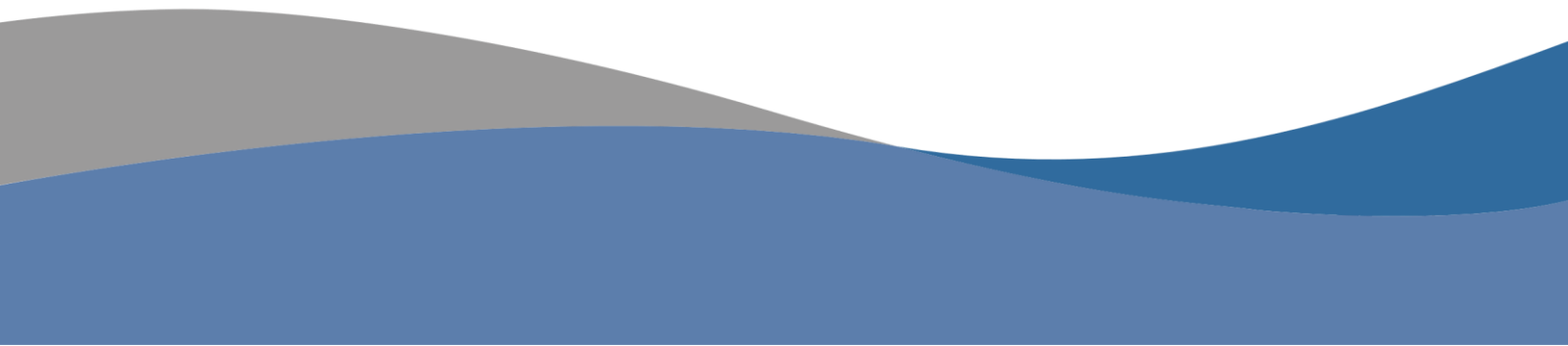




Occupation Report

Accountants and Auditors

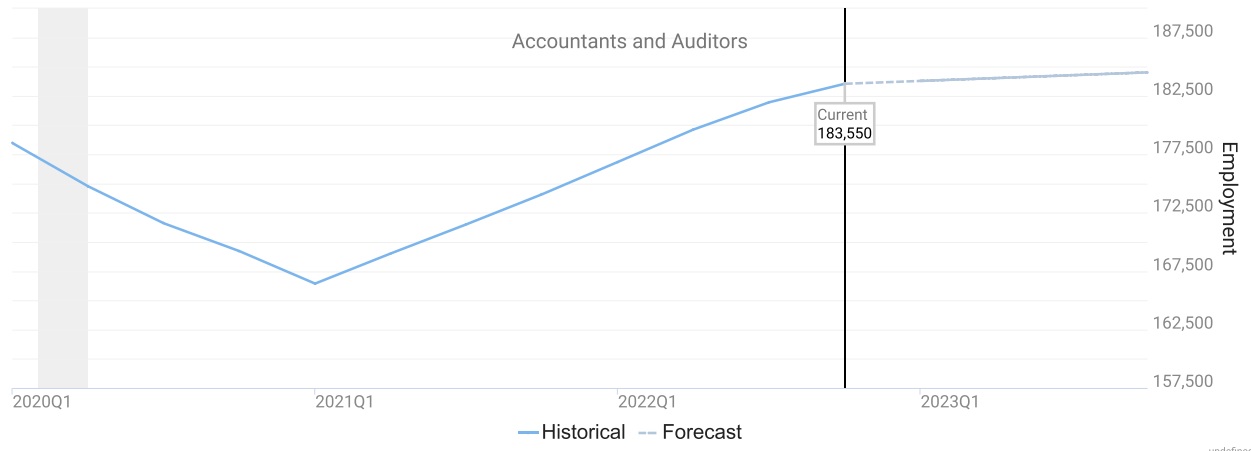
California



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Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Accountants and Auditors	183,550	\$96,900	1.02	5,680	17,045	0.5%
Accountants and Auditors	183,550	\$96,900	1.02	5,680	17,045	0.5%



- 💡 “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).

