



SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW, ROOM 7T50
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE: 404-893-4222

Media Contact: Karen Ransom
(404) 893-4220

Internet address: www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm

FOR RELEASE:
FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 2008

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES FOR NURSES IN GEORGIA, MAY 2007

In Georgia, registered nurses earned an average (mean) hourly wage of \$27.57, and licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses averaged \$16.68 as of May 2007, according to survey results from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Nationwide, average wages for these occupations were \$30.04 and \$18.72, respectively. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that average wages for Georgia's registered nurses and licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses were significantly lower than those for the nation.

Registered nurses were among the most widely held occupations in Georgia, with 62,230 jobs representing 1.5 percent of total employment in May 2007. Still, the employment share of registered nurses in Georgia was below the national share of 1.8 percent. The number of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses in the State totaled 24,210, accounting for a 0.6-percent share of employment. Nationally, licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses made up 0.5 percent of employment.

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 Alabama Department of Labor; the Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation; the Georgia Department of Labor; the Kentucky Department of Labor; the Mississippi Department of Employment Security; the North Carolina Department of Labor; the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing & Regulations; and the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and up to 801 non-military detailed occupations for the nation, states, 375 metropolitan areas, 34 metropolitan divisions, and 175 nonmetropolitan areas.

Employment and wages for registered nurses in metropolitan areas in Georgia

No metropolitan area in Georgia had an average wage for registered nurses that was significantly higher than the national average of \$30.04 in May 2007. Of the 13 metropolitan areas in the State for which data were available, 12 had wages that were measurably lower than that for the nation and one, Savannah, had a wage that was not significantly different from the

national average. Wages for registered nurses ranged from \$29.66 in Savannah to \$23.57 in Albany.

The highest concentrations of registered nurses in Georgia were in the metropolitan areas of Macon (3.2 percent) and Rome (3.1 percent). Three other metropolitan areas in Georgia—Albany, Augusta-Richmond County, and Savannah—also had employment shares significantly above the 1.8-percent national average. In contrast, three metropolitan areas in Georgia recorded employment shares for registered nurses that were measurably lower than that for the nation—Dalton, Hinesville-Fort Stewart, and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta.

Table A. Employment and mean hourly wages for registered nurses in the United States and metropolitan areas in Georgia, May 2007

Area	Registered Nurses			Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses		
	Employment		Mean hourly wage	Employment		Mean hourly wage
	Level	Share of total (in percent)		Level	Share of total (in percent)	
United States	2,468,340	1.8	\$30.04	719,240	0.5	\$18.72
Georgia	62,230	1.5 *	27.57 *	24,210	0.6 *	16.68 *
Albany	1,500	2.4 *	23.57 *	520	0.8 *	14.69 *
Athens-Clarke County	1,700	2.1	26.15 *	400	0.5	17.44 *
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta	31,530	1.3 *	28.32 *	10,180	0.4 *	17.80 *
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	5,050	2.4 *	28.90 *	2,220	1.1 *	15.63 *
Brunswick	750	1.8	24.62 *	250	0.6	16.23 *
Chattanooga, TN-GA	4,250	1.9	24.65 *	1,470	0.6	17.08 *
Columbus, GA-AL	2,110	1.8	27.17 *	1,110	1.0 *	16.08 *
Dalton	670	0.9 *	24.21 *	330	0.4 *	15.98 *
Gainesville	-	-	25.24 *	320	0.4	15.51 *
Hinesville-Fort Stewart	190	1.2 *	-	130	0.8 *	14.65 *
Macon	3,150	3.2 *	27.75 *	900	0.9 *	17.19 *
Rome	1,260	3.1 *	26.81 *	490	1.2 *	16.87 *
Savannah	3,380	2.2 *	29.66	840	0.5	17.48 *
Valdosta	1,050	1.9	25.15 *	400	0.7 *	15.60 *
Warner Robins	-	-	-	400	0.7 *	16.03 *

* The employment share or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

- Data not available.

Wages for registered nurses across the nation

Average hourly wages for registered nurses in San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif., at \$45.95, were the highest among the metropolitan statistical areas in the nation as of May 2007. Three other areas also had wages above \$40.00: Salinas, Calif.; San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.; and Midland, Texas. These areas recorded wage levels for registered nurses measurably higher than the \$30.04 average for the nation. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, Iowa-Ill. (\$21.83) and Wheeling, W.Va.-Ohio (\$21.96) had among the lowest wages for registered nurses; both were significantly below the nationwide average. Overall, 59 metropolitan areas had measurably higher-than-average wages for this occupation and 242 had lower-than-average wages.

