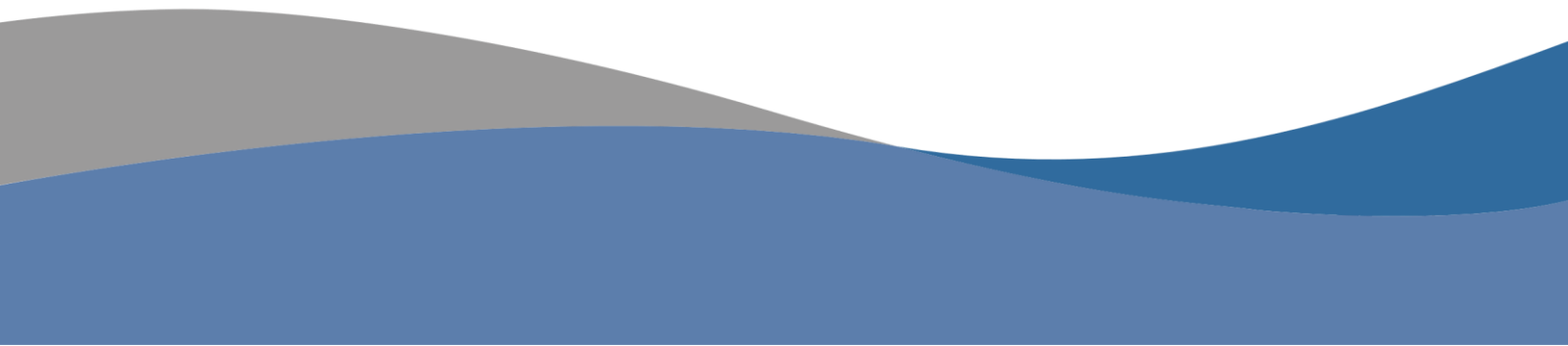




Occupation Report

Information Security Analysts

Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA



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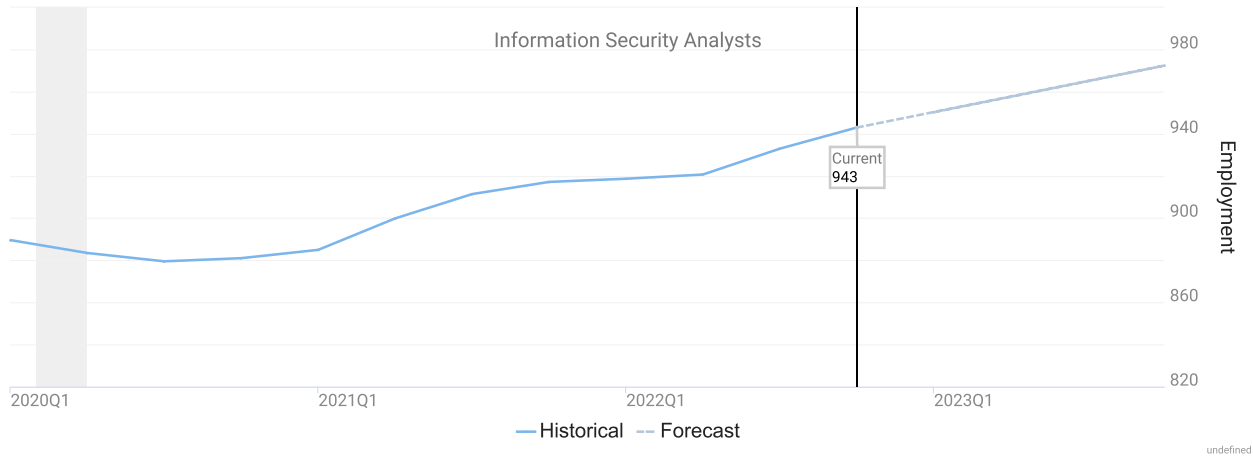
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Occupation Snapshot



6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Information Security Analysts	943	\$116,600	0.78	57	105	3.1%



