## rh



ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE



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## YOUR GUIDE TO STARTING SALARIES

In a job market where skilled candidates can often write their own ticket, employers must have a clear understanding of the current hiring environment to compete for the best talent. The 2020 Robert Half Salary Guide for Accounting and Finance Professionals offers an analysis of emerging hiring trends and a comprehensive look at how companies are compensating employees.

Salary forecasts are based on the job placements we make every day as a professional staffing firm. Our ground-level knowledge of labor market conditions means we often know first where salaries are headed. That gives you a leg up as you plan hiring budgets in the coming year.

Robert Half has tracked salary levels since 1950, and during that time millions of employers have relied on our annual Salary Guides.

For personalized assistance, contact Robert Half staffing and recruiting experts online or at 1.866.321.2831.

## HIRING IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Demand is high and supply is low for accounting and finance professionals in the United States. Here is what we see taking shape in 2020.

## Digital transformation shaking up skill sets

As cloud computing, machine learning, artificial intelligence (AI) and other technology advancements change the way work gets done, more hiring managers are assessing job candidates' knowledge of data analytics, cloud-based systems, enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems and emerging tools. Moreover, with repetitive tasks such as data entry becoming increasingly automated, employees are spending time on more strategic work. This has prompted firms to place a premium on excellent soft skills, such as critical thinking, communication, business acumen and problem-solving.

## Companies holding on to their best

With vacancies hard to staff, retention is top of mind for employers. To keep star performers, organizations are adjusting salaries more
often to ensure they are paying as much as, or more than, their competitors. They are also providing better perks and career advancement opportunities.


The percentage of people who are completely motivated by money is shrinking. More job seekers are looking at the complete package.

- Robert Half recruiter in Atlanta



## Interim workers playing a larger role

Accounting and finance leaders increasingly rely on interim professionals as part of a holistic staffing strategy to address workload fluctuations and new projects. In a Robert Half survey, nearly 7 in 10 CFOs said they work with project professionals for major initiatives such as mergers and regulatory compliance. This allows managers to tap the skills they need, for as long as they need them. Firms also bring in consultants for recurring needs, like the year-end close.

## New labor model emerging

Not only are finance leaders making greater use of interim workers, they are becoming increasingly comfortable working with an outside firm that helps with or entirely manages a major project or business function. This strategy is part of the labor model for accounting and finance in the digital age: a mix of talent that can include interim professionals, consultants and managed solutions providers to ensure an initiative's success.

> For more on this topic, see The Labor Model for
> Finance in the Digital Age in this report, or read the New Labor Model blog post.

## Company culture a make-or-break factor

Organizational culture sits center stage as a success factor in hiring and retention because it represents one of the most important considerations for job seekers. More than 1 in 3 workers in a Robert Half survey said they would turn down a job that was otherwise a perfect match if the corporate culture wasn't right. Similarly, more than 9 in 10 managers said a candidate's fit with the organizational culture is either equal to or more important than their skills and experience.

## Organizational culture top of mind

$35 \%$ of workers said they would decline a job offer if the role was a perfect fit but the organizational culture wasn't.
$91 \%$ of managers said a candidate's fit with the organizational culture is as or more important than skills and experience.

Source: Robert Half survey of more than 1,000 workers employed in office
environments and more than 5,500 senior managers at companies in the United States

## More candidates broaching pay

Companies that offer below-average compensation may lose opportunities to hire their favorite job candidates. The most sought-after accounting and finance professionals are often entertaining multiple offers, and they're showing more confidence in salary negotiations. Firms that tap recruiters and salary guides for information on what job candidates expect in a compensation package can take the guesswork out of negotiations.

## IN-DEMAND POSITIONS

- Accounting manager
- Internal auditor
- Business analyst
- Payroll manager
- Controller
- Senior accountant
- Financial analyst
- Staff accountant


## SOUGHT-AFTER ATTRIBUTES

- Adaptability and flexibility
- Collaboration
- Leadership
- Positive attitude
- Professionalism and strong work ethic
- Verbal and written communication
- Willingness to learn new skills


## IN-DEMAND TECHNOLOGY SKILLS

- Cloud-based systems
- Data analytics and database management software
- ERP systems
- Excel
- Industry-specific software
- QuickBooks (for small and midsize businesses)


## Employers realizing 'perfect' candidates don't exist

Businesses with hiring criteria that are too rigid will likely miss out on talented people who, with adequate on-the-job training, could be the best overall pick. When some skills are important but not essential to excelling in a role, savvy managers offer professional development opportunities to fill the gaps.

No single candidate can check all the boxes. That's why many firms are hiring on potential.

- Robert Half recruiter in San Francisco


## Businesses hiring faster

Candidates have little patience with companies that take too long to make a hiring decision. As a result, many managers are shortening their process by accelerating the approval timeline before interviews. They're also turning to recruiting firms to make the process faster and more efficient.

## Companies committing to training

Candidates are drawn to employers they think will help them advance their careers. This is another reason businesses are expanding developmental opportunities and promoting them during job interviews. In a Robert Half survey, more than 6 in 10 CFOs said they cover all the educational costs for employees working toward and maintaining professional certifications.

