



Occupation Report

Social Scientists and Related Workers

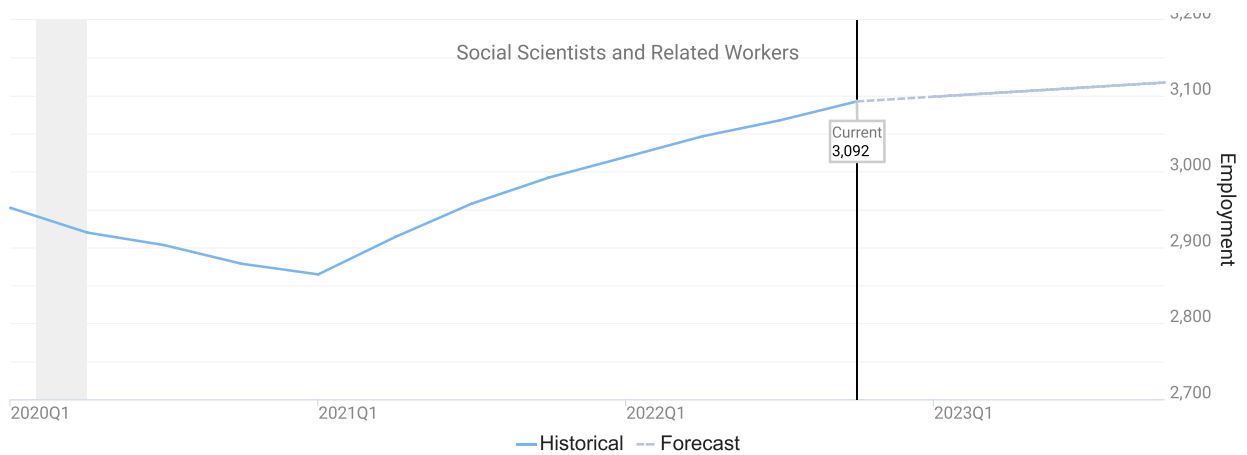
Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

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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Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Clinical and Counseling Psychologists	760	\$126,400	1.64	168	61	1.3%
Urban and Regional Planners	686	\$99,400	2.58	-1	63	0.5%
School Psychologists	473	\$96,200	1.12	13	41	0.9%
Psychologists, All Other	384	\$136,700	1.00	3	31	0.8%
Social Scientists and Related Workers, All Other	268	\$88,900	1.04	-1	26	0.5%
Economists	161	\$103,200	1.38	4	13	0.7%
Sociologists	89	\$112,300	3.66	-3	9	0.3%
Anthropologists and Archeologists	80	\$85,500	1.43	1	8	0.7%
Survey Researchers	76	\$73,700	0.95	-25	7	0.3%
Industrial-Organizational Psychologists	53	\$129,800	1.48	2	4	0.9%
Remaining Component Occupations	63	\$101,400	0.91	2	6	0.6%
Social Scientists and Related Workers	3,092	\$109,400	1.41	164	269	0.8%




💡 “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).

