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WESTERN INFORMATION OFFICE: San Francisco, Calif.

Technical information: (415) 625-2270 BLSinfoSF@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/west

Media contact: (415) 625-2270

Occupational Employment and Wages in Bakersfield — May 2015

Workers in the Bakersfield Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$22.20 in May 2015, about 4 percent below the nationwide average of \$23.23, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Richard Holden noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were lower than their respective national averages in 4 of the 22 major occupational groups, including arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; and management. Nine groups had significantly higher wages than their respective national averages, including protective service; architecture and engineering; and life, physical, and social science.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 9 of the 22 occupational groups, including construction and extraction; protective service; and education, training, and library. Conversely, 13 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including office and administrative support; production; 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 Bakersfield Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Bakersfield	United States	Bakersfield	Percent difference (1)	
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$23.23	\$22.20*	-4	
Management	5.0	3.9*	55.30	52.99*	-4	
Business and Financial Operations	5.1	3.7*	35.48	35.10	-1	
Computer and Mathematical	2.9	1.3*	41.43	39.96	-4	
Architecture and Engineering	1.8	2.8*	39.89	46.85*	17	
Life, Physical, and Social Science	0.8	0.9*	34.24	39.51*	15	
Community and Social Services	1.4	1.8*	22.19	24.44	10	
Legal	0.8	0.3*	49.74	50.53	2	
Education, Training, and Library	6.2	7.3*	25.48	25.09	-2	
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.3	0.6*	27.39	21.38*	-22	
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	5.8	4.4*	37.40	40.12*	7	
Healthcare Support	2.9	2.0*	14.19	14.38	1	
Protective Service	2.4	3.6*	21.45	29.82*	39	
Food Preparation and Serving Related	9.1	7.4*	10.98	11.50*	5	
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	3.2	2.3*	13.02	13.79*	6	
Personal Care and Service	3.1	1.7*	12.33	12.46	1	
Sales and Related	10.5	8.7*	18.90	17.32*	-8	
Office and Administrative Support	15.8	11.9*	17.47	17.36	-1	
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.3	13.4*	12.67	10.12*	-20	
Construction and Extraction	4.0	6.0*	22.88	23.94*	5	
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3.9	4.4*	22.11	24.93*	13	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Bakersfield Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Bakersfield	United States	Bakersfield	Percent difference (1)	
Production	6.6	4.0*	17.41	19.77*	14	
Transportation and Material Moving	6.9	7.5*	16.90	17.29	2	

Footnotes:

One occupational group—construction and extraction—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Bakersfield had 17,680 jobs in construction and extraction, accounting for 6.0 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 4.0-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$23.94, significantly above the national wage of \$22.88.

Some of the largest detailed occupations within the construction and extraction group included construction laborers (2,410), oil and gas roustabouts (2,270), and first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers (2,120). Among the higher paying jobs were oil and gas rotary drill operators and electricians, with mean hourly wages of \$39.86 and \$34.55, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were helpers of pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (\$14.17) and helpers of electricians (\$15.12). (Detailed occupational data for construction and extraction are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/oes_12540.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 Bakersfield Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the construction and extraction group. For instance, oil and gas derrick operations were employed at 17.0 times the national rate in Bakersfield, and oil and gas roustabouts at 14.8 times the U.S. average.

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 California Employment Development Department.

⁽¹⁾ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Bakersfield 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.

Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

With the issuance of data for May 2015, the OES program has incorporated redefined metropolitan area definitions as designated by the Office of Management and Budget. OES data are available for 394 metropolitan areas, 38 metropolitan divisions, and 167 OES-defined nonmetropolitan areas. A listing of the areas and their definitions can be found at www.bls.gov/oes/current/msa_def.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.

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. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations for all industries combined in the nation; the 50 states and the District of Columbia; 432 metropolitan areas and divisions; 167 nonmetropolitan areas; and Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. National estimates are also available by industry for NAICS sectors, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industries, and by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

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. May 2015 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, and November 2012. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 73.5 percent based on establishments and 69.6 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.9 percent of total national employment. (Response rates are slightly lower for these estimates due to the federal shutdown in October 2013.) The sample in the Bakersfield Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,429 establishments with a response rate of 73 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2015 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 and information about the 2012 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 **Bakersfield, Calif. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Kern County.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/west. 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/2015/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: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Bakersfield Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2015

O	Emplo	yment	Mean wages	
Occupation (1)	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)
Construction and Extraction Occupations	17,680	1.5	\$23.94	\$49,790
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	2,120	1.9	34.36	71,470
Carpenters	890	0.7	19.92	41,430
Carpet Installers	(5)	(5)	19.69	40,950
Tile and Marble Setters	(5)	(5)	17.01	35,370
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	660	1.9	20.08	41,770
Construction Laborers	2,410	1.3	17.02	35,400
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	(5)	(5)	23.39	48,660
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,440	1.9	24.25	50,440
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	360	1.9	24.17	50,260
Electricians	1,070	0.8	34.55	71,860
Glaziers	90	1.0	22.89	47,620
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	(5)	(5)	15.86	32,990
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	360	0.8	20.29	42,200
Pipelayers	100	1.1	21.63	44,990
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	480	0.6	23.36	48,590
Plasterers and Stucco Masons	120	2.6	22.72	47,260
Reinforcing Iron and Rebar Workers	80	1.8	22.19	46,140
Roofers	170	0.7	17.83	37,090
Sheet Metal Workers	150	0.5	24.51	50,980
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	90	0.7	23.71	49,310
HelpersBrickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	60	1.2	16.55	34,420
HelpersElectricians	(5)	(5)	15.12	31,440
HelpersPipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	(5)	(5)	14.17	29,480
Construction and Building Inspectors	180	0.9	31.85	66,240
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	210	2.3	27.86	57,950
Highway Maintenance Workers	150	0.5	20.65	42,960
Derrick Operators, Oil and Gas	700	17.0	28.27	58,800
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	380	7.1	39.86	82,900
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,440	11.0	26.75	55,630
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	2,270	14.8	16.96	35,270
HelpersExtraction Workers	280	5.8	21.26	44,210
Extraction Workers, All Other	(5)	(5)	15.03	31,270

Footnotes

⁽¹⁾ For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Bakersfield, CA, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_12540.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.