The expectations of today's workforce are changing. That is driving the need for companies to invest in professional development and mentorship, while providing access to cuttingedge technology and cross-functional experience. Firms are also increasing employees' exposure to different kinds of projects.

## Investing in credentials

CFOs report bottom-line benefits of companies footing the bill for professional certifications:
$41 \%$ cite increased productivity
30\% cite improved retention

[^0]
## SECTOR SPOTLIGHTS

## Corporate and industry accounting

Hiring managers in nearly every industry are scrambling to find skilled accounting and finance professionals, especially CPAs. Staff and senior accountants, financial analysts, and payroll professionals are in demand as firms must comply with new regulations and complete system implementations.

To appeal to job candidates, even some of the most traditional companies now offer flexible scheduling and telecommuting options. More firms are also enhancing their mentoring and tuition reimbursement programs. To address candidates' appetite for more frequent feedback on their work, businesses provide performance reviews more regularly.

## Public accounting

Due to talent shortages, public accounting candidates have been hard to find for several years now, and 2020 looks to be no different. As a result, firms are offering higher pay, along with improved benefits and perks. Skilled candidates commonly
field multiple job offers, and entry-level professionals can command incentives they wouldn't have been offered just a few years ago.

The best students coming out of school will often go to one of the largest public accounting firms, but now they're bolting after the first busy season. They're not willing to stay as long as they were historically.
— Robert Half recruiter in Philadelphia

Job seekers are still looking for positions at large public accounting firms, but they may not stay long if a company fails to accommodate the high priority they place on work-life balance. This is particularly true today when, at many firms, workers no longer have to wait until the end of the year to receive their annual bonus. Those unhappy about their work-life situation may leave even if they've been at the firm for less than a year.

## Financial services

Hiring is ramping up across the financial services industry, especially for job candidates with experience in banking and financial markets, risk and compliance, and operations. Firms look for professionals who can help them keep current with the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and other global and domestic regulatory standards regarding privacy and data ownership. They also seek candidates with information security experience to assist with cybersecurity initiatives. Financial and regulatory analysts, compliance officers, and internal auditors are in demand as a result.

Financial services organizations are increasing salaries and providing perks such as flextime and more vacation days to attract and retain top performers. Because institutions in markets such as New York and San Francisco compete with technology companies and startups for candidates, financial services firms are updating their workplace policies - for example, offering a more casual dress code. They're also emphasizing training and mentoring.

## HIRING TRENDS <br> IN HEALTHCARE

Finding skilled employees remains a primary concern for healthcare providers and payers as they face increased workloads and an influx of new technology. Here are the key trends affecting hiring in the healthcare field.

## Technology a key skills driver

The expertise healthcare employers seek is broadening as they expand their use of data analytics, AI, robotic process automation and other technologies to deliver patient care in new ways. This includes remote applications, which are designed to ease constraints to healthcare access and spur the growth of telemedicine. New tools require people with digital skills, but at the same time free staff to devote more attention to patient care and cost-saving activities.

## Staffing challenges rising

Increased regulatory scrutiny and potential legal sanctions are discouraging more people from following a healthcare career. This, along with an aging population, is resulting in increased
workloads for existing staff, exacerbating the talent shortages that are fueling competition for skilled workers.

## More demand for financial counseling

The growth of high-deductible health plans is creating a need for hospitals, pharmacies and other providers to seek staff who can provide financial counseling services. Financial counselors help patients avoid unpleasant billing surprises by educating them about the cost of a procedure they are considering, payment options and financial assistance. This, in turn, assists providers in more timely collection of fees for services.

## Healthcare consulting on the rise

Healthcare management consultants are sought to help company leaders maximize the value of the healthcare benefits they provide their employees. Consultants are also working with providers on boosting patient outcomes and profitability.

## Patient satisfaction a top priority

As opportunities multiply for patients to rate the service they receive from providers, hospitals are expanding staff - such as financial counseling and healthcare management consulting professionals - to ensure a great patient experience.

## JOBS HEALTHCARE EMPLOYERS WANT TO STAFF MOST

- Claims examiner/analyst
- Claims processor
- Medical biller
- Medical collections specialist
- Revenue cycle analyst


## HOW TO USE OUR SALARY TABLES

To help you determine salary levels for new hires, we report starting pay ranges in percentiles, as defined on this page. The salary figures are national ranges; you can adjust the figures on the following pages to your market using the local variances on Pages 24-25. Bonuses, benefits and other forms of compensation
are not built into the starting salary ranges. Compensation is affected by many factors, including labor market demand for the position and individual negotiation during the hiring process. For more guidance on starting salaries, contact your local Robert Half staffing professional.

To help set starting pay, determine where your candidate best fits in the four percentiles below.


