

LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

FOR PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION



FLIGHT TECHNOLOGY IN THE GREATER SACRAMENTO SUBREGION

North Far North
Center of Excellence

SEPTEMBER 2024

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SUMMARY

The North Far North Center of Excellence for Labor Market Research (NFN COE) prepared this report to provide an analysis of occupational demand and educational supply for occupations employed across the 22-county North Far North region.

This report aims to determine if demand in the local labor market is unmet by the supply from existing community college programs and other postsecondary training providers, with a primary focus on training that leads to living wage jobs in middle-skilled occupations. Pursuant to California Education Code §78015, labor market information (LMI) is required for all new career education certificate and degree program proposals, and the North Far North Regional Consortium (NFNRC) requires LMI to come from the NFN COE. This report should serve to satisfy those requirements.

Key findings include:

- In 2023, the Greater Sacramento subregion had over 600 flight technology, or piloting, jobs. This number is expected to grow by 15% over the next five years, adding nearly 100 new jobs by 2028.
- Over the next five years, flight technology jobs are projected to have 92 annual openings across Greater Sacramento.
- Wages vary by occupation, with commercial pilots earning less than airline pilots. Commercial pilots have entry-level wages of \$35.20 per hour, while airline pilots earn \$59.36 per hour. (See Appendix B for additional information about FY 2024 changes to the living wage).
- Analysis of awards data shows that postsecondary training providers conferred an average of 22 awards in flight technology and piloting programs over the last three academic years. All of these awards came from community colleges.

Recommendations include:

- The North Far North Center of Excellence recommends developing new programs and modifying existing programs to meet local workforce needs.

INTRODUCTION

The North Far North Center of Excellence (COE) was asked to provide labor market information for a newly proposed career education program at a regional community college.

This report focuses on the following Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) occupations and codes:

These middle-skill occupations require more education and training beyond a high school diploma but usually less than a four-year degree:

- Commercial Pilots (53-2012)

Students who transfer and earn a four-year degree could pursue the following high-skill occupations:

- Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers (53-2011)

A review of related programs revealed the following Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) title(s) and code(s) are appropriate for inclusion in this report:

- Piloting (3020.20)

The corresponding Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) title(s) and code(s) are:

- Airline/Commercial/Professional Pilot and Flight Crew (49.0102)

OCCUPATIONAL DEMAND

Exhibit 1 summarizes the five-year projected job growth for the studied occupations in the selected subregion and across the 22-county North Far North region and California.¹

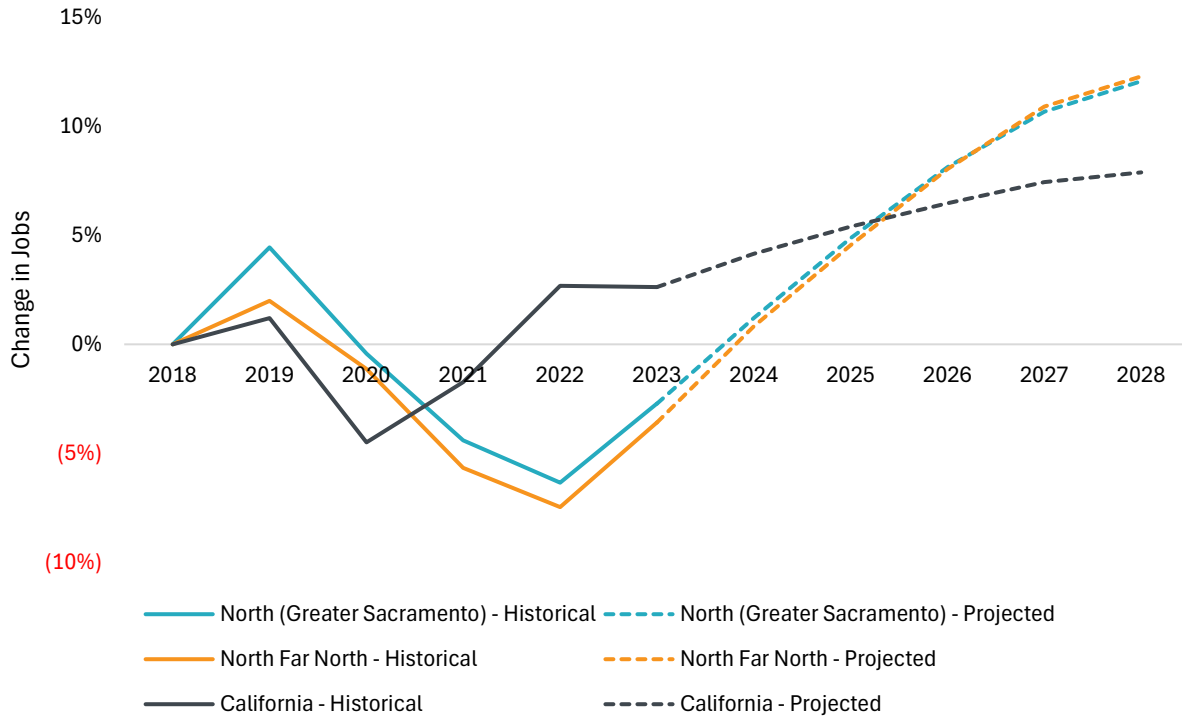
Exhibit 1. Employment and projected demand, 2023-2028

