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Occupational Employment and Wages in Oklahoma City, May 2016

Workers in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$21.77 in May 2016, about 9 percent below the nationwide average of \$23.86, 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 20 of the 22 major occupational groups, including computer and mathematical; education, training, and library; and management occupations. Wage levels in the remaining occupational groups were not statistically different from their respective national averages.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 9 of the 22 occupational groups, including management; food preparation and serving related; and construction and extraction. 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 Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment			Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Oklahoma City, OK		United States	Oklahoma City, OK	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0		\$23.86	\$21.77	* -9
Management	5.1	6.2	*	56.74	47.02	* -17
Business and financial operations	5.2	5.1		36.09	30.98	* -14
Computer and mathematical	3.0	2.5	*	42.25	33.04	* -22
Architecture and engineering	1.8	2.0	*	40.53	37.52	* -7
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.7		35.06	32.70	* -7
Community and social service.....	1.4	1.7	*	22.69	19.94	* -12
Legal.....	0.8	1.0	*	50.95	40.76	* -20
Education, training, and library.....	6.2	5.2	*	26.21	21.05	* -20
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media.....	1.4	1.2	*	28.07	20.12	* -28
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	6.9	*	38.06	33.94	* -11
Healthcare support	2.9	2.7		14.65	13.88	* -5
Protective service	2.4	2.2	*	22.03	22.61	* 3
Food preparation and serving related	9.2	10.3	*	11.47	10.45	* -9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance.....	3.2	2.7	*	13.47	11.60	* -14
Personal care and service.....	3.2	2.4	*	12.74	11.16	* -12
Sales and related	10.4	10.3		19.50	18.22	* -7
Office and administrative support.....	15.7	16.6	*	17.91	17.04	* -5
Farming, fishing, and forestry.....	0.3	0.1	*	13.37	13.80	* 3

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment			Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Oklahoma City, OK	*	United States	Oklahoma City, OK	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Construction and extraction.....	4.0	5.0	*	23.51	20.86	-11
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	4.3	*	22.45	21.22	-5
Production	6.5	4.9	*	17.88	16.87	-6
Transportation and material moving.....	6.9	5.8	*	17.34	16.66	-4

Footnotes:

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area 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. Oklahoma City had 30,400 jobs in construction and extraction, accounting for 5.0 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 \$20.86 an hour, the mean wage for Oklahoma City construction and extraction workers was about 11 percent below the \$23.51 national average.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the construction and extraction group included first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers (3,780), construction laborers (3,260), and plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (2,980). 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 \$30.55 and \$29.09, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were construction laborers (\$14.11) and cement masons and concrete finishers (\$14.41). (Detailed occupational data for construction and extraction workers are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of all detailed occupations, go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_36420.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 Oklahoma City 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 derrick operators were employed at 10.0 times the national average in Oklahoma City, and oil and gas rotary drill operators at 8.5 times the national rate. Both location quotients were among the highest in all metropolitan areas for these particular occupations. On the other hand, operating engineers and other construction equipment operators had a location quotient of 1.0 in Oklahoma City, 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 Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

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. The OES data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 650 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), metropolitan divisions, nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-, 4-, 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.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 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 2016 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2016, November 2015, May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, and November 2013. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 73 percent based on establishments and 69 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The sample in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area included 4,070 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 2016 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 **Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Canadian, Cleveland, Grady, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, and Oklahoma Counties in Oklahoma.

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, Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2016

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Construction and extraction occupations	30,400	1.3	\$20.86	\$43,380
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	3,780	1.6	30.55	63,540
Brickmasons and blockmasons	200	0.7	21.61	44,950
Stonemasons	(5)	(5)	19.06	39,650
Carpenters	1,910	0.7	19.01	39,530
Carpet installers	(5)	(5)	14.25	29,630
Floor layers, except carpet, wood, and hard tiles	100	2.3	15.44	32,110
Tile and marble setters	130	0.8	14.42	30,000
Cement masons and concrete finishers	1,240	1.7	14.41	29,960
Construction laborers	3,260	0.8	14.11	29,350
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	450	2.0	17.56	36,530
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	1,500	1.0	19.43	40,420
Drywall and ceiling tile installers	410	1.0	19.16	39,840
Electricians	1,910	0.7	22.65	47,110
Glaziers	(5)	(5)	16.18	33,650
Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall	(5)	(5)	20.88	43,430
Insulation workers, mechanical	(5)	(5)	24.71	51,400
Painters, construction and maintenance	1,050	1.1	18.71	38,930
Pipelayers	220	1.3	18.74	38,990
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	2,980	1.7	23.76	49,410
Reinforcing iron and rebar workers	80	1.0	16.61	34,560
Roofers	610	1.2	14.60	30,360
Sheet metal workers	2,490	4.3	23.72	49,330
Structural iron and steel workers	260	0.9	15.48	32,200
Helpers--carpenters	160	1.1	13.98	29,070
Helpers-electricians	990	3.2	15.89	33,040
Helpers-pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	370	1.6	14.22	29,580
Helpers-roofers	(5)	(5)	15.14	31,480
Helpers, construction trades, all other	70	0.7	15.41	32,050
Construction and building inspectors	820	2.0	25.60	53,250
Hazardous materials removal workers	90	0.5	17.55	36,510
Highway maintenance workers	690	1.1	16.12	33,530
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	190	1.7	16.56	34,440
Derrick operators, oil and gas	500	10.0	24.61	51,200
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas	640	8.5	29.09	60,520
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining	550	3.0	20.52	42,680
Earth drillers, except oil and gas	(5)	(5)	17.68	36,770
Roustabouts, oil and gas	1,130	5.1	19.78	41,140
Helpers-extraction workers	250	3.3	16.31	33,920

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_36420.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.