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## Occupational Employment and Wages in Charleston – May 2013

Workers in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$18.74 in May 2013, 16 percent below the nationwide average of \$22.33, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were significantly lower than their respective national averages in 18 of the 22 major occupational groups, including legal, management, computer and mathematical. (See [table A](#) and box note at end of release.)

**Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2013**

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Charleston	United States	Charleston	Percent difference <sup>(1)</sup>
Total, all occupations .....	100.0	100.0	\$22.33	\$18.74*	-16
Management .....	4.9	5.3*	53.15	38.24*	-28
Business and financial operations .....	5.0	3.8*	34.14	26.36*	-23
Computer and mathematical .....	2.8	1.2*	39.43	26.57*	-33
Architecture and engineering .....	1.8	1.4*	38.51	31.10*	-19
Life, physical, and social science .....	0.9	1.2*	33.37	22.56*	-32
Community and social service .....	1.4	1.1*	21.50	18.18*	-15
Legal .....	0.8	1.4*	47.89	32.35*	-32
Education, training, and library .....	6.3	4.5*	24.76	21.70*	-12
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media .....	1.3	0.9*	26.72	20.59*	-23
Healthcare practitioners and technical .....	5.8	7.2*	35.93	29.36*	-18
Healthcare support .....	3.0	3.0	13.61	10.89*	-20
Protective service .....	2.5	2.8	20.92	14.81*	-29
Food preparation and serving related .....	9.0	7.9*	10.38	9.53*	-8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance .....	3.2	2.8*	12.51	10.14*	-19
Personal care and service .....	3.0	(2)	11.88	9.81*	-17
Sales and related .....	10.6	10.1*	18.37	13.77*	-25
Office and administrative support .....	16.2	18.0*	16.78	14.44*	-14
Farming, fishing, and forestry .....	0.3	0.1*	11.70	13.98	19
Construction and extraction .....	3.8	7.3*	21.94	22.97*	5
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	3.9	4.7*	21.35	19.29*	-10
Production .....	6.6	4.3*	16.79	18.55*	10
Transportation and material moving .....	6.8	7.5*	16.28	16.99*	4

\* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

Footnotes:

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Charleston is above the national mean wage, while a negative percent difference reflects a lower wage.

(2) Estimates not released.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, Charleston employment was more highly concentrated in 8 of the 22 occupational groups including construction and extraction, office and administrative support, and health care practitioners and technical. Conversely, 11 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation; these groups included production; education, training, and library; and computer and mathematical.

One occupational group—construction and extraction—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Charleston had 10,520 jobs in the construction and extraction group, accounting for 7.3 percent of local area employment, significantly larger than the 3.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$22.97, significantly higher than the national average of \$21.94.

With employment of 2,110, construction laborers was the largest occupation within the construction and extraction group, followed by operating engineers and other construction equipment operators (1,620). Among the higher-paying jobs were first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers with a mean hourly wage of \$33.46 and electricians with a wage of \$29.24. At the lower end of the wage scale were highway maintenance workers (\$11.70) and brickmasons and blockmasons (\$14.88). (Detailed occupational data for construction and extraction are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_16620.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_16620.htm).)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See [table 1](#).) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area as it does nationally. In the Charleston area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in several of the occupations within the construction and extraction group. For instance, mining roof bolters were employed at over 61 times the national rate in Charleston, and continuous mining machine operators at over 15 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, carpenters had a location quotient of 1.3 in Charleston, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, WorkForce West Virginia.

### Note

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area were compared to their respective national averages based on statistical significance testing. Only those occupations with wages or employment shares above or below the national wage or share after testing for significance at the 90-percent confidence level meet the criteria.

NOTE: A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

### Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also surveyed, but their data are not included in the national estimates. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 sampled establishments in May and November each year for a 3-year period. May 2013 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected in May 2013, November 2012, May 2012, November 2011, May 2011, and November 2010. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 75.3 percent based on establishments and 71.6 percent based on employment. The sample in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area included 1,777 establishments with a response rate of 68 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to [www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm).

The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and 821 detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, employment and wage estimates for 94 minor groups and 458 broad occupations are available in the national data. OES data by state and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area are available from [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm) and [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm), respectively.

The May 2013 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/soc](http://www.bls.gov/soc) and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at [www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm](http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm).

### Area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Lincoln, and Putnam Counties in West Virginia.

## **Additional information**

OES data are available on our regional web page at <https://www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic>. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at [www.bls.gov/oes/oes\\_ques.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm). Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/oes/2013/may/methods\\_statement.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/oes/2013/may/methods_statement.pdf). Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request – Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

**Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2013**

Occupation <sup>(1)</sup>	Employment <sup>(2)</sup>		Mean wage	
	Level	Location quotient <sup>(3)</sup>	Hourly	Annual <sup>(4)</sup>
Construction and extraction occupations .....	10,520	1.9	\$22.97	\$47,770
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers .....	930	1.8	33.46	69,590
Brickmasons and blockmasons .....	100	1.6	14.88	30,950
Carpenters .....	810	1.3	18.80	39,110
Carpet installers .....	40	1.6	14.77	30,710
Cement masons and concrete finishers .....	100	0.7	17.16	35,690
Construction laborers .....	2,110	2.4	18.25	37,960
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators .....	1,620	4.4	24.50	50,950
Electricians .....	1,220	2.1	29.24	60,820
Painters, construction and maintenance .....	170	0.8	21.95	45,660
Pipelayers .....	100	2.3	23.22	48,310
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	530	1.4	22.62	47,050
Roofers .....	(5)	(5)	14.93	31,050
Sheet metal workers .....	(5)	(5)	25.14	52,280
Structural iron and steel workers .....	100	1.6	30.32	63,070
Helpers--carpenters .....	(5)	(5)	11.92	24,790
Helpers--electricians .....	(5)	(5)	14.93	31,050
Helpers--pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	(5)	(5)	10.25	21,320
Construction and building inspectors .....	50	0.6	19.05	39,620
Highway maintenance workers .....	330	2.2	11.70	24,330
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining .....	50	0.8	23.41	48,680
Earth drillers, except oil and gas .....	70	3.6	20.51	42,670
Continuous mining machine operators .....	200	15.3	27.35	56,880
Roof bolters, mining .....	390	61.5	28.44	59,150
Roustabouts, oil and gas .....	60	0.8	18.03	37,500
Helpers--extraction workers .....	250	10.0	23.91	49,740

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Charleston MSA, see [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_16620.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_16620.htm).

(2) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(3) The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

(4) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a 'year-round, full time' hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

(5) Estimate not released.