## ACCOUNTING AND <br> FINANCE SALARIES

| CORPORATE ACCOUNTING | TITLE |  | $\left.\square^{\text {PERCENTILES }}\right\rceil$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ | $95^{\text {th }}$ |
|  | Corporate Accounting | Chief Financial Officer ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 121,500 | 202,750 | 240,000 | 498,000 |
|  |  | Treasurer ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 112,000 | 192,750 | 232,500 | 484,250 |
|  |  | Vice President of Finance ${ }^{\circ}$ | 110,000 | 185,750 | 226,250 | 402,250 |
|  |  | Director of Finance ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 101,750 | 152,250 | 165,000 | 248,000 |
|  |  | Director of Accounting | 97,000 | 146,750 | 163,000 | 226,000 |
|  |  | Director of Financial Reporting | 94,500 | 141,000 | 163,000 | 232,500 |
|  |  | Corporate Controller ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 106,000 | 177,750 | 198,000 | 262,750 |
|  |  | Divisional Controller ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 101,250 | 146,500 | 162,000 | 224,000 |
|  |  | Controller ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 94,250 | 121,000 | 144,000 | 211,000 |
|  |  | Assistant Controller ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 73,500 | 108,750 | 129,000 | 174,000 |
|  |  | Assistant Treasurer | 71,750 | 95,500 | 112,000 | 172,250 |
|  |  | Tax Director ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 113,250 | 142,250 | 170,000 | 270,000 |
|  |  | Tax Manager ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 93,750 | 109,500 | 129,500 | 167,000 |


| CORPORATE ACCOUNTING |  | TITLE/EXPERIENCE | $\left.\Gamma^{\text {PERCENTILES }}\right\rceil$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ | $95^{\text {th }}$ |
|  | Compliance | Chief Compliance Officer | 135,500 | 175,250 | 205,000 | 271,000 |
|  |  | Compliance Director | 117,750 | 143,000 | 169,750 | 211,250 |
|  |  | Compliance Officer | 87,500 | 106,250 | 126,000 | 166,500 |
|  |  | Senior Compliance Analyst | 75,000 | 90,250 | 107,500 | 127,750 |
|  |  | Compliance Analyst | 65,500 | 79,750 | 95,000 | 105,500 |
|  | Internal Auditor | Chief Audit Executive/Vice President, Internal Audit/Internal Audit Director | 130,250 | 185,250 | 217,250 | 290,750 |
|  |  | Manager | 99,750 | 116,500 | 138,500 | 162,250 |
|  |  | Senior | 77,250 | 90,250 | 108,250 | 123,750 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 60,000 | 73,500 | 86,750 | 97,750 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 39,500 | 48,000 | 56,750 | 73,750 |
|  | IT Auditor | Manager | 100,500 | 122,250 | 145,000 | 191,000 |
|  |  | Senior | 78,000 | 95,500 | 113,000 | 150,000 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 63,500 | 78,750 | 92,000 | 121,500 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 43,500 | 53,250 | 62,750 | 82,750 |
|  | Financial Reporting | Manager | 97,250 | 116,250 | 138,250 | 172,750 |
|  |  | Senior | 73,750 | 84,500 | 100,500 | 123,250 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 61,000 | 74,000 | 87,750 | 95,750 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 51,000 | 61,250 | 72,750 | 76,500 |
|  | SEC Financial | Director | 117,750 | 142,250 | 169,250 | 223,750 |
|  | Reporting | Manager | 96,000 | 116,000 | 138,250 | 182,500 |
|  |  | Analyst | 69,750 | 84,250 | 100,750 | 132,750 |


| CORPORATE ACCOUNTING |  | TITLE/EXPERIENCE | $\left.\square^{\text {PERCENTILES }}\right\rceil$ |  |  | $95^{\text {th }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ |  |
|  | General Accountant | Manager | 79,000 | 95,250 | 113,500 | 147,000 |
|  |  | Senior | 66,000 | 80,500 | 95,000 | 120,750 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 50,750 | 64,250 | 75,750 | 100,500 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 39,750 | 48,500 | 57,000 | 72,000 |
|  | Cost Accountant | Manager | 80,500 | 96,250 | 114,750 | 148,000 |
|  |  | Senior | 67,750 | 81,250 | 95,750 | 122,250 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 54,000 | 64,750 | 77,500 | 103,000 |
|  | Tax Accountant | Manager | 93,250 | 111,750 | 132,500 | 164,250 |
|  |  | Senior | 74,500 | 90,250 | 107,750 | 131,250 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 60,500 | 73,500 | 87,000 | 104,500 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 44,500 | 54,250 | 64,500 | 85,250 |
|  | Financial Analyst | Director | 109,500 | 134,500 | 157,750 | 208,250 |
|  |  | Manager | 87,750 | 106,000 | 126,500 | 167,250 |
|  |  | Senior | 70,000 | 85,500 | 101,500 | 134,000 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 57,000 | 69,250 | 82,000 | 107,250 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 44,000 | 53,250 | 63,000 | 82,250 |
|  | Budget Analyst | Manager | 86,500 | 105,250 | 125,000 | 165,250 |
|  |  | Senior | 69,500 | 84,000 | 100,250 | 132,000 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 56,500 | 68,250 | 81,250 | 107,250 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 43,250 | 52,500 | 62,500 | 82,750 |