Occupation	2023 Jobs	2028 Jobs	2023-2028 Change	2023-2028 % Change	2023-2028 Annual Openings
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	239	288	49	20%	39
Commercial Pilots	371	414	44	12%	53
North (Greater Sacramento)	610	702	93	15%	92
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	299	359	60	20%	49
Commercial Pilots	549	628	79	14%	82
North Far North	848	987	140	16%	131
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	13,636	14,060	425	3%	1,733
Commercial Pilots	6,883	7,509	627	9%	936
California	20,518	21,570	1,051	5%	2,669

Exhibit 2 compares ten years' worth of historical and projected annual changes in employment to the base number of jobs in 2018 for the selected subregion and across the 22-county North Far North region and California.

¹ The 22-county North Far North is a dual region. It is represented by the North (Greater Sacramento) subregion that covers seven counties, including El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba, and the 15-county Far North subregion which includes Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity.

Exhibit 2. Changes in employment, 2018-2028



OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS

Exhibits 3 and 4 compare the percentile hourly earnings for the selected occupations to the living wage for a single working adult and a working family residing in the county of the community college district that requested this report.^{2,3} For additional information about changes to NFN COE's living wage comparisons, see Appendix B.

Sacramento City College requested this report. The living wage for a single working adult residing in the same county as the community college's district office is \$25.19 per hour.

Please note that the 25th and 75th percentile hourly earnings are used to estimate entry-level and experienced worker wages.

² Living wage is defined as the level of income one working adult with no children must earn to meet basic needs, including food, housing, transportation, healthcare, taxes, and other miscellaneous basic needs. Please note that the 25th-percentile and 75th-percentile hourly wages are used as proxy for entry-level and experienced-level wages.

³ A small family is defined as one working adult and one school aged child (between the ages of 5 and 12 years).

