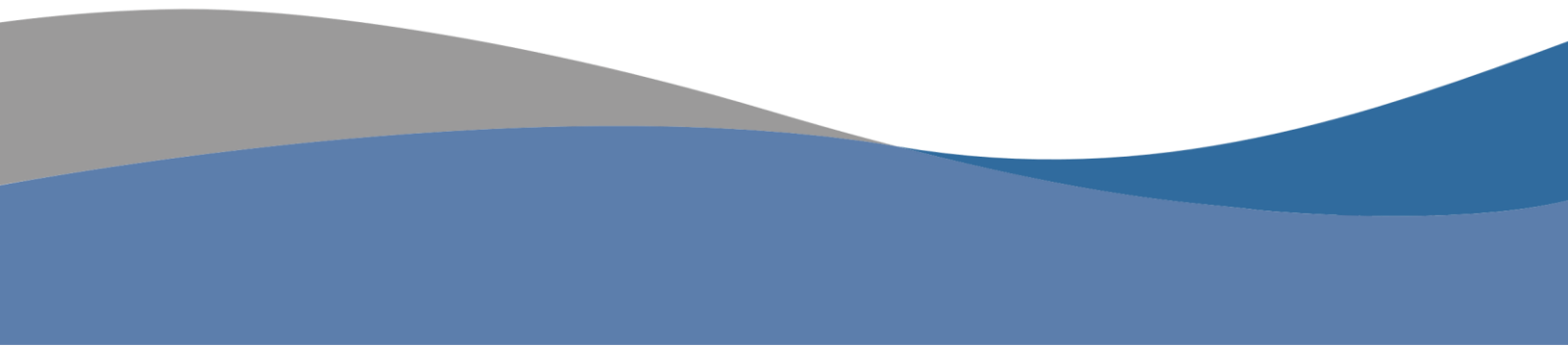




Occupation Report

Financial Examiners

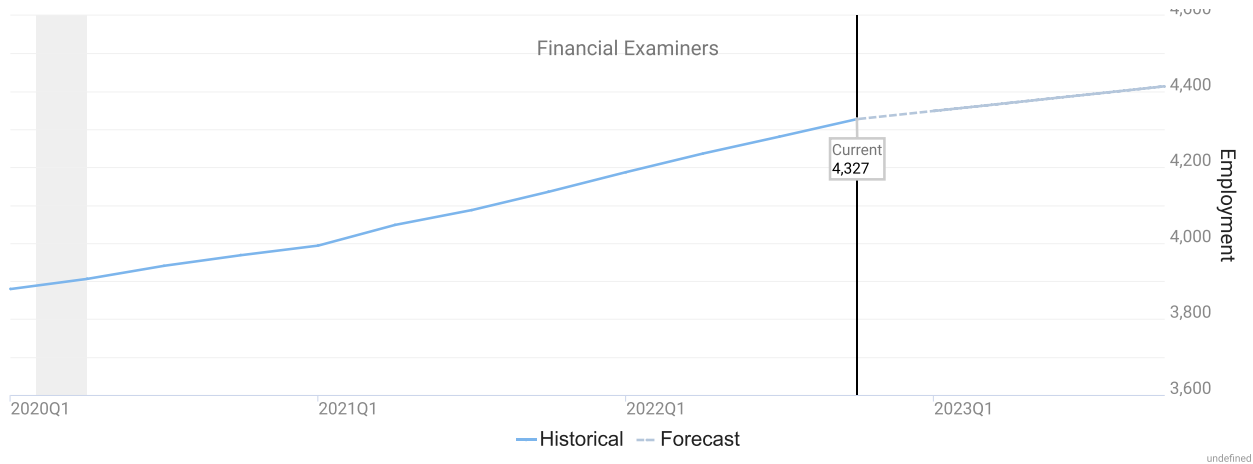
California



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Occupation Snapshot



6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Mean Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Financial Examiners	4,327	\$110,900	0.58	500	452	2.0%
Financial Examiners	4,327	\$110,900	0.58	500	452	2.0%