| CORPORATE ACCOUNTING |  | TITLE/EXPERIENCE | $\square^{\text {PERCENTILES }}$ |  |  | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ | $95^{\text {th }}$ |
|  | Treasury Analyst | Manager | 91,250 | 109,000 | 131,000 | 173,500 |
|  |  | Senior | 69,000 | 82,500 | 99,000 | 130,750 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 55,750 | 67,250 | 80,250 | 105,500 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 48,250 | 57,500 | 69,000 | 91,000 |
|  | Business Analyst | Manager | 99,500 | 116,500 | 141,500 | 187,250 |
|  |  | Senior | 79,000 | 91,500 | 110,500 | 147,000 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 56,500 | 71,000 | 87,000 | 115,000 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 43,000 | 51,750 | 62,000 | 82,250 |
|  | Data Analyst | Manager | 103,250 | 124,750 | 146,750 | 194,250 |
|  |  | Senior | 80,750 | 98,000 | 115,500 | 152,500 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 63,000 | 76,750 | 90,500 | 118,500 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 45,500 | 59,750 | 65,000 | 86,000 |
|  | Business Intelligence | Manager | 101,750 | 123,000 | 146,500 | 192,250 |
|  | Analyst | Senior | 79,750 | 97,000 | 114,250 | 151,000 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 62,500 | 75,500 | 92,000 | 118,000 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 44,750 | 54,500 | 66,000 | 84,500 |
|  | Business Systems | Manager | 101,000 | 121,750 | 144,750 | 191,500 |
|  | Analyst | Senior | 79,500 | 96,000 | 115,000 | 151,750 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 61,250 | 74,250 | 88,250 | 116,500 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 44,000 | 53,000 | 63,250 | 83,500 |


| CORPORATE ACCOUNTING | TITLE |  | $\left.\square^{\text {PERCENTILES }}\right\rceil$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ | $95^{\text {th }}$ |
|  | Financial Project Manager | Financial Project Manager | 99,000 | 126,250 | 151,500 | 200,750 |
|  | Financial Systems | Director | 130,500 | 157,750 | 188,000 | 249,750 |
|  |  | Manager | 109,250 | 131,750 | 157,000 | 207,250 |
|  |  | Project Manager | 83,250 | 116,500 | 138,250 | 182,250 |
|  |  | Administrator | 57,750 | 69,000 | 82,750 | 109,000 |
|  | Forensic Accountant | Forensic Accountant | 78,250 | 95,000 | 112,750 | 149,000 |
|  | Property Accountant | Property Accountant | 48,000 | 57,750 | 69,500 | 85,250 |
|  | Operational Support: | Credit Manager/Supervisor | 59,250 | 73,250 | 87,500 | 116,500 |
|  | Credit and Collections | Assistant Credit Manager | 50,250 | 60,000 | 72,000 | 95,500 |
|  |  | Credit/Collections Analyst | 44,250 | 53,000 | 63,500 | 83,750 |
|  |  | Credit/Collections Clerk | 33,000 | 40,000 | 48,500 | 62,500 |
|  | Operational Support: | Full Charge Bookkeeper | 39,750 | 44,500 | 54,000 | 67,750 |
|  | Bookkeepers | Bookkeeper | 34,750 | 39,750 | 45,250 | 57,500 |
|  |  | Accounting Clerk | 29,000 | 35,500 | 40,750 | 54,000 |


| CORPORATE ACCOUNTING |  | TITLE/EXPERIENCE | $\left.\square^{\text {PERCENTILES }}\right\rceil$ |  |  | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ | $95^{\text {th }}$ |
|  | Operational Support: | AR/AP ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Manager | 49,750 | 63,750 | 78,000 | 104,000 |
|  | Payroll and Other | $\mathrm{AP}^{\text {c }}$ Specialist | 41,750 | 49,750 | 58,500 | 71,500 |
|  |  | AR/AP ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Clerk | 32,750 | 36,500 | 42,750 | 53,000 |
|  |  | Billing Manager/Supervisor | 45,000 | 54,250 | 69,750 | 97,500 |
|  |  | Billing Clerk | 31,500 | 36,000 | 43,000 | 57,000 |
|  |  | Payroll Manager/Supervisor | 61,000 | 75,000 | 89,250 | 130,000 |
|  |  | Payroll Coordinator/Administrator | 39,750 | 47,500 | 55,500 | 75,000 |
|  |  | Payroll Clerk | 33,250 | 40,250 | 47,250 | 62,000 |
|  |  | Purchasing Manager | 56,750 | 68,750 | 81,000 | 108,000 |
|  |  | Inventory Analyst | 40,250 | 49,000 | 57,500 | 77,000 |
|  |  | Inventory Clerk | 31,750 | 37,250 | 44,500 | 59,750 |
| PUBLIC | Tax Services ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Senior Manager/Director ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 113,750 | 136,750 | 164,250 | 216,000 |
| ACCOUNTING |  | Manager ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 88,000 | 106,500 | 126,250 | 167,000 |
|  |  | Senior | 61,750 | 73,000 | 86,750 | 115,000 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 48,750 | 59,500 | 70,250 | 93,000 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 40,250 | 48,750 | 57,000 | 75,250 |
|  | Audit/Assurance | Senior Manager/Director ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 112,000 | 134,000 | 160,250 | 211,000 |
|  | Services ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Manager ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 75,750 | 93,000 | 109,500 | 144,500 |
|  |  | Senior | 54,000 | 66,500 | 78,000 | 103,000 |
|  |  | 1 to 3 Years | 44,750 | 54,250 | 64,000 | 84,750 |
|  |  | Up to 1 Year | 40,250 | 48,750 | 57,500 | 76,000 |