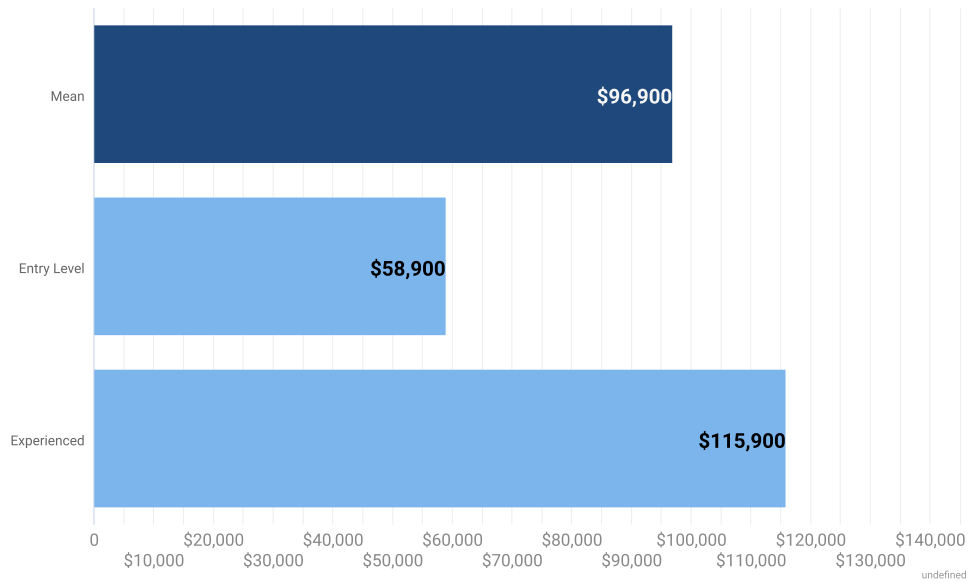
Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	31.2%	57,278	49,300	337	49,636
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5.2%	9,629	8,372	260	8,632
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	2.6%	4,766	4,370	683	5,052
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	2.2%	4,049	3,758	694	4,452
Employment Services	2.0%	3,752	3,345	303	3,648
Motion Picture and Video Industries	2.0%	3,701	3,415	586	4,001
Office Administrative Services	1.8%	3,387	3,178	669	3,848
Activities Related to Real Estate	1.5%	2,695	2,339	61	2,400
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	1.4%	2,637	2,270	17	2,288
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	1.3%	2,352	2,095	184	2,279
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	1.2%	2,263	1,959	40	1,998
Scientific Research and Development Services	1.2%	2,181	1,964	225	2,189
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	1.2%	2,136	1,834	3	1,837
Other Financial Investment Activities	1.0%	1,862	1,685	214	1,899
Religious Organizations	1.0%	1,790	1,586	120	1,705
Individual and Family Services	1.0%	1,770	1,716	491	2,207
Depository Credit Intermediation	1.0%	1,769	1,580	150	1,730
Elementary and Secondary Schools	0.9%	1,715	1,500	68	1,569
Software Publishers	0.9%	1,697	1,486	72	1,558
Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Related Activities	0.9%	1,677	1,507	163	1,670
All Others	38.4%	70,446	62,347	4,673	67,020

 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

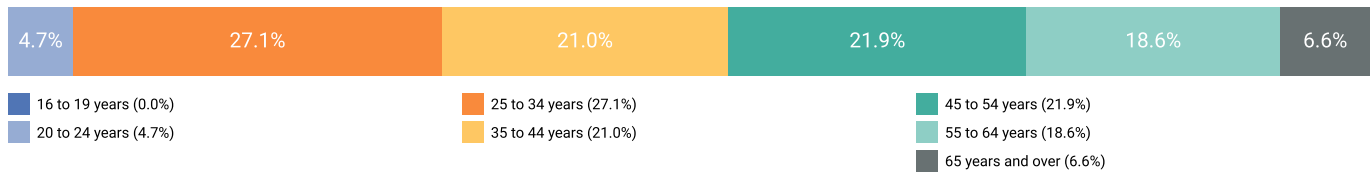


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Accountants and Auditors	\$96,900	\$87,100	\$58,900	\$115,900

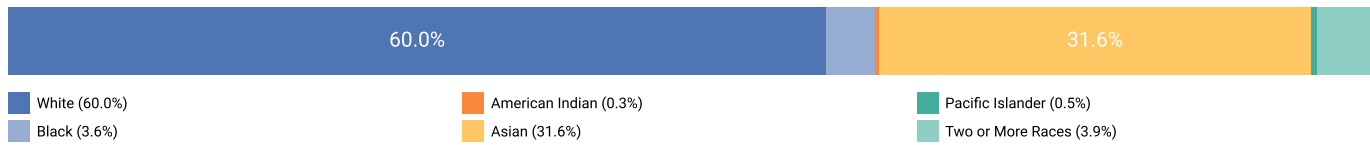
- 💡 Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
- 💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