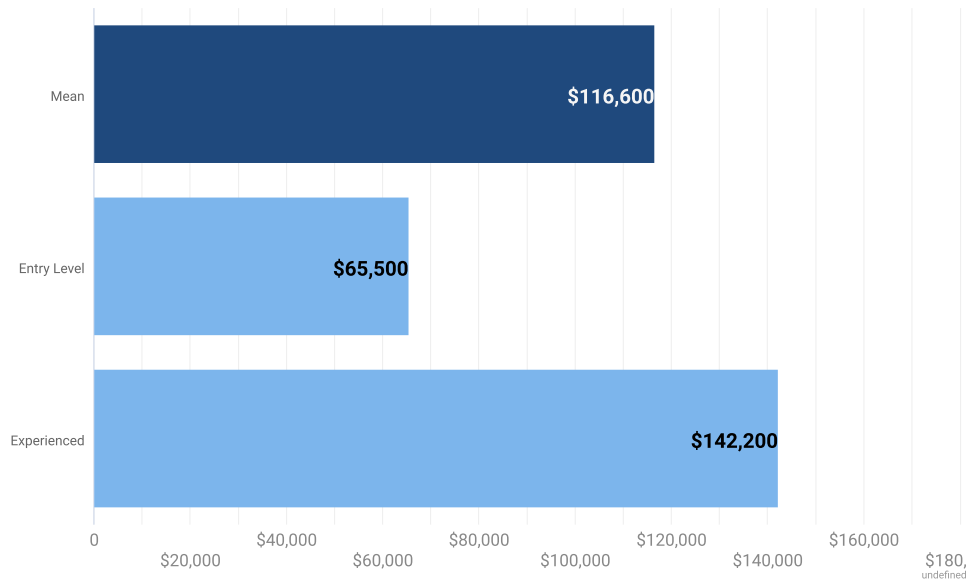
- “Annual Demand” is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.
- “Forecast Ann Growth” is the expected change in jobs due to national, long-term 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	22.3%	210	184	108	292
Management of Companies and Enterprises	8.2%	77	64	28	91
Scientific Research and Development Services	6.4%	60	50	22	73
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	6.0%	56	48	23	71
Insurance Carriers	4.4%	41	32	7	38
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	4.3%	40	32	10	42
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	3.7%	35	28	10	39
Employment Services	3.6%	34	28	10	38
Depository Credit Intermediation	3.0%	28	24	11	34
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	2.9%	27	21	6	27
Web Search Portals, Libraries, Archives, and Other Information Services	2.6%	25	22	14	36
Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers	2.5%	23	19	8	27
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2.2%	21	18	7	25
Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services	1.9%	18	15	9	24
Wired and Wireless Telecommunications (except Satellite)	1.7%	16	12	3	16
Administration of Human Resource Programs	1.6%	15	12	3	15
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1.5%	14	12	4	16
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	1.5%	14	11	3	14
Administration of Environmental Quality Programs	1.4%	13	10	3	12
Administration of Economic Programs	1.3%	12	9	2	12
All Others	17.3%	163	131	47	179

-  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

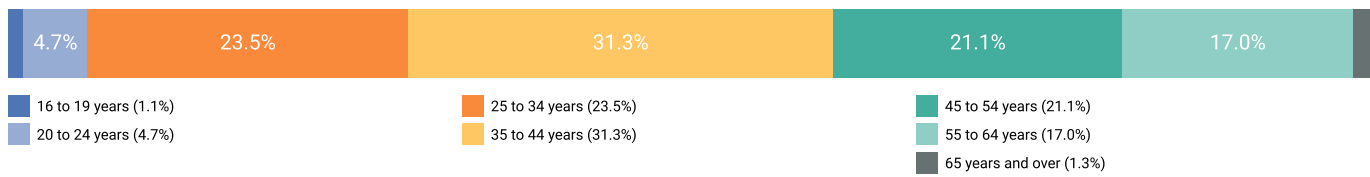


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Information Security Analysts	\$116,600	\$110,800	\$65,500	\$142,200

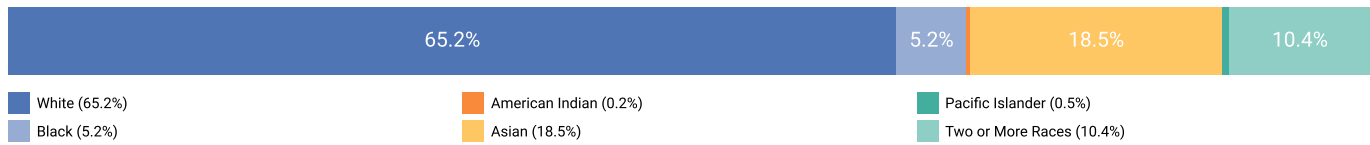
- 💡 Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
- 💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

