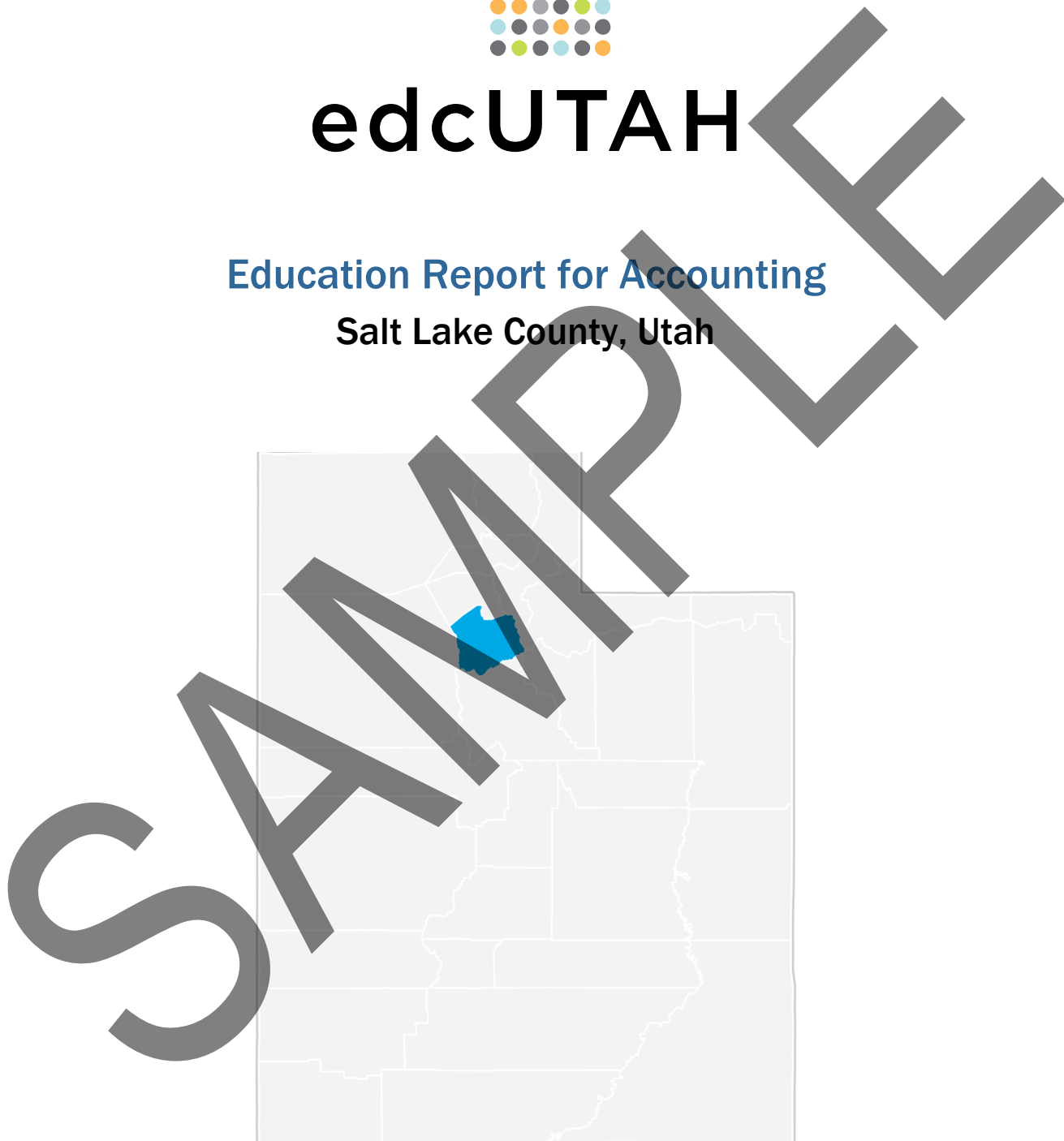




edcUTAH

Education Report for Accounting Salt Lake County, Utah



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Definition of Accounting, CIP 52.0301

A program that prepares individuals to practice the profession of accounting and to perform related business functions. Includes instruction in accounting principles and theory, financial accounting, managerial accounting, cost accounting, budget control, tax accounting, legal aspects of accounting, auditing, reporting procedures, statement analysis, planning and consulting, business information systems, accounting research methods, professional standards and ethics, and applications to specific for-profit, public, and non-profit organizations.

