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## **OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN ASHEVILLE, MAY 2011**

Workers in the Asheville Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$18.19 in May 2011, about 16 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 19 of the 22 major occupational groups, including construction and extraction, management, and sales and related.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 7 of the 22 occupational groups, including food preparation and serving related, healthcare practitioners and technical, and production. Conversely, 12 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including business and financial operations; office and administrative support; and management. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

One occupational group—food preparation and serving related—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Asheville had 19,300 jobs in food preparation and serving related, accounting for 11.5 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 8.7-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$9.93, measurably below the national wage of \$10.30.

With employment of 5,840, combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food was the largest occupation within the food preparation and serving related group, followed by waiters and waitresses (4,460) and restaurant cooks (1,940). Among the higher paying jobs were chefs and head cooks and first-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers, with mean hourly wages of \$22.10 and \$17.19, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were dishwashers (\$8.74) and restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop hosts and hostesses (\$8.79). (Detailed occupational data for food preparation and serving related are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_11700.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_11700.htm).)

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

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Asheville	United States	Asheville	Percent difference (1)
<b>Total, all occupations</b>	100.0%	100.0%	\$21.74	\$18.19 *	-16
Management	4.8	3.5 *	51.64	42.50 *	-18
Business and financial operations	4.8	2.6 *	33.05	27.30 *	-17
Computer and mathematical	2.7	1.0 *	37.85	29.38 *	-22
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.4 *	37.08	27.46 *	-26
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.6 *	32.44	39.53	22
Community and social service	1.5	1.8 *	21.07	18.72 *	-11
Legal	0.8	0.6 *	47.30	30.19 *	-36
Education, training, and library	6.6	5.8 *	24.46	20.41 *	-17
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.0 *	25.89	18.24 *	-30
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	8.2 *	34.97	34.57	-1
Healthcare support	3.1	4.7 *	13.16	12.66 *	-4
Protective service	2.5	2.2 *	20.54	17.05 *	-17
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	11.5 *	10.30	9.93 *	-4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.8 *	12.29	11.02 *	-10
Personal care and service	2.8	2.3 *	11.84	11.25 *	-5
Sales and related	10.6	11.3 *	18.04	15.03 *	-17
Office and administrative support	16.7	15.0 *	16.40	14.96 *	-9
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.2 *	11.68	11.40	-2
Construction and extraction	3.9	3.7	21.46	16.85 *	-21
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	4.1	20.86	18.85 *	-10
Production	6.5	8.2 *	16.45	15.42 *	-6
Transportation and material moving	6.7	6.6	15.96	14.46 *	-9

\* 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 Asheville 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 Asheville Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the food preparation and serving related group. For instance, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop hosts and hostesses, were employed at 1.8 times the national rate in Asheville, and combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food, at 1.6 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, dishwashers had a location quotient of 1.1 in Asheville, 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 Asheville 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 Asheville Metropolitan Statistical Area included 1,977 establishments with a response rate of 94 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to [www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm](http://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](http://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm#Ques41).

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.

### **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 **Asheville, N.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, and Madison Counties.

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

Occupation <sup>(1)</sup>	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level <sup>(2)</sup>	Location quotient <sup>(3)</sup>	Hourly	Annual <sup>(4)</sup>
Food preparation and serving related occupations	19,300	1.3	\$9.93	\$20,660
Chefs and head cooks	110	0.9	22.10	45,960
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	1,480	1.4	17.19	35,740
Cooks, fast food	(5)	(5)	8.52	17,720
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	430	0.8	11.22	23,340
Cooks, restaurant	1,940	1.6	10.67	22,190
Cooks, short order	110	0.5	9.39	19,540
Cooks, all other	(5)	(5)	8.93	18,560
Food preparation workers	1,310	1.3	9.32	19,390
Bartenders	470	0.7	10.07	20,940
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5,840	1.6	8.79	18,290
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	560	1.0	8.99	18,690
Waiters and waitresses	4,460	1.5	9.23	19,210
Food servers, nonrestaurant	250	0.9	9.54	19,830
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	490	1.0	8.64	17,960
Dishwashers	720	1.1	8.74	18,190
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	770	1.8	8.79	18,280

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Asheville, see [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_11700.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_11700.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.