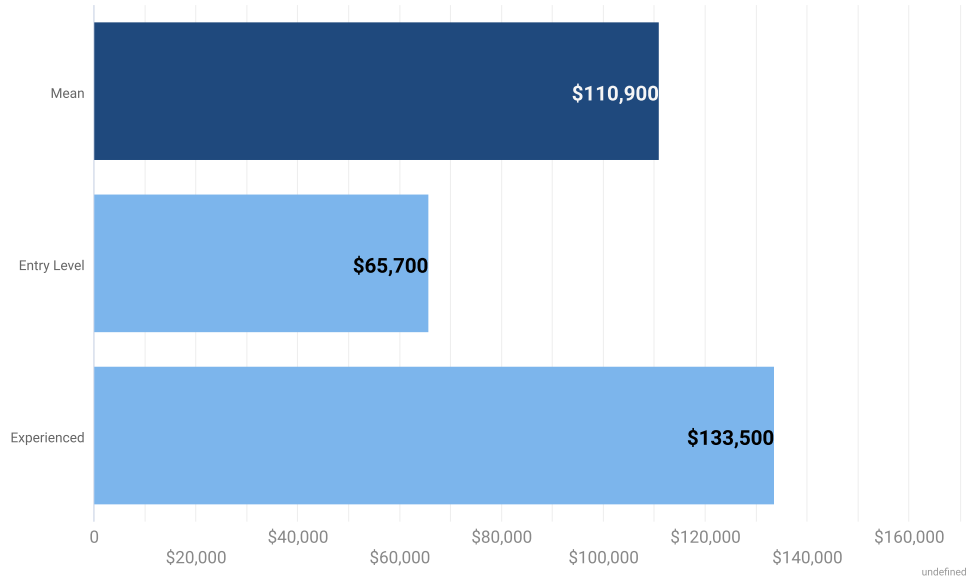
- 💡 “Annual Demand” is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.
- 💡 “Forecast Ann Growth” is the expected change in jobs due to national, 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
Depository Credit Intermediation	26.0%	1,123	1,006	341	1,347
Management of Companies and Enterprises	11.1%	479	417	112	529
Other Financial Investment Activities	10.5%	453	411	154	564
Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	9.0%	390	351	122	473
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	6.7%	289	257	83	341
Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage	4.9%	211	192	74	266
Insurance Carriers	3.7%	158	130	16	146
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	3.4%	148	115	-4	111
National Security and International Affairs	2.7%	118	91	-5	85
Administration of Human Resource Programs	2.3%	101	79	-1	77
Administration of Economic Programs	2.3%	99	76	-4	73
Monetary Authorities-Central Bank	2.3%	99	78	3	81
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	2.2%	96	75	-1	74
Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Related Activities	1.9%	84	69	9	79
Administration of Environmental Quality Programs	1.7%	74	57	-3	55
Business Support Services	1.7%	73	60	8	68
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	1.2%	51	41	2	42
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	1.1%	47	40	7	46
Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services	1.1%	46	39	8	47
Office Administrative Services	1.0%	42	36	8	44
All Others	3.4%	146	121	19	140

-  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

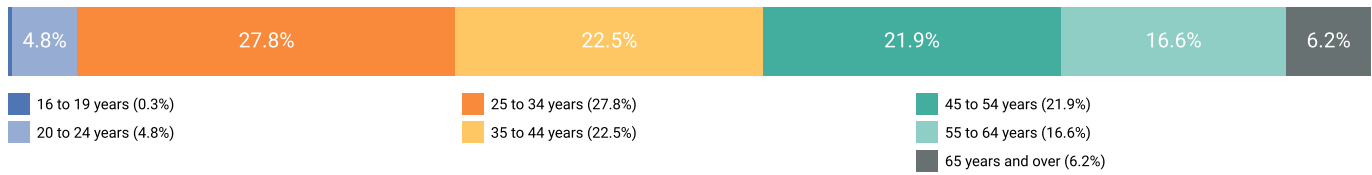


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Financial Examiners	\$110,900	\$105,700	\$65,700	\$133,500