Awards

The table below is a list of postsecondary awards in CIP 52.0301 that were granted by institutions located in Salt Lake County, Utah in the 2014 academic year.

Annual Awards, CIP 52.0301 - Salt Lake County, Utah			
School	Certificates & 2yr Awards (Agg)	4yr Awards (Agg)	Post-Grad (Agg)
Broadview University-West Jordan	3	0	0
DeVry University-Utah	0	0	2
Eagle Gate College-Murray	5	4	0
Latter-day Saints Business College	30	0	0
Salt Lake Community College	21	0	0
Stevens-Henager College	0	63	0
University of Phoenix-Utah	0	2	16
University of Utah	0	186	115
Western Governors University	0	427	0
Westminster College	0	34	24
Total	59	716	157

Awards data are per the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and JobsEQ for the 2014 academic year. Any programs shown here reflect only data reported to the NCES; reporting is required of all schools participating in any federal finance assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended—other training providers in the region that do not report data to the NCES are not reflected in the above.



Occupation Crosswalk

The below table lists all occupations linked with the program, Accounting, CIP 52.0301. The educational attainment mix data shown are based upon survey data for the years 2014-2015.

Occupations Related to Accounting, CIP 52.0301									
		Education and Training Requirements			Educational Attainment, Age 25+				
		Typical Education Needed for Entry	Work Experience in a Related Occupation	Typical On-the-Job Training Needed to Attain Competency in the Occupation	No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Postgraduate Degree
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	Bachelor's degree	None	None	4%	8%	9%	55%	23%
13-2031	Budget Analysts	Bachelor's degree	None	None	4%	15%	7%	46%	27%
13-2041	Credit Analysts	Bachelor's degree	None	None	11%	22%	7%	44%	16%
13-2061	Financial Examiners	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training	3%	13%	4%	58%	22%
13-2081	Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents	Bachelor's degree	None	Moderate-term on-the-job training	20%	26%	9%	34%	12%
25-1011	Business Teachers, Postsecondary	Doctoral or professional degree	None	None	0%	2%	2%	16%	79%

Definition of Accountants and Auditors (13-2011)

Examine, analyze, and interpret accounting records to prepare financial statements, give advice, or audit and evaluate statements prepared by others. Install or advise on systems of recording costs or other financial and budgetary data. Excludes "Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents" (13-2081).

Definition of Budget Analysts (13-2031)

Examine budget estimates for completeness, accuracy, and conformance with procedures and regulations. Analyze budgeting and accounting reports.

Definition of Credit Analysts (13-2041)

Analyze credit data and financial statements of individuals or firms to determine the degree of risk involved in extending credit or lending money. Prepare reports with credit information for use in decision making.

Definition of Financial Examiners (13-2061)

Enforce or ensure compliance with laws and regulations governing financial and securities institutions and financial and real estate transactions. May examine, verify, or authenticate records.

Definition of Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents (13-2081)

Determine tax liability or collect taxes from individuals or business firms according to prescribed laws and regulations.

Definition of Business Teachers, Postsecondary (25-1011)

Teach courses in business administration and management, such as accounting, finance, human resources, labor and industrial relations, marketing, and operations research. Includes both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of teaching and research.

