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## Occupational Employment and Wages in Washington-Arlington-Alexandria – May 2013

Workers in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$30.89 in May 2013, 38 percent above 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 higher than their respective national averages in all of the 22 major occupational groups. (See [table A](#) and box note at end of release.)

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

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	United States	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	Percent difference <sup>(1)</sup>
Total, all occupations .....	100.0	100.0	\$22.33	\$30.89*	38
Management .....	4.9	7.6*	53.15	64.14*	21
Business and financial operations .....	5.0	10.3*	34.14	41.95*	23
Computer and mathematical .....	2.8	7.6*	39.43	47.75*	21
Architecture and engineering .....	1.8	2.3*	38.51	47.28*	23
Life, physical, and social science .....	0.9	2.0*	33.37	45.56*	37
Community and social service .....	1.4	1.3*	21.50	26.25*	22
Legal .....	0.8	2.4*	47.89	61.65*	29
Education, training, and library .....	6.3	6.2	24.76	28.98*	17
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media .....	1.3	2.1*	26.72	35.84*	34
Healthcare practitioners and technical .....	5.8	4.6*	35.93	41.89*	17
Healthcare support .....	3.0	2.0*	13.61	15.49*	14
Protective service .....	2.5	3.0*	20.92	24.79*	18
Food preparation and serving related .....	9.0	7.8*	10.38	11.65*	12
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance .....	3.2	3.4*	12.51	13.38*	7
Personal care and service .....	3.0	2.8*	11.88	13.99*	18
Sales and related .....	10.6	8.6*	18.37	19.65*	7
Office and administrative support .....	16.2	13.7*	16.78	20.01*	19
Farming, fishing, and forestry .....	0.3	0.0*	11.70	15.94*	36
Construction and extraction .....	3.8	3.6*	21.94	22.40*	2
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	3.9	3.0*	21.35	24.53*	15
Production .....	6.6	1.8*	16.79	18.54*	10
Transportation and material moving .....	6.8	3.9*	16.28	17.86*	10

\* 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 Washington-Arlington-Alexandria is above the national mean wage, while a negative percent difference reflects a lower wage.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, Washington employment was more highly concentrated in 9 of the 22 occupational groups including business and financial operations, computer and mathematical, and management. Conversely, 12 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation; these groups included production, transportation and material moving, and sales and related.

One occupational group—computer and mathematical—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Washington had 222,440 jobs in the computer and mathematical group, accounting for 7.6 percent of local area employment, significantly larger than the 2.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$47.75, significantly higher than the national average of \$39.43.

With employment of 36,520, applications software developers was the largest occupation within the computer and mathematical group in the Washington area, followed by systems software developers (30,220) and computer systems analysts (25,610). Among the higher paying jobs were computer and information research scientists and computer network architects, with mean hourly wages of \$57.44 and \$54.43, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were computer user support specialists (\$29.06) and computer network support specialists (\$36.53). (Detailed occupational data for computer and mathematical are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to [https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_47900.htm](https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_47900.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 Washington metropolitan area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in nearly all of the detailed occupations within the computer and mathematical group. For instance, information security analysts were employed at over 6 times the national rate in Washington, and statisticians, at 7 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, computer programmers had a location quotient of 1.4 in Washington, meaning the local employment share in this particular occupation was much closer to the national share.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation, and WorkForce West Virginia.

## **Note**

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria 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 Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Statistical Area included 16,865 establishments with a response rate of 69 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 **Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes the District of Columbia; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties, and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities in Virginia; Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; and Jefferson County 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, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria 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>
Computer and mathematical occupations .....	222,440	2.7	\$47.75	\$99,320
Computer and information research scientists .....	2,550	4.7	57.44	119,470
Computer systems analysts .....	25,610	2.3	49.58	103,130
Information security analysts .....	10,430	6.0	51.70	107,530
Computer programmers .....	9,880	1.4	43.76	91,010
Software developers, applications .....	36,520	2.6	51.70	107,540
Software developers, systems software .....	30,220	3.7	53.85	112,000
Web developers .....	5,800	2.3	40.03	83,270
Database administrators .....	6,020	2.4	46.03	95,730
Network and computer systems administrators .....	21,280	2.7	45.91	95,490
Computer network architects .....	11,430	3.7	54.43	113,220
Computer user support specialists .....	19,420	1.6	29.06	60,450
Computer network support specialists .....	8,130	2.2	36.53	75,980
Computer occupations, all other .....	24,120	5.6	50.34	104,700
Actuaries .....	390	0.9	55.77	116,000
Mathematicians .....	360	5.4	63.03	131,110
Operations research analysts .....	6,060	3.8	48.64	101,160
Statisticians .....	3,880	7.0	47.40	98,600
Mathematical science occupations, all other .....	340	12.3	34.32	71,380

Footnotes:

- (1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria MSA, see [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_47900.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_47900.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.