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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN JACKSON, MAY 2011

Workers in the Jackson Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$18.53 in May 2011, about 15 percent below the nationwide average of \$21.74, 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 significantly lower than their respective national averages in 20 of the 22 major occupational groups, including health care support, construction and extraction, and management.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 5 of the 22 occupational groups, including healthcare practitioners and technical, office and administrative support, and management. Conversely, 12 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including business and financial operations, computer and mathematical, and food preparation and serving related. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

One occupational group—office and administrative support—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Jackson had 43,560 jobs in office and administrative support, accounting for 17.7 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 16.7-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$14.66, measurably below the national wage of \$16.40.

With employment of 6,620, secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive was the largest occupation within the office and administrative support group, followed by stock clerks and order fillers (4,170) and bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks (4,070). Among the higher paying jobs were postal service mail carriers and first-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers, with mean hourly wages of \$23.92 and \$22.78, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were stock clerks and order fillers (\$10.70) and general office clerks (\$11.51). (Detailed occupational data for office and administrative support are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_27140.htm).

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Jackson Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2011

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Jackson	United States	Jackson	Percent difference (1)
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$21.74	\$18.53 *	-15
Management	4.8	5.8 *	51.64	40.01 *	-23
Business and financial operations	4.8	3.4 *	33.05	26.85 *	-19
Computer and mathematical	2.7	1.4 *	37.85	27.46 *	-27
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.2 *	37.08	28.73 *	-23
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.7 *	32.44	23.71 *	-27
Community and social service	1.5	1.3 *	21.07	17.77 *	-16
Legal	0.8	1.0 *	47.30	37.86 *	-20
Education, training, and library	6.6	6.5	24.46	21.74	-11
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.1 *	25.89	19.25 *	-26
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	8.4 *	34.97	30.45 *	-13
Healthcare support	3.1	5.3 *	13.16	9.74 *	-26
Protective service	2.5	2.9	20.54	14.81 *	-28
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	7.8 *	10.30	9.19 *	-11
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	2.7 *	12.29	10.01 *	-19
Personal care and service	2.8	1.8 *	11.84	10.63 *	-10
Sales and related	10.6	10.4	18.04	15.98 *	-11
Office and administrative support	16.7	17.7 *	16.40	14.66 *	-11
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.2 *	11.68	12.48	7
Construction and extraction	3.9	3.6 *	21.46	16.32 *	-24
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.8	20.86	18.26 *	-12
Production	6.5	5.9 *	16.45	14.53 *	-12
Transportation and material moving	6.7	7.0	15.96	14.77 *	-7

* 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.

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Jackson is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

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 Jackson Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the office and administrative support group. For instance, interviewers, except eligibility and loan were employed at 2.4 times the national rate in Jackson, and secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive, at 1.8 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, receptionists and information clerks had a location quotient of 1.0 in Jackson, 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 Mississippi Department of Employment Security. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and nearly 800 detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas.

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Jackson Metropolitan Statistical Area 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

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 the national estimates. 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 2011 survey was 77.3 percent based on establishments and 73.3 percent based on employment. May 2011 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2011, November 2010, May 2010, November 2009, May 2009, and November 2008. The sample in the Jackson Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,222 establishments with a response rate of 84 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2011 OES estimates mark the first set of estimates based in part on data collected using the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Nearly all the occupations in this release are 2010 SOC occupations; however, some are not. The May 2012 OES data will reflect the full set of detailed occupations in the 2010 SOC. For a list of all occupations, including 2010 SOC occupations, and how data collected on two structures were combined, see the OES Frequently Asked Questions online at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm#Ques41.

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 **Jackson, Miss. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Copiah, Hinds, Madison, Rankin, and Simpson Counties.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm. If you have additional questions, contact the Southeast Economic Analysis and Information Unit at (404) 893-4222. 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.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Jackson Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2011

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Office and administrative support occupations	43,560	1.1	\$14.66	\$30,490
First-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers	3,070	1.2	22.78	47,390
Switchboard operators, including answering service	370	1.4	11.60	24,130
Bill and account collectors	810	1.1	14.07	29,270
Billing and posting clerks	1,240	1.3	13.68	28,460
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	4,070	1.3	16.10	33,490
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	310	0.9	16.80	34,940
Procurement clerks	110	0.8	17.93	37,300
Tellers	840	0.8	11.70	24,340
Brokerage clerks	120	1.1	16.48	34,280
Correspondence clerks	60	3.4	19.61	40,790
Court, municipal, and license clerks	380	1.6	15.05	31,300
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	180	1.9	11.58	24,090
Customer service representatives	3,800	0.9	14.40	29,940
File clerks	280	0.9	11.05	22,980
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	530	1.2	8.88	18,460
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	940	2.4	12.43	25,860
Library assistants, clerical	310	1.5	8.83	18,360
Loan interviewers and clerks	320	0.9	15.84	32,940
New accounts clerks	60	0.5	11.71	24,370
Order clerks	190	0.5	16.22	33,740
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	240	0.9	17.61	36,620
Receptionists and information clerks	1,800	1.0	11.33	23,560
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	90	0.4	12.71	26,430
Information and record clerks, all other	240	0.6	18.80	39,100
Cargo and freight agents	70	0.4	19.13	39,790
Couriers and messengers	300	1.9	10.95	22,770
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	190	1.0	12.50	26,010
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance	310	0.9	15.75	32,760
Meter readers, utilities	100	1.3	15.67	32,590
Postal service clerks	110	0.9	25.68	53,420
Postal service mail carriers	540	0.9	23.92	49,750
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	270	1.0	23.11	48,060
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	390	0.8	22.51	46,820
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	1,280	1.0	14.60	30,370
Stock clerks and order fillers	4,170	1.2	10.70	22,260
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	70	0.6	10.85	22,570
Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants	1,710	0.9	18.07	37,590
Legal secretaries	590	1.4	21.17	44,020
Medical secretaries	270	0.3	14.09	29,320
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	6,620	1.8	13.88	28,880
Computer operators	130	0.9	19.50	40,570
Data entry keyers	380	1.0	11.55	24,030
Word processors and typists	80	0.4	13.00	27,030
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	390	0.9	15.94	33,160
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service	230	1.0	12.04	25,040
Office clerks, general	3,660	0.7	11.51	23,940
Office machine operators, except computer	160	1.3	11.75	24,450
Office and administrative support workers, all other	120	0.2	18.79	39,070

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Jackson, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_27140.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.