

2010-2020 Occupational Employment Projections - Sociology and Related Fields
Sacramento–Arden-Arcade–Roseville Metropolitan Statistical Area
(Sacramento, Placer, Yolo, and El Dorado Counties)

SOC Code*	Occupational Title	Annual Average Employment		Employment Change		Average Annual Job Openings			2012 First Quarter Wages [5]		Education and Training Levels [7]		
		2010	2020	Numerical [1]	Percent	New Jobs [2]	Replacement Needs [3]	Total Jobs [4]	Median Hourly	Median Annual	Entry Level Educ	Work Experience	On-the-Job Training
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	904,400	1,047,000	142,600	15.8	14,526	21,094	35,620	\$19.89	\$41,360			
11-9151	Social and Community Service Managers	1,140	1,360	220	19.3	22	25	47	\$29.07	\$60,449	3	1-5 years	None
19-3000	Social Scientists and Related Workers	3,130	3,630	500	16.0	50	99	149	N/A	N/A			
19-3022	Survey Researchers	160	170	10	6.3	1	4	5	\$24.86	\$51,697	3	None	None
19-3041	Sociologists	100	110	10	10.0	1	3	4	\$36.29	\$75,485	2	None	None
19-3051	Urban and Regional Planners	720	870	150	20.8	15	18	33	\$40.27	\$83,765	2	None	None
19-3099	Social Scientists and Related Workers, All Other	300	350	50	16.7	4	13	17	\$34.67	\$72,102	3	None	None
19-4061	Social Science Research Assistants	150	180	30	20.0	3	6	9	\$18.25	\$37,964	4	None	None
21-1000	Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists	14,540	17,200	2,660	18.3	266	323	589	N/A	N/A			
21-1021	Child, Family, and School Social Workers	1,970	2,230	260	13.2	26	47	73	\$20.40	\$42,444	3	None	None
21-1022	Healthcare Social Workers	830	1,090	260	31.3	26	20	46	\$27.55	\$57,311	2	None	None
21-1029	Social Workers, All Other	1,110	1,230	120	10.8	12	26	38	\$31.79	\$66,130	3	None	None
25-1069	Social Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary, All Other	170	180	10	5.9	2	3	5	[6]	\$95,538	1	None	None

Data sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages industry employment, and Occupational Employment Statistics data.

[1] Numerical employment change is the net difference between the base and projected year employment and reflects job growth or decline. The base and projected year employment are independently rounded to 10. Therefore, numerical change may not equal new jobs.

[2] New jobs are only openings due to growth and do not include job declines. If an occupation's employment change is negative, there is no job growth and new jobs are set to zero. New jobs may not equal numerical change.

[3] Replacement Needs estimate the number of job openings created when workers retire or permanently leave an occupation and need to be replaced.

[4] Total jobs are the sum of new jobs and replacement needs.

[5] Median hourly and annual wages are the estimated 50th percentile of the distribution of wages; 50 percent of workers in an occupation earn wages below, and 50 percent earn wages above the median wage. The wages are from 2012 first quarter and do not include self-employed or unpaid family workers.

[6] In occupations where workers do not work full-time all year-round, it is not possible to calculate an hourly wage.

[7] The Bureau of Labor Statistics develops and assigns education and training categories to each occupation. For more information on these categories, please see http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_education_training_system.htm

Entry Level Education
1- Doctoral or professional degree
2- Master's degree
3- Bachelor's degree
4- Associate's degree
5- Postsecondary non-degree award
6- Some college, no degree
7- High school diploma or equivalent
8- Less than high school