

Occupation Report

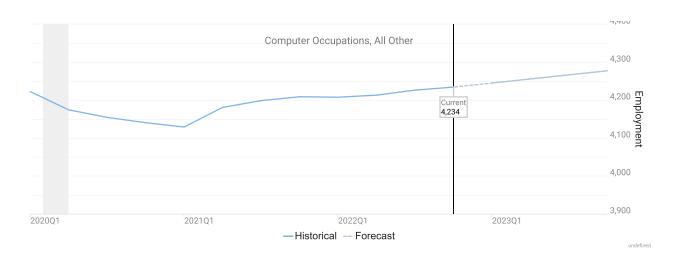
Computer Occupations, All Other

Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

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Occupation Snapshot

		Avg		3-Year		Forecast
		Mean		Empl	Annual	Ann
6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Wages	LQ	Change	Demand	Growth
Computer Occupations, All Other	4,234	\$102,600	1.32	17	359	1.0%





"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
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	18.1%	767	596	136	733
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	6.2%	262	196	25	222
Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5.4%	230	166	2	168
Employment Services	3.9%	166	123	12	135
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3.7%	155	114	10	124
Administration of Environmental Quality Programs	3.3%	141	107	18	125
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	3.1%	131	99	16	115
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	3.0%	127	93	6	99
Insurance Carriers	2.8%	117	88	11	98
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2.7%	115	87	12	99
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	2.6%	111	81	3	84
Administration of Economic Programs	2.5%	106	80	12	92
Scientific Research and Development Services	2.3%	99	75	12	87
Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services	2.3%	95	74	16	89
Administration of Human Resource Programs	2.2%	93	69	7	76
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	2.1%	89	70	18	88
Office Administrative Services	2.1%	88	67	12	79
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	1.9%	79	58	4	62
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1.6%	68	51	4	55
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1.3%	55	41	3	44
All Others	26.9%	1,140	856	113	969

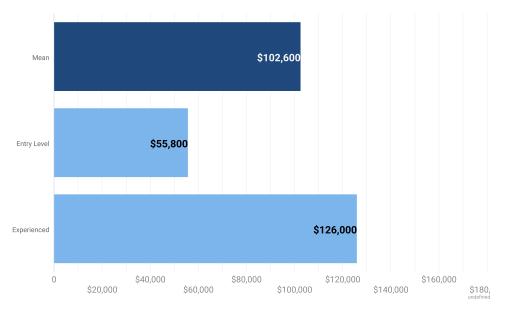


The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.



"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
Computer Occupations, All Other	\$102,600	\$85,400	\$55,800	\$126,000

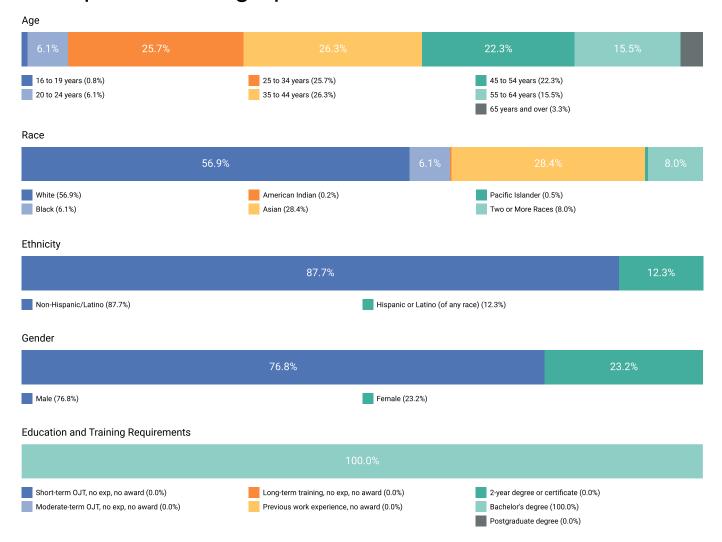


Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.



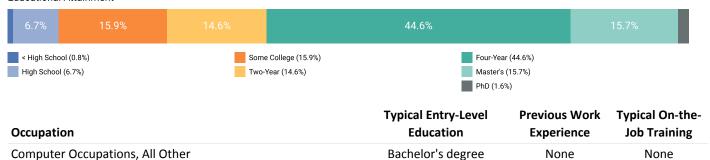
When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics



Education Profile

Educational Attainment





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 Computer Occupations, All Other

Program	Awards
American River College	
Computer Science	43
Data Entry/Microcomputer Applications, General	7
California State University-Sacramento	
Computer Science	310
Cosumnes River College	
Computer and Information Sciences, General	18
Computer Science	17
Folsom Lake College	
Computer Science	24
Sacramento City College	
Data Entry/Microcomputer Applications, General	22
Sierra College	
Data Entry/Microcomputer Applications, General	16
University of California-Davis	
Computer Science	444
Medical Informatics	7



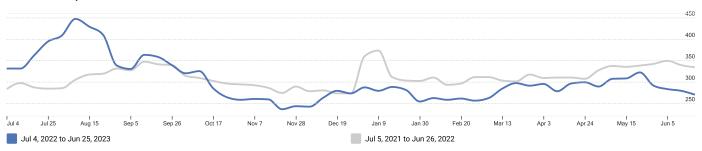
The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.



Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Computer Occupations, All Other. 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	
soc	Occupation	Job Ads	
15-1299.08	Computer Systems Engineers/Architects	1,409	
15-1299.09	Information Technology Project Managers	649	
15-1299.02	Geographic Information Systems Technologists and Technicians	81	
15-1299.03	Document Management Specialists	31	
15-1299.01	Web Administrators	9	
15-1299.04	Penetration Testers	6	
15-1299.06	Digital Forensics Analysts	4	
15-1299.07	Blockchain Engineers	3	
15- 1299.05	Information Security Engineers	1	

Locations

	Active	
	Job	
Location	Ads	
Sacramento, California	815	
Folsom, California	141	
Sacramento, CA 94203	78	
Sacramento, CA 95811	55	
Roseville, California	39	
Rancho Cordova, California	36	
El Dorado Hills, California	33	
West Sacramento, CA 95605	30	
Sacramento, CA 94278	28	
Rocklin, California	25	

Employers

	Active Job	
Employer Name	Ads	
PG&E Corporation	174	
First American Financial Corporation	54	
Deloitte	39	
Intel Corporation	37	
Experis	32	
Golden 1 Credit Union	30	
Intel	28	
Public Consulting Group	27	
AgreeYa Solutions	23	
Cynet Systems	23	

Hard Skills

	Active
Skill Name	Job Ads
Skill Name	Aus
Agile	779
Amazon Web Services (AWS)	600
Microsoft Azure	583
Computer Programming/Coding	380
Python	360
Scrum	308
Oracle	306
SaaS	303
SAP	256
Google	254

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Principal IT Enterprise Architect, Enterprise Integration	180	
Software Solution Architect - Remote Opportunity	30	
	29	
Project Manager		_
DevOps Engineer	25	_
Scrum Master	24	
Senior Project Manager	23	
Senior Systems Engineer	22	
IT Project Manager	18	
Site Reliability Engineer	13	
Technical Program Manager	13	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Bachelor's degree	1,225	
High school diploma or equivalent	41	
Associate's degree	41	
Master's degree	41	
Doctoral or professional degree	4	
Unspecified/other	841	

Programs

	Active
	Job
Program Name	Ads
Computer Science	650
Engineering	359
Business	254
Information Technology	98
Business Administration	79
Computer Engineering	74
Management Information Systems	60
Information Systems	57
Electrical Engineering	54
Technical	46

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Amazon Web Services (AWS)	46	69	-23
Microsoft Azure	45	65	-20
Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL)	10	21	-12
Google	13	25	-11
Agile	89	100	-11
Linux	45	55	-11
Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies (COBIT)	1	11	-10
Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)	4	14	-10
Graphics Software	3	13	-10
Red Hat Ansible	18	28	-9

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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE)	0	1	-1
Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA)	0	1	-1
Vmware Certified Professional (VCP)	1	2	-1
Certified Information Security Manager (CISM)	1	1	0
Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)	3	4	0
Certified Scrum Professional (CSP)	1	1	0
Microsoft Certified Solutions Expert (MCSE)	1	1	0
Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA)	1	1	0
Geographic Information Systems Professional (GISP)	1	1	0
PMI Agile Certified Practitioner (PMI-ACP)	2	2	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

Supply Deficit

Supply Surplus

Computer Occupations, All Other (\$102,600)

-22

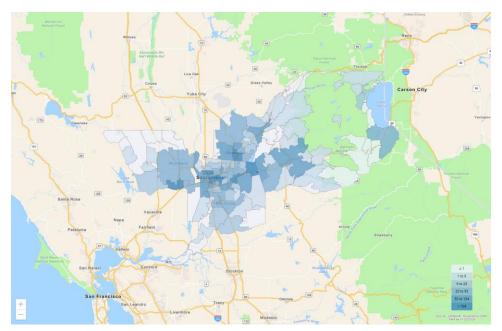


The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has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



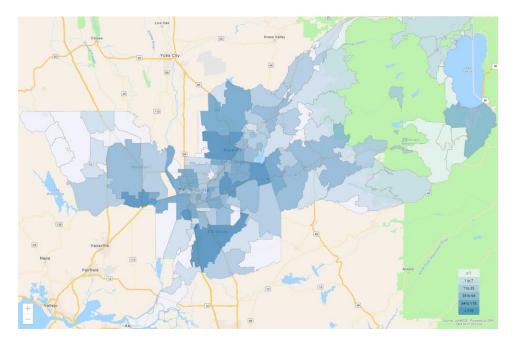
The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get training 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 Computer Occupations, All Other, 2022Q4

	egion Employment
ZCTA 95814	473
ZCTA 95630	387
ZCTA 95670	264
ZCTA 95825	187
ZCTA 95678	143
ZCTA 95661	138
ZCTA 95834	127
ZCTA 95616	121
ZCTA 95815	105
ZCTA 95811	104



Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Computer Occupations, All Other, 2022Q4

	Region	Employment
ZCTA 95630		252
ZCTA 95747		192
ZCTA 95616		145
ZCTA 95758		144
ZCTA 95831		128
ZCTA 95608		128
ZCTA 95757		126
ZCTA 95670		122
ZCTA 95624		119
ZCTA 95678		118



"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	Sacramento County, California
Placer 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.