

```
$(this).html().replace(/( | )/g, " ").replace(/([a-zA-Z0-9]) ([a-zA-Z0-9])/g, "$1$2"); var nbspFound = 0;
for(var i = 0; i < string.length; i++){ if(!string[i].match(/[ ]/gi)){ break; } else{ nbspFound++; } }
if(nbspFound){ nbspFound = nbspFound / 2; }else{ nbspFound = 0; } nbspFound = Math.ceil(nbspFound);
$(this).removeClass("sub0").addClass("sub"+nbspFound); /*document.write($(this).html() + "
sub"+nbspFound + "
");*/ }); /*trim these nbsp;*/ $(this).find("tbody th p").each(function() { $(this).html($(this).html().replace(/
gi, " ").replace(/^[^a-zA-Z0-9<>]*?([a-zA-Z0-9<>])/gi, "$1")); }); /*fixing instances where there are 2
tbody*/ if($(this).find("tbody").size() == 2 && $(this).find("tfoot").size() == 0) { $
(this).find("tbody").eq(1).replaceWith('
'); if($(this).parents(".pdf-table-wrapper").find("div.table-foot-outside").size() == 0) { $(this).parents(".pdf-table-wrap
'+$(this).find("tfoot").html()+'
'); } else { $(this).parents(".pdf-table-wrapper").find("div.table-foot-outside").prepend($(this).find("tfoot").html()); } if(
(this).parents(".pdf-table-wrapper").find(".runningFooter").html("Note: See footnotes at end of table."); } } /*hide right
(this).find("thead tr").each(function() { var rowWidth = 0; $(this).find('td,th').each(function() { if($(this).attr("colspan"
(this).prev().find('td,th').each(function() { if((Number($(this).attr("rowspan")) - that.index()) <= 0) { rowWidth += 1; }
(this).html('
```

```
"); if($(this).parents(".pdf-table-wrapper").find("div.table-foot-outside").size() == 0) { $(this).parents(".pdf-table-wrap
'+$(this).find("td").html()+'
'); } else { $(this).parents(".pdf-table-wrapper").find("div.table-foot-outside").prepend($(this).find("td").html()); } if($
table-wrapper").find(".runningFooter").html("Note: See footnotes at end of table."); } } }); /*create tbody if it doesnt
(this).parents(".pdf-table-wrapper").find("tbody").size() == 0) { $(this).parent().append("
"); } $(this).wrap('
'); } } }); $(".pdf-table-wrapper .movingToTBODY").each(function(index) { $(this).parent().find("tbody").append($
(this).contents().filter(function() { return this.nodeType == 3; }).wrap(""); }); /*doing it again for the root because it h
(".table-foot-outside span").each(function() { if(!$(this).html().replace(/ /gi, "").match(/^[^a-zA-Z0-9]*$/gi)) { $(this
(this).next().size()) { $(this).remove(); } }); $(".pdf-table-wrapper table").each(function() { if($(this).next().next().attr(
belong on the root*/ $(this).parentsUntil(".newsrelease-page").after($(this).parent().html()).remove(); var tableid = $(
$nbsp;/gi, "").replace(/ /gi, "").match(/[a-zA-Z0-9]/gi)) { $(this).remove(); } }); $(".newsrelease-page > br").each(funcio
added table at the end of the document and prevented pagebreaktable class from being applied*/ /*on certain tables. w
wrapper").size(); $(".nr-tables").nextAll(".pdf-table-wrapper").each(function(index) { if(index < $(".nr-tables").nextAll
(".nr-tables").nextAll("div").find(".cms-image").size(); $(".nr-tables").nextAll("div").each(function(index) { $(this).fin
```

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

```

image").each(function(){ var imageID = $(this).prev("a").attr("id"); if(!imageID){ $(this).prev("a").remove(); imageID =
(this).parent().attr("id",imageID).addClass("cms-image-div").removeAttr("style"); $(this).parent().prev("p").removeA
(this).attr("width") < $(this).attr("height")){ var newHeight = 850;/* max on the page. sort of with some space at the b
newWidth = 700; } $(this).removeAttr("width").removeAttr("height"); $(this).css("width",newWidth + "px").css("hei
paragraph thats before a cms image. */ $("cms-image").each(function(){ if($(this).parent().prev().prop("tagName") =
top", "5px"); } }); /*these empty ps are so problematic. get rid of them. [.replace(/[\s\r\n\t]/gi,"") * / $("p").each(function
/gi,"") == ""){ $(this).remove(); } }); /*tables will outright disappear if it is wide and right before the pdfpagebreak.*/
("nopagebreak").prev().addClass("nopagebreakbefore"); /*in the case there is no content except the news release ta
in the template remove this tag.*/ if($(".pdfpagebreak").next().attr("class") == "nr-tables"){ $(".pdfpagebreak").remove
("pdfpagebreak").remove(); $(".nr-tables").nextAll(".pdf-table-wrapper").each(function(index){ if(index != numberO
wrapper").each(function(index){ if( (numberOfTablesAfterNR - 1) == index){ $(this).next().remove(); $(this).remove
$(".pdf-table-wrapper.wide").each(function(){ $(this).next(".runningFooterDiv").appendTo($(this)); }); /*get rid of lin
causing extra spaces on tables that transitioned into a new page. http://dewscmsp.psb.bls.gov:9992/Rhythmyx/assemble
http://dewscmsp.psb.bls.gov:9992/Rhythmyx/assembly/render?sys_revision=1&sys_context=0&sys_folderid=51638
'); }); }

```

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For Release: Friday, June 30, 2017

SOUTHEAST INFORMATION OFFICE: Atlanta, Ga.
 Technical information: (404) 893-4222 BLSInfoAtlanta@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/southeast
 Media contact: (404) 893-4220

Occupational Employment and Wages for Driver/Sales Workers

Among the 13 metropolitan areas located entirely or partially in Alabama, 5 had annual wages that were significantly below-average wages for light truck or delivery services drivers, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Relative to their respective national average. Nationwide, the average (mean) wage for driver/sales workers was \$28,440; for health care workers, \$31,200. For more information on these wages in metropolitan areas in Alabama, please see [Technical Note](#).