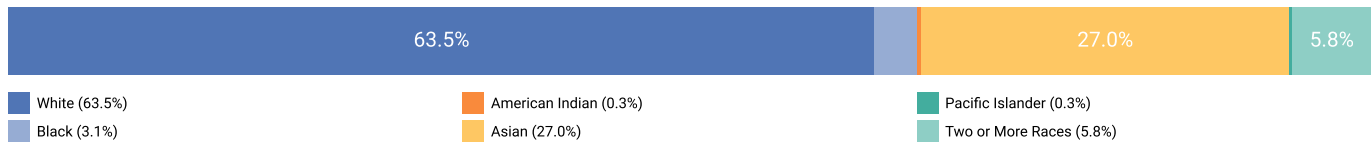
- 💡 Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
- 💡 When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

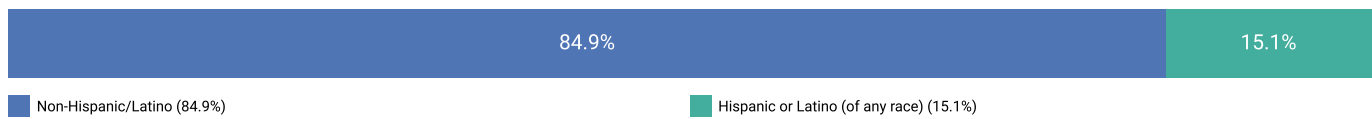
Age



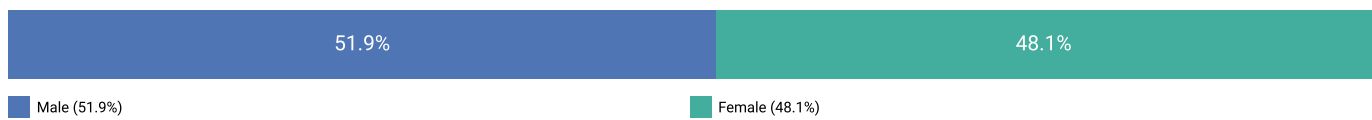
Race



Ethnicity



Gender

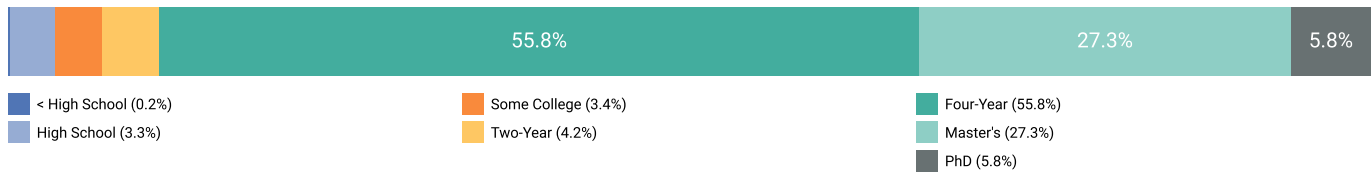


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment





Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Financial Examiners	Bachelor's degree	None	Long-term on-the-job training

 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.

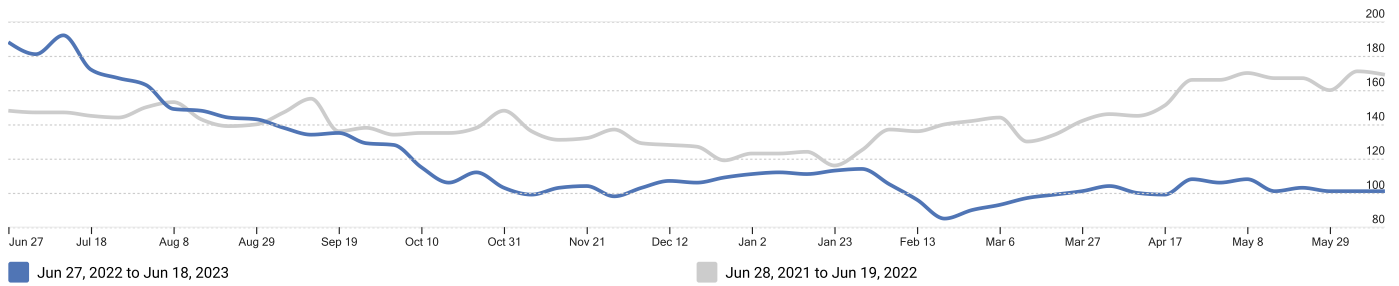
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Financial Examiners


Program	Awards
California Baptist University	
Accounting	65
California State University-Northridge	
Accounting	338
Taxation	34
Golden Gate University	
Taxation	100
National University	
Accounting	99
Saint Mary's College of California	
Accounting	56
Santa Clara University	
Accounting	120
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 Financial Examiners. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

RTI (Job Postings)

Active Job Ads by Date


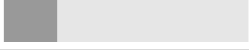
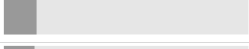



 Online job ads are a timely indicator of local demand. Occupation assignments shown below are made by Chmura based upon analysis of job titles and job descriptions. Top employers and listed job requirements are shown on the following pages.