Exhibit 3. Hourly earnings by occupation, 2023

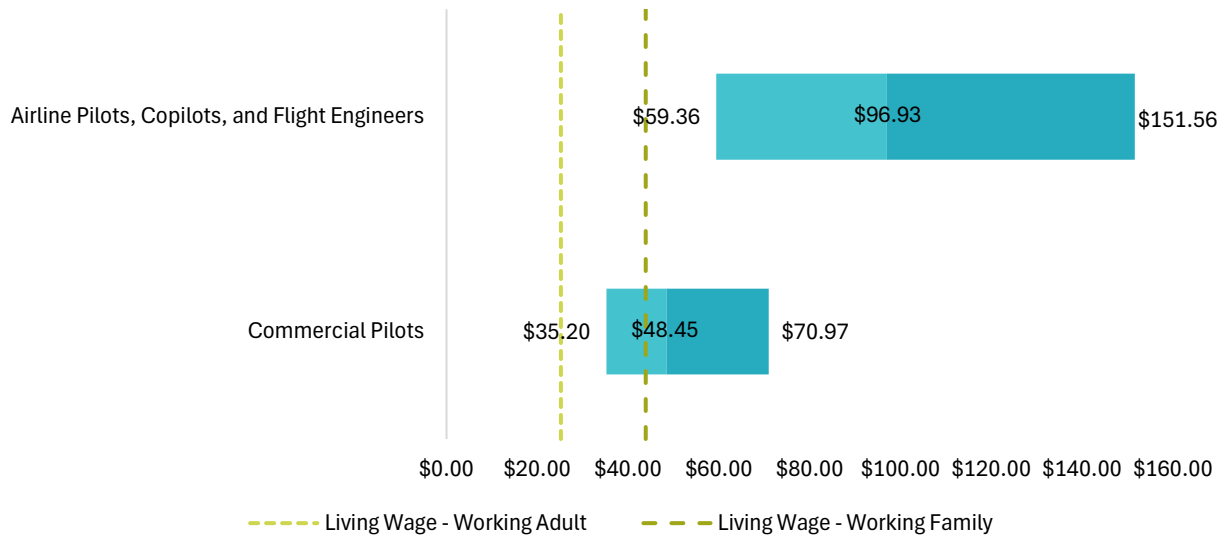


Exhibit 4. Median occupational earnings vs. Community College District's County living wage

Occupation	Median Hourly Earnings	Difference from Working Adult Living Wage (Negative is below LW)
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	\$96.93	\$53.06
Commercial Pilots	\$48.45	\$4.58

JOB POSTINGS

About Job Postings Analysis

This section of the report analyzes recent data from online job postings. Online job postings may provide additional insight into recent changes in the labor market that are not captured by historical trends. However, job postings are not the same as labor market demand; demand is based on projected annual openings.

There are several limitations to analyzing and interpreting online job postings. Employers may post a position multiple times to increase the number of job applicants. Job postings may remain online after a business chooses not to fill a position. Employers may advertise one posting to fill multiple vacancies. And not all jobs are posted online.

Job posting analyses should be used to inform community college curriculum development and to identify potential employers for targeted experiential learning opportunities.

The North Far North COE identified 167 online job postings for the selected occupations across the Greater Sacramento subregion. Job posting data comes from and represents unique advertisements newly posted online during the last 12 months, from September 2023 through August 2024.

Top Employers and Job Titles

Exhibit 4 details the number of online job postings for the selected occupations across the studied subregion.

Exhibit 4. Job postings by occupation

Occupation	Unique Job Postings	Share of Job Postings
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	116	69%
Commercial Pilots	51	31
Total Job Postings	167	100%

Exhibit 5 shows the job titles with the most job postings for the selected occupations across the studied subregion.

Exhibit 5. Jobs titles with the most job postings

Job Title	Number of Job Postings
Helicopter Pilots	34
Air Interdiction Agents (AIA with DHS)	25
Line Pilots	17
Customs and Border Protection Officers (AIA with DHS)	12
Rotor Wing Pilots	9
Pilots	6
Commuter Assistants (AIA with DHS)	5
Pilots First Officer	4
Pilot Operators – Remote (AIA with DHS)	4
Operations Agent, Night Shift (AIA with DHS)	4

Exhibit 6 shows the employers with the most job postings for the selected occupations across the studied subregion.

Exhibit 6. Employers with the most job postings

Employer	Number of Job Postings
United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	63
Reach Air Medical Services	23
Med-Trans Corporation	16
Global Medical Response	16
Amentum	9

Employer	Number of Job Postings
Netjets	4
Air Methods	3
Geisinger Health System	2
Solairus Aviation	2
Guardian Flight	2

Most Requested Qualifications and Skills

Exhibit 7 shows the certifications most requested by employers for the selected occupations across the studied subregion.