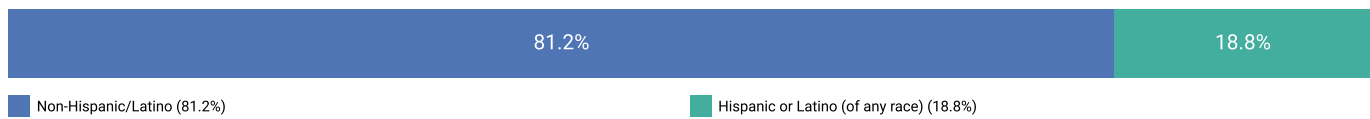
Age



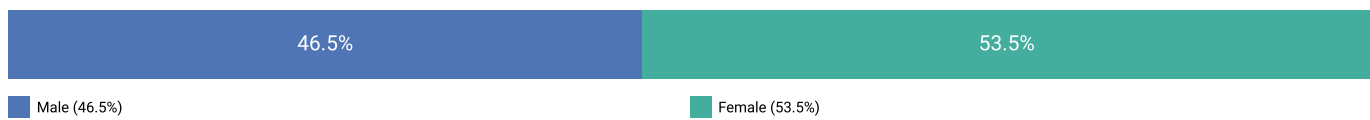
Race



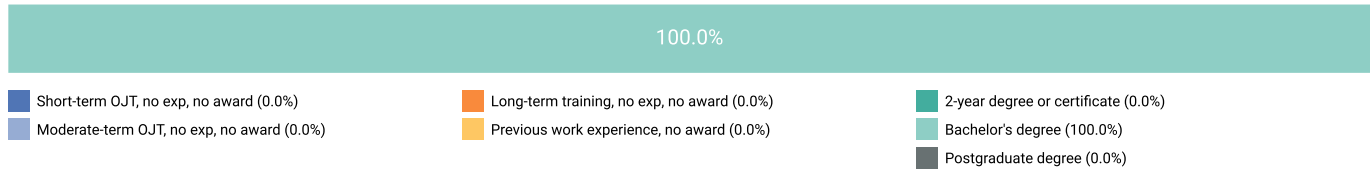
Ethnicity



Gender

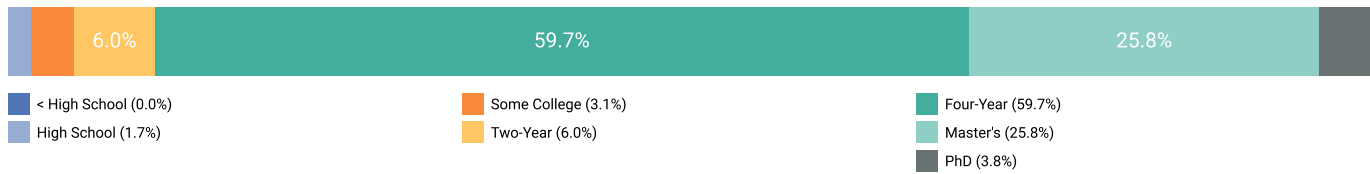


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment



Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Accountants and Auditors	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 Accountants and Auditors

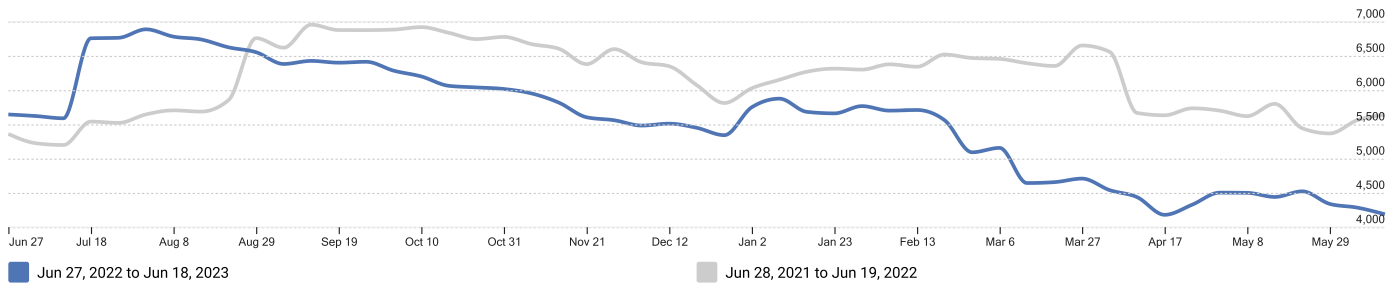
Program	Awards
California Baptist University	
Accounting	65
California State University-Northridge	
Accounting	338
Taxation	34
Golden Gate University	
Taxation	100
National University	
Accounting	99
Santa Clara University	
Accounting	120
Touro University Worldwide	
Accounting and Business/Management	153
University of La Verne	
Accounting	64
University of San Diego	
Accounting	92
University of Southern California	
Accounting	175