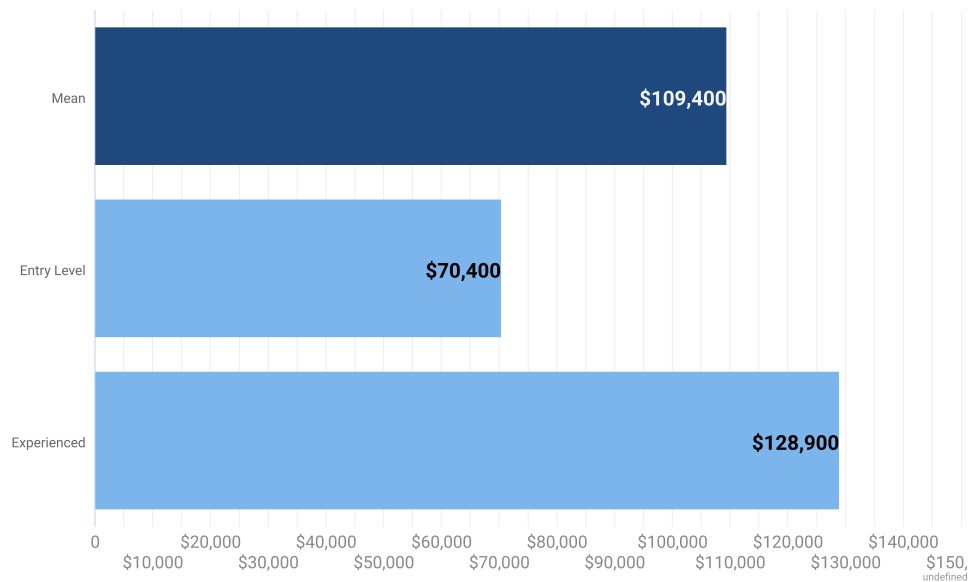
Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	18.4%	568	404	74	478
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	12.7%	394	324	11	335
Elementary and Secondary Schools	12.6%	391	304	32	335
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	8.3%	257	215	11	226
Administration of Human Resource Programs	7.2%	222	181	3	184
Administration of Environmental Quality Programs	6.0%	187	152	1	153
Administration of Economic Programs	5.3%	163	131	0	131
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	3.9%	120	105	15	120
Scientific Research and Development Services	3.5%	108	99	13	112
Outpatient Care Centers	3.3%	101	72	22	94
Individual and Family Services	3.2%	98	75	28	103
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	2.3%	70	62	3	65
Offices of Physicians	2.2%	68	47	7	55
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	2.0%	60	55	10	65
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1.4%	44	31	3	34
Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.2%	38	36	4	40
Educational Support Services	1.1%	33	27	4	31
National Security and International Affairs	0.6%	20	16	0	16
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, and Similar Organizations	0.6%	19	15	1	17
All Others	4.3%	133	111	17	128

 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



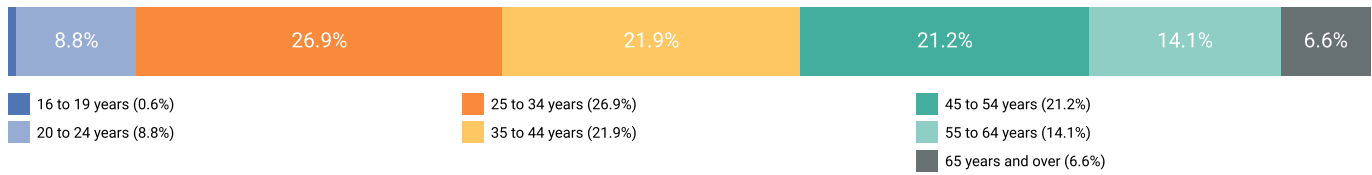
Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Psychologists, All Other	\$136,700	\$139,500	\$105,700	\$152,100
Industrial-Organizational Psychologists	\$129,800	\$123,900	\$88,900	\$150,200
Clinical and Counseling Psychologists	\$126,400	\$135,900	\$71,600	\$153,800
Political Scientists	\$125,700	\$104,600	\$73,600	\$151,800
Sociologists	\$112,300	\$110,800	\$89,100	\$123,900
Economists	\$103,200	\$110,000	\$74,700	\$117,500
Urban and Regional Planners	\$99,400	\$87,600	\$74,100	\$112,100
School Psychologists	\$96,200	\$105,300	\$65,100	\$111,800
Geographers	\$95,200	\$94,200	\$67,600	\$109,000
Social Scientists and Related Workers, All Other	\$88,900	\$87,400	\$63,000	\$101,800

 Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.