Nationwide, 14 states and the District of Columbia had average hourly wages for registered nurses that were significantly higher than in the nation as a whole. All five states in the Pacific geographic division recorded wages that were significantly above that for the nation. Along the east coast, seven states and the District of Columbia also registered wages measurably higher than the national wage, forming a contiguous band stretching from Massachusetts to Maryland. Wages exceeded \$35.00 an hour in California, Massachusetts, and Hawaii. Conversely, wages for registered nurses were significantly below the national average in 35 states, including the 8 states composing the East South Central and West South Central divisions. There were four states with wages below \$25.00: Iowa, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and West Virginia.

Employment and wages for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses in metropolitan areas in Georgia

Wages for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses in the 15 metropolitan areas surveyed in Georgia were all significantly below the national average of \$18.72. Average wages for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses ranged from \$17.80 in Atlanta to \$14.65 in Hinesville-Fort Stewart.

Eight metropolitan areas in Georgia had employment concentrations above the 0.5-percent national average for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, and three—Rome, Augusta-Richmond County, and Columbus—had shares of 1.0 percent or higher. The Athens-Clarke County and Savannah metropolitan areas had employment shares equivalent to the U.S. average and Atlanta and Dalton (0.4 percent each) had concentrations below that for the nation.

Wages for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses across the nation

At \$26.67, the average hourly wage for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses in San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. was one of the highest among the metropolitan statistical areas in the nation as of May 2007. Other metropolitan areas with average wages surpassing \$25.00 an hour for this occupation included San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.; Salinas, Calif.; Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.; and Albuquerque, N.M. The average wages for these five metropolitan areas were all significantly higher than that for the nation as a whole.

Joplin, Mo., reported one of the lowest average hourly wages at \$12.17. Other low-paying areas included Florence-Muscle Shoals, Ala. (\$13.61) and Pascagoula, Miss. (\$13.82). Overall, 92 metropolitan areas had higher-than-average wages for this occupation and 195 had lower-than-average wages.

Nationally, 20 states and the District of Columbia had average hourly wages for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses significantly above the U.S. average. Among the highest-paying states for this occupation were Connecticut (\$24.49), District of Columbia (\$23.85), Massachusetts (\$23.46), New Jersey (\$23.44), and Rhode Island (\$22.64). In contrast, wages for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses were below the national average in 28 states, including Georgia. Among the lowest-paying states for this occupation were West Virginia (\$14.75), South Dakota, (\$15.04), Mississippi (\$15.08), Alabama (\$15.17), and Oklahoma (\$15.23).

The OES wage and employment data for registered nurses and licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses in states and metropolitan areas 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

Scope of the Survey

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 also are surveyed, but their data are not included in this release. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 establishments in May and November of each year for a 3-year period. The nationwide response rate for the May 2007 survey was 77.9 percent based on establishments and 73.5 percent based on employment. The survey included establishments sampled in the May 2007, November 2006, May 2006, November 2005, May 2005, and November 2004 semiannual panels.

The occupational coding system

The OES survey uses the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) occupational classification system, the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The SOC system is the first OMB-required occupational classification system for federal agencies. The OES survey categorizes workers in 1 of 801 detailed occupations. Together, these detailed occupations make up 23 major occupational groups, 22 of which are covered in this release. The one exception is military specific occupations which are not included in the OES survey.

For more information about the SOC system, please see the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/soc/>.

The industry coding system

The OES survey uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information about NAICS, see the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

Survey sample

BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) collect most of the data. BLS produces cross-industry and industry-specific estimates for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas. Industry-specific estimates are produced at the NAICS sector, 3-digit, 4-digit, and selected 5-digit industry levels. BLS releases all cross-industry and national estimates; the SWAs release industry-specific estimates at the state and MSA levels.

State Unemployment Insurance (UI) files provide the universe from which the OES survey draws its sample. Employment benchmarks are obtained from reports submitted by employers to the UI program. The OES survey sample is stratified by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas and industry. Samples selected in panels prior to May 2005 were stratified using MSA definitions based on the 1990 Metropolitan Statistical Area standards. Beginning with the May 2005 panel,

the sample was stratified using new MSA definitions based on the 2000 Metropolitan Statistical Area standards.