Exhibit 7. Most in-demand certifications

Certification	Job Postings
FAA Instrument Rating	94
Airline Transport Pilot License	74
Certified Flight Instructor	65
FAA Second Class Medical Certificate	36
FAA First Class Medical Certificate	11

Exhibit 8 shows the most requested specialized, common, and software skills for the studied occupations across the studied subregion.⁴

Exhibit 8. Most in-demand skills

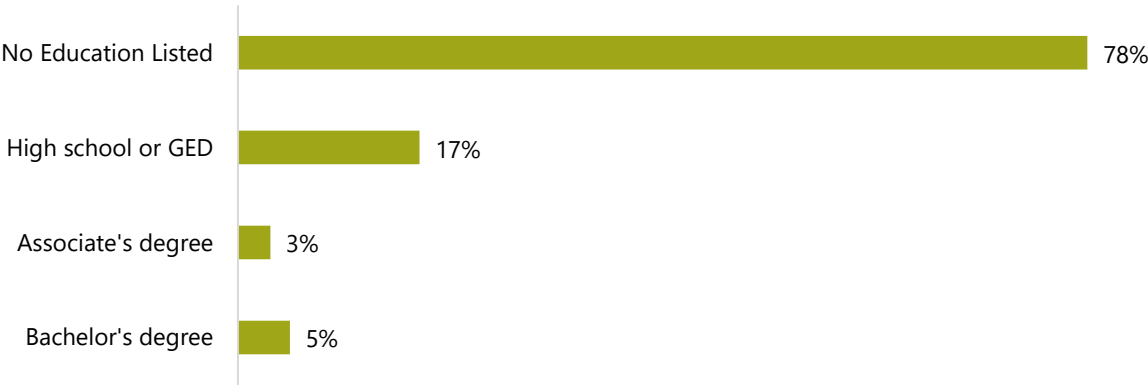
Specialized Skills	Common Skills	Software Skills
Federal Aviation Administration	Operations	IBM WebSphere MQ
Rotorcraft	Communication	--
Multi-Engine Land (MEL)	Record Keeping	--

⁴ Specialized skills are those primarily required to perform specific tasks in an occupation. Common skills are typically related to employability; these are skills that are prevalent across many occupations and usually include a mix of interpersonal attributes and soft skills. Software skills are specific to any software tool or programming component used to accomplish tasks in a job.

Specialized Skills	Common Skills	Software Skills
Contraband Detection And Control	Cleanliness	--
Data Analysis	Planning	--
Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)	Troubleshooting (Problem Solving)	--
Law Enforcement Operations	Professionalism	--
Aviation	Customer Service	--
Information Systems	Lifting Ability	--
International Laws	Writing	--

Exhibit 9 shows the employer-preferred minimum level of education for job postings related to the studied occupations across the subregion.

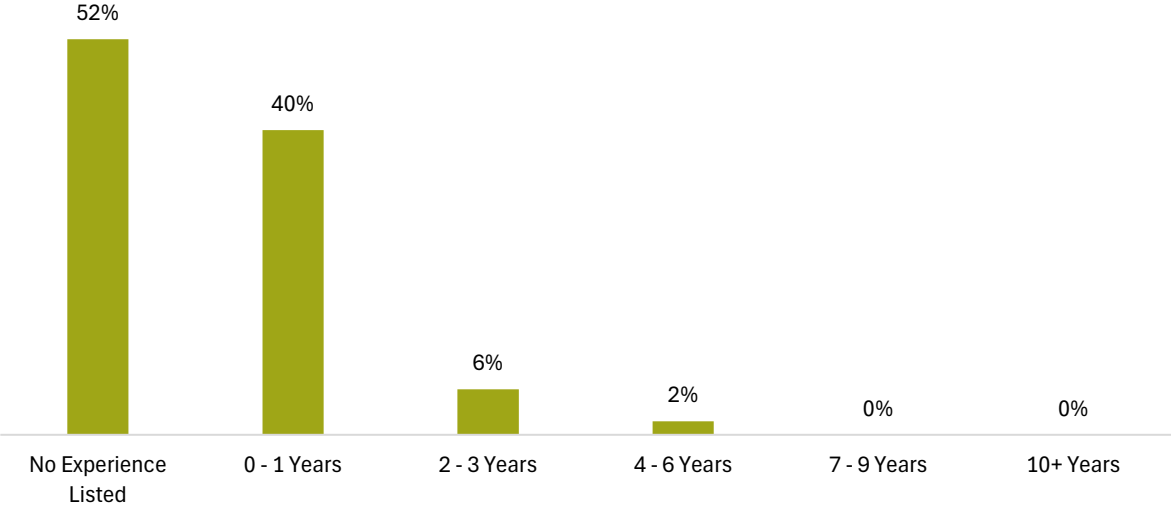
Exhibit 9. Employer-preferred education levels for the studied occupations



Note: Employers may include more than one level of education as a hiring requirement in a job posting. As a result, the values in the chart may sum to greater than 100%.