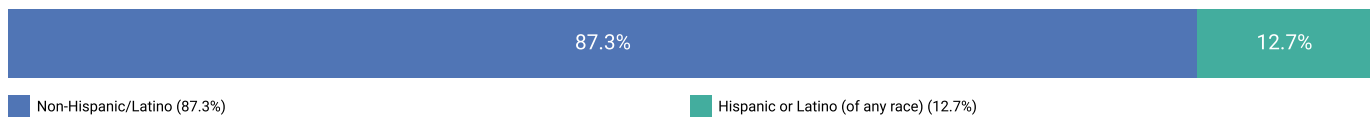
Age



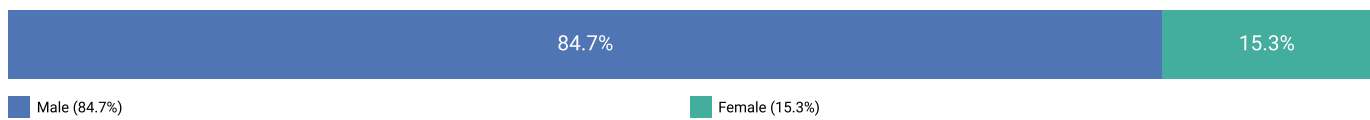
Race



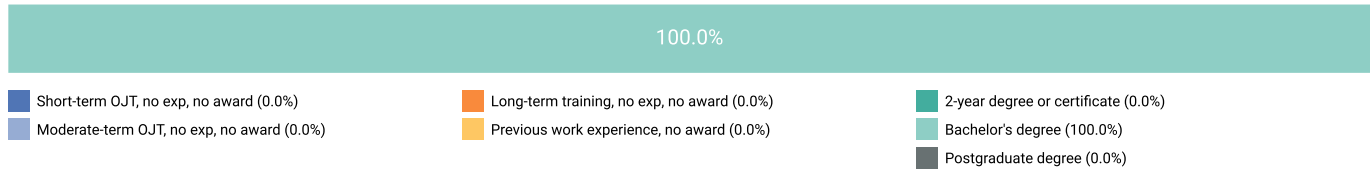
Ethnicity



Gender

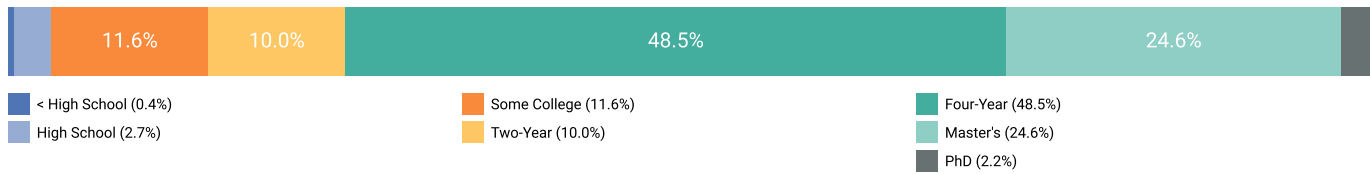


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment





Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Information Security Analysts	Bachelor's degree	Less than 5 years	None

 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.

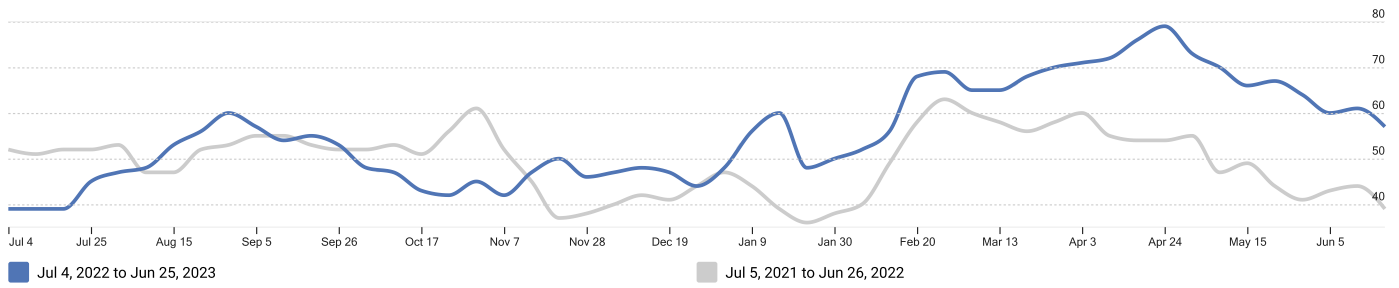
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Information Security Analysts