| FINANCIAL SERVICES | TITLE/EXPERIENCE |  | $\left.\square^{\text {PERCENTILES }}\right\rceil$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ | 95 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ |
|  | Banking and | Managing Director/Partner | 164,500 | 198,750 | 237,000 | 315,750 |
|  | Financial Markets | Vice President | 126,250 | 156,250 | 181,250 | 239,750 |
|  |  | Associate | 83,000 | 109,750 | 119,500 | 157,500 |
|  |  | Analyst | 56,500 | 73,000 | 81,000 | 107,000 |
|  |  | Business Development Officer | 97,500 | 117,250 | 140,750 | 185,250 |
|  |  | Portfolio Manager | 99,750 | 119,750 | 143,750 | 189,750 |
|  |  | Commercial Lender 5+ Years | 91,500 | 110,000 | 131,000 | 173,500 |
|  |  | Commercial Lender 3 to 5 Years | 67,250 | 79,000 | 94,000 | 124,250 |
|  |  | Commercial Lender 1 to 3 Years | 50,000 | 60,000 | 72,000 | 95,250 |
|  |  | Private Banker $5+$ Years | 82,250 | 99,000 | 119,250 | 157,250 |
|  |  | Private Banker 3 to 5 Years | 61,000 | 72,750 | 87,500 | 115,250 |
|  |  | Private Banker 1 to 3 Years | 48,000 | 57,250 | 68,500 | 90,000 |
|  |  | Credit Analyst 5+ Years | 68,750 | 83,000 | 99,250 | 131,000 |
|  |  | Credit Analyst 3 to 5 Years | 53,500 | 63,000 | 75,000 | 99,500 |
|  |  | Credit Analyst 1 to 3 Years | 45,000 | 54,250 | 65,750 | 85,500 |
|  |  | Internal Wholesaler | 44,000 | 52,500 | 63,000 | 83,250 |

a. Bonuses and incentives reflect an increasingly large part of overall pay at this level and are not included in the salary figures listed.
c. AR/AP = Accounts Receivable/Accounts Payable
d. Salary figures do not reflect overtime or bonuses

| FINANCIAL SERVICES |  | TITLE/EXPERIENCE | $\left.\square^{\text {PERCENTILES }}\right\rceil$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ | 95 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ |
|  | Finance and | Chief Financial Officer ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 172,250 | 208,250 | 248,000 | 510,000 |
|  | Accounting | Controller ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 108,500 | 132,000 | 155,500 | 205,500 |
|  |  | Accountant 5+ Years | 70,000 | 85,250 | 100,500 | 133,250 |
|  |  | Accountant 3 to 5 Years | 61,500 | 74,500 | 88,250 | 116,750 |
|  |  | Accountant 1 to 3 Years | 52,750 | 64,250 | 75,250 | 98,500 |
|  |  | Product Controller - Manager | 78,000 | 94,250 | 112,000 | 148,750 |
|  |  | Product Controller 3 to 5 Years | 56,500 | 88,250 | 98,000 | 107,000 |
|  |  | Product Controller 1 to 3 Years | 49,000 | 67,750 | 80,500 | 93,250 |
|  |  | Financial Planning \& Analysis - Manager | 87,750 | 119,500 | 140,250 | 165,750 |
|  |  | Financial Planning \& Analysis 3 to 5 Years | 65,250 | 79,000 | 94,500 | 124,250 |
|  |  | Financial Planning \& Analysis 1 to 3 Years | 52,250 | 68,500 | 75,000 | 99,250 |
|  |  | Hedge Fund Accountant - Manager | 65,000 | 78,500 | 94,750 | 124,250 |
|  |  | Hedge Fund Accountant 3 to 5 Years | 54,250 | 64,750 | 77,750 | 102,750 |
|  |  | Hedge Fund Accountant 1 to 3 Years | 42,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 79,500 |
|  |  | Mutual Fund Accountant - Manager | 59,500 | 71,000 | 84,750 | 112,500 |
|  |  | Mutual Fund Accountant 3 to 5 Years | 43,500 | 52,000 | 62,500 | 82,750 |
|  |  | Mutual Fund Accountant 1 to 3 Years | 39,500 | 47,000 | 56,500 | 74,500 |
|  |  | Internal Auditor - Manager | 91,250 | 122,500 | 131,000 | 174,000 |
|  |  | Internal Auditor 3 to 5 Years | 70,250 | 90,500 | 100,750 | 131,750 |
|  |  | Internal Auditor 1 to 3 Years | 59,000 | 72,750 | 84,500 | 112,500 |

a. Bonuses and incentives reflect an increasingly large part of overall pay at this level and are not included in the salary figures listed.