Exhibit 10 shows the employer-preferred minimum level of experience for job postings related to the studied occupations across the subregion.

Exhibit 10. Employer-preferred job experience for the studied occupations

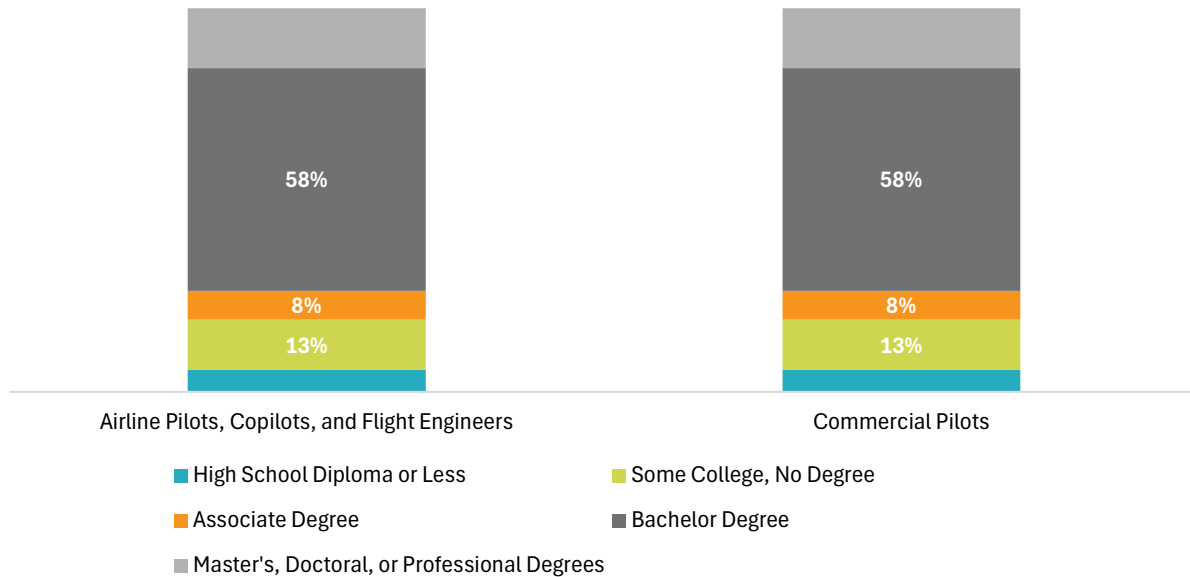


Note: Employers may include more than one level of education as a hiring requirement in a job posting. As a result, the values in the chart may sum to greater than 100%.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data on the highest education level achieved by workers across all occupations. Exhibit 11 shows the educational attainment of the current workforce employed in the studied occupations across the United States.

Exhibit 11. U.S. educational attainment for workers 25 years and older by occupation, 2019 and 2021



The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses a categorical system to assign typical entry-level education and job requirements to each occupation for which the BLS publishes projection data. These categories include entry-level education, work experience in a related occupation, and on-the-job training. Exhibit 12 shows the typical entry-level job requirement by occupation.

Exhibit 12. Typical entry-level job requirements for the studied occupations

Occupation	Entry-level Education Requirements	Work Experience Requirements	On-The-Job Training Requirements
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Commercial Pilots	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLY

Educational supply for an occupation can be estimated by analyzing the number of awards issued in related Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) or Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes. Exhibit 13 shows the TOP and CIP codes for educational programs related to the selected occupations.

