



Occupation Report

Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers

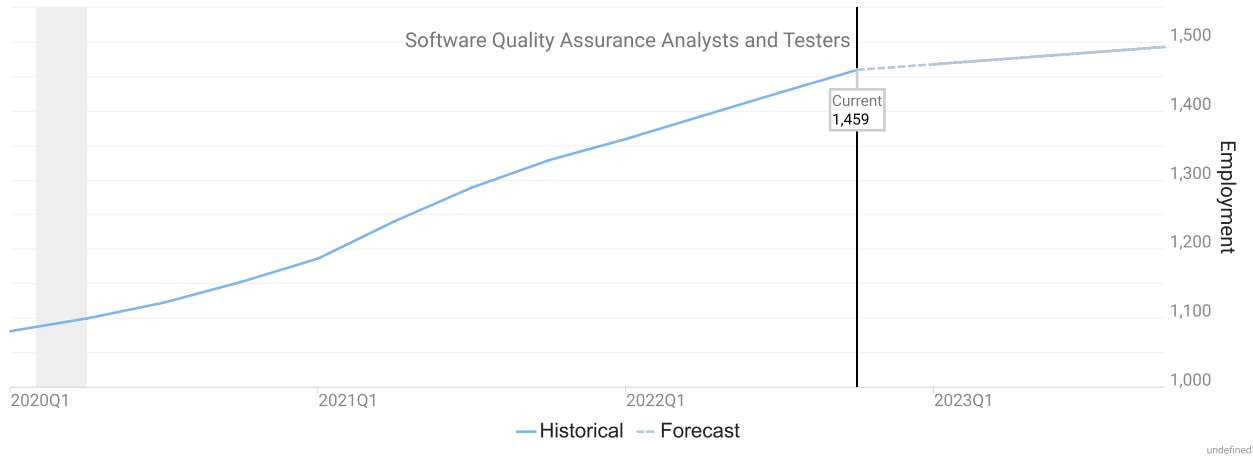
Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA MSA

A horizontal line with three circular markers: a light blue circle on the left, a dark blue circle in the middle, and a grey circle on the right.

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Occupation Snapshot



6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	1,459	\$107,300	0.84	412	146	2.3%



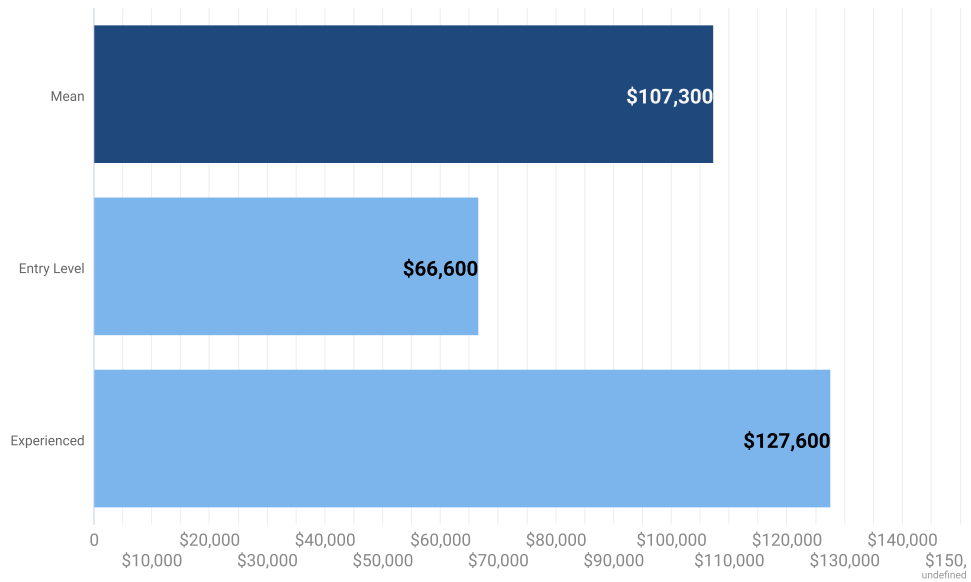
- 💡 “Annual Demand” is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.
- 💡 “Forecast Ann Growth” is the expected change in jobs due to national, 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	29.1%	425	344	136	481
Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5.7%	84	61	7	68
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	5.7%	83	64	17	81
Employment Services	5.6%	82	65	21	86
Insurance Carriers	4.2%	62	47	12	59
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4.2%	61	48	15	63
Software Publishers	3.9%	57	45	14	59
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	3.6%	52	41	13	54
Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Related Activities	3.2%	47	37	10	46
Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services	3.0%	44	35	13	48
Scientific Research and Development Services	2.9%	42	34	13	47
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	2.2%	32	25	6	31
Web Search Portals, Libraries, Archives, and Other Information Services	1.5%	22	18	9	27
Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers	1.5%	21	17	6	23
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	1.4%	21	16	4	20
Office Administrative Services	1.3%	20	16	5	21
Depository Credit Intermediation	1.3%	19	15	6	21
Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1.1%	16	13	4	17
Wired and Wireless Telecommunications (except Satellite)	1.1%	16	12	2	14
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	0.9%	13	11	4	15
All Others	16.4%	239	186	53	239