| FINANCIAL SERVICES |  | TITLE/EXPERIENCE | $\left.\square^{\text {PERCENTILES }}\right\rceil$ |  |  | 95 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ |  |
|  | Finance and | Regulatory Reporting - Manager | 76,250 | 115,750 | 125,750 | 144,250 |
|  | Accounting | Regulatory Reporting 3 to 5 Years | 61,500 | 79,250 | 88,000 | 115,500 |
|  |  | Regulatory Reporting 1 to 3 Years | 50,500 | 60,750 | 72,250 | 95,000 |
|  |  | Financial Analyst | 61,000 | 79,750 | 86,500 | 114,500 |
|  |  | Business Systems Analyst | 77,250 | 92,000 | 108,000 | 140,500 |
|  |  | Tax Accountant | 57,250 | 70,000 | 82,750 | 108,250 |
|  | Risk and Compliance | Chief Risk Officer | 149,250 | 183,000 | 215,500 | 284,250 |
|  |  | Market Risk Analyst - Manager | 100,500 | 122,000 | 144,250 | 191,250 |
|  |  | Market Risk Analyst 3 to 5 Years | 74,750 | 90,250 | 106,500 | 140,750 |
|  |  | Credit Risk Analyst - Manager | 84,000 | 101,500 | 120,000 | 158,000 |
|  |  | Credit Risk Analyst 3 to 5 Years | 70,000 | 85,250 | 101,250 | 133,250 |
|  |  | Operational Risk Analyst - Manager | 83,250 | 100,500 | 119,250 | 157,750 |
|  |  | Operational Risk Analyst 3 to 5 Years | 64,500 | 76,500 | 92,250 | 120,250 |
|  |  | Chief Compliance Officer | 169,750 | 206,250 | 253,750 | 323,000 |
|  |  | Compliance Officer | 87,250 | 127,500 | 140,500 | 166,500 |
|  |  | Compliance Manager | 79,250 | 116,500 | 131,000 | 150,500 |
|  |  | Compliance Analyst | 69,250 | 85,250 | 100,000 | 131,000 |
|  |  | Anti-Money Laundering Specialist | 68,500 | 84,250 | 100,000 | 131,750 |
|  |  | Fraud Investigator | 60,000 | 74,250 | 87,750 | 115,750 |
|  |  | Regulatory Affairs Specialist | 74,250 | 90,000 | 105,750 | 139,750 |


| FINANCIAL |  | TITLE/EXPERIENCE | -PERCENTILES ${ }^{\text {] }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $25^{\text {th }}$ | $50^{\text {th }}$ | $75^{\text {th }}$ | $95^{\text {th }}$ |
| SERVICES | Operations | Director of Operations | 117,500 | 140,500 | 170,000 | 223,250 |
|  |  | Operations Manager | 82,500 | 99,500 | 120,250 | 156,750 |
|  |  | Banking Operations Specialist $5+$ Years | 54,500 | 65,000 | 77,750 | 102,750 |
|  |  | Banking Operations Specialist 3 to 5 Years | 43,750 | 52,250 | 63,750 | 83,000 |
|  |  | Banking Operations Specialist 1 to 3 Years | 36,250 | 44,000 | 52,750 | 69,000 |
|  |  | Fund Operations Specialist $5+$ Years | 57,000 | 68,000 | 81,750 | 108,000 |
|  |  | Fund Operations Specialist 3 to 5 Years | 45,750 | 55,000 | 66,250 | 86,750 |
|  |  | Fund Operations Specialist 1 to 3 Years | 39,750 | 47,250 | 57,750 | 74,750 |
|  |  | Client Service Representative 5+ Years | 67,500 | 81,000 | 97,500 | 128,750 |
|  |  | Client Service Representative 3 to 5 Years | 52,250 | 62,750 | 75,500 | 98,750 |
|  |  | Client Service Representative 1 to 3 Years | 41,750 | 49,750 | 59,500 | 79,000 |
|  |  | Sales/Trader Assistant | 49,250 | 59,000 | 71,250 | 94,000 |
|  |  | Performance Analyst | 53,500 | 64,250 | 77,500 | 101,750 |
|  |  | Loan Processor | 33,250 | 39,250 | 47,750 | 62,250 |
|  |  | Loan Administrator | 27,750 | 33,000 | 39,500 | 52,000 |
|  |  | Mortgage Underwriter | 54,500 | 65,250 | 78,000 | 102,750 |
|  |  | Mortgage Processor | 29,000 | 34,750 | 42,750 | 56,500 |




## ADJUSTING SALARIES FOR YOUR MARKET



The salary ranges in our guide are backed by Robert Half data, the expertise of our local staffing managers, independent research and Robert Half surveys of senior executives in the United States. To customize compensation for your area, increase or decrease the national salary reported on previous pages by the percentage for your city. Market variances are reflective of all industries and professions.

| Alabama |  | San Jose | +40\% | District of Columbia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Birmingham | -5\% | San Rafael | +32\% | Washington | +33\% |
| Huntsville | -5\% | Santa Barbara | +27\% |  |  |
| Mobile | -14\% | Santa Rosa | +22\% | Florida <br> Fort Myers | -8\% |
| Arizona |  | Stockton | -13\% | Fort Myers Jacksonville | $-8 \%$ $-3.5 \%$ |
| Phoenix | +17\% | Colorado |  | Melbourne | -9\% |
| Tucson | +7\% | Boulder | +19\% | Miami/ |  |
| Arkansas |  | Colorado Springs | -2\% | Fort Lauderdale | +6\% |
|  |  | Denver | +11\% | Orlando | +1\% |
| Fayetteville | $\begin{aligned} & -5 \% \\ & -5 \% \end{aligned}$ | Fort Collins | +0\% | St. Petersburg | -1.5\% |
| Little Rock | -5\% | Greeley | -11\% | Tampa | +0.5\% |
| California |  | Loveland | -5\% | West Palm Beach | +4\% |
| Fresno | -8\% | Pueblo | -17\% |  |  |
| Irvine | +30\% |  |  | Georgia |  |
| Los Angeles | +32\% | Hartford | +17\% | Macon | -18\% |
| Monterey | +15\% | New Haven | +12\% | Savannah | -15\% |
| Oakland | +34\% | Stamford | +31\% |  |  |
| Ontario | +20\% | Stamford |  | Hawaii |  |
| Sacramento | +8\% | Delaware |  | Honolulu | +7\% |
| San Diego | +29\% | Wilmington | +5\% |  |  |
| San Francisco | +41\% |  |  |  |  |