Exhibit 13. TOP and CIP codes for training programs related to the selected occupations

TOP Programs and Codes	Aligned CIP Programs and Codes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piloting (3020.20) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airline/Commercial/Professional Pilot and Flight Crew (49.0102)

Community College Supply

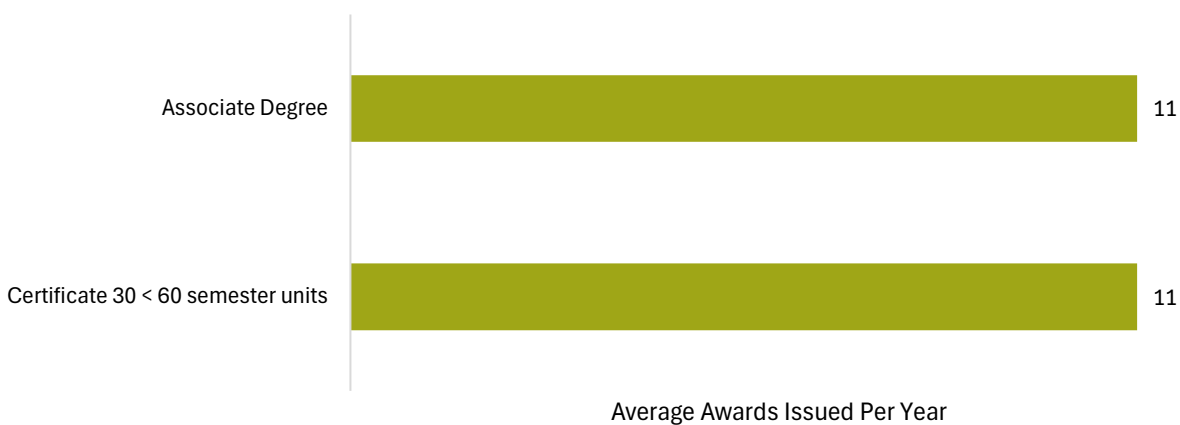
Exhibits 14 and 15 summarize the three-year average of certificates and degrees conferred by the selected subregion's community college programs relevant to the studied occupations.

Exhibit 14. Average annual community college awards by TOP program

TOP Program and Code	College	Annual Awards 2020-21	Annual Awards 2021-22	Annual Awards 2022-23	3-Yr Annual Awards Average
Piloting (3020.20)	Sacramento City	50	11	5	22
	Grand Total	50	11	5	22

Note: Values in the table are rounded to the nearest whole number; however, subtotals and totals are calculated using unrounded values.

Exhibit 15. Average annual community college awards by award type



Other Postsecondary Supply

Exhibit 16 summarizes the three-year average of certificates and degrees conferred by non-community college training providers in the selected subregion. These programs have been deemed as relevant and related to the studied occupations. Please note that non-community college data often lags by one year.

William Jessup University's bachelors of science in aviation began in 2020; its first cohort of graduates are expected in spring 2024.

Exhibit 16. Average annual postsecondary awards by CIP program

Program - CIP Code	Provider	Annual Awards 2020-21	Annual Awards 2021-22	Annual Awards 2022-23	2-Yr Annual Awards Average
Airline/Commercial/Professional Pilot and Flight Crew - 49.0102	William Jessup	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Grand Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Beyond William Jessup, there are several other private flight schools in the Sacramento region. Completion data for these programs is either limited or unavailable. Flight schools in the Sacramento region include:

- Advanced International Aviation (AIA) Academy
- Sacramento Aviation
- NorCal Flight Center
- Mach 5 Aviation
- California Flight Academy – Sacramento
- ATP Flight School

FINDINGS

This report focuses on two occupations in the flight technology career pathway: commercial pilots (53-2012) and airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers (53-2011)

Occupational Demand

- In 2023, the Greater Sacramento subregion had over 600 flight technology, or piloting, jobs. This number is expected to grow by 15% over the next five years, adding nearly 100 new jobs by 2028.
- Flight technology jobs in the Greater Sacramento subregion are projected to grow at a faster rate than in the rest of California.
- Over the next five years, flight technology jobs are projected to have 92 annual openings across Greater Sacramento.

Wages

- Analysis of wage data shows that flight technology occupations have median hourly earnings that are \$4 to \$53 above the single working adult living wage of \$25.19 per hour in Los Rios' community college district.
- Wages vary by occupation, with commercial pilots earning less than airline pilots. Commercial pilots have entry-level wages of \$35.20 per hour, while airline pilots earn \$59.36 per hour.

Job Postings

- In the last 12 months, there were 167 relevant online job postings for flight technology occupations.
- Eighty-seven job postings specifically required certification in rotary-wing aircraft (i.e., helicopters).