Occupations

SOC	Occupation	Active Job Ads
13-2061.00	Financial Examiners	824

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
San Francisco, California	119	
Los Angeles, California	91	
Dublin, CA 94568	26	
Sacramento, California	25	
Irvine, California	21	
350 S Grand Ave, Los Angeles, CA, US 90071	20	
Concord, California	16	
San Diego, California	15	
San Jose, California	15	
Brea, California	9	

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads	
Wells Fargo	97	
City National Bank	31	
Citigroup	29	
Robert Half	29	
Golden 1 Credit Union	22	
Citigroup Inc	21	
Federal Reserve System	14	
First Republic Bank	11	
Intuit	11	
Manufacturers Bank	11	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Anti-Money Laundering (AML)	220	
Microsoft Excel	211	
Banking	181	
Microsoft Office	168	
Finance	142	
Internal Auditing	88	
Microsoft Outlook	85	
Microsoft PowerPoint	81	
Microsoft Word	80	
Risk Management	78	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
BSA Analyst	22	
Compliance Analyst	18	
Compliance Officer	14	
Commercial Banking Portfolio Manager	12	
BSA Specialist	11	
BSA Analyst II	7	
BSA Officer	7	
Senior BSA Analyst	7	
AML Compliance Program Manager	6	
AML/BSA Analyst	6	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Bachelor's degree	331	
High school diploma or equivalent	78	
Associate's degree	33	
Master's degree	15	
Unspecified/other	367	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Finance	90	
Accounting	81	
Business	69	
Economics	59	
Business Administration	48	
Statistics	20	
Computer Science	17	
Criminal Justice	17	
Quantitative	11	
Law	9	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in California

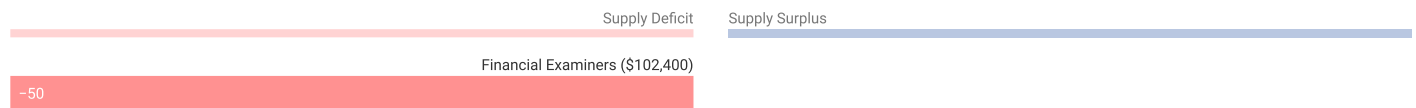
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Personal Computers (PC)	7	25	-18
Banking	68	84	-16
Portfolio Management	7	21	-14
Mathematics	9	22	-12
Keyboarding/Typing	4	14	-10
Underwriting	14	24	-10
Microsoft Word	31	41	-10
Microsoft Outlook	35	45	-9
Word Processing	4	10	-6
Teaching/Training, Job	6	12	-5

Top 10 Certification Gaps in California

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE)	21	29	-7
Bank Secrecy Act Compliance Specialist (BSACS)	1	6	-5
Professional Certified Investigator (PCI)	0	5	-4
Credit Union Compliance Expert (CUCE)	1	5	-4
Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (CAMLs)	51	54	-3
Series 63	2	4	-2
Fellow of the Conference (FCA)	0	2	-1
Series 65	0	1	-1
Six Sigma Yellow Belt (ICYB)	0	1	-1
Certified Community Bank Compliance Officer (CCBCO)	0	1	-1