 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 California, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Accountants and Auditors. 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
13- 2011.00	Accountants and Auditors	31,613

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Los Angeles, California	1,976	
San Francisco, California	1,823	
San Diego, California	1,165	
Irvine, California	924	
Sacramento, California	749	
San Jose, California	696	
Oakland, California	414	
Newport Beach, California	402	
Sacramento County, California	332	
Costa Mesa, California	190	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
Robert Half	2,241	
H&R BLOCK	1,364	
Jobot	1,259	
Vaco	749	
Appleone	625	
Beech Valley Solutions	549	
Cybercoders	491	
LHH	476	
Advantex Professional Services	451	
KPMG	401	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Microsoft Excel	12,045	
Understanding of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)	8,444	
Accounting	7,824	
Microsoft Office	5,525	
Public Accounting	5,447	
Reconciliation	5,387	
Finance	3,328	
Auditing	2,474	
Microsoft Word	2,379	
Financial Reporting	2,269	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Senior Accountant	1,464	
Staff Accountant	1,454	
Accountant	1,116	
Tax Professional II	662	
Accelerated Tax Associate	642	
Accounting Manager	634	
Controller	285	
Junior Accountant	249	
Project Accountant	221	
Cost Accountant	215	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Bachelor's degree	17,053	
High school diploma or equivalent	2,527	
Associate's degree	897	
Master's degree	455	
Doctoral or professional degree	40	
Unspecified/other	10,641	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Accounting	14,674	
Finance	6,857	
Business	2,228	
Business Administration	2,206	
Economics	1,024	
Taxation	699	
Engineering	293	
Law	288	
Computer Science	231	
Mathematics	228	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in California

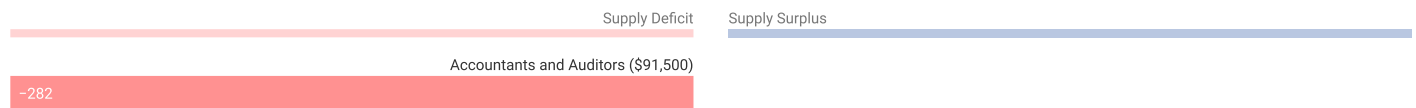
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Microsoft Office	2,995	3,226	-231
Public Accounting	2,839	2,960	-120
Keyboarding/Typing	121	198	-77
Spreadsheet Programs	86	160	-75
Teaching/Training, Job	229	290	-61
Word Processing	263	323	-60
SAP	1,034	1,085	-51
Journal Entries	525	568	-43
Accounts Receivable	205	241	-36
Sarbanes-Oxley Act	346	381	-36

Top 10 Certification Gaps in California

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)	41	77	-36
Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA)	216	244	-28
Certified Insurance Service Representatives (CISR)	2	28	-26
Certified Information Security Manager (CISM)	5	30	-25
Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE)	84	95	-11
Certified Associate in Project Management (CAPM)	2	11	-9
Certified Insurance Counselors (CIC)	7	16	-9
Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter (CPCU)	6	14	-8
Certified Financial Planner (CFP)	5	13	-7
Certified Payroll Professional (CPP)	4	10	-6