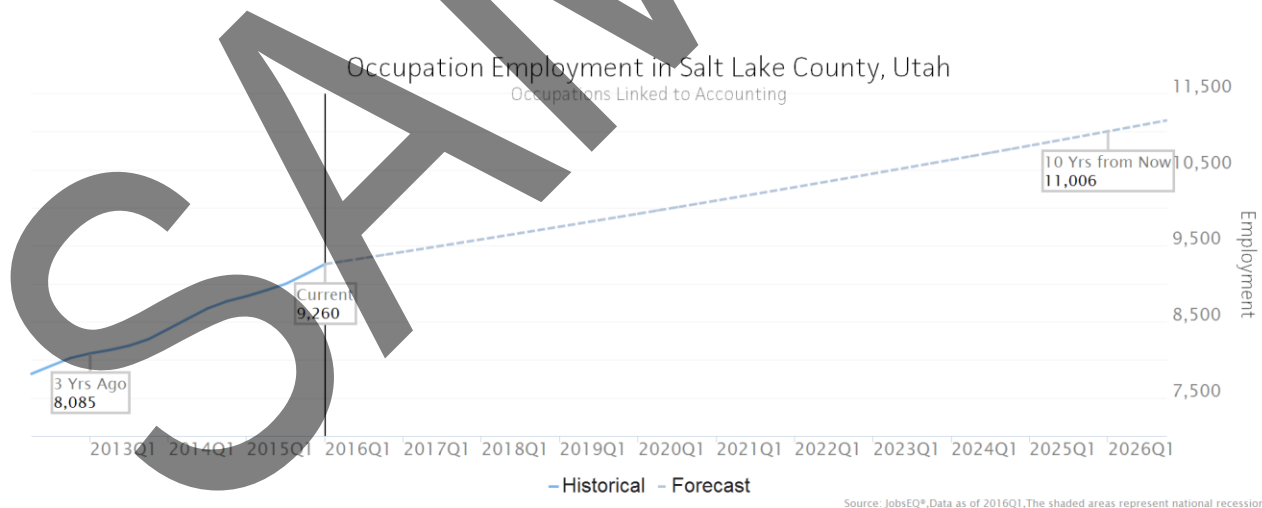


Occupation Details

As of 2016Q1, total employment for occupations linked to Accounting in Salt Lake County, Utah was 9,260. Over the past three years, linked occupations added 1,175 jobs in the region and are expected to need in aggregate approximately 470 newly trained workers per year over the next ten years.

Snapshot of Occupations Linked to Accounting in Salt Lake County, Utah										
		Current					Historical	Forecast		
		Four Quarters Ending with 2016q1			2016q1		Avg Ann % Chg in Empl 2013q1-2016q1	Over the Next 10 Years		
SOC	Title	Empl	Avg Ann Wages ¹	Location Quotient	Unempl	Unempl Rate	Empl	Total Repl Demand	Total Growth Demand	Avg Ann Growth %
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	7,436	\$70,400	1.21	110	1.7%	4.8%	2,306	1,502	1.9%
13-2031	Budget Analysts	278	\$68,800	1.14	7	2.9%	2.1%	70	32	1.1%
13-2041	Credit Analysts	617	\$53,500	1.89	6	1.1%	5.8%	309	98	1.5%
13-2061	Financial Examiners	241	\$78,400	1.50	5	2.2%	3.1%	83	48	1.8%
13-2081	Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents	209	\$72,500	0.94	7	3.1%	-1.1%	95	10	0.4%
25-1011	Business Teachers, Postsecondary	479	\$76,500	1.25	4	0.9%	5.7%	86	57	1.1%
	Total - Linked Occupations	9,260	\$69,800	1.23	138	1.7%	4.6%	2,950	1,746	1.7%
	Total - All Occupations	696,631	\$46,700	1.00	n/a	n/a	3.0%	186,014	102,448	1.4%

Source: [JobsEQ®](#)
 Data as of 2016Q1 unless noted otherwise
 Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