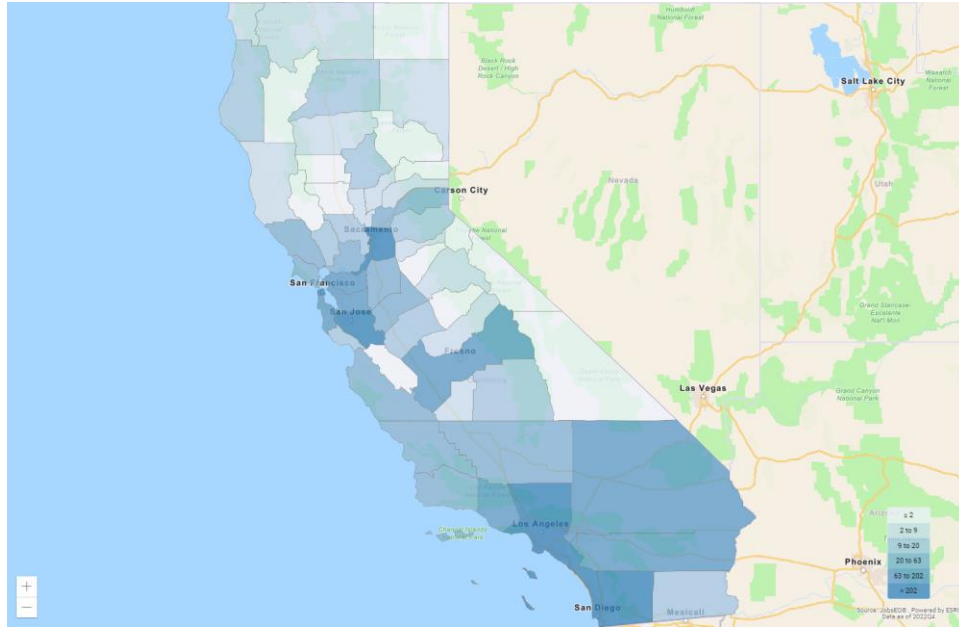
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



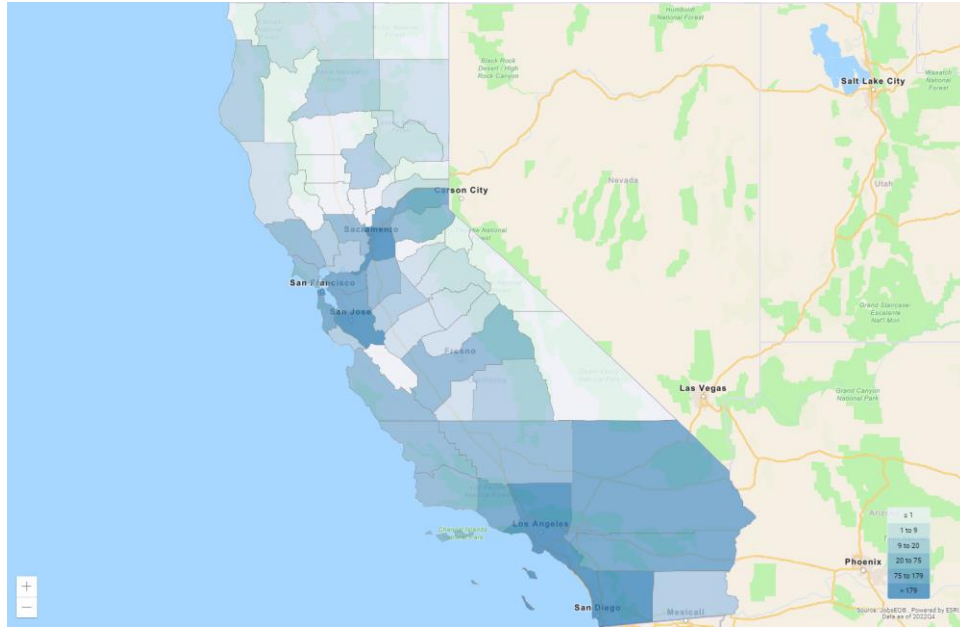
- 💡 The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example,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

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	938
Orange County, California	519
San Francisco County, California	440
San Diego County, California	392
Sacramento County, California	267
Santa Clara County, California	203
Alameda County, California	132
San Mateo County, California	124
Contra Costa County, California	113
San Bernardino County, California	105



Top Counties by Place of Residence for Financial Examiners, 2022Q4

Region	Employment
Los Angeles County, California	982
Orange County, California	546
San Francisco County, California	418
San Diego County, California	390
Sacramento County, California	229
Santa Clara County, California	180
Alameda County, California	178
Contra Costa County, California	157
San Mateo County, California	116
Riverside County, California	89

💡 “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.