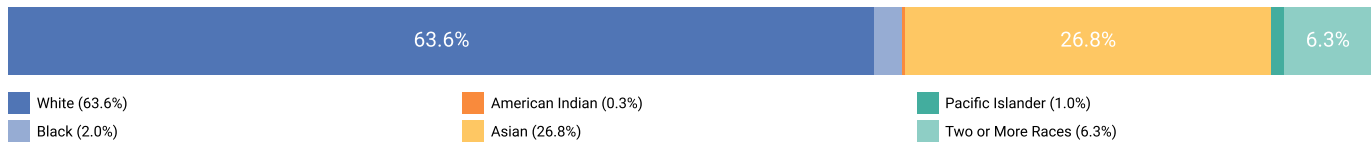
 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

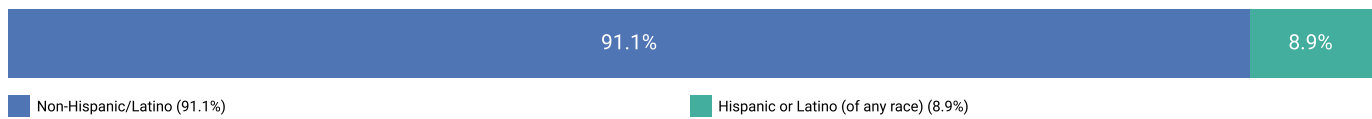
Age



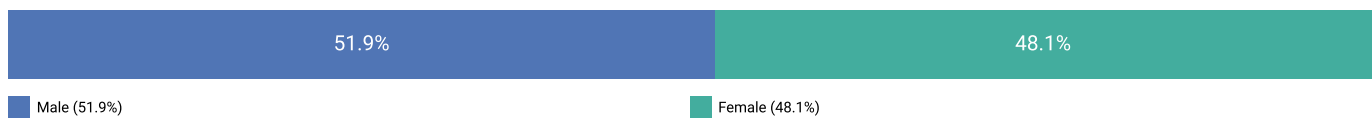
Race



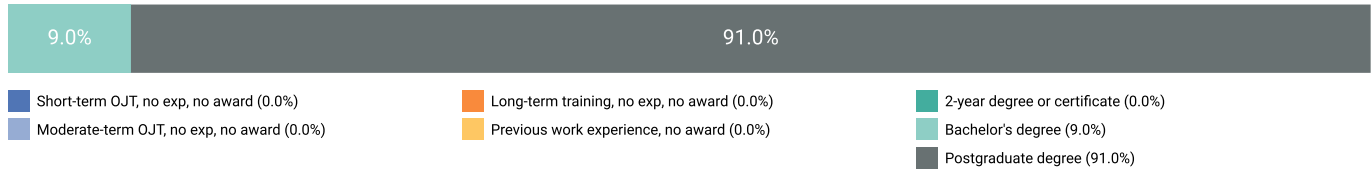
Ethnicity



Gender

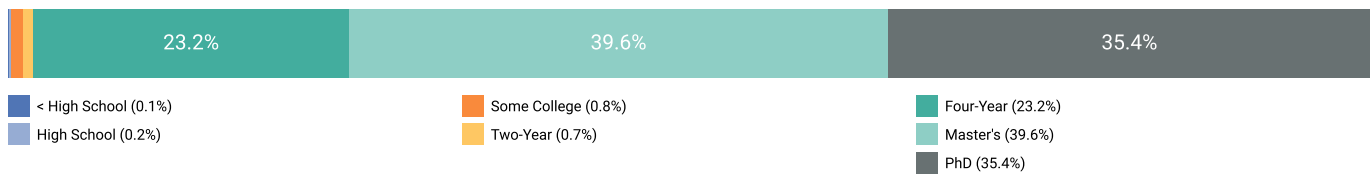


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment



Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Clinical and Counseling Psychologists	Doctoral or professional degree	None	Internship/residency
Urban and Regional Planners	Master's degree	None	None
School Psychologists	Master's degree	None	Internship/residency
Psychologists, All Other	Master's degree	None	Internship/residency
Social Scientists and Related Workers, All Other	Bachelor's degree	None	None
Economists	Master's degree	None	None
Sociologists	Master's degree	None	None
Anthropologists and Archeologists	Master's degree	None	None
Survey Researchers	Master's degree	None	None
Industrial-Organizational Psychologists	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 Social Scientists and Related Workers