Program	Awards
American River College	
Computer and Information Systems Security/Auditing/Information Assurance	17
Computer Science	43
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunications	23
Asher College	
Computer and Information Systems Security/Auditing/Information Assurance	101
System, Networking, and LAN/WAN Management/Manager	8
California State University-Sacramento	
Computer Science	310
Sacramento City College	
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunications	34
Sierra College	
Computer and Information Systems Security/Auditing/Information Assurance	21
Computer Systems Networking and Telecommunications	40
University of California-Davis	
Computer Science	444

-  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 Information Security Analysts. 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
15-1212.00	Information Security Analysts	408

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Sacramento, California	173	
Folsom, California	14	
Remote in Sacramento, CA	12	
Roseville, California	11	
Sacramento, CA 94203	11	
Sacramento, CA 94278	9	
Sacramento, CA 95811	8	
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741	7	
Sacramento, CA 95814	7	
McClellan, California	6	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
Target	20	
Sutter Health	13	
Deloitte	9	
Experis	9	
Golden 1 Credit Union	9	
Trellix	9	
Marriott	8	
Sodexo	7	
Intel	6	
Intel Corporation	6	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Information Security	277	
Linux	73	
Network Security	59	
Microsoft Azure	55	
Computer Networking	54	
Computer Programming/Coding	53	
Python	52	
Intrusion Prevention System Software (IPS)	40	
Amazon Web Services (AWS)	38	
Cyber Security	37	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Information Security Analyst	19	
Security Specialist	18	
Security Engineer	8	
Senior Information Security Auditor	7	
Information Security Specialist	6	
Security Analyst	6	
Privacy Officer	4	
Senior Information Security Analyst	4	
Cloud Security Engineer (Remote)	3	
Cyber Security Engineer	3	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Bachelor's degree	207	
Associate's degree	28	
High school diploma or equivalent	22	
Master's degree	5	
Doctoral or professional degree	1	
Unspecified/other	145	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Computer Science	119	
Information Systems	30	
Information Technology	30	
Engineering	21	
Computer Engineering	19	
Business	18	
Information Security	17	
Management Information Systems	13	
Electrical Engineering	10	
Management	10	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

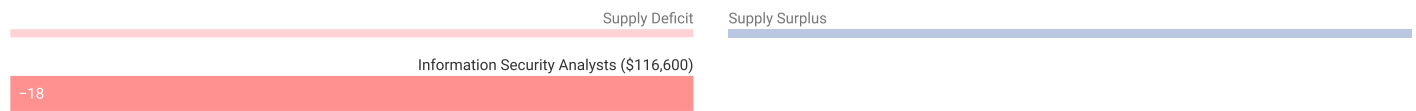
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Linux	15	23	-8
Presentation	3	9	-6
Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)	0	6	-5
Domain Name System (DNS)	3	8	-5
Local Area Network Software (LAN Software)	1	5	-4
Microsoft Azure	4	8	-4
Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies (COBIT)	0	4	-4
Risk Management	5	9	-4
Microsoft Windows	1	4	-3
Wireshark	1	4	-3

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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA)	8	12	-5
CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP)	0	3	-3
Certification in Risk and Information Systems Control (CRISC)	3	5	-2
GIAC Security Leadership Certification (GSLC)	0	2	-2
Certified Security Software Lifecycle Professional (CSSLP)	0	1	-1
GIAC Security Essentials Certification (GSEC)	4	6	-1
Systems Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP)	3	4	-1
Microsoft Certified Solutions Expert (MCSE)	1	2	-1
Microsoft Certified Professional (MCP)	0	1	-1
Offensive Security Certified Expert (OSCE)	0	1	-1