-  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

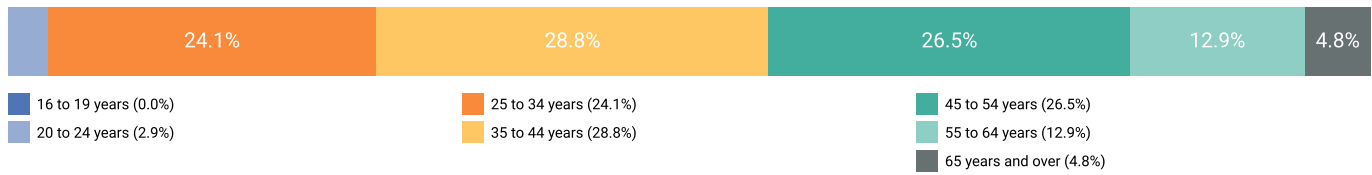


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	\$107,300	\$106,600	\$66,600	\$127,600

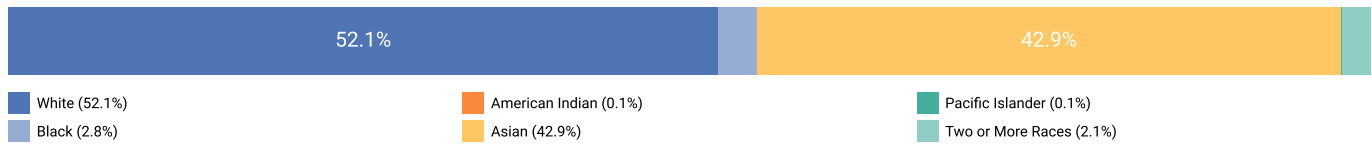
- 💡 Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
- 💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

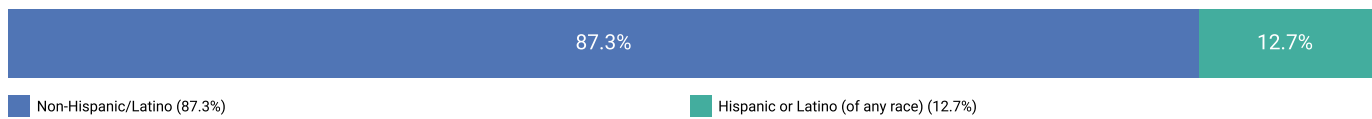
Age



Race



Ethnicity



Gender

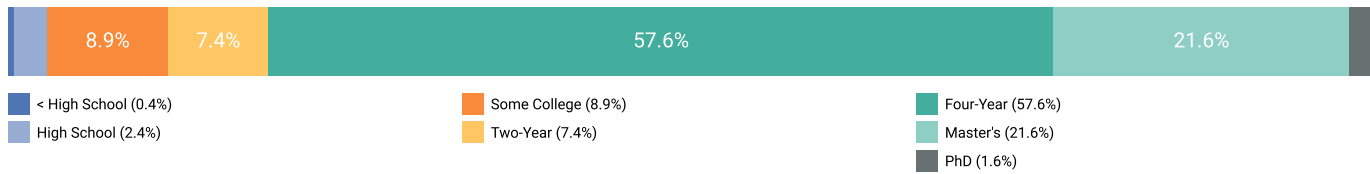


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment





Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	Bachelor's degree	None	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.