Concepts

Occupational employment is the estimate of total wage and salary employment in an occupation across the industries surveyed. The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full- or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of paid leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck.

Wages for the OES survey are straight-time, gross pay, exclusive of premium pay. Base rate, cost-of-living allowances, guaranteed pay, hazardous-duty pay, incentive pay including commissions and production bonuses, tips, and on-call pay are included. Excluded are: back pay, jury duty pay, overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, non-production bonuses, employer cost for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements.

Mean hourly wage. The mean hourly wage rate for an occupation is the total wages that all workers in the occupation earn in an hour divided by the total employment of the occupation. To calculate the mean hourly wage of each occupation, total weighted hourly wages are summed across all intervals and divided by the occupation's weighted survey employment. The mean wage for each interval is based on occupational wage data collected by the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions for the National Compensation Survey (NCS).

Annual Wage. Many employees are paid at an hourly rate by their employers and may work more than or less than 40 hours per week. Annual wage estimates for most occupations in this release are calculated by multiplying the mean hourly wage by a "year-round, full-time" figure of 2,080 hours (52 weeks by 40 hours). Thus, annual wage estimates may not represent the actual annual pay received by the employee if they work more or less than 2,080 hours per year. Some workers typically work less than fulltime, year round. For these occupations, the OES survey collects and reports either the annual salary or the hourly wage rate, depending on how the occupation is typically paid, but not both. For example, teachers, flight attendants, and pilots may be paid an annual salary, but do not work the usual 2,080 hours per year. In this case, an annual salary is reported. Other workers, such as entertainment workers, are paid hourly rates, but generally do not work full time, year round. For these workers, only an hourly wage is reported.

Hourly versus Annual Wage Reporting. For each occupation, respondents are asked to report the number of employees paid within specific wage intervals. The intervals are defined both as hourly rates and the corresponding annual rates, where the annual rate for an occupation is calculated by multiplying the hourly wage rate by a typical work year of 2,080 hours. The responding establishment can reference either the hourly or the annual rate for full-time workers, but they are instructed to report the hourly rate for part-time workers.

Estimation methodology

Each OES panel includes approximately 200,000 establishments. The OES survey is designed to produce estimates using six panels (3 years) of data. The full six-panel sample of 1.2 million establishments allows the production of estimates at detailed levels of geography, industry, and occupation.

Wage Updating. Significant reductions in sampling errors are obtained by combining six panels of data, particularly for small geographic areas and occupations. Wages for the current panel need no adjustment. However, wages in the five previous panels need to be updated to the current panel's reference period.

The OES program uses the BLS Employment Cost Index (ECI) to adjust survey data from prior panels before combining them with the current panel's data. The wage updating procedure adjusts each detailed occupation's wage rate, as measured in the earlier panel, according to the average movement of its broader occupational division. The procedure assumes that there are no

major differences by geography, industry, or detailed occupation within the occupational division.

May 2007 OES survey estimates. The May 2007 OES survey estimates are based on all data collected from establishments in the May 2007, November 2006, May 2006, November 2005, May 2005, November 2004 semiannual samples.

Reliability of the estimates. Estimates calculated from a sample survey are subject to two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error occurs when estimates are calculated from a subset (that is, a sample) of the population instead of the full population. When a sample of the population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimate of the characteristic of interest may differ from the population value of that characteristic. Differences between the sample estimate and the population value will vary depending on the sample selected. This variability can be estimated by calculating the standard error (SE) of the sample estimate. If we were to repeat the sampling and estimation process countless times using the same survey design, approximately 90 percent of the intervals created by adding and subtracting 1.645 SEs from the sample estimate would include the population value. These intervals are called 90-percent confidence intervals. The OES survey, however, usually uses the relative standard error (RSE) of a sample estimate instead of its SE to measure sampling error. RSE is defined as the SE of a sample estimate divided by the sample estimate itself. This statistic provides the user with a measure of the relative precision of the sample estimate. RSEs are calculated for both occupational employment and mean wage rate estimates. Occupational employment RSEs are calculated using a subsample, random group replication technique called the jackknife. Mean wage rate RSEs are calculated using a variance components model that accounts for both the observed and unobserved components of the wage data. The variances of the unobserved components are estimated using wage data from the BLS National Compensation Survey. In general, estimates based on many establishments have lower RSEs than estimates based on few establishments. If the distributional assumptions of the models are violated, the resulting confidence intervals may not reflect the prescribed level of confidence.