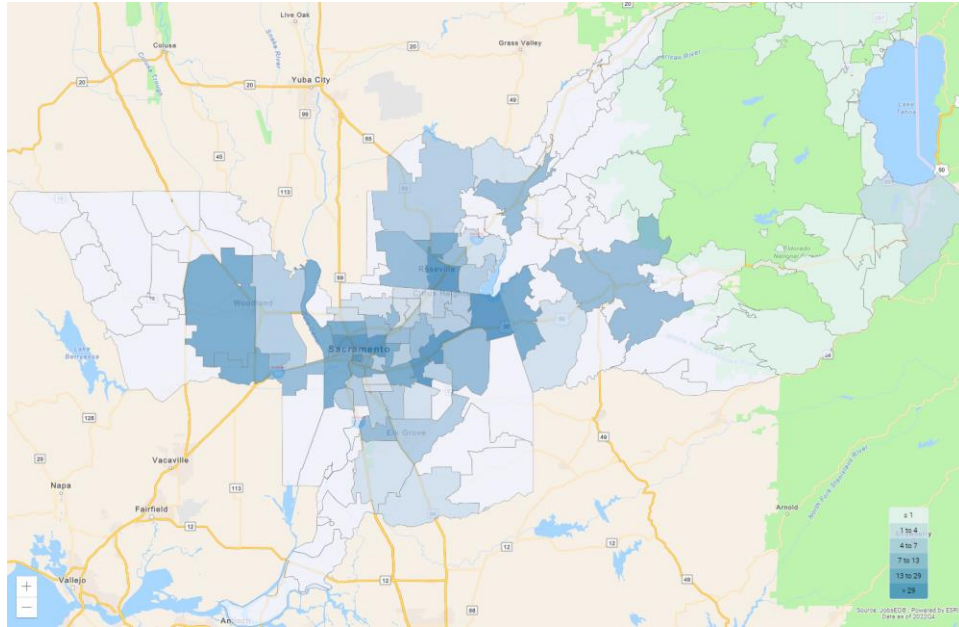
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



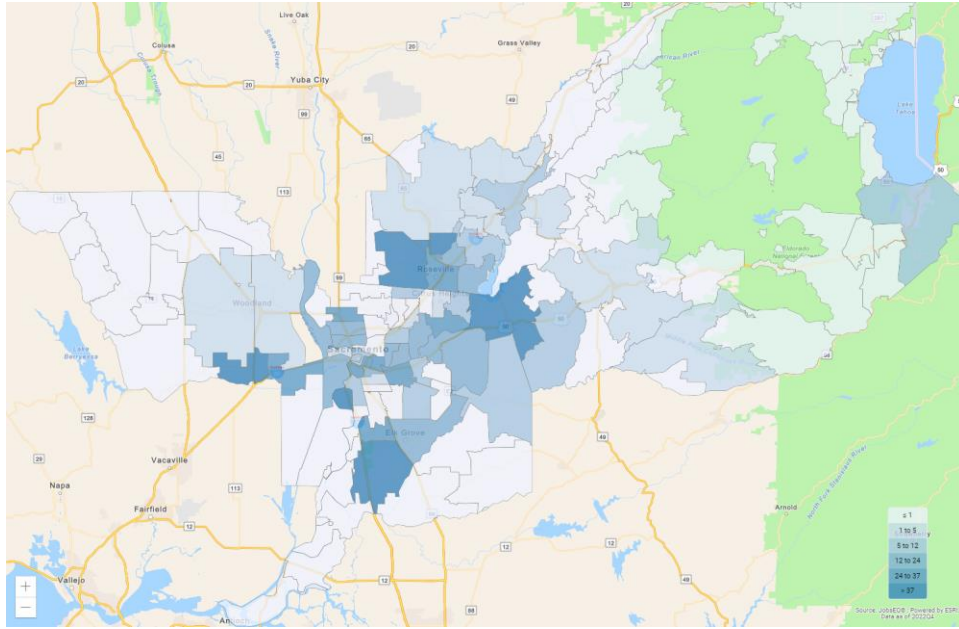
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has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

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95814	111
ZCTA 95630	107
ZCTA 95670	80
ZCTA 95661	36
ZCTA 95678	34
ZCTA 95827	33
ZCTA 95815	30
ZCTA 95833	29
ZCTA 95616	24
ZCTA 95834	24



Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Information Security Analysts, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95630	90
ZCTA 95747	63
ZCTA 95616	53
ZCTA 95831	46
ZCTA 95762	40
ZCTA 95757	38
ZCTA 95765	37
ZCTA 95835	35
ZCTA 95678	32
ZCTA 95816	32

💡 “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 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.