

Occupation Report

Speech-Language Pathologists

Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

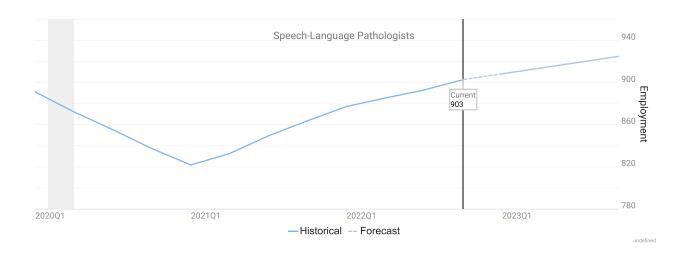


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Occupation Snapshot

		Avg Mean		3-Year Empl	Annual	Forecast Ann
6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Wages	LQ	Change	Demand	Growth
Speech-Language Pathologists	903	\$110,000	0.80	15	81	2.4%



"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

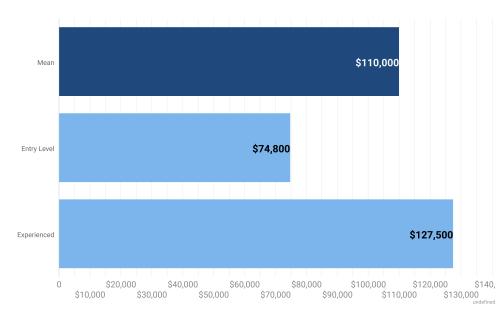
Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Elementary and Secondary Schools	43.3%	391	254	74	328
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	22.4%	202	146	93	239
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	11.1%	100	65	20	85
Individual and Family Services	5.8%	53	38	24	62
Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)	2.7%	25	16	3	19
Outpatient Care Centers	2.7%	24	17	8	25
Home Health Care Services	2.6%	24	16	8	24
Employment Services	1.2%	11	7	1	8
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	0.9%	8	5	1	6
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	0.8%	7	5	2	7
Educational Support Services	0.8%	7	5	2	7
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	0.7%	6	4	1	5
Child Care Services	0.6%	6	4	1	5
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	0.6%	6	4	1	4
Offices of Physicians	0.6%	5	3	1	5
Administration of Human Resource Programs	0.5%	5	3	1	3
All Others	2.6%	23	15	5	20

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
Speech-Language Pathologists	\$110,000	\$106,700	\$74,800	\$127,500

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				
5.3% 26	.4%		28.0%	13.5%
16 to 19 years (0.0%) 20 to 24 years (5.3%)		25 to 34 years (26.4%) 35 to 44 years (23.3%)	45 to 54 years (28.0%) 55 to 64 years (13.5%) 65 years and over (3.5%)	
Race				
		93.1%		
White (93.1%) Black (1.6%)		American Indian (0.2%) Asian (1.3%)	Pacific Islander (0.4%) Two or More Races (3.4%)
Ethnicity				
		97.0%		
Non-Hispanic/Latino (97.0%)		Hispa	nic or Latino (of any race) (3.0%)	
Gender				
		97.0%		
Male (3.0%)		Fema	le (97.0%)	
Education and Training Req	uirements			
		100.0%		
Short-term OJT, no exp, no award Moderate-term OJT, no exp, no aw		Long-term training, no exp, no award (0.0 Previous work experience, no award (0.0		



Education Profile

Educational Attainment

10.5%		83.7%		
High School (0.3%)High School (0.4%)	Some College (0.6%) Two-Year (1.3%)	Mas	r-Year (10.5%) ster's (83.7%) • (3.3%)	
Occupation		Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Speech-Language Pathologists		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 Speech-Language Pathologists

Program	Awards
American River College	
Audiology/Audiologist and Speech-Language Pathology/Pathologist	20
California State University-Sacramento	
Communication Sciences and Disorders, General	161

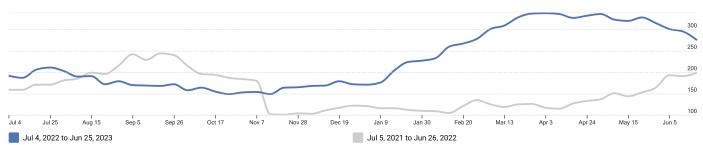
) The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.

Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Speech-Language Pathologists. 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
		Job
SOC	Occupation	Ads
29- 1127	.00 Speech-Language Pathologists	1,042



Locations

	Active Job	
Location	Ads	
Sacramento, California	89	
Placerville, California 95667	74	
Colfax, California 95713	27	
Folsom, California 95763	20	
Citrus Heights, California	17	
Folsom, California 95762	17	
University of California Davis	17	
Winters, California 95694	16	
Sacramento, California 94247	15	
Rocklin, California 95677	14	

Employers

	Active	
Employer Name	Job Ads	
	Aus	
Procare Therapy	214	
SunBelt Staffing	88	
The Stepping Stones Group	42	
VocoVision	37	
Sacramento, California	31	
Fusion Medical Staffing	29	
FeldCare Connects	21	
Therapy Travelers	20	
Capitol Speech & Rehabilitation Services	18	
Kaiser Permanente	18	



Hard Skills

	Active	
Skill Name	Job Ads	
Pediatrics	76	
Bilingual	38	
Ability to Lift 51-100 lbs.	33	
Home Health Care	28	
Electronic Medical Record System (EMR System)	18	
English	18	
Working With Children	17	
Medicare	16	
Electronic Health Record (EHR)	10	
Rehab Optima	10	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads
Schools - Speech Language Pathologist	82
Speech Language Pathologist	76
Speech Language Pathologist (SLP)	66
Speech Therapist	32
SLP	29
Speech Language Pathologist - SLP - CA	21
Speech Therapist (SLP) for Home Health	17
Schools - SLP - Telespeech	16
Speech and Language Pathologist	13
Speech Language Pathologist (SLP) and Clinical Fellows (CFY)	10



Education Levels

	Active Job
Minimum Education Level	Ads
Master's degree	415
Bachelor's degree	30
Associate's degree	13
Doctoral or professional degree	1
Unspecified/other	583

Programs

	Active	
Program Name	Job Ads	
Speech-Language Pathology	346	
Communication Disorders	59	
Speech	4	
Communications	3	
Occupational Therapy	3	
Clinical	1	
Medicine	1	
Nursing	1	
Physical Therapy	1	
Psychology	1	



Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Bilingual	1	8	-7
Pediatrics	2	4	-1
Working With Children	1	2	-1
Medicare	0	1	0
Long-Term Care	0	1	0
Hearing Aids	0	1	0
Spanish	1	1	0
Teaching/Training, Job	1	0	0
Home Health Care	4	4	1
OASIS	1	0	1

Top 10 Certification Gaps in Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA			
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Basic Life Support (BLS)	4	5	-1
Occupational Therapist Registered (OTR)	0	1	-1
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	4	3	1
Certificate of Clinical Competence in Speech- Language Pathology (CCC-SLP)	2	0	1
Registered Nurse (RN)	2	1	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

t Supply Surplus

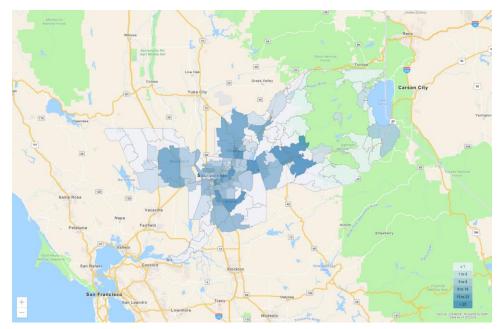
Speech-Language Pathologists (\$110,000)

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.



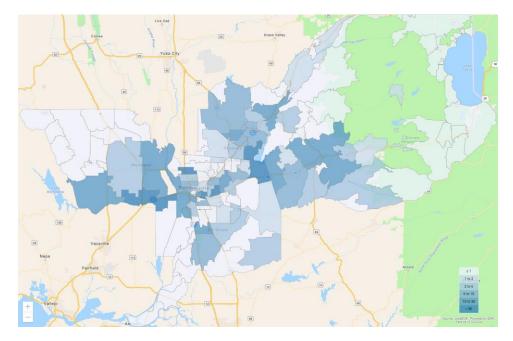
Geographic Distribution



Top ZCTAs by Place of Work for Speech-Language Pathologists, 2022Q4

Re	gion Employment
ZCTA 95630	44
ZCTA 95661	44
ZCTA 95608	42
ZCTA 95823	39
ZCTA 95825	37
ZCTA 95817	34
ZCTA 95816	27
ZCTA 95624	24
ZCTA 95667	24
ZCTA 95678	23





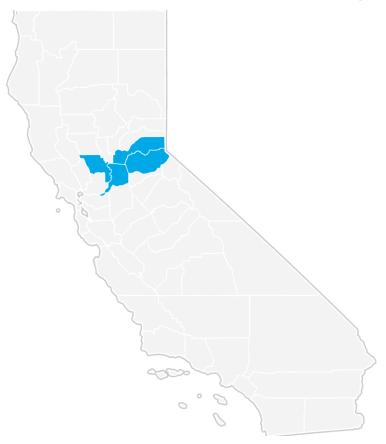
Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Speech-Language Pathologists, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95630	95
ZCTA 95616	92
ZCTA 95835	54
ZCTA 95618 (Yolo County, CA portion)	54
ZCTA 95746	52
ZCTA 95864	51
ZCTA 95819	51
ZCTA 95818	47
ZCTA 95762	44
ZCTA 95608	36

"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 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.