Table A. Average (mean) annual wages for driver/sales workers and truck drivers in the United States, Alabama, and metropolitan areas

Area	Driver/Sales Workers
United States.....	\$28,440
Alabama.....	31,200
Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville.....	27,000

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Average (mean) annual wages for driver/sales workers and truck drivers in the United States, Alabama, and metropolitan areas in Alabama

Area	Driver/Sales Workers
Auburn-Opelika	33,2
Birmingham-Hoover	33,0
Columbus	19,9
Daphne-Fairhope-Foley	23,0
Decatur	26,
Dothan	35,4
Florence-Muscle Shoals	30,
Gadsden	29,
Huntsville	41,2
Mobile	33,
Montgomery	38,0
Tuscaloosa	26,

Note: An asterisk indicates that the mean annual wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

Of the 13 metropolitan areas located entirely or partially in the state, the Birmingham-Hoover area had the largest number of selected occupations combined. Employment in these three occupations combined was less than 4,400 in each of the metropolitan areas.

Table B. Employment of driver/sales workers and truck drivers in the United States, Alabama, and metropolitan areas in Alabama

Area	Driver/Sales Workers
United States	426,310
Alabama	5,770
Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville	140
Auburn-Opelika	80
Birmingham-Hoover	1,390
Columbus	(1)
Daphne-Fairhope-Foley	220
Decatur	320
Dothan	240
Florence-Muscle Shoals	220
Gadsden	110
Huntsville	330
Mobile	450
Montgomery	290
Tuscaloosa	600

Footnotes:

(1) Data not available.

Location quotients (LQs) allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of employment in the area than it does nationally.

Three metropolitan areas in Alabama had above-average concentrations of employment for the three selected occupations. Dothan was employed at 1.8 times the national rate in Dothan, and 1.7 times the U.S. average in Decatur. Dothan had a LQ of 1.7.

Table C. Location quotients of driver/sales workers and truck drivers in the United States, Alabama, and metropolitan areas in Alabama

Area	Driver/Sales Workers
United States	1

Table C. Location quotients of driver/sales workers and truck drivers in the United States, Alabama, and metropolitan areas

Area	Driver/Sales Workers
Alabama	1
Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville.....	1
Auburn-Opelika	0
Birmingham-Hoover	0
Columbus	(
Daphne-Fairhope-Foley	1
Decatur.....	2
Dothan.....	1
Florence-Muscle Shoals.....	1
Gadsden.....	1
Huntsville.....	0
Mobile.....	0
Montgomery	0
Tuscaloosa	2

Footnotes:

(1) Data not available.

Wages for driver/sales workers in metropolitan areas in Alabama

Five metropolitan areas had wages significantly higher than the U.S. average of \$28,440 for driver/sales workers: Huntsville, Birmingham-Hoover, and Daphne-Fairhope-Foley—had wages that were measurably below the national average.

Wages for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers in metropolitan areas in Alabama

Wages were significantly below the national average of \$43,590 for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers in 10 of the areas—Columbus, Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, and Dothan—were not measurably different from the national average.

Wages for light truck or delivery services drivers in metropolitan areas in Alabama

Eight metropolitan areas earned wages significantly lower than the national average of \$34,790 for light truck or delivery services drivers among the lower-paying areas. Light truck or delivery services drivers in five areas in Alabama earned wages that were

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program b

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. It is possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is.

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment, occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 650 areas, including states and the District of Columbia; NAICS sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels, and national estimates by ownership across all industries.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels are conducted by mail, other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2016 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels. The national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 73 percent based on establishments. The six panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. For more information about OES concepts and methods, see www.bls.gov/news.release/oes.00-0.htm.

The May 2016 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 NAICS system. 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.

- **Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, Ala. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Calhoun County in Alabama.
- **Auburn-Opelika, Ala. MSA** includes Lee County in Alabama.
- **Birmingham-Hoover, Ala. MSA** includes Bibb, Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, Shelby, St. Clair, and Walker Counties in Alabama.
- **Columbus, Ga.-Ala. MSA** includes Chattahoochee, Harris, Marion, and Muscogee Counties in Georgia; Russell County in Alabama.
- **Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, Ala. MSA** includes Baldwin County in Alabama.
- **Decatur, Ala. MSA** includes Lawrence and Morgan Counties in Alabama.
- **Dothan, Ala. MSA** includes Geneva, Henry, and Houston Counties in Alabama.
- **Florence-Muscle Shoals, Ala. MSA** includes Colbert and Lauderdale Counties in Alabama.
- **Gadsden, Ala. MSA** includes Etowah County in Alabama.
- **Huntsville, Ala. MSA** includes Limestone and Madison Counties in Alabama.
- **Mobile, Ala. MSA** includes Mobile County in Alabama.
- **Montgomery, Ala. MSA** includes Autauga, Elmore, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties in Alabama.
- **Tuscaloosa, Ala. MSA** includes Hale, Pickens, and Tuscaloosa Counties in Alabama.

Additional information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5555.