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Occupational Employment and Wages in Dayton, Ohio MSA – May 2013

Workers in the Dayton Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$21.40 in May 2013, compared to the nationwide average of \$22.33, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that, after testing for statistical significance, no wages in the local area were significantly higher than their respective national averages in 22 major occupational groups. Thirteen groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including management; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; and computer and mathematical.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 7 of the 22 occupational groups, including healthcare practitioners and technical; production; and healthcare support. Conversely, nine groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including construction and extraction; personal care and service; and sales and related. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Major occupational group	Percent of tota	al employment	Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Dayton	United States	Dayton	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾	
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$22.33	\$21.40	-4	
Management	4.9	4.8	53.15	47.22*	-11	
Business and financial operations	5.0	5.4*	34.14	32.46	-5	
Computer and mathematical	2.8	3.2*	39.43	34.97*	-11	
Architecture and engineering	1.8	2.8*	38.51	39.78	3	
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	0.8	33.37	35.05	5	
Community and social services	1.4	1.4	21.50	20.97	-2	
Legal	0.8	0.5*	47.89	47.83	0	
Education, training, and library	6.3	6.6	24.76	25.50	3	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.1*	26.72	22.07*	-17	
Healthcare practitioner and technical	5.8	7.5*	35.93	33.65*	-6	
Healthcare support	3.0	4.0*	13.61	13.29	-2	
Protective service	2.5	1.8*	20.92	19.11*	-9	
Food preparation and serving related	9.0	9.6*	10.38	9.77*	-6	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.2	3.2	12.51	12.74	2	
Personal care and service	3.0	2.1*	11.88	10.90*	-8	
Sales and related	10.6	9.8*	18.37	15.98*	-13	
Office and administrative support	16.2	15.8	16.78	15.92*	-5	
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	(2)*	11.70	13.20	13	
Construction and extraction	3.8	2.2*	21.94	20.53*	-6	
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.4*	21.35	20.28*	-5	
Production	6.6	8.1*	16.79	16.41*	-2	

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

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

Major occupational group	Percent of tota	al employment	Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Dayton	United States	Dayton	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Transportation and material moving	6.8	6.1*	16.28	15.13*	-7

Footnotes:

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

(2) Indicates a value of less than 0.05 percent

* 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—healthcare practitioners and technical—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Dayton had 27,670 jobs in healthcare practitioners and technical, accounting for 7.5 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 5.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$33.65, measurably below the national wage of \$35.93.

With employment of 10,170, registered nurses was the largest occupation within the healthcare practitioners and technical group, followed by licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (3,220) and pharmacy technicians (1,260). Among the higher paying jobs were psychiatrists and family and general practitioners, with mean hourly wages of \$112.74 and \$85.32, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were emergency medical technicians and paramedics (\$12.29) and veterinary technologists and technicians (\$12.78). (Detailed occupational data for healthcare practitioners and technical are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2013/may/oes_19380.htm).

Location quotients allow for the exploration of an area's occupational make-up 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 than it does nationally. In the Dayton Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the healthcare practitioners and technical group. For instance, nurse anesthetists were employed at 2.6 times the national rate in Dayton, and, dispensing opticians at 1.9 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, pharmacists had a location quotient of 1.0 in Dayton, 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, the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services.

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Dayton 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 Dayton Metropolitan Statistical Area included 3,118 establishments with a response rate of 75 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to 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 and www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm.

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 and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at 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 **Dayton, Ohio Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Greene, Miami, Montgomery, and Preble Counties.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/midwest. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at 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. 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,Dayton Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2013

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Emplo	yment	Mean wages		
	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾	
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	27,670	1.3	\$33.65	\$69,99	
Chiropractors	80	1.0	50.89	105,85	
Dentists, General	220	0.8	75.11	156,23	
Dietitians and Nutritionists	150	0.9	25.27	52,56	
Optometrists	60	0.7	57.95	120,54	
Pharmacists	810	1.0	53.04	110,32	
Anesthesiologists	(5)	(5)	(6)	((
Family and General Practitioners	600	1.8	85.32	177,46	
Internists, General	210	1.7	75.70	157,45	
Pediatricians, General	150	1.8	65.01	135,23	
Psychiatrists	40	0.6	112.74	234,50	
Surgeons	110	1.0	(6)	(
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	1,130	1.3	80.33	167,08	
Physician Assistants	230	0.9	44.87	93,33	
Podiatrists	30	1.4	44.78	93,14	
Occupational Therapists	370	1.2	41.69	86,71	
Physical Therapists	520	1.0	41.61	86,54	
Radiation Therapists	80	1.8	31.85	66,25	
Recreational Therapists	40	0.8	19.66	40,90	
Respiratory Therapists	440	1.3	25.38	52,78	
Speech-Language Pathologists	410	1.2	41.18	85,66	
Therapists, All Other	(5)	(5)	32.10	66,7	
Veterinarians	(5)	(5)	39.13	81,39	
Registered Nurses	10,170	1.4	29.10	60,53	
Nurse Anesthetists	260	2.6	74.38	154,72	
Nurse Practitioners	390	1.2	39.46	82,0	
Health Diagnosing and Treating Practitioners, All Other.	50	0.5	30.80	64,07	
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	550	1.2	27.76	57,73	
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	450	1.2	19.40	40,35	
	430	0.8	32.57	40,30	
Dental Hygienists			24.19	50,32	
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	110 260	0.8	30.54	63,52	
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers		1.6	31.34	65,18	
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	60 760	1.1		-	
Radiologic Technologists	760	1.4	25.24 26.46	52,49	
Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologists	140			55,05	
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	580	0.9	12.29	25,55	
Dietetic Technicians	50	0.7	17.26	35,89	
Pharmacy Technicians	1,260	1.3	13.82	28,74	
Psychiatric Technicians	130	0.7	15.47	32,18	
Surgical Technologists	250	0.9	20.43	42,50	
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	390	1.6	12.78	26,58	
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	3,220	1.6	19.77	41,13	
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	650	1.3	16.28	33,86	
Opticians, Dispensing	360	1.9	16.07	33,43	
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	330	1.3	19.69	40,9	
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	170	1.0	34.62	72,02	
Occupational Health and Safety Technicians	30	0.9	24.52	51,01	
Athletic Trainers	80	1.2	(5)	42,72	
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All	110	0.9	22.85	47,53	

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Dayton, OH, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_19380.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.(6) This wage is equal to or greater than \$80.00 per hour or \$166,400 per year.