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# Occupational Employment and Wages in College Station-Bryan – May 2018

Workers in the College Station-Bryan Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of $23.04 in May 2018, about 8 percent below the nationwide average of $24.98, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Stanley W. Suchman noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were lower than their respective national averages in 16 of the 22 major occupational groups: legal; computer and mathematical; and life, physical, and social science. One group had significantly higher wages than their respective national averages: education, training, and library.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 4 of the 22 occupational groups, including education, training, and library; life, physical, and social science; and food preparation and serving related. Conversely, 11 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including transportation and material moving; sales and related; and personal care and service. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

**Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the College Station-Bryan Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2018**

| Major occupational group | Percent of total employment | | Mean hourly wage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United States | College Station | United States | College Station | Percent difference (1) |
| Total, all occupations | 100.0 | 100.0 | $24.98 | $23.04 | -8 |
| Management | 5.3 | (2) | 58.44 | 49.70* | -15 |
| Business and financial operations | 5.3 | 3.9* | 36.98 | 29.79* | -19 |
| Computer and mathematical | 3.0 | 2.5* | 44.01 | 31.42* | -29 |
| Architecture and engineering | 1.8 | 2.5* | 42.01 | 32.60* | -22 |
| Life, physical, and social science | 0.8 | 2.8* | 36.62 | 25.72* | -30 |
| Community and social service | 1.5 | 1.2* | 23.69 | 22.76 | -4 |
| Legal | 0.8 | 0.4* | 52.25 | 32.90* | -37 |
| Education, training, and library | 6.1 | 13.1* | 27.22 | 37.87* | 39 |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media | 1.3 | 1.1* | 28.74 | 29.11 | 1 |
| Healthcare practitioners and technical | 6.0 | 5.0* | 39.42 | 30.93* | -22 |
| Healthcare support | 2.8 | 1.9* | 15.57 | 13.87* | -11 |
| Protective service | 2.4 | 2.0* | 23.36 | 21.53 | -8 |
| Food preparation and serving related | 9.2 | 10.5* | 12.30 | 10.59* | -14 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance | 3.1 | 3.0 | 14.43 | 13.05* | -10 |
| Personal care and service | 3.8 | 2.1* | 13.51 | 12.02* | -11 |
| Sales and related | 10.0 | 8.3* | 20.09 | 17.69* | -12 |
| Office and administrative support | 15.1 | 15.2 | 18.75 | 16.79* | -10 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry | 0.3 | 0.3 | 14.49 | 13.60 | -6 |
| Construction and extraction | 4.1 | 4.2 | 24.62 | 19.64* | -20 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 3.9 | 3.8 | 23.54 | 21.05* | -11 |

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the College Station-Bryan Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2018 - Continued**

| Major occupational group | Percent of total employment | | Mean hourly wage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United States | College Station | United States | College Station | Percent difference (1) |
| Production | 6.3 | (2) | 18.84 | (2) | (2) |
| Transportation and material moving | 7.1 | 4.2* | 18.41 | 16.96* | -8 |

Footnotes:
(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the College Station-Bryan Metropolitan Statistical Area is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.
(2) Estimate not released
* The mean hourly wage or percent share of employment is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

One occupational group—education, training, and library—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. College Station-Bryan had 14,890 jobs in education, training, and library, accounting for 13.1 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.1-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was $37.87, significantly above the national wage of $27.22.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the education, training, and library group included graduate teaching assistants (3,180), elementary school teachers, except special education (1,170), and teacher assistants (880). Among the higher-paying jobs in this group were postsecondary economics teachers and postsecondary chemistry teachers with mean annual wages of $176,330 and $164,810, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were teachers assistants ($20,850) and substitute teachers ($22,830). (Detailed data for the education, training, and library occupations are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_17780.htm.)

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 College Station-Bryan Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the education, training, and library group. For instance, graduate teaching assistants were employed at 30.7 times the national rate in College Station, and economics teachers, postsecondary, at 11.2 times the U.S. average. These two location quotients in College Station were among the highest in all the published metropolitan areas nationwide for these particular occupations. On the other hand, elementary school teachers, except special education, had a location quotient of 1.1 in College Station, 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 Texas Workforce Commission.

## Area Changes to the May 2018 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

OES continues to publish data for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas that cover the full geography of the United States. However, the level of detail available has decreased.