Education and Training Requirements

- About 21% of incumbent workers in the studied occupations have educational attainment levels consistent with community college offerings (some college or associate degrees). Another 58% of workers in these occupations hold a bachelor's degree.
- Although the educational requirements differ for commercial and airline pilots, the first step toward certification and licensing is the same: obtaining a private pilot license. Furthermore, those pursuing a career as an airline pilot must also acquire a commercial pilot license.⁵

⁵ <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/how-to-become-an-airline-pilot>

Postsecondary Supply

- Sacramento City College offers training related to the flight technology career pathway. Over the last three academic years, Sacramento City conferred an average of 22 awards (certificates and associate degrees) in its flight technology career education programs.
- William Jessup University in Rocklin offers a bachelor's degree in aviation. Since the program's inaugural class began in fall 2020, no graduates have completed the program yet.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Supply Gap

- A comparison of occupational demand and educational supply indicates an undersupply in the piloting career pathway. With 92 projected annual job openings in Greater Sacramento and only 22 average annual awards from community colleges (11 associate degrees and 11 certificates), a gap exists.

Living Wage

- All job openings are in flight technology occupations that have median hourly wages that meet or exceed the living wage of \$25.19 for a single working adult residing in the same county as Los Rios Community College District.

Education

- About 21% of workers in the studied occupations have completed some college or an associate degree as their highest level of education. Another 58% have a bachelor's degree.

New Program Recommendation		
Move forward with the new program. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Proceed with caution <input type="checkbox"/>	A new program is not recommended. <input type="checkbox"/>

Program Modification	
Move forward with program modifications. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Program modifications are not recommended. <input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDIX A. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

This report includes occupations identified by using the Center of Excellence TOP-to-CIP-to-SOC crosswalk and the O*Net OnLine education crosswalk. This report's findings were primarily determined with labor market and educational supply data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Lightcast, and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office.

Data sources include:

"The Chancellor's Office Curriculum Inventory System (COCI)." California Community Colleges Curriculum Inventory (COCI), 2024. <https://coci2.ccctechcenter.org/>.

Glasmeier, Amy K. "Living Wage Calculator." Living Wage Calculator, 2024. <https://livingwage.mit.edu/>.

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). National Center for Education Statistics. U.S. Department of Education. <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/>.

Labor Market Information Division. California Employment Development Department. <https://labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>.

Lightcast 2024.3; QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, and Self-Employed. <https://lightcast.io/>.
(Notes: Occupational employment data are based on final Lightcast industry data and final Lightcast staffing patterns. Wage estimates are based on Occupational Employment Statistics (QCEW and Non-QCEW Employees classes of worker) and the American Community Survey (Self-Employed and Extended Proprietors)).

Management Information Systems (MIS) Data Mart. California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. <https://datamart.cccco.edu/>.

O*NET OnLine. U.S. Department of Labor/Employment and Training Administration (DOL ETA). <https://www.onetonline.org/>.

Self-Sufficiency Standard Tool for California. The University of Washington. <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/>

"Taxonomy of Programs." California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. June 2012, 6th Edition. <https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/About-Us/Divisions/Educational-Services-and-Support/Academic-Affairs/What-we-do/Curriculum-and-Instruction-Unit/Files/TOPmanual6200909corrected12513pdf.ashx>

"TOP-CIP-SOC Crosswalk." Centers of Excellence for Labor Market Research. June 2021 Edition. <http://coecc.net/>

APPENDIX B. WAGES AND THE LIVING WAGE

About Occupational Earnings

Occupational earnings data comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment Statistics dataset. It is collected from the employer's perspective, meaning that earning data is pre-tax and based on the place of the employee's work (rather than where they live). Occupational earnings are reported based on hourly income and include base rate pay, commissions, cost of living allowances, guaranteed pay, hazard pay, incentive pay, longevity pay, production bonuses, and tips. Occupational earnings do not include bonuses, reimbursements, overtime pay, relocation allowances, severance pay, etc.