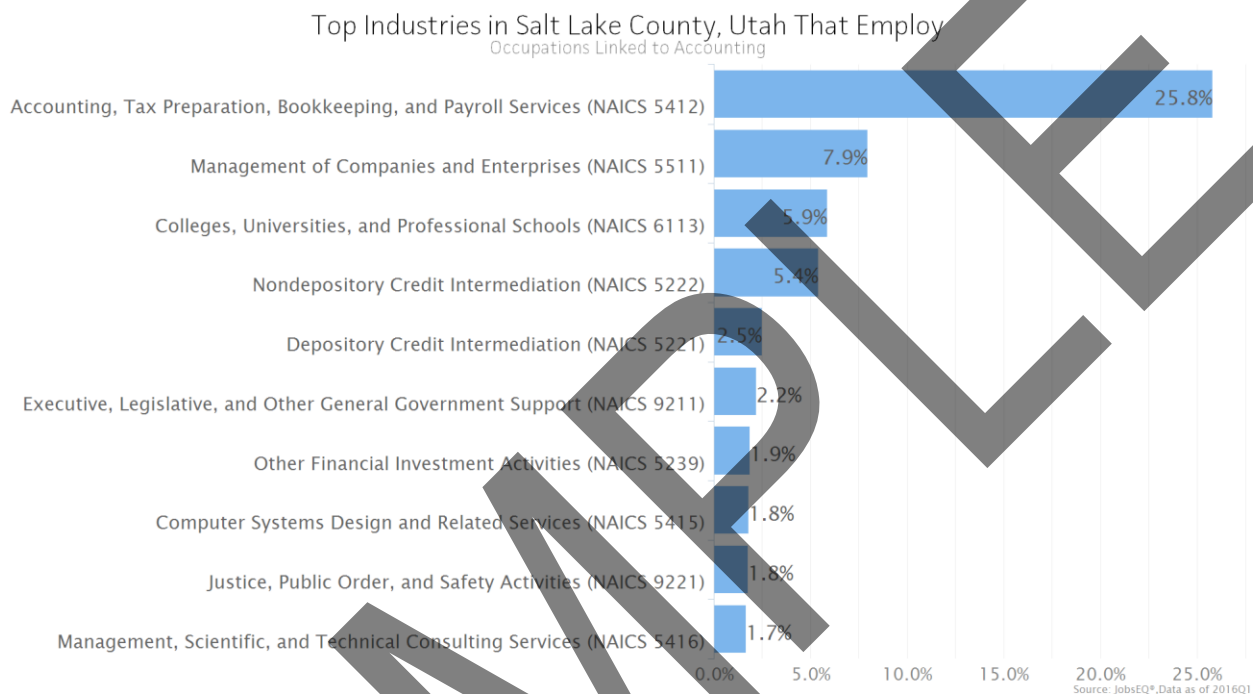


Occupation employment data are estimated via industry employment data and the industry/occupation mix. Industry employment data are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and currently updated through 2015Q3, imputed where necessary with preliminary estimates updated to 2016Q1. Wages by occupation are as of 2014 provided by the BLS and imputed where necessary. Forecast employment growth uses national projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics adapted for regional growth patterns. Occupation unemployment figures are imputed by Chmura.



Employment by Industry

The following chart and table illustrate the industries in Salt Lake County, Utah which most employ occupations linked to Accounting. The single industry most employing these occupations in the region is Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services, NAICS 5412. This industry employs 2,390 workers in the linked occupations—employment which is expected to increase by 702 jobs over the next ten years; furthermore, 776 additional new workers in these linked occupations will be needed for this industry due to replacement demand, that is, to replace workers in this occupation and industry that retire or move into a different occupation.



Occupation employment data are estimated via industry employment data and the industry/occupation mix. Industry employment data are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and currently updated through 2015Q3, imputed where necessary with preliminary estimates updated to 2016Q1.

Industry Distribution for Occupations Linked to Accounting in Salt Lake County, Utah					
NAICS Code	Industry Title	Current Occupation Employment	10-Year Repl Demand	10-Year Growth Demand	10-Year Total Demand
5412	Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	2,390	776	702	1,478
5511	Management of Companies and Enterprises	735	233	92	326
5222	Nondepository Credit Intermediation	500	208	78	286
6113	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	542	118	72	191
5221	Depository Credit Intermediation	231	91	40	132
5239	Other Financial Investment Activities	173	63	75	138
9211	Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	202	71	16	87
5415	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	164	54	47	101
5416	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	153	51	53	105
9221	Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	164	55	15	70
8131	Religious Organizations	150	44	14	58
5242	Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Related Activities	123	39	29	68
9231	Administration of Human Resource Programs	130	45	10	55



Industry Distribution for Occupations Linked to Accounting in Salt Lake County, Utah

NAICS Code	Industry Title	Current Occupation Employment	10-Year Repl Demand	10-Year Growth Demand	10-Year Total Demand
5223	Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	110	44	28	72
5231	Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage	111	39	14	52
5611	Office Administrative Services	97	31	25	56
6112	Junior Colleges	117	23	13	36
5313	Activities Related to Real Estate	90	31	32	62
5112	Software Publishers	89	30	31	61
5413	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	100	30	17	48
	-All Others-	2,888	877	340	1,217

Source: JobsEQ®

Data as of 2016Q1 except wages which are as of 2014. Note that occupation-by-industry wages represent adjusted national data and may not be consistent with regional, all-industry occupation wages shown elsewhere in JobsEQ.