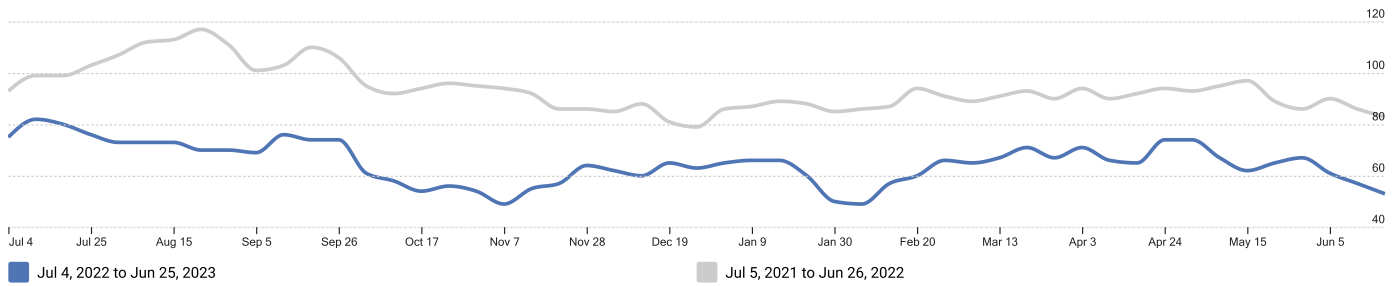
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers


Program	Awards
American River College	
Computer Programming/Programmer, General	27
Computer Science	43
California State University-Sacramento	
Computer Engineering, General	74
Computer Science	310
Cosumnes River College	
Computer Programming/Programmer, General	17
Folsom Lake College	
Computer Science	24
Sacramento City College	
Computer Programming/Programmer, General	38
Sierra College	
Computer Programming/Programmer, General	32
University of California-Davis	
Computer Engineering, General	100
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 Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers. 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
15-1253.00	Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	342

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Sacramento, California	84	
Folsom, California	27	
Roseville, California	21	
Sacramento, CA 95811	17	
Sacramento, CA 94203	15	
Elk Grove, CA 95624	11	
Folsom, CA 95630	11	
Elk Grove, California	10	
Sacramento, CA 95822	8	
West Sacramento, California	8	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
Hewlett Packard Enterprise	18	
Diverse Lynx	12	
Cynet Systems	9	
AgreeYa Solutions	8	
Experis	8	
BM Associates, Inc.	6	
Deloitte	6	
Revenue Solutions, Inc.	6	
UST Global	6	
HCL America Inc.	5	


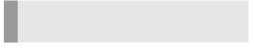
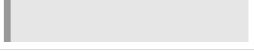
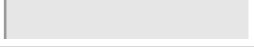

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Python	94	
Agile	91	
Selenium	90	
Computer Programming/Coding	84	
Structured Query Language (SQL)	81	
Java	65	
Atlassian JIRA	59	
Scrum	51	
Software Testing	41	
Microsoft Azure	33	


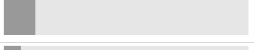
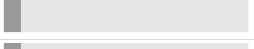
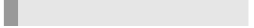
Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
QA Automation Engineer	10	
Network Software Test Engineer	6	
Performance Test Engineer (Remote)	6	
QA Analyst	6	
Software Test Engineer	6	
Performance Tester	5	
QA Engineer	5	
Quality Assurance Analyst	4	
Senior QA Analyst	4	
Senior Test Analyst	4	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Bachelor's degree	151	
High school diploma or equivalent	10	
Associate's degree	5	
Master's degree	2	
Unspecified/other	174	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Computer Science	85	
Computer Engineering	27	
Engineering	24	
Information Systems	16	
Management Information Systems	11	
Computer Networking	6	
Electrical	6	
Electrical Engineering	6	
Information Technology	5	
Technical	5	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

