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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-ROCK HILL, MAY 2011

Workers in the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$21.93 in May 2011, close to 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 higher than their respective national averages in 5 of the 22 major occupational groups, including management, and sales and related. Ten groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including construction and extraction; education, training and library; and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 6 of the 22 occupational groups, including business and financial operations, sales and related, and transportation and material moving. Conversely, 13 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including education, training, and library; healthcare support; and construction and extraction. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

One occupational group—business and financial operations—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill had 51,020 jobs in business and financial operations, accounting for 6.2 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 4.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$32.99, compared to the national wage of \$33.05.

With employment of 8,690, accountants and auditors was the largest occupation within the business and financial operations group, followed by loan officers (3,900) and market research analysts and marketing specialists (3,190). Among the higher paying jobs were management analysts and financial analysts, with mean hourly wages of \$39.90 and \$36.98, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products (\$27.06); and claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators (\$27.89). (Detailed occupational data for business and financial operations are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_16740.htm.)

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

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Charlotte	United States	Charlotte	Percent difference (1)
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$21.74	\$21.93	1
Management	4.8	5.7 *	51.64	56.66 *	10
Business and financial operations	4.8	6.2 *	33.05	32.99	0
Computer and mathematical	2.7	3.1 *	37.85	39.02 *	3
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.6 *	37.08	34.71 *	-6
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.5 *	32.44	30.03 *	-7
Community and social service	1.5	1.1 *	21.07	19.74 *	-6
Legal	0.8	0.7 *	47.30	43.20	-9
Education, training, and library	6.6	5.2 *	24.46	21.23 *	-13
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.1 *	25.89	24.56	-5
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	5.3 *	34.97	33.92	-3
Healthcare support	3.1	2.4 *	13.16	12.69 *	-4
Protective service	2.5	2.9 *	20.54	17.38 *	-15
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	8.6	10.30	10.19	-1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	2.9 *	12.29	11.11 *	-10
Personal care and service	2.8	2.5 *	11.84	11.14 *	-6
Sales and related	10.6	11.9 *	18.04	19.40 *	8
Office and administrative support	16.7	16.8	16.40	16.59 *	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1 *	11.68	14.26 *	22
Construction and extraction	3.9	3.3 *	21.46	18.04 *	-16
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.9	20.86	20.64	-1
Production	6.5	6.2 *	16.45	16.01 *	-3
Transportation and material moving	6.7	7.9 *	15.96	15.81	-1

* 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 Charlotte 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 Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the business and financial operations group. For instance, credit analysts were employed at 4.3 times the national rate in Charlotte, and financial analysts, at 2.2 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, cost estimators had a location quotient of 1.1 in Charlotte, 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 North Carolina Labor Market Information Division. 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 Charlotte 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 Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill Metropolitan Statistical Area included 5,640 establishments with a response rate of 85 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 **Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union Counties of North Carolina, and York County of South Carolina.

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, Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2011

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Business and financial operations occupations	51,020	1.3	\$32.99	\$68,630
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	40	0.6	24.28	50,500
Buyers and purchasing agents, farm products	40	0.7	22.87	47,560
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	1,230	1.8	26.63	55,390
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	1,430	0.8	27.06	56,290
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators	1,460	0.9	27.89	58,010
Insurance appraisers, auto damage	40	0.6	29.30	60,940
Compliance officers	920	0.7	29.91	62,210
Cost estimators	1,360	1.1	28.14	58,530
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists, all other	2,640	0.9	29.41	61,160
Logisticians	630	0.9	31.55	65,630
Management analysts	3,010	0.9	39.90	83,000
Meeting, convention, and event planners	390	0.9	20.78	43,210
Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists	780	1.3	31.14	64,770
Training and development specialists	1,700	1.3	32.58	67,760
Market research analysts and marketing specialists	3,190	1.6	32.16	66,880
Business operations specialists, all other	6,640	1.1	35.12	73,060
Accountants and auditors	8,690	1.2	34.36	71,470
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	320	0.8	27.10	56,370
Budget analysts	100	0.3	32.94	68,510
Credit analysts	1,640	4.3	36.39	75,690
Financial analysts	3,190	2.2	36.98	76,910
Personal financial advisors	1,770	1.7	30.90	64,270
Insurance underwriters	750	1.3	35.94	74,750
Financial examiners	620	3.4	43.22	89,890
Credit counselors	120	0.6	18.84	39,190
Loan officers	3,900	2.1	30.00	62,400
Tax examiners and collectors, and revenue agents	270	0.6	27.45	57,100
Tax preparers	350	0.9	24.21	50,350
Financial specialists, all other	3,800	3.9	34.07	70,870

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_16740.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.