

NEWS RELEASE



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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN COLUMBIA, MAY 2011

Workers in the Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$19.78 in May 2011, about 9 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, nineteen groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including costruction and extraction, business and financial operations, and architecture and engineering.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, employment shares were significantly above their national representation in 6 of the 22 occupational groups, including office and administrative support, healthcare practitioners and technical, and protective service. Conversely, seven groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including construction and extraction, transportation and material moving, 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. Columbia had 62,600 jobs in office and administrative support, accounting for 18.6 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 16.7-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$15.67, measurably below the national wage of \$16.40.

With employment of 8,800, customer service representatives was the largest occupation within the office and administrative support group, followed by general office clerks (8,040) and secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive (6,680). Among the higher paying jobs were first-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers and executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants, with mean hourly wages of \$22.04 and \$21.71, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were stock clerks and order fillers (\$10.80) and shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks (\$13.56). (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-17900.htm).

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

	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
Major occupational group	United States	Columbia	United States	Columbia	Percent difference ¹
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$21.74	\$19.78 *	-9
Management	4.8	5.0	51.64	45.39 *	-12
Business and financial operations	4.8	5.1 *	33.05	27.71 *	-16
Computer and mathematical	2.7	2.7	37.85	31.72 *	-16
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.7	37.08	33.55 *	-10
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.5 *	32.44	26.41 *	-19
Community and social service	1.5	1.6 *	21.07	18.55 *	-12
Legal	0.8	1.1 *	47.30	36.01 *	-24
Education, training, and library	6.6	6.5	24.46	23.73	-3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.0 *	25.89	19.34 *	-25
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	6.7 *	34.97	32.22 *	-8
Healthcare support	3.1	2.9	13.16	12.56 *	-5
Protective service	2.5	3.1 *	20.54	15.28 *	-26
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	8.0 *	10.30	9.32 *	-10
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	2.6 *	12.29	10.89 *	-11
Personal care and service	2.8	2.0 *	11.84	11.28	-5
Sales and related	10.6	10.7	18.04	15.82 *	-12
Office and administrative support	16.7	18.6 *	16.40	15.67 *	-4
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.3	11.68	12.15	4
Construction and extraction	3.9	3.1 *	21.46	17.18 *	-20
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	4.1	20.86	19.72 *	-5
Production	6.5	6.9	16.45	15.30 *	-7
Transportation and material moving	6.7	5.9 *	15.96	14.50 *	-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.

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 Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the office and administrative support group. For instance, insurance claims and policy processing clerks were employed at 3.5 times the national rate in Columbia, and customer service representatives, at 1.5 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks had a location quotient of 0.9 in Columbia, 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 South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce. 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.

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

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Columbia 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 Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,624 establishments with a response rate of 76 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 Columbia, S.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Richland, and Saluda 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,

Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2011

	Employment		Mean Wages	
Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Office and administrative support occupations	62,600	1.1	\$15.67	\$32,590
First-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers	5,550	1.6	22.04	45,840
Switchboard operators, including answering service	320	0.9	11.68	24,300
Bill and account collectors	750	0.7	15.82	32,900
Billing and posting clerks	1,740	1.4	15.04	31,280
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	3,970	0.9	16.97	35,300
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	570	1.2	18.54	38,560
Procurement clerks	510	2.8	17.25	35,890
Tellers	930	0.7	11.93	24,820
Brokerage clerks	110	0.7	18.14	37,720
Court, municipal, and license clerks	220	0.7	15.11	31,430
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	260	2.0	14.71	30,600
Customer service representatives	8,800	1.5	15.02	31,250
Eligibility interviewers, government programs	70	0.2	18.47	38,420
File clerks	380	0.9	11.23	23,360
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	550	0.9	9.57	19,900
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	220	0.4	13.26	27,590
Library assistants, clerical	310	1.1	13.28	27,630
Loan interviewers and clerks	370	0.8	16.38	34,060
New accounts clerks	60	0.4	14.49	30,140
Order clerks	350	0.6	14.50	30,160
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	680	1.8	17.07	35,500
Receptionists and information clerks	2,880	1.1	13.24	27,540
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	70	0.2	12.85	26,730
Information and record clerks, all other	460	0.9	19.67	40,910
Cargo and freight agents	80	0.4	18.10	37,650
Couriers and messengers	410	1.9	10.95	22,780
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	230	0.9	14.87	30,940
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance	530	1.1	17.46	36,320
Meter readers, utilities	80	0.8	17.07	35,500
Postal service clerks	150	0.9	25.37	52,770
Postal service mail carriers	710	0.9	24.01	49,940
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	390	1.1	23.12	48,090
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	630	0.9	21.36	44,430
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	1,670	0.9	13.56	28,210
Stock clerks and order fillers	4,420	0.9	10.80	22,460
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	160	0.9	12.08	25,130
Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants	2,150	0.9	21.71	45,160
Legal secretaries	860	1.5	19.67	40,920
Medical secretaries	1,050	0.8	13.62	28,320
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	6,680	1.3	14.65	30,470
Computer operators	180	0.9	17.02	35,410
Data entry keyers	910	1.7	14.10	29,330
Word processors and typists	110	0.5	13.41	27,890
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	2,000	3.5	17.28	35,940
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service	260	0.9	13.22	27,500
Office clerks, general	8,040	1.1	13.51	28,090
Office machine operators, except computer	50	0.3	14.17	29,480
Proofreaders and copy markers	(5)	(5)	12.99	27,030
Statistical assistants	130	3.5	17.45	36,290
Office and administrative support workers, all other	370	0.5	16.95	35,250

⁽¹⁾ For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Columbia, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes 17900.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.