Occupational Employment and Wages in New York-Jersey City-White Plains — May 2017

Workers in the New York-Jersey City-White Plains Metropolitan Division had an average (mean) hourly wage of $30.96 in May 2017, about 27 percent above the nationwide average of $24.34, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chief Regional Economist Martin Kohli noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were higher than their respective national averages in 21 of the 22 major occupational groups, including management; legal; and business and financial operations. Only one group—healthcare support—had wages that were significantly lower wages than the national average.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 11 of the 22 occupational groups, including healthcare support; business and financial operations; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media. Conversely, eight groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including production; food preparation and serving related; and transportation and material moving. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the New York-Jersey City-White Plains Metropolitan Division, and measures of statistical significance, May 2017

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	New York	United States	New York	Percent difference [1]
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0	$24.34	$30.96*	27
Management	5.1	5.6*	57.65	79.75*	38
Business and financial operations............................	5.2	6.8*	36.70	48.43*	32
Computer and mathematical	3.0	3.4*	43.18	50.15*	16
Architecture and engineering	1.8	0.9*	41.44	43.98*	6
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.7*	35.76	38.90*	9
Community and social service.................................	1.5	1.8*	23.10	26.40*	14
Legal...	0.8	1.3*	51.62	70.64*	37
Education, training, and library...............................	6.1	6.9*	26.67	33.30*	25
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media.......	1.4	2.5*	28.34	39.19*	38
Healthcare practitioners and technical	6.0	5.4*	38.83	46.48*	20
Healthcare support	2.9	4.8*	15.05	14.43*	-4
Protective service	2.4	3.5*	22.69	25.09*	11
Food preparation and serving related	9.3	7.7*	11.88	14.00*	18
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance ...	3.1	3.2	13.91	17.45*	25
Personal care and service......................................	3.6	4.1*	13.11	15.59*	19
Sales and related	10.2	10.2	19.56	27.28*	39
Office and administrative support............................	15.4	16.1*	18.24	21.36*	17
Farming, fishing, and forestry.................................	0.3	(2)	13.87	17.43*	26
Construction and extraction....................................	4.0	3.2*	24.01	33.44*	39

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the New York-Jersey City-White Plains Metropolitan Division, and measures of statistical significance, May 2017 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	New York	United States	New York	Percent difference [1]
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.0*	23.02	26.31*	14
Production	6.3	2.8*	18.30	18.87*	3
Transportation and material moving........................	7.0	6.1*	17.82	19.70*	11

Footnotes:
(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the New York-Jersey City-White Plains Metropolitan Division is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.
(2) Estimate not released
 * 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 support—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. New York-Jersey City-White Plains had 320,970 jobs in healthcare support, accounting for 4.8 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 2.9-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was $14.43, significantly below the national wage of $15.05.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the healthcare support group included home health aides (181,160), nursing assistants (69,910), and medical assistants (22,700). Among the higher paying jobs were occupational therapy assistants and physical therapist assistants, with mean hourly wages of $32.19 and $29.45, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were home health aides ($11.66) and physical therapist aides ($12.78). (Detailed occupational data for healthcare support are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2017/may/oes_35614.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 than it does nationally. In the New York-Jersey City-White Plains Metropolitan Division, above-average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the healthcare support group. For instance, home health aides were employed at 4.7 times the national rate in New York-Jersey City-White Plains. On the other hand, nursing assistants had a location quotient of 1.0 in New York-Jersey City-White Plains, 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 New York State Department of Labor.

Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

With the release of the May 2017 estimates, the OES program has replaced 21 detailed occupations found in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) with 10 new aggregations of those occupations. In addition, selected 4- and 5-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries previously published by OES will no longer be published separately. Some of the 4-digit NAICS industries that are no longer being published separately will instead be published as OES-specific industry aggregations. More information about the new occupational and industry aggregations is available at www.bls.gov/oes/changes_2017.htm.

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 data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 650 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), metropolitan divisions, nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels, and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 200,000 sampled establishments are contacted, one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2017 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2017, November 2016, May 2016, November 2015, May 2015, and November 2014. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 72 percent based on establishments and 68 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted sample employment of 82 million across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The sample in the New York-Jersey City-White Plains Metropolitan Division included 22,628 establishments with a response rate of 71 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_tec.htm.

The May 2017 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.

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 **New York-Jersey City-White Plains, N.Y.-N.J. Metropolitan Division** includes Bergen, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Passaic Counties of New Jersey and Bronx, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester Counties of New York.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/new-york-new-jersey. 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/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, New York-Jersey City-White Plains Metropolitan Division, May 2017

Occupation [1]	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level [2]	Location quotient [3]	Hourly	Annual [4]
Healthcare support occupations...	320,970	1.7	$14.43	$30,010
Home health aides	181,160	4.7	11.66	24,240
Psychiatric aides	3,080	1.0	20.34	42,320
Nursing assistants	69,910	1.0	17.06	35,480
Orderlies...	2,950	1.2	15.95	33,170
Occupational therapy assistants	1,710	0.9	32.19	66,960
Occupational therapy aides..	170	0.5	15.13	31,470
Physical therapist assistants	2,410	0.6	29.45	61,250
Physical therapist aides...	2,670	1.2	12.78	26,580
Massage therapists	3,110	0.6	28.45	59,170
Dental assistants	15,170	1.0	18.16	37,780
Medical assistants	22,700	0.8	17.43	36,250
Medical equipment preparers...	2,920	1.2	19.91	41,420
Medical transcriptionists	830	0.3	22.48	46,760
Pharmacy aides..	1,240	0.7	14.53	30,220
Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers..	1,520	0.4	16.38	34,070
Phlebotomists...	4,350	0.8	19.47	40,490
Healthcare support workers, all other..............................	5,080	1.2	18.02	37,490

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in New York-Jersey City-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division, see www.bls.gov/oes/2017/may/oes_35614.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.