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

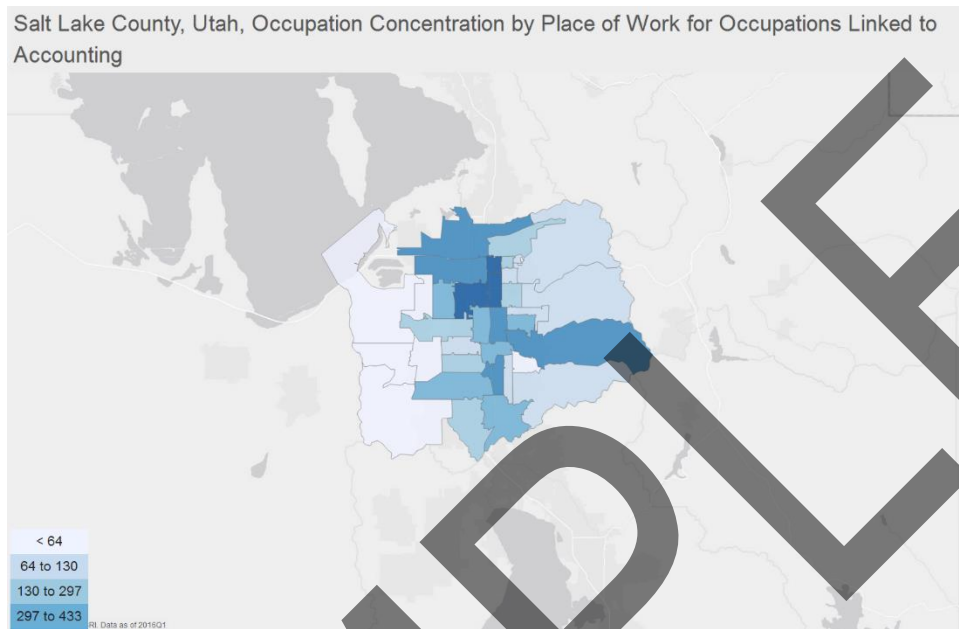
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SAMPLE



Geographic Distribution

The map below illustrates the ZCTA-level distribution of employed workers in Salt Lake County, Utah in occupations linked to Accounting. Employment is shown by place of work.



Top ZCTAs with Employment Linked to Accounting, 2016Q1

Region	Employment
ZCTA 84111	655
ZCTA 84115	645
ZCTA 84119	628
ZCTA 84101	587
ZCTA 84116 (Salt Lake County, UT portion)	527
ZCTA 84104	522
ZCTA 84070	470
ZCTA 84107	441
ZCTA 84121	433
ZCTA 84095	421

Source: JobsEQ®

Occupation employment data are estimated via industry employment data and the industry/occupation mix. Industry employment data are derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and currently updated through 2015Q3, imputed where necessary with preliminary estimates updated to 2016Q1.



Demographic Profile

In 2014, the population in Salt Lake County, Utah was 1,107,314.

Of individuals 25 to 64 in Salt Lake County, Utah, 31.7% have a bachelor's degree or higher which compares with 30.9% in the nation. Per ACS 2010-2014 estimates, the region has about 16,757 students enrolled in grade 12.

Demographic Profile ¹				
	Percent		Value	
	Salt Lake County, Utah	USA	Salt Lake County, Utah	USA
Demographics				
Population ²	—	—	1,107,314	321,418,820
Population Annual Average Growth ²	1.6%	0.8%	15,935	2,590,222
Median Age ³	—	—	30.8	37.2
Under 18 Years	29.1%	24.0%	299,781	74,181,467
18 to 24 Years	10.6%	9.9%	109,314	30,672,088
25 to 34 Years	17.2%	13.3%	177,221	41,063,948
35 to 44 Years	13.1%	13.3%	134,998	41,070,606
45 to 54 Years	12.0%	14.6%	123,442	45,006,716
55 to 64 Years	9.3%	11.8%	95,532	36,482,729
65 to 74 Years	4.8%	7.0%	49,495	21,713,429
Educational Attainment, Age 25-64				
No High School Diploma ⁴	10.8%	12.0%	59,542	19,939,890
High School Graduate ⁴	22.0%	26.5%	121,823	44,000,387
Some College, No Degree ⁴	26.3%	21.9%	145,734	36,270,359
Associate's Degree ⁴	9.3%	8.7%	51,333	14,487,486
Bachelor's Degree ⁴	20.8%	19.7%	115,030	32,646,533
Postgraduate Degree ⁴	10.9%	11.2%	60,360	18,533,513
Social				
Enrolled in Grade 12 (% of total population) ⁴	1.6%	1.4%	16,757	4,443,768
Speak English Less Than Very Well (population 5 yrs and over) ⁴	7.5%	8.6%	73,562	25,305,202

