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Occupational Employment and Wages in Lafayette, May 2015

Workers in the Lafayette Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$18.87 in May 2015, about 19 percent below the nationwide average of \$23.23, 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 18 of the 22 major occupational groups, including computer and mathematical; legal; and healthcare practitioners and technical. Only one local group, production, had wages that were measurably higher than the national average.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 5 of the 22 occupational groups including construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; and production. Conversely, 11 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including business and financial operations; computer and mathematical; 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 Lafayette Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment			Mean hourly wage			Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
	United States	Lafayette		United States	Lafayette		
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%		\$23.23	\$18.87	*	-19
Management	5.0	3.8	*	55.30	45.69	*	-17
Business and financial operations.....	5.1	2.8	*	35.48	27.71	*	-22
Computer and mathematical	2.9	0.9	*	41.43	25.25	*	-39
Architecture and engineering	1.8	2.1		39.89	33.80	*	-15
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.6	*	34.24	34.42		1
Community and social service.....	1.4	1.0	*	22.19	19.83	*	-11
Legal.....	0.8	0.8		49.74	30.97	*	-38
Education, training, and library.....	6.2	4.4	*	25.48	22.73	*	-11
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media.....	1.3	0.7	*	27.39	22.48	*	-18
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.8	5.9		37.40	28.23	*	-25
Healthcare support	2.9	2.8		14.19	10.73	*	-24
Protective service	2.4	1.5	*	21.45	16.30	*	-24
Food preparation and serving related	9.1	9.1		10.98	9.47	*	-14
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance.....	3.2	2.6	*	13.02	10.63	*	-18
Personal care and service.....	3.1	3.2		12.33	9.80	*	-21
Sales and related	10.5	11.9	*	18.90	15.45	*	-18
Office and administrative support.....	15.8	14.3	*	17.47	14.91	*	-15
Farming, fishing, and forestry.....	0.3	0.1	*	12.67	14.62		15
Construction and extraction.....	4.0	7.1	*	22.88	20.22	*	-12

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment			Mean hourly wage			Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
	United States	Lafayette		United States	Lafayette		
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	6.8	*	22.11	19.83	*	-10
Production	6.6	8.6	*	17.41	19.27	*	11
Transportation and material moving.....	6.9	8.9	*	16.90	17.03		1

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

Note: * 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—construction and extraction—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Lafayette had 15,430 jobs in construction and extraction, accounting for 7.1 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 4.0-percent national share. However, the local wage for this occupational group was significantly below the U.S. average. At \$20.22 an hour, the mean wage for Lafayette construction and extraction workers was about 12 percent below the \$22.88 national average.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the construction and extraction group included construction laborers (1,750), oil, gas, and mining service unit operators (1,740), and electricians (1,590). Among the higher paying jobs were first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers, as well as oil and gas rotary drill operators, with mean hourly wages of \$31.15 and \$26.88, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were carpenter’s helpers (\$11.88) and helpers of pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (\$12.54). (Detailed occupational data for the construction and extraction group are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_29180.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 Lafayette metropolitan area, above average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the construction and extraction group. For instance, oil and gas rotary drill operators were employed at 19.3 times the national rate in Lafayette, and oil, gas, and mining service unit operators, at 18.2 times the U.S. average. Both location quotients were among the highest in all metropolitan areas for these particular occupations. On the other hand, construction and building inspectors had a location quotient of 1.0 in Lafayette, indicating that this 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 Louisiana Workforce Commission.

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 Lafayette Metropolitan Statistical Area included 2,763 establishments with a response rate of 77 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 **Lafayette Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Acadia, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Martin, and Vermilion Parishes in Louisiana.

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, Lafayette Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2015

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Construction and extraction occupations	15,430	1.8	\$20.22	\$42,060
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	1,010	1.3	31.15	64,780
Carpenters.....	1,080	1.1	17.56	36,520
Tile and marble setters	(5)	(5)	15.65	32,540
Cement masons and concrete finishers	90	0.4	15.91	33,090
Construction laborers	1,750	1.3	14.61	30,380
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	(5)	(5)	15.63	32,510
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	720	1.3	19.29	40,120
Drywall and ceiling tile installers.....	(5)	(5)	15.39	32,020
Electricians	1,590	1.7	22.16	46,100
Painters, construction and maintenance	650	1.9	17.01	35,370
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	790	1.3	21.75	45,240
Roofers.....	(5)	(5)	15.13	31,460
Sheet metal workers.....	110	0.5	14.19	29,510
Structural iron and steel workers.....	260	2.6	20.76	43,170
Helpers-carpenters	120	2.0	11.88	24,720
Helpers-electricians.....	410	3.7	12.79	26,610
Helpers-painters, paperhangers, plasterers, and stucco masons.....	60	3.5	12.23	25,440
Helpers-pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	150	1.8	12.54	26,090
Helpers, construction trades, all other.....	60	2.0	13.64	28,360
Construction and building inspectors	140	1.0	25.66	53,360
Highway maintenance workers	30	0.2	13.84	28,800
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	(5)	(5)	23.65	49,190
Construction and related workers, all other.....	180	3.5	19.50	40,550
Derrick operators, oil and gas	360	11.9	23.84	49,590
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas.....	760	19.3	26.88	55,920
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining	1,740	18.2	23.03	47,900
Mining machine operators, all other	90	26.0	19.41	40,360
Roustabouts, oil and gas.....	1,530	13.5	19.03	39,570
Helpers-extraction workers.....	370	10.3	16.32	33,950

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Lafayette MSA, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_29180.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) Estimates not released.