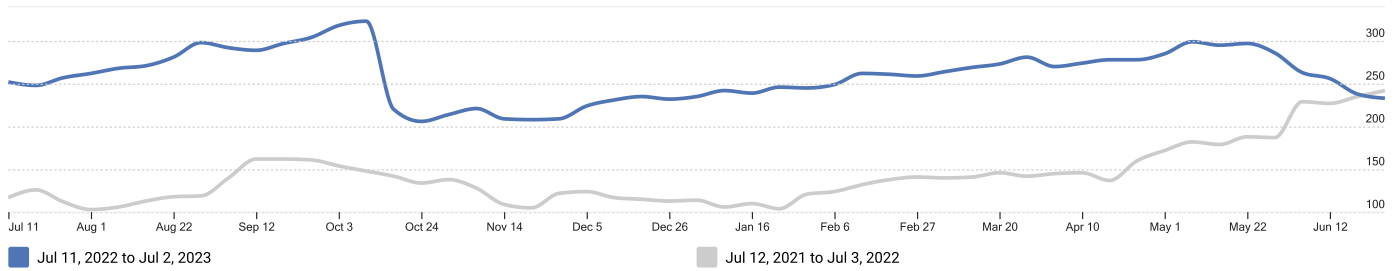
Program	Awards
American River College	
Social Sciences, General	451
California State University-Sacramento	
Economics, General	214
Psychology, General	609
Sociology, General	292
Folsom Lake College	
Social Sciences, General	271
Sierra College	
Social Sciences, General	859
University of California-Davis	
Anthropology, General	89
City/Urban, Community, and Regional Planning	60
Econometrics and Quantitative Economics	661
Research and Experimental Psychology, Other	879


 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 Social Scientists and Related 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
19-3091.00	Anthropologists and Archeologists	533
19-3033.00	Clinical and Counseling Psychologists	367
19-3034.00	School Psychologists	278
19-3051.00	Urban and Regional Planners	117
19-3099.01	Transportation Planners	52
19-3093.00	Historians	50
19-3039.02	Neuropsychologists	19
19-3011.00	Economists	14
19-3039.03	Clinical Neuropsychologists	14
19-3099.00	Social Scientists and Related Workers, All Other	8

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
University of California Davis	273	
Sacramento, California	254	
Sacramento County, California	99	
University of California Davis Health System	45	
Represa, California	26	
Roseville, California	26	
Auburn, California	22	
Folsom, California	19	
Mather AFB, California	19	
Placerville, California 95667	19	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
Davis, California	162	
Sacramento, California	150	
SunBelt Staffing	79	
Procare Therapy	65	
Kaiser Permanente	46	
CA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	37	
State of California Department of Transportation	33	
Department of Veterans Affairs	29	
MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL	26	
Staff Today Inc	26	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Teaching/Training, Job	83	
Microsoft Excel	70	
Report Writing/Report Preparation	66	
Telecommunications	62	
Microsoft Word	56	
Microsoft Office	55	
Technical Writing	49	
Psychology	42	
Spanish	41	
Bilingual	39	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
School Psychologist	59	
NEW PSYCHOLOGIST	26	
Intern	25	
Senior Transportation Planner	22	
Clinical Psychologist	21	
Psychologist	19	
ASSOCIATE TRANSPORTATION PLANNER	15	
ASC PHYSCN - FOR HR USE ONLY	13	
Psychologist 2- SOM: Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences- Sacramento Campus	13	
School Psychologist- CA	13	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Bachelor's degree	237	
Doctoral or professional degree	177	
Master's degree	172	
High school diploma or equivalent	3	
Associate's degree	1	
Unspecified/other	877	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Psychology	148	
Anthropology	71	
School Psychology	46	
Clinical Psychology	41	
Archaeology	22	
Economics	20	
Engineering	18	
Planning	15	
Public Administration	14	
Business Administration	13	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