Source: [JobsEQ®](#)

1. Census 2010, unless noted otherwise

2. Census 2015, annual average growth rate since 2005

3. Median values for certain aggregate regions (such as MSAs) may be estimated as the weighted averages of the median values from the composing counties.

4. ACS 2010-2014

5. 2014; Current Population Survey, unionstats.com, and Chmura; county- and zip-level data are best estimates based upon industry-, MSA-, and state-level data



FAQ

What is CIP?

The 2010 Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) is taxonomy of instructional program classifications and descriptions. It was developed and has been updated by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

What is SOC?

The Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) is used to classify workers into occupational categories. All workers are classified into one of over 840 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 97 minor groups, and 461 occupation groups. Each occupation group includes detailed occupations requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

What is training concentration?

Training concentration analysis compares local postsecondary training output to the national norm. As an example consider registered nurses. If in the nation, one RN award is granted for every twelve RNs employed, that 1:12 ratio is the national norm. If in your region your schools also grant one RN award for every twelve RNs employed, then your region will be right at the national norm, or we say at 100% of the national norm which is termed a 100% training concentration. If your region grants two RN awards for every twelve employed, your region would be at twice the national norm or have a 200% training concentration. Similarly, if your region grants one RN award for every twenty-four employed, your region would be at half the national norm or have a 50% training concentration. (Note that this analysis, relying on data provided by Title IV postsecondary schools, provides an incomplete training picture for occupations receiving much of their training from other sources.)

What is the program-to-occupation crosswalk?

Training programs are classified according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP codes). For relating training programs, this report uses a modified version of the CIP to SOC crosswalk from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). While this is a very helpful crosswalk for estimating occupation production from training program awards data, the crosswalk is neither perfect nor comprehensive. Indeed, it is hard to imagine such a crosswalk being perfect since many training program graduates for one reason or another do not end up employed in occupations that are most related to the training program from which they graduated. Therefore, the education program analyses should be considered in this light.

As an example of the many scenarios that may unfold, consider a journalism degree that crosswalks into three occupations: editors, writers, and postsecondary communications teachers. Graduates with a journalism degree may get a job in one of these occupations—and that may be the most-likely scenario—but a good number of these graduates may get a job in a different occupation altogether (the job may be somewhat related, such as a reporter, or the job may be totally unrelated, such as a real estate agent). Furthermore, a graduate may stay in school or go back to school for a degree that will lead to other occupation possibilities. Still another possibility includes the graduate not entering the labor market (maybe being unemployed, being a non-participant, or moving to another region).

What is replacement demand?

Replacement demand is the number of jobs required due to replacements—retirements and turnover resulting from workers moving from one occupation into another. Note that replacement demand does not include all turnover—it does not include when workers stay in the same occupation but switch employers. The replacement demand shown in this report may also be understated; thus, it can be taken to be a minimum measure of the number of workers who will need to be trained for the occupation due to replacements. The total projected demand for an occupation is the sum of the replacement demand and the growth demand (which is the increase or decrease of jobs in an occupation expected due to expansion or contraction of the overall number of jobs in that occupation).

What is a location quotient?

A location quotient (LQ) is a measurement of concentration in comparison to the nation. An LQ of 1.00 indicates a region has the same concentration of an occupation (or industry) 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 NAICS?

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used to classify business establishments according to the type of economic activity. The NAICS Code comprises six levels, from the "all industry" level to the 6-digit level. The first two digits define the top level category, known as the "sector," which is the level examined in this report.

About This Report

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