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## Occupational Employment and Wages in Santa Fe, May 2013

Workers in the Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$20.44 in May 2013, about 8 percent below the nationwide average of \$22.33, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman 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: food preparation and serving related; and healthcare practitioners and technical. Thirteen groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including management; architecture and engineering; and business and financial operations. Wages in the remaining occupational groups were not statistically different from the national averages.

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

**Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2013**

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment			Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Santa Fe		United States	Santa Fe		Percent difference <sup>(1)</sup>
Total, all occupations .....	100.0%	100.0%		\$22.33	\$20.44	*	-8
Management .....	4.9	7.2	*	53.15	41.25	*	-22
Business and financial operations.....	5.0	6.2	*	34.14	26.52	*	-22
Computer and mathematical .....	2.8	2.0	*	39.43	33.08	*	-16
Architecture and engineering .....	1.8	1.2	*	38.51	29.90	*	-22
Life, physical, and social science .....	0.9	1.6	*	33.37	28.94	*	-13
Community and social service.....	1.4	2.0	*	21.50	21.05		-2
Legal.....	0.8	1.3	*	47.89	45.11		-6
Education, training, and library.....	6.3	5.2	*	24.76	21.43	*	-13
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media.....	1.3	1.4		26.72	24.23	*	-9
Healthcare practitioners and technical .....	5.8	4.8	*	35.93	38.42	*	7
Healthcare support .....	3.0	3.0		13.61	13.31		-2
Protective service .....	2.5	3.3	*	20.92	16.60	*	-21
Food preparation and serving related .....	9.0	11.8	*	10.38	11.81	*	14
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance.....	3.2	4.3	*	12.51	12.38		-1
Personal care and service.....	3.0	4.9	*	11.88	11.93		0
Sales and related .....	10.6	11.7	*	18.37	15.74	*	-14
Office and administrative support.....	16.2	15.1	*	16.78	16.94		1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2013 - Continued**

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment			Mean hourly wage			Percent difference <sup>(1)</sup>
	United States	Santa Fe		United States	Santa Fe		
Farming, fishing, and forestry.....	0.3	0.1	*	11.70	11.23		-4
Construction and extraction.....	3.8	4.5	*	21.94	18.11	*	-17
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	3.9	2.9	*	21.35	18.51	*	-13
Production .....	6.6	2.0	*	16.79	15.74	*	-6
Transportation and material moving.....	6.8	3.5	*	16.28	14.33	*	-12

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

\* 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.

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. Santa Fe had 7,000 jobs in food preparation and serving related, accounting for 11.8 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 9.0-percent national share. More importantly, the average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$11.81, more than 14 percent above the national wage of \$10.38.

With employment of 1,810, waiters and waitresses was one of the largest occupations within the food preparation and serving related group, as were restaurant cooks (1,180) and combined food preparation and serving related workers, including fast food (810). Among the higher paying jobs were chefs and head cooks, as well as first-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers, with mean hourly wages of \$25.81 and \$14.85, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers (\$9.50) and fast food cooks (\$9.82). (Detailed occupational data for food preparation and serving related are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations go to [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_42140.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_42140.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 Santa Fe metropolitan area, above average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the food preparation and serving related group. For instance, dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers were employed at 2.3 times the national rate in Santa Fe, and restaurant cooks, at 2.5 times the U.S. average. Santa Fe’s restaurant cooks location quotient ranked third highest among all metropolitan areas in the country. On the other hand, institution and cafeteria cooks had a location quotient of 1.1 in Santa Fe, 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 New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions.

## Note

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Santa Fe 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 are also 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 sampled establishments in May and November each year for a 3-year period. May 2013 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected in May 2013, November 2012, May 2012, November 2011, May 2011, and November 2010. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 75.3 percent based on establishments and 71.6 percent based on employment. The sample in the Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Area included 1,083 establishments with a response rate of 86 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 OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and 821 detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, employment and wage estimates for 94 minor groups and 458 broad occupations are available in the national data. OES data by state and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area are available from [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm) and [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm), respectively.

The May 2013 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/soc](http://www.bls.gov/soc) and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at [www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm](http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm).

### 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 **Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Santa Fe County in New Mexico.

### Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at [www.bls.gov/regions/southwest/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/regions/southwest/home.htm). Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at [www.bls.gov/oes/oes\\_ques.htm](http://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/2013/may/methods\\_statement.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/oes/2013/may/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: 1-800-877-8339

**Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2013**

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 .....	7,000	1.3	\$11.81	\$24,570
Chefs and head cooks.....	100	2.1	25.81	53,680
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers.....	520	1.38	14.85	30,890
Cooks, fast food .....	160	0.7	9.82	20,420
Cooks, institution and cafeteria .....	200	1.1	11.78	24,500
Cooks, restaurant .....	1,180	2.5	12.01	24,990
Cooks, short order.....	70	0.9	9.45	19,650
Food preparation workers .....	340	0.9	11.48	23,870
Bartenders.....	310	1.3	12.77	26,550
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	810	0.6	9.96	20,720
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop .....	230	1.1	10.64	22,120
Waiters and waitresses .....	1,810	1.7	12.35	25,700
Food servers, nonrestaurant .....	40	0.4	11.17	23,240
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers.....	410	2.3	9.50	19,760
Dishwashers.....	500	2.2	10.03	20,860
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop.....	320	2.0	11.00	22,890

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Santa Fe MSA, see [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_42140.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_42140.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.