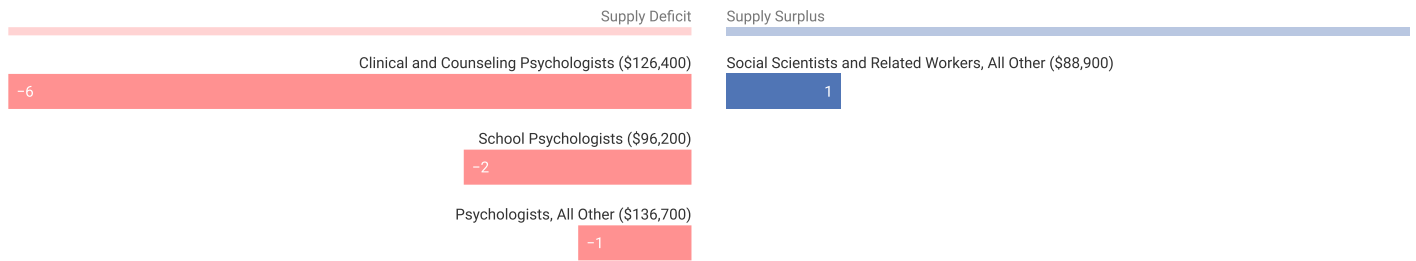
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Statistical Analysis System (SAS)	0	7	-7
Presentation	8	14	-6
Bilingual	4	10	-6
Teaching/Training, Job	14	19	-5
Community Engagement	0	5	-5
Statistical Analysis	2	7	-5
Psychology	6	11	-5
Adobe Creative Suite	0	4	-4
Mandarin	0	3	-3
Statistics	2	5	-3



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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW)	0	5	-5
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	3	6	-4
Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC)	0	2	-2
Certified Planner (AICP)	4	5	-1
Basic Life Support (BLS)	0	1	-1
First Aid Certification	1	1	0

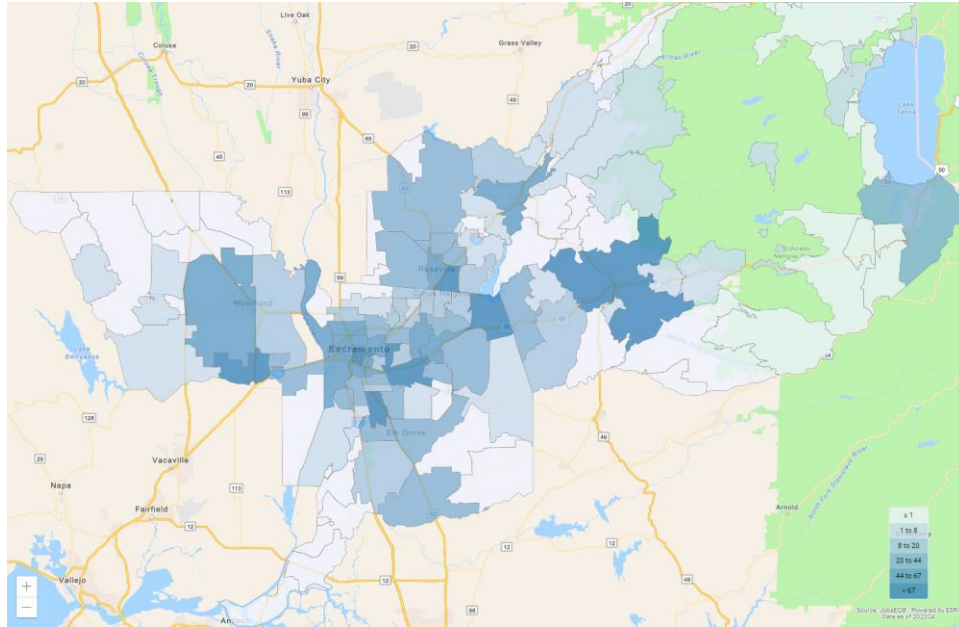
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



