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## OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN NEW HAVEN, MAY 2010

Workers in the New Haven Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$24.37 in May 2010, roughly 14 percent above the nationwide average of \$21.35, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Denis M. McSweeney noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were significantly higher than their respective national averages in 18 of the 22 major occupational groups, including education, training, and library, life, physical, and social science, and construction and extraction.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 7 of the 22 occupational groups, including education, training, and library, healthcare practitioners and technical, and management. Conversely, 12 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including business and financial operations, construction and extraction, and sales and related. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

**Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the New Haven Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2010**

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment			Average hourly wage	
	United States	New Haven		United States	New Haven
<b>Total, all occupations</b>	100.0%	100.0%		\$21.35	\$24.37 *
Management	4.7	5.8	*	50.69	52.27 *
Business and financial operations	4.8	3.5	*	32.54	33.94 *
Computer and mathematical	2.6	1.8	*	37.13	35.17 *
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.5	*	36.32	34.54 *
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	1.1	*	31.92	37.86 *
Community and social service	1.5	2.4	*	20.76	23.76 *
Legal	0.8	0.8		46.60	48.67
Education, training, and library	6.7	9.8	*	24.25	30.67 *
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.1	*	25.14	25.21
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.8	7.5	*	34.27	37.82 *
Healthcare support	3.1	3.6	*	12.94	15.21 *
Protective service	2.5	2.2	*	20.43	24.68 *
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	7.9	*	10.21	11.67 *
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.4		12.16	14.91 *
Personal care and service	2.7	3.0	*	11.82	13.61 *
Sales and related	10.6	9.6	*	17.69	19.36 *
Office and administrative support	16.9	16.3	*	16.09	18.83 *
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	*[1]	*	11.70	13.93 *
Construction and extraction	4.0	3.0	*	21.09	25.90 *
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.3	*	20.58	22.79 *
Production	6.5	6.7		16.24	18.06 *
Transportation and material moving	6.7	5.8	*	15.70	16.29 *

\* 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] Indicates a value of less than 0.05 percent.

One occupational group—education, training, and library—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. New Haven had 25,920 jobs in education, training, and library, accounting for 9.8 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.7-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$30.67, measurably above the national wage of \$24.25.

With employment of 4,870, teacher assistants was the largest occupation within the education, training, and library group, followed by elementary school teachers, except special education (2,800) and secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education (2,660). Among the higher paying jobs were economics teachers, postsecondary and mathematical science teachers, postsecondary with mean annual wages of \$95,550 and \$93,640, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were preschool teachers, except special education (\$28,740) and teachers assistants (\$30,790). (Detailed occupational data for education, training, and library are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_75700.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_75700.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 New Haven Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the education, training, and library group. For instance, business teachers, postsecondary were employed at 6.0 times the national rate in New Haven, and biological science teachers, postsecondary, at 2.3 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, kindergarten teachers, except special education had a location quotient of 1.0 in New Haven, 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 Connecticut Department of Labor. 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 non-military 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 New Haven 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 this release. 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 2010 survey was 78.2 percent based on establishments and 74.4 percent based on employment. May 2010 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2010, November 2009, May 2009, November 2008, May 2008, and November 2007. The sample in the New Haven Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,795 establishments with a response rate of 78 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 2010 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).

### 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 **New Haven, Conn. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Bethany town, Branford town, Cheshire town, Chester town, Clinton town, Deep River town, Durham town, East Haven town, Essex town, Guilford town, Hamden town, Killingworth town, Madison town, Meriden city, New Haven city, North Branford town, North Haven town, Old Saybrook town, CT, Orange town, Wallingford town, West Haven city, and Westbrook town.

### Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at [www.bls.gov/ro1/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ro1/home.htm). If you have additional questions, contact the New England Economic Analysis and Information Unit at (617) 565-2327. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (617) 565-2072; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

**Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New Haven Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2010**

Occupation	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level <sup>[1]</sup>	Location quotient <sup>[2]</sup>	Hourly	Annual
Education, training, and library occupations	25,920	1.5	\$30.67	\$63,780
Business teachers, postsecondary	980	6.0	*[3]	*[3]
Computer science teachers, postsecondary	50	0.7	*[3]	89,850
Mathematical science teachers, postsecondary	170	1.6	*[3]	93,640
Engineering teachers, postsecondary	70	0.9	*[3]	*[3]
Biological science teachers, postsecondary	260	2.3	*[3]	*[3]
Chemistry teachers, postsecondary	40	1.0	*[3]	76,030
Physics teachers, postsecondary	*[3]	*[3]	*[3]	79,980
Anthropology and archeology teachers, postsecondary	40	3.2	*[3]	81,250
Economics teachers, postsecondary	50	1.9	*[3]	95,550
Political science teachers, postsecondary	60	1.9	*[3]	87,810
Psychology teachers, postsecondary	120	1.6	*[3]	74,700
Sociology teachers, postsecondary	50	1.3	*[3]	66,720
Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary	240	2.1	*[3]	76,590
Education teachers, postsecondary	140	1.1	*[3]	71,230
Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary	380	2.1	*[3]	82,160
Communications teachers, postsecondary	50	0.9	*[3]	*[3]
English language and literature teachers, postsecondary	170	1.2	*[3]	89,710
Foreign language and literature teachers, postsecondary	110	1.9	*[3]	67,870
History teachers, postsecondary	80	1.6	*[3]	81,560
Philosophy and religion teachers, postsecondary	60	1.4	*[3]	71,640
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary	450	1.8	18.36	38,180
Preschool teachers, except special education	940	1.2	13.82	28,740
Kindergarten teachers, except special education	350	1.0	*[3]	58,930
Elementary school teachers, except special education	2,800	0.9	*[3]	63,920
Middle school teachers, except special and career/technical education	1,870	1.4	*[3]	67,090
Career/technical education teachers, middle school	40	1.2	*[3]	76,380
Secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education	2,660	1.2	*[3]	64,390
Career/technical education teachers, secondary school	310	1.6	*[3]	67,070
Special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school	460	1.0	*[3]	67,680
Special education teachers, middle school	250	1.2	*[3]	63,560
Special education teachers, secondary school	320	1.1	*[3]	67,880
Adult basic and secondary education and literacy teachers and instructors	140	1.0	26.33	54,760
Self-enrichment education teachers	280	0.8	25.83	53,730
Teachers and instructors, all other	700	0.5	*[3]	41,760
Curators	50	2.2	38.55	80,190
Librarians	630	2.1	33.86	70,430
Library technicians	450	2.0	19.96	41,520
Audio-visual and multimedia collections specialists	*[3]	*[3]	22.44	46,670
Instructional coordinators	230	0.9	32.21	66,990
Teacher assistants	4,870	1.9	*[3]	30,790

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

[3] Estimate not released.