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Occupational Employment and Wages in Augusta-Richmond County – May 2014

Workers in the Augusta-Richmond County Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$19.95 in May 2014, about 12 percent below the nationwide average of \$22.71, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were higher than their respective national averages in 1 of the 22 major occupational groups. Eighteen groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including sales and related; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; and business and financial operations.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 4 of the 22 occupational groups, including healthcare practitioners and technical; and production. Conversely, 10 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including business and financial operations; office and administrative support; and management. (See [table A](#) and [box note](#) at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Augusta-Richmond County Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2014

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Augusta	United States	Augusta	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Total, all occupations.....	100.0%	100.0%	\$22.71	\$19.95*	-12
Management.....	5.0	4.1*	54.08	46.61*	-14
Business and financial operations.....	5.1	3.2*	34.81	29.02*	-17
Computer and mathematical.....	2.8	1.4*	40.37	32.67*	-19
Architecture and engineering.....	1.8	2.7	39.19	40.64	4
Life, physical, and social science.....	0.8	0.9	33.69	29.86*	-11
Community and social services.....	1.4	1.1*	21.79	19.35*	-11
Legal.....	0.8	0.4*	48.61	34.54*	-29
Education, training, and library.....	6.2	7.1*	25.10	22.56	-10
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media.....	1.3	0.8*	26.82	21.53*	-20
Healthcare practitioner and technical.....	5.8	8.4*	36.54	33.94*	-7
Healthcare support.....	2.9	3.1	13.86	12.81*	-8
Protective service.....	2.4	2.9	21.14	17.45*	-17
Food preparation and serving related.....	9.1	9.3	10.57	9.55*	-10
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance.....	3.2	3.3	12.68	10.46*	-18
Personal care and service.....	3.1	2.7*	12.01	10.95*	-9
Sales and related.....	10.5	10.0*	18.59	14.21*	-24
Office and administrative support.....	16.0	14.9*	17.08	14.72*	-14

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Augusta-Richmond County Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2014 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Augusta	United States	Augusta	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Farming, fishing, and forestry.....	0.3	0.1*	12.09	17.53*	45
Construction and extraction.....	3.9	4.5	22.40	19.55*	-13
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	3.9	4.4*	21.74	20.35*	-6
Production.....	6.6	7.8*	17.06	17.93	5
Transportation and material moving.....	6.8	6.9	16.57	15.45*	-7

⁽¹⁾ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Augusta 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—healthcare practitioners and technical—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Augusta-Richmond County had 17,120 jobs in healthcare practitioners and technical, accounting for 8.4 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 5.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$33.94, significantly below the national wage of \$36.54.

Some of the largest detailed occupations within the healthcare practitioners and technical group included registered nurses (5,860), licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (1,860), and pharmacy technicians (810). Among the higher paying jobs were obstetricians and gynecologists and general pediatricians, with mean hourly wages of \$117.29 and \$80.44, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were pharmacy technicians (\$13.94) and emergency medical technicians and paramedics (\$14.94). (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/2014/may/oes_12260.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 Augusta-Richmond County Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the healthcare practitioners and technical group. For instance, emergency medical technicians and paramedics were employed at 1.9 times the national rate in Augusta, and licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, at 1.8 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, medical records and health information technicians had a location quotient of 1.2 in Augusta, 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 Georgia Department of Labor.

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. May 2014 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, November 2012, May 2012, and November 2011. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 74.3 percent based on establishments and 70.5 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.1 percent of total national employment. (Response rates are slightly lower for these estimates due to the federal shutdown in October 2013.) The sample in the Augusta-Richmond County Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,508 establishments with a response rate of 79 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/oesrrest.htm and www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcma.htm, respectively.

The May 2014 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 **Augusta-Richmond County, Ga. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Burke, Columbia, McDuffie, and Richmond Counties of Georgia and Aiken and Edgefield Counties of South Carolina.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/southeast. 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/2014/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: 800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Augusta-Richmond County Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2014

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations.....	17,120	1.4	\$33.94	\$70,600
Chiropractors.....	40	1.0	32.98	68,590
Dentists, General.....	160	1.1	95.10	197,810
Dentists, All Other Specialists.....	60	7.9	56.70	117,930
Dietitians and Nutritionists.....	230	2.5	16.11	33,500
Optometrists.....	90	1.9	67.63	140,680
Pharmacists.....	580	1.3	53.73	111,750
Anesthesiologists.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Family and General Practitioners.....	160	0.9	112.53	234,060
Internists, General.....	30	0.5	99.17	206,270
Obstetricians and Gynecologists.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	117.29	243,970
Pediatricians, General.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	80.44	167,320
Surgeons.....	60	0.9	(⁶)	(⁶)
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other.....	1,060	2.3	74.92	155,830
Physician Assistants.....	160	1.2	40.40	84,030
Occupational Therapists.....	130	0.8	33.90	70,500
Physical Therapists.....	350	1.2	38.86	80,830
Radiation Therapists.....	50	1.9	38.67	80,430
Recreational Therapists.....	70	2.5	18.90	39,320
Respiratory Therapists.....	310	1.7	25.53	53,090
Speech-Language Pathologists.....	150	0.8	31.67	65,860
Veterinarians.....	140	1.5	50.54	105,130
Registered Nurses.....	5,860	1.4	31.32	65,150
Nurse Practitioners.....	350	1.9	40.58	84,410
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists.....	370	1.5	26.64	55,420
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians.....	440	1.8	17.65	36,720
Dental Hygienists.....	240	0.8	28.19	58,630
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians.....	150	1.9	25.98	54,030
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers.....	120	1.4	28.95	60,210
Nuclear Medicine Technologists.....	40	1.2	27.95	58,130
Radiologic Technologists.....	410	1.4	25.11	52,230
Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologists.....	50	1.0	28.02	58,280
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics.....	680	1.9	14.94	31,060
Dietetic Technicians.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.94	22,760
Pharmacy Technicians.....	810	1.5	13.94	29,000
Surgical Technologists.....	280	1.9	17.68	36,770
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians.....	150	1.1	13.93	28,970
Ophthalmic Medical Technicians.....	120	2.2	16.65	34,630
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses.....	1,860	1.8	18.70	38,910
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians.....	320	1.2	18.37	38,200
Opticians, Dispensing.....	130	1.2	14.32	29,790
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other.....	190	1.3	20.50	42,640
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists.....	120	1.2	31.65	65,840

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_12260.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 \$90.00 per hour or \$187,199 per year.