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

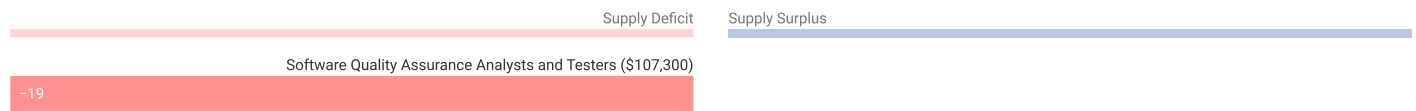
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Software Testing	7	17	-9
Graphics Software	0	7	-7
Information Security	0	7	-7
Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)	2	8	-6
Salesforce	3	8	-5
Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC)	13	18	-5
Personal Computers (PC)	2	7	-5
Microsoft Visual Studio Team Foundation Server (TFS)	3	8	-4
Bugzilla	1	5	-4
Perl	4	8	-4



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

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Secret Clearance	0	2	-2
Cisco Certified Network Professional (CCNP)	0	1	-1
Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA)	0	1	-1

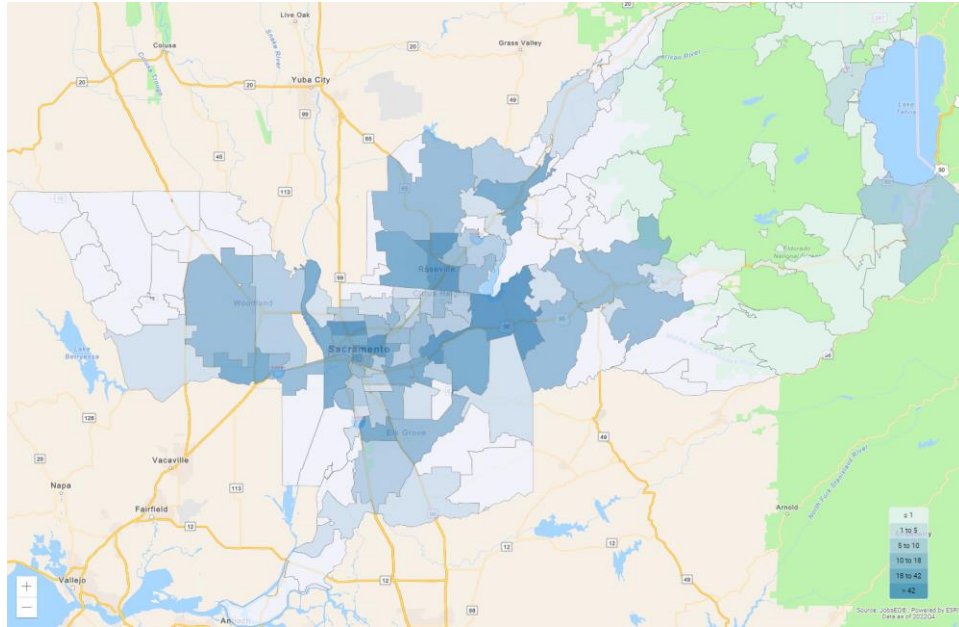
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