OES no longer publishes data for metropolitan divisions. Data for the 11 large metropolitan areas that contain divisions are now available at the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or New England City and Town Area (NECTA) level only.

In addition, some smaller nonmetropolitan areas have been combined to form larger nonmetropolitan areas. The May 2018 OES estimates contain data for 134 nonmetropolitan areas, compared with 167 nonmetropolitan areas in the May 2017 estimates.

More information on these area changes is available at www.bls.gov/oes/areas_2018.htm.

## Implementing the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System

The OES program plans to begin implementing the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system with the May 2019 estimates, to be released by early April of 2020. Because each set of OES estimates is produced by combining three years of survey data, estimates for May 2019 and May 2020 will be based on a combination of survey data collected under the 2010 SOC and data collected under the 2018 SOC, and will use a hybrid of the two classification systems. The May 2021 OES estimates, to be released by early April of 2022, will be the first set of estimates based fully on the 2018 SOC. For more information, please see www.bls.gov/oes/soc_2018.htm.

## Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 580 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-digit, most 4-digit, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels, and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

The OES survey is a cooperative effort between BLS and the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the State Workforce Agencies collect most of the data. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 180,000 to 200,000 sampled establishments are contacted, one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2018 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2018, November 2017, May 2017, November 2016, May 2016, and November 2015. The unweighted sample employment of 83 million across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 71 percent based on establishments and 68

percent based on weighted sampled employment. The sample in the College Station-Bryan Metropolitan Statistical Area included 1,257 establishments with a response rate of 55 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_tec.htm.

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.

The May 2018 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2017 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

**Metropolitan 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 **College Station-Bryan Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Brazos, Burleson, and Robertson Counties in Texas.

**Additional information**

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/southwest. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request . Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

**Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, College Station-Bryan Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2018**

| Occupation [1] | Employment | | Mean wages | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level [2] | Location quotient [3] | Hourly | Annual [4] |
| Education, training, and library occupations | 14,890 | 2.2 | $37.87 | $78,780 |
| Computer science teachers, postsecondary | 120 | 4.7 | [5] | 164,670 |
| Mathematical science teachers, postsecondary | 300 | 7.5 | [5] | 141,520 |
| Biological science teachers, postsecondary | 350 | 8.6 | [5] | 130,660 |
| Chemistry teachers, postsecondary | 110 | 6.5 | [5] | 164,810 |
| Economics teachers, postsecondary | 110 | 11.2 | [5] | 176,330 |
| Health specialties teachers, postsecondary | 750 | 4.8 | [5] | 109,260 |
| Graduate teaching assistants | 3,180 | 30.7 | [5] | 41,340 |
| Vocational education teachers, postsecondary | 100 | 1.2 | 37.69 | 78,390 |
| Preschool teachers, except special education | 300 | 0.9 | 13.45 | 27,980 |
| Kindergarten teachers, except special education | 110 | 1.0 | [5] | 46,870 |
| Elementary school teachers, except special education | 1,170 | 1.1 | [5] | 48,550 |
| Middle school teachers, except special and career/technical education | 530 | 1.1 | [5] | 48,430 |
| Secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education | 650 | 0.8 | [5] | 49,000 |
| Career/technical education teachers, secondary school | 110 | 1.8 | [5] | 55,720 |
| Special education teachers, kindergarten and elementary school | 150 | 1.0 | [5] | 46,620 |
| Special education teachers, middle school | 50 | 0.7 | [5] | 49,590 |
| Special education teachers, secondary school | 120 | 1.0 | [5] | 51,190 |
| Self-enrichment education teachers | 120 | 0.6 | 13.95 | 29,020 |
| Teachers and instructors, all other, except substitute teachers | 360 | 1.4 | [5] | 37,660 |
| Substitute teachers | 680 | 1.5 | 10.97 | 22,830 |
| Librarians | 60 | 0.6 | 25.09 | 52,180 |
| Library technicians | 140 | 2.0 | 16.52 | 34,370 |
| Instructional coordinators | 190 | 1.4 | 29.86 | 62,100 |
| Teacher assistants | 880 | 0.8 | [5] | 20,850 |
| Education, training, and library workers, all other | 40 | 0.4 | 22.84 | 47,500 |

Footnotes:
(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the College Station-Bryan, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_17780.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) Wages for some occupations that do not generally work year-round, full time, are reported either as hourly wages or annual salaries depending on how they are typically paid.