| Idaho |  | Maryland |  | New Hampshire |  | Toledo | -14\% | Texas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boise | -11\% | Baltimore | +3\% | Manchester | +12\% | Youngstown | -24\% | Austin | +9\% |
| Illinois |  | Massachusetts |  | Nashua | +14\% | Oklahoma |  | Dallas | +11\% |
| Chicago | +24\% | Boston | +34\% | New Jersey |  | Oklahoma City | -7\% | El Paso | -28\% |
| Hoffman Estates | +12\% | Springfield | +1\% | Mount Laurel | +15\% | Tulsa | -7\% | Fort Wort | 10\% |
| Naperville | +12\% |  |  | Paramus | +30\% |  |  | Houston | +8\% |
| Rockford | -15\% | Michigan Ann Arbor | +1\% | Princeton | +25\% | Oregon Portland | +11\% | Midland/Odessa San Antonio | $+10 \%$ $+1 \%$ |
| Indiana |  | Detroit | +0\% | Woodbridge | +26.5\% |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wayne | -16\% | Grand Rapids | -14\% | New Mexico |  | Pennsylvania |  | Utah |  |
| Indianapolis | -3\% | Kalamazoo | -20\% | Albuquerque | -8.5\% | Harrisburg | -5\% | Salt Lake City | +8\% |
|  |  | Lansing | -15\% | New York | -8.5\% | Lehigh Valley | +0\% | Virginia |  |
| Cedar Rapids | -5\% |  |  | New York | -4\% | Philadelphia | +15\% | Norfolk/ |  |
| Cedar Rapids Davenport | $-5 \%$ $-4 \%$ | Minnesota Bloomington | +6.5\% | Albany | $-4 \%$ $-6.5 \%$ | Pittsburgh Reading | -2\% | Hampton Roads | -1.5\% |
| Des Moines | +2\% | Duluth | -20.4\% | Long Island | +25\% |  |  | Richmond | $-1 \%$ $+32 \%$ |
| Sioux City | -16\% | Minneapolis | +7\% | New York | +40.5\% | Rhode Island |  | Tysons Corner | +32\% |
| Waterloo/ |  | Rochester | +2\% | Rochester | -6.5\% | Providence | +1.5\% | Washington |  |
| Cedar Falls | -12\% | St. Cloud | -14\% | Syracuse | -9.7\% | South Carolina |  | Seattle | +27\% |
| Kansas |  | St. Paul | +4\% | North Carolina |  | Charleston | -5\% | Spokane | -18\% |
| Overland Park | +1\% | Missouri |  | Charlotte | +3\% | Columbia | -6.5\% | Wisconsin |  |
|  |  | Kansas City | -0.5\% | Greensboro | +0\% | Greenville | -6\% | Appleton | -15\% |
| Kexing | -8.5\% | St. Joseph | -10\% | Raleigh | +4\% | South Dakota |  | Green Bay | -13.5\% |
| Louisville | $-8.5 \%$ $-8 \%$ | St. Louis | +0.5\% | Ohio |  | Sioux Falls | -16\% | Madison | +1\% |
|  |  | Nebraska |  | Akron | -11\% | Tennessee |  | Milwaukee | +2\% |
| Louisiana Baton Rouge |  | Omaha | +0\% | Canton | -18\% | Chattanooga | -11\% | Waukesha | +1\% |
| New Orleans | -1\% | Nevada |  | Cincinnati | -2.5\% | Cool Springs | +0\% |  |  |
| New Orleans | - | Las Vegas |  | Cleveland | -4\% | Knoxville | -11\% |  |  |
| Maine |  | Las Vegas | +2\% | Columbus | -2\% | Memphis | -5\% |  |  |
| Portland | -5\% | Reno | +1\% | Dayton | -13\% | Nashville | +1.5\% |  |  |

## TRENDS IN BENEFITS, PERKS AND INCENTIVES

## MOST COMMON BENEFITS OFFERED BY EMPLOYERS*

The percentage of companies that offer each benefit:
Health insurance


Dental insurance


Retirement savings plan


* Multiple responses were permitted. Top responses are shown.
** Paid time off includes vacation, sick days and paid holidays.
*** The responses do not total $100 \%$ due to rounding


## WELLNESS PROGRAMS***

Companies are offering a range of benefits that extend beyond traditional health insurance. Here is a summary of other types of benefits and how costs are allocated.

|  | Physical Wellness <br> (e.g., gym <br> access) | Mental Wellness <br> (e.g., stress <br> reduction) | Financial Wellness <br> (e.g., retirement <br> planning) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Companies where costs <br> are employer-paid | $40 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $38 \%$ |
| Companies where costs <br> are employee-paid | $12 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| Companies where costs <br> are shared | $11 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| Companies that do not <br> offer these benefits | $37 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $35 \%$ |