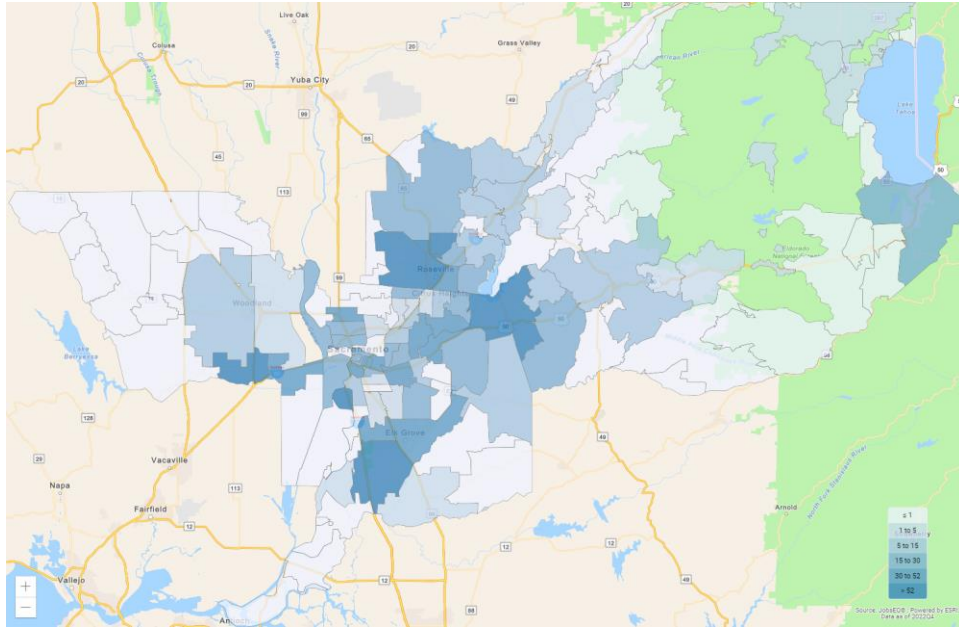
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has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

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95630	160
ZCTA 95670	127
ZCTA 95814	122
ZCTA 95678	57
ZCTA 95661	55
ZCTA 95834	48
ZCTA 95765	47
ZCTA 95762	45
ZCTA 95815	42
ZCTA 95833	40

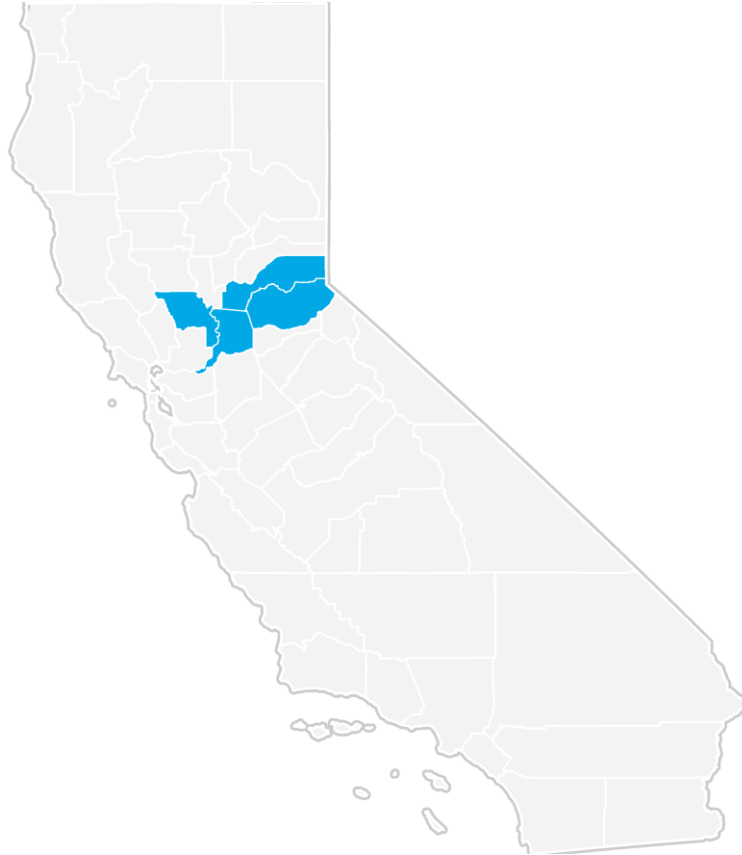


Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
ZCTA 95630	124
ZCTA 95747	100
ZCTA 95616	68
ZCTA 95762	65
ZCTA 95831	61
ZCTA 95765	61
ZCTA 95678	53
ZCTA 95757	53
ZCTA 95835	51
ZCTA 95758	46

💡 “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.