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Occupational Employment and Wages in Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin — May 2015

Workers in the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$21.49 in May 2015, about 7 percent below the nationwide average of \$23.23, 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 lower than their respective national averages in 18 of the 22 major occupational groups including, computer and mathematical; management; and architecture and engineering. One group had a significantly higher wage than its respective national average.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 6 of the 22 occupational groups, including management; office and administrative support; and transportation and material moving. Conversely, 14 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including education, training, and library; construction and extraction; and personal care and service. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Nashville	United States	Nashville	Percent difference (1)	
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$23.23	\$21.49*	-7	
Management	5.0	6.7*	55.30	46.86*	-15	
Business and Financial Operations	5.1	4.8*	35.48	32.06*	-10	
Computer and Mathematical	2.9	2.4*	41.43	34.89*	-16	
Architecture and Engineering	1.8	1.4*	39.89	33.98*	-15	
Life, Physical, and Social Science	0.8	0.5*	34.24	27.99*	-18	
Community and Social Services	1.4	1.1*	22.19	19.81*	-11	
Legal	0.8	0.6*	49.74	44.50*	-11	
Education, Training, and Library	6.2	4.8*	25.48	22.74*	-11	
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.3	1.6*	27.39	26.10	-5	
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	5.8	6.4	37.40	33.03*	-12	
Healthcare Support	2.9	2.6*	14.19	13.40*	-6	
Protective Service	2.4	2.2*	21.45	17.26*	-20	
Food Preparation and Serving Related	9.1	9.3	10.98	10.02*	-9	
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	3.2	2.6*	13.02	11.67*	-10	
Personal Care and Service	3.1	2.3*	12.33	12.15	-1	
Sales and Related	10.5	10.0*	18.90	18.12*	-4	
Office and Administrative Support	15.8	17.4*	17.47	17.21*	-1	
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.3	0.1*	12.67	14.32*	13	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Nashville	United States	Nashville	Percent difference (1)
Construction and Extraction	4.0	3.0*	22.88	19.76*	-14
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3.9	4.3*	22.11	21.39*	-3
Production	6.6	7.7*	17.41	17.26	-1
Transportation and Material Moving	6.9	8.2*	16.90	16.10*	-5

Footnotes:

One occupational group—management—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin had 59,210 jobs in management, accounting for 6.7 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 5.0-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$46.86, significantly below the national wage of \$55.30.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the management group included general and operations managers (15,870), financial managers (5,830), and sales managers (3,790). Among the higher paying jobs were chief executives and architectural and engineering managers, with mean hourly wages of \$79.41 and \$54.81, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were education administrators, preschool and childcare center/program (\$17.49) and food service managers (\$21.27). (Detailed occupational data for management are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/oes_34980.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 Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the management group. For instance, food service managers were employed at 2.5 times the national rate in Nashville, and administrative services managers, at 1.9 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, education administrators, elementary and secondary school had a location quotient of 1.0 in Nashville, 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 Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development.

⁽¹⁾ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin 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.

Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

With the issuance of data for May 2015, the OES program has incorporated redefined metropolitan area definitions as designated by the Office of Management and Budget. OES data are available for 394 metropolitan areas, 38 metropolitan divisions, and 167 OES-defined nonmetropolitan areas. A listing of the areas and their definitions can be found at www.bls.gov/oes/current/msa_def.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 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.

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 2015 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, and November 2012. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 73.5 percent based on establishments and 69.6 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.9 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 Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area included 5,096 establishments with a response rate of 64 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2015 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 Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, Tenn. Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Hickman, Macon, Maury, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, and Wilson Counties.

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/2015/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, Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2015

- " (4)	Emplo	yment	Mean wages		
Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)	
Management Occupations	59,210	1.3	\$46.86	\$97,460	
Chief Executives	2,230	1.5	79.41	165,170	
General and Operations Managers	15,870	1.2	54.46	113,280	
Legislators	270	0.7	(5)	25,990	
Advertising and Promotions Managers	260	1.4	38.02	79,080	
Marketing Managers	1,330	1.1	47.48	98,770	
Sales Managers	3,790	1.6	49.84	103,670	
Public Relations and Fundraising Managers	380	1.0	45.33	94,290	
Administrative Services Managers	3,310	1.9	38.68	80,440	
Computer and Information Systems Managers	3,250	1.5	49.83	103,650	
Financial Managers	5,830	1.7	52.67	109,560	
Industrial Production Managers	1,240	1.1	40.21	83,640	
Purchasing Managers	680	1.5	41.07	85,430	
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	1,130	1.6	39.49	82,140	
Compensation and Benefits Managers	220	2.1	43.52	90,530	
Human Resources Managers	1,040	1.3	42.14	87,650	
Training and Development Managers	460	2.3	38.01	79,060	
Construction Managers	2,020	1.3	45.38	94,400	
Education Administrators, Preschool and Childcare Center/Program	130	0.4	17.49	36,390	
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	1,500	1.0	(5)	76,000	
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	1,170	1.4	44.48	92,520	
Education Administrators, All Other	(5)	(5)	24.71	51,390	
Architectural and Engineering Managers	1,060	0.9	54.81	114,010	
Food Service Managers	3,170	2.5	21.27	44,240	
Lodging Managers	320	1.4	30.74	63,930	
Medical and Health Services Managers	3,240	1.6	45.86	95,380	
Natural Sciences Managers	160	0.5	54.75	113,880	
Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	60	0.6	39.20	81,530	
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	1,820	1.6	28.63	59,540	
Social and Community Service Managers	700	0.9	30.88	64,240	
Managers, All Other	1,900	0.8	39.19	81,520	

Footnotes

⁽¹⁾ For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_34980.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.