The NFN COE reports on occupational earnings using percentile earnings. Percentile earnings are typically broken into 10th, 25th, 50th (median), 75th, and 90th percentiles and are used to show the distribution of wages for workers employed within an occupation. For example, the 25th percentile hourly earnings for childcare workers employed across the North Far North (NFN) region is \$15.50. This means that in 2023, 25% of the North Far North's childcare workers earned up to but no more than \$15.50 per hour. Childcare workers in the North Far North have a 90th percentile wage of \$23.72, meaning that 90% of childcare workers employed across the region earn up to \$23.72 per hour. The NFN COE uses the 25th and 75th percentile hourly wages as a proxy to estimate wages for entry-level and experienced workers.

Living Wage

A living wage is the level of income one adult working full-time must earn to meet their minimum basic needs where they live, all while being self-sufficient. The basic needs that factor into a living wage calculation include food, housing, childcare (for those with children), healthcare, transportation, broadband and mobile access, taxes, and other necessities (like clothing, personal care products, and household furnishings and supplies).

The NFN COE currently uses the most recent version of the [MIT Living Wage Calculator](#) to estimate the living wage for each community college district and uses the living wage for a single, working adult without dependents. A working adult is assumed to work 2,080 full-time hours, which is equivalent to 40 hours a week for 52 weeks per year. The NFN COE will revise this practice as needed to ensure continued alignment with the Chancellor's Office.

Comparing occupational earnings to the living wage

Prior to the 2024-25 fiscal year, the NFN COE compared the 25th percentile hourly earnings of an occupation employed in the subregion to a subregional average living wage for one single, working adult (no dependents) residing in a county located in the North or Far North subregions.

Beginning in the fall of the 2024-25 fiscal year, the NFN COE will compare the median hourly earnings of an occupation employed in the subregion to the living wage for one single, working adult (no dependents) residing in the same county as the community college district that initially requested this report. This change aligns with the definition used by the Chancellor's Office to determine the proportion of students who attained a living wage after exiting the California Community College system in the Student Success Metrics (SM 802Sx) and Community College Pipeline (CP 802). The NFN COE will revise this practice as needed to ensure continued alignment with the Chancellor's Office.

Living Wage by County of Community College District Office Location

Community College District (CCD)	Location of District Office (County)	2024 Living Wage – One Working Adult
Butte-Glenn	Butte	\$21.95
Feather River	Plumas	\$21.39
Lake Tahoe	El Dorado	\$27.15
Lassen	Lassen	\$21.13
Los Rios	Sacramento	\$25.19
Mendocino-Lake	Mendocino	\$23.08
Redwoods	Humboldt	\$21.48
Shasta-Tehama-Trinity Joint	Shasta	\$21.93
Sierra Joint	Placer	\$28.33
Siskiyou Joint	Siskiyou	\$20.89
Yuba	Sutter	\$23.22
<i>California minimum wage - all industries except fast food and healthcare</i>		\$16.00
<i>California minimum wage - fast food (eff. April 1, 2024)</i>		\$20.00
<i>California minimum wage – Healthcare (effective date is unknown)</i>		\$18-23, depending on type of facility

Sources: 1) MIT Living Wage Calculator (<https://livingwage.mit.edu/>) and 2) State of California Department of Industrial Relations (https://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/minimum_wage.htm).

Funding Acknowledgement: This report was made available with Strong Workforce Program funding from the North Far North Regional Consortium.

COVID-19 Statement: This report includes employment projection data produced by Lightcast (formerly EMSI). Employment projections are developed using models based on historical data, which in this set of projections covers the period through 2021. Most input data, therefore, precedes the pandemic. Employment projections are long-term projections intended to capture structural changes in the economy, not cyclical fluctuations. As such, projections data are not intended to capture the impacts of the recession that began in February 2020. Cyclical fluctuations, like recessions, impact projections when they become part of the historical data set.

Important Disclaimer: All representations included in this report have been produced from primary research and/or secondary review of publicly and/or privately available data and/or research reports. Efforts have been made to qualify and validate the accuracy of the data and the reported findings; however, neither the Centers of Excellence, COE host District, nor California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office are responsible for applications or decisions made by recipient community colleges, or their representatives based upon components or recommendations contained in this study.

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Centers of Excellence for Labor Market Research, Economic and
Workforce Development Program



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