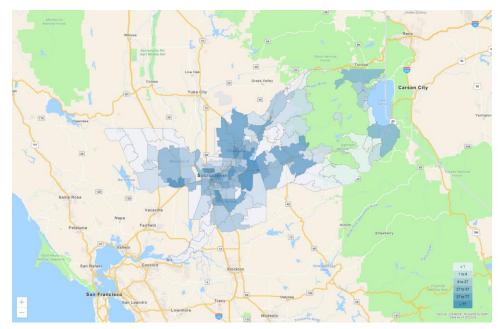
Self-Enrichment Teachers (\$54,200)

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.



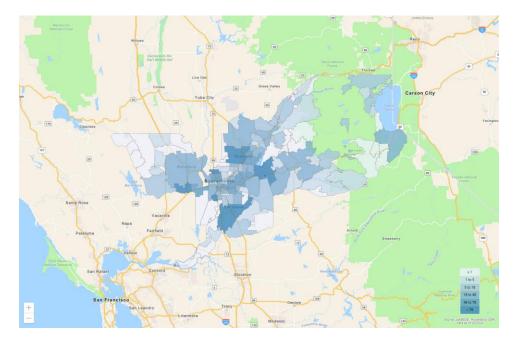
### **Geographic Distribution**



Top ZCTAs by Place of Work for Self-Enrichment Teachers, 2022Q4

	Region	Employment
ZCTA 95814		150
ZCTA 95630		141
ZCTA 95823		111
ZCTA 95616		109
ZCTA 95834		97
ZCTA 95742		92
ZCTA 95678		87
ZCTA 95815		84
ZCTA 95746		80
ZCTA 95608		78





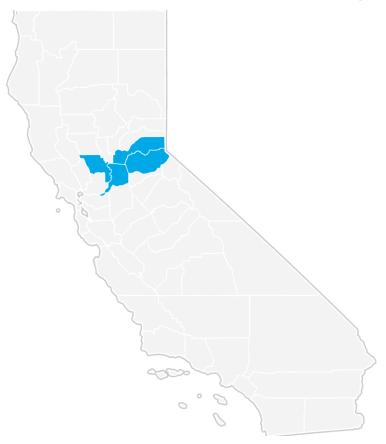
Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Self-Enrichment Teachers, 2022Q4

	Region	Employment
ZCTA 95630		156
ZCTA 95747		138
ZCTA 95616		121
ZCTA 95758		100
ZCTA 95762		95
ZCTA 95765		93
ZCTA 95678		84
ZCTA 95757		84
ZCTA 95624		82
ZCTA 95835		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.



### 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 06/29/2023 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.



### **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



#### 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.

