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MID-ATLANTIC INFORMATION OFFICE: Philadelphia, Pa.

Technical information: (215) 597-3282 BLSInfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic

Media contact: (215) 861-5600 BLSMediaPhiladelphia@bls.gov

## Occupational Employment and Wages in Harrisburg-Carlisle – May 2016

Workers in the Harrisburg-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$22.70 in May 2016, about 5 percent below the nationwide average of \$23.86, 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 11 of the 22 major occupational groups, including arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; computer and mathematical; and architecture and engineering.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment shares were significantly higher in 6 of the 22 occupational groups, including transportation and material moving; office and administrative support; and business and financial operations. Conversely, 11 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation including sales and related; production; and construction and extraction. (See [table A](#) and box note at end of release.)

**Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Harrisburg-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016**

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment			Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Harrisburg		United States	Harrisburg		Percent difference <sup>(1)</sup>
Total, all occupations .....	100.0	100.0		\$23.86	\$22.70	*	-5
Management .....	5.1	4.3	*	56.74	52.77	*	-7
Business and financial operations .....	5.2	6.5	*	36.09	31.58	*	-12
Computer and mathematical .....	3.0	3.9	*	42.25	35.92	*	-15
Architecture and engineering .....	1.8	1.4	*	40.53	34.99	*	-14
Life, physical, and social science .....	0.8	0.6	*	35.06	31.76	*	-9
Community and social service .....	1.4	1.8	*	22.69	22.21		-2
Legal .....	0.8	1.0	*	50.95	51.84		2
Education, training, and library .....	6.2	5.3	*	26.21	25.30		-3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media .....	1.4	1.1	*	28.07	23.39	*	-17
Healthcare practitioners and technical .....	5.9	6.3		38.06	37.52		-1
Healthcare support .....	2.9	2.8		14.65	14.80		1
Protective service .....	2.4	2.3		22.03	21.59		-2
Food preparation and serving related .....	9.2	8.1	*	11.47	10.62	*	-7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance .....	3.2	2.7	*	13.47	12.14	*	-10
Personal care and service .....	3.2	3.4		12.74	12.43		-2
Sales and related .....	10.4	8.7	*	19.50	18.50		-5
Office and administrative support .....	15.7	18.3	*	17.91	17.86		0
Farming, fishing, and forestry .....	0.3	0.1	*	13.37	17.31	*	29
Construction and extraction .....	4.0	2.6	*	23.51	22.57	*	-4

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Harrisburg-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016 - Continued**

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment			Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Harrisburg		United States	Harrisburg		Percent difference <sup>(1)</sup>
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	3.9	3.7		22.45	21.34	*	-5
Production .....	6.5	4.9	*	17.88	17.07	*	-5
Transportation and material moving .....	6.9	10.1	*	17.34	17.17		-1

Footnotes:

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Harrisburg-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

\* 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.

One occupational group—transportation and material moving—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Harrisburg had 32,240 jobs in transportation and material moving, accounting for 10.1 percent of local area employment, significantly above the national share of 6.9 percent. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$17.17, similar to the national wage of \$17.34.

With employment of 11,440, hand laborers and freight, stock, and material movers was the largest detailed occupation within the transportation and material moving group, followed by heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (6,350). Among the higher-paying jobs were first-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators, with a mean hourly wage of \$30.63, and first-line supervisors of hand helpers, laborers, and material movers with a wage of \$24.71. At the lower end of the wage scale were taxi drivers and chauffeurs (\$11.84) and cleaners of vehicles and equipment (\$11.96). (Detailed occupational data for transportation and material moving are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_25420.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_25420.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 Harrisburg area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in several of the occupations within the transportation and material moving group. For instance, hand laborers and freight, stock, and material movers were employed at 1.9 times the national rate in Harrisburg, and industrial truck and tractor operators at 2.8 times the U.S. average. In contrast, taxi drivers and chauffeurs had a location quotient of 0.9 in Harrisburg, indicating that this particular occupation's local employment share was similar 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 Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

### **Note on Occupational Employment Statistics Data**

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. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations for all industries combined in the nation; the 50 states and the District of Columbia; 432 metropolitan areas and divisions; 167 nonmetropolitan areas; and Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. National estimates are also available by industry for NAICS sectors, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industries, and by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at [www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm).

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. The May 2016 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2016, November 2015, May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, and November 2013. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 73 percent based on establishments and 69 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The sample in the Harrisburg-Carlisle, Pa. Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,649 establishments with a response rate of 73 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 May 2016 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).

### **Metropolitan 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 **Harrisburg-Carlisle, Pa. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Cumberland, Dauphin, and Perry Counties in Pennsylvania.

### **Additional information**

OES data are available on our regional web page at [www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic](http://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/current/methods\\_statement.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/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: (800) 877-8339.

**Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Harrisburg-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2016**

Occupation <sup>(1)</sup>	Employment <sup>(2)</sup>		Mean wage	
	Level	Location quotient <sup>(3)</sup>	Hourly	Annual <sup>(4)</sup>
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	32,240	1.5	\$17.17	\$35,700
First-line supervisors of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand.....	890	2.1	24.71	51,400
First-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	650	1.4	30.63	63,720
Airfield operations specialists.....	40	2.0	15.86	32,990
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	210	0.6	21.69	45,120
Bus drivers, school or special client.....	1,700	1.5	12.62	26,240
Driver/sales workers.....	1,120	1.2	13.52	28,120
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.....	6,350	1.6	22.45	46,690
Light truck or delivery services drivers.....	2,610	1.3	16.80	34,950
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	360	0.9	11.84	24,630
Motor vehicle operators, all other.....	30	0.3	20.49	42,620
Parking lot attendants.....	80	0.2	8.53	17,750
Automotive and watercraft service attendants.....	(5)	(5)	10.01	20,810
Conveyor operators and tenders.....	(5)	(5)	17.06	35,470
Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators.....	30	0.3	17.51	36,420
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3,430	2.8	15.58	32,400
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	440	0.6	11.96	24,870
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	11,440	1.9	15.34	31,910
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	(5)	(5)	16.91	35,170
Packers and packagers, hand.....	1,870	1.2	13.32	22,700

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Harrisburg-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area, see [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_25420.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_25420.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.