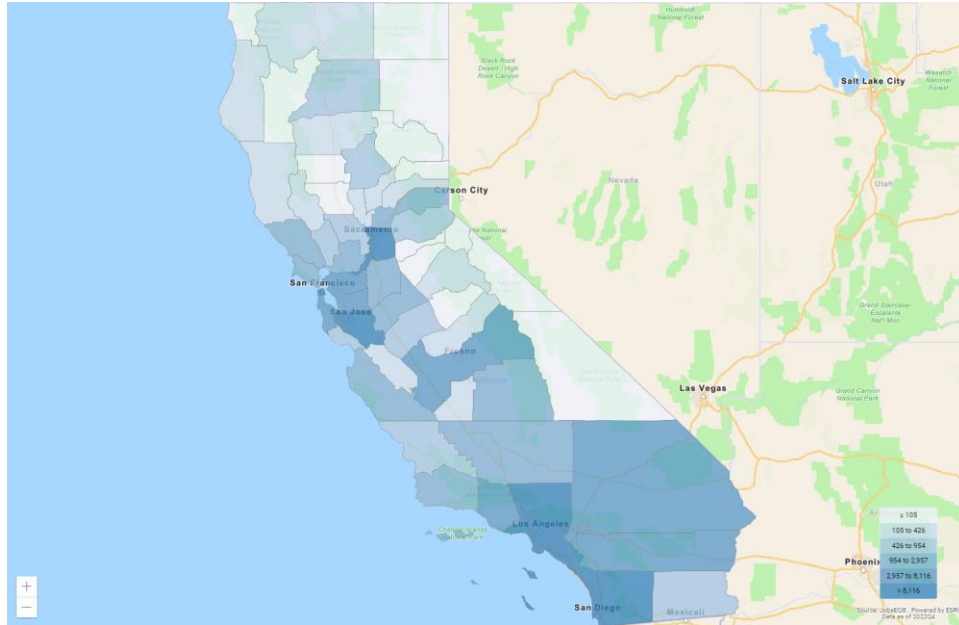
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



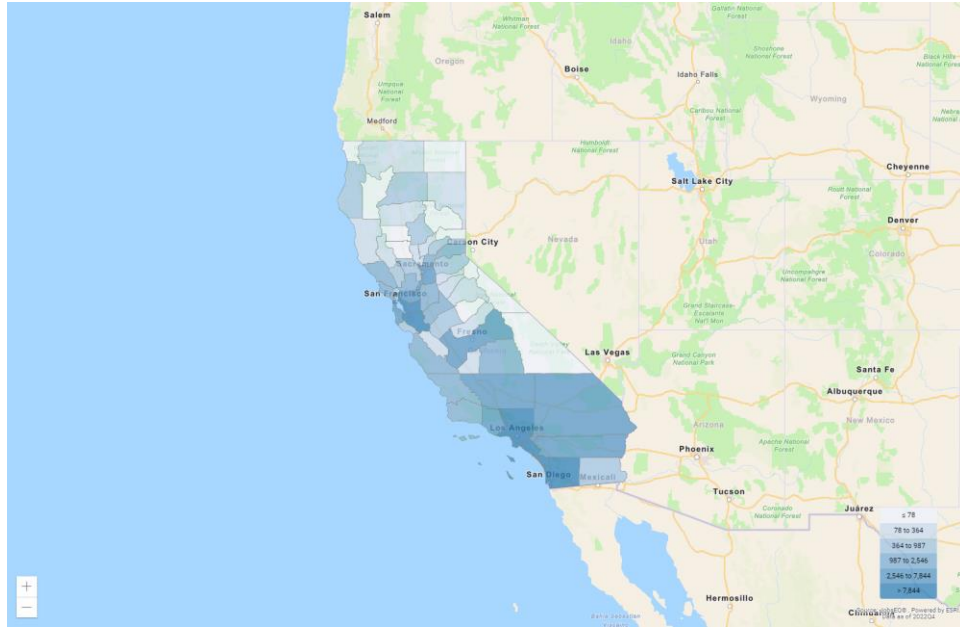
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has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

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	50,609
Orange County, California	18,633
San Diego County, California	14,604
Santa Clara County, California	12,924
San Francisco County, California	10,425
Sacramento County, California	8,117
Alameda County, California	6,943
San Bernardino County, California	5,718
Riverside County, California	5,487
San Mateo County, California	5,093



Top Counties by Place of Residence for Accountants and Auditors, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	49,631
Orange County, California	18,849
San Diego County, California	14,310
Santa Clara County, California	12,372
San Francisco County, California	9,171
Alameda County, California	7,844
Sacramento County, California	7,270
Riverside County, California	6,232
San Bernardino County, California	5,631
San Mateo County, California	5,296

💡 “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.

California 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 06/28/2023 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.

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.