Nonsampling error occurs for a variety of reasons, none of which are directly connected to sampling. Examples of nonsampling error include: nonresponse, data incorrectly reported by the respondent, mistakes made in entering collected data into the database, and mistakes made in editing and processing the collected data.

Additional information

The May 2007 OES national data for all occupations are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/>. Users may also access each occupation's definition and percentile wages. The May 2007 cross-industry data for states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas are also available on the BLS Web site, as are the industry staffing patterns at the sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5-digit NAICS levels. These data include industry-specific occupational employment and wage data. A more detailed technical note for OES is available at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm>.

OES data are available on our regional web page at <http://www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm>. If you have additional questions, contact the BLS Southeast Economic Analysis and Information Office at (404) 893-4222, 9:00-12:00 p.m. and 1:00-4:00 pm., E.T. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

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, dated December 2005.

Albany Ga. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Baker, Dougherty, Lee, Terrell, and Worth Counties in Georgia

Athens-Clarke County, Ga. MSA includes Clarke, Madison, Oconee, and Oglethorpe Counties in Georgia

Atlanta-Sandy-Springs-Marietta, Ga. MSA includes Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Meriwether, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding and Walton Counties in Georgia

Augusta-Richmond County, Ga.-SC. MSA includes Burke, Columbia, McDuffie, and Richmond Counties in Georgia; and Burke and Edgefield Counties in South Carolina.

Brunswick, Ga. MSA includes Brantley, Glynn, and McIntosh Counties in Georgia.

Chattanooga, Tn-Ga. MSA includes Catoosa, Dade, and Walker Counties in Georgia; and Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie Counties in Tennessee.

Columbus, Ga-Al MSA includes Chattahoochee, Harris, Marion, and Muscogee Counties in Georgia; and Russell County in Alabama.

Dalton, Ga. MSA includes Murray and Whitfield Counties in Georgia.

Gainesville, Ga. MSA includes Hall County in Georgia.

Hinesville-Fort Stewart, Ga. MSA includes Liberty and Long Counties in Georgia.

Macon, Ga. MSA includes Bibb, Crawford, Jones, Monroe, and Twiggs Counties in Georgia.

Rome, Ga. MSA includes Floyd County in Georgia.

Savannah, Ga. MSA includes Bryan, Chatham, and Effingham Counties in Georgia.

Valdosta, Ga. MSA includes Brooks, Echols, Lanier, and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

Warner Robins, Ga. MSA includes Houston County in Georgia

Geographic region and division definitions

Northeast region

New England division includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Middle Atlantic division includes New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Midwest region

East North Central division includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

West North Central division includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

South region

South Atlantic division includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

East South Central division includes Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

West South Central division includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West region

Mountain division includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Pacific division includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Upcoming Reduction in Sample Size of Occupational Employment Statistics Survey

Due to budget constraints, Occupational Employment Statistics has reduced the sample size of the May 2008 panel by 20 percent. Because OES estimates are produced from 3 years of pooled data, this one-time sample reduction will affect estimates for May 2008, May 2009, and May 2010. This reduction is expected to decrease the number of published employment estimates by at least 5 percent, or about 25,000 estimates, and will decrease the accuracy of the remaining estimates. The number and quality of wage estimates also are expected to decline. These cutbacks are being implemented in response to a reduction in funding to the BLS that resulted from The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act enacted on December 26, 2007.

