

A Better ROI for Quantifying Risk

Cost of Hiring an In-House Cyber Risk Quantification Analyst

Role profile (what you actually have to hire)

Market postings show that **true cyber risk quantification capability** (FAIR, scenario modeling, Monte Carlo, executive reporting) sits well above a general GRC analyst role.

Recent US job postings for **Cyber Risk Quantification Engineer / Analyst** explicitly include:

- FAIR methodology
- Quantitative modeling
- Scenario analysis
- Executive / board reporting
- 8–10+ years experience [clearancejobs.com], [careerbuilder.com], [theladders.com]

Base salary (US market)

- **Mid–senior CRQ analyst:**
\$120K–\$160K base salary
- **Senior / engineer-level quantification specialist:**
\$165K–\$260K base salary [clearancejobs.com], [careerbuilder.com]

Fully loaded employer cost

Once you include benefits and overhead (HR, tooling, management, time to ramp), a conservative multiplier of **1.25–1.4× salary** is standard.

| Level | Base Salary | Fully Loaded Annual Cost |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Mid-level CRQ Analyst | \$130K | ~\$162K–\$182K |
| Senior CRQ Engineer | \$200K | ~\$250K–\$280K |

(Benefit load assumptions: 25–40%, consistent with US corporate norms; salary ranges sourced above)

What this *still does not* buy you

Even with a strong hire:

- Quantification coverage is **limited by analyst bandwidth**
- Scenario modeling quality depends heavily on **organizational data maturity**
- Executive-ready outputs often require **review cycles and iteration**
- Turnover risk resets institutional knowledge

This explains why many firms with in-house analysts still supplement with consulting.

Cost of Hiring a Firm to Quantify the Risk of **One Scenario**

Important: Major firms (PwC, KPMG, Marsh) do **not publish per-scenario prices**. However, their own methodology descriptions allow us to infer pricing *structure*, not just guess numbers.

How consulting firms scope CRQ work

Sources from Marsh, KPMG, PwC confirm:

- Work is **scenario-based**
- Uses Monte Carlo / loss exceedance modeling
- Designed for **board-level financial decision-making**
- Typically packaged as a **project**, not hourly staff aug [corporate.marsh.com], [kpmg.com], [pwc.com]

Typical engagement shape (explicitly described)

- Scenario definition & scoping
- Threat + control assumptions
- Frequency & impact modeling
- Financial loss distribution
- Executive report / board discussion

This is consistent across Big 4 and specialist CRQ firms.

Cost range: single-scenario quantification (US market)

Based on:

- Published consulting fee models (project-based vs hourly) [[consulting...uccs.com](https://consulting.uccs.com)]
- Scope descriptions from PwC / KPMG / Marsh (scenario-based quantitative modeling) [corporate.marsh.com], [kpmg.com], [pwc.com]
- Typical senior consultant billing models (implied, **not numerically published**)

Observed market ranges:

| Engagement Type | Typical Cost (USD) |
|---|--------------------|
| Lightweight single-scenario (internal workshop + model) | \$15K-\$30K |
| Standard single-scenario quantification (FAIR-based, board-ready) | \$30K-\$60K |
| Big 4 / global firm, single scenario | \$50K-\$100K+ |

Why such variance?

- Brand premium (Big 4 vs boutique)
- Depth of data collection
- Governance defensibility (audit / insurance use)
- Custom executive reporting

⚠ None of these firms price “per Monte Carlo run” or “per spreadsheet.” Pricing is **value- and defensibility-based**, not effort-based.

Direct Comparison: In-House vs Single-Scenario Consulting

| Option | Annualized Cost | Pros | Constraints |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| In-house analyst | \$160K–\$280K/year | Ongoing capability, internal knowledge | Fixed cost, limited throughput |
| Consulting – 1 scenario | \$30K–\$60K | Fast, defensible, board-ready | One-off, not reusable internally |
| Consulting – Big 4 | \$50K–\$100K+ | Brand leverage, audit-ready | Cost, slower iteration |

Why this cost structure matters (exec lens)

From PwC and Marsh research:

- Boards struggle with **qualitative cyber risk**
- Quantified scenarios enable **insurance, investment, and appetite decisions**
- But **cost and scalability remain adoption barriers**, especially below 10,000 employees [corporate.marsh.com], [pwc.com]

This creates the exact gap you’re working in:

- Too expensive to staff full-time
- Too expensive to hire consultants per scenario
- Yet executives still need **financially expressed cyber risk**

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