WELLNESS OFFERINGS WORKERS VALUE MOST***
The percentage of workers that value each option:

| Access to fitness facilities or programs | $24 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Ergonomic evaluations and equipment | $22 \%$ |
| Wellness incentives (offering prizes for engaging in healthy behavior) | $18 \%$ |
| Healthy food options | $14 \%$ |
| Stress management resources | $14 \%$ |
| On-site vaccinations or health screenings | $9 \%$ |

## MOST COMMON PERKS OFFERED BY EMPLOYERS*

The percentage of companies that offer each benefit:


## 50\%

Flexible work schedules or telecommuting options


## 47\%

Paid parental leave

42\%
Employee discounts
(e.g., auto, home, electronics)

$35 \%$
Company-subsidized meals or snacks

32\%
Paid time off for volunteer activities


29\%
Matching gifts program for employee donations/fundraising

## CHANGES TO

## INCENTIVE OFFERINGS*

The percentage of companies that plan to make the following changes to their incentive offerings in 2020:

Increase the average dollar amount


Increase the frequency (e.g., from annual to quarterly)


Decrease the frequency (e.g., from quarterly to annual)
$\square$
11\%
Decrease the average dollar amount
$\square$
9\%
Remove incentives

```
3%
```

No change

What are incentives?

- Motivational rewards
- Tied to job performance
- Examples: Spot awards, profit-sharing, bonuses, stock

of companies plan to offer incentives to staff-level employees in 2 O 2 O .

Source: Robert Half surveys of more than 1,000 HR managers and more than 2,000 workers in North America

## BENCHMARK YOUR ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE FUNCTION

Find out if your team is properly staffed and what factors are driving hiring among your competitors. Get your customized report in just a few minutes.

## THE LABOR MODEL FOR FINANCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE

When facing major initiatives, companies often lack the internal expertise and the time to go it alone. Worse, many of these key projects can materialize suddenly, forcing managers to proceed without the advance planning and resource buildup they would have preferred.

In response, businesses are embracing a new labor model based on a flexible mix of talent. To augment its team of full-time employees, a firm contracts with one or more outside organizations for additional resources for the duration of a project. These include a scalable mix of specialized interim professionals along with consulting expertise that offers a strategic plan, project oversight and targeted technologies. In some cases, the company outsources to a managed services provider to entirely handle oversight of the project or new business function.

This model is made for the digital age, when many of the complex initiatives companies want to pursue involve new technologies. Examples of other projects well-suited to this approach include business performance improvement, post-acquisition financial
integration and, for healthcare organizations, revenue cycle improvement. Whether or not a specific project is tech-related, technology's ability to free employees from routine tasks to focus on higher-priority and more strategic needs is a key element of this labor model.

The use of interim employees and flexible staffing by itself is, of course, nothing new. Supplementing core teams with temporary staff to provide coverage and specialized expertise is increasingly common as a cost-effective way for firms to access talent for jobs that don't require a full-time employee. But large-scale projects, especially those required as a quick competitive response, can overwhelm a business's internal resources both from an implementation and a project management perspective. The new labor model allows a firm to have an outside provider manage an entire initiative or business function.

Use of this model helps businesses keep key projects moving ahead without disruption of day-to-day operations. With internal staff no longer overburdened, it also helps boost morale and retention.

## HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE OF WORK

As technology continues to transform the workplace, jobs will change, opportunities will be created, and employers will set their sights on new, highly prized skill sets. Tomorrow's ideal employee will be comfortable working with new technology, at least at the most functional level, and possess polished interpersonal abilities.

Our research suggests the competition for these attributes in the hiring market will be tough. Of the employers surveyed, $80 \%$ in the United States said it will be challenging to find professionals skilled in the new technologies their organization plans to implement. Add to that the soft skills these employers say their staff will need in the workplace of the future - qualities ranging from leadership and strategic thinking to intellectual curiosity and emotional intelligence - and the talent pool shrinks even further.

Businesses that prepare now will be much better positioned to thrive in this new world of work. Here are our suggestions for 2020.

- Invest in your workers. Upskilling is an investment in your future. When a workforce doesn't evolve along with technology, morale declines and talented people go elsewhere for better opportunities - and career survival.
- Look at training differently. Helping employees make the digital leap requires learning opportunities that go deeper, occur more frequently and are more targeted than current programs.
- Point out the level playing field. Despite what some may think, few people today have a complete grasp of emerging tech. Let your team understand that if they set their mind to it, no one will be left behind.
- Upskill yourself. You don't have to be a technology guru, but as a team leader you will need a solid grounding in the technologies your company adopts.
- Communicate change. Disruption makes a workforce uneasy. Give staff a sense of where the company is going and what will be needed to help you get there.
- Evaluate soft skills. In the future workplace, human skills will top your must-have list. Interview for emotional intelligence and workplace culture fit as carefully as you do for hard skills.

Find out more about the future of work by downloading the Jobs and AI Anxiety report.


## ABOUT ROBERT HALF

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[^0]:    Source: Robert Half survey of more than 1,100 CFOs at U.S. companies with 20 or more employees

