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Atlanta, Ga.

For release: Wednesday, July 11, 2012

12-1373-ATL

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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN RALEIGH-CARY, MAY 2011

Workers in the Raleigh-Cary Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$21.74 in May 2011, matching the nationwide average wage, 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 2 of the 22 major occupational groups. Ten groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including, construction and extraction, protective service, and transportation and material moving.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 6 of the 22 occupational groups, including computer and mathematical, sales and related, and business and financial operations. Conversely, six groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including production, transportation and material moving, and healthcare practitioners and technical. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

One occupational group—computer and mathematical—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Raleigh-Cary had 22,880 jobs in computer and mathematical, accounting for 4.6 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 2.7-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$36.97, compared to the national wage of \$37.85.

With employment of 5,290, computer support specialists was the largest occupation within the computer and mathematical group, followed by software applications developers (4,710) and computer systems analysts (3,080). Among the higher paying jobs were software developers, systems software and software applications developers, with mean hourly wages of \$43.77 and \$43.55, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were computer support specialists (\$25.82) and computer programmers (\$34.63). (Detailed occupational data for computer and mathematical are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_39580.htm.)

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

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Raleigh	United States	Raleigh	Percent difference (1)
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$21.74	\$21.74	0
Management	4.8	5.0	51.64	54.01 *	5
Business and financial operations	4.8	5.6 *	33.05	31.63 *	-4
Computer and mathematical	2.7	4.6 *	37.85	36.97	-2
Architecture and engineering	1.8	2.4 *	37.08	33.11 *	-11
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	1.4 *	32.44	29.23 *	-10
Community and social service	1.5	1.0 *	21.07	20.46	-3
Legal	0.8	1.0 *	47.30	41.33 *	-13
Education, training, and library	6.6	6.5	24.46	23.26	-5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.5	25.89	24.95	-4
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	5.0 *	34.97	32.95 *	-6
Healthcare support	3.1	2.7 *	13.16	13.00	-1
Protective service	2.5	2.7	20.54	16.74 *	-19
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	8.9	10.30	10.03	-3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.2	12.29	11.65 *	-5
Personal care and service	2.8	2.6	11.84	11.91	1
Sales and related	10.6	11.8 *	18.04	18.74	4
Office and administrative support	16.7	17.0	16.40	16.34	0
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1 *	11.68	13.32 *	14
Construction and extraction	3.9	3.9	21.46	17.43 *	-19
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.6	20.86	20.15 *	-3
Production	6.5	4.0 *	16.45	16.03	-3
Transportation and material moving	6.7	5.4 *	15.96	14.34 *	-10

* 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 Raleigh 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 Raleigh-Cary Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the computer and mathematical group. For instance, software applications developers, were employed at 2.2 times the national rate in Raleigh, and computer support specialists, at 2.1 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, network and computer systems administrators had a location quotient of 1.2 in Raleigh, 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 Raleigh 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 Raleigh-Cary Metropolitan Statistical Area included 3,558 establishments with a response rate of 87 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.

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 **Raleigh-Cary, N.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Franklin, Johnston, and Wake Counties.

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

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Computer and mathematical occupations	22,880	1.7	\$36.97	\$76,890
Computer systems analysts	3,080	1.6	39.37	81,890
Computer programmers	2,040	1.6	34.63	72,030
Software developers, applications	4,710	2.2	43.55	90,590
Software developers, systems software	2,180	1.4	43.77	91,050
Database administrators	650	1.5	43.34	90,140
Network and computer systems administrators	1,650	1.2	37.09	77,150
Computer support specialists	5,290	2.1	25.82	53,710
Information security analysts, web developers, and computer network architects	2,280	2.1	39.73	82,640
Computer occupations, all other	480	0.7	36.12	75,120
Actuaries	40	0.5	54.14	112,600
Operations research analysts	240	1.0	29.61	61,600
Statisticians	220	2.4	43.38	90,240

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Raleigh-Cary, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_39580.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.