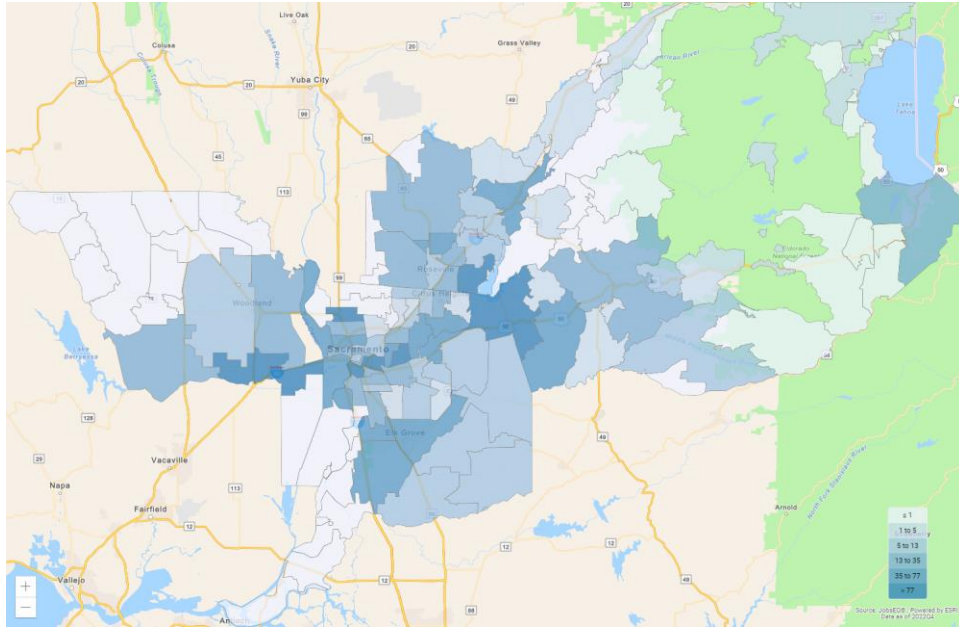
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has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

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95814	582
ZCTA 95825	158
ZCTA 95616	122
ZCTA 95811	118
ZCTA 95630	114
ZCTA 95827	92
ZCTA 95826	78
ZCTA 95823	76
ZCTA 95667	71
ZCTA 95661	68

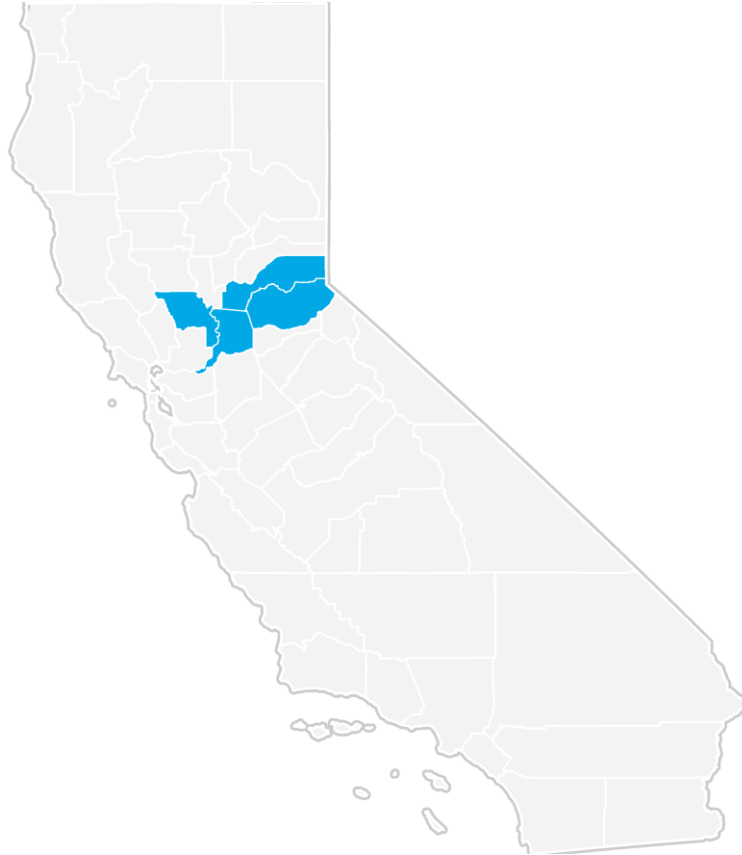


Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Social Scientists and Related Workers, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95616	308
ZCTA 95630	248
ZCTA 95618 (Yolo County, CA portion)	197
ZCTA 95835	165
ZCTA 95819	160
ZCTA 95818	155
ZCTA 95864	154
ZCTA 95816	123
ZCTA 95746	102
ZCTA 95762	77

💡 “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 07/06/2023 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.