Table 1. Employment and mean hourly wages for nurses by state, May 2007

State	Registered Nurses			Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses		
	Employment		Hourly mean wage	Employment		Hourly mean wage
	Level	Share of total		Level	Share of total	
United States	2,468,340	1.8	\$30.04	719,240	0.5	\$18.72
Alabama	42,180	2.2 *	26.14 *	14,960	0.8 *	15.17 *
Alaska	5,150	1.7	33.80 *	430	0.1 *	22.27 *
Arizona	34,580	1.3 *	29.17 *	10,430	0.4 *	19.79 *
Arkansas	21,920	1.9	25.29 *	11,710	1.0 *	15.52 *
California	233,200	1.5 *	37.76 *	57,350	0.4 *	22.59 *
Colorado	36,850	1.6 *	29.76	6,930	0.3 *	19.18 *
Connecticut	34,690	2.1 *	32.16 *	7,930	0.5 *	24.49 *
Delaware	8,420	2.0	31.51 *	2,160	0.5	21.69 *
District of Columbia	8,110	1.3 *	32.09 *	1,810	0.3 *	23.85 *
Florida	148,180	1.9	28.58 *	49,350	0.6 *	18.54 *
Georgia	62,230	1.5 *	27.57 *	24,210	0.6 *	16.68 *
Hawaii	9,620	1.6	35.68 *	1,770	0.3 *	19.25 *
Idaho	9,600	1.5 *	25.94 *	2,820	0.4 *	17.43 *
Illinois	104,130	1.8	29.36 *	24,760	0.4 *	19.22 *
Indiana	54,770	1.9	26.44 *	19,160	0.7 *	17.89 *
Iowa	29,550	2.0 *	23.63 *	7,170	0.5 *	16.56 *
Kansas	24,070	1.8	25.20 *	7,370	0.5	16.80 *
Kentucky	39,120	2.2 *	26.83 *	10,930	0.6 *	16.89 *
Louisiana	39,090	2.1 *	26.77 *	18,490	1.0 *	16.23 *
Maine	13,850	2.3 *	27.89 *	1,780	0.3 *	18.24 *
Maryland	48,840	1.9	33.89 *	10,380	0.4 *	22.48 *
Massachusetts	78,280	2.4 *	36.03 *	17,420	0.5	23.46 *
Michigan	84,480	2.0 *	29.34 *	18,650	0.4 *	19.42 *
Minnesota	52,690	2.0 *	32.46 *	19,640	0.7 *	18.27 *
Mississippi	25,350	2.2 *	25.67 *	9,700	0.9 *	15.08 *
Missouri	56,290	2.1 *	26.30 *	17,750	0.6 *	15.94 *
Montana	7,160	1.6 *	25.63 *	2,750	0.6	15.67 *
Nebraska	17,870	2.0 *	25.25 *	5,720	0.6 *	16.60 *
Nevada	14,670	1.1 *	32.42 *	2,600	0.2 *	20.97 *
New Hampshire	12,730	2.0 *	28.32 *	2,500	0.4 *	20.30 *
New Jersey	78,510	2.0 *	34.08 *	16,680	0.4 *	23.44 *
New Mexico	11,400	1.4 *	28.64 *	4,910	0.6 *	22.02 *
New York	166,990	2.0 *	33.47 *	47,120	0.6	19.30 *
North Carolina	80,090	2.0 *	26.89 *	16,250	0.4 *	18.22 *
North Dakota	7,000	2.0	25.77 *	2,910	0.9 *	16.06 *
Ohio	114,920	2.2 *	27.56 *	38,880	0.7 *	18.57 *
Oklahoma	25,700	1.7	24.20 *	13,440	0.9 *	15.23 *
Oregon	29,700	1.8	32.33 *	2,500	0.1 *	20.27 *
Pennsylvania	126,370	2.2 *	28.50 *	35,580	0.6 *	18.99 *
Rhode Island	10,600	2.2 *	31.34 *	1,790	0.4 *	22.64 *
South Carolina	35,040	1.9	26.84 *	10,310	0.5	17.24 *
South Dakota	9,670	2.5 *	24.44 *	1,980	0.5	15.04 *
Tennessee	54,960	2.0 *	26.88 *	23,080	0.8 *	16.60 *
Texas	157,870	1.6 *	28.71 *	64,560	0.6 *	17.96 *
Utah	16,670	1.4 *	27.01 *	2,440	0.2 *	17.25 *
Vermont	5,660	1.9	28.34 *	1,460	0.5 *	18.61
Virginia	57,740	1.6 *	28.54 *	19,270	0.5	17.60 *
Washington	49,910	1.8	32.42 *	9,810	0.3 *	20.33 *
West Virginia	16,970	2.4 *	24.53 *	6,300	0.9 *	14.75 *
Wisconsin	50,690	1.8	28.84 *	10,660	0.4 *	18.97
Wyoming	4,250	1.6 *	25.38 *	700	0.3 *	